

(3) ハイドロキシウレア

Compound	Category	Indication	Treatment days, dosage, route,	Species	Results	NOAEL LOAEL (mg/kg/day)	Cmax AUC	Teratogenic mechanism / class of agent	Memo	Memo	参考文献
			ICH S5 表1: 代替法の適格性確認のための陽性対照物質の例より引用	RAT	embryofetal lethality, ocular and cerebral malformations	NOAEL 100 mg/kg IP GD9-12 [Wilson] LOAEL 30 mg/kg [US label]	NOAEL Cmax = 47.3 µg/mL AUC not available LOAEL PK not available				ICH S5情報
				Rabbit	650 mg/kg SC GD12 [DeSesso 1990]: cleft lip, cleft palate, reduction deformities of limbs and tail (1用量のみ、GD12に1回投与) 750 mg/kg SC GD12 [DeSesso 1977]: skull and facial anomalies as well as severe (1用量のみ、GD12に1回投与)	NOAEL not identified LOAEL 30 mg/kg [US label]	PK not available				ICH S5情報
				Human	oral for oncology indications: 80 mg/kg Q3D, 20 – 30 mg/kg/day oral for sickle cell anemia 15 – 35 mg/kg/day (555 – 1295 mg/m2) Cmax = 52 µg/mL AUC(0-inf) = 184 µg·h/mLc	oral for oncology indications: 80 mg/kg Q3D, 20 – 30 mg/kg/day oral for sickle cell anemia 15 – 35 mg/kg/day (555 – 1295 mg/m2)	Cmax = 52 µg/mL AUC(0-inf) = 184 µg·h/mLc			PK is nonlinear with short half-life (15 min in rats, 2 – 4 h in humans) MW = 76.05g/mol PK after IP and IV is similar (Wilson) bioavailability is 70 – 80% in rats and humans, respectively (Beckloff) no robust data for adverse human pregnancy outcomes	ICH S5情報

a: US label states that “Hydroxyurea is embryotoxic and causes fetal malformations (partially ossified cranial bones, absence of eye sockets, hydrocephaly, bipartite sternbrae, missing lumbar vertebrae) at 180 mg/kg/day in rats and 30 mg/kg/day in rabbits”, but it is not clear which effects are in which species. Thus, 30 mg/kg is accepted as the LOAEL, but the findings are listed from publications with rabbits with SC doses of 650 and 750 mg/kg.

b: Actual values after 100 and 137 mg/kg hydroxyurea IP doses in pregnant Wistar rats (Wilson): Cmax = 47.3 at 100 mg/kg and 80.6 µg/mL at 137 mg/kg.

c: Extrapolated from reported value after 1000 mg (16.7 mg/kg) hydroxyurea oral single dose (MHRA): Cmax = 24.6 µg/mL, AUC(0-inf) = 87.79 µg·h/mL. The dose for margin calculations was chosen to be 35 mg/kg/day. Although higher intermittent doses are used for oncology indications, the dose for sickle cell anemia is believed to be more relevant for assessing risk of developmental toxicity. As summarized in the table below, other human PK data are also available.

d: Although rat Cmax data are available, this was after IP administration whereas the human data is after oral administration. Thus, in the absence of more direct PK comparisons, the estimated ratio based on mg/kg dose is also provided.

e: In the absence of rat AUC data, AUC ratio was based on mo/m² dose ratio.
References

DeSesso JM, Jordan RL. Drug-induced limb dysplasias in fetal rabbits. Teratology. 1977;15:199-211.

DeSesso JM, Goeringer GC. Ethoxyquin and nordihydroguaiaretic acid reduce hydroxyurea developmental toxicity. Reprod Toxicol. 1990;4:267-75.

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