

# Are the GH treatment doses in use within secretion rates of healthy children?

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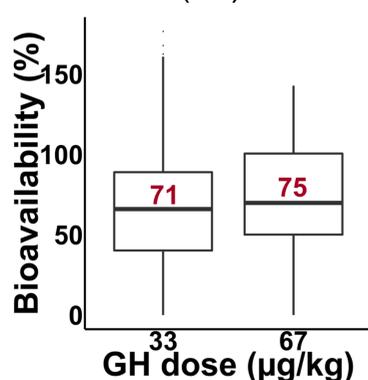
**Aim** to calculate the bioavailable immunoreactive rhGH after sc injection in relation to injected GH-dose and compare the result to GH-secretory rate calculated in healthy children;  
 to investigate factors that influenced bioavailability (BA).

**Background** GH-secretion in children with normal growth rates can be used to optimize rhGH-treatment doses. For healthy children endogenous GH-secretion ranges within 0.1-11 U/24h in pre/early puberty and within 4-40 U/24h in mid-puberty<sup>1</sup>

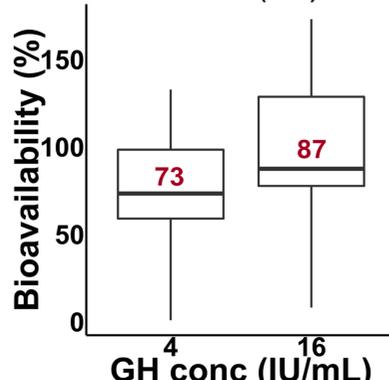
## Result

BA is presented as median and coefficient of variation, CV, and is expressed as % of the injected dose. No dose dependency was found for GH<sup>33</sup> vs GH<sup>67</sup>, p=0.21, Fig1A. A positive concentration dependency of GH 4 vs 16IU/ml, p=0.035. Fig1B

**Fig1A Clinical-setting**  
 BA 71%(43)



**Fig 1B Experimental-setting**  
 BA 84%(35)



BA for GH<sup>33</sup> 71(34), range 10-176, for GH<sup>67</sup> 75(31), range 16-143

BA GH 4IU/ml 73(49), range 1-133, For GH 16IU/ml 87(40), range 8-173

In total, 22% of the variation in BA could be explained by the variables BMI<sub>SDS</sub>, GH<sub>peak</sub> width and the GH-level at baseline, interpreted as proxy variables for the depth of the injection.

**Material** GH-curves from the children who were yearly followed up to 8 years after GH dose 33 (GH<sup>33</sup>) or 67 (GH<sup>67</sup>) µg/kg/d, given as a sc injection at 90° angle in the thigh, using a 12mm needle.

For this analysis of BA, only the GH-curves without sign of endogenous secretion and coming back to their pre-injection GH level were used.

**Experimental-setting** 59 GH-curves from 15 children, diagnose MPHD; GH<sup>33</sup>, concentration 4 or 16IU/ml, given by a nurse at 09:00; blood samples were drawn every 30 min until 6h and thereafter every 2h until 24h after the injection.

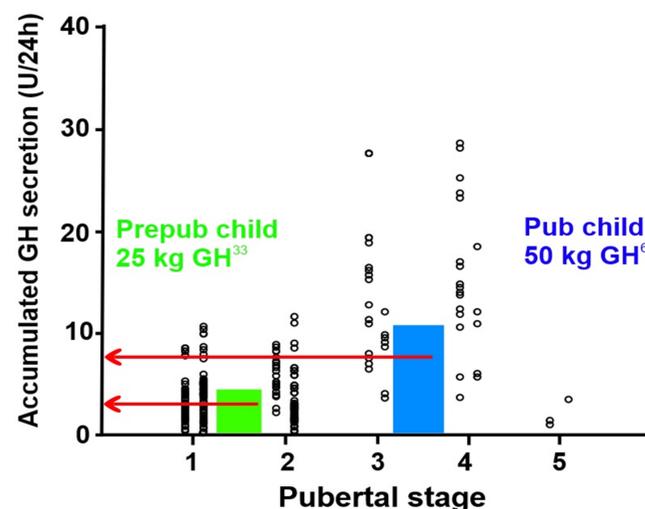
**Clinical-setting** 154 GH-curves from 117 children, diagnose IGHD/ISS; GH<sup>33</sup> or GH<sup>67</sup>, injected by the patient/parents at 18:00; blood samples were drawn every 2h until 16h after the injection.

**Disclosure:** EL, BA, SR, KAW has nothing to declare; BK has received consultant honoraria from Pfizer.

## Conclusion

- The uptake of injected GH was around 70% without dose dependency, 33 - 67 µg/kg.
- A great intra- and inter-individual variation, influenced by the injection-depth.
- Bioavailable GH from GH<sup>33</sup> and GH<sup>67</sup> µg/kg/d corresponds to the lower range of GH secretion rates in healthy children.

Bioavailability ≈ 70% of injected GH estimated from Clinical-setting vs GH-secretion rate (U/24h) estimated from healthy children<sup>1</sup>



Exogenous GH-dosing consequences:

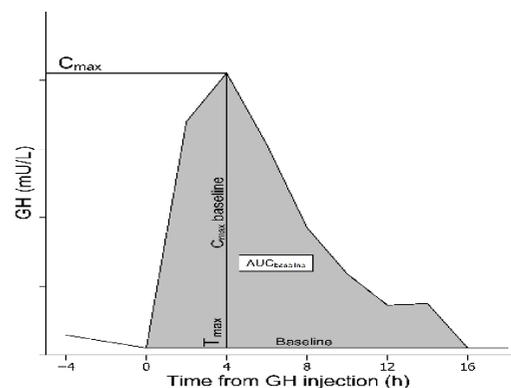
**GH<sup>33</sup> in prepub 25kg** child gives 825µg=2.5U/24h (70%=1.75U/24h, lower red arrow.)

**GH<sup>67</sup> in pub 50kg** child gives 3350µg=10U/24h (70%=7U/24h, upper red arrow)

Factor 3 used to convert µg to U.

**Methods** The cumulative amount of GH in the serum was calculated with the formula<sup>1</sup>:

$AUC_b \times 0.066(k_{01}) \times 0.046(V_1) \times kg = \text{uptake (mU converted to Unit)}$  which was compared with the injected dose (U)=100% which gives the BA in %.



1. Albertsson-Wikland K et al Am J Physiol 1989;257: 809-814

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