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# CHAPTER 9

## Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of a new highly concentrated intranasal midazolam formulation for conscious sedation

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# ABSTRACT

**Background:** To evaluate the pharmacokinetics, safety, nasal tolerance and effects on sedation of a highly concentrated aqueous intranasal midazolam formulation (Nazolam) and to compare these to intravenous midazolam. **Methods:** In this four-way crossover, double-blind, double-dummy, randomized, placebo-controlled study, 16 subjects received 2.5 mg Nazolam, 5.0 mg Nazolam, 2.5 mg intravenous midazolam or placebo on different occasions. Pharmacokinetics of midazolam and  $\alpha$ -hydroxy-midazolam were characterized and related to outcome variables for sedation (Saccadic Peak Velocity, the Bond and Lader Visual Analogue Scale for sedation, the Simple Reaction Time Task and the Observer's Assessment of Alertness/Sedation). Nasal tolerance was evaluated through subject reporting and ENT examination.

**Results:** Nazolam bio-availability was 75%. Maximal plasma concentrations of 31 ng/ml (cv, 42.3%) were reached after 11 minutes (2.5 mg Nazolam), and of 66 ng/ml (cv, 31.5%) after 14 minutes (5.0 mg Nazolam). Nazolam displayed a significant effect on OAA/s scores. Sedation onset (based on SPV change) occurred 1 minute after administration of 2.5 mg intravenous midazolam, 7 minutes after 2.5 mg Nazolam, and 4 minutes after 5 mg Nazolam. Sedation duration was 85 minutes for 2.5

mg intravenous midazolam, 47 minutes for 2.5 mg Nazolam, and 106 minutes for 5.0 mg Nazolam. Nazolam did not lead to nasal mucosa damage.

**Conclusions:** This study demonstrates the nasal tolerance, safety and efficacy of Nazolam. When considering the preparation time needed for obtaining venous access, conscious sedation can be achieved in the same time span as needed for intravenous midazolam. Nazolam may offer important advantages in conscious sedation and epilepsy.

## Introduction

Midazolam is a short acting benzodiazepine with anxiolytic, sedative, anti-convulsant and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. Due to its fast onset and recovery profile, it is the preferred medication for obtaining conscious sedation and management of epileptic seizures. Midazolam is used in a wide range of indications for conscious sedation, including sedation for the majority of out-patient diagnostic, therapeutic and endoscopic procedures and sedation for the preparation of general anesthesia in hospitalized patients. Administration of midazolam is generally intravenous as other administration routes such as oral, rectal, subcutaneous and buccal lead to a delayed onset of efficacy and to a large inter-individual variability in efficacy onset. The nasal route therefore appears to be a very convenient route of administration for conscious sedation and for the lay treatment of acute epileptic seizures. As conscious sedation is usually applied in time critical or logistically optimized hospital settings, intravenous administration is preferred over these other administration routes despite the disadvantages of requiring intravenous access and the intermittent dosing protocol necessary to avoid high initial peak midazolam plasma concentrations.

Nasal administration of midazolam is a simple, useful and reliable alternative to the parenteral route. It offers several practical advantages, as it allows for direct, easy and needle free administration, and can be safely administered without the need for professional assistance. Needle free sedation is particularly advantageous in children, patients with needle phobia, patients with varicose (difficult accessible) veins uncooperative patients and in emergency room settings, in dentistry and other non-hospital settings. In addition, it provides potential for rapid systemic drug absorption and quick onset of action without initial high peak concentrations, which may lead to respiratory depression.

Unfortunately, nasal delivery of midazolam has not been very successful until now due to the absence of solvents that are able to dissolve midazolam at efficacious dosages without leading to nasal mucosa damage. To avoid

swallowing and gastrointestinal absorption of excess fluid reaching the oropharynx, the maximal volume of nasal application is ideally restricted to approximately 100  $\mu\text{L}$ <sup>1</sup>, requiring the efficacious dose of midazolam to be dissolved within this volume. Higher volumes lead to nasal drop-off or swallowing, which in turn may lead to lower and unpredictable concentrations, and a relatively long onset of action. This in turn can cause overdosing, if a second dose is applied because the first one did not act fast enough. Therefore, highly concentrated solutions with a high bioavailability are essential to achieve clinically relevant plasma concentrations after nasal application. Attempts to overcome this limitation by formulating midazolam in organic solvents or absorption enhancers that allow for dosing volumes as low as 100  $\mu\text{l}$  have largely failed due to the fact that these solvents are typically irritating to the highly sensitive and easily disrupted nasal mucosa tissue.

Recently, a highly concentrated, aqueous midazolam formulation (Nazolam) that allows dosing of 100  $\mu\text{l}$  or below has become available. Because of the aqueous nature of the midazolam formulation, nasal tolerance was expected to be good. If proven successful, this aqueous midazolam administration will be the first to address all limitations of currently intravenous and intranasal applications of midazolam. In this study, the pharmacokinetics (PK), efficacy and tolerability of this nasal midazolam formulation were evaluated and compared to intravenous midazolam.

## Methods

### *Study design*

This was a randomized, double-blind, double-dummy placebo-controlled, four-way crossover study in 16 healthy volunteers. The study was conducted in adherence to the guidelines of the International Conference on Harmonisation Guideline for Good Clinical Practice and in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. The study was performed at the Centre for Human

Drug Research in Leiden, the Netherlands, and approved by the local ethics committee of Leiden University Medical Center (Leiden) (ref: P10.215) and registered with Eudract (ref: 2010-023425-38). The subjects consented in writing to the study after full explanation of what was involved.

### *Subjects*

Inclusion criteria for this study were for healthy male or female volunteers aged 18-55 years, with a body mass index of 18-33 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. All subjects had to be willing and able to comply with study procedures. Exclusion criteria included history of central nervous system or psychiatric disease, history of drug, substance and/or alcohol abuse, and abnormal findings on screening medical history, physical examination, ECG, vital signs and/or blood and urine laboratory profile. Subjects with anatomical anomalies causing obstruction of the nares, recent (< 4 weeks) nose bleeds, or with a history of chronic nasal obstruction or clinically significant nasal surgery that could affect absorption of or tolerance to midazolam were excluded. Subjects with clinically significant upper respiratory infection, common cold or flu-like symptoms and/or rhinitis at screening were also excluded. Subjects were not allowed to use any medication which could affect the metabolism of midazolam or the performance of CNS measurements from 2 weeks prior to the start of the study days. Subjects were not allowed to consume more than 8 units of xanthine-containing products per day. Subjects had to refrain from consumption of xanthine- or alcohol-containing products and smoking from 1 day prior to admission until the end of the study day. On study days, intake of medication, alcohol, or drugs was questioned and a urine drug screen and pregnancy test and an alcohol breath test were performed before any study-related procedures were started.

### *Study treatments*

Study treatments were administered as a unit-dose nasal spray containing 2.5 or 5.0 mg midazolam (Nazolam) or the same formulation without midazolam,

and intravenous solution containing 2.5 mg midazolam or saline. On each study day, subjects received both an intranasal and intravenous study drug administration. The subjects on each study occasion received one of four treatments: (i) 2.5 mg intranasal midazolam and intravenous placebo; (ii) 5 mg intranasal midazolam and intravenous placebo; (iii) intranasal placebo and 2.5 mg intravenous midazolam, and (iv) intranasal placebo and intravenous placebo. The sequence of treatments was randomized, defined by a William Square Design, and study days were separated by washout periods of at least 6 days. Doses were administered in the non-fasted state.

The recommended starting dose for conscious sedation is 2-2.5 mg<sup>2</sup>. The lowest dose administered intranasally was therefore 2.5 mg, based on the assumption of a high bioavailability. In addition, a 5-mg dose was tested because this dose is relevant in the treatment of epilepsy. Moreover, by studying both dosages, an indication of dose proportionality and dose-response relationships of the intranasal formulation could be obtained. The concentration of the aqueous midazolam spray was 55.6 mg/ml midazolam HCl (50 mg midazolam base per ml) and the volume was 50 µl for the 2.5-mg dose and 100 µl for the 5-mg dose. The spray was administered in the same nostril throughout the study by the supervising physician.

The dosing regimen for the administration of 2.5 mg intravenous midazolam was 1 mg/30 seconds, which is in accordance with the SMC of midazolam for the indication of conscious sedation.

### *Pharmacokinetic methods*

Venous blood samples for pharmacokinetic analyses were obtained via an indwelling catheter before administration and at 1 minute and 15 seconds, and at every 3 minutes (until 30 minutes), every 10 minutes (until 60 minutes), every 30 minutes (until 2 hours), and at 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 hours after drug administration. The Vacutainer tubes with lithium-heparin containing the blood samples were gently mixed by inversion (~8-10 times) and kept on wet ice thereafter. The samples were processed by centrifugation (10 minutes at 2-8

°C at 2000xg) within 30 minutes after the sample was drawn and the plasma was stored -80 °C until analysis. Bioanalytical analysis was performed by ABL (Analytisch Biochemisch Laboratorium bv, Assen, The Netherlands). Plasma concentrations of midazolam and its metabolite  $\alpha$ -hydroxy-midazolam were determined using liquid chromatography coupled with tandem mass spectrometry. QC concentrations included QC-Low (target midazolam or  $\alpha$ -hydroxy-midazolam concentrations in human heparin plasma of 0.300 ng/ml), QC-Medium (target concentration of 3.00 ng/ml) and QC-High (target concentration of 75.0 ng/ml). Assay specifics included acceptable precision (total cvs of 15% for all QC target concentrations), good accuracy (mean absolute biases values for all QC target concentrations of 15%) and adequate incurred sample reproducibility (difference of  $\leq 20\%$  for all reanalyzed midazolam samples and 98% of reanalyzed  $\alpha$ -hydroxy-midazolam samples). The analytical range of the assay for both the parent and the metabolite was 0.100 – 100 ng/ml.

### *Pharmacodynamic methods*

The 'Neurocart' is a battery of sensitive tests for a wide range of CNS domains that was developed to examine different kinds of CNS-active drugs including benzodiazepines<sup>3-6</sup>. All tests were performed twice at baseline, and repeated in the following order at the same time points as the PK blood sampling. Measurements were performed in a quiet room with ambient illumination with only one subject per session in the same room.

#### SACCADIC PEAK VELOCITY

Saccadic peak velocity is one of the most sensitive parameters for sedation<sup>7-9</sup> and was therefore used to evaluate the onset and duration of pharmacological effect of intranasal midazolam. The use of a computerized measurement of saccadic eye movements has been described elsewhere<sup>9-11</sup>. The definition of the onset and duration of pharmacological effect (sedation) was based on

the subject's individual variability in spv. Onset of sedation was defined as the (linearly interpolated) time point at which the spv reached minus 2 standard deviations (sd) of the pre-value (baseline) spv level for the occasion. Duration was defined as the total amount of time that the response was below the minus 2 sds threshold; this total time could be made up of a number of episodes if the threshold was crossed repeatedly before complete termination of the effect.

#### VISUAL ANALOGUE SCALES

Visual analogue scales as originally described by others<sup>12</sup>, have been previously used to quantify subjective effects of benzodiazepines<sup>13</sup> and to evaluate sedative effect of both intranasal and intravenous midazolam<sup>14-26</sup>. In this study, by using vas Bond & Lader, the 'directions' of different scales on a form were alternated, to avoid habitual scoring by subjects.

#### SIMPLE REACTION TIME TASK

The Simple Reaction Time Task measures the attention and speed of information processing of the subject. In this task, participants view a black computer screen. At random intervals (0.5 – 1.5 seconds), a white circle appears in the center of the computer screen. Subjects were instructed to press the space bar with the index finger of their dominant hand each time the circle appears. They were instructed to respond as quickly as possible after appearance of the circle. A total of 40 circles were presented, and the duration of the task was approximately 1 minute. The outcome of the task is the time between stimulus display and response. It has been shown to respond to several classes of sedative drugs<sup>27</sup>. Several previous studies also showed the positive application of SRTT in the investigation of midazolam's sedative effect<sup>28-30</sup>. The SRTT can be regarded as a clinically relevant measure that represents the level of dysfunctioning that may be caused by sedation and was included in this trial to evaluate whether recovery from sedation was similar for intravenous and intranasal dosing.

#### OBSERVER'S ASSESSMENT OF ALERTNESS/SEDATION

The Observer's Assessment of Alertness/Sedation Scale was previously developed to objectively measure the level of alertness in subjects who are sedated. The OAA/s Scale has been shown to be reliable and valid and to be sensitive to the level of midazolam administered<sup>31</sup>. The OAA/s has been used extensively in studies with intravenous midazolam<sup>15,16,20,24-26,32</sup>.

#### *Safety assessments*

Safety assessments including adverse events (AE) monitoring, 12-lead ECGs, and laboratory safety tests were conducted at intervals throughout the study. Transcutaneous oxygen saturation levels were monitored during the first 6 hours after administration and blood pressure and heart rate until discharge (12 hours after administration).

#### *Nasal tolerance assessments*

Nasal safety was monitored by inspection of the nasal mucosa by a physician trained by an ENT medical specialist and by subject self assessment (subjective monitoring of congestion, irritation, pain, runniness and loss of smell). Nasal symptoms were assessed prior to and after nasal application and, if present, specified as (i) congestion or stuffiness; (ii) irritation or itchiness; (iii) runniness; (iv) pain or discomfort and/or (v) loss of or abnormal smell. In case of a nasal symptom, the severity was graded as (i) mild symptoms (minor awareness of symptoms, lasting up to an hour); (ii) moderate symptoms (moderate awareness of symptoms, lasting up to 12 hours), or (iii) severe symptoms (strong awareness of symptoms, lasting more than 12 hours). In addition, local nasal tolerance was assessed by means of a regular nasal examination using the following scoring system: (i) no visible abnormality; (ii) mild abnormality (< 1 cm of erythema and/or swelling and/or other visible abnormality); (iii) moderate abnormality (1-2 cm of erythema and/or swelling and/or other visible abnormality), or (iv) severe abnormality (> 2 cm of erythema and/or swelling

and/or other visible abnormality). All observed or reported AEs were recorded for all subjects and AEs were classified as mild, moderate or severe and their relationship to study drug was assessed by the investigator.

#### *Pharmacokinetic analysis*

Pharmacokinetic parameters for midazolam and  $\alpha$ -hydroxy-midazolam were estimated using non-compartmental modeling (WinNonlin 5.2; Pharsight, Mountain View, CA). The distributions of the dose-normalized PK parameters were compared using ANOVA.

#### *Statistical methods*

Sample size was determined based on a presumed onset of sedative effect of midazolam as defined based on a decrease in saccadic SPV of > 2SD from baseline. In a previous study performed by our research group the inter-subject CV of the time of onset defined on the basis of a decline in SPV was 62.5%. In this previous study the intra-subject CV could not be calculated, however, assuming the intra-subject CV to be smaller than the inter-subject CV, an intra-subject CV of 50% was used for sample size calculations. Sample size calculations were performed in nQuery (version 7.0). It was determined that a sample size of 16 would have 80% power to detect a difference in mean time of onset of sedative effect of 3.283 minutes, assuming a standard deviation of differences of 4.380, using a paired T-test with a 0.05 two-sided significance level.

SRTT and OAA/s data were log-transformed prior to analysis to correct for the expected log-normal distribution of the data and analysis was performed on log transformed data. Repeatedly measured pharmacodynamic data (SPV, VAS, SRTT, and OAA/s) were compared with a mixed model analysis of variance (using SAS PROC MIXED) with fixed factors treatment, period, time and treatment by time, random factors subject, subject by treatment and subject by time and the baseline value (average over all measurements at or before time=0) as covariate. The contrast between the midazolam treatments and

placebo were calculated within the statistical model. For onset of sedation based on *SPV*, the *SD* of the *SPV* during the whole placebo period was calculated for each subject, and the threshold of sedation was determined as the baseline value per period minus 2 *SDs*. Onset and duration of sedative effect were compared between treatment groups, assuming that the effect sizes of the different treatment groups were comparable. As *OAA/s* is a categorical variable, it was not assumed to be normally distributed. Therefore, an additional analysis was performed using the *GLIMMIX* procedure. In this procedure, all *OAA/s* data (including placebo) after dosing (*time=0*) followed a multinomial distribution and were compared with a mixed model analysis of variance with fixed factors treatment and period and random factors subject and subject by time. All calculations were performed using *SAS* for windows V9.1.3 (*SAS* Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

## Results

### *Subjects*

16 healthy subjects (8 male, 8 female) were enrolled in this study. They were on average 26 years old (range 19–53 years), and had an average body mass index of 23.2 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (range 19.6–28.1 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). All subjects had negative pre-dose urine tests for drugs of abuse, including benzodiazepines. Concomitant medication used during the study period included paracetamol (up to 1.0 g per day), nscapine, acetylsalicylic acid, and xylometazoline (one subject, stopped more than 1 day before study drug administration). All subjects completed the study.

### *Pharmacokinetic results*

The PK parameters and mean concentration-time profiles of midazolam and  $\alpha$ -hydroxy-midazolam are shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. The intravenous data of 2 subjects had to be excluded due to sampling failures on 2 occasions (both

2.5 mg intravenous midazolam). In- or exclusion of the data gathered during these occasions did not significantly change the pharmacokinetic parameter estimates. Doubling of the intranasal midazolam dose resulted in dose-proportional increases in *AUC* and maximum concentration (*AUC*: mean increase, 2.0-fold; *C<sub>max</sub>*: mean increase, 2.2-fold). Dose-normalized *C<sub>max</sub>* and *AUC<sub>(0-t)</sub>* and *AUC<sub>(0-∞)</sub>* were higher for the intravenous formulation than for the intranasal formulations. The overall concentration-time profiles of the intranasal formulations showed no second peak and the formation of metabolite was low and the relative amounts formed compared to the parent compound were comparable with the formation of metabolite after intravenous administration. Mean ratio of  $\alpha$ -hydroxy-midazolam *AUC* to midazolam *AUC* after intranasal midazolam administration was 0.2 for all formulations and dosages.

The midazolam intravenous administration displayed a nine-fold ratio between the highest and lowest observed *C<sub>max</sub>* value, whereas the ratio between the highest and lowest *C<sub>max</sub>* for the intranasal 2.5 mg administration was seven-fold, and for the 5.0 mg intranasal administration three-fold, which led to the coefficients of variation (*CV*) in *C<sub>max</sub>* included in Table 1.

### *Pharmacodynamic results*

#### SACCADIC PEAK VELOCITY

A marked and time-dependent decrease in *SPV* was seen after midazolam administration until three hours after administration (Figure 2). There was a statistically significant difference in *SPV* between midazolam 2.5 mg intranasal and 5.0 mg intranasal ( $p < 0.001$ ; 35.3, 95% *CI* = 20.6, 50.0).

Onset of action of midazolam (as defined by a decrease in *SPV* of more than 2*SD* below baseline) occurred 7±4.4 minutes after administration of midazolam 2.5 mg intranasal, 4±1.8 minutes after midazolam 5.0 mg intranasal. Onset of action after administration of midazolam 2.5 intravenous occurred on average 1±0.7 minutes after administration. There was a statistically significant difference between midazolam 2.5 mg intranasal and 2.5 mg intravenous ( $p < 0.001$ ; 6.2, 95% *CI* = 4.2, 6.2), midazolam 5.0 mg intranasal and 2.5 mg



intravenous ( $p = 0.007$ , 2.7, 95% CI 0.8, 4.7) and midazolam 2.5 mg intranasal and 5.0 mg intranasal ( $p = 0.001$ , 3.5, 95% CI = 1.5, 5.4)

Duration of action as defined by a 2SD decrease in SPV was on average  $76 \pm 80.4$  minutes after administration of midazolam 2.5 mg intranasal and  $145 \pm 104.9$  minutes of midazolam 5.0 mg intranasal. Duration of action was on average  $118 \pm 95.6$  minutes after 2.5 mg intravenous midazolam. There was a statistically significant difference between 2.5 mg intranasal and intravenous midazolam ( $p = 0.03$ , -38.5, 95% CI -60.6, -3.9) and between the two intranasal dose levels ( $p = 0.001$ , -53.4, 95% CI -69.9, -28.0), but not between 2.5 mg intravenous and 5.0 mg intranasal.

#### VISUAL ANALOGUE SCALES

Subjective alertness decreased after administration in a time-dependent manner in all midazolam groups. There was a statistically significant difference between the intranasal dose levels ( $p = 0.0009$ , 1.9, 95% CI 0.8, 2.9; see Figure 3). There were no effects on VAS Calmness or VAS Mood.

#### SIMPLE REACTION TIME TASK

Midazolam had a marked effect on the reaction time with a statistically significant difference between the intranasal dose levels ( $p = 0.0005$ , -10/8, 95% CI -16.2, -5.2; see Figure 4).

#### OBSERVER'S ASSESSMENT OF ALERTNESS/SEDATION

Intranasal midazolam displayed a significant effect on sedation as measured using OAA/s. Levels of sedation after midazolam intranasal 2.5 mg and midazolam intravenous 2.5 mg administration were comparable, whereas midazolam intranasal 5.0 mg led to higher sedation levels (see Figure 5). The odds ratio (defined as the chance (odds) that a subject scored an OAA/s of 1 (awake/orientated, indicating no sedation) during one treatment versus the other) was 2.3 ( $p < 0.0001$ ; 95% CI = 1.63, 3.18) for the contrast midazolam 2.5 mg intranasal vs midazolam 2.5 mg intravenous, 0.8 ( $p = 0.30$ ; 95% CI = 0.62, 1.16) for the contrast midazolam 5.0 mg intranasal vs midazolam 2.5 mg intravenous, and 2.7 ( $p <$

$0.0001$ ; 95% CI = 1.92-3.75) for the contrast midazolam 2.5 mg intranasal vs midazolam 5.0 mg intranasal.

## Safety

### GENERAL

There were few adverse events. Adverse events were mild and transient and equally distributed over the 2.5 mg (17) and 5.0 mg intranasal (22) and intravenous (15) groups. The most common adverse events were somnolence and headache, which were reported 46 and 13 times in total and in 31-94% (somnolence) and 6-25% (headache) of subjects (including placebo) and reported in all treatment groups. Administration of a single dose midazolam did not result in clinically significant changes in physical findings or ECG recordings.

In general, types of adverse events for the intranasal and intravenous formulations of 2.5 mg midazolam were similar. There were more cases of diplopia in the intranasal treatment groups (1 case in 2.5 mg group and 6 cases in 5 mg group), which could be explained by midazolam's characteristic (dose-related) benzodiazepine effects on GABA<sub>A</sub>-receptors in the central nervous system. Since GABA<sub>A</sub>-receptors do not occur peripherally, it is unlikely that this is due to local effects of the intranasal formulation. The larger number of cases of sleep-related symptoms in the 5.0 mg intranasal midazolam group likely results from the higher AUC in this treatment group. There were more cases of attention disturbances in the 2.5 mg intranasal midazolam treatment group compared to the 5.0 mg intranasal and 2.5 mg intravenous midazolam groups. Attention disturbance represents the lower end of the spectrum of GABA<sub>A</sub>-effects, and subjects in the low-dose intranasal treatment group may have not been sedated to such a level that somnolence occurred, but enough to experience attention problems.

### NASAL

No significant abnormalities were found during nasal examination in any of the subjects. Mild and transient visible abnormalities ( $< 1$  cm) were observed

for one subject almost 12 hours after administration of 2.5 mg intranasal midazolam and for one subject 2 hours after administration of 5.0 mg intranasal midazolam, which all resolved spontaneously. Mild nasal symptoms were observed in 2 subjects 1 hour after administration of 5.0 mg intranasal midazolam, which resolved within 1-2 hours. In one subject these symptoms may be related to mild runniness already observed before dosing. One subject reported rhinorrhea, and one reported sneezing after 2.5 mg intranasal midazolam. After 5.0 mg intranasal midazolam, one subject reported cough, one reported irritation, one reported epistaxis (at the day after administration, where during the study day no nasal symptoms or visible abnormalities were observed), and two reported sneezing.

#### OXYGEN SATURATION

No clinically relevant decreases in transcutaneous oxygen saturation or blood pressure were observed.

## Discussion

This study is the first to report on the pharmacokinetics and effects on sedation of Nazolam. Nazolam is a new aqueous nasal formulation of midazolam that does not lead to nasal tissue damage and delivers small enough volumes to be fully absorbed by the nasal mucosa, yet containing sufficiently high concentrations of midazolam to establish clinically relevant systemic midazolam concentrations. For all midazolam treatment groups, effects were seen on pharmacodynamic outcome variables of sedation and clinically relevant levels of sedation as measured using OAA/s ( $\geq$  score 2, or drowsy/normal speech) were achieved within minutes after administration. It is therefore clear that use of Nazolam is an effective, convenient and safe method of inducing conscious sedation for a wide range of applications.

Most previous studies used formulations that led to nasal run-off or nasal mucosal damage, or were hampered by flaws in the experimental design.

Single administration of Nazolam, however, was well tolerated and safe in healthy adult subjects. Nasal symptoms were mild and transient and only observed in two patients. Furthermore, the aqueous nature of the formulation allows for a pH driven transport into the buffered nasal mucosa constitution allowing for a fast onset of efficacy of midazolam in a similar time window as observed after intravenous administration of midazolam. Mean absolute bioavailability of Nazolam was high (approximately 75%) and clinically effective concentrations were reached within minutes after nasal administration. Observed maximal systemic midazolam concentrations were comparable to those observed after oral midazolam administration<sup>33,34</sup>. Lower (and thus more favorable) and less variable peak concentrations were seen after intranasal compared to intravenous administration of midazolam. Nazolam showed dose proportional pharmacokinetics in the investigated dose range (2.5 – 5.0 mg). Several pharmacokinetic studies have been published using intranasal formulations<sup>35-42</sup>. Although some showed comparable pharmacokinetic results, different nasal formulations were used, mainly using very large volumes, or high concentrations of organic solvents or absorption enhancers. There were no signs of important contribution of ingestion related intestinal absorption, as the overall concentration-time profiles of intranasal formulations did not show a second peak and the formation of metabolite was low and comparable with intravenous levels. The absence of clinically relevant decreases in transcutaneous oxygen saturation parameters and blood pressure in this study indicate that the safety profile of nasal midazolam is comparable to that observed after oral midazolam administration.

Saccadic peak velocity is generally considered as a sensitive and reproducible biomarker for the sedative effects of benzodiazepines<sup>43</sup> and was therefore used as a biomarker of pharmacological effect of midazolam in this study. spv has already been used as an outcome variable in several previous studies with intravenous midazolam<sup>44-51</sup> and changes in saccadic eye movements allow the accurate recognition of the wake-sleep transition<sup>8,52</sup>. In this study, an attempt was made to compare the onset and duration of pharmacological effect of the different midazolam formulations as accurately and realistically

as possible. In a recent review on biomarkers for the effects of benzodiazepines in healthy subjects, a relationship between spv reduction and clinical efficacy was described, as all reviewed benzodiazepines caused an impairment of saccadic peak velocity, which was closely related to the therapeutic dose<sup>43</sup>. Therefore, spv was used in this study to evaluate the onset and duration of pharmacological effect of intranasal midazolam. The definition of the onset and duration of pharmacological effect (sedation) was based on the subject's individual variability in spv under placebo. As expected, intranasal midazolam led to a marked decrease in saccadic peak velocity at both investigated doses. Nazolam 2.5 mg led to conscious sedation in all individuals as reflected in the clear spv decline observed for all subjects, showing that spv is a sensitive biomarker and a good choice for a proof-of-pharmacology study such as the current one.

The effects of intranasal midazolam on spv and subjective vas alertness increased in a dose proportional fashion. The time effect curves of spv and vas alertness were comparable, which supports the appropriateness of the use of spv as a surrogate marker for the sedative effect of midazolam. However, spv was clearly more sensitive to midazolam effects than vas alertness, as the observed effects of midazolam on spv started earlier and returned to baseline later than those on vas alertness. The use of spv to define onset of pharmacological effect is therefore supported by the current data. Onset and duration of sedation were compared between treatment groups. The duration of sedation was slightly shorter for intranasal than for the intravenous formulation, but this was not statistically significant.

No effects were seen on subjective mood and calmness (as assessed by vas), but this was not unexpected as it is in accordance with our experience with studies in healthy non-anxious subjects and likely related to a floor effect in the assessment of subjective calmness.

To assess the impact of ongoing sedation due to midazolam on normal functioning, the effect on the simple reaction time task (srtt) was assessed. Reaction time was increased by midazolam for about as long as the other pharmacodynamic effects (slowing of spv and decrease in vas alertness).

The effects on ssrt of both the intranasal and the intravenous formulation returned to baseline in almost 2 hours for all formulations.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that clinically effective concentrations can be reached within minutes after nasal application of a highly concentrated midazolam formulation with sedation profiles comparable to those observed after intravenous midazolam administration. When considering the preparation time needed for obtaining venous access, conscious sedation can be achieved in the same time span for nasal as for intravenous administration of midazolam. Potential applications of this new formulation are not limited to settings where midazolam is currently being used intravenously, but could also include settings in which intravenous access is not feasible such as in children and patients with needle phobia, uncooperative patients and in urgent / emergency room situations. With the demonstrated absence of initial high peak plasma concentrations, nasal delivery also allows for safe and efficacious conscious sedation out-side hospital settings such as the general practitioner office and dentistry settings. Finally, as the absorption capacity of the nasal mucosa is limited to 100 µl per nostril, nasal administration is relatively safe to overdosing. The immediate and non-invasive characteristics of this new formulation offer important advantages for clinical use in conscious sedation and in epilepsy.

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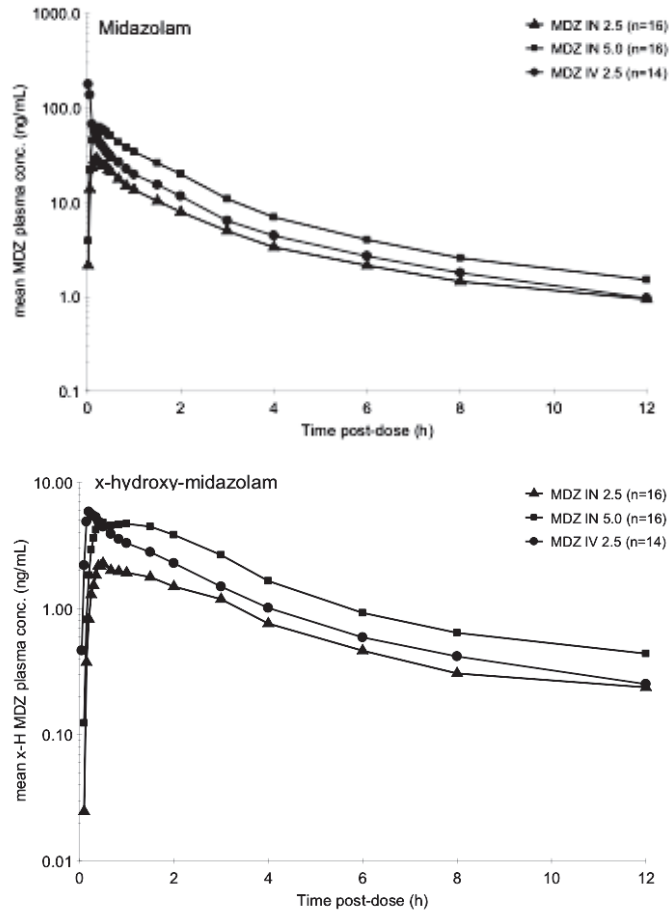
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**TABLE 1** Pharmacokinetic parameters of midazolam and  $\alpha$ -hydroxy-midazolam in healthy subjects after administration of a single dose of 2.5 mg midazolam intravenous (i.v.) or 2.5 or 5 mg midazolam intranasal (i.n.)

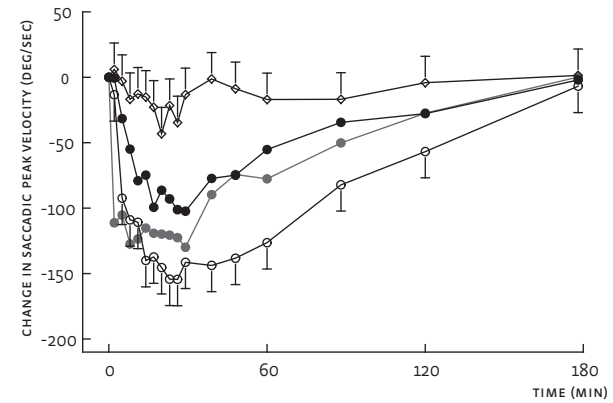
	Treatment	AUC <sub>0-∞</sub> (ng*h ml <sup>-1</sup> )*	C <sub>max</sub> (ng ml <sup>-1</sup> )	t <sub>1/2</sub> (h)*	T <sub>max</sub> (min)	F*
MIDAZOLAM	Midazolam 2.5 mg i.v.	93.9 (33.8)	219.2 (68.1)	3.6 (29.4)	2.0 (1.2-3.0)	1
	Midazolam 2.5 mg i.n.	65.6 (49.0)	30.6 (42.3)	6.3 (123.4)	10.9 (6.0-24.0)	0.74 (0.28-1.85)
	Midazolam 5 mg i.n.	131.9 (26.0)	66.2 (31.5)	4.3 (31.0)	13.8 (9.0-24.0)	0.76 (0.45-1.20)
A-HYDROXY-MIDAZOLAM	Midazolam 2.5 mg i.v.	15.83 (36.9)	6.1 (37.2)	4.6 (45.5)	14.4 (9.0-21.0)	
	Midazolam 2.5 mg i.n.	10.9 (54.1)	2.4 (55.5)	5.3 (40.0)	45.4 (24.0-240.0)	
	Midazolam 5 mg i.n.	24.0 (37.5)	5.3 (34.5)	6.3 (44.2)	50.6 (21.0-121.2)	

AUC, C<sub>max</sub> and half-lives are expressed as geometric mean (cv%); T<sub>max</sub> and F are expressed as geometric mean (range); AUC, area under the curve; C<sub>max</sub>, peak plasma concentration; cv, coefficient of variation, F, bioavailability, i.v., intravenous; i.n. intranasal; t<sub>1/2</sub>, elimination half-life; T<sub>max</sub>, time to reach C<sub>m</sub>.

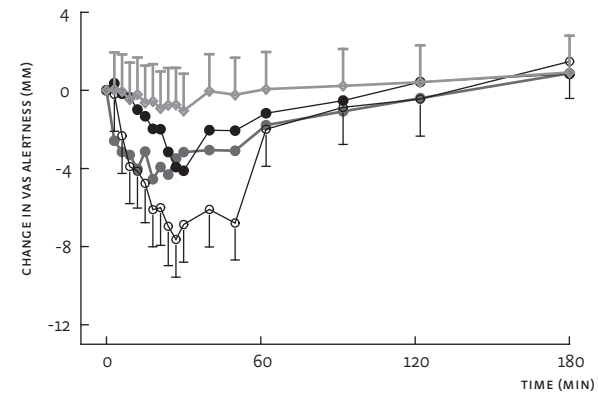
**FIGURE 1** Geometric mean concentration-time profiles (log-linear) of midazolam and  $\alpha$ -hydroxy-midazolam after intravenous (IV) (2.5 mg) and intranasal (IN) (2.5 and 5.0 mg) midazolam administration in healthy subjects



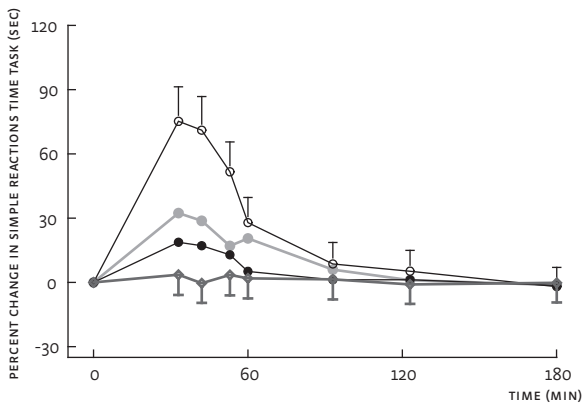
**FIGURE 2** Saccadic Peak Velocity LSMs change from baseline profile with 95% CI as error bars (first 3 hours after administration). Open rhombus represents placebo; grey closed circle represents midazolam 2.5 mg i.v.; black closed circle represents midazolam 2.5 mg i.n.; open circle represents midazolam 5.0 mg i.n.



**FIGURE 3** vas Alertness LSMs change from baseline profile with 95% CI as error bars (first 3 hours after administration). Open rhombus represents placebo; grey closed circle represents midazolam 2.5 mg i.v.; black closed circle represents midazolam 2.5 mg i.n.; open circle represents midazolam 5.0 mg i.n.



**FIGURE 4** Simple reactions time task LSMS change from baseline profile with 95% CI as error bars (first 3 hours after administration). Open rhombus represents placebo; grey closed circle represents midazolam 2.5 mg i.v.; black closed circle represents midazolam 2.5 mg i.n.; open circle represents midazolam 5.0 mg i.n.



**FIGURE 5** Observation assessment LSMS profile with 95% CI as error bars (first 3 hours after administration). Grey closed circle represents midazolam 2.5 mg i.v.; black closed circle represents midazolam 2.5 mg i.n.; open circle represents midazolam 5.0 mg i.n. Score 1 = awake/oriented; score 2 = drowsy/normal speech; score 3 = slow reaction to verbal; score 4 = inability 2 saccades

