

Kyprolis

▼ MR EF

Amgen

Pulver till infusionsvätska, lösning 10 mg
(Vitt till benvitt frystorkat pulver)

Antineoplastiska medel

Aktiv substans:

Karfilzomib

ATC-kod:

L01XX45

Läkemedel från Amgen omfattas av Läkemedelsförsäkringen.

Miljöpåverkan

Karfilzomib

Miljörisk: Risk för miljöpåverkan av karfilzomib kan inte uteslutas då ekotoxikologiska data saknas.

Nedbrytning: Det kan inte uteslutas att karfilzomib är persistent, då data saknas.

Bioackumulering: Karfilzomib har hög potential att bioackumuleras.

Detaljerad miljöinformation

Environmental Risk Classification

Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)

PEC is calculated according to the following formula (FASS, 2012, p. 11): $PEC (\mu\text{g/L}) = (A \times 10^9 \times (100-R))/(365 \times P \times V \times D \times 100) = 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \times A \times (100-R)$ where:

$A = 0.4 \text{ kg} \times 0.5\% = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Kg}$ =total sold amount API in Sweden year 2017, data from IQVIA 2018 adjusted, based on metabolism data (<0.5% Carfilzomib detected in excreta of patients).

$R = 0 \%$ removal rate (due to loss by adsorption to sludge particles, by volatilization, hydrolysis or biodegradation), = 0, if no data is available.

$P =$ number of inhabitants in Sweden = 9×10^6

V (L/day) = volume of wastewater per capita and day = 200 (ECHA default) (ECHA, 2008)

$D =$ factor for dilution of waste water by surface water flow = 10 (ECHA default) (ECHA, 2008)

$PEC (\mu\text{g/L}) = 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 \times 10^{-3} \times (100)$

$$PEC = 3 \times 10^{-7} \mu\text{g/L}$$

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Ecotoxicological studies

No ecotoxicity data are available.

Environmental risk classification (PEC/PNEC ratio)

As there are no data to calculate the PEC/PNEC ratio the phrase: "Risk of environmental impact of carfilzomib cannot be excluded, since no ecotoxicity data are available." is used. However, use of carfilzomib is unlikely to represent a risk for the environment, because the predicted environmental concentration (PEC) is more than 10,000 times below the European Medicines Agency's action limit 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$ stated in its guideline on environmental risk assessment (EMA, 2006).

Degradation

No degradation data are currently available. However, the applicant is currently conducting a laboratory study of the transformation of carfilzomib in aquatic sediments (OECD 308). As no degradation data are currently available the phrase:

"The potential for persistence of carfilzomib cannot be excluded due to lack of data" is used.

Abiotic degradation

No abiotic degradation data are available.

Bioaccumulation

Partitioning coefficient:

Data from OECD 107 Study: Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient of carfilzomib*

Buffer Solution	P_{ow}	$\log_{10} P_{ow}$
pH 4	3580	3.6
pH 7	40100	4.6
pH 9	29000	4.5

*(ENVIGO, 2015)

As $\log_{10} P_{ow} > 4$ at pH 7 the phrase:

"Carfilzomib has high potential for bioaccumulation." is used.

Excretion (metabolism)

The reduction of 1 kg (total sold amount API in Sweden year 2020, data from Amgen (projected sales)) by a factor of 200 (i.e., 1/0.5%) in the PEC calculation based on metabolism is justified as follows.

Carfilzomib was rapidly and extensively metabolized. The predominant metabolites measured in human plasma and urine, and generated *in vitro* by human hepatocytes, were peptide fragments and the diol of carfilzomib, suggesting that peptidase cleavage and epoxide hydrolysis were the principal pathways of metabolism. Cytochrome P450-mediated mechanisms played a minor role in overall carfilzomib metabolism. Carfilzomib is excreted to 0.5% as parent compound and up to 35% as quantifiable metabolites in urine. The metabolites have no known pharmacological activity (Wang et al., 2013).

PBT/vPvB assessment

Carfilzomib does not fulfil the criteria for PBT and/or vBvP classification as no data is available.

References

ECHA. (2008). Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment. Helsinki, Finland: European Chemicals Agency.

EMA. (2006). Guideline on the Environmental Risk Assessment of Medicinal Products for Human Use (EMA CHMP/SWP/4447/00 corr 2). London, UK: European Medicines Evaluation Agency, Committee for Medicinal

Products for Human Use (CHMP). ENVIGO. (2015). Carfilzomib Partition Coefficient (Envigo Study Number: DZL0024). Suffolk, UK: Envigo CRS Limited.

FASS, (2012). Environmental classification of pharmaceuticals in www.fass.se - guidance for pharmaceutical companies.

Wang, Z., Yang, J., Kirk, C., Fang, Y., Alsina, M., Badros, A., Papadopoulos, K., Wong, A., Woo, T., Bomba, D., Li, J., & Infante, J. R. (2013). Clinical pharmacokinetics, metabolism, and drug-drug interaction of carfilzomib. *Drug Metab Dispos*, 41(1), 230-237.