

# **New Horizon in Medical Management of Acromegaly**

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# Agenda

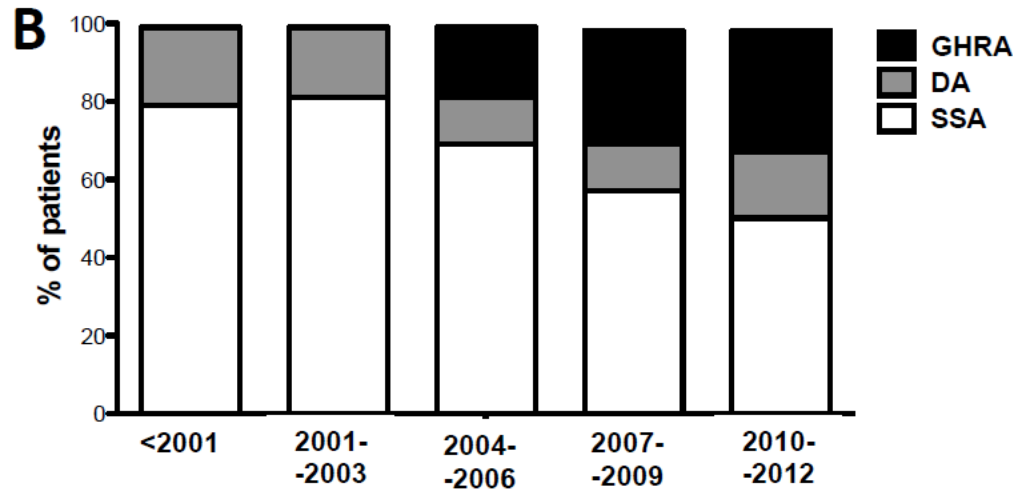
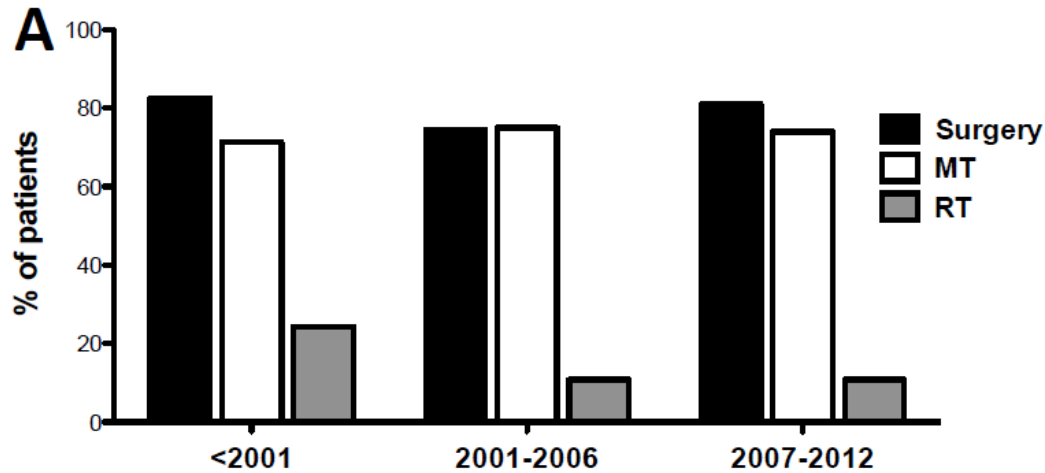
- Evolution of treatment strategy
- Proposed place of medical therapy
- Available medications
- Novel medications

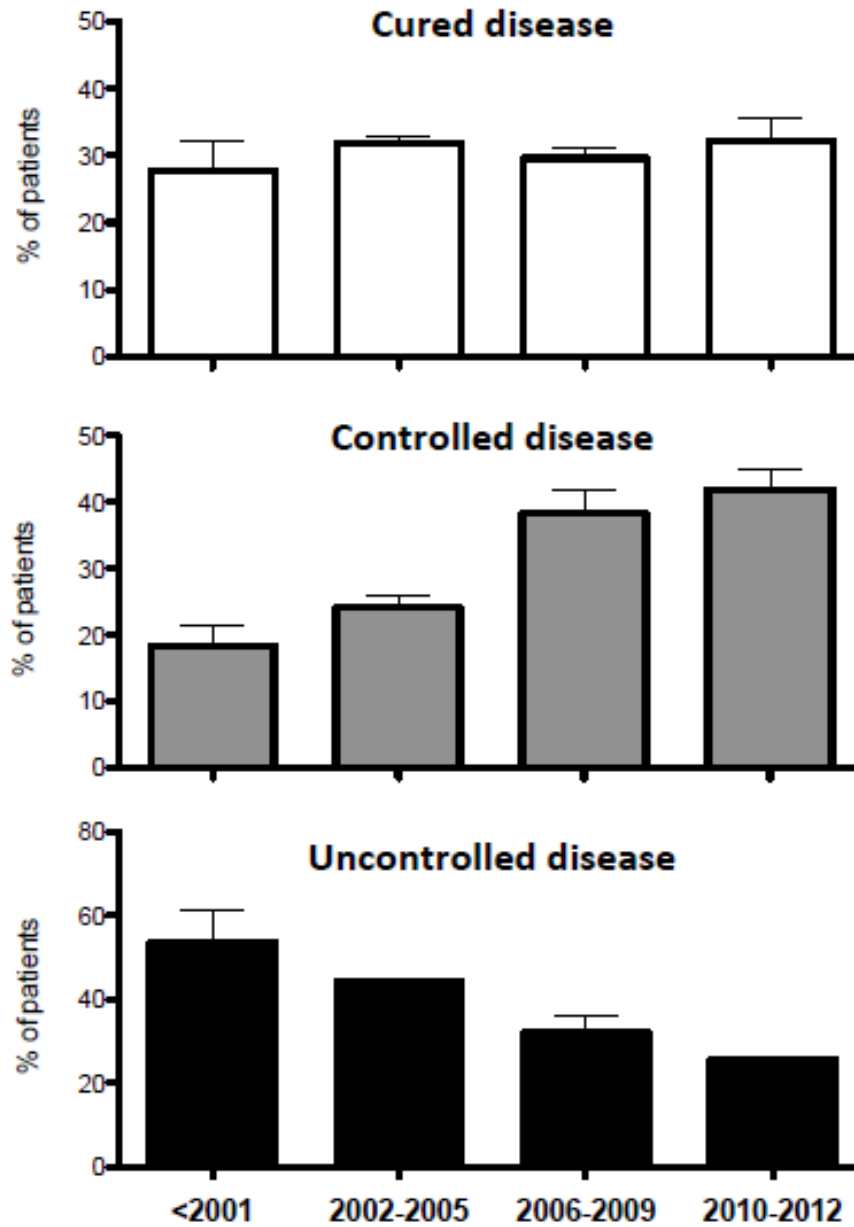
# Treatment modalities

- Surgery
- Medical therapy
- Radiotherapy

# Evolution of treatment strategy

French Registry  
33 centers  
999 patients





# Proposed Place of Medical Therapy

- **Persistent disease after surgery**

- **Preoperative :**

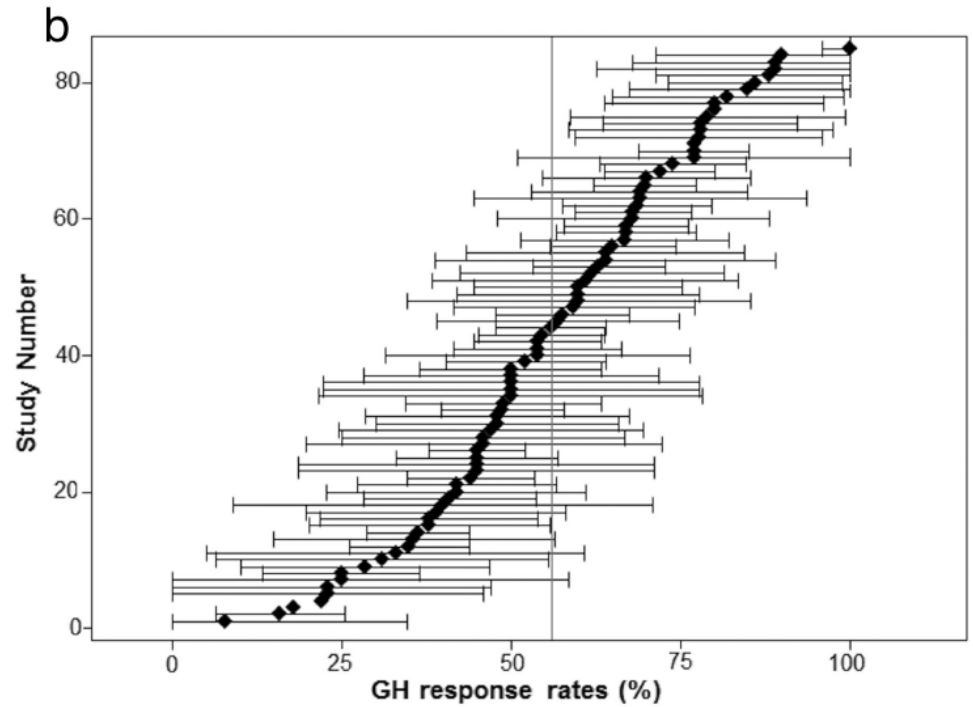
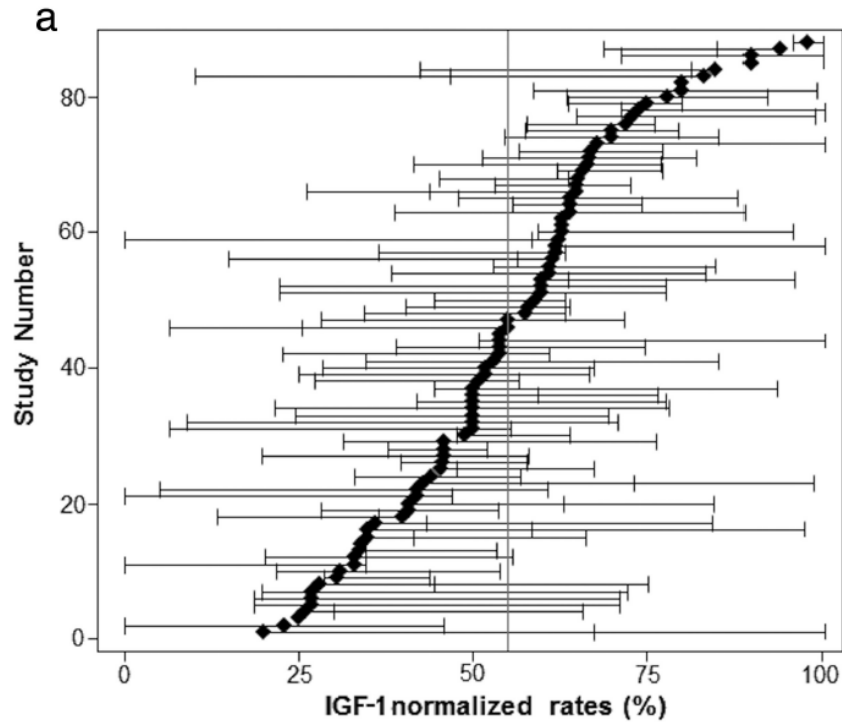
uncontrolled metabolic status

difficult intubation due to severe pharyngeal thickness

high output heart failure

# Available Medications

# IGF-1 and GH response rates to octreotide/lanreotide for the 90 analyzed cohorts

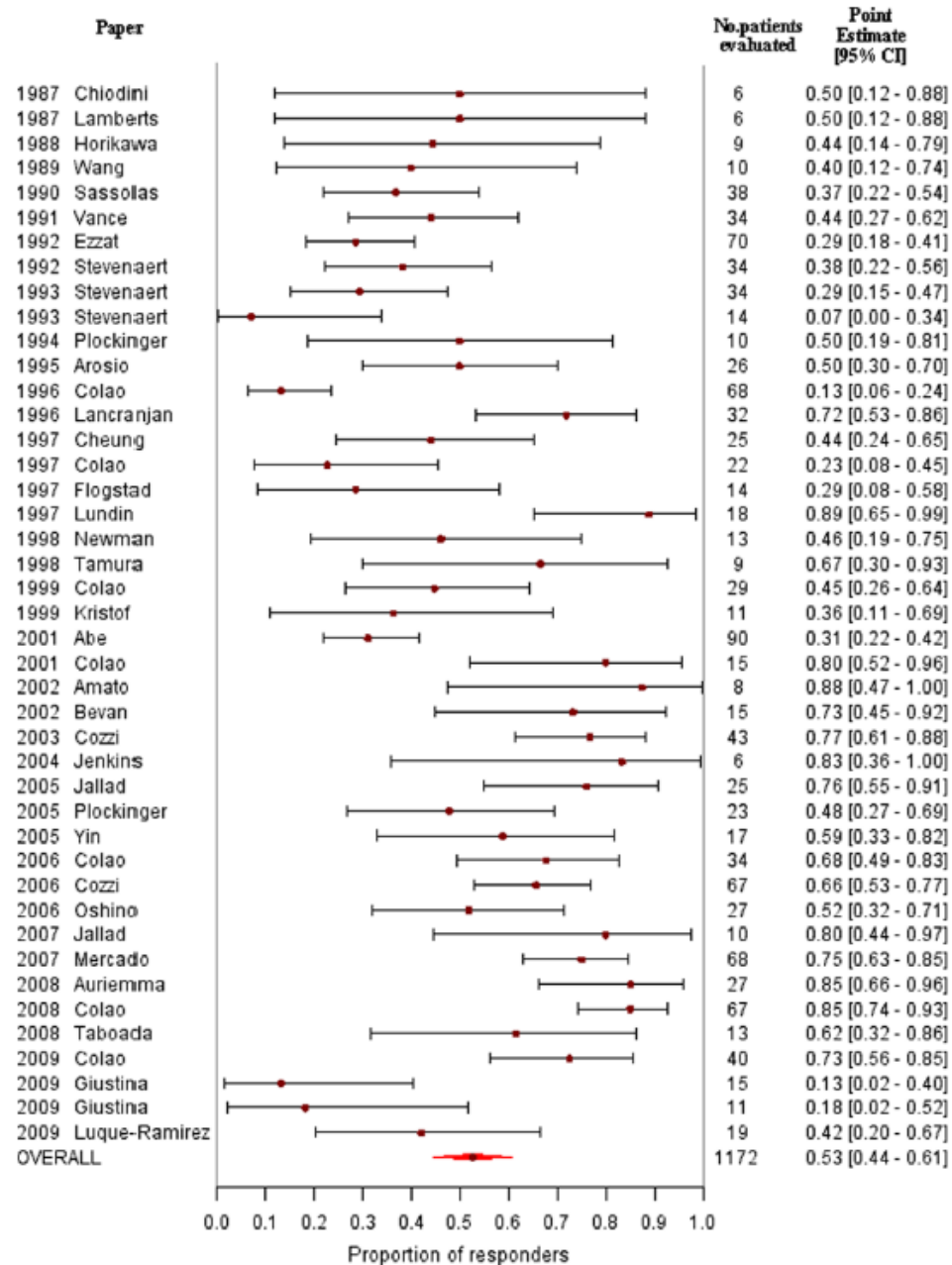




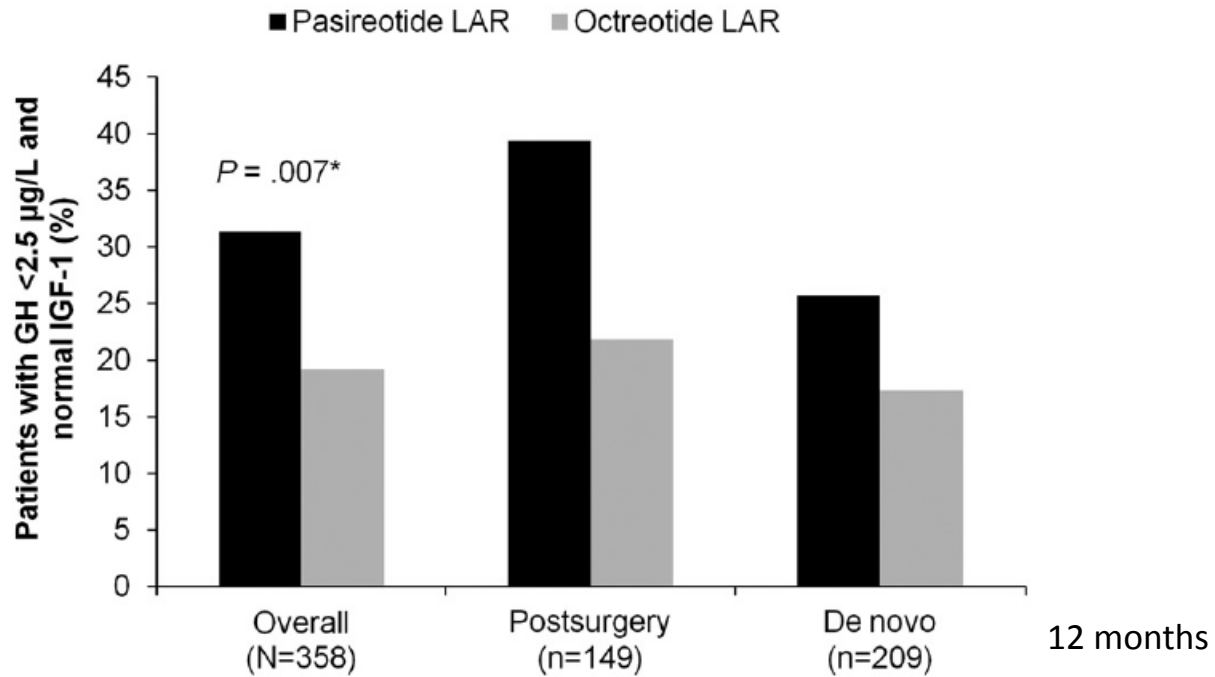
# Effect of Octreotide on tumor mass, meta-analysis of 41 studies

## Determinants of response:

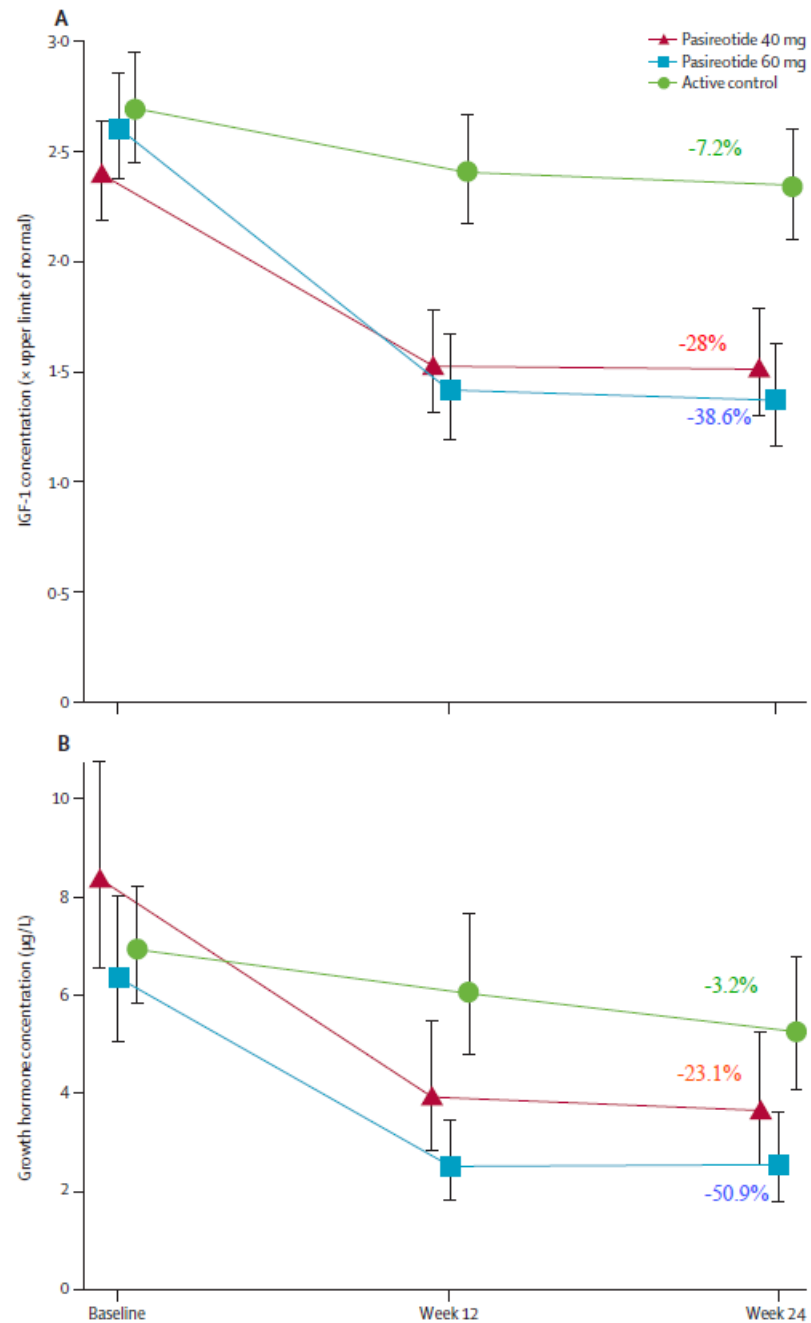
- Safe GH level
- NI IGF-1
- Oct LAR
- Duration > 1yrs



# Pasireotide vs Octreotide in acromegaly



**N:354**  
**On OCT/LAN>6 mo**  
**Inadequate response:**  
 IFG-1>1.3ULN  
 GH>2.5ng/ml



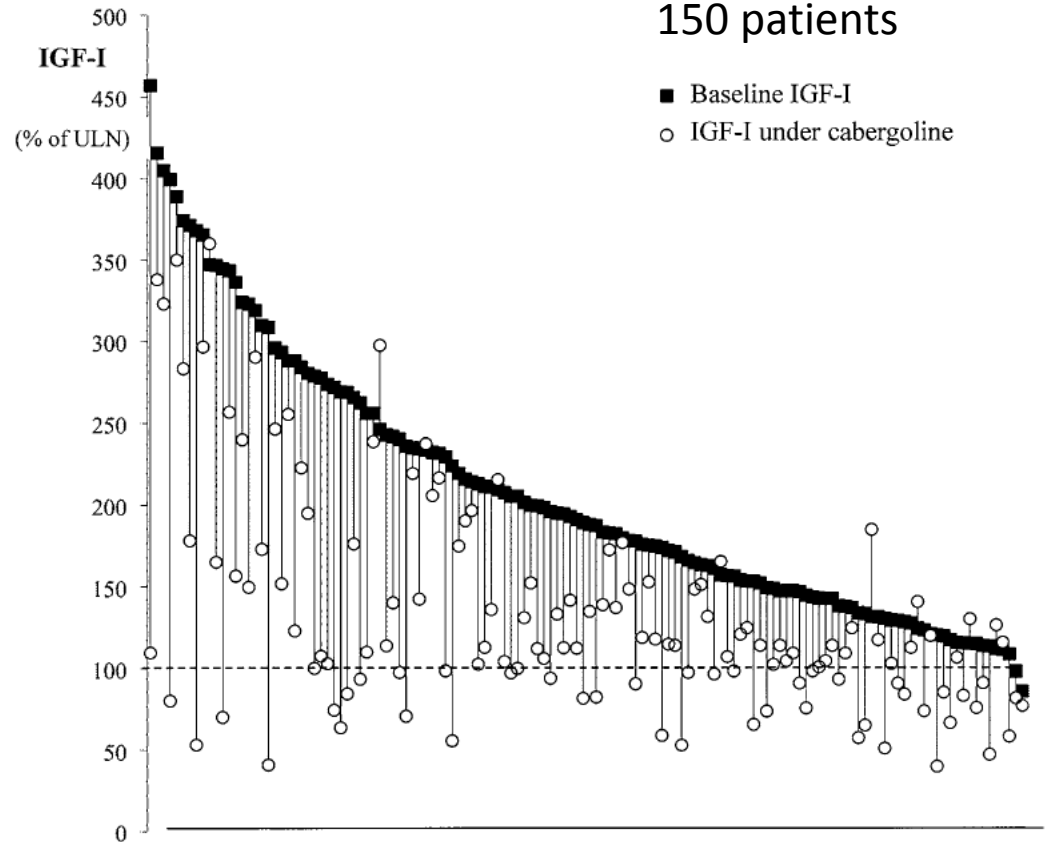
# IGF-1 response rates to Cabergoline

NI IGF-1 in 34%

## Determinants of NI IGF-1:

- **Baseline IGF-1 <1.8 ULN** in the normalized group vs >2.2 in the non-normalized group ;p=0.01)
- **Previous RT**

9 studies  
150 patients

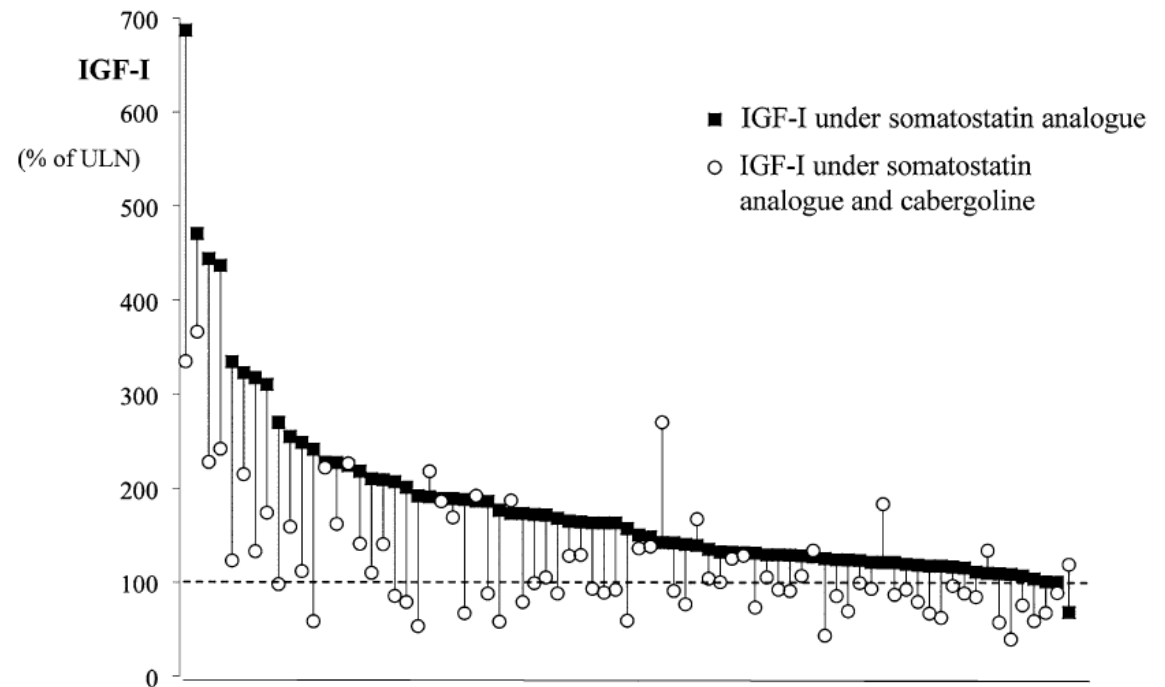


5 studies  
77 patients

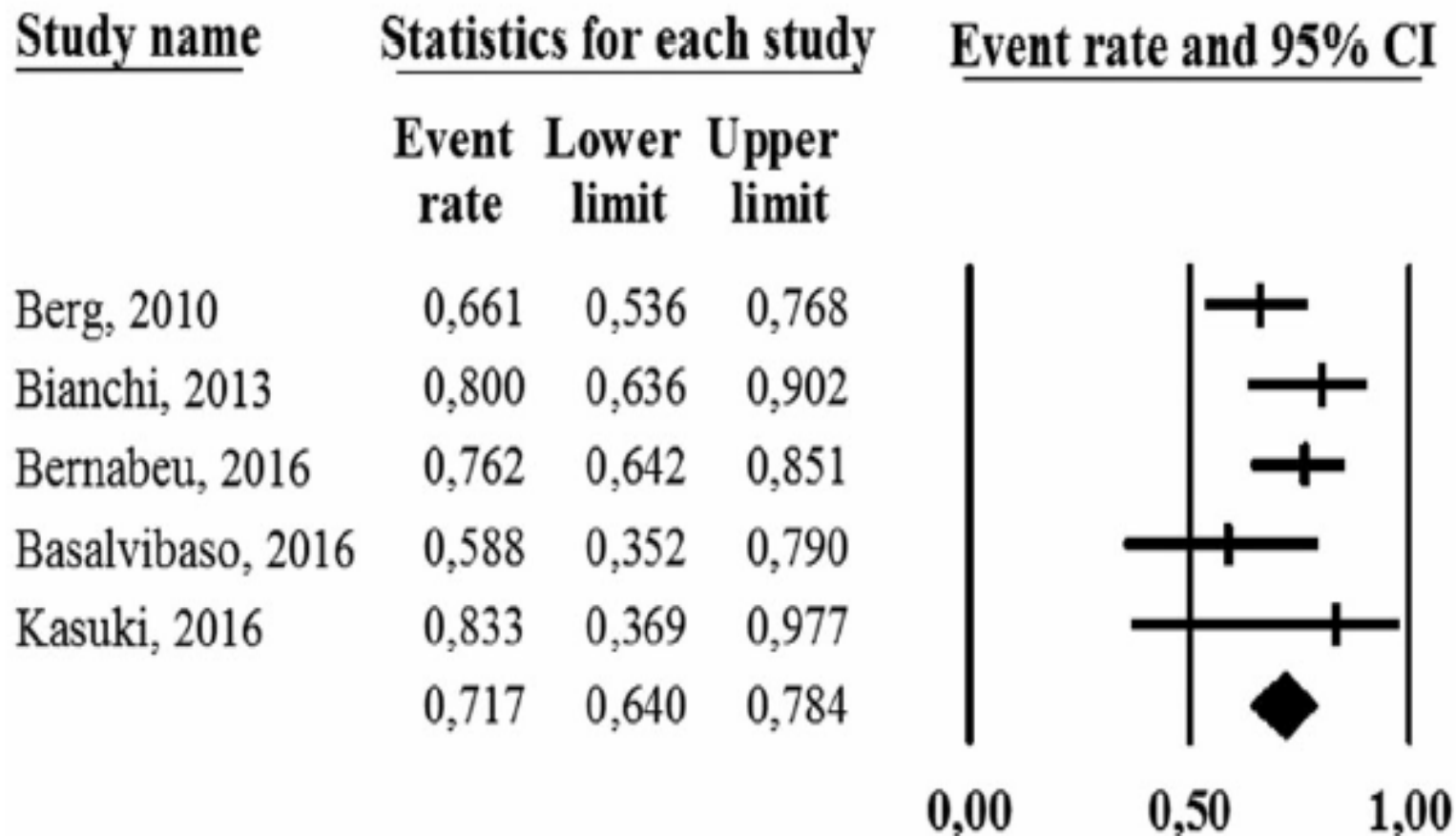
NI IGF-1 in 52%

**Determinant of NI IGF-1:**

**Baseline IGF-1: 1.4 uln in normalized group vs 2.2 uln in non-normalized group;**  
**p<0.001**



# IGF-1 control under PEG monotherapy



# Proposed algorithm for the treatment of acromegaly

## First-line (1L)

### First generation SRL

- Octreotide LAR
- Lanreotide Autogel

OR

Dopamine agonists, e.g. cabergoline, may be attempted in patients with modest biochemical abnormalities

### Partial response / limited control

Increase dose / dose frequency of SRL

OR

Addition of dopamine agonist to first generation SRL

## Second-line (2L)

### GH receptor agonist

- Pegvisomant

### Second generation SRL

- Pasireotide LAR

### Combination

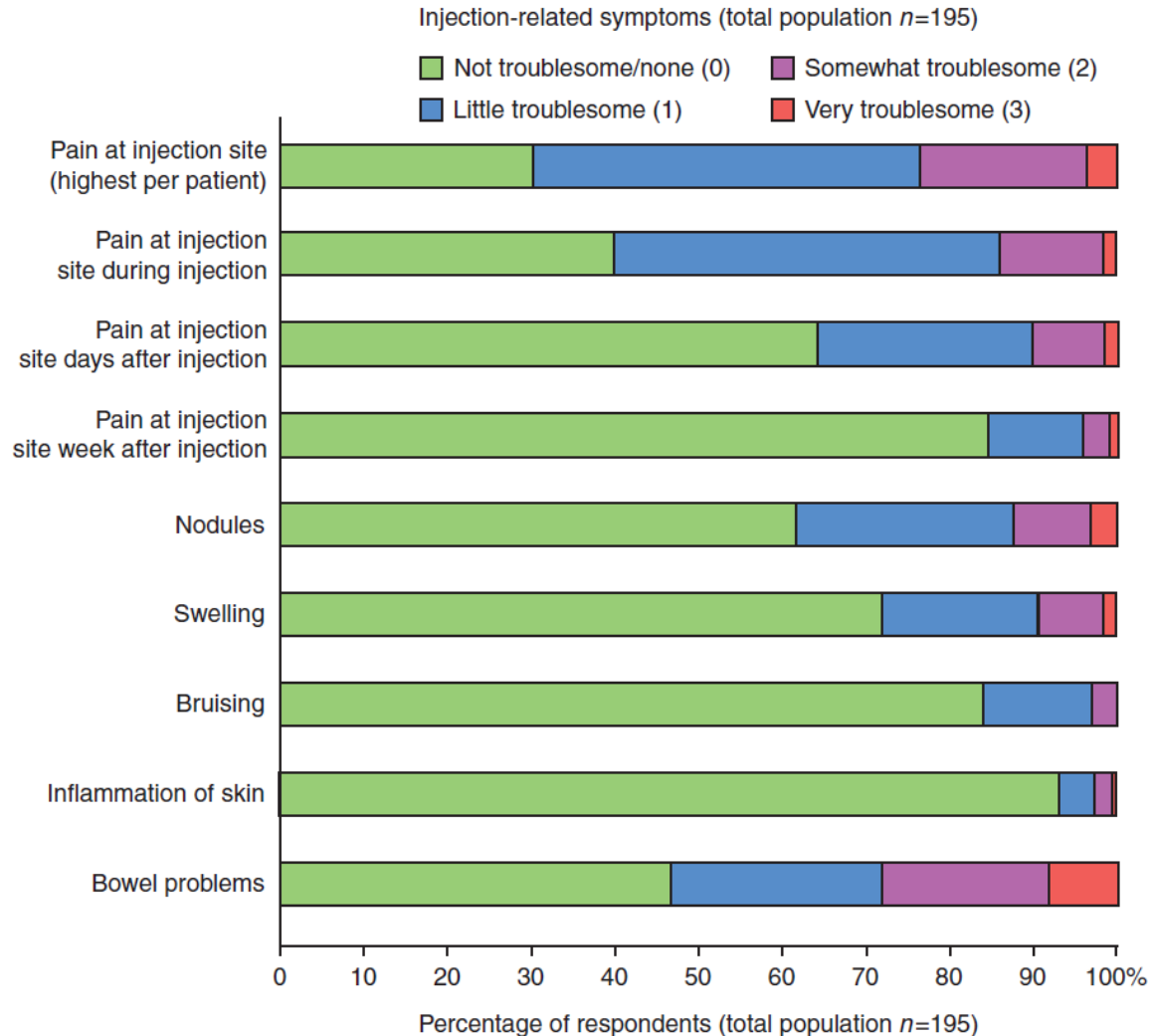
- First gen. SRL & pegvisomant

# Challenges with available somatostatin analogues

	Pasireotide LAR, n = 178 <sup>a</sup>		Octreotide LAR, n = 180 <sup>a</sup>	
	All Grades, n (%)	Grade 3/4, n (%)	All Grades, n (%)	Grade 3/4, n (%)
Diarrhea	70 (39.3)	1 (0.6)	81 (45.0)	4 (2.2)
Hyperglycemia	51 (28.7)	6 (3.4)	15 (8.3)	1 (0.6)
Cholelithiasis	46 (25.8)	1 (0.6)	64 (35.6)	2 (1.1)
Diabetes mellitus	34 (19.1)	9 (5.1)	7 (3.9)	0
Headache	33 (18.5)	2 (1.1)	46 (25.6)	5 (2.8)
Abdominal pain	32 (18.0)	1 (0.6)	40 (22.2)	0
Alopecia	32 (18.0)	0	35 (19.4)	0
Nasopharyngitis	28 (15.7)	0	28 (15.6)	0
Nausea	24 (13.5)	1 (0.6)	39 (21.7)	0
Increased blood creatine phosphokinase	23 (12.9)	3 (1.7)	21 (11.7)	4 (2.2)
Abdominal distension	21 (11.8)	1 (0.6)	21 (11.7)	1 (0.6)
Arthralgia	17 (9.6)	1 (0.6)	22 (12.2)	1 (0.6)
Fatigue	17 (9.6)	1 (0.6)	18 (10.0)	0
Dizziness	17 (9.6)	0	19 (10.6)	0
Back pain	14 (7.9)	0	20 (11.1)	2 (1.1)



# Challenges with available somatostatin analogues



# Challenges with available somatostatin analogues

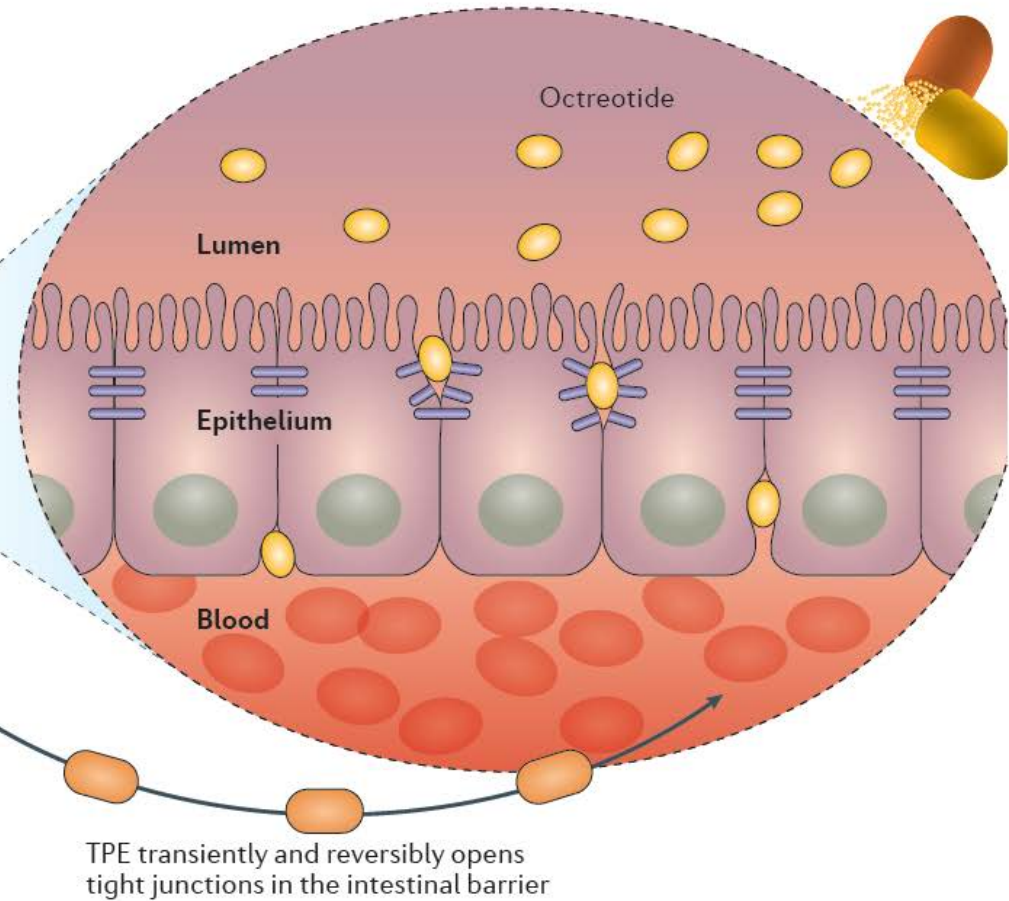
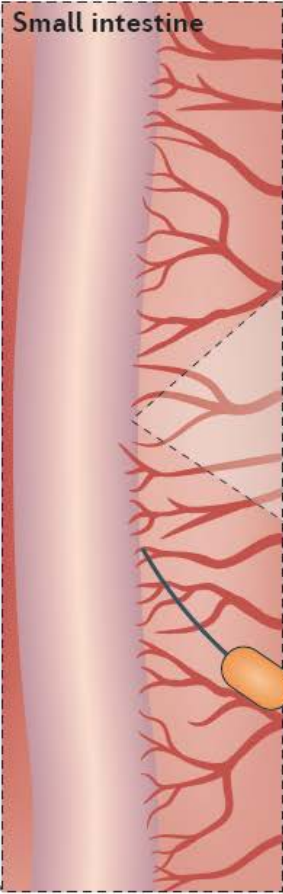
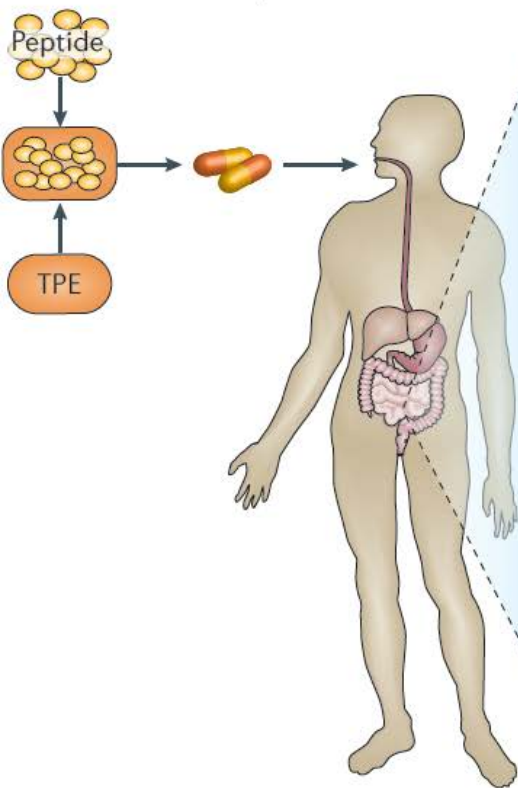
- Injections need to be **intramuscularly** with a **rather large needle** (19 G)
- Complex **reconstitution before injection** and prone to **needle clogging**
- Absence of self-administration
- Requires **refrigerator**
- Drug release is **not linear**

# Novel medications

# Oral Octreotide

20 mg OOC ~ 100 µg iOCT

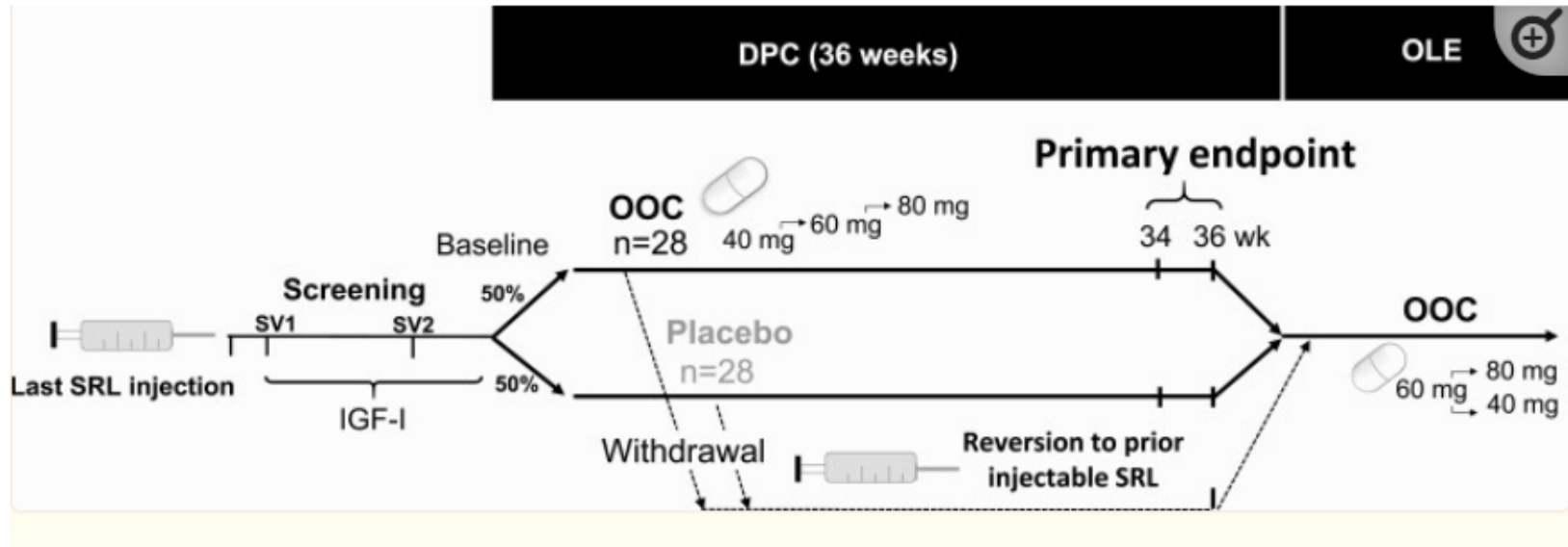
Unmodified octreotide peptide and TPE (medium-chain fatty acid sodium caprylate, inert excipients) in enteric-coated capsule



TPE transiently and reversibly opens tight junctions in the intestinal barrier

Transient permeability enhancer

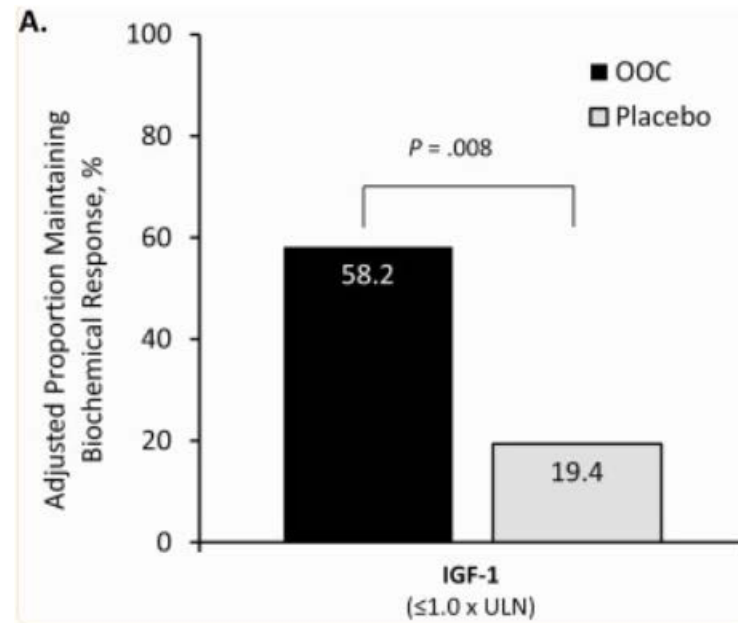
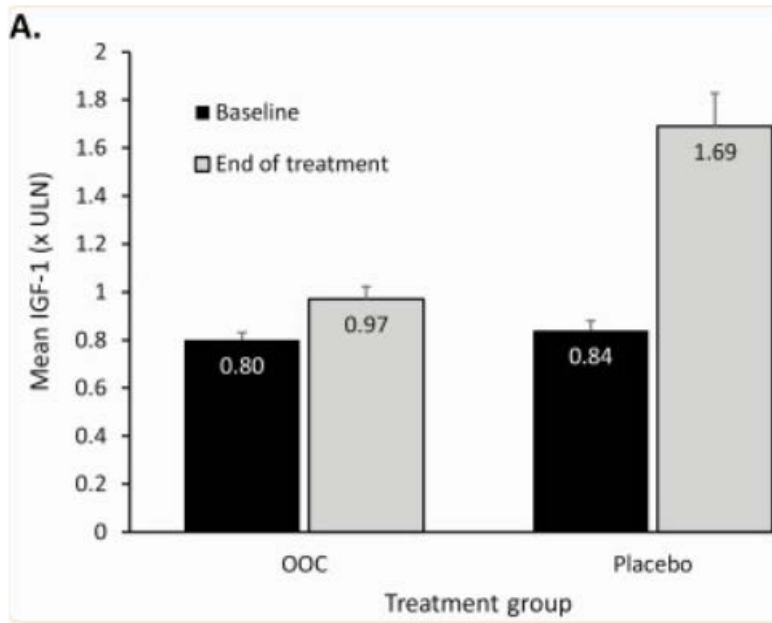
# The Phase 3 CHIASMA OPTIMAL trial



N:56

On iOCT/LAN > 3mo

NL IGF-1



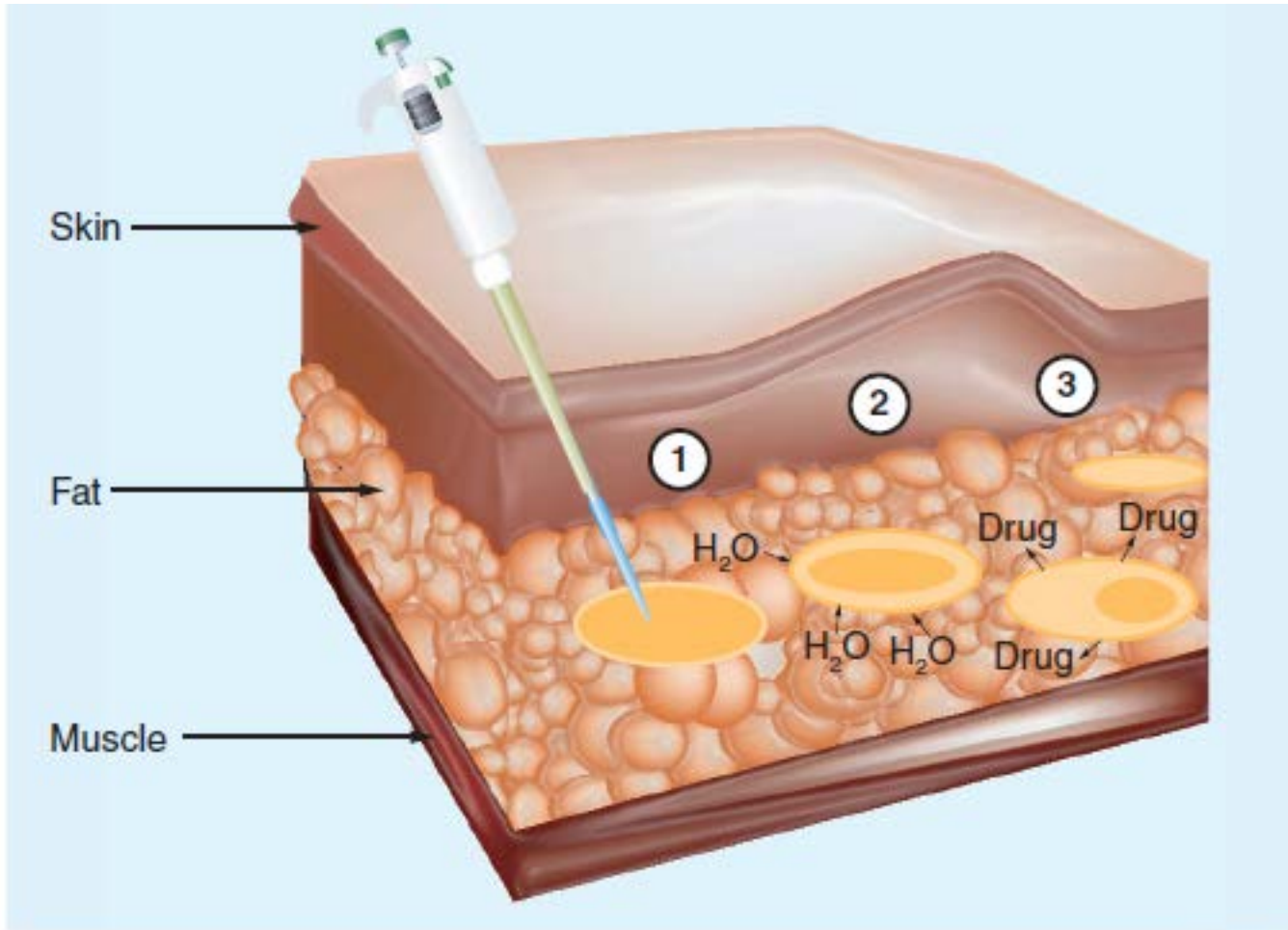
FDA approval for **maintenance therapy** in patients controlled by OCT/LAN

# Maintenance of response to oral octreotide compared with injectable SRL

	Oral octreotide (n=55)	iSRL (n=37)	Adjusted difference in proportions
<b>Primary endpoint</b>			
Biochemical responders in randomised treatment phase	50 (91%, 44-53)	37 (100%, 34-37)	-9.1% (-19.9 to 0.5)

- 92 patients on iSRLs for > 6 months
- Biochemical response: IGF-1<1.3ULN **and** GH<2.5 ng/ml

# CAM2029 (sc. Depot Octreotide)



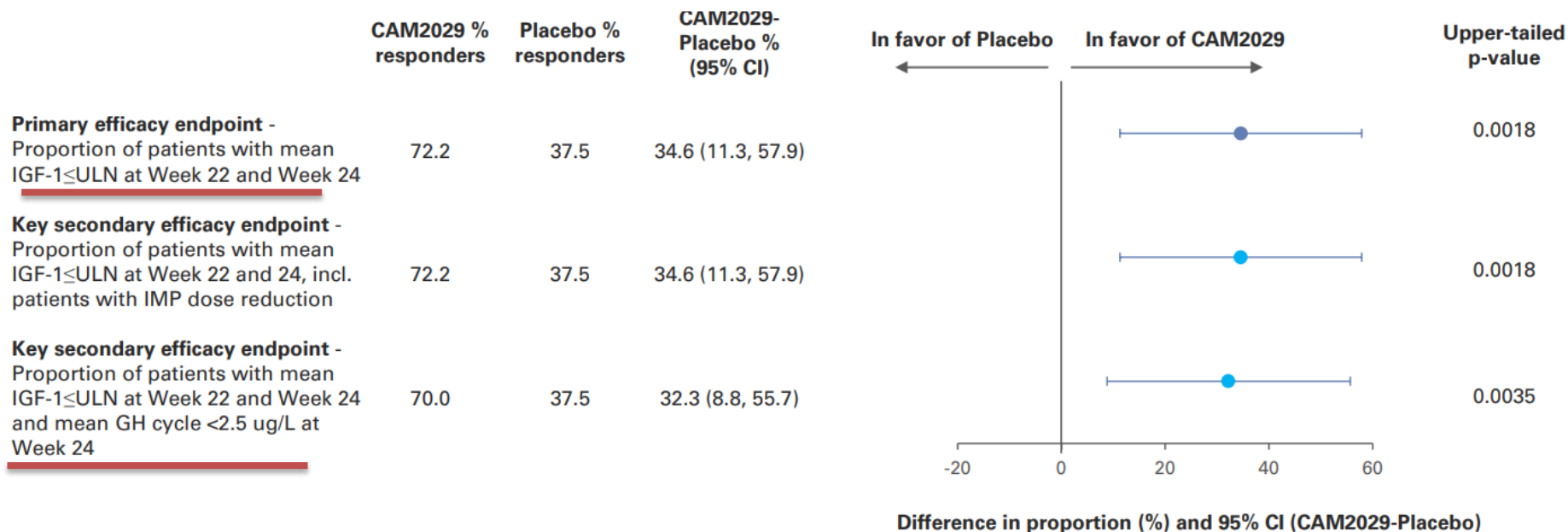
More bioavailability  
More rapid onset  
Similar duration of action



# ACROINNOVA

Phase 3, Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, trial of octreotide sc. Depot  
N:72

On iSRLs > 3mo : NL IGF-1 **AND** GH<2.5 ng/ml



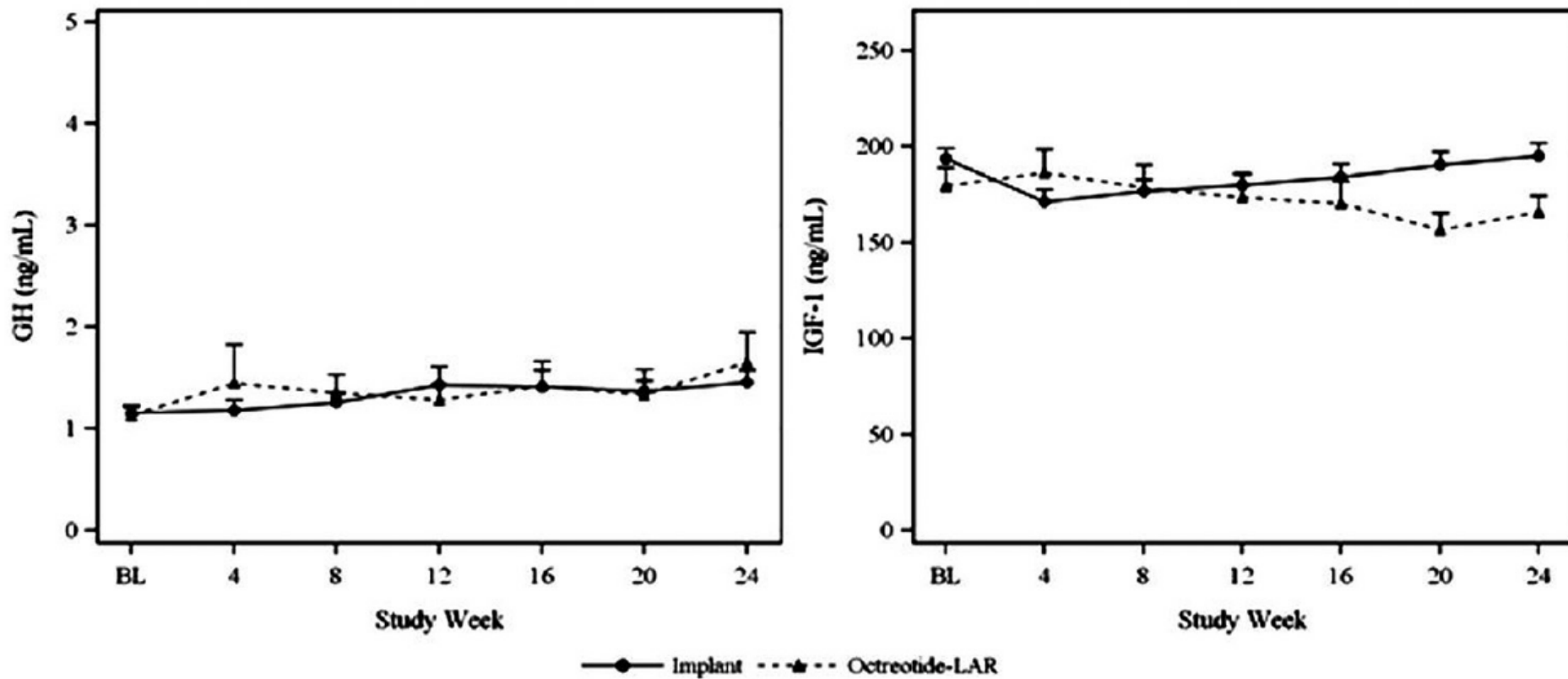


# Somatoprim (DG3173-PTR3173)

- High affinity to **SSRT 2,5,4**
- Highly **selective** for suppressing GH
- **Absence** of inhibitory effect on insulin secretion
- **Similar GH-suppression** in GH-secreting adenomas to that of OCT
- Positive response is more likely in “**sparsely granulated**” than in “densely granulated” tumors
- Not yet available commercially

# OCT Implant (VP-003)

# Efficacy and Safety of an Octreotide Implant



N:163

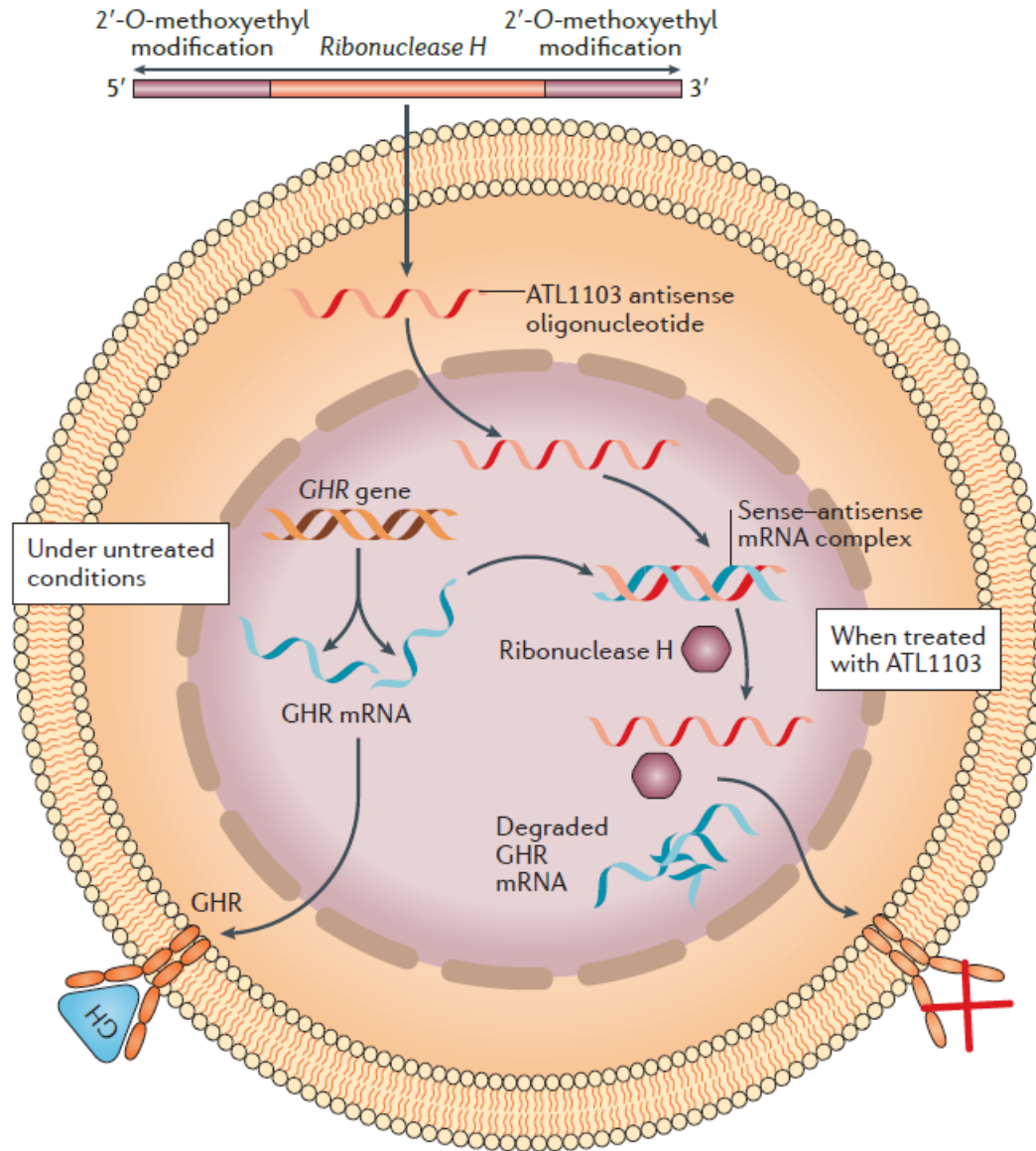
On OCT >3mo

Success rate in maintenance of NL IGF-1 **AND** GH < 2.5 ng/ml: **86%** vs 84%

# Antisense oligonucleotide

Cimdelirsen

ATL-1103



# Cimdelirsen

- Once monthly sc administration
- Significant dose-dependent reduction in GHBP (a biomarker of GHR)
- Significant reduction in IGF-1
- No increase in fasting GH level
- Good safety and tolerability
- Improvement in QoL score

# Available Medications

## Somatostatin Analogs

Octreotide  
Pasireotide

Lanreotide

## Dopamine Agonists

Cabergulin

## GH-Receptor Blockers

Pegvisomant



# Novel medications

## Somatostatin Analogs

Oral octreotide

CAM2029 (sc)

Somatropim (DG1373)

Octreotide implant

## GHR-antagonists

Cimdelirsen

ATL-1103

**Thanks for your attention**

