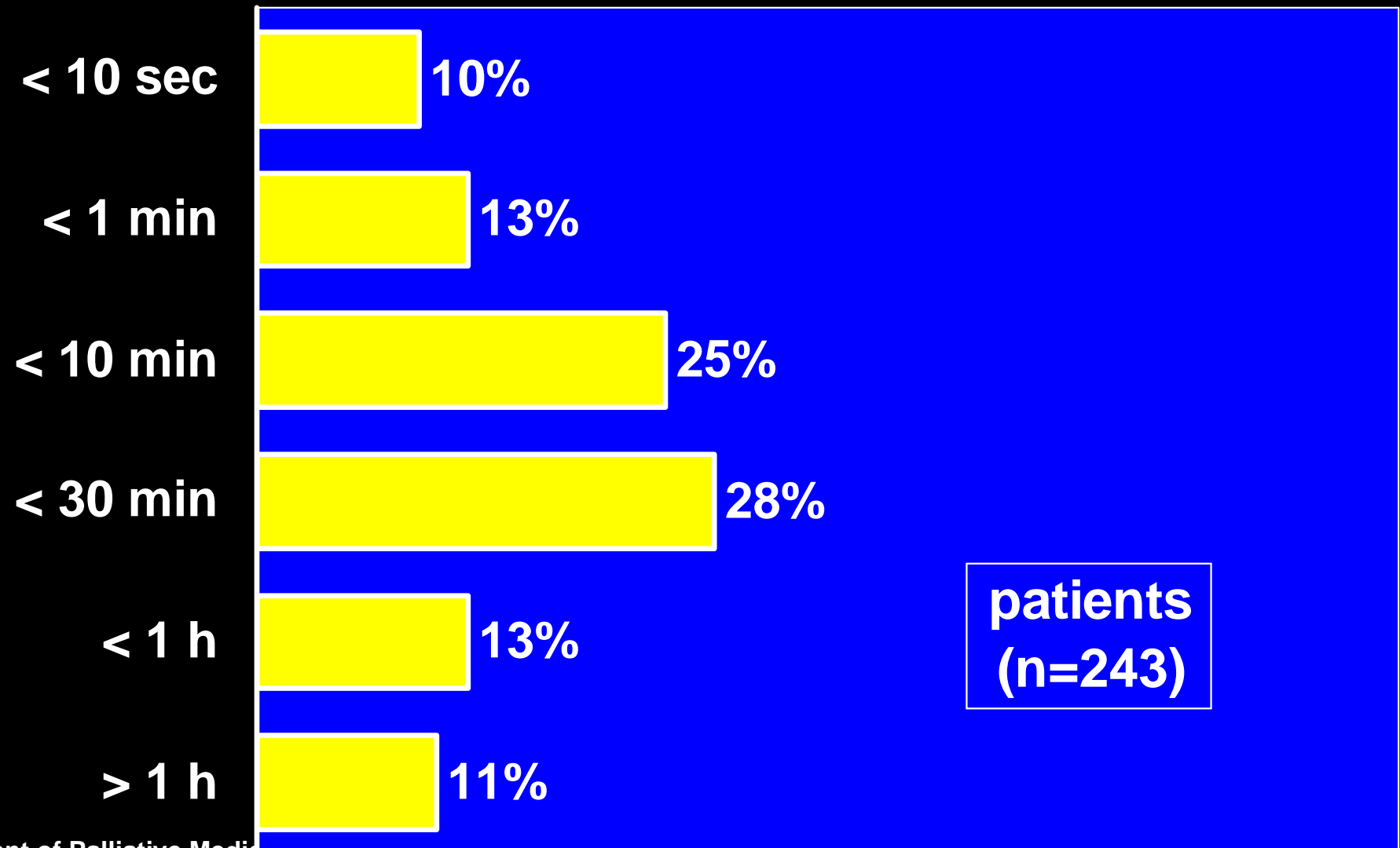


The Ideal and Future Treatment Options For Breakthrough Pain

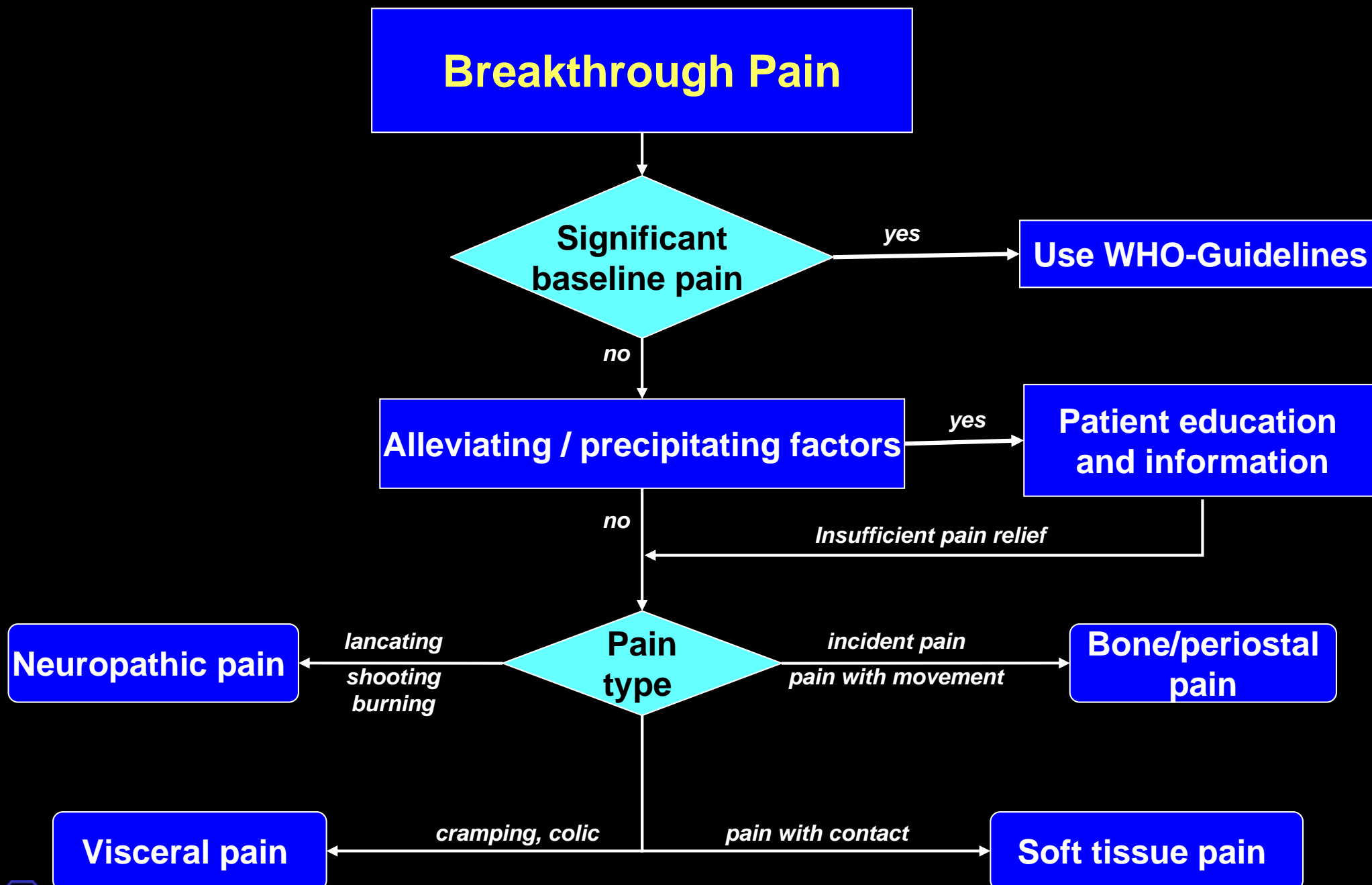


Breakthrough Pain

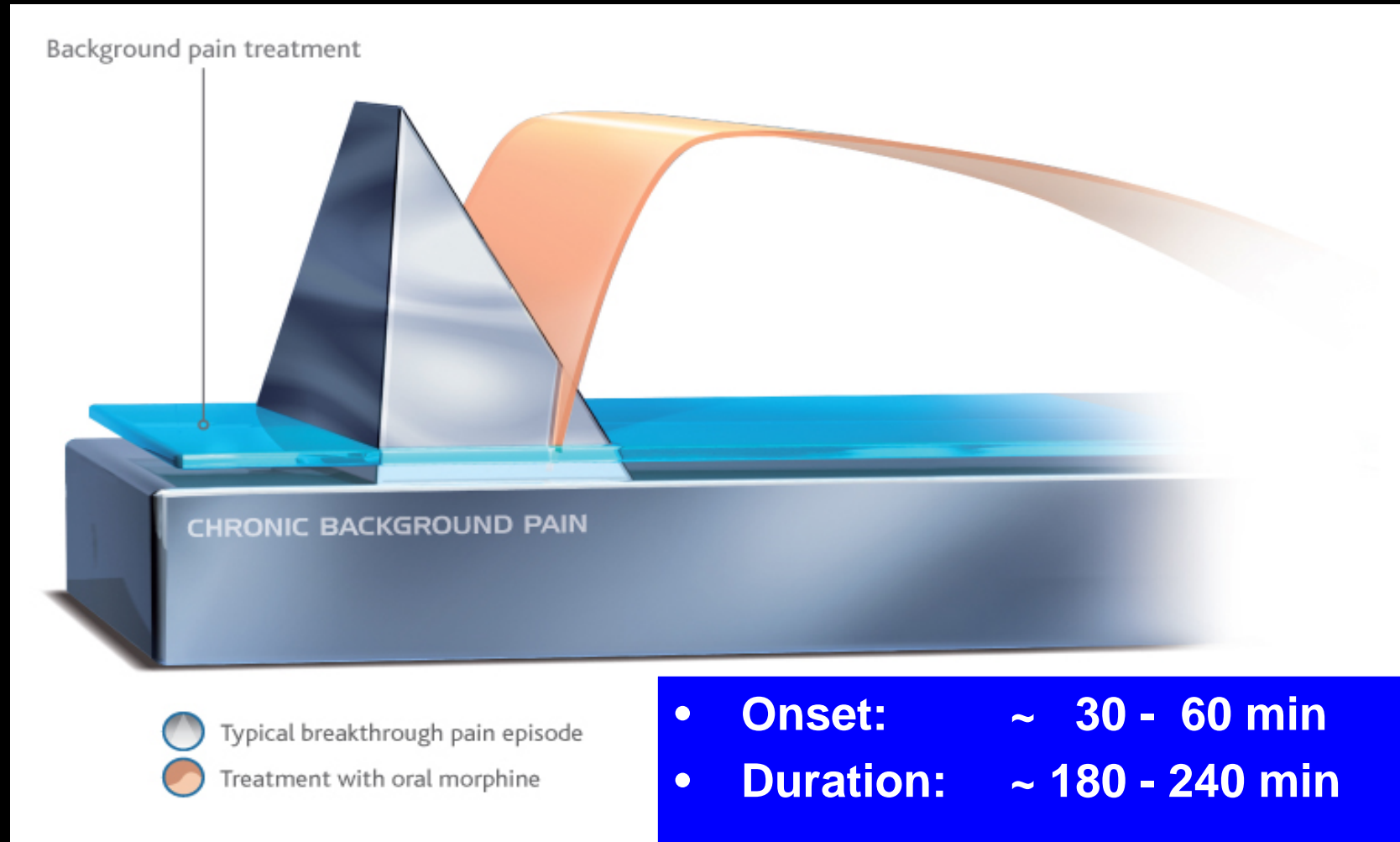
Duration of episodes



Breakthrough Pain



Immediate release Morphine



Laryngeal cancer

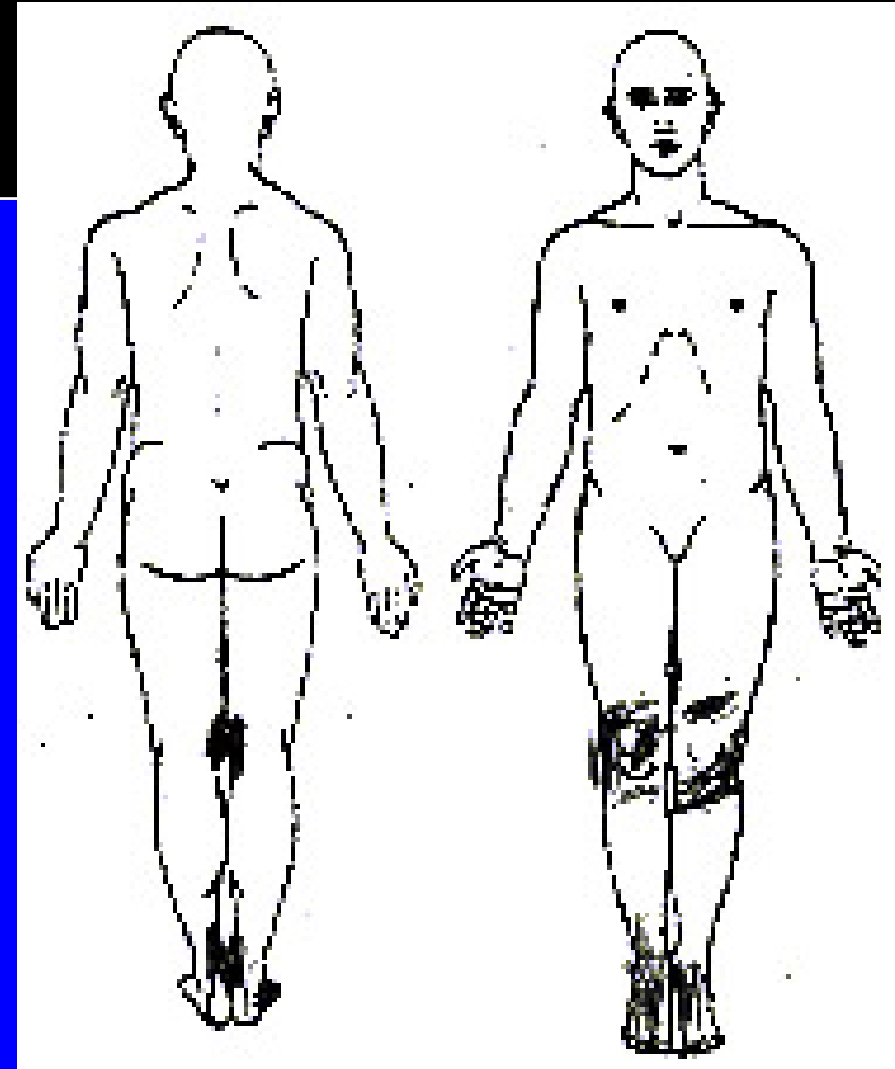
67 years, male

History: Prostatic cancer 1998,
laryngeal cancer 8/2002 T3N1M0
operation (LE) 9/2002
bone metastases

Pain: Continuous pain, NRS 8

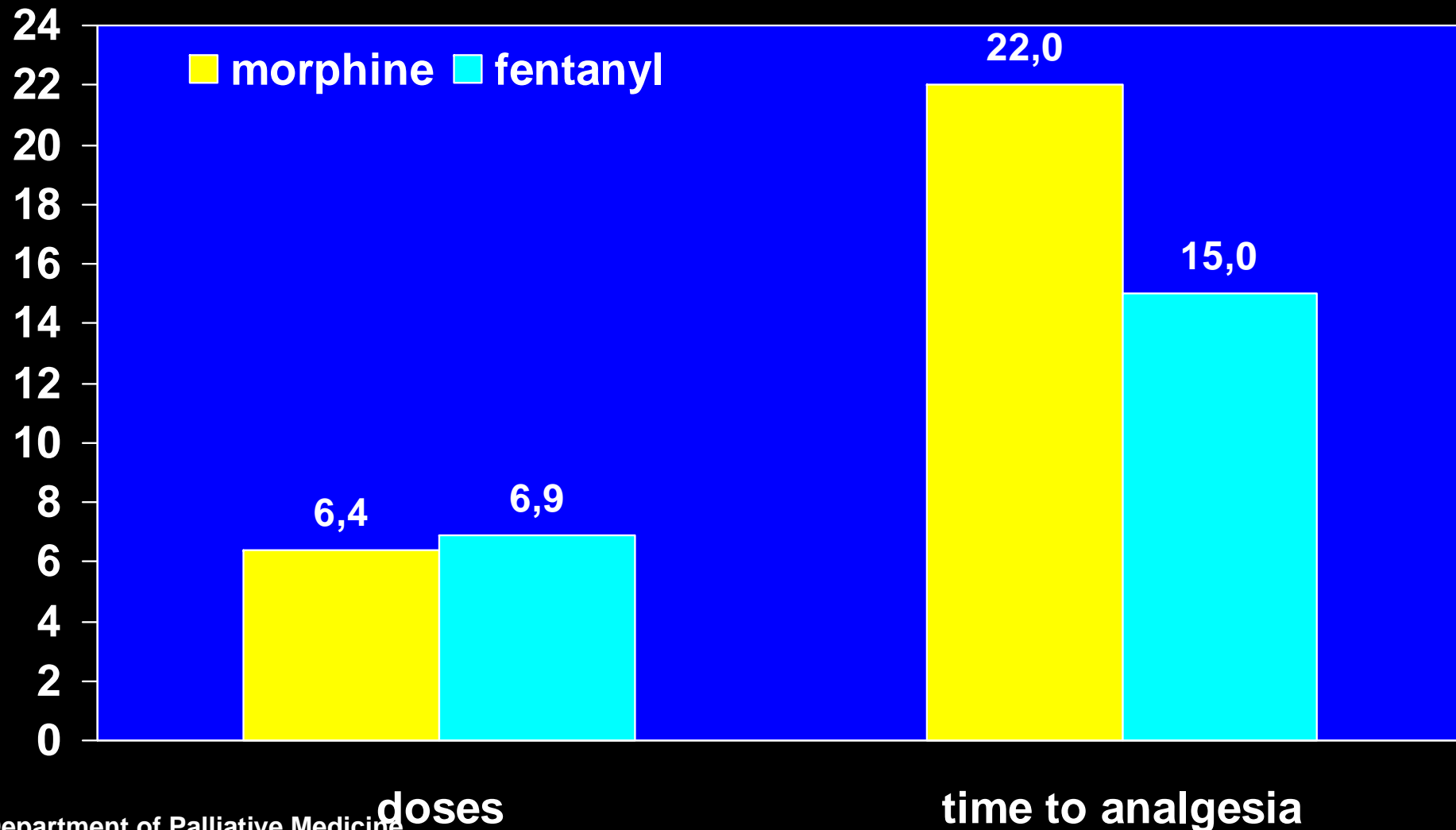
Pretreatment: Tramadol 300 mg/d
→ inadequate analgesia

Therapy: Day 1: Actiq 7 sticks
Day 2: TTS 50 µg/h
Actiq 3 sticks
Pain: NRS 6 → 3



Oral Transmucosal Fentanyl Citrate

Titration study (n=30)

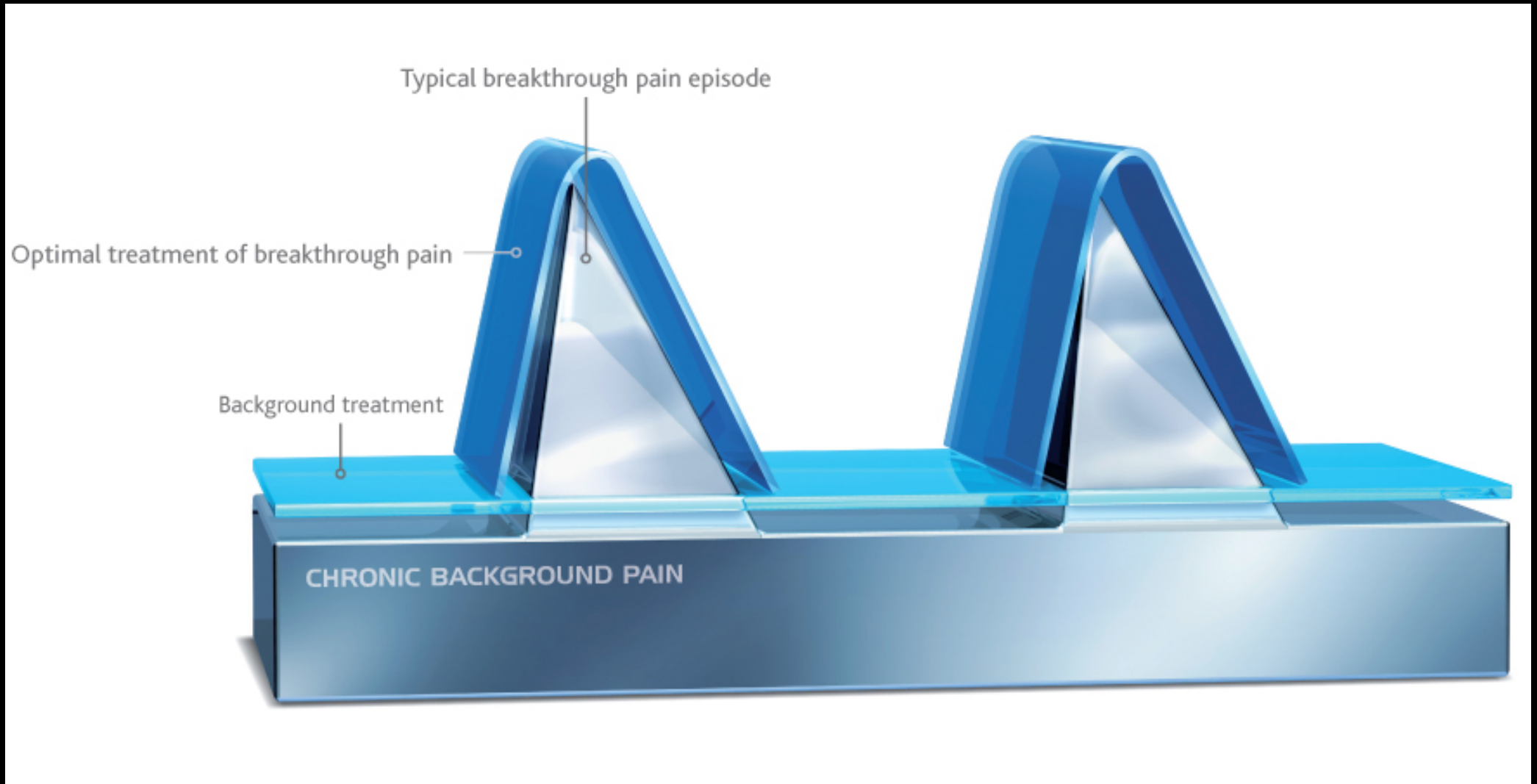


The Ideal Drug for Breakthrough Pain

Acceptability	Patient Physician	Spray vs. tablet Easy to titrate
Costs	Alternatives Region	Morphine, OTFC US vs. Europe CEE, FSU
Safety	Tolerability Abuse	Expected vs. unexpected US vs. Europe Nasal vs. oral



Ideal Drug for Breakthrough Pain



Oral Transmucosal Fentanyl

- Onset: ~ (10-) 15 min
- T_{\max} : ~ 20 - 40 min
- Duration: ~ 120 min
- Bioavailability: ~ 50 – 65%
- Administration: ~ 15 – 30 min



Intranasal Fentanyl Spray

- Onset: 7 min
- T_{\max} : 11 - 16 min
- Duration: 56 min
- Bioavailability: 89 %
- Administration: Spray

Christrup et al. Clin Ther 30 (2008) 469-81

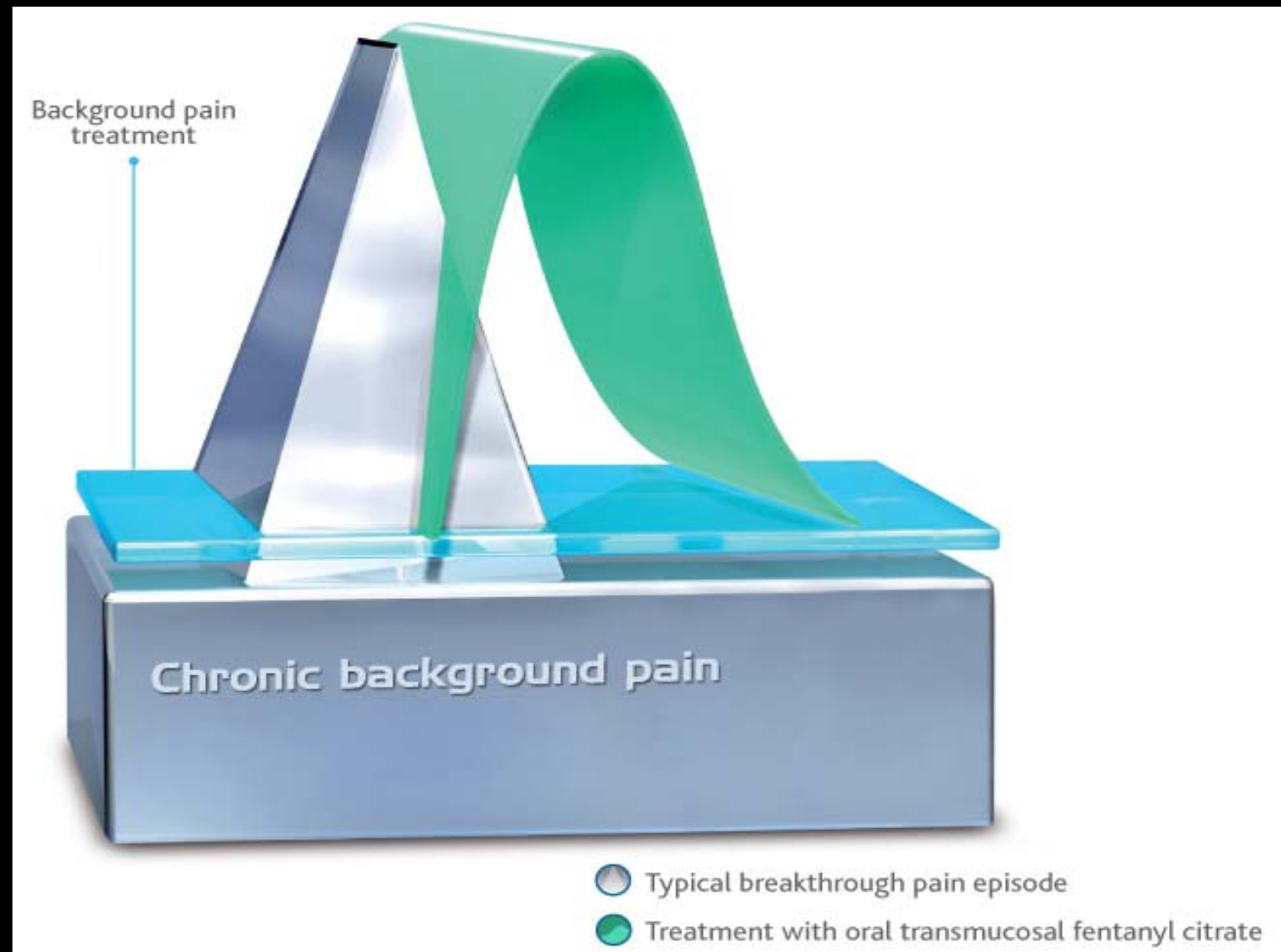


Inhalation Fentanyl

- Onset: ? min
- T_{\max} : ? min
- Duration: ~ 60 min
- Bioavailability: >80 %
- Administration: Inhaler



The Ideal Drug?



The Ideal Drug?



Conclusion

- Current management of breakthrough cancer pain is suboptimal
- Available treatments do not fulfill the characteristics of the ideal drug for breakthrough pain treatment
- There is a need for a treatment which is easy to use and which provides tight control of the breakthrough cancer pain episode



