RAdvance

CLINICAL UPDATE

Brand Name	Skytrofa™
Generic Name	lonapegsomatropin-tcgd
Drug Manufacturer	Ascendis Pharma Inc.

Clinical Update

TYPE OF CLINICAL UPDATE

New Formulation

FDA APPROVAL DATE

August 25, 2021

LAUNCH DATE

4th quarter 2021

REVIEW DESIGNATION

NA; Orphan

TYPE OF REVIEW

Biologic License Application (BLA): 761177

DISPENSING RESTRICTIONS

Specialty Pharmacy Required

Overview

INDICATION(S) FOR USE

Skytrofa[™] is a human growth hormone indicated for the treatment of pediatric patients 1 year and older who weigh at least 11.5 kg and have growth failure due to inadequate secretion of endogenous growth hormone (GH).

MECHANISMS OF ACTION

Skytrofa[™] is a pegylated human growth hormone (somatropin) for once-weekly subcutaneous injection [see Pharmacokinetics. Somatropin binds to the growth hormone (GH) receptor in the cell membrane of target cells resulting in intracellular signal transduction and a host of pharmacodynamic effects. Somatropin has direct tissue and metabolic effects, and indirect effects mediated by insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1), including stimulation of chondrocyte differentiation and proliferation, stimulation of hepatic glucose output, protein synthesis and lipolysis. Somatropin stimulates skeletal growth in pediatric patients with growth hormone deficiency (GHD) as a result of effects on the growth plates (epiphyses) of long bones.

DOSAGE FORM(S) AND STRENGTH(S)

Injection: 3 mg, 3.6 mg, 4.3 mg, 5.2 mg, 6.3 mg, 7.6 mg, 9.1 mg, 11 mg, and 13.3 mg.

DOSE & ADMINISTRATION

Skytrofa[™] should be administered subcutaneously into the abdomen, buttock, or thigh with regular rotation of the injection sites. The recommended dose is 0.24 mg/kg body weight once weekly.

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EFFICACY

Treatment-Naïve Pediatric Patients with Growth Hormone Deficiency (NCT02781727):

A multi-center randomized, open-label, active-controlled, parallel-group phase 3 study was conducted in 161 treatment-naïve, prepubertal pediatric subjects with growth hormone deficiency (GHD); 105 subjects received once-weekly Skytrofa[™], and 56 received daily somatropin. The dose in both arms was 0.24 mg/kg/week. The primary efficacy endpoint was annualized height velocity at Week 52.

Table: heiGHt Trial (NCT02781727): Study Design Summary	
Study Population (N = 161)	 161 treatment-naïve, prepubertal patients with GHD Weight: ≤11.5 kg Mean age: 8.5 years (range, 3.2–13.1 years) 82% male; 18% female 94.4% White Key exclusion criteria: Prior exposure to GH or IGF-1 therapies, body weight below 12 kg, past or present intracranial tumor growth, psychosocial dwarfism, idiopathic short stature, history, or presence of malignant disease, closed epiphyses, major medical conditions and/or presence of contraindication to hGH treatment.
Interventions	 Study participants were randomized 2:1 to receive: Skytrofa™ 0.24 mg hGH once weekly (n = 105) or Genotropin (0.034 mg hGH/kg) once daily (n = 56)
Endpoints	Primary: AHV at Week 52Secondary: Change from baseline in height SDS
Efficacy and Safety Results	 LS mean (SE) AHV at 52 weeks was 11.2 (0.2) cm/year for Skytrofa[™] vs. 10.3 (0.3) cm/year for daily Genotropin (P = 0.009), with Skytrofa[™] demonstrating both noninferiority and superiority over daily Genotropin. LS mean (SE) height SDS increased from baseline to Week 52 by 1.10 (0.04) vs. 0.96 0.05) in the weekly Skytrofa[™] vs. daily Genotropin groups (P = 0.01). Bone age/chronological age ratio, adverse events, tolerability, and immunogenicity were similar between groups. The trial met its primary objective of noninferiority in AHV and showed superiority of Skytrofa[™] compared to daily Genotropin, with similar safety, in treatment-naïve children with GHD.

Abbreviations: AHV, annualized height velocity; GHD, growth hormone deficiency; LS, least squares; SDS, standard deviation scores; SE, standard error.

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