

CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER: NDA 20845

PHARMACOLOGY REVIEW(S)

Z. McDONALD

OCT 10 1997

**REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF PRECLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
AND TOXICOLOGY DATA**

NITRIC OXIDE
Ohmeda Pharmaceutical Products Division Inc
110 Allen Road
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938-0804

Narendra B. Oza, PH. D.
October 9, 1997

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Safety Pharmacology:	
1. Acute cardiovascular evaluation of NO in the dog. Hassler CR et al, 1994. (Report RDR-0064-DS)	5
2. Electrocardiographic evaluation of NO in the dog. Hassler CR et al, 1994. (Report RDR-0087-DS)	7
Pharmacokinetics:	
3. Pharmacokinetic modeling of methemoglobin concentration--time data in normal dogs inhaling 80, 160, 320 or 640 ppm nitric oxide. Wilhelm JA, 1996. (Report RDR-0075-DD)	8
Toxicology:	
4. 7-day range-finding study of nitric oxide in the rat via inhalation, Hassler CR et al, 1994 (Report RDR-0062-DS)	10
5. Pathology: 7-day range-finding study of nitric oxide (NO) in the rat via inhalation, Toft JT and Singer AW, Dec. 1996 (Supp.#SC940063)	13
6. EM study: 7-day range-finding study of nitric oxide in the rat by inhalation, Mann P. et al, August 1996 (RDR-0149-DS)	13
7. 28-day exposure with recovery of nitric oxide in the rat by inhalation, Hassler CR et al, 1994, (RDR-0063-DS)	14
8. Pathology: 28-day exposure with recovery of nitric oxide in the rat via inhalation, Singer AW., December 1996, (RDR-0152-DS)	18
9. EM study: 28-day exposure with recovery of nitric oxide in the rat by inhalation. Mann P., et al, August 1996 (RDR-0150-DS)	18
Review of Pertinent Literature	20
Summary and Recommendations	27

OCT 10 1997

NDA #20,845

**REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF Preclinical PHARMACOLOGY
AND TOXICOLOGY DATA**

Narendra B. Oza, PH. D.
October 9, 1997

ORIGINAL NDA: 20,845

CENTER RECEIPT DATE: June 17, 1997

REVIEWER RECEIPT DATE: July 1, 1997

SPONSOR: Ohmeda Inc., Pharmaceutical Products Div.
110 Allen Road, PO Box 804, Liberty Corner,
NJ 07938 (908) 604 7722

DRUG PROPRIETARY NAME: I-NOTM (Nitric Oxide)

GENERIC NAME/CODE NAME: N / A

STRUCTURE / NATURE: N=O / Evanescent gas

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 30

FORMULATION: Formulated in 100, 400 and 1600 ppm nitric
oxide with nitrogen (N₂) as the balance

RELEVANT IND'S: []
NIH IND for respiratory hypoxia

PHARMACOLOGICAL CLASS: Selective Pulmonary Vasodilator

INDICATION: Respiratory Hypoxia of the newborn

DOSAGE: 5-80 ppm for up to 14 days

MODE OF ADMINISTRATION: Inhalation

Pharmacodynamics:

A. Mechanism of Action:

NO is an endogenous, potent vasodilator substance. After its production, e.g., in vascular endothelial cells, the NO diffuses into smooth muscle cells, binds with the heme moiety of soluble guanylate cyclase and thus activates the enzyme. This enzyme increases intracellular cyclic guanosine 3',5'-monophosphate (cGMP) from its precursor, guanosine triphosphate (GTP). The resulting increase in intracellular cGMP concentration leads to vasodilation.

B. Background:

NO, synonymous with EDRF (Endothelium-Derived Relaxing Factor), is biosynthesized from L-Arginine by NO-Synthase primarily in endothelial cells. It is now becoming apparent that macrophages, neurons and many other cell types may also have a capability for local production of NO.

NO is an evanescent compound with half life of 41 seconds. NO is known not to be transported in the vascular bed and thus actions and interactions of NO are short term and local. NO has great affinity for hemoglobin. Following a very rapid binding with NO, haemoglobin is converted into methemoglobin (MHB) and the NO is inactivated. MHB is an abnormal, nonfunctioning ferric hemoglobin that is incapable of binding oxygen or carbon dioxide. Since MHB is unable to bind or release oxygen, any increase in its concentration can lower oxygen saturation in the blood and thus can become fatal. MHB level of 70% is usually fatal although a survival has been reported even after 81% level of MHB. The major enzyme responsible for the reduction of MHB is the NADPH dependent MHB reductase which is present in the erythrocytes. Spontaneous reduction of MHB is generally slow and methylene blue can serve as a cofactor by donating an electron and thereby increasing the amount of available NADPH. In vivo increase of NADPH can greatly accelerate the reduction of MHB.

The sponsors have proposed to monitor MHB levels and to terminate the inhalation of NO if the MHB level should exceed 5%.

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.