Bioavailability and Pharmacokinetics of Sublingual Oxytocin in Male Volunteers

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Abstract

The aim of this investigation was to assess the bioavailability and pharmacokinetics of oxytocin in six male subjects after a sublingual dose of 400 int. units (684 µg) and after an intravenous dose of 1 int. unit (1.71 µg).

After intravenous administration, the pharmacokinetic profile could be described with a two-compartment model. The distribution half-life was 0.049 ± 0.016 h, the elimination half-life was 0.33 ± 0.23 h, the total body clearance was 67.1 ± 13.4 L h⁻¹ and the volume of distribution was 33.2 ± 28.1 L. After sublingual administration, a poor bioavailability with a 10-fold variation between 0.007 and 0.07% was observed. The pharmacokinetic profile could be described with a one-compartment model. The lag time was subject-dependent and ranged between 0.12 and 0.30 h (40% CV). The absorption half-life was 0.45 ± 0.29 h, and the apparent elimination half-life 0.69 ± 0.26 h.

This study showed a very poor and interindividual variability in bioavailability. The sublingual route of administration with its 'long' lag time and 'long' absorption half-life would not seem a reliable route for accurate high dosing for immediate prevention of post-partum haemorrhage.

Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) is still one of the most common causes of maternal death (Royston & Armstrong 1989). In such cases death invariably occurs within a few hours after childbirth. Prevention and management of this condition should take place at all levels of obstetric care as emergency referral is often difficult to arrange, especially in circumstances prevailing in many third-world countries. Oxytocin belongs to the group of oxytocic drugs enhancing uterine motility. Prophylactic use of these drugs in the third stage of labour reduces the risk of PPH and the need for further oxytocic therapy in the puerperium (van Dongen et al 1991). The use of oxytocics in the post-partum period is advocated for the prevention and the management of PPH (Prendiville et al 1988a, b; Royston & Armstrong 1989; WHO 1990).

Drugs in tropical climates must fulfill extra requirements. They need to be stable (Walker et al 1988; Hogerzeil et al 1991, 1992) and the route of administration should be simple. Also untrained people should be able to administer the drug safely. Compared with other oxytocics, oxytocin is the preferred drug in the prevention and management of blood loss after childbirth because it is more stable under (simulated) tropical conditions and gives less side-effects (McDonald et al 1993; Hogerzeil et al 1994). In general, oxytocin is administered intramuscularly. Besides oxytocin ampoules, preparations for intranasal and buccal or sublingual administration exist.

Pharmacokinetic studies on sublingual oxytocin are scarce and show an unfavourable latent period of the oxytocic effect after drug administration of 26–53 min (Obohensky & Kupferschmied 1969; Tobias 1975; Dawood et al 1980). Sublingual demoxytocin tablets are not widely used as greater control is accorded by intravenous or intramuscular administration and because sublingual absorption is more unpredictable (Noriega-Guerra et al 1996). Despite unfavourable absorption data we thought it useful to examine whether sublingual oxytocin would be an acceptable non-parenteral oxytocic. Published pharmacokinetic studies used small numbers of patients and were not fully convincing on the limitations of sublingual oxytocin as an alternative non-parenteral oxytocic for active management of the third stage of labour.

To assess the pharmacokinetics of sublingual oxytocin, male volunteers were used. Experiments in female volunteers introduce possible difficulties because of (higher) circadian levels of endogenous oxytocin levels as shown in pregnancy (Honnehier 1993). A constant low (< 3 pg mL⁻¹) endogenous level of oxytocin was measured in male volunteers. Plasma elevation after sublingual administration of 200 int. units (one dose) was too low (de Groot et al unpublished results); therefore a dose of two tablets (400 int. units = 684 µg) was chosen. RIA analysis was developed to enable the pharmacokinetic analysis of oxytocin.

Materials and Methods

Subjects

Six male volunteers were screened for possible contraindications (cardiovascular disease and chronic obstructive

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Table 1. Demographic data of six male volunteers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (kg)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood pressure</td>
<td>120/70</td>
<td>110/70</td>
<td>120/65</td>
<td>120/78</td>
<td>120/80</td>
<td>115/80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basal oxytocin concn (pg mL^-1)</th>
<th>Sublingual</th>
<th>Intravenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.70 ± 0.40</td>
<td>0.90 ± 0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.10 ± 0.10</td>
<td>1.33 ± 0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.30 ± 0.26</td>
<td>1.57 ± 0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.15 ± 0.23</td>
<td>1.43 ± 0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.26 ± 0.21</td>
<td>1.50 ± 0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.87 ± 0.29</td>
<td>1.30 ± 0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a n = 3.

lungs disease. Body-weight/height, blood pressure, hae-
moglobin level, liver and renal functions were recorded
(Table 1). All subjects had normal liver and renal func-
tions. During the experiments blood pressure was monitored.
This study was approved by the Committee Experimental
Research Involving Human Subjects (CEOM) of the
Academic Hospital Nijmegen Sint Radboud, Nijmegen,
The Netherlands.

Drugs
Pure oxytocin (O-6379) was obtained from Sigma (St Louis,
MO, USA). Oxytocin for intravenous administration (Syntocinon)
was obtained from Sandz Pharma AG, (Basel, Switzerland). Oxytocin for sublingual administration
(Pitocin) was obtained from Parke-Davis GmbH,
Goedcke AG, (Berlin, Germany). The pure oxytocin ma-
terial fulfilled the requirements of a content uniformity test
according to standard quality control criteria. Intravenous and sublingual preparations conformed with the NIBSC
standard.

Dosage
The dosages were administered in a cross-over design. A
single sublingual dose of oxytocin (400 int. units = 684 μg)
was taken after a standard breakfast containing two sand-
wiches, no cheese and unrestricted amounts of coffee or tea.
Two weeks later 1 int. unit (1.71 μg) oxytocin was injected
intravenously to the same volunteer after a similar standard
breakfast.

Sampling
Sublingual administration. Five-millilitre blood samples were
collected through an intravenous canula (Venflon 1.0 mm
o.d.) in tubes containing 0.5 mg EDTA at times: -10, -5, 0,
10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 90, 180, 240, 270, 300 min after
oxytocin administration.

Intravenous administration. Intravenous injection took place
over 1 min in the opposite arm where the Venflon was
located. In addition to the sampling times as described for
sublingual administration, two extra samples were taken 3 and
5 min after the start of the injection.

Drug assay
Oxytocin in plasma was measured by RIA as described by
Dogterom et al (1977), with some modifications as follows.

Standard. The oxytocin standard (O-6379; Sigma) was
calibrated against the WHO standard 76/575 (National
Institute for Biological Standard and Control, South
Mimms, Hertfordshire, UK).

Labelling. Oxytocin was iodinated with Na125I using the
lactoperoxidase method with Enzymobead, followed by
purification using Sep-pack C18 cartridges.

Antiserum. Polyclonal rabbit anti-oxytocin was kindly
donated by Dr T. Higuchi (Kochi, Japan) (Higuchi et al
1985), and used in a final dilution of 1:600 000. Cross-
reactivities for arginine-vasopressin, lysine-vasopressin,
arginine-vasotocin, deamino-D-arginine-vasopressin were
< 0.01% and for isotocin 0.9% (on mass bases).

Sample preparation. Oxytocin was extracted from 2.0 mL
EDTA plasma using Sep-Pak C18 cartridges.

Assay. Oxytocin was measured by non-equilibrium radio-
immunoassay. Rabbit oxytocin antiserum (30 μL) (final
dilution 1:600 000 and diluted in oxytocin RIA-buffer
(0.02 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 13 mM
EDTA, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.25% BSA, 0.1% Triton
X-100 and 250 000 int. units aprotonin (Trasylool mL^-1))
was added to 50 μL sample or standard. The mixture was
preincubated for three days at 4°C, then, tracer (approx.
6000 disintegration min^-1/50 μL) was added and incubation
was continued for another day. Bound and free oxytocin
were separated by a second antibody by addition of 100 μL
10% sheep antirabbit IgG and 0.1% rabbit IgG and 1.0 mL
7.5% polyethylene glycol 6000 solution. The standard curve
for the oxytocin assay was run in triplicate with a range of
0.25–32 pg per assay tube.

Assay performance. The sensitivity of the assay system was
0.32 pg mL^-1 (extraction of 2 mL plasma). There was 30%
displacement for 1.25 pg. Within-assay and between-assay
coefficients of variation of the extraction and RIA pro-
cedure were < 8%. Recovery of oxytocin added to plasma
was about 80%. Oxytocin values of 15 normal male
volunteers was < 3 pg mL^-1.

Pharmacokinetic analysis
Net plasma concentrations were used (total oxytocin in the
sample minus mean baseline value) (n = 3, at t = -10 min,
SUBLINGUAL OXYTOCIN BIOAVAILABILITY

573

Curve-fitting was carried out ($r^2 > 0.97$) and pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated using the two-compartment model after intravenous administration and the one-compartment model with extravascular administration and lag time of the MW/Pharm computer program (Mediware, Groningen, The Netherlands) (Proost & Meyer 1992). $C_{\text{max}}$ is the maximum plasma concentration read from the fitted plasma concentration–time curve, and $t_{\text{max}}$ the time at which $C_{\text{max}}$ occurs. The $t_{\text{lag}}$ values were calculated from $\ln(2)/\beta$, where $\beta$ is calculated by log-linear regression analysis of the terminal log-linear phase. The $t_{\text{lag}}$ and $t_{\text{e}}$ were obtained by line feathering and linear regression analysis. $AUC_{0-\infty}$ is the area under the plasma concentration–time curve and was calculated using the linear trapezoidal rule with extrapolation of $t = \infty$, using $C_{\infty}$ with $C_0$ being the last measured concentration. Total body clearance $CL = \text{Dose}/AUC_{0-\infty}$. The bioavailability ($F$) is $F = AUC_{\text{oral}}/AUC_{\text{iv}}$. $V_d$ is the volume of distribution at steady state ($V_d = \text{Dose} \times \text{AUMC}_{0-\infty}/AUC_{0-\infty}$). Mean absorption time after sublingual administration (MAT) was defined as $[\text{MRT} - t_{\text{lag}}] - [\text{MRT}]$.

Average values are expressed as means ± s.d. The statistical significance was determined by analysis of variance. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered significant.

**Results**

Fig. 1 shows the oxytocin plasma concentration–time curves after sublingual administration of 400 int. units (684 μg) oxytocin and after intravenous administration of 1 int. unit (1.71 μg) oxytocin (—0.28 h) and after sublingual administration of 400 int. units (684 μg) oxytocin (- - , $t_l = 0.62$ h) to subject 1.

Table 2 summarizes the pharmacokinetic parameters of intravenous oxytocin in six male volunteers. The pharmacokinetic profile can be described by a two-compartment model. The distribution half-life ($t_{\text{d}}$) shows a relatively small variation among the volunteers ($CV = 32.6\%$). The elimination half-life ($t_{\text{e}}$) was $0.33 ± 0.23$ h, (range 0.11–0.74 h, $CV = 69.4\%$). The total body clearance (CL) was $67.1 ± 13.4$ L h$^{-1}$ (range 47.7–83.0, $CV = 20.0\%$) and the steady state volume of distribution ($V_d$) was $12.2 ± 5.6$ L (range 5.8–20.7 L, $CV = 45.9\%$).

Two volunteers experienced flushes immediately after injection of 1 int. unit oxytocin (subjects 1 and 5). After sublingual administration no side-effects were noted.

**Table 2.** Pharmacokinetic parameters of intravenous oxytocin (1 int. unit).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{lag}}$ (h)</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>0.063</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>0.045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{e}}$ (h)</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRT (h)</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUC (ng L$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL (L h$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_d$ (L)</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>8.78</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_d$ (L)</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>9.17</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>8.24</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oxytocin is a posterior pituitary hormone which is not regulated by hypothalamic releasing hormones. It is synthesized in the hypothalamus and then transported intracellularly to the posterior pituitary, from which it is released into the circulation. Oxytocin has an important role in contractions during labour. The sensitivity of the uterus to oxytocin depends strongly on the amount of oxytocin-receptors, increasing with increasing gestational age. Honnebier (1993) suggested that the demonstrated circadian rhythm of oxytocin at term plays a role in the onset of labour, influencing the shift from contractures to contractions. In therapeutic doses, oxytocin stimulates the contractions of uterine smooth muscle (Brazeau 1970).

Discussion

Oxytocin is a posterior pituitary hormone which is not regulated by hypothalamic releasing hormones. It is synthesized in the hypothalamus and then transported intracellularly to the posterior pituitary, from which it is released into the circulation. Oxytocin has an important role in contractions during labour. The sensitivity of the uterus to oxytocin depends strongly on the amount of oxytocin-receptors, increasing with increasing gestational age. Honnebier (1993) suggested that the demonstrated circadian rhythm of oxytocin at term plays a role in the onset of labour, influencing the shift from contractures to contractions. In therapeutic doses, oxytocin stimulates the contractions of uterine smooth muscle (Brazeau 1970). Its primary use is for induction of labour at term, when a large oxytocin receptor

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the World Health Organization (WHO) for financial support and Dr H. V. Hogerzeil, Medical Officer Action Program on Essential Drugs, and Dr G. J. A. Walker, Head of Maternal Health & Safe Motherhood Research, for their stimulating discussions.

References


Du Vigneaud, V., Lawler, H. C., Poponec, E. A. (1953b) Enzymatic cleavage of glycineamide from vasopressin and a proposed structure for this posterior pituitary. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 75: 4880-4881


Table 3. Pharmacokinetic parameters of sublingual oxytocin (400 int. units).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F (%)</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td>0.112</td>
<td>0.106</td>
<td>0.0072</td>
<td>0.073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{lag} (h)</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{exp} (h)</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{max} (ng mL⁻¹)</td>
<td>7.86</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>6.32</td>
<td>4.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{1/2} (h)</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{1/2} (h)</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRT (h)</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>2.91*</td>
<td>0.69 ± 0.26**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAT (h)</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUC (ng L⁻¹)</td>
<td>7.88</td>
<td>10.83</td>
<td>9.32</td>
<td>8.75</td>
<td>10.29</td>
<td>7.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL (L h⁻¹)</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_d (L)</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>56.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Outlier, **without outlier.
SUBLINGUAL OXYTOCIN BIOAVAILABILITY


