

Title:

Buprenorphine/Naloxone Pediatric Ingestion: Exposure Rates Differ
Between Film and Tablet Formulations

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Meeting:
CPDD

Date:
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Location
San Juan, PR

Abstract:

<u>Background:</u> Buprenorphine ingestion can cause life-threatening poisoning in young children. Previous reports have found that film formulations are associated with lower pediatric exposure rates than tablet formulations.

<u>Aim/Hypothesis:</u> The purpose of this study is to determine whether these relationships are stable over time.

<u>Methods:</u> Data from Researched Abuse, Diversion, and Addiction-Related Surveillance (RADARS®) System Poison Center Program, January 2011 – March 2013, involving unintentional exposure to buprenorphine sublingual tablets or film by children aged < 6 years were analyzed. To adjust for medication availability, event ratios (rates) were based on the number of patients filling prescriptions for each formulation ("Unique Recipients of a Dispensed Drug", URDD). Negative binomial regression was used to produce quarterly rates, average rates, and 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

<u>Results:</u> 1,695 reports were analyzed. Exposure rates for buprenorphine/naloxone combination tablets (7.0 exposures per 10,000 URDD (CI: 6.6-7.3)) exceeded those for buprenorphine monoingredient tablets (2.8 (CI: 2.4-3.2)) and combination film (0.9 (CI: 0.8-1.0)). The combination tablet and monoingredient tablet rates were significantly greater than film rates (Rate Ratios (RR): 7.6 (CI: 6.7-8.6; p<0.0001) for combination tablets and RR: 3.1 (CI: 2.6-3.7; p<0.0001) for monoingredient tablets compared with film, p<0.0001 for each). Relationships were consistent over time except for slight decreases in the monoingredient tablet rate.

<u>Discussion:</u> This study cannot determine whether the differences are caused by packaging or formulation. This analysis did not include generic buprenorphine/naloxone tablets, introduced in February 2013.

<u>Conclusion:</u> The rate of unintentional exposures to buprenorphine/naloxone sublingual film by young children is significantly less than the rate of exposure to buprenorphine/naloxone or buprenorphine monoingredient tablets.

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