

Phase 1 pharmacokinetics and phase 3 efficacy of testosterone nasal gel in subjects with seasonal allergies

Alan D. Rogol, MD, PhD¹; Natalia Tkachenko, MD^{2,4}; Philipp Badorrek, MD³; Jens M Hohlfield, MD³; Nathan Bryson, PhD⁴

¹University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, United States; ²Amgen Canada Inc., Mississauga, ON, Canada; ³Fraunhofer Institute for Toxicology and Experimental Medicine (FITEM), Hannover, Germany and German Centre for Lung Research, Geissen, Germany; ⁴Acerus Pharmaceuticals Corp, Mississauga, ON, Canada

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Abstract

Introduction: NATESTO® testosterone nasal gel (TNG) is a liquid gel that is applied in the nose for the treatment of male hypogonadism. There is a reasonable concern that administration of TNG to patients with active rhinitis could modify absorption. Results from two clinical studies are reported wherein subjects with allergic rhinitis (AR) subjects are treated with TNG.

Methods: The 24-hour pharmacokinetics (PK) and relative bioavailability of serum total testosterone (sTT) from TNG (11 mg tid) were determined using a phase 1 Latin-square design with 18 eugonadal AR subjects crossed over between asymptomatic, symptomatic-untreated, and symptomatic-treated (oxymetazoline) conditions. Allergy symptoms, assessed using Total Nasal Symptom Score (TNSS), were induced using grass pollen in an allergy challenge chamber (ACC) prior to administration of TNG. The data are discussed in relation to results from a phase 3 study in 306 hypogonadal patients which compare clinical outcomes of AR and non-AR patients treated with TNG.

Results: PK analysis (T_{max} , maximum observed concentration [C_{max}], area under the curve [AUC]) of sTT showed no difference in the rate or extent of absorption of exogenous testosterone from TNG as a function of allergy symptoms. The relative bioavailability also showed all three conditions to be equivalent. However, pre-dose mean sTT in AR patients was 21–25% lower when symptomatic vs. asymptomatic, which is attributed to the allergic reaction. A large phase 3 study, based predominantly on PK measures of sTT, showed that clinical outcomes for AR and non-AR patients treated with TNG were identical, including the percentage of patients in the eugonadal range, hormone profiles, and adverse events.

Conclusions: AR does not affect absorption of TNG. Patient outcomes for long-term treatment with TNG for up to one year are not dependent on AR history.

Introduction

Male hypogonadism is a clinical syndrome that results from a failure of the testes to produce physiological amounts of testosterone due to disruption at one or more levels of the hypothalamic-pituitary-testicular axis.¹ The syndrome can result in low testosterone levels, clinical symptoms (sexual, somatic, and psychological), and impaired spermatogenesis.² There is extensive evidence to support testosterone replacement therapy (TRT) for men with hypogonadism.^{1,3-8}

The intranasal route is increasingly employed for systemic drug delivery because it allows for lower doses due to avoidance of first-pass liver metabolism.^{9,10} Testosterone nasal gel (TNG) is a nasal TRT whose safety and efficacy has been reported.¹¹ Allergic rhinitis (AR) is one of the most common adult diseases, affecting between 10% and 30% of the population.^{12,13} Nasal inflammation, as might occur with seasonal allergies, as well as decongestant medications to treat AR, could potentially affect absorption of testosterone from TNG. Two clinical studies in AR subjects treated with TNG are reported here. First, a phase 1 fasting, three-group/three-period, randomized sequence (i.e., Latin square) cross-over pharmacokinetic (PK) study determined the impact of nasal inflammation on the absorption and bioavailability of testosterone from TNG and assessed drug-drug interactions of TNG when symptomatic patients were also treated with a common nasal decongestant, oxymetazoline. An allergy challenge chamber (ACC) was used.^{14,15} Second, results of safety and efficacy from a previously reported phase 3 study in hypogonadal men were stratified relative to medical history of AR and the two groups were compared.¹¹

Methods

Both clinical studies were conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and all applicable laws and regula-

tions in compliance with Good Clinical Practice Guidelines. Each subject signed an informed consent form before initiation of study procedures.

Study drug(s)

TNG (4.5% testosterone) is administered as 5.5 mg testosterone per nostril.¹⁶ The starting daily dose of TNG is 22 mg/day (11 mg bid) and the maximum daily dose is 33 mg/day (11 mg tid). Oxymetazoline hydrochloride 0.05% is administered as one spray per nostril, twice daily, starting 30 minutes prior to the first dose of TNG and repeated at 12 hours.¹⁷

Phase 1 study

The phase 1 PK study was a single-site, fasting, randomized three-group, three-period, randomized sequence (Latin square) crossover design to study the absorption of testosterone from TNG in eugonadal men with AR in three test conditions: asymptomatic, symptomatic, and symptomatic-treated (Fraunhofer ITEM, Hannover, Germany).

Eligibility

Eligible subjects were 18–45 years of age with seasonal allergies (positive case history and positive skin prick and/or intradermal test for *Dactylis glomerata* pollen allergen within 12 months of screening and achieved a Total Nasal Symptom Score [TNSS] of $\geq 6/12$ and a congestion score of $\geq 2/3$ on at least one card during the two-hour screening challenge in the ACC). TNSS is a standardized, patient-reported questionnaire that measures four symptoms (congestion, runny nose, itching, and sneezing) on a scale of 0 (none) to 3 (severe).^{18,19} Eligible subjects also had serum total testosterone (sTT) in the normal range, body mass index (BMI) of ≤ 30 kg/m², were non-smokers for at least six months, absence of significant disease or clinically significant abnormal laboratory values, no abnormal otolaryngological findings within four weeks of screening, and the ability to provide informed consent. Exclusion criteria included personal or family history of allergy or hypersensitivity to testosterone or related drugs, past history of anaphylaxis or angioedema, any major illness in the past three months or any clinically significant ongoing chronic medical illness (e.g., congestive heart failure, hepatitis, pancreatitis, etc.), prior nasal fractures, subjects with chronic mucosal inflammatory disorders (pemphigus or Sjogren's syndrome, rhinitis sicca), subjects with sinus disease (acute sinusitis, chronic sinusitis, allergic fungal sinusitis), history of nasal surgery (turbinoplasty, septoplasty, rhinoplasty or sinus surgery), and subjects demonstrating a serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA) ≥ 4 ng/mL. The full list of exclusion criteria can be found in Supplementary Table 1.

Design

Subjects were randomized in three groups 1:1:1 and assigned a different treatment sequence (A, B, or C) (Table 1). In each treatment period, subjects received TNG 11 mg tid (7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm). A washout period of four days allowed endogenous testosterone levels to return to normal, based on known half-life (<100 minutes). A symptomatic state was induced with *Dactylis glomerata* pollen inside an ACC starting 2.5 hours prior to administering each dose of TNG. TNSS scores were also recorded every 15 minutes for four hours after each dose. Subjects were included in the PK set if all TNSS scores showed absence of symptoms during the entire asymptomatic treatment period ($\leq 2/12$ for the TNSS and $\leq 1/3$ for nasal congestion) and demonstrated moderate to severe symptoms during the entire symptomatic periods ($\geq 6/12$ for the TNSS and $\geq 2/3$ for nasal congestion). Safety endpoints included tolerability, assessment of adverse events (AEs), nasal examination, and vital signs, which were monitored at each visit. Complete blood count, clinical chemistry profile, and urinalysis were performed at screening and at study completion. All reported AEs were deemed treatment-emergent (TEAE). Normal regulatory classification was used to define serious adverse events (SAE) or serious adverse reactions (SAR).

Phase 3 study

Study design and procedures of the multi-site phase 3 study with 306 hypogonadal males treated with either 22 mg (11 mg bid) or 33 mg (11 mg tid) TNG was reported previously.¹¹ The primary endpoint was the percentage of patients in the eugonadal (normal) range, as determined by measurement of sTT levels after 90 days of treatment. Two successive, open-label safety extensions allowed patients to remain on study drug to six months or to one year. Patients with AR were randomized 1:1 to the two starting doses in the study. The study was registered with *clinicaltrials.gov* prior to study start (NCT01446042). Stratification for AR history was performed post-hoc by Nuventra (Raleigh, NC, U.S.).

Pharmacokinetic analysis

In both clinical studies, blood samples were taken at pre-specified time points over a period of 24 hours. Quantification of serum testosterone was performed by LCMS/MS (range

Table 1. Phase 1 study treatment design (latin square) (Condition 1 = asymptomatic; Condition 2 = symptomatic; Condition 3 = symptomatic-treated)			
	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3
Group A	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3
Group B	Condition 2	Condition 3	Condition 1
Group C	Condition 3	Condition 1	Condition 2

50–5000 ng/dL, LLOQ 50 ng/dL, CV 2.8–6.2%) at Analytisch Biologisch Laboratorium (Netherlands). PK parameters were determined using SAS® (SAS Institute, Cary NC, U.S.) at ICRC-Wexer (Berlin, Germany) for the phase 1 study and at MedPace (Cincinnati, OH, U.S.) for the phase 3 study. Continuous measurements were summarized by means of descriptive statistics (i.e., number of observations, arithmetic mean, standard deviation [SD], and minimum, median, maximum). Categorical variables were summarized by means of frequency tables (i.e., count and percentages).

PK analysis in the phase 1 study was performed on uncorrected and baseline corrected data. Baseline correction consisted of subtraction of pre-dose sTT from all PK data points. PK parameters were log-transformed before ANOVA using treatment as a factor to calculate LSM ratios and 90% confidence intervals (CI). Additional details regarding methods are also provided in Rogol et al.¹¹

Results

Phase 1 PK crossover in AR subjects

The demographic characteristics of the 18 AR subjects enrolled in the PK study are provided in Table 2. All subjects were Caucasian and all groups displayed similar baseline characteristics. Screening of allergic reactivity to *Dactylis glomerata* to determine eligibility showed mean TNSS scores (SD) of 6.67 (1.81) at one hour and 7.56 (2.28) at two hours.

The 24-hour PK profiles for all three treatment conditions (n=14) are presented in Fig. 1. The PK parameters (area under the curve [AUC_{24h}], average observed concentration [C_{avg}], maximum observed concentration [C_{max}]) for sTT are presented in Table 3. Four subjects were excluded from the PK set due to TNSS scores less than 6/12 at any single mea-

sure during a symptomatic treatment period. Mean TNSS scores for the PK set (n=14) in asymptomatic, symptomatic, and symptomatic-treated conditions were 0/12 (0), 7.20/12 (1.94), and 6.54/12 (1.92), respectively. Sneezing, when symptomatic, ranged from mild to severe (moderate was most common response) as soon as 30 minutes after entering the ACC, prior to administration of the drug product and throughout the dosing period. Pre-dose mean sTT (SD) in the asymptomatic state was 536 (106) ng/dL, whereas mean sTT was 423 (141) ng/dL and 402 (109) ng/dL in the symptomatic and symptomatic-treated states, respectively. Each PK profile shows three discrete peaks, one for each of the three 11 mg doses administered, with mean T_{max} (SD) of 53.1 (29) minutes when asymptomatic, 47.8 (32) minutes when symptomatic, and 49.5 (26) minutes when symptomatic-treated. The ratios and CIs for the relative bioavailability of sTT comparing the three treatment conditions were all close to unity (Table 4).

The difference in baseline sTT prior to dosing between asymptomatic and symptomatic states was statistically significant. Further, the mean sTT in the asymptomatic state ranged from 529–907 ng/dL, which was consistently higher than observed when symptomatic (370–783 ng/dL) or symptomatic-treated (367–784 ng/dL). The shift in sTT levels is attributed to the allergic reaction directly on endogenous sTT levels.^{20–22}

To remove the variable contribution of endogenous testosterone, the PK profile was corrected by subtracting the pre-dose total testosterone value from each point in the profile, per Wittert et al.²³ The resulting baseline-corrected 24-hour PK profile for sTT profile is presented in Fig. 2 and corrected PK parameters are included in Table 3. C_{max} (SD) values for the asymptomatic, symptomatic, and symptomatic-treated states are 527 (176) ng/dL, 487 (151) ng/dL, and 470 (194) ng/dL, respectively. Baseline corrected AUC₂₄ (SD) values are 3841 (2713) h*ng/dL, 3041 (1967) h*ng/dL, and 3139 (1480) h*ng/dL, respectively. The relative ratios and CIs for C_{avg}, C_{max}, and AUC_{24h} sTT comparing the asymptomatic and symptomatic condition are all close to 1.0, for uncorrected and baseline corrected PK, indicating no significant difference in relative bioavailability (Table 4).

Reported TEAEs are tabulated in Table 5. All AEs were mild or moderate and resolved without need for intervention. For subjects in symptomatic state, reported TEAEs included respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders; general disorders; and administration site conditions and investigations, including one report each for dysphonia, oropharyngeal pain and allergic rhinitis, injection site phlebitis, nasopharyngitis, and decreased forced expiratory volume. In the symptomatic-treated state, two subjects reported dysphonia, while there was one report each of injection site phlebitis (due to sampling), nasopharyngitis, decreased forced expiratory volume, and dizziness. None were deemed related to TNG. Physical examinations, vital signs, and clinical laboratory

Table 2. Baseline demographics in the phase 1 PK study (n=18)

Parameter (mean)	Phase 1	
	Mean (SD)	Range
n	18	
Age (year)	36 (5.8)	27–44
Height (cm)	182 (6.6)	171–198
Weight (kg)	84.9 (9.72)	65–103
BMI (kg/m ²)	25.4 (2.49)	22.2–29.8
Pre-study, C _{max} testosterone (ng/dL)	631.4 (149.7)	393–848
Pre-study, C _{avg} testosterone* (ng/dL)	456 (92)	305–611
TNSS in ACC at screening		
1 hour	6.67 (1.81)	4–12
2 hours	7.56 (2.28)	4–12

*Average of two morning serum testosterone measures. ACC: allergy challenge chamber; BMI: body mass index; C_{avg}: average of the observed concentration; C_{max}: maximum observed concentration; PK: pharmacokinetics; SD: standard deviation; TNSS: Total Nasal Symptom Score.

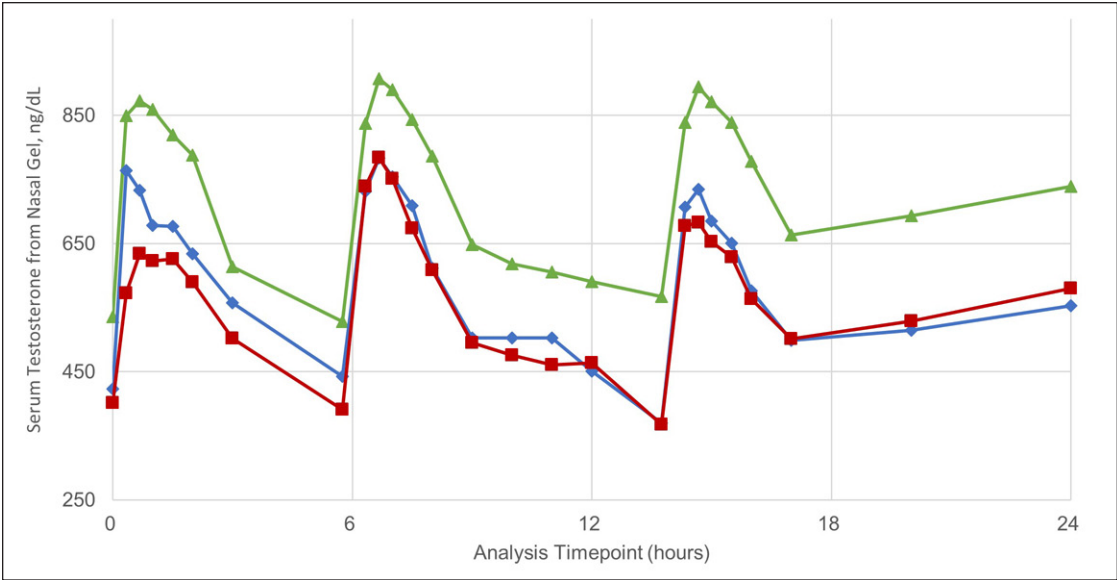


Fig. 1. Linear-scale, arithmetic mean concentration versus time 24-hour pharmacokinetic (PK) curve for serum testosterone in 14 males with allergic rhinitis (AR) under three conditions of allergy challenge. PKs were assessed in the asymptomatic state (Condition 1), as well as symptomatic (Condition 2) or symptomatic and treated with ozymetazoline (Condition 3). The symptomatic allergic state was induced using a *Dactylis glomerata* pollen challenge within an allergy challenge chamber (ACC). Blood samples were taken at prespecified time points to appropriately characterize individual doses of 11 mg given three-times daily over a period of 24 hours. Testosterone quantification was performed by LCMS/MS. Circle: Condition 1, asymptomatic; Triangle: Condition 2, symptomatic; Square: Condition 3, symptomatic treated.

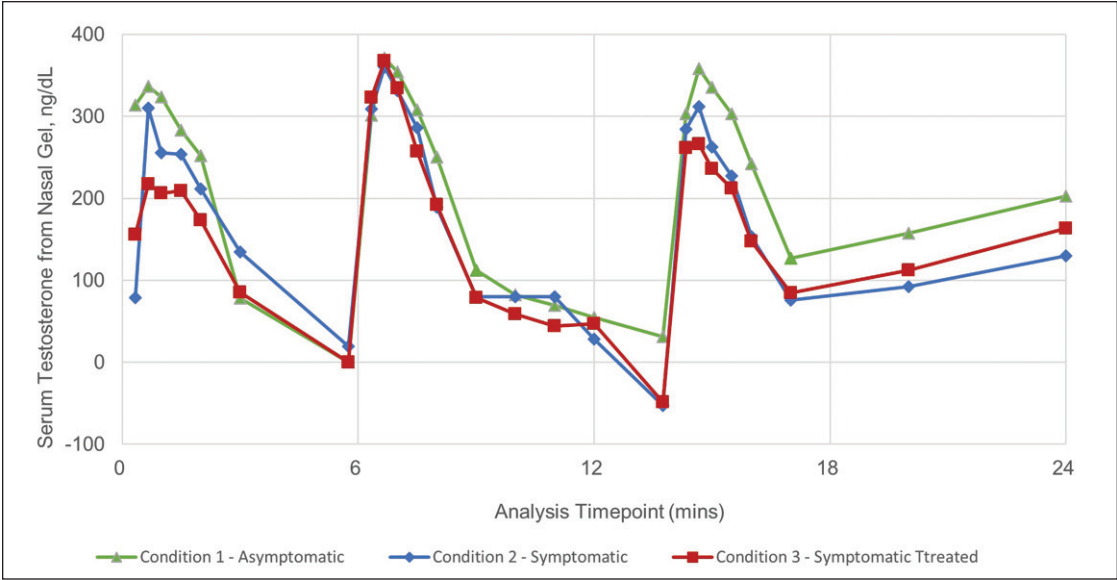


Fig. 2. Linear-scale, arithmetic mean, pre-dose baseline-corrected concentration vs. time 24-hour pharmacokinetic (PK) curve for serum testosterone in 14 males with allergic rhinitis (AR) under three conditions of allergy challenge. PK were assessed in the asymptomatic state (Condition 1), as well as symptomatic (Condition 2) or symptomatic and treated with ozymetazoline (Condition 3). The symptomatic allergic state was induced using a *Dactylis glomerata* pollen challenge within an allergy challenge chamber (ACC). Blood samples were taken at prespecified time points to appropriately characterize individual doses of 11mg given three-times daily over a period of 24 hours. Testosterone quantification was performed by LCMS/MS. Baseline corrected PK parameters were performed to relative bioavailability. Circle: Condition 1, asymptomatic; Triangle: Condition 2, symptomatic; Square: Condition 3, symptomatic treated.

Table 3. Uncorrected, pre-dose corrected PK parameters for testosterone in the phase 1 PK study (n=14)

	Uncorrected PK parameters			Corrected PK parameters		
	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	Symptomatic treated	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	Symptomatic treated
Mean TNSS						
TNSS	0 (0)	7.20 (1.94)	6.54 (1.92)	0 (0)	7.20 (1.94)	6.54 (1.92)
Mean testosterone PK parameters						
Pre-dose g/dL	534 (106)	423 (141)	402 (109)	—	—	—
T _{max} , min	53.1 (29)	47.8 (32)	49.5 (26)	—	—	—
C _{min} , ng/dL	468 (94)	344 (114)	345 (93)	—	—	—
C _{max} , ng/dL	1063 (223)	910 (242)	872 (268)	527 (176)	487 (151)	470 (194)
AUC, ng/dL h	16747 (3894)	13217 (3589)	12778 (3380)	3841 (2713)	3041 (1967)	3139 (1480)

Negative value (-50 to -77 ng/dL) at t=13.75h in PK profile for all three conditions. AUC: area under the curve; C_{max}: maximum observed concentration; C_{min}: minimum observed concentration; PK: pharmacokinetics; TNSS: Total Nasal Symptom Scores.

results did not reveal any clinically significant adverse findings. Overall, TNG was well-tolerated.

Post-hoc stratification for AR subjects in phase 3 study

A multi-site phase 3 study enrolled 306 hypogonadal men whose demographics were typical of other studies using TRT.^{11,24-26} Fifty-eight patients with prior medical history of AR were randomized 1:1 to doses of 11 mg bid (22 mg) and 11 mg tid (33 mg). During the study, 6/58 (10.3%) hypogonadal AR patients withdrew consent or were lost to followup prior to the primary endpoint assessment at Day 90 compared to 23/247 (9.2%) of non-AR patients. A total of 52 AR patients completed 90 days of treatment, of which 44 continued to 180 days and 10 out to one year of treatment.

Baseline characteristics and treatment outcomes for AR and non-AR patients completing the 90-day treatment period are very similar (Table 6). Hypogonadal patients with AR had a mean starting testosterone level of 250 ng/dL compared to 229 for non-AR patients. After 90 days of treatment, 71.4% of the AR-patients had testosterone C_{avg} in the normal range,

whereas 73.7% of non-AR patients were in the normal range (p=0.725). There was no difference in mean C_{avg} or mean C_{max} between AR and non-AR patients at 90 days. Mean sTT concentrations (SD) remained elevated for AR patients with values of 672 (484) ng/dL and 581 (394) ng/dL at 180 and 360 days, respectively. Also, 35/44 (80%) and 8/10 (80%) of AR patients remained in the eugonadal range at 180 and 360 days, respectively.

The nature of TEAS and incidence were similar between the AR subgroup and non-AR group. The most commonly reported events came from 19 AR patients: nasopharyngitis, 8.2%; rhinorrhea, 7.8%; and epistaxis, 6.5%. The incidence of nasal AEs in AR subjects was either slightly higher or comparable to the full study safety population (i.e., the incidence of epistaxis in the full study safety population was 6.5%, nasal discomfort 5.9%, nasal congestion 3.9%, and rhinorrhea 7.8%). Only one subject with AR discontinued treatment as a result of TEAEs. Surprisingly, AR patients reported only a low incidence of seasonal allergy symptoms (3/52 or 5.8%) while on TNG for ≥6 months, despite traversing at least one high-allergy season.

Discussion

A phase 1 PK study was designed to determine if there is a significant difference in the absorption of TNG when nasal inflammation is present, using a standardized AR

Table 4. Summary of LSM mean ratios for relative bioavailability of testosterone from TNG in the phase 1 PK study (90% CI in parentheses)

	Asymptomatic/ symptomatic	Symptomatic untreated/treated with oxymetazoline
n	14	14
Uncorrected baseline		
AUC ratio	1.03 (1.00, 1.05)	1.00 (0.98, 1.02)
C _{avg} ratio	1.04 (1.01, 1.07)	1.00 (0.97, 1.04)
C _{max} ratio	1.02 (0.99, 1.06)	1.01 (0.98, 1.04)
Baseline corrected		
AUC ratio	1.03 (0.99, 1.08)	1.00 (0.96, 1.05)
C _{avg} ratio	1.05 (0.98, 1.13)	1.01 (0.93, 1.08)
C _{max} ratio	1.01 (0.97, 1.05)	1.01 (0.97, 1.05)

AUC: area under the curve; CI: confidence interval; PK: pharmacokinetic; TNG: testosterone nasal gel.

Table 5. Summary of AEs by treatment condition in the phase 1 PK study

Type of event	Asymptomatic state	Symptomatic state	Symptomatic treated state
n	18	15	17
Any AE, n (%)	3 (16.7)	4 (26.7)	5 (29.4)
TEAE, n (%)	3 (16.7)	4 (26.7)	5 (29.4)
AE by intensity, n			
Mild	3	4	4
Moderate	0	0	2

AE: adverse event; E: number of reported AEs; PK: pharmacokinetic; TEAE: treatment-emergent adverse event.

Table 6. Phase 3 study PK results comparing AR HG patients to overall ITT study population

	AR patients	Non-AR patients	p
n, completed	52	223	
Baseline characteristics			
Mean age, y	55.2	54.4	0.649
Mean weight, kg	93.8	91.2	0.756
Mean BMI	29.8	29.7	0.820
Hypogonadism mean duration, y	5.7	4.5	0.135
Etiology, secondary hypogonadism	86.5%	83.9%	—
Mean total testosterone, nd/dL	250	229	0.098
Mean estradiol at screening	22.0	19.5	0.030
Mean DHT at screening	21.8	18.5	0.052
Mean FSH	6.31	8.66	0.062
Mean LH	4.36	5.81	0.023
Mean SHBG	27.5	29.5	0.247
Testosterone levels after 90 days treatment			
Mean C_{max} , ng/dL	1009	978.3	0.604
Mean AUC 0–24h, ng h/dL	8598	9283	0.054
Mean C_{avg} , ng/dL	358	387	0.054
Mean C_{avg} 22 mg dose, ng/dL	361 (88.4)	378 (136)	0.955
Mean C_{avg} 33 mg dose, ng/dL	353 (89.5)	394 (115)	0.092
n in the normal range (%)	71.4%	73.7%	—
Mean C_{avg} estradiol	25.8	25.0	0.534
Mean C_{avg} DHT	31.9	35.7	0.077
Mean FSH	3.75	5.29	0.233
Mean LH	2.30	3.06	0.206
Mean SHBG	23.0	24.4	0.342

AR: allergic rhinitis; BMI: body mass index; C_{avg} : average of the observed concentration; C_{max} : maximum observed concentration; C_{min} : minimum observed concentration; DHT: dihydrotestosterone; FSH: follicle-stimulating hormone; ITT: intention to treat; LH: luteinizing hormone; SHBG: sex hormone-binding globulin.

model.^{14,15,18,19} The study combined the use an ACC to induce symptoms. A randomized, three-group, three-period, randomized sequence (Latin square) crossover design was employed to reduce variability in the PK analysis of AR subjects treated with TNG over three conditions, when asymptomatic, symptomatic, and symptomatic-treated with a nasal decongestant.

The PK profiles are very similar for all three conditions showing three distinct peaks for each of the 11 mg doses administered over each treatment period (Fig. 1). However, there is a visible shift (~20%) of sTT values over the entire PK profile when allergy symptoms are present. The mean calculated sTT parameters, C_{max} , C_{min} , and C_{avg} , were all somewhat lower for symptomatic conditions vs. asymptomatic (Table 3). The shift in endogenous sTT observed here could be due to the allergic reaction. Immunological stress in animals and stress in men are both known to decrease endogenous testosterone.^{20–22} Seminal work by Chrousos' group suggests a role for cytokines in lowering testosterone levels.²⁷

Baseline correction was applied to remove the baseline endogenous testosterone levels, and the immune-mediated shift, as per Wittert.²³ The baseline corrected PK profiles (Fig. 2) and calculated PK parameters (Table 3, 4) clearly show that sTT absorption of TNG is not affected by the allergy status of the patient, nor by the concomitant use of a nasal decongestant. A previous study of similar design testing fentanyl nasal spray in AR subjects showed that nasal inflammation alone did not affect absorption of the drug, whereas concomitant use of a decongestant caused a noticeable reduction in C_{max} and a significant delay in T_{max} .²⁸ Such changes were not evident here.

Consistent with this phase 1 result, study outcomes from a large, multicenter, phase 3 safety and efficacy trial,¹¹ which included 58 AR patients with ongoing seasonal allergies, showed no significant differences in any of the clinical outcome parameters. The PK analyses and primary endpoint (percentage of patients in the eugonadal range) were not affected by a history of AR. Together, these two studies support the conclusion that AR history should not be exclusion criteria for consideration of treatment of hypogonadism with TNG.

Notably, 58 AR patients were recruited: 44 patients who completed six months and 10 of whom completed one year of treatment; of these, only three allergy flareups were reported. At least 44 of these traversed at least one allergy season. This was initially surprising, yet there have been reports that allergy symptoms can be reduced by application of oily formulations in the nose.^{29,30} The formulation here contains castor oil as the primary vehicle, which is spread across the nasal lining with light massaging. This creates a film on the mucosa, which may act as a barrier, inhibiting direct contact of airborne allergens with the mucosa. TNG use may reduce the number and intensity of allergic reactions and could explain these observations.

Limitations in these studies include the selection of eugonadal male subjects with AR for the phase 1 study. The use of eugonadal subjects neglects any potential impact of the negative feedback loop within the hypogonadal-pituitary axis, yet should be consistent treatment over all three conditions and is expected to yield valid comparative results. The phase 1 and 3 studies excluded subjects having undergone nasal surgery, as well as those with mucosal inflammatory disorders and sinus disease, and as such, the results presented here are limited to lesser conditions of seasonal and perennial allergies and UTIs.

Conclusion

The results of a phase 1 PK study of nasally administered testosterone shows that absorption and relative bioavailability are not significantly affected by allergy symptoms. The use of a decongestant, such as oxymetazoline, applied twice daily as is common clinical practice, did not delay peak

absorption nor affect relative bioavailability of testosterone from TNG when compared to the untreated symptomatic state. Although an allergenic model was employed, it is not expected that other causes of acute nasal inflammation, such as an upper respiratory infection, would significantly alter the course of absorption of TNG.

The results presented here did highlight the suppressive effects of allergy on endogenous testosterone levels in eugonadal males. While the results here suggest this effect does not achieve statistical significance and is unlikely to modify long-term clinical outcomes, it may be of significance when measuring and interpreting testosterone levels in borderline hypogonadal patients.

Competing interests: These studies were sponsored by Acerus Biopharma Inc. (Mississauga, ON, Canada). The authors report no additional competing personal or financial interests related to this work.

This paper has been peer-reviewed.

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Correspondence: Dr. Nathan Bryson, Acerus Pharmaceuticals Corp, Mississauga, ON, Canada; nbryson@aceruspharma.com

Supplementary Table 1. Exclusion criteria

Subjects were entered into the study only if they met none of the following criteria

1. Personal/family history of allergy or hypersensitivity to testosterone or related drugs
2. Past history of anaphylaxis or angioedema
3. Any major illness in the past 3 months or any clinically significant ongoing chronic medical illness (e.g., congestive heart failure, hepatitis, pancreatitis, etc.)
4. Presence of any clinically significant abnormal values during screening (e.g., significant abnormality of liver function test [LFT], renal (kidney) function test [RFT], etc.)
5. Hemoglobin <13 g/dL or hematocrit >52% during screening
6. Any cardiac, renal, or liver impairment; any other organ or system impairment
7. Asthmatic subjects with a forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) predicted <80%
8. History of seizure or clinically significant psychiatric disorders
9. Presence of disease markers for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) 1 and/or 2, Hepatitis B and/or C (HBsAg and/or HCV) virus
10. History of nasal surgery, specifically turbinoplasty, septoplasty, rhinoplasty ("nose job"), or sinus surgery
11. Subjects with prior nasal fractures
12. Subjects with mucosal inflammatory disorders, specifically pemphigus, or Sjogren's syndrome, rhinitis sicca
13. Subjects with sinus disease, specifically acute sinusitis, chronic sinusitis, or allergic fungal sinusitis
14. History of nasal disorders (e.g., polyposis, recurrent epistaxis [>1 nose bleed per month]), abuse of nasal decongestants, or sleep apnea
15. Subjects using any form of intranasal medication delivery, specifically nasal corticosteroids and oxymetazoline at the time of screening/enrolment
16. History of asthma and/or ongoing asthma treatment
17. Regular drinkers of more than 3 units of alcohol daily (1 unit = 300 mL beer, 1 glass wine = 200 mL, 1 measure spirit = 1 cL of pure alcohol), or consumption of alcohol within 48 hours prior to dosing and during the study
18. Subjects demonstrating a positive test for alcohol consumption (using breath alcohol analyzer) at the time of check-in during the admission periods
19. History of, or current evidence of, abuse of alcohol or any drug substance, licit or illicit, before the start of this study
20. Subjects demonstrating a positive test for drugs of abuse in urine (opiates, benzodiazepines, amphetamines, tetrahydrocannabinol [THC], and cocaine) at the time of check-in during admission periods
21. Inaccessibility of veins in left and right arms
22. Receipt of any prescription drug therapy within 4 weeks of the first admission period
23. Prescription medication and difficulty in abstaining from over-the-counter (OTC) medication (except occasional paracetamol/aspirin) for the duration of the study
24. Subjects demonstrating serum PSA \geq 4 ng/mL
25. Participation in any other research study involving an investigational new product or device (IND) or studies that required blood sampling, during the conduct of this study or 30 days prior to screening of this study (Visit 1)
26. Blood donation (usually 550 mL) at any time during this study, or within the 12-week period before study start