

Tutorial for the Extralabel Withdrawal Interval Simulator

Introduction

This Rshiny tool is designed to apply the physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) models for veterinary drugs to predict extended withdrawal intervals (WDIs) following extralabel use in food-producing animals.

Background

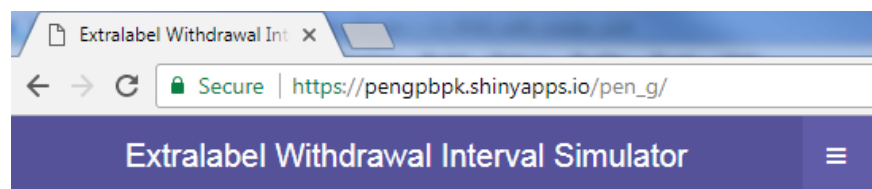
The current PBPK model interface for penicillin G in swine and cattle is based on our published model (Li et al. 2017). The PBPK model is mechanistic-based pharmacokinetic model. Due to the lack of pharmacokinetic data for extralabel use of veterinary drugs, traditional pharmacokinetic tools have limitations to predict pharmacokinetic profiles for drugs administrated with higher doses, by different routes or even to different animal species. The PBPK model can be a useful tool to overcome these difficulties. The withdrawal intervals were predicted using the population PBPK model with Monte Carlo simulation.

For FARAD Responders

1. Open the App

For the Rshiny app, there is no need to install each individual app if you have RStudio installed on your computer or have internet access. There are two ways to open the ‘Extralabel Withdrawal Interval Simulator’.

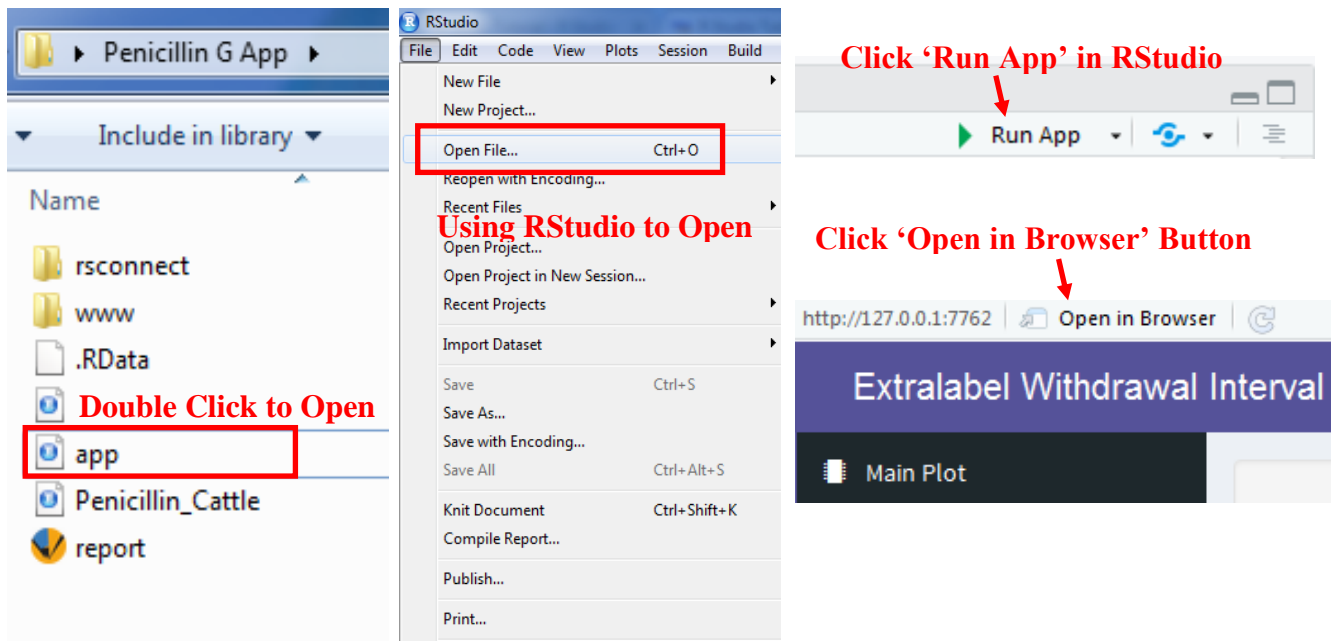
First option is to open the Rshiny app online. Currently, the app is available online through ShinyApps web server (<http://www.shinyapps.io/>). The app can be accessed through https://pengpbpk.shinyapps.io/pen_g/ or by using a short name tiny.cc/WDI



Second option is to open the Rshiny app locally. If the app files available on the local computer, the simulator can also be open by using RStudio. Make sure you have RStudio installed on your local computer, before run the app. Please refer to RStudio Tutorial (<http://web.cs.ucla.edu/~gulzar/rstudio/>) for details of RStudio installation and some basic information.

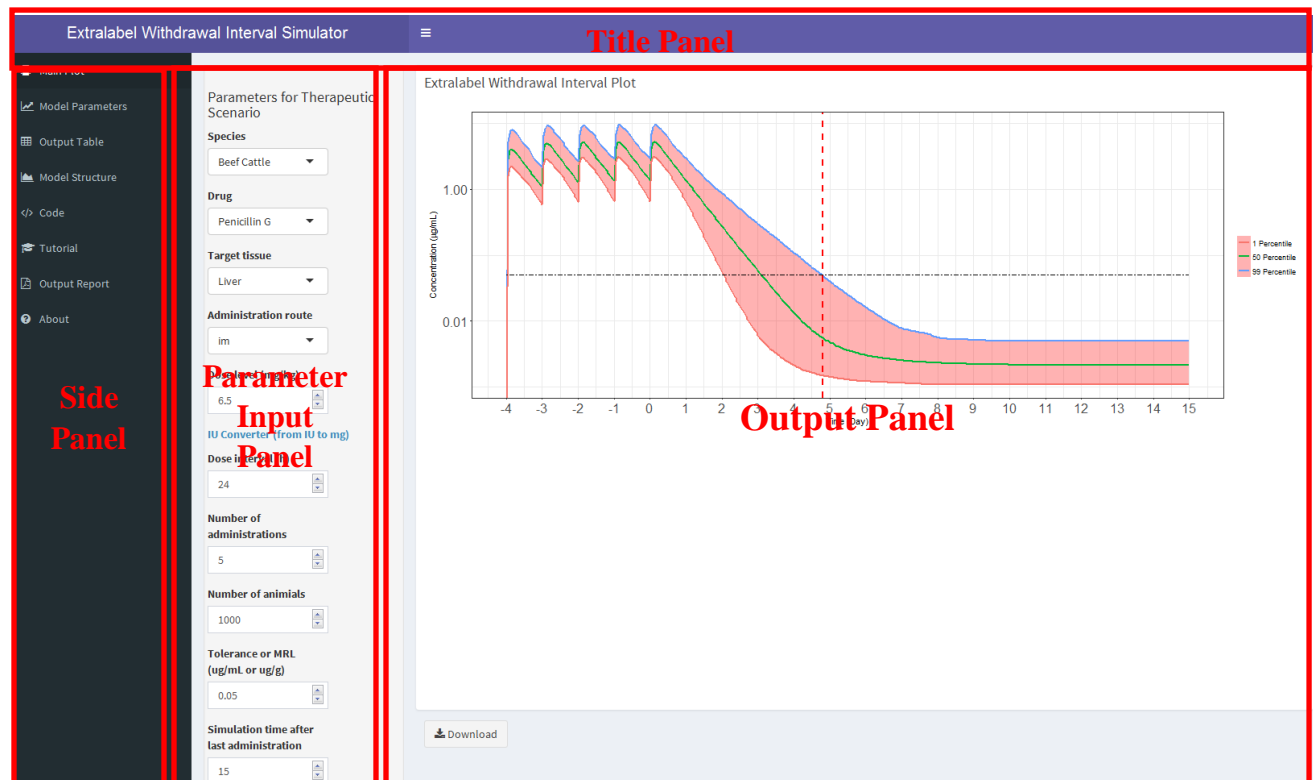
Double click the ‘app.R’ in the app file to open the app in RStudio, or by ‘File > Open File ... > Penicillin G App/app.R’ in RStudio. Once you open the “app.R” file, you can click the “Run App” button to run the app on your local computer. We recommend to run the app on your local computer because it is more stable to run Monte Carlo simulation for 1,000 animals using the app on your local computer.

Note: If run the app on the local computer using RStudio, please click the ‘Open in Browser’ button to run the app in the web browser to avoid abnormal issues. If you click “Open in Browser”, it looks like you are on a web page, but still it runs locally.

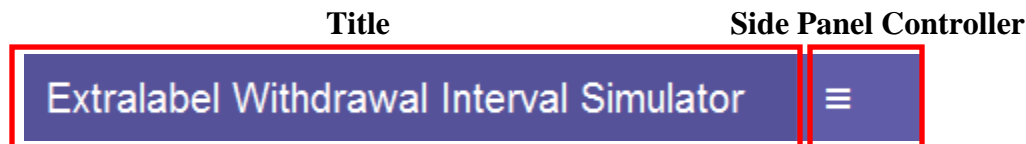


2. Interface Structure

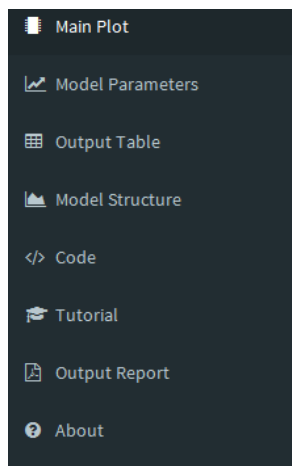
The application interface contains four major parts including ‘Title Panel’, ‘Side Panel’, ‘Parameter Input Panel’, and ‘Output Panel’.



The 'Title Panel' includes the title 'Extralabel Withdrawal Interval Simulator' and the side panel controller. By clicking the side panel controller, you can choose to show up or hide the side panel.



The side panel contains 'Main Plot', 'Model Parameters', 'Output Table', 'Model Structure', 'Code', 'Tutorial', 'Output Report', and 'About' tabs. By clicking the tab name, you can switch among these tabs.



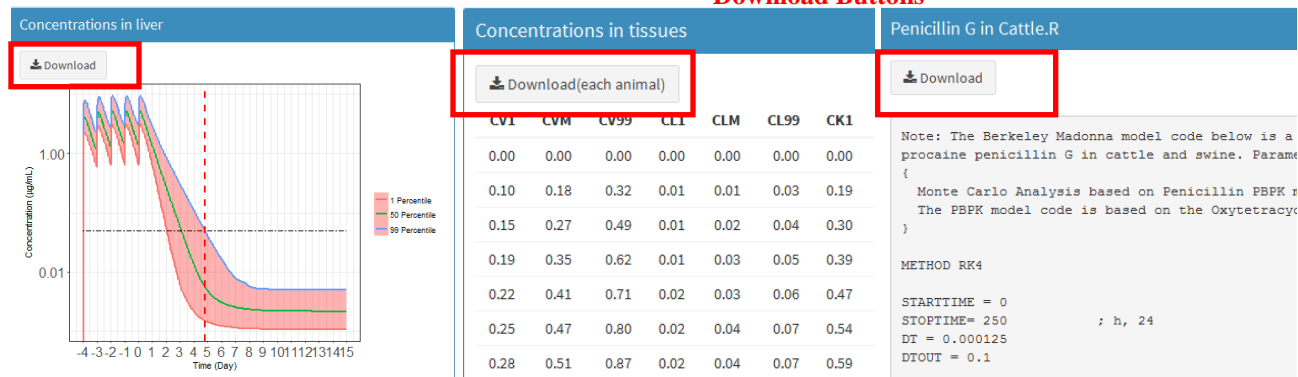
The 'Main Plot' and 'Model Parameter' tabs have parameter input panel. There are different types of controllers, such as switching buttons, dropdown lists, and input boxes. By clicking the

The image displays three distinct input panels. The left panel, titled 'Parameters for Therapeutic Scenario', contains four dropdown menus: 'Species' (set to 'Beef Cattle'), 'Drug' (set to 'Penicillin G'), 'Target tissue' (set to 'Liver'), and 'Administration route' (set to 'im'). A red box highlights these dropdowns with the label 'Dropdown List'. The middle panel, titled 'Target tissue', shows a list of options: 'Kidney', 'Plasma', 'Liver', 'Kidney', 'Muscle', and 'Fat', with 'Kidney' selected. The right panel is divided into two sections: 'Physiological parameters' and 'Chemical parameters'. The 'Physiological parameters' section has a blue header and two buttons: 'Apply Changes' and 'Default Values'. A red box highlights this section with the label 'Switching Button'. The 'Chemical parameters' section contains six input boxes with numerical values and up/down arrows: 'BW mean' (299.96), 'BW SD' (46.19), 'QCC mean' (5.97), 'QCC SD' (1.99), 'QLC mean' (0.405), and 'QLC SD' (0.1942). A red box highlights these input boxes with the label 'Input Box'.

switching buttons, you can choose in-between different conditions. For dropdown lists, you can choose different choices by clicking the downwards arrow. For input boxes, you can directly type in the value, or use the arrow to increase or decrease the default value provided.

All the tabs contain the output panels. For ‘Main Plot’, ‘Model Parameters’, and ‘Output Table’, the output panels show the simulation results using the parameter values you choose. The output panels in ‘Model Structure’, ‘Code’, ‘Tutorial’, and ‘About’ tabs provide information about the simulator, and are independent from model simulation output. You can download figures, tables or related codes by using the ‘Download’ button.

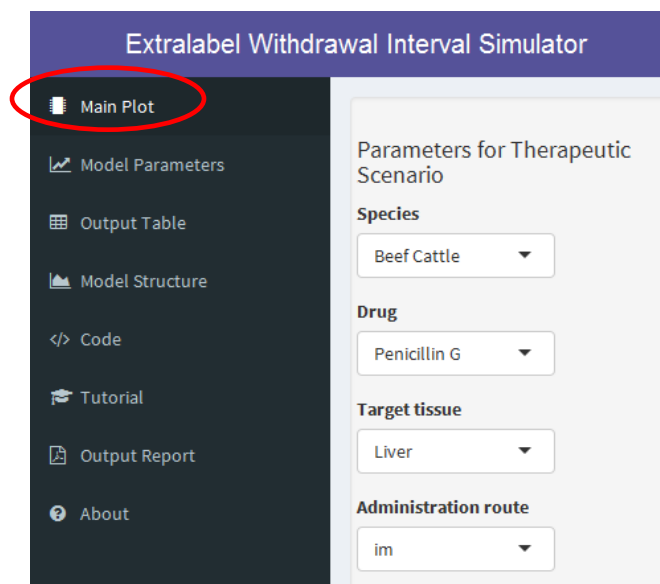
Download Buttons



3. “Main Plot” Tab to Predict Extralabel WDI

You can use the main tab (“Main Plot”) to predict withdrawal intervals following extralabel use of veterinary drugs. By changing values of major parameters for therapeutic scenarios, the simulator will provide “Extralabel Withdrawal Interval Plot” as output.

Step One: Choose “Main Plot” tab (this is the default page, when you open the simulator)



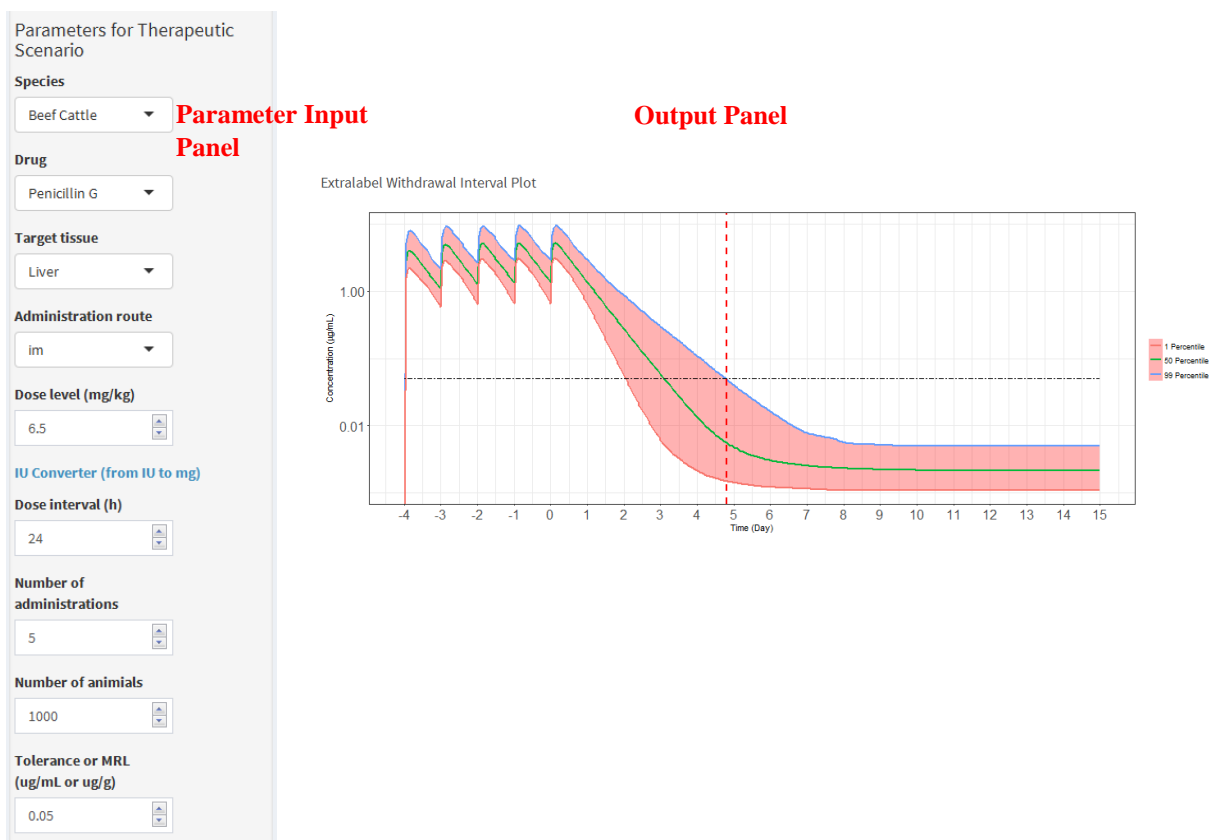
Step Two: By clicking the ‘Apply Changes’ button, you can run the simulator using the default values for all parameters. The “Apply Changes” button is on the bottom of the Parameter Input

Panel. Once you click the “Apply Changes” button, the model will start running and you will see a progress bar “Creating plot Please Wait” on the right bottom corner. The default setting includes 1000 animals in a Monte Carlo simulation, so the simulation will be completed within 1 minute.

Apply Changes

Step Three: You can also change the parameter values by using dropdown lists or input boxes. For example, if you want to know the WDI for market-age swine treated with 6.5 mg/kg penicillin G for 5 times with 24 hour intervals, and you want the simulator create a population with 100 animals, you can choose “Market-age Swine” in “Species”, “Kidney” in “Target tissue”, “100” in “Number of animals”, and “0.025” in “FSIS action level” (0.025 ppm is the FSIS action level for penicillin G in swine). All the other values are the same as default. After clicking the ‘Apply Changes’ button, the simulator starts to run simulations with the parameter values you input. When the simulations finish, the simulator will provide the pharmacokinetic profile of penicillin G in kidney in the output panel.

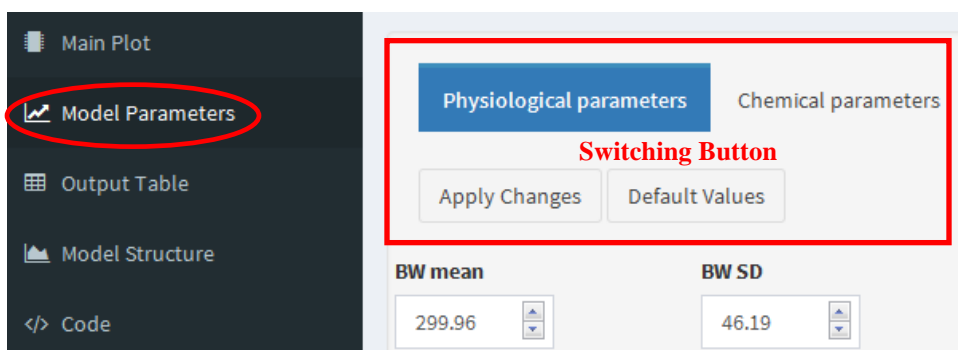
Note that the PBPK model simulation is based on the dose level in the unit of “mg/kg”. In actual practice, the administration dose may be reported as “international unit per kg” (IU/kg). In this case, you can click the “Unit Converter (from IU to mg)” link on the Parameter Input Panel and then follow the instructions on a new page to do the unit conversion.



4. “Model Parameters” Tab to Change Values for Physiological or Chemical Parameters

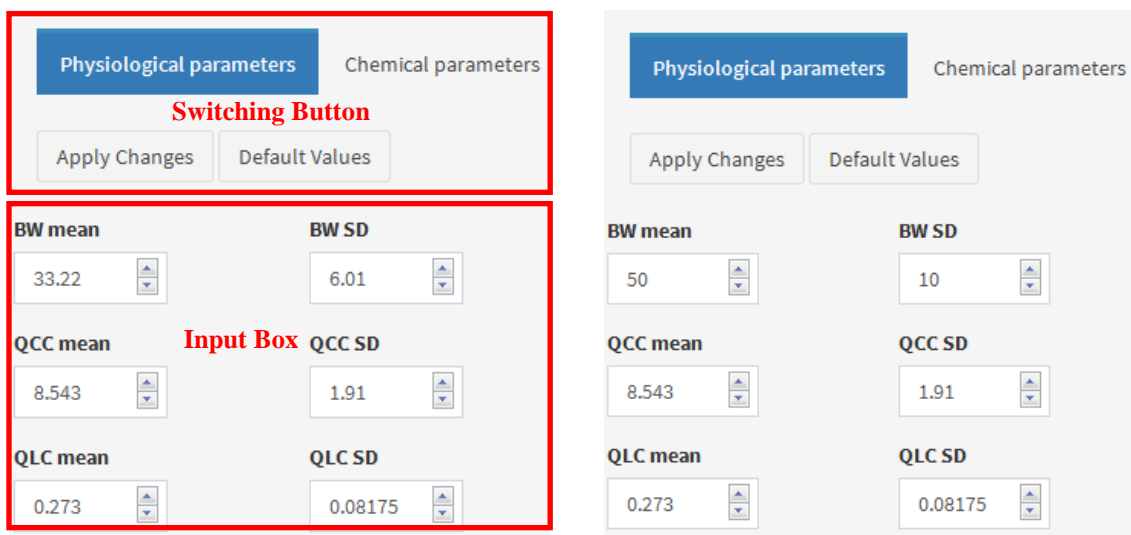
In the PBPK model, there are two types of parameters involved, including physiological parameters and chemical-specific parameters. Generally, the simulation results generated based on the default parameter values are sufficient to answer most of FARAD calls. We recommend you directly use the default physiological/chemical-specific parameters to run the simulations. For advanced users, these values could also be revised to make the simulations more relevant to a particular scenario they want to simulate. If you need to use this function and have any questions, please feel free to contact the interface development team.

Step One: Choose “Model Parameters” tab



Step Two: In the parameter input panel, you can choose to use your customized values in ‘Physiological parameters’ or ‘Chemical parameters’ by using the switching buttons.

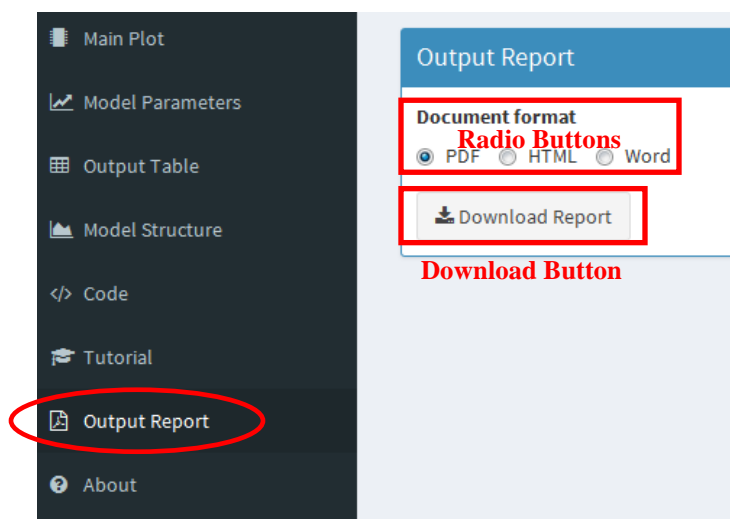
Step Three: By using input boxes, you can put your customized values for the parameters you are interested in. For example, if you want to simulate a group of swine with mean body weight as 50 kg, and standard deviation as 10. On the “Model Parameters” tab, you change the BW mean value from the default value to 50, and change the BW SD value from the default value to 10 (see the figure below). Then you go back to ‘Main Plot’ tab, and click apply changes. The results will be generated after all simulation finishes.



5. Download Figures and Tables from “Model Parameters” and “Output Table” Tabs

After the desired simulations, there are output figures and tables you can save to files in your local computer. In the “Model Parameters” tab, you can download figures of pharmacokinetic profiles in major edible tissues, including liver, kidney, muscle, and fat. You can also download the table of pharmacokinetic data for the drug in different edible tissues. Note that the generated table only contains the 1th, 50th, and 99th percentiles of the simulated concentrations of the drug in different tissues among the simulated population of animals. Due to the large number of animals that are typically included in a population simulation (e.g., 1,000 animals), the individual animal concentration data are not included in the output table. If individual animal concentration data are needed, please contact the interface development team.

The output report can be downloaded from the “Output Report” tab. By choosing the “Output Report” tab in the “Side Panel”, the output report based on your input parameters could be generated from the simulator. Three different output formats, including PDF, HTML and WORD, could be applied to the output report by click the corresponding radio button. You can use the download button to save the report on your local computer.



6. Common Simulation Results.

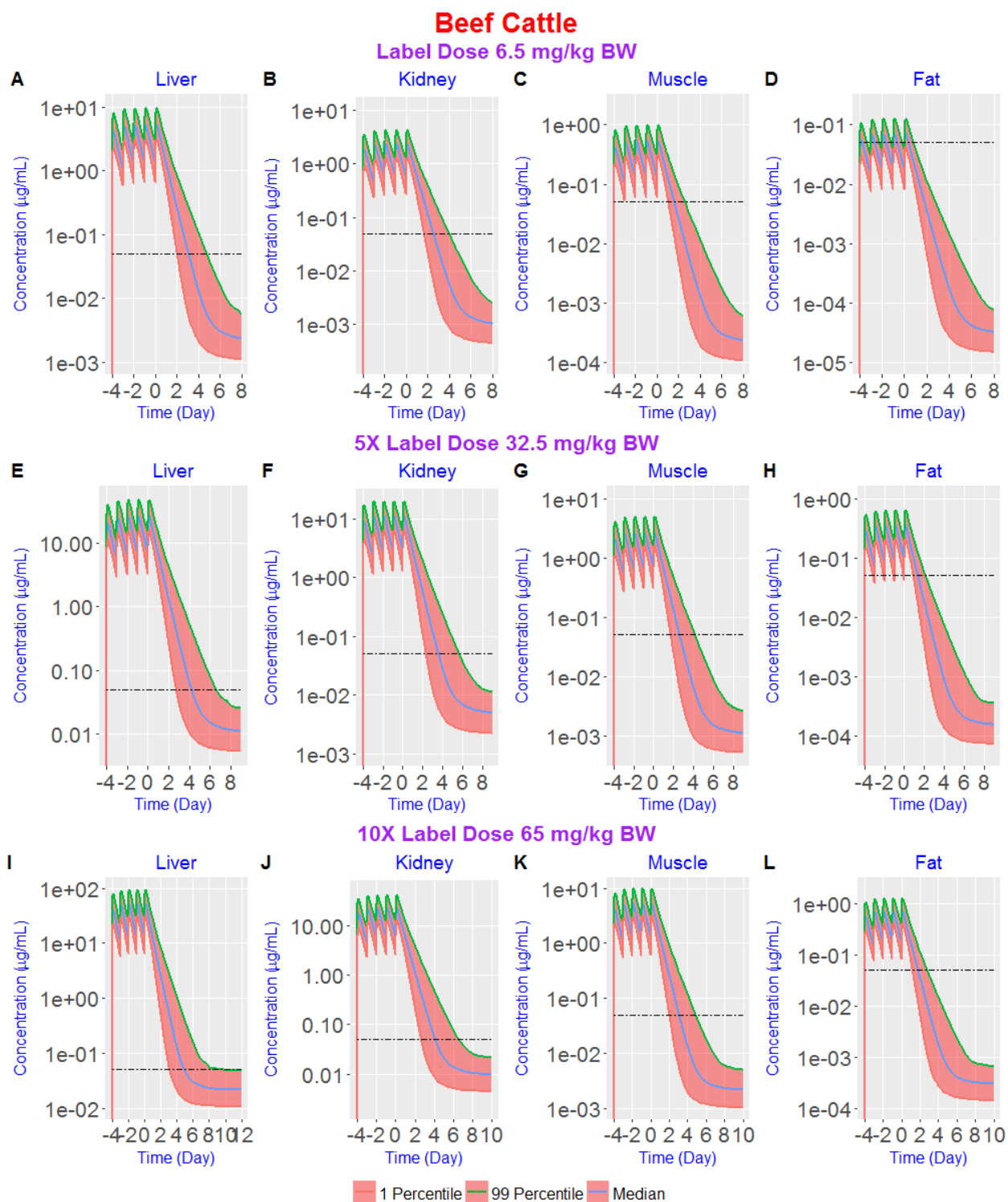
All the simulation results reported here are based on the simulations of 1,000 animals with 5 repeated intramuscular (IM) doses. The predicted WDIs for the label dose and commonly used extralabel doses (5× and 10× label dose) are listed below in the table.

Dose	Beef Cattle			Market-age Swine		
	Label Withdrawal Time	Withdrawal Intervals (Days)		Label Withdrawal Time	Withdrawal Intervals (Days)	
		Exact Value	Round Value		Exact Value	Round Value
6.5 (label dose)	4	4.79	5	6	5.17	6
32.5 (5x label dose)		6.62	7		8.50	9
65 (10x label dose)		9.88	10		13.62	14

Note: The labeled withdrawal time of penicillin G is based on the formulation NADA 065-174. The labeled indications are 6.5 mg/kg daily IM injection at least 48 hours after symptoms

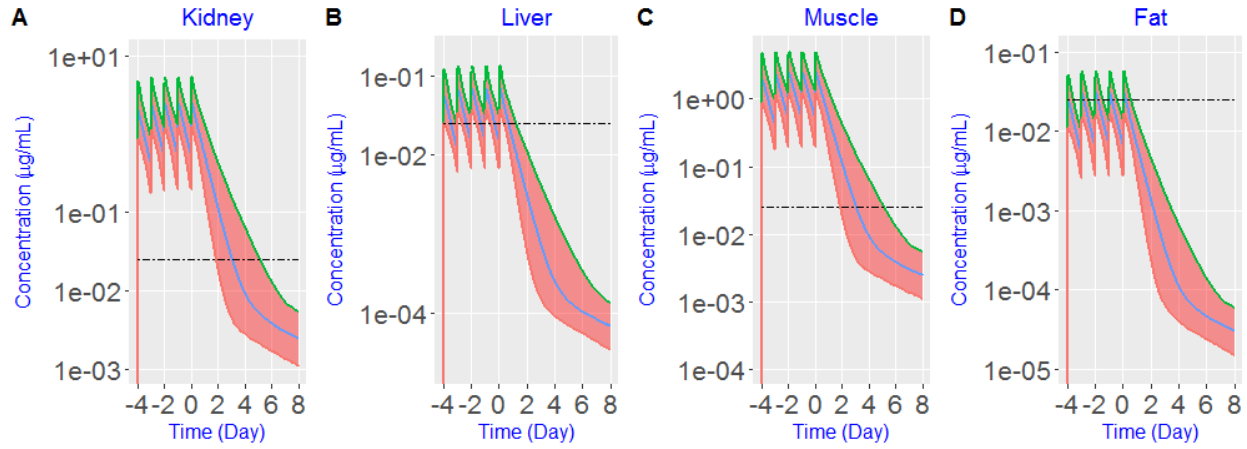
disappear but do not exceed 7 days of treatment for beef and non-lactating cattle and for swine (all use classes).

Related simulation results are shown below in figures.

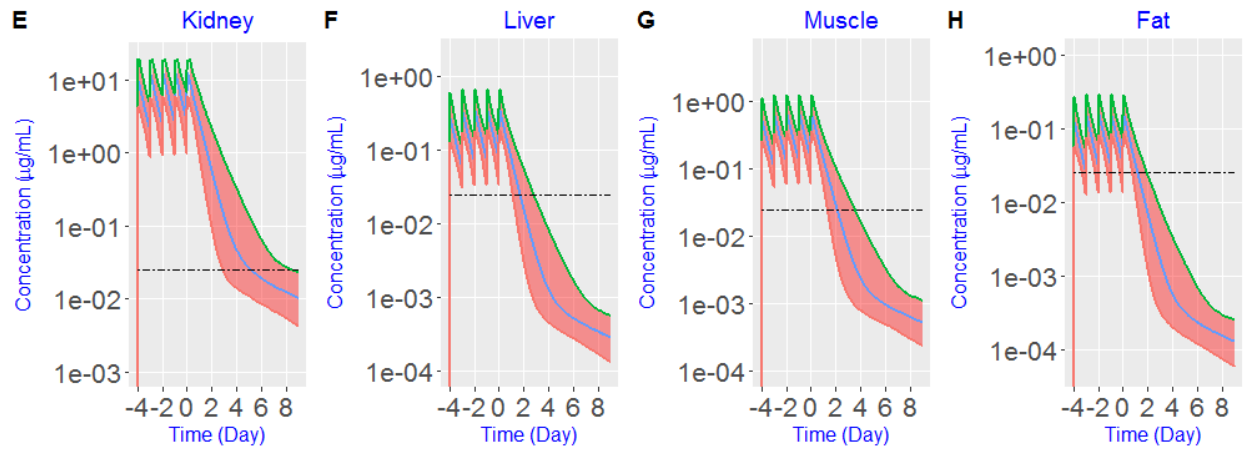


Market-age Swine

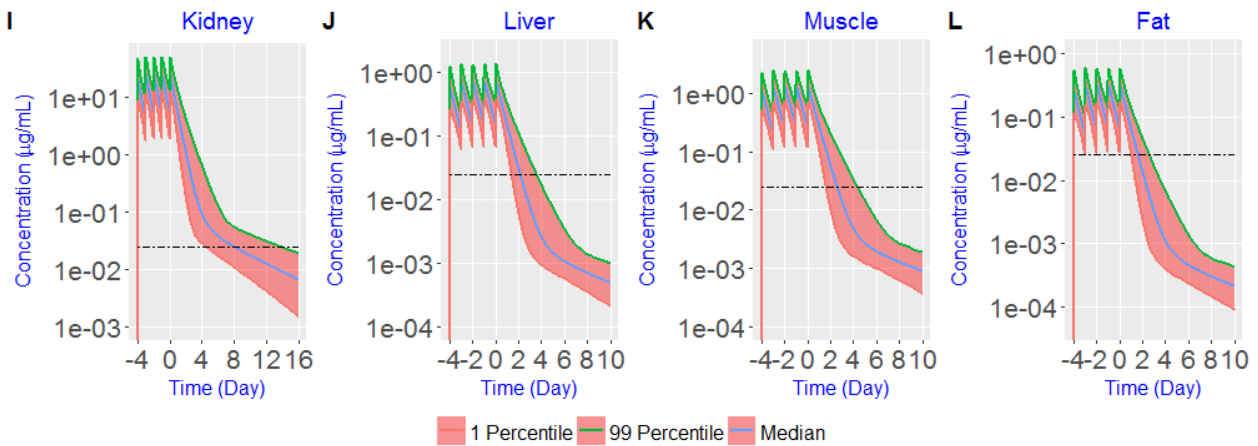
Label Dose 6.5 mg/kg BW



5X Label Dose 32.5 mg/kg BW



10X Label Dose 65 mg/kg BW



■ 1 Percentile
 ■ 99 Percentile
 ■ Median

Acknowledgement

The project is supported by the United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture for the Food Animal Residue Avoidance Databank (FARAD) Program (<http://www.farad.org/>).