

LONG-TERM SAFETY, TOLERABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF WEEKLY AND MONTHLY BUPRENORPHINE DEPOTS FOR OPIOID USE DISORDER

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Introduction and Aims:

To demonstrate long-term safety and local tolerability and evaluate efficacy of CAM2038 in adults with moderate-to-severe opioid use disorder (OUD). Weekly and monthly buprenorphine depots may improve treatment adherence and outcomes and reduce diversion and misuse compared with daily medications.

Design and Methods:

This multinational open-label, flexible dosing study enrolled participants, conducted in Europe, North America and Australia, either seeking or currently in OUD treatment, to individualized outpatient treatment with CAM2038. The study included screening, 48-weeks of treatment and 4 weeks of follow-up. Safety and local tolerability, urinalysis, self-report of drug use, craving, withdrawal and other outcome measures were collected.

Results:

A total of 227 participants were enrolled and dosed with CAM2038 of which 73.6% completed the study treatment period. Overall, 66.0% experienced any treatment emergent adverse event (TEAE), mostly mild to moderate intensity. No serious TEAEs (6.6%) were considered related to study drug, The safety profile of CAM2028 was generally consistent with the known safety profile of buprenorphine, except for mild to moderate injection site reactions (20.3%). Efficacy was generally maintained or improved over the study with a pronounced improvement for new to treatment patients. Across the study, 76% of participants had no illicit opioid use. Data from the four Australian sites will be presented as a sub-group analysis.

Discussions and Conclusions:

CAM2038 demonstrated safety, tolerability across 48-weeks and may be an effective OUD treatment.

Implications for Practice or Policy (optional):

The introduction of flexible-dose depot buprenorphine has significant implications in enhancing access to treatment, especially for people who have problems sustaining supervised dosing.

Disclosure of Interest Statement:

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