

TALLER: Fuentes de información para la selección de los medicamentos

Manejo práctico de las mismas:



ICATIBANT

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Colaboran: Hector Acosta y Trinidad Desongles

Icatibant: antagonista competitivo selectivo del receptor de bradicinina tipo 2 indicado en el tratamiento sintomático de las crisis agudas de angioedema hereditario en adultos.

- Documentos elaborados por agencias reguladoras:

- Agencia Española del Medicamentos y Productos Sanitarios
- European Medicines Agency
- US Food and Drug Administration



http://www.agemed.es

Centro de Información online de Medicamentos de la AEMPS

PRESENTACIÓN ACCESO A LA APLICACIÓN INFORMACIÓN DISPONIBLE FUENTES DE INFORMACIÓN INSTRUCCIONES DE MANEJO GLOSARIO

Criterios de búsqueda (puede rellenar uno o más criterios)

Principio Activo 1 Principio Activo 2 (opcional)

Nombre del Medicamento Código Nacional Número de Registro

European Medicines Agency - European Public Assessment Reports - Firazyr - Mozilla Firefox

http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/medicines/human/medicines/000899/human_med_000793.jsp&url=menus/medicines/medicines

Sección: **Resultados**

EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

Text size: Site-wide search **GO**

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Human medicines

- European Public Assessment Reports
- Patient safety
- Pending EC decisions
- Withdrawn applications
- Paediatrics
- Rare disease designations
- Medicines for use outside the EU
- Veterinary medicines
- Herbal medicines for human use



http://www.ema.europa.eu

Firazyr Drugs@FDA - Mozilla Firefox

http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda/index.cfm

FDA U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Home | Food | Drugs | Medical Devices | Vaccines, Blood & Biologics | Animal & Veterinary | Cosmetics | Radiation-Emitting Products | Tobacco Products

Drugs@FDA
FDA Approved Drug Products
Start Over

FAQ | Instructions | Glossary | Contact Us

Search Results for 'icatibant'

Your search term did not return any results.
[Modify Your Search](#)

- Spelling or Formatting Problems
- If you are not sure of the spelling, try "Browse by Drug Name."
- Try putting in part of the Drug Name or Active Ingredient. You must enter at least three letters or numbers.
- A drug name containing a combination of letters, punctuation, and spaces has to be formatted exactly as it appears in the database. Examples: H.P. ACTHAR gel or X-TROZINE L.A. Try entering just part of the name, such as "acthar" or "trozine."
- For Application Number searches, you must enter five digits for NDAs and ANDAs, and six digits for BLAs. [More about searching](#)
- Dietary supplements, most biologic products, animal drugs, and certain drug products are not in Drugs@FDA. [More information about the contents of Drugs@FDA](#)

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Escalada Informativa

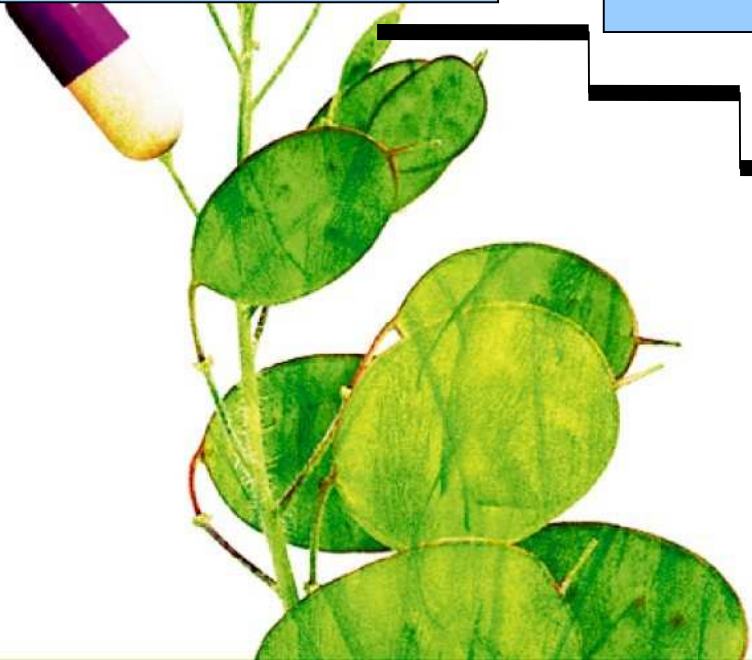


Eficacia/Efectividad

Seguridad

Fuentes secundarias

Posicionamiento terapéutico



Escalada Informativa

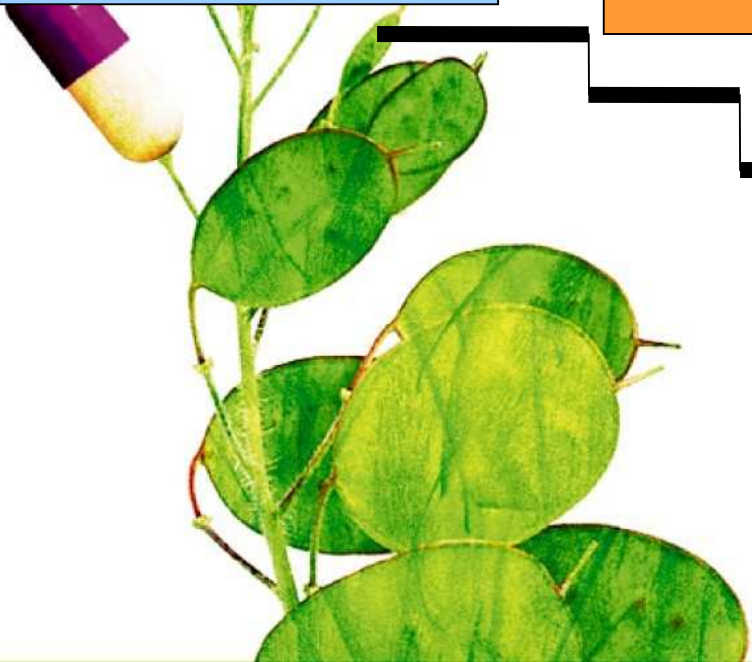


Eficacia/Efectividad

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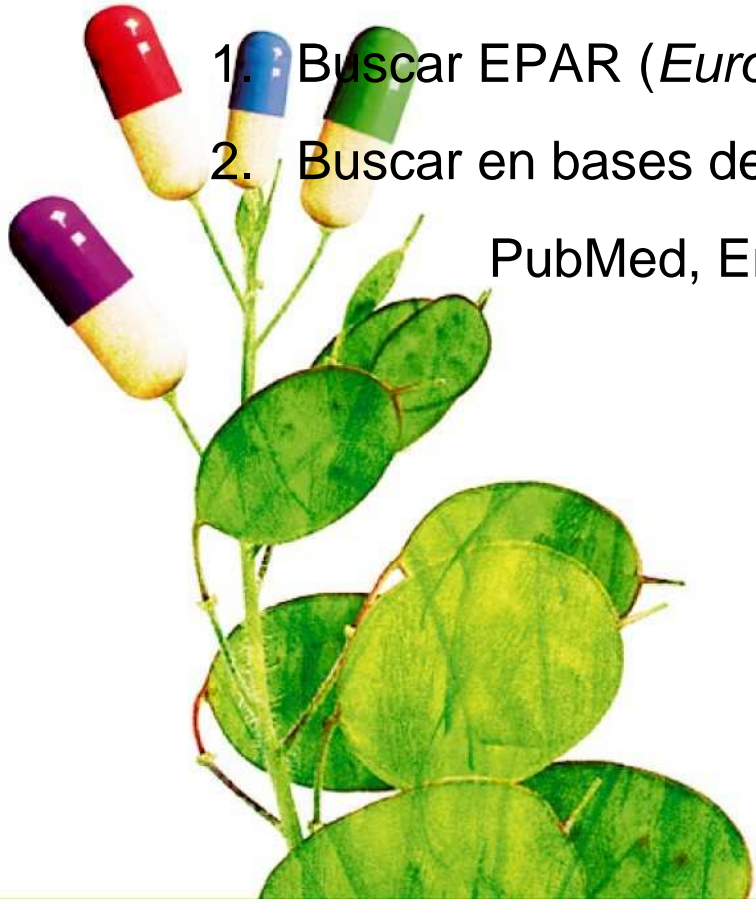


- Ensayos clínicos pivotaes:
Eficacia / Efectividad

1. Buscar EPAR (*European Public Assessment Report*)

2. Buscar en bases de datos genéricas:

PubMed, Embase, Trip Database



European Medicines Agency - European Public Assessment Reports - Firazyr - Mozilla Firefox

Archivo Editar Ver Historial Marcadores Herramientas Ayuda

http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/medicines/human/medicines/000899/human_med_000793.jsp&mid=...

European Medicines Agency - Euro... x icatibant - Buscar con Google x European Medicines Agency - Eur... x

EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

Text si

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Human medicines

European Public Assessment Reports

Patient safety

Pending EC decisions

Withdrawn applications

Paediatrics

Rare disease designations

Medicines for use outside the EU

Veterinary medicines

Herbal medicines for human use

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Firazyr
icatibant

About Authorisation details Product information Assessment hist

« Previous tab

Changes since initial authorisation of medicine

Name	Language	First published	Last upd
Firazyr: EPAR - Procedural steps taken and scientific information after authorisation	(English only)	14/07/2009	

Initial Marketing authorisation documents

Name	Language	First published	Last upd
Firazyr: EPAR - Public assessment report	(English only)	21/07/2008	

http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/medicines/human/medicines/000899/human_med_000793.jsp&mid=...



European Medicines Agency
Evaluation of Medicines for Human Use

Doc.Ref.: EMEA/350457/2008

CHMP ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR Firazyr

International Nonproprietary Name:
icatibant
Procedure No. EMEA/H/C/899

Assessment Report as adopted by the CHMP with
all information of a commercially confidential nature deleted.

Clinical efficacy

Three studies have been performed with the aim to support efficacy of icatibant in acute attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE).

- JE049-2101: An exploratory open-label Phase II study, involving 15 patients treated for 20 attacks with single iv. infusions at doses up to 0.8 mg/kg over 30 minutes, or a single s.c. injection of 30 or 45 mg icatibant.
- JE049-2102: Double-blind, controlled Phase III, single dose of icatibant 30 mg s.c. injection compared to tranexamic acid in 77 patients. Open-label extension was following, with the option of giving 3 x 30 mg s.c. injections per attack according to response.
- JE049-2103: Double-blind, controlled Phase III, single dose of icatibant 30 mg s.c. injection compared to placebo in 64 patients. Open-label extension was following, with the option of giving 3 x 30 mg s.c. injections per attack according to response.

Estrategia de búsqueda en PubMed

1. Diseño de la estrategia de búsqueda

Icatibant, Angioedema hereditario

2. Búsqueda de términos DeCS / MeSH

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window displaying the DeCS website. The address bar shows the URL <http://decs.bvs.br/cgi-bin/wxis1660.exe/decsserver/>. The page header includes the BVS logo and the text "DeCS Descriptores en Ciencias de la Salud". A search bar contains the text "Angioedema hereditario". Below the search bar, the results show "Expresión de búsqueda: ANGIOEDEMA HEREDITARIO" and "Descriptores Encontrados: 1". The search results are displayed in a table with the following content:

1 / 1	
DeCS	
Descriptor Inglés:	Angioedema, Hereditary
Descriptor Español:	Angioedema Hereditario
Descriptor Portugués:	Angioedema Hereditário
Categoría:	C14.907.079.500 C16.320.078 C17.800.862.945.066.500 C20.543.480.904.066.500
Definición Español:	Enfermedad hereditaria que se caracteriza por EDEMA subcutáneo y submucosal en la parte superior del TRACTO RESPIRATORIO y TRACTO GASTROINTESTINAL .
Calificadores Permitidos Español:	sangre líquido cefalorraquídeo inducido químicamente clasificación complicaciones dietoterapia disfunción quimioterapia

http://www.pubmed.gov

The screenshot shows a multi-tabbed browser window. The top-most window is titled 'icaticbant - MeSH Result - Mozilla Firefox' and displays the MeSH website. The address bar shows 'http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh?term=icaticbant'. The MeSH logo and navigation menu are visible. Below this, another window titled 'angioedema hereditario - MeSH Results - Mozilla Firefox' is active. It shows a search for 'angioedema hereditario' with results for 'icaticbant'. The search interface includes buttons for 'Limits', 'Preview/Index', and 'History'. A 'Search PubMed' button is also visible. The main content area lists three MeSH terms: 'Hereditary Angioedema Types I and II', 'Hereditary Angioedema Type III', and 'Angioedemas, Hereditary'. The 'Hereditary Angioedema Types I and II' entry is selected, showing its definition and associated literature. The PubMed search results for 'icaticbant' are displayed below, including the title 'Icaticbant, a new bradykinin-receptor antagonist, in hereditary angioedema' and its abstract. The abstract text is partially visible, starting with 'BACKGROUND: Hereditary angioedema is characterized by recurrent attacks of angioedema of the skin, larynx, and gastrointestinal tract. Bradykinin is the key mediator of symptoms. Icaticbant is a selective bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist.' The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 12:56 on 16/01/2011.

¿...y si no estuviese publicado?

Efficacy results from both main studies are shown in table 7.

Table 7 – Comparison of Key Efficacy Results: JE049 #2102 and JE049 #2103

Efficacy endpoint	JE049 #2102			JE049 #2103		
	Icatibant	Tranexamic acid	p-value	Icatibant	Placebo	p-value
Number of subjects in ITT population	36	38		27	29	
Median time to onset of symptom relief (h) ¹						
All attacks	2.0	12.0	<0.001	2.5	4.6	0.142
Cutaneous attacks	2.5	18.2	<0.001	3.4	10.0	0.221
Abdominal attacks	1.6	3.5	0.026	2.0	3.0	0.159
Median time to onset of symptom relief including all symptoms (h) ²						
Cutaneous swelling	2.6	18.1	<0.001	3.1	10.2	0.039
Cutaneous pain	1.5	12.0	0.003	1.6	9.0	0.007
Abdominal pain	1.6	3.5	0.026	2.0	3.3	0.056
Nausea	1.3	1.5	0.550	1.1	2.3	0.080
Response rate 4 h after start of treatment (%)	80.0	30.6	<0.001	66.7	46.4	0.176
Median time to relief of each symptom present in the pre-dose VAS other than the primary symptom						
Cutaneous swelling	2.0	7.5	0.220	3.5	10.0	0.053
Cutaneous pain	1.5	12.0	0.018	1.6	23.9	0.018
Abdominal pain	³	³	³	2.1	10.0	0.046
Nausea	1.3	1.5	0.550	1.1	2.3	0.080
Median time to almost complete symptom relief (h)	10.0	51.0	<0.001	8.5	23.3	0.069
Median time to regression of symptoms according to the patient	0.8	7.9	<0.001	0.8	16.9	<0.001
Median time to regression of visible symptoms according to the physician (h)	1.7	8.0	<0.001	6.5	14.0	0.240
Median time to overall patient improvement according to the physician (h)	1.5	6.9	<0.001	1.0	5.7	<0.001

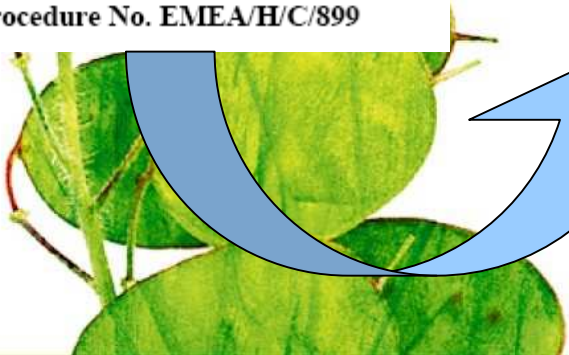
¹Primary endpoint

²Post-hoc analysis

³This symptom was used as primary symptom



International Nonproprietary Name:
icatibant
Procedure No. EMEA/H/C/899



Escalada Informativa

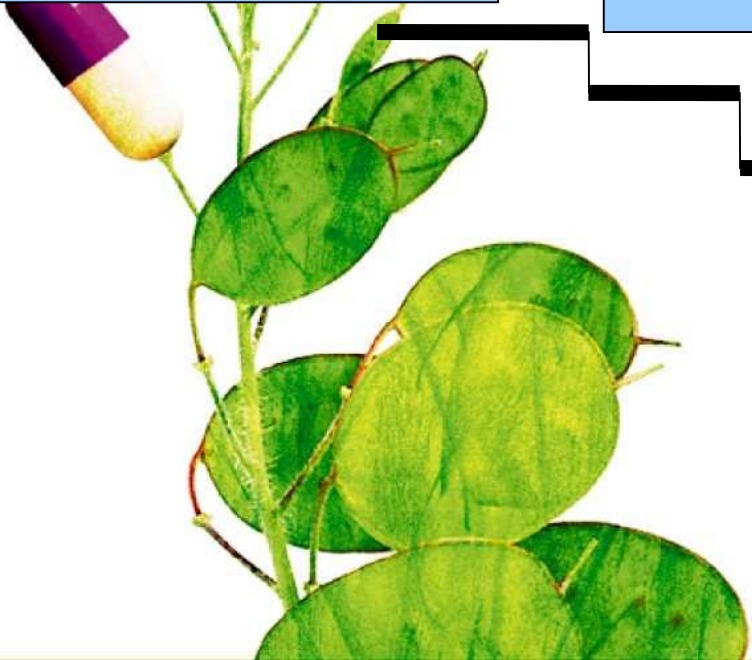


Eficacia/Efectividad

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Seguridad

-
- EECC
 - Estudios observacionales
 - Ficha técnica AEM, product information EMA
 - Alertas de agencias reguladoras
 - EMA
 - AEM
 - FDA
 - Boletines de Farmacovigilancia



Seguridad

- PubMed

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window. The address bar displays the URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>. The page content is split into two main sections.

Left Section (PubMed Search Results):

- Search: PubMed
- Search criteria: "icatibant"[Substance Name] AND "adverse effects"[Subheading]
- Results: 5
- 1. [Icatibant, a new bradykinin-receptor antagonist, in hereditary angioedema](#)
Cicardi M, Banerji A, Bracho F, Malbrán A, Rosenkranz B, Riedel Ritchie B, Yang W, Grabbe J, Kivity S, Kreuz W, Levy RJ, Lugea Anné S, Björkander J, Bouillet L, Cillari E, Hurewitz D, Jacobson Kaatz M, Keith P, Kirkpatrick CH, Langton D, Martin L, Pichler C L, Zimmermann J, Rosen K, Fan WT.
N Engl J Med. 2010 Aug 5;363(6):532-41. Erratum in: N Engl J Med. 2010
PMID: 20818888 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)
- 2. [Vascular B1 kinin receptors in patients with congestive heart failure](#)
Lang NN, Cruden NL, Tse GH, Bloomfield P, Ludlam CA, Fox K
J Cardiovasc Pharmacol. 2008 Nov;52(5):438-44.
PMID: 19033823 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)
- 3. [A pilot study indicating that bradykinin B2 receptor antagonism](#)
Pretorius M, Scholl FG, McFarlane JA, Murphey LJ, Brown NJ.
Clin Pharmacol Ther. 2005 Nov;78(5):477-85.
PMID: 16321614 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)

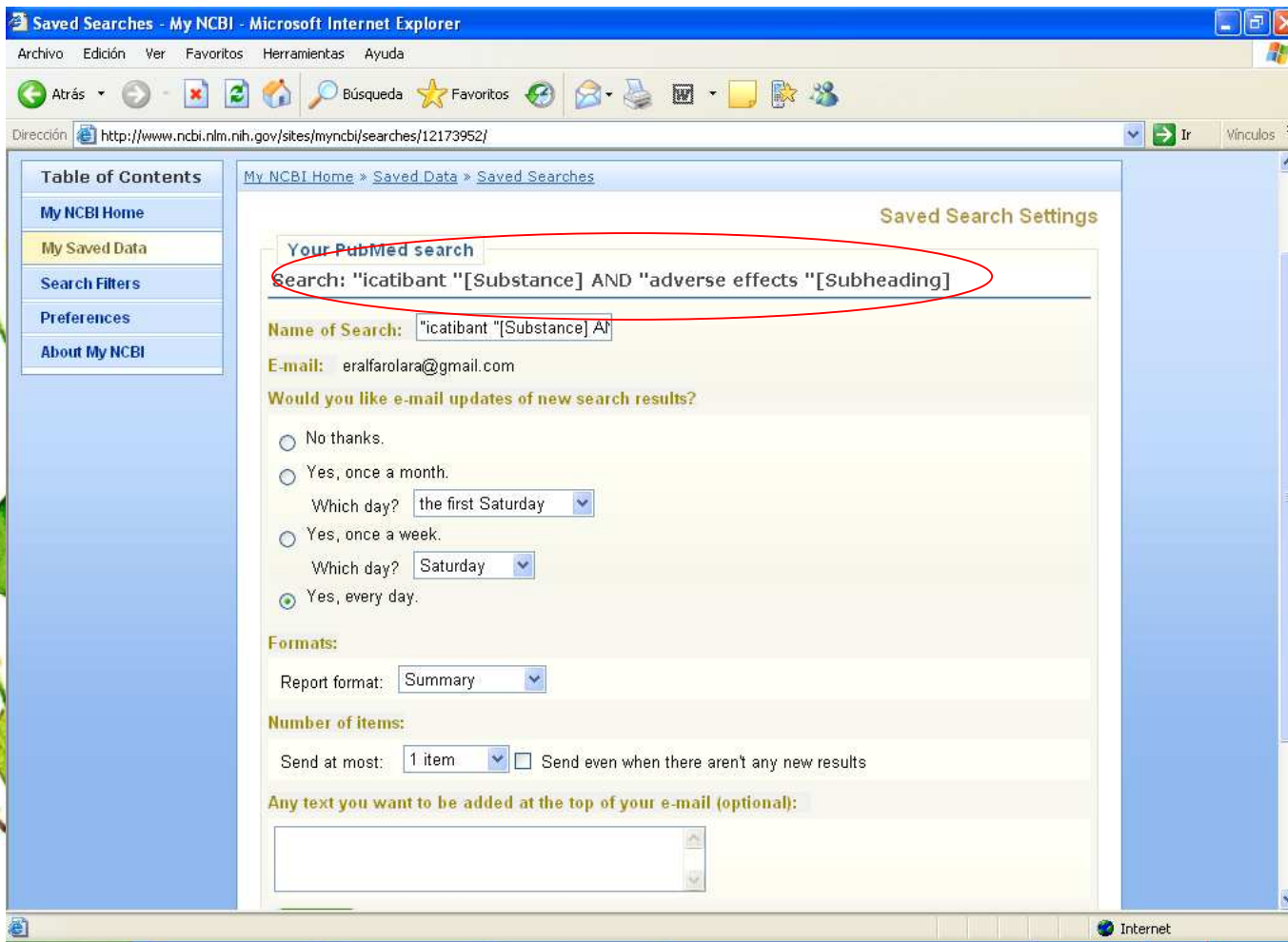

Right Section (My NCBI Sign-in Page):

- Table of Contents: My NCBI Home, My Saved Data, Search Filters, Preferences, About My NCBI
- Welcome to My NCBI
- Use My NCBI to save your searches and data, and to set NCBI Web site preferences [About My NCBI...](#)
- Sign into My NCBI
- Username:
- Password:
- Keep me signed in:
- Remember my username:
-
- [Register for an account](#)
- [I forgot my username](#)
- [I forgot my password](#)
- [About automatic sign in](#)
- [See more sign in options for My NCBI partner organizations.](#)

At the bottom, there are links for [Help Desk](#), [Copyright](#), [Disclaimer](#), [Privacy](#), [Accessibility](#), and [Contact](#). Logos for the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), National Library of Medicine (NLM), and USA.gov are also present.

Seguridad

- PubMed



The screenshot shows the 'Saved Search Settings' page for a search on PubMed. The search query is: "icatibant "[Substance] AND "adverse effects "[Subheading]". The page includes a sidebar with navigation links, a search query field, and various settings for email updates and report formats.

Table of Contents

- My NCBI Home
- My Saved Data
- Search Filters
- Preferences
- About My NCBI

My NCBI Home > Saved Data > Saved Searches

Your PubMed search

Search: "icatibant "[Substance] AND "adverse effects "[Subheading]

Name of Search: "icatibant "[Substance] A"

E-mail: eralfarolara@gmail.com

Would you like e-mail updates of new search results?

- No thanks.
- Yes, once a month.
Which day? the first Saturday
- Yes, once a week.
Which day? Saturday
- Yes, every day.

Formats:

Report format: Summary

Number of items:

Send at most: 1 item Send even when there aren't any new results

Any text you want to be added at the top of your e-mail (optional):

Internet

Seguridad

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Browser:** Microsoft Internet Explorer
- Page Title:** Filters - My NCBI - Microsoft Internet Explorer
- Address Bar:** http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/myncbi/pubmed/filters/recommended/
- Search Bar:** Search: PubMed, with "icatibant"[Substance Name] entered.
- Navigation:** My NCBI Home, PubMed, GenBank, BLAST, mespinosab | Sign Out | My NCBI
- Table of Contents:** My NCBI Home, My Saved Data, **Search Filters** (circled in red), Preferences, About My NCBI
- Results:** 5 results listed, including "Icatibant, a new bradykinin-receptor antagonist..." and "Vascular B1 kinin receptors in patients with congestive heart failure..."
- Filters:** My Filters, **Frequently Requested Filters**, Browse Filters, Search for Filters
- Frequently Requested PubMed Filters:** Articles that review the literature on a subject (checked), Clinical Trial (checked), English, English & Humans, Free Full Text, Full Text, Humans, Items with Abstracts, Published in the last 5 years.

Escalada Informativa

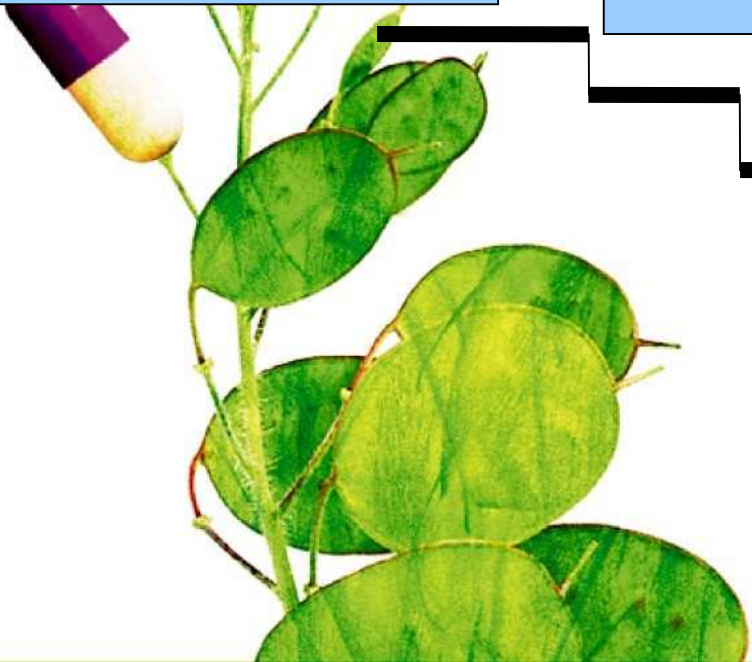


Eficacia/Efectividad

Seguridad

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Programa MADRE - Mozilla Firefox

Archivo Editar Ver Historial Marcadores Herramientas Ayuda

http://genesis.sefh.es/basesmetodologicas/programamadre/index.html

DeCS Server - Main Menu European Medicines Agency - Euro... Tutorial de Mesh Programa MADRE Icatibant, a New Bradykinin-Recept...

Inicio Crupo de Trabajo Bases Metodológicas Informes Elaborados Investigación Enlaces de Interés NOVEDADES

GENESIS

Sociedad Española de Farmacia Hospitalaria

Modelos de Solicitud

- Información Guía GINF
- Modelo de Informe
- Programa MADRE**
- Instrucciones descarga
- Intercambio Terapéutico
- Evaluación Compartida

Programa MADRE

Modelos PROGRAMA MADRE

Versión nº 3.0
Septiembre 2005

[Manual de Procedimientos del programa MADRE en PDF](#)
[MADRE descargar versión comprimida \(ZIP\)](#)
[Instrucciones de descarga del programa MADRE versión comprimida \(ZIP\)](#)

El "programa madre" se ha desarrollado para ayudar a la redacción del informe de evaluación de un nuevo medicamento.

El modelo base de informe puede ser adaptado de forma libre por parte de los facultativos del hospital que redacten el informe, adaptándolo a las necesidades de evaluación de cada fármaco específico y de cada hospital.

Terminado

5.4 Evaluación de fuentes secundarias

- Guías de Práctica clínica
- Evaluaciones previas por organismos independientes
 - A nivel nacional
 - Otros países
- Opiniones de expertos
- Otras fuentes

Instrucciones

Describir las aportaciones de más interés en fuentes

Guías de práctica clínica

Nos sirven para conocer los tratamientos de ref. condiciones de uso, aunque es importante previamente algunas fuentes disponibles en Internet:

Estrategia de búsqueda en **Medline-Pu**
:Nombre del medicamento, en **limits**, "Public
indicación clínica estudiada

Pubggle. Es un motor de búsqueda de Guías
<http://www.pubggle.com/quees.htm>

Página de enlaces de GENESIS <http://www>
-Centros Compiladores:
-Centros Elaboradores:
-Centros Metodológicos:
-Otras:

Md-Consult. A través del portal se puede ac
por suscripción de la SEFH. <http://www.mdcc>

Opiniones de expertos.

Las **editoriales** publicadas en las revistas, la mayoría de veces en el mismo número en que se ha publicado el ensayo clínico **pivotal**, también nos son de gran interés.

Estrategia de búsqueda en **Medline-Pub Med** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed/> :
Nombre del medicamento, en **limits**, "Publication types": "**editorial**". Ver la indicación
clínica estudiada.

Las cartas al editor no ayudan a la revisión crítica

Estrategia de búsqueda en **Medline-Pub Med** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed/> :
Nombre del medicamento, en **limits**, "Publication types": "**letters**". Ver la indicación clínica
estudiada.

Otras fuentes de evaluaciones

Micromedex Drug Dex tiene un apartado con estudios comparados y del lugar del fármaco
en terapéutica. <http://www.sefh.es/micromedex.htm>

Revisiones publicada en revistas : **Medial Letter**, **Drugs**, **Annals Pharmacotherapy**, etc
Búsqueda por **med-line**

Otras

Otra dirección de interés es

TRIP DATABASE
www.tripdatabase.com



- Metabuscador

Fuentes secundarias



Search Trip Database for "icatibant" - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Archivo Edición Ver Favoritos Herramientas Ayuda

Atrás Búsqueda Favoritos Ir Vínculos

Dirección <http://www.tripdatabase.com/search?criteria=icatibant&quality=5>

icatibant Search Advanced Search History Search Tips

Join My-TRIP Click here to join

Filter Your Search [what is this?](#)

Category	Count
Total	43
Evidence Based Synopses	2
Systematic Reviews	1
Guidelines	0
Aus. & NZ	0
Canada	0
UK	0
USA	0
Other	0
Clinical Q&A	0
Core primary research	2
Extended primary research	30
eTextbooks	3
Patient Information	1
More	1

Order By: **Date** Relevance

1. Icatibant (Firazyr) - Acute hereditary angioedema
 National Horizon Scanning Centre 2009
 Developing World? CPD/CME [Preview](#) [Conclusion](#) [Related](#)

2. Icatibant (Firazyr) - Hereditary angioedema (HAE) in adults (with C1-esterase-inhibitor deficiency)
 Scottish Medicines Consortium 2008
 Developing World? CPD/CME [Preview](#) [Conclusion](#) [Related](#)

(Quedan 1 elemento) Abriendo página <http://www.tripdatabase.com/search?criteria=icatibant&quality=5...>

Escalada Informativa

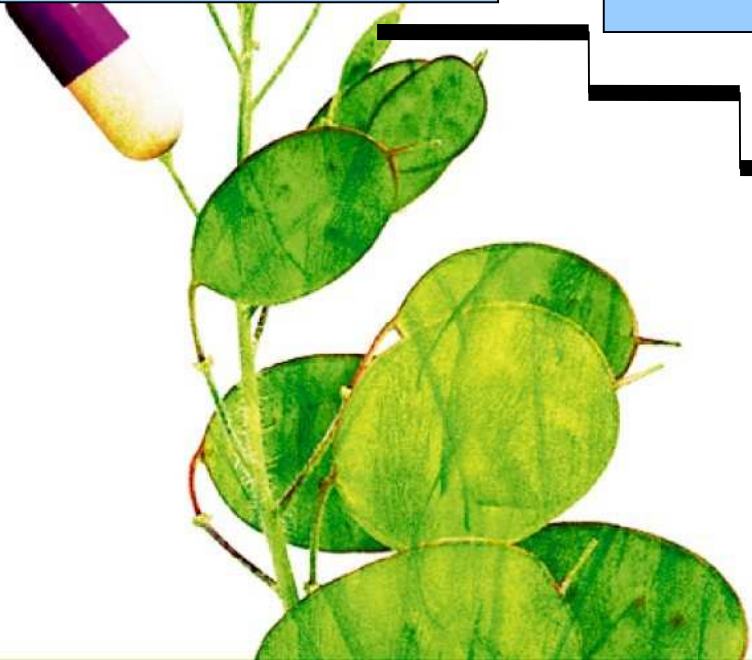


Eficacia/Efectividad

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Posicionamiento terapéutico

- Evaluaciones elaboradas por otros organismos:

<http://genesis.sefh.es>

Nombre Comercial	Indicación	Centro	Estado
Ibandronato	Osteoporosis posmenopáusicas	H. Cabueñes (Asturias) C.H.U. A Coruña H.G.U. Gregorio Marañón	Original
Ibritumomab	LNH folicular de células B CD20+	H.U. Virgen del Rocío	Original
Ibuprofeno iny	Persistencia del conducto arterioso	H.U. Virgen de la Arrixaca	Original
Icatibant	Angioedema hereditario	H.U. Son Dureta	Actualizado
		H.U. Virgen de la Arrixaca	Original
		H.U. Reina Sofía	Original
Icosapento/Doconexento	Hipertrigliceridemia	H.U. Virgen del Rocío	Actualizado
		H.U. Reina Sofía	Original
Índigo Carmín		H.U. de la Vall d'Hebrón	
Inmunoglobulina inespecífica 10%		H. de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau	
Insulina detemir		H.C.U. de Valladolid	
Insulina glargina		H.C.U. de Valladolid	
Insulina glulisina	Diabetes Mellitus tipo 1 y 2	H.U. Virgen del Rocío	Original
Iodixanol		H. de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau	
		H.C.U. de Valladolid	
Irbesartan	Fibrilación auricular	H. Son Llàtzer	Original
Isosfundin	Cuidados críticos pediátricos	H.U. Virgen del Rocío	Original
		C.H. La Mancha Centro	Original
Isotretinoina	Sustitución pérdidas de fluidos extracelulares pre, intra y postoperatorios	Complejo Hospitalario de Toledo	Actualizado

Terminado

HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO REINA SOFÍA Informe de la Comisión de Farmacia y Terapéutica ICATIBANT

1.- Identificación del fármaco y de los revisores.

Nombre Comercial: FIRAZY[®]
Presentaciones: Jeringa precargada 30mg/3ml E/1
Laboratorio: Jerni
Precio adquisición: P.V.L.H.I.V.A.: 1762,8 €
Grupo Terapéutico: No asignado
Autores/revisores: Manuel Jesús Cárdenas Aranzana
Declaración conflicto de intereses: Ninguno

2.- Sinopsis

Dra. Lourdes Fernández Delgado. 5ª Alergología
Fecha solicitud: 18/06/2009
Peticion a título: Individual Consenso Servicio Consenso + Jefe de Servicio

3.- Farmacología

3.1.- Indicciones clínicas recogidas en ficha técnica¹
Tratamiento sintomático de crisis agudas de angioedema hereditario (AEH) en adultos con deficiencia del inhibidor de la esterasa C1. (La solitada)

3.2.- Mecanismo de acción
El angioedema hereditario o edema angioneurótico (AEH) está causado por la ausencia o la disfunción del inhibidor de la esterasa C1. Las crisis de AEH se acompañan de un aumento de la liberación de bradilina, que es el mediador clave en la aparición de los síntomas clínicos. El AEH se manifiesta con crisis intermitentes de edema subcutáneo y/o submucoso que afectan a las vías respiratorias altas, la piel y el tracto gastrointestinal. Por lo general, una crisis suele durar entre 2 y 5 días. El icatibant es un antagonista competitivo selectivo del receptor de la bradilina de tipo 2 (B2). Es un decapeptido sintético que tiene una estructura similar a la de la bradilina, pero con 5 aminoácidos no proteínogénos. En el AEH, las concentraciones elevadas de bradilina son el mediador clave en la aparición de los síntomas clínicos.

3.3.- Posología

La dosis recomendada para el tratamiento de una crisis de angioedema hereditario es una inyección subcutánea de 30 mg administrada por un profesional sanitario, preferiblemente en la zona abdominal. No está destinado a la autoadministración. Debe administrarse por vía subcutánea y es exclusivamente para un solo uso. Los pacientes con crisis laringeas deben permanecer en observación en un centro médico adecuado después de la inyección, hasta que el médico considere seguro darles el alta. La inyección debe aplicarse lentamente, dado el gran volumen que hay que administrar (3 ml). En la mayoría de los casos, una sola inyección es suficiente para el tratamiento de una crisis. En caso de alivio insuficiente o reaparición de los síntomas, se puede administrar una segunda inyección después de 6 horas. Si la segunda inyección no produce un alivio suficiente o si reaparecen los síntomas, se puede administrar una tercera inyección después de otras 6 horas. No se deben administrar más de 3 inyecciones en un periodo de 24 horas. En los ensayos clínicos, no se han administrado más de 6 inyecciones de FiraZy[®] al mes.

3.4 Farmacocinética.

Absorción: tras administración subcutánea, la biodisponibilidad es del 97%. El tiempo hasta la concentración máxima es de aproximadamente 0,5 horas.
Distribución: El volumen de distribución es de unos 20-25 litros. La unión a las proteínas plasmáticas es del 44%.
Eliminación: principalmente mediante metabolismo y menos del 10% de la dosis en la orina como fármaco inalterado. El aclaramiento es de unos 15-20 l/h independiente de la dosis. La semivida es de 1-2 horas aproximadamente.
Metabolismo: El icatibant se metaboliza extensamente por enzimas proteolíticas en metabolitos inactivos que se excretan mayoritariamente en la orina.

Posicionamiento terapéutico

- Evaluaciones elaboradas por otros organismos:

UKMi **New Medicines Profile** **NHS**
UK Medicines Information
December 2008 Issue No. 08/09
Icatibant (Firazyr®)
Concise evaluated information to support the managed entry of new medicines in the NHS

Summary

- Icatibant is licensed for the treatment of acute attacks of hereditary angioedema in adults with C1-esterase inhibitor deficiency.
- Two small phase III studies, using a primary outcome of time to onset of symptom relief, found icatibant to be significantly better than tranexamic acid but, statistically, no more effective than placebo, in the treatment of abdominal and cutaneous symptoms. Across both trials, 61 attacks involving the larynx (which can be life-threatening) were treated with open-label icatibant; most attacks required only a single injection and, in 60% of cases, benefit was noted within an hour.
- There are no trials comparing icatibant with C1 inhibitor concentrate, the current first-line choice for the emergency treatment of acute attacks.
- Icatibant has a number of potential advantages over C1 inhibitor concentrate:
 - it is not a blood product,
 - it is licensed, whereas the concentrate is only available on a named patient basis,
 - it is given by subcutaneous injection rather than by IV infusion – but it is only licensed for administration by a health professional.
- Icatibant appears to be well tolerated, although most people will experience injection site reactions.
- Icatibant is considerably more expensive than C1 inhibitor concentrate.

Introduction

Hereditary angioedema (HAE) is a genetic disease caused by a deficiency (type I), or dysfunction (type II), of C1-esterase inhibitor. It is characterised by unpredictable, recurring attacks of oedema at various sites of the body, including the hands, feet, face and abdomen; if oedema affects the larynx it can be life-threatening. The frequency of attacks varies, but many of those affected will experience at least one attack a month. Each attack typically lasts two to five days before spontaneously subsiding. Attacks are associated with raised levels of bradykinin, which is thought to mediate the formation of oedema by increasing vascular permeability. Icatibant, recently licensed for the symptomatic treatment of acute attacks, is a selective competitive antagonist at the bradykinin type 2 (B2) receptor. It is designated an orphan medicinal product.¹

Evidence

Two similarly designed phase III studies of icatibant have been conducted, FAST1 in North and South America and Australia and FAST2 in Europe and Israel; they have not yet been published. Both had a randomised, double-blind, controlled phase for the treatment of the first post-enrolment attack (except where there was laryngeal oedema), followed by an open-label extension phase. In the double-blind phase, a single subcutaneous injection of icatibant 30mg was compared with placebo in FAST1 and with tranexamic acid (1g three times a day for two days) in FAST2. Patients with laryngeal oedema received open-label icatibant for their first attack. In the extension studies, all patients were given open-label icatibant to treat second and subsequent attacks and more than one injection during an attack was permitted (up to a maximum of 90mg/day).¹

The studies enrolled subjects aged 18 years or older with a diagnosis of HAE, and a current angioedema attack involving the skin, abdomen or larynx of moderate to severe intensity (for cutaneous and abdominal symptoms this was indicated by a score of ≥ 30 on a visual analogue scale (VAS) of 0 to 100mm, where 0 = no symptoms and 100 = worst possible symptoms). The primary outcome measure for patients without laryngeal symptoms was patient-reported time to onset of symptom relief of the first attack (a reduction in VAS score of between 21 and 30mm, depending on baseline score). The assessment was made on a single primary symptom (cutaneous swelling, cutaneous pain or abdominal pain) depending on which the investigator determined to be most severe at presentation.¹

In FAST1 (n=56) the median time to onset of symptom relief was shorter in the icatibant group than in the placebo group (2.5 vs. 4.6 hours). This was not statistically significant but the placebo

Brand Name, Firazyr®: (Manufacturer): Jerini

BNF Therapeutic Class: 3.4.3

Licensed Indications: Symptomatic treatment of acute attacks of hereditary angioedema in adults with C1-esterase inhibitor deficiency.

Dosage and Administration: Slow subcutaneous injection of 30mg/3mL into the abdominal area. A second injection can be given after six hours and a third after a further six hours. No more than three injections in 24 hours.

Marketed: October 2008

Cost Comparisons:

Icatibant 30mg in 3mL pre-filled syringe £1,395

C1 inhibitor concentrate 1000 to 1500units (Berlnert® vials) £600-£900

Scottish Medicines Consortium



<http://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk.nhs.uk/>

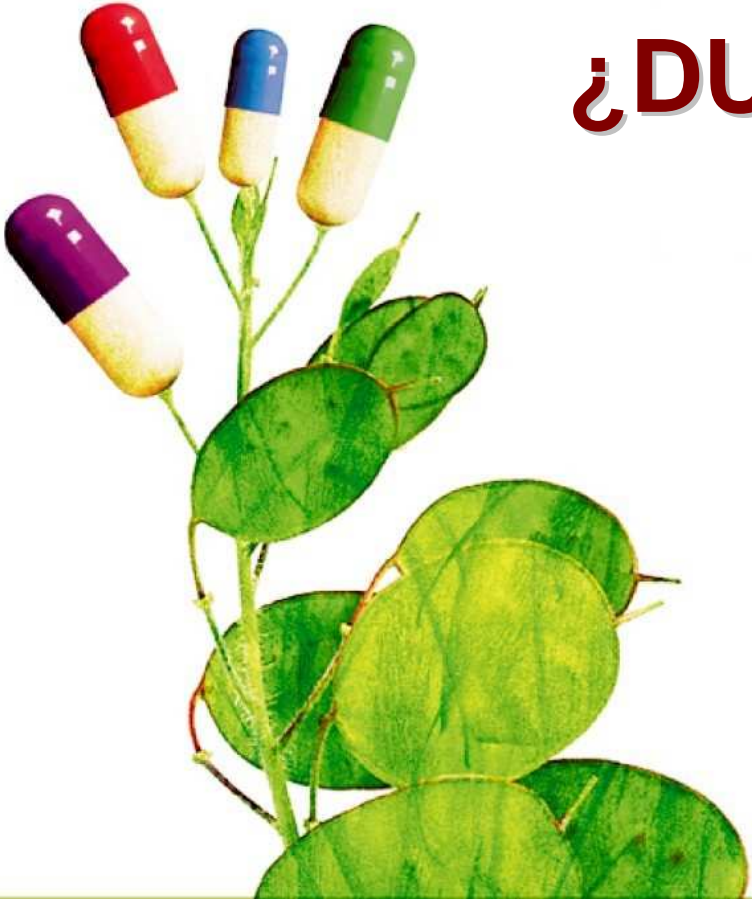
icatibant 30mg/3ml solution for subcutaneous injection in pre-filled syringes (Firazyr®)
No. (476/08)
Jerini AG

All Wales Medicines Strategy Group
Grŵp Strategaeth Meddyginiaethau Cymru Gyfan

<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/>

Final Appraisal Report

Icatibant acetate (Firazyr®) for symptomatic treatment of acute attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE) in adults (with C1-esterase-inhibitor deficiency)



¿DUDAS???

