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Abstract of Jet injector study to be presented at the Annual Dutch Diabetes Research Meeting 2010, 2-3 December 2010

Internal postal code 463  
P.O. Box 9101  
6500 HB Nijmegen  
The Netherlands

UMC St Radboud Centraal, route 463  
Geert Grooteplein 8

T +31 24 361 88 19  
F +31 24 354 17 34

www.umcn.nl

Head Jos W.M. van der Meer, MD, FRCP  
Professor of Internal Medicine

Date 26 November 2010  
Our reference BG/2010/01/RES  
Concerning Jet injector study abstract

## Improved pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile of rapid-acting insulin using needle-free jet injection

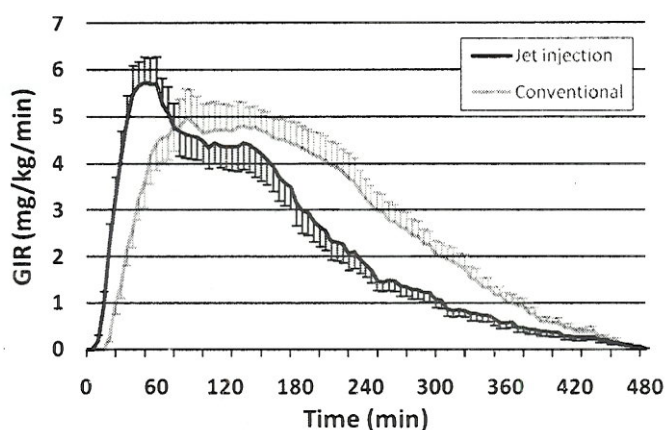
Evertine Abbink, Elsemieck Engwerda, Cees Tack, Bastiaan de Galan.

Department of Internal Medicine, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen, the Netherlands. E-mail: e.abbink@aig.umcn.nl

**Background:** Current insulin jet injectors use a high-velocity jet to deliver insulin into the subcutaneous region without penetrating the skin with a needle. The scattered pattern of insulin dispersion in the subcutaneous space after jet injection may facilitate its subsequent absorption into the circulation. This study evaluated the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profiles of rapid-acting insulin when injected with needle-free jet injection.

**Methods:** Euglycaemic glucose clamp tests were performed in 18 healthy volunteers (M/F 5/13; age 27±9 years, BMI 23.6±2.8 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) after subcutaneous administration of rapid-acting insulin (aspart) either by jet injection or by conventional insulin pen injection, using a double-blind, double-dummy cross-over study design. Insulin was injected in the abdominal region in a dose of 0.2 units per kg body weight. Pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic profiles were derived from the glucose infusion rate (GIR) to maintain euglycaemia and from plasma insulin measurements, respectively.

**Results:** Pharmacodynamic data revealed that the time to maximal GIR was significantly shorter when insulin was injected with the jet injector compared to the conventional pen (51±3 versus 105±11 min, p=0.0001, see figure). There was no difference in the maximal GIR between the two modes of



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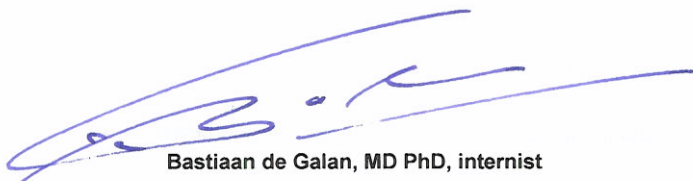
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insulin administration ( $6.49 \pm 0.58$  versus  $6.09 \pm 0.56$  mg/kg/min,  $p=0.50$ ), but the duration of the glucose lowering effect as reflected by the time of 50% glucose disposal was shorter with the jet injector ( $123 \pm 7$  versus  $166 \pm 6$  min,  $p < 0.0001$ ). Pharmacokinetic data showed that the time to peak insulin concentration was shorter ( $31 \pm 3$  versus  $64 \pm 6$  min,  $p < 0.0001$ ) and the maximal insulin concentration was higher ( $108 \pm 13$  versus  $79 \pm 7$  mU/l,  $p=0.01$ ) when insulin was injected with the jet injector compared to conventional pen injection. There were no differences in the total amount of insulin absorbed or the total amount of glucose infused between the two insulin delivery systems. Effects were similar among men and women and were not modified by age.

Conclusion: Insulin injected by jet injection results in faster insulin absorption and higher insulin peak levels as well as faster onset and shorter duration of glucose-lowering action compared to conventional insulin administration. Thus, the pharmacological profile of insulin administered by jet injection better resembles the profile of endogenous insulin secretion than that of insulin injected by conventional pens.

*Financially supported by Diabetes Management International BV*



Bastiaan de Galan, MD PhD, internist  
Principal investigator

Date: 26 November 2010

Radboud University  
Nijmegen Medical Centre  
Dept. of Internal Medicine  
Nijmegen  
The Netherlands

