

Nanomedicinal products: a survey on specific toxicity and side effects

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Abstract: Due to their specific properties and pharmacokinetics, nanomedicinal products (NMPs) may present different toxicity and side effects compared to non-nanoformulated, conventional medicines. To facilitate the safety assessment of NMPs, we aimed to gain insight into toxic effects specific for NMPs by systematically analyzing the available toxicity data on approved NMPs in the European Union. In addition, by comparing five sets of products with the same active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) in a conventional formulation versus a nanoformulation, we aimed to identify any side effects specific for the nano aspect of NMPs. The objective was to investigate whether specific toxicity could be related to certain structural types of NMPs and whether a nanoformulation of an API altered the nature of side effects of the product in humans compared to a conventional formulation. The survey of toxicity data did not reveal nanospecific toxicity that could be related to certain types of structures of NMPs, other than those reported previously in relation to accumulation of iron nanoparticles (NPs). However, given the limited data for some of the product groups or toxicological end points in the analysis, conclusions with regard to (a lack of) potential nanomedicine-specific effects need to be considered carefully. Results from the comparison of side effects of five sets of drugs (mainly liposomes and/or cytostatics) confirmed the induction of pseudo-allergic responses associated with specific NMPs in the literature, in addition to the side effects common to both nanoformulations and regular formulations, eg, with liposomal doxorubicin, and possibly liposomal daunorubicin. Based on the available data, immunotoxicological effects of certain NMPs cannot be excluded, and we conclude that this end point requires further attention.

Keywords: adverse effects, drug safety, immunotoxicity, nanomedicine, nanotoxicology, pharmacovigilance

Introduction

Innovative medical applications of nanotechnology are expected to have a continuously growing impact on health care.¹⁻³ These new nanotechnology applications relate to both medicinal products and medical technologies. New applications are becoming available for diagnosis, treatment, monitoring, and prevention of disease.⁴ While the potential advantages such as more effective and less toxic therapeutics and diagnostic interventions are obviously highly desirable, the emergence of nanomedicinal products (NMPs) also gives rise to questions of whether currently used safety assessment procedures provide an adequate evaluation of the quality, safety, and efficacy of these products with regard to any possible nanospecific aspects.⁵ The safety evaluation of NMPs could pose specific challenges associated with the particulate characteristics of their formulations. Especially, the toxicokinetic profile of nanoparticles (NPs), as well as the toxicodynamic effects, can be quite different from that of dissolved chemicals.⁵ It is important to have a thorough understanding of NMPs and their specific properties,

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not only for regulators and the pharmaceutical industry but also for physicians and pharmacists.^{5,6} Differences in toxicokinetics of nanomedicines compared to conventional, non-nanoformulated medicines may result in marked differences in toxicity and side effects.⁷ The aim of this study was to investigate whether specific toxicity could be related to NMPs, or certain structural types or groups of NMPs, by analyzing the publicly available preclinical toxicity data on approved NMPs. In addition, by comparing several sets of products with the same active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) in a conventional formulation versus a nanoformulation, we aimed to identify whether any side effects observed in humans are specifically associated with the nanoformulation compared to the conventional formulation.

Materials and methods

Toxicity data of NMPs

To gain more insight into the types of toxicity specific for NMPs, the toxicity data of approved NMPs in the EU were systematically analyzed. Therefore, the list of NMPs identified in our previous paper,⁸ which yielded 47 approved NMPs, was extended by an updated Internet and PubMed search up to September 2015 contributing an additional four NMPs approved in Europe. The same search terms were used as reported previously, namely, nanomedicine, nanotechnology, nanodrug, NP, drugs, therapeutics, vaccines, biologicals, diagnostics, pharmaceuticals, horizon scan(ning), overview, roadmap, foresight, forecast, future, clinical trials, randomized controlled trials, cohort studies, case reports, human, drug delivery (systems), drug carrier, drug targeting, gene therapy, drug discovery, drug encapsulation, liposomes, micelles, dendrimer, fleximer, hard NP, soft NP, nanodispersion, polymeric NP, protein NP, emulsion, virosome, and any combination of the mentioned terms.⁸ The resulting 51 NMPs included 22 formulations with nanocarriers (liposomes, polymer conjugates, polymeric NPs, micelles, and a gene therapy product) and 29 nanosized APIs (nAPIs). In the current paper, these were further classified into categories with respect to structure and drug type (Table 1): cytostatics (9), formulations with nanocarriers (11), formulations with nAPIs (9), monoclonal antibodies/recombinant enzymes and proteins (17), vaccines (4), and one gene therapy product (1). As for certain products, their pharmacotherapeutic use is closely related to their safety evaluation and/or toxicity, cytostatics, monoclonal antibodies/recombinant enzymes and proteins, and vaccines, and the single gene therapy products are grouped separately from the (other) formulations with nanocarriers and

formulations with nAPIs (Table 1). A considerable part of the identified NMPs consists of monoclonal antibodies/recombinant enzymes or proteins. As explained earlier in Noorlander et al,⁸ such protein NPs comply with the description used for NMPs: although their sizes are generally not available, it can be assumed that they are particulate substances of less than 1,000 nm.⁸ In addition, they have been designed to have specific properties to get the intended functionality. However, they are well-known separate categories of biological products with their own related potential toxicity and therefore not further discussed in this paper.⁹ Similarly, also, vaccines and gene therapy products have their own specific properties and are not expected to lead to additional nanospecific toxicity either. Therefore, also, vaccines and gene therapy products are not further discussed in this paper either.

For the remaining 29 products, when present, the publicly available, preclinical information on toxicology, usually from the assessment reports or scientific discussion documents by European Medicines Agency (EMA), was analyzed for data on the following classes of end points of toxicology: acute toxicity (ie, single-dose studies), subacute toxicity (ie, repeated-dose studies or [semi]chronic toxicity studies), genotoxicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, developmental toxicity, and immunotoxicity. All products were marked individually ([Supplementary materials](#)), and per structural type and group of drugs of interest (Table 2) with “positive” (effect), “negative” (no effect), or “unknown.” The latter was used in case no information was available, ie, no assay for the respective end point had been performed or the performance, outcome, or results were not reported. Sometimes, an assay for a specific end point was not performed because reference was made to the known characteristics of the API, or a related non-nanoformulation (not performed; with reference), or waived because a scientific opinion was expected to be published altering the set of registration guidance documents requirements (eg, because of the concept paper recommending revising the existing guideline on performing single-dose/acute toxicity test in addition to the repeated-dose toxicity studies¹⁰). All these situations are classified as “unknown” in Table 2. The toxicity data per product, the connection of brand name and product identification number, the API, and the public source of information are provided in the [Supplementary materials](#).

Side effects of NMPs

To gain more insight into the side effects of NMPs, a comparison was made between the side effects, in humans, of

Table 1 Products resulting from the inventory of registered NMPs within the EU, ordered by the type of nanostructure or drug

Structure type	Type of drug	Number of products	Product brand names ^a
Cytostatics			
Liposomes		6	Caelyx, DepoCyt, DaunoXome, ^b Eloxatin, ^b Mepact, Myocet
Micelle		1	Taxotere
Protein		1	Alimta
Others		1	Abraxane
Formulations with nanocarriers			
Liposomes	Antifungal agent	2	Abelcet, ^b AmBisome
	Ophthalmological	1	Visudyne
Polymer conjugates	Recombinant protein conjugated to PEG	3	Mircera, Pegasys, Pegintron
	Recombinant protein	2	Neulasta, Somavert
	Phosphate-binding agent	1	Renagel
Polymeric NP	Oligonucleotide	1	Macugen
	Antipsychotic	1	Risperdal consta
Formulations with nAPIs			
Iron NPs	Imaging agent	2	Lumirem, ^{b,c} Endorem ^{b,c}
	Antianemic	2	Rienso, Venofer
Nanodispersions	Antiemetic	1	Emend
	Immunosuppressant	1	Rapamune
	Antipsychotic	1	Invega
Emulsion	Immunosuppressant	1	Neoral
Protein	Antifungal agent	1	Candidas
Monoclonal antibody/recombinant enzyme and proteins			
	Monoclonal antibody	13	Adcetris, Arzerra, Avastin, Erbitux, Vectibix, Herceptin, Lemtrada, Mabthera, Orenica, Remicade, Xolair, Yervoy, Zevalin
	Recombinant enzyme, protein, human protein	4	Aldurazyme, Avonex, Fasturtec, Nanocoll ^b
Vaccines			
	Emulsion	1	Pandemrix
	Polymeric NP	1	Focetria
	Others	2	Cervarix, Gardasil
Gene therapy			
		1	Glybera ^b

Notes: During grouping, cytostatics, monoclonal antibodies/recombinant enzymes and proteins, vaccines, and gene therapy have been allocated to separate categories because of their specific registration requirements with respect to toxicology. ^aThe product brand names are registered trademarks. ^bNo data publicly available for the product. ^cWithdrawn from market.

Abbreviations: nAPI, nanosized active pharmaceutical ingredient; NMPs, nanomedicinal products; NP, nanoparticle; PEG, polyethylene glycol.

NMPs versus conventional products with the same API. Five sets of drugs, each consisting of one conventional product and one NMP, were chosen for the comparison of the side effects (Table 3). Information for such a comparison of a conventional form and a nanoform was available for those five sets only. Product information sheets from the EMA and the Dutch pharmacotherapeutical compendium, as well as available summaries of product characteristics, were used for the investigation of the side effects. The MedDRA (Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities) dictionary of terms was used to classify the side effects of the drugs (MedDRA system organ class [SOC]). The side effects of the traditional product and the NMP were compared, and only the differences are presented. Besides the classification, the

frequency of the side effects was also presented: “very common” ($\geq 1/10$), “common” ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$), “uncommon” ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$), “rare” ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$), “very rare” ($< 1/10,000$), or “unknown” whenever the frequency cannot be estimated from the available data. Note that differences in the application of products, eg, differences in the diseases treated, could potentially greatly affect the reported side effects.

In addition to the data on these side effects retrieved from the product information, the database of the Netherlands Pharmacovigilance Centre Lareb, which collects and analyzes spontaneous reports of suspected adverse reactions of medicines, was searched for case reports on the five sets of drugs. It should be noted that a report in the Lareb

Table 2 Number of NMPs per structure type or group with positive (+), negative (-), or unknown (?) effects for a specific toxicological end point, based on publically available, preclinical information

Structure type	N	Acute toxicity			Subacute toxicity (repeated dose)			Genotoxicity			Carcinogenicity			Reproductive toxicity			Developmental toxicity			Immunotoxicity		
		+	-	? ^a	+	-	? ^a	+	-	? ^a	+	-	? ^a	+	-	? ^a	+	-	? ^a	+	-	? ^a
Cytostatics	9	6	0	3	6	0	3	3	1	5	0	0	9	3	0	6	5	0	4	1	0	8
Liposomes	6	3	0	3	4	0	2	1	1	4	0	0	6	0	0	6	2	0	4	0	0	6
Micelle	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Protein	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Others	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Formulations with nanocarriers	11	9	0	2	10	0	1	1	5	5	1	0	10	2	6	3	1	6	4	1	0	10
Liposomes	3	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	3
Polymer conjugates	7	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	7	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	0	6
Polymeric NP	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Formulations with nAPIs	9	6	0	3	6	0	3	0	7	2	4	0	5	2	4	3	2	5	2	1	0	8
Iron NPs	4	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	3
Nanodispersions	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Emulsion	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Protein	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	29	21	0	8	22	0	7	4	13	12	5	0	24	7	10	12	8	11	10	3	0	26

Note: ^aUnknown (no data available, not reported [no information available], not performed, or not tested with the specific nanoformulation). Data per product are given in the [Supplementary materials](#).

Abbreviations: nAPI, nanosized active pharmaceutical ingredient; NMPs, nanomedicinal products; NP, nanoparticle.

Table 3 Overview of the sets of drugs investigated for the comparison of the side effects

Active substance	Brand name (conventional drug)	Nanoformulation of active substance	Brand name (nanosized drug)	Application
Paclitaxel	Taxol®	Nab-paclitaxel	Abraxane®	Cancer treatment, chemotherapy
Amphotericin B	Fungizone®	Liposomal amphotericin B	AmBisome®	Infectious diseases, antifungal drug
Doxorubicin	Doxorubicin	Pegylated liposomal doxorubicin	Caelyx®	Cancer treatment, chemotherapy
Daunorubicin	Cerubidine®	Liposomal daunorubicin	DaunoXome®	Cancer treatment, chemotherapy
Cytarabine	Cytarabine	Liposomal cytarabine	DepoCyt®	Cancer treatment, chemotherapy

database does not necessarily imply a causal relationship between the complaint and the medicine. It is to be regarded as a suspicion of the reporter that the medicine might be involved in the complaints. In addition, due to the nature of spontaneous reporting, no incidence rates can be calculated, and comparisons between drugs should be made with much caution. Still, these data could provide more insight with respect to the nature and severity of the side effects in addition to the frequency reported by the EMA, the Dutch pharmacotherapeutical compendium, and the summaries of product characteristics. The detailed results from this search are provided in the [Supplementary materials](#).

Results

The 29 NMPs were marked individually ([Supplementary materials](#)), and per structure type and group of drugs of interest (Table 2), for information on specific end points of toxicology based on publicly available, preclinical toxicity information. The outcome for the specific end points was marked with “positive” (effect), “negative” (no effect), or “unknown,” according to the criteria mentioned in the “Materials and methods” section.

Some toxicological effects greatly depend on the altered pharmacokinetics of NMPs compared to conventional, non-nanoformulated medicines. Differences in absorption, distribution, metabolism, or excretion (ADME) factors, or different interactions, could for instance result in altered availability on certain sites or within specific tissues of the body. These aspects may result in differences in toxicity and side effects of NMPs as well.⁷

Toxicity data of NMPs

Although the group sizes in Table 2 are small, with a total of 29 products divided in three diverse groups, still the following notes can be made on the outcome of the survey on toxicity specific for certain groups and structural types of

NMPs, ie, cytostatics, formulations with nanocarriers, and formulations with nAPIs.

Cytostatics

Cytostatics, a drug-type group containing nine products, were regarded separately and showed almost no negative and many positive responses for specific end points in preclinical toxicology (Table 2). The effects of these products are unlikely to be directly related to the nanocarrier or nanoformulation, but to the APIs, which are intended to be very toxic to cancer cells. The respective nanoformulations, mostly liposomes, were often designed to lower their toxicity to healthy tissues as well as to increase their efficacy. The use of nanoformulations of cytostatics sometimes resulted in a change in toxicological profile. For example, a liposomal encapsulation of doxorubicin with surface-bound methoxypolyethylene glycol (Caelyx®) is known to be less cardiotoxic and nephrotoxic than unbound doxorubicin; however, it produces more dermal lesions primarily on the feet and legs.¹¹ A liposome-encapsulated doxorubicin–citrate complex (Myocet®) shows less cardiotoxicity than unbound doxorubicin; however, it induces an increased bone marrow suppression. These examples of a shift in toxicological profile due to changes in the pharmacokinetics of drugs could still reduce the overall toxicity of a drug, the severity of the side effects, or better suit specific patients.¹² A liposomal formulation of cytarabine (DepoCyt®) has been reported to cause the same efficacy but less toxicity in the treatment of specific cancers compared to unbound cytarabine,^{13,14} and a liposomal formulation of daunorubicin citrate (DaunoXome®) is associated with reduced cardiotoxicity compared to conventional daunorubicin.¹⁵ In addition to the six liposomal encapsulations, other structures of nanocarriers are applied, such as docetaxel solubilized by micelle formation with polysorbate 80 (Taxotere®), protein-bound pemetrexed (Alimta®), or albumin-bound paclitaxel (Abraxane®). In the latter, paclitaxel is bound to albumin

as a delivery vehicle to circumvent solvent-related toxicity issues such as hypersensitivity and neuropathy arising from the conventional administration of paclitaxel.^{16,17} In addition, for these types of nanoformulations, the toxic effects of the products are likely related to the API rather than to the specific nanocarrier, or not tested because of the known effects of the API or the intended use of the products.

Cytostatics contain known carcinogenic substances (doxorubicin, cytarabine), which is considered acceptable in view of the intended use (ie, the treatment of cancer), and therefore, carcinogenicity testing has been waived for the liposomal doxorubicin and liposomal cytarabine formulations. Similarly, reproductive toxicity and developmental toxicity testing has been waived because of the known reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, or developmental effects of, eg, doxorubicin and cytarabine. Of the nine cytostatics, of only albumin-bound paclitaxel the immunotoxicity has been assayed specifically.

Formulations with nanocarriers

Of the 11 products that can be classified as formulations with nanocarriers (other than cytostatics), the acute and subacute toxic effects are often also related to the API. This accounts especially for the liposomal formulations, as these were designed to lower toxicity as well as to increase efficacy. For instance, an encapsulation of amphotericin B into liposomes (AmBisome[®]) is used to minimize nephrotoxicity associated with amphotericin. All seven polymer conjugates among the formulations with nanocarriers show acute and subacute toxicity, albeit generally to a low degree. Apart from methoxypolyethylene glycol epoetin beta (Mircera[®]), an antianemic for anemia associated with chronic kidney disease, the polymer conjugates are well tolerated, only giving acute and repeated-dose effects at relatively high doses. These toxic doses are far beyond the intended clinical doses, which show mild effects with little clinical significance. The acute and subacute toxicity of methoxypolyethylene glycol epoetin beta is associated with exaggerated pharmacological effects not expected to be caused by the polymer itself.

With regard to genotoxicity, the light-dependent effect of the ophthalmological drug verteporfin (Visudyne[®]) on DNA found is not expected to occur in patients. This is because verteporfin concentrates in the cytoplasm rather than the nucleus, and singlet oxygen has a very short half-life and diffusion path.¹⁸

In addition, with formulations with nanocarriers, testing was sometimes waived because of the known (or suspected) carcinogenicity of the API (eg, pegvisomant), or

immunotoxicity, teratogenicity, or developmental effect of the API (eg, peginterferon alfa 2a, pegvisomant, and peginterferon alfa 2b).

Of the 11 products classified as formulations with nanocarriers, the immunotoxicity of only the polymer conjugate pegvisomant, a recombinant protein, has been assayed specifically.

Formulations with nAPIs

The nine other products that were classified as formulations with nAPIs formed a very diverse group of products. Of the four iron NP products included, half of them showed both acute and subacute toxicity. There are toxicity concerns for iron oxide NPs because of oxidative stress, unpredictable cellular responses, induction of signaling pathways, and iron overload.^{19,20} Indeed, with regard to the two antianemics among the iron NP structure type subgroup (Table 2), the toxicity seen at high doses of ferumoxytol (Rienso[®]) and iron sucrose (Venofer[®]) was associated with accumulation of the iron NPs. Ferumoxytol increased iron blood levels and caused accumulation of iron pigment in multiple tissues was observed including the adrenals, spleen, ovaries, liver, and kidneys, with iron sucrose accumulation resulting in hemosiderosis. For the two nanomedicinal imaging agents, superparamagnetic iron oxide NPs (SPIONs), no toxicity information was publicly available. These two products are withdrawn from the market, mainly due to low demand and high prices.²¹ Interestingly, all three drugs classified as nanodispersions in Table 2 score positive for acute and subacute toxicity and carcinogenicity (but negative for genotoxicity). This apparent similarity in effects of these three different oral nanodispersions, the immunosuppressant sirolimus, the antiemetic aprepitant, and the antipsychotic paliperidone, is most likely not to be explained by the nanodispersion type of the formulation, at least not on the basis of our limited set of data. It seems more likely that the effect of the APIs contained is responsible; these NMPs differ greatly, including in the toxicological profiles, the explanation of carcinogenic potentials and the significance of the effects, or the effects are rather nonspecific (further details are given in the scientific discussions by the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products (EMA), and the respective references are given in the [Supplementary materials](#)).

Taken into consideration that, in addition to the limited number of products, the data on several toxicological end points are limited, our survey on toxicity of NMPs does not indicate that certain toxic effects, in terms of specific end points, are associated with specific structural

types of NMPs – apart from the known iron NP-related toxicity associated with accumulation of the iron NPs.^{19,20} However, such conclusions with regard to potential (lack of) nanomedicine-specific effects need to be considered carefully. When an NMP contains or is composed of a drug with cytostatic activity, many toxic effects were observed including (sub)acute toxicity, genotoxicity, reproductive toxicity, and teratogenicity. These toxic effects can be attributed to the API and are not related to the nanocarrier. For other liposomal preparations, the toxic effects can be attributed to the API rather than to the nanospecific structure of these NMPs as well. In addition, the lack of similarity in toxicity profiles within the various groups or subgroups of NMPs indicates no nanospecific toxic end point.

Side effects of NMP formulations

In addition to the survey on preclinical toxicity of registered NMPs, we hypothesized that examining the difference in side effects reported in humans between sets of drugs, consisting of the conventional product (non-nano) and the NMP, could possibly help to gain insight into any nanospecific adverse effects. For five NMPs and their API, such a comparison was possible: paclitaxel, amphotericin B, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, and cytarabine (Table 3). Tables 4–8 present an overview of the differences in type or frequency between the observed adverse effects of the conventional API and the nanoformulations. These comparisons do not take into account the severity of the side effects reported. Difference in side effects could originate from differences in toxicology, often caused by altered toxicokinetics. In addition, one should keep in mind that differences in side effects reported sometimes can also originate from different situations in which both products are used, in different treatment regimens or for different indications. In comparisons where this is known to be of importance, this is specifically mentioned.

Nab-paclitaxel versus paclitaxel

Paclitaxel is one of the most effective chemotherapeutic drugs and is used against a broad range of tumors, such as lung, ovarian, and breast carcinoma.²² Due to its low water solubility, paclitaxel can be formulated in a mixture of polyethoxylated castor oil (Cremophor® EL) and dehydrated ethanol. Polyethoxylated castor oil adds to the toxic effects of paclitaxel by producing or contributing to hypersensitivity reactions that commonly occur during infusion.^{23,24} When paclitaxel is bound to albumin as a delivery vehicle, it is called protein-bound paclitaxel or nab (NP albumin-bound) paclitaxel. Both applications

are intended for intravenous administration. It is considered that the encapsulation of paclitaxel in biodegradable and nontoxic nano-delivery systems can protect the drug from degradation during circulation and protect the body from toxic side effects of the drug. In addition, there is an increase in circulation half-life and improved pharmacokinetic profile. NMPs also gain efficacy in antitumor activity due to the so-called enhanced permeation and retention (EPR) effect resulting in higher local drug concentrations occurring in the tumor.²⁵

To gain insight into the side effects of NMPs, we made a comparison of the side effects of nab-paclitaxel and conventional paclitaxel. Table 4 presents an overview of the differences in type or frequency between the observed side effects of nab-paclitaxel (as reported for the brand name Abraxane®) and conventional paclitaxel (as reported for the brand name Taxol®). Besides the side effects observed with the same frequency, including neutropenia, gastrointestinal disorders, peripheral neuropathy (nerve damage including damage to the nerves in the hand and feet), arthralgia, and myalgia, which are occurring commonly or very commonly, and side effects observed with a different frequency for both drugs, 165 side effects were described specifically for nab-paclitaxel and 55 side effects specifically for conventional paclitaxel. Most of the specific side effects (≥ 5 very common and common side effects) of nab-paclitaxel, other than conventional paclitaxel, are observed in the SOCs: nervous system disorders; eye disorders; respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders; gastrointestinal disorders; skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; and the SOC investigations.

With respect to the cases in the Lareb database ([Supplementary materials](#)), relatively more cases of hepatobiliary disorders, hematological investigations, and neoplasms (benign, malignant, and unspecified, including cysts and polyps) are reported for nab-paclitaxel compared to conventional paclitaxel. The hepatobiliary disorders mentioned for nab-paclitaxel (each $n=1$) are not well documented and consist of biliary structure, biliary disorder (not otherwise specified), cholecystitis, and liver disorder (not otherwise specified). The relatively larger difference in occurrence of neoplasms for nab-paclitaxel compared to conventional paclitaxel is caused by five reports of pancreatic cancer for nab-paclitaxel. Although reported as side effect, nab-paclitaxel was in fact prescribed for pancreatic cancer, and this is considered a progressive disease. The reporting of a disease as side effect stems from the obligation for manufacturers to report such cases, because it may indicate lack of effectiveness of the drug. However,

Table 4 Differences in type or frequency of the side effects of nab-paclitaxel as reported for the brand name Abraxane® versus paclitaxel as reported for the brand name Taxol®^a

SOC	Abraxane® (nab-paclitaxel)	Taxol® (paclitaxel)
Infections and infestations		Infection mainly in the urinary tract and upper respiration tract
Very common		
Common	Folliculitis candidiasis, sinusitis, infection, urinary tract infection	Septic shock
Uncommon	Oral candidiasis, nasopharyngitis, cellulitis, herpes simplex, viral infection, catheter-related infection, fungal infection, herpes zoster, injection site infection, neutropenic sepsis, pneumonia, sepsis	Peritonitis, pneumonia, sepsis ^b
Rare		
Neoplasms: benign, malignant, and unspecified (including cysts and polyps)		
Uncommon	Metastatic pain, tumor necrosis	
Blood and lymphatic system disorders		
Very common	Lymphopenia	Bleeding
Common	Febrile neutropenia	Febrile neutropenia ^b
Rare	Pancytopenia	Acute myeloid leukemia, ^b myelodysplastic syndrome
Very rare		
Immune system disorders		
Rare		Anaphylactic reactions ^b
Very rare		Anaphylactic shock ^b
Metabolism and nutrition disorders		
Very common	Anorexia	Anorexia ^b
Common	Dehydration, decreased appetite, hypokalemia	Tumor lysis syndrome ^b
Uncommon	Hypophosphatemia, fluid retention, hypoalbuminemia, polydipsia, hyperglycemia, hypocalcemia, hypoglycemia, hyponatremia	
Very rare		
Unknown ^c		
Psychiatric disorders		
Common	Insomnia, depression, anxiety	
Uncommon	Restlessness	
Very rare		
Nervous system disorders		
Very common	Neuropathy, hypoesthesia, paresthesia	
Common	Peripheral sensory neuropathy, dysgeusia, sensory disturbance, somnolence, headache, dizziness , peripheral motor neuropathy, ataxia	
Uncommon	Polynuropathy, areflexia, dyskinesia, hyporeflexia, hyporeflexia, neuralgia, sensory loss, syncope, postural dizziness, neuropathic pain, tremor	
Rare		
Very rare		
Eye disorders		
Common	Increased lacrimation, blurred vision, dry eye, keratoconjunctivitis sicca, madarosis	Motor neuropathy
Uncommon	Eye irritation, eye pain, abnormal vision, reduced visual acuity, conjunctivitis eye pruritus, keratitis, visual disturbance	Grand mal seizures, ^b autonomic neuropathy, encephalopathy, ^b convulsions, ^b headache, dizziness, ataxia ^b

Rare	Cystoid macular edema	Optic nerve disturbances, visual disturbance ^b Macular edema, photopsia, vitreous floaters
Very rare		
Unknown ^c		
Ear and labyrinth disorders		
Common	Vertigo	Hearing loss, ^b ototoxicity, ^b vertigo , ^b tinnitus
Uncommon	Ear pain, tinnitus	
Very rare		
Cardiac disorders		
Common	Tachycardia, arrhythmia, supraventricular tachycardia	Brachycardia Myocardial infarction, syncope, cardiomyopathy, asymptomatic ventricular tachycardia, tachycardia with bigeminy, atrioventricular block Cardiac failure
Uncommon		
Rare	Cardiac arrest, left ventricular dysfunction, congestive heart failure, brachycardia , atrioventricular block	Atrial fibrillation, ^b supraventricular tachycardia ^b
Very rare		
Vascular disorders		
Very common		
Common	Flushing, hot flushes, lymphedema, hypertension	Hypotension
Uncommon	Peripheral coldness, orthostatic hypotension, hypotension	Thrombophlebitis, thrombosis , hypertension
Very rare	Thrombosis	Shock ^b Phlebitis ^b
Unknown ^c		
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders		
Common	Epistaxis, pharyngolaryngeal pain, rhinitis, rhinorrhea, dyspnea , cough	Respiration failure, ^b lung fibrosis, ^b pulmonary emboli , ^b interstitial pneumonitis , ^b dyspnea ^b
Uncommon	Productive cough, exertional dyspnea, sinus congestion, decreased breath sounds, allergic rhinitis, hoarseness, nasal congestion, nasal dryness, wheezing, pulmonary thromboembolism, pleural effusion , pulmonary emboli , interstitial pneumonitis	Cough ^b
Rare		Mucosal inflammation
Very rare		
Gastrointestinal disorders		
Very common	Stomatitis, constipation	
Common	Abdominal pain, abdominal distension, upper abdominal pain, dyspepsia, gastroesophageal reflux disease, oral hypoesthesia	
Uncommon	Dysphagia, flatulence, glossodynia, dry mouth, gingival pain, loose stools, lower abdominal pain, mouth ulceration, oral pain, rectal hemorrhage, esophagitis	Bowel obstruction, ^b bowel perforation, ^b ischemic colitis, ^b pancreatitis ^b Mesenteric thrombosis, ^b pseudomembranous colitis, ^b neutropenic colitis, ^b ascites, ^b constipation , ^b esophagitis ^b
Rare		
Very rare		
Hepatobiliary disorders		
Uncommon	Hepatomegaly	Hepatic necrosis, ^b hepatic encephalopathy ^b
Very rare		

(Continued)

Table 4 (Continued)

SOC	Abraxane® (nab-paclitaxel)	Taxo® (paclitaxel)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		
Very common	Rash	
Common	Nail disorder, pruritus, dry skin, nail pigmentation/dyscoloration, skin hyperpigmentation, erythema, onycholysis	Pruritus, ^b rash, erythema ^b Erythema multiforme, ^b exfoliative dermatitis, ^b urticarial , ^b onycholysis ^b Scleroderma ^b
Uncommon	Nail bed tenderness, skin pain, photosensitivity reaction, pigmentation disorder, pruritic rash, skin disorder, hyperhidrosis, onychomadesis, erythematous rash, generalized rash, dermatitis, night sweats, maculopapular rash, vitiligo, hypotrichosis, nail discomfort, generalized pruritus, macular rash, papular rash, skin lesion, swollen face, urticaria	
Rare		
Very rare		
Unknown ^c		
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		
Common	Muscle cramps, limb pain	
Uncommon	Chest wall pain, muscular weakness, neck pain, groin pain, muscle spasms, musculoskeletal pain, flank pain, limb discomfort, muscle weakness	
Unknown ^c		Systemic lupus erythematosus ^b
Renal and urinary disorders		
Uncommon	Dysuria, pollakiuria, hematuria, nocturia, polyuria, urinary incontinence	
Reproductive system and breast disorders		
Uncommon	Breast pain	
Investigations		
Common	Decreased weight, increased alanine aminotransferase, decreased hematocrit, decreased red blood cell count, increased body temperature, increased gamma-glutamyltransferase	
Uncommon	Increased blood pressure, increased weight, increased blood lactate dehydrogenase, increased blood glucose, increased blood phosphorus, decreased blood potassium, increased blood creatinine	Increased blood creatinine ^b
Rare		
Injury, poisoning, and procedural complications		
Uncommon	Contusion	
Rare	Radiation recall phenomenon, radiation pneumonitis	
General disorders and administration site conditions		
Common		Injection site reactions (including localized edema, pain, erythema, induration, on occasion extravasation resulting in cellulitis, skin fibrosis and skin necrosis) Pyrexia, ^b dehydration, ^b asthenia, ^b edema, ^b malaise
Rare		

Notes: ^aSide effects that are described with the same frequency for both drugs are not included in the table. The same side effects for both drugs, but with a different frequency, are shown in bold. ^bSide effects reported in postmarket surveillance. ^cUnknown: frequency cannot be estimated from available data.

Abbreviation: SOC, system organ class.

Table 5 Differences in type or frequency of the side effects of liposomal amphotericin B as reported for the brand name AmBisome® versus amphotericin B as reported for the brand name Fungizone®a

SOc	AmBisome® (liposomal amphotericin B)	Fungizone® (amphotericin B)
Blood and lymphatic system disorders		
Common		Anemia
Uncommon	Thrombocytopenia	Thrombocytopenia , agranulocytosis, coagulopathy, eosinophilia,
Unknown ^b	Anemia	leukocytosis, leukopenia
Immune system disorders		
Uncommon	Anaphylactoid reaction	Anaphylactoid reaction
Unknown ^b	Hypersensitivity	
Metabolism and nutrition disorders		
Very common	Hypokalemia	
Common	Hyponatremia, hypocalcemia, hyperglycemia	
Unknown ^b		Anorexia
Nervous system disorders		
Common	Headache	
Uncommon	Convulsions	Headache, convulsions , encephalopathy, neurologic symptoms,
Unknown ^b		neuropathy peripheral
Cardiac disorders		
Common	Tachycardia	
Unknown ^b		Ventricular fibrillation, cardiac failure
Ear and labyrinth disorder		
Unknown		Deafness, tinnitus, vertigo
Eye disorders		
Unknown		Blurred vision, diplopia
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders		
Very common		Dyspnea
Common	Dyspnea	
Uncommon	Bronchospasm	Bronchospasm , alveolitis allergic, non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema
Unknown ^b		
Gastrointestinal disorders		
Common	Diarrhea, abdominal pain	Diarrhea, abdominal pain , dyspepsia, hemorrhagic
Unknown ^b		gastroenteritis, melena
Hepatobiliary disorders		
Common	Hyperbilirubinemia, alkaline phosphatase increased, abnormal liver function tests	Abnormal hepatic function

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued)

SOC	AmBisome® (liposomal amphotericin B)	Fungizone® (amphotericin B)
Unknown ^b		Liver function tests abnormal , acute liver failure, jaundice
Skin and subcutaneous tissue		
Unknown ^b	Angioneurotic edema	Rash maculopapular, pruritus, skin exfoliation, toxic epidermal necrolysis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome
Vascular disorder		
Very common		Hypotension
Common	Hypotension , vasodilatation, flushing	Hypertension, shock
Unknown ^b		
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		
Common	Back pain	Myalgia
Unknown ^b	Rhabdomyolysis	
Renal and urinary disorders		
Very common		Renal function test abnormalities: azotemia, hyposthenuria, renal tubular acidosis, nephrocalcinosis
Common	Increased creatinine, blood urea increased	Anuria, nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, oliguria, renal impairment
Unknown ^b		
General disorders and administration site conditions		
Common	Chest pain	Flushing
Uncommon		Pain, malaise, injection site pain with or without phlebitis or thrombophlebitis
Unknown ^b		
Investigations		
Very common		Hypokalemia, increased blood creatinine
Unknown ^b		Hyperkalemia, weight decreased

Notes: ^aSide effects that are described with the same frequency for both drugs are not included in the table. The same side effects for both drugs, but with a different frequency, are shown in bold. ^bUnknown: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data.

Abbreviation: SOC, system organ class.

Table 6 Differences in type or frequency of the side effects of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin as reported for the brand name Caelyx® versus doxorubicin^a

SOC	Caelyx (pegylated liposomal doxorubicin)	Doxorubicin
Infections and infestations		
Common	Pharyngitis, folliculitis, fungal infection, cold sores, upper respiratory tract infection, infection, oral moniliasis, herpes zoster, urinary tract infection	Sepsis, septicemia
Neoplasms: benign, malignant		
Uncommon		Acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute myelogenous leukemia
Rare		Secondary leukemia, tumor lysis syndrome
Blood and lymphatic system disorders		
Very common		Myelosuppression, anemia
Common	Anemia, hypochromic anemia	
Immune system disorders		
Common	Allergic reaction	Anaphylactic reactions
Rare		
Metabolism and nutrition disorders		
Very common	Anorexia	
Common	Dehydration, cachexia	
Nervous system disorders		
Common	Paresthesia, peripheral neuropathy, somnolence, headache, dizziness, neuropathy, hypertension	
Endocrine disorders		
Very rare		Hot flashes
Eye disorders		
Common	Lacrimation , blurred vision, conjunctivitis	Conjunctivitis Increased lachrymation
Rare		
Unknown ^b		
Cardiac disorders		
Very common		Cardiotoxicity
Common	Ventricular arrhythmia, cardiovascular disorder	Life-threatening congestive cardiomyopathy, sinus tachycardia, ventricular tachycardia, tachyarrhythmia, supraventricular and ventricular extrasystoles, bradycardia, arrhythmia, asymptomatic reduction in the left ventricular ejection fraction
Very rare		Unspecific ECG changes, isolated cases of life-threatening arrhythmias, acute left ventricular failure, pericarditis–myocarditis syndrome, atria ventricular block, bundle branch block
Vascular disorders		
Common	Vasodilatation	Hemorrhage
Uncommon		Phlebitis
Very rare		Thromboembolism
Gastrointestinal disorders		
Very common	Constipation, nausea, stomatitis, vomiting	Gastrointestinal disturbance, mucositis
Common	Abdominal pain, dyspepsia, mouth ulceration , esophagitis, gastritis, dysphagia, dry mouth, flatulence, gingivitis, taste perversion	Anorexia
Uncommon		Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, pharynx and gastrointestinal tract ulceration, ulceration and necrosis colon (in particular cecum), mouth ulceration
Very rare		Hyperpigmentation of oral mucous membrane

(Continued)

Table 6 (Continued)

SOC	Caelyx (pegylated liposomal doxorubicin)	Doxorubicin
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders		
Common	Dyspnea, increased cough	Bronchospasm, radiation pneumonitis
Unknown ^b		
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		
Very common	Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia , alopecia, rash	Reddening, photosensitization
Common	Dry skin, skin discoloration, pigmentation abnormal, erythema bullous eruption, dermatitis, erythematous rash, nail disorder, scaly skin, maculopapular rash, sweating, acne, skin ulcer	Local hypersensitivity reactions in the field of radiation
Rare		Urticaria, exanthema, hyperpigmentation of skin and nails , onycholysis, extravasation
Very rare		Acral erythema , blistering, palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia
Unknown ^b		Actinic keratosis
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		
Common	Back pain, myalgia	Arthralgia
Renal and urinary disorders		
Very common		Red coloration to the urine
Very rare		Acute renal failure, hyperuricemia and subsequent uric acid nephropathy as a consequence of massive tumor lysis
Reproductive system and breast disorders		
Common	Vaginitis, breast pain	Amenorrhea, oligospermia, azoospermia
Very rare		
General disorders and administration site conditions		
Very common	Asthenia, fatigue, mucositis, mucous membrane disorder	Fever
Common	Pain, weakness, fever , chills, chest pain, malaise , edema, peripheral edema, leg edema	Dehydration
Uncommon		Shivering, dizziness, injection site reactions
Rare		Malaise/weakness
Unknown ^b		
Hepatobiliary disorders		
Unknown ^b		Hepatotoxicity, transient increase in liver enzymes
Surgical and medical procedure		
Unknown ^b		Radiation damage that is already healing may reappear following doxorubicin administration
Investigations		
Common	Weight loss	

Notes: ^aSide effects that are described with the same frequency for both drugs are not included in the table. The same side effects for both drugs, but with a different frequency, are shown in bold. ^bUnknown: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data.

Abbreviations: ECG, electrocardiogram; SOC, system organ class.

Table 7 Differences in type or frequency of the side effects of liposomal daunorubicin as reported for the brand name DaunoXome® versus daunorubicin as reported for the brand name Cerubidine®

SOC	DaunoXome (liposomal daunorubicin)	Cerubidine (daunorubicin)
Infections and infestations		
Very common		Sepsis/septicemia
Uncommon	Sepsis, septic shock	Septic shock
Unknown ^b	Neoplasms: benign, malignant, and unspecified (including cysts and polyps)	Acute myeloid leukemia Myelodysplastic syndrome
Uncommon	Uncommon	Bone marrow failure, granulocytopenia
Unknown ^b	Blood and lymphatic system disorders	
Very common	Very common	
Immune system disorders		
Very common	Immune system disorders	
Rare	Infusion-associated reactions (including back pain, flushing, chest tightness, dyspnea, allergic reactions)	
Unknown ^b	Anaphylactic reaction	Anaphylactic reaction/anaphylactoid reaction
Metabolism and nutrition disorders		
Common	Dehydration	Dehydration, acute hyperuricemia
Unknown ^b	Depression	
Psychiatric disorders		
Common	Headache	
Nervous system disorders	Dizziness	
Very common		
Common		
Cardiac disorders		
Very common	Decreased left ventricular ejection fraction Congestive heart failure, cardiomyopathy Atrial fibrillation, myocardial infarction	Cardiomyopathy (clinically manifested by dyspnea, cyanosis, dependent edema, hepatomegaly, ascites, pleural effusion, and congestive cardiac failure) Myocardial infarction
Common		Myocardial ischemia (angina pectoris), endomyocardial fibrosis, pericarditis/myocarditis, supraventricular tachyarrhythmias (such as sinus tachycardia, ventricular extrasystoles, and atrioventricular block)
Uncommon		
Rare		
Unknown ^b		
Vascular disorders		
Unknown ^b	Shock	Flushing, shock, thrombophlebitis, phlebosclerosis
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders		
Very common	Dyspnea	
Unknown ^b		Hypoxia

(Continued)

Table 7 (Continued)

SOC	DaunoXome (liposomal daunorubicin)	Cerubidine (daunorubicin)
Gastrointestinal disorders		
Very common	Abdominal pain	Abdominal pain
Common		Colitis
Unknown ^b		
Hepatobiliary disorders		
Unknown ^b	Transient elevations in serum bilirubin, AST and ALP concentrations, hepatitis, hepatic failure	
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		
Very common		Erythema, rash
Rare		
Unknown ^b	Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome	Dermatitis contact, recall phenomenon, pruritus, skin hyperpigmentation and nail pigmentation, urticaria
Investigations		
Very common		Blood bilirubin increased, AST increased, blood ALP increased
Common		Electrocardiogram abnormal (electrocardiogram ST-T change, electrocardiogram QRS complex abnormal, electrocardiogram T wave abnormal)
General disorders and administration site conditions		
Very common	Asthenia, fatigue, fever, chills	Pyrexia, pain
Common	Extravasation at the injection site may result in erythema, pain , and swelling	Infusion site phlebitis
Unknown ^b		Death, hyperpyrexia, infusion site extravasation, chills

Notes: ^aSide effects that are described with the same frequency for both drugs are not included in the table. The same side effects for both drugs, but with a different frequency, are shown in bold. ^bUnknown: frequency cannot be estimated from available data.

Abbreviations: ALT, alkaline phosphatase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; SOC, system organ class.

Table 8 Differences in type or frequency of the side effects of liposomal cytarabine as reported for the brand name DepoCyt[®] versus Cytarabine^{®a}

SOC	DepoCyt (liposomal cytarabine)	Cytarabine
Nervous system disorders		
Very common	Confusion	
Common		Confusion
General disorders and administration site conditions		
Very common		Fatigue
Common	Fatigue	

Notes: ^aSide effects that are described with the same frequency for both drugs are not included in the table. The same side effects for both drugs, but with a different frequency, are shown in bold.

Abbreviation: SOC, system organ class.

disease progression eventually occurs in most patients, so this may not be regarded in this paper as a true side effect.

Overall, nab-paclitaxel is associated with more and different side effects than conventional paclitaxel (Table 4). However, the side effects reported could in this case very well originate from the situation in which nab-paclitaxel and conventional paclitaxel are used, in different treatment regimens or for different cancers as their indications are different,²⁶ which is also reflected by the indicative information from Lareb ([Supplementary materials](#)). Regarding efficacy, nab-paclitaxel is reported by the EMA to be more effective than conventional paclitaxel-containing medicines in patients with metastatic breast cancer whose first treatment had stopped working.²⁷ An advantage of the use of nab-paclitaxel is that, unlike most other conventional paclitaxel-containing medicines needing solvents such as polyethoxylated castor oil and dehydrated ethanol, patients do not need pretreatment with other medicines such as antihistamines and corticosteroids to prevent hypersensitivity reactions related to these solvents.^{27,28}

Liposomal amphotericin B versus amphotericin B

Amphotericin B is a polyene antibiotic, widely used against life-threatening systemic infections with fungi such as *Candida albicans* or *Aspergillus fumigates* as well as parasites such as *Leishmania donovani*. Amphotericin B is an effective therapeutic, although acute or infusion-related toxicity and chronic nephrotoxicity was observed.²⁹ These toxicities can be reduced by the incorporation of amphotericin B into a lipid-based carrier system, which alters the pharmacokinetics and tissue distribution of the drug. Different formulations have been used to minimize nephrotoxicity including liposomal amphotericin B. Liposomal amphotericin B has proven to reduce the toxicities associated with the administration of the conventional deoxycholate

formulation of amphotericin B and to have efficacy against various fungi.³⁰ The incorporation of amphotericin B into a liposome provides the toxicokinetic and mechanistic basis for the increased safety and tolerability.³⁰ Liposomal amphotericin B is intended for intravenous administration only, while conventional amphotericin B, is also available for oral administration.

Table 5 presents an overview of the differences in type or frequency between the observed side effects of liposomal amphotericin B (as reported for the brand name AmBisome[®]) and conventional amphotericin B (as reported for the brand name Fungizone[®]). Besides the side effects observed with the same frequency for both drugs, and side effects observed with a different frequency for both drugs, 16 side effects were described specifically for liposomal amphotericin B and 52 specifically for amphotericin B. Only a few side effects of liposomal amphotericin B, other than conventional amphotericin B, were observed very commonly or commonly (Table 5).

With respect to the cases in the Lareb database, relatively more general disorders and administration site conditions were reported for liposomal amphotericin B. This might be due to the method of administration or due to the reported lack of efficacy; however, the absolute numbers are low ([Supplementary materials](#)).

In line with the difference in side effects (Table 5), in the literature, liposomal amphotericin B is reported to induce significantly less nephrotoxicity than conventional amphotericin B and also fewer infusion-related reactions.^{31,32} The higher infusion rate of liposomal amphotericin B is also helpful in this respect.³³

Pegylated liposomal doxorubicin versus doxorubicin

Doxorubicin, also known as hydroxydaunorubicin, is a drug used in chemotherapy. It is an anthracycline antibiotic, which is commonly used in the treatment of a wide range of cancers, including hematological malignancies, many types of carcinoma, and soft tissue sarcomas.

A PEGylated (polyethylene glycol [PEG] coated) liposome-encapsulated form of doxorubicin substantially extends the half-life of doxorubicin in vivo.³⁴ The effect of extending half-life is attributed to the protection of the liposome by the surface coating of PEG molecules. Both regular doxorubicin and pegylated liposomal doxorubicin are intended for intravenous administration.

Table 6 presents an overview of the differences in type or frequency between the observed side effects of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (as reported for the brand name Caelyx)

and regular doxorubicin (as reported for doxorubicin). The most severe side effect of doxorubicin is cardiomyopathy limiting the maximum cumulative dose that can be used to treat a patient as it results in congestive heart failure. Besides the side effects observed for both drugs, 66 side effects were described specifically for pegylated liposomal doxorubicin and 59 side effects specifically for conventional doxorubicin (Table 6). Most of the specific side effects (>5 very common and common side effects) of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin were observed in the SOCs: infections and infestations, nervous system disorders, gastrointestinal disorders, skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, and general disorders. Most of the specific side effects of conventional doxorubicin were cardiac disorders.

According to the cases in the Lareb database, relatively more immune system disorders; nervous system disorders; respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders; and skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders were recorded for pegylated liposomal doxorubicin compared to conventional doxorubicin ([Supplementary materials](#)). The difference in immune system disorders between the two types of drugs, although not statistically significant, is consistent with the information in Table 6, ie, common allergic reactions for pegylated liposomal doxorubicin compared to only rare anaphylactic reactions for conventional doxorubicin. In addition, the difference in the SOC nervous system disorders; respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders; and skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders between the two types of drugs is consistent with the side effects in Table 6. The difference in reporting between pegylated liposomal and conventional doxorubicin is mainly caused by the hand-foot syndrome (palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia) including neuropathy, which is a side effect of multiple chemotherapeutic agents, but more so for PEG-modified liposomal chemotherapeutic preparations.³⁵

Overall, there are certain specific side effects associated with pegylated doxorubicin compared to regular doxorubicin, of which some can be related to the properties of the nanoformulation. In addition to the hand-foot syndrome for PEG-modified chemotherapeutics mentioned earlier, pegylated therapeutics can also cause unexpected immune-mediated side effects.³⁶ Interestingly, immunotoxicity has not been studied preclinically for pegylated liposomal doxorubicin. With respect to efficacy, in first-line therapy for metastatic breast cancer, pegylated doxorubicin provides comparable efficacy to regular doxorubicin, with significantly reduced cardiotoxicity, myelosuppression, vomiting, and alopecia.³⁷

Liposomal daunorubicin versus daunorubicin

Daunorubicin, also known as daunomycin, is a chemotherapeutic drug that is given as a treatment for some types of cancer, especially specific types of leukemia. In addition to daunorubicin hydrochloride, daunorubicin is also available as a liposomal formulation, which has been shown to result in higher blood levels because of slower distribution and degradation.^{38,39} As a result, it could be more successful in specific treatment regimens.⁴⁰ Both liposomal daunorubicin and regular daunorubicin are intended for intravenous administration.

Table 7 presents an overview of the differences in type or frequency between the observed side effects of liposomal daunorubicin (as has been reported for the brand name DaunoXome[®]) and conventional daunorubicin (as reported for the brand name Cerubidine[®]). Besides the side effects observed for both drugs, 22 side effects were described specifically for liposomal daunorubicin and 29 side effects specifically for conventional daunorubicin (Table 7). The very common side effects specific for liposomal daunorubicin that were observed in the SOCs are immune system disorders, nervous system disorders, general disorders, and administration site conditions. The SOC immune system disorders include very common infusion-associated reactions including back pain, flushing, chest tightness, dyspnea, and allergic reactions, as well as rare anaphylactic reactions for liposomal daunorubicin. Anaphylactic reactions are also among the side effects of conventional daunorubicin, although the frequency of these is unknown. During the preclinical studies, immunotoxicity has not been specifically studied for liposomal daunorubicin. Liposomal daunorubicin is associated with reduced cardiotoxicity compared to conventional daunorubicin,¹⁵ which is also represented by the results in Table 7.

A comparison of the pharmacovigilance data for both products could not be made, as no reports were available on liposomal daunorubicin in the Lareb database, probably because in the Netherlands liposomal daunorubicin is only approved to treat AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma. This aspect would anyway hamper the comparison of spontaneously reported side effects.

Liposomal cytarabine versus cytarabine

Cytarabine, also known as cytosine arabinoside (ara-C), is a chemotherapy agent used mainly in the treatment of cancers of white blood cells such as acute myeloid leukemia and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.^{13,41} Liposomal cytarabine is a slow-release cytarabine formulation that encapsulates the drug in spherical multivesicular particles resulting in a gradual

release into the cerebrospinal fluid. This increases the cerebrospinal fluid half-life of the drug, with overall exposure per injection about 40 times higher than with conventional cytarabine.⁴¹ Conventional cytarabine is intended for intravenous or subcutaneous administration, while liposomal cytarabine is intrathecally administered in the cerebrospinal fluid of the central nervous system.

Table 8 presents an overview of the differences in type or frequency of the observed side effects between liposomal (as reported for the brand name DepoCyt[®]) and conventional cytarabine. Besides side effects observed with the same frequency for both drugs, including headache, arachnoiditis, confusion, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pyrexia, weakness, and thrombocytopenia which are occurring commonly or very commonly, no side effects were described specifically for liposomal cytarabine or conventional cytarabine. Only two side effects were described with a different frequency: confusion and fatigue (Table 8), which can be regarded as a minor difference.

Only a limited number of reports for liposomal cytarabine can be found in the Lareb database, and this drug is registered for a different indication (intrathecal treatment of lymphomatous meningitis) than other cytarabine products, which hampers comparison ([Supplementary materials](#)).

Liposomal cytarabine has shown similar activity as regular, free cytarabine, with a lower toxicity and a more convenient dosing regimen in the treatment of both lymphomatous meningitis and meningitis from solid tumors.^{13,14} However, the lower toxicity of liposomal cytarabine could not be confirmed based on the comparison of the types or frequencies of the side effects when compared to conventional cytarabine.

Discussion

In scientific literature, examples are reported where the switch to a nanoformulation of a drug resulted in changed pharmacokinetics and a subsequent shift in toxicity profile.^{13,15,37,41} Nonetheless, the nanoformulation may reduce the overall toxicity of a drug, the severity of the side effects, or better suit specific treatments of patients. We wished to evaluate whether specific end points of toxicity require specific or further attention with respect to NMPs. To get better insight into nanospecific effects from the available data, we analyzed publicly available preclinical toxicity data of 29 NMPs and made comparisons of registered side effects for five sets of two formulations of the same API: one nanoformulation and one conventional formulation. To our knowledge, this is the first time that such an analysis has been performed.

With regard to the preclinical toxicity data, sometimes data on specific end points were not available, or tests were not performed, though often with good reason. For example, when no data are reported on acute toxicity in the preclinical information, this is often because of reference to a concept paper on single-dose/acute toxicity by the EMA Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP),¹⁰ and additional reference to the repeated-dose toxicity studies. The currently, revised guidelines removed the need for single-dose studies, as often the required data can be derived from the repeated-dose study.⁴² Another reason for not performing an acute toxicity assay is the known acute toxicity of the API (in case of cytostatics) or the known effects of a similar product. This can be a reason for omitting testing for subacute toxicity (repeated dose). Similarly, reproductive toxicity and developmental toxicity testing has been waived because of the known reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, or developmental effects of the API. In preclinical toxicity data, reproductive toxicity and developmental toxicity are sometimes mentioned together, as both separate end points can be studied within the same assay (eg, in the extended one-generation assay [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Test Guideline 443]). Overall, with regard to the availability of data, these are limitations because of the use of preclinical study information. Data on some toxicological end points seemed scarce compared to other end points; especially little information on carcinogenicity and immunotoxicity was available in the preclinical study information. This was the case for all three groups (Table 2).

Data on carcinogenicity are often not required for registration of a medicine depending on the nature or the intended use of the medicine or can be waived because of the known carcinogenicity of the API. Carcinogenicity studies should be performed for pharmaceuticals whose expected clinical use is continuously for at least half a year, or if there is concern about the carcinogenic potential.⁴³ For many NMPs, eg, verteporfin, pegfilgrastim (Neulasta[®]), ferumoxyl, or caspofungin acetate (Cancidas[®]), human exposure is not long or frequent enough to require the performance of carcinogenicity tests.

For immunotoxicity, the International Council for Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use S8 guideline provides a decision tree to design an immunotoxicity testing strategy and describes nonclinical assays that can be used for this purpose.⁴⁴ Initial information on immunotoxicity comes from the repeated-dose toxicity study and is based on a limited number of immune-related parameters, such as specific hematological

changes, alterations in immune system organ weights, and/or histology. Depending on the outcome of these parameters, additional more specific immunotoxicity studies can be performed. However, it is uncertain whether this procedure provides sufficient information for an adequate evaluation of potential immunotoxicity of NMPs.⁴⁵ Compared to small molecular entities, the immune system acts to eliminate or interact with NPs to a greater extent, and therefore, immunotoxicity is an end point of specific interest with respect to NP-specific toxicity.^{46,47} The accumulation of iron NPs in organs of the reticuloendothelium system (eg, the spleen), for instance, can induce adverse health effects by disturbing immune homeostasis,⁴⁸ and the formation of protein coronas could modulate the immune response.⁴⁹ A recent comparison between current regulatory testing requirements and the accumulating knowledge on immunotoxic effects of NMPs showed that specific immunotoxic effects associated with NMPs, such as complement activation-related pseudo-allergy (CARPA), myelosuppression, inflammasome activation, and hypersensitivity, are not readily detected by using current testing guidelines.⁴⁵

Our first objective was to investigate whether specific toxicity could be related to certain structural types of NMPs. Overall, the data from our survey on the toxicity of NMPs do not indicate that certain toxic effects, in terms of specific end points, are associated with specific groups or structural types of NMPs; however, the numbers of NMPs analyzed per group of NMPs were small. Currently, iron NP-related toxicity and NMP-induced CARPA are the best known “nanospecific” types of toxicity of NMPs. The iron NP-related toxicity is associated with accumulation of iron NPs in the immune system.^{19,20} The induction of CARPA that has been observed during the first-time treatments with liposomal formulations, and testing for CARPA, is now recommended in bioequivalence evaluations of generic liposomal drug candidates.⁵⁰ In the case of the cytostatics and liposomes in our survey, most of the toxic effects can be attributed to the API rather than to the nanospecific structure of these NMPs. The apparent similarity in general toxicological profiles for other structural groups differs too much or is too nonspecific to draw conclusions for the specific nanostructural group. However, in addition to the limited number of products, also considering the limited data on several toxicological end points, conclusions from this survey with regard to potential (lack of) nanomedicine-specific effects need to be considered carefully. A warrant for specific attention with respect to immunotoxicological properties of nanomedicines may not be supported by specific data from our survey of preclinical data; however, this could

be due to the limited dataset available. Nanomaterials have been repeatedly shown to distribute to organs of the immune system and may interact with the immune system. Therefore, we still call for special attention for this end point.

Our second objective was to investigate whether a nanoformulation of an API altered the nature of side effects of the product in humans compared to a conventional formulation. Therefore, a comparison of registered side effects between nanoformulations and conventional formulations of the same API has been performed. It needs to be noted that any differences in treatment or dosing regimens are not taken into account in these data, although these can be the cause of certain differences. It should also be realized that the nanoformulation compared to the regular formulation may change the pharmacokinetic profile of the drug after administration, and therefore also the toxicokinetics.⁷ Four of the five sets concerned liposomal formulations, and four of the five sets concerned an application in cancer treatment (chemotherapy) (Table 3). While comparing nab-paclitaxel and conventional paclitaxel, nab-paclitaxel has more reported side effects than paclitaxel. These could be related to the different cancer treatment regimes in which these products are used. While comparing liposomal amphotericin B and conventional amphotericin B, liposomal amphotericin B shows a considerably lower number of side effects compared to conventional amphotericin B, a finding which has been reported previously.³³ For doxorubicin, daunorubicin, and cytarabine, a similar number of side effects can be contributed to the respective liposomal nanoformulations compared to their conventional formulations. These numbers, however, do not provide information on the severity of the side effects. For example, the reduced nephrotoxicity of liposomal amphotericin B³⁰ and the reduced cardiotoxicity of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin³⁷ are reflected in the reported side effects, as is the occurrence of hand-foot syndrome because of the pegylation of doxorubicin.³⁵ The reduced cardiotoxicity of liposomal daunorubicin has not been confirmed in comparative clinical trials but is supposed to be present based on other liposomal studies for anthracyclines.¹⁵ The lower toxicological profile of liposomal cytarabine compared to conventional cytarabine could not be confirmed.

For three out of the four nanomedicinal liposome products, liposomal amphotericin B, pegylated liposomal doxorubicin, and liposomal daunorubicin, side effects on the immune system were reported. For nab-paclitaxel, no side effects on the immune system were reported specifically for the nanomedicinal formulation; however, since the nanoformulation is derived from human albumin, this is not

surprising. In general, from literature, the most frequently reported side effect after injection of a nanotherapeutic agent seems to be immune-mediated side effects such as a hypersensitivity reaction, including the acute hypersensitivity reaction CARPA, which follows up the triggering of the complement activation cascade.^{51,52} With respect to pegylated nanoformulations, such as pegylated liposomal doxorubicin, there are claims that unexpected immune-mediated effects can be caused by anti-PEG antibodies as well.³⁶ The importance of such mechanisms should be further studied, and the immunotoxicological effects of NMPs should be more accurately evaluated by an expanded testing strategy, which is equipped to stratify applicable testing for the various types of NMPs.⁴⁵

Our survey using publicly available toxicity information and comparing five sets of drugs presents a first attempt to obtain insights into the side effects specific for NMPs. As more information will become available, more such comparisons can be made and possibly broader conclusions could be drawn. In addition, a more in-depth analysis is necessary with regard to the severity of the side effects: a reduction in severity of side effects rather than in the frequency might be an important step forward in a treatment. Furthermore, the accuracy of the reported frequencies should be verified. It is important to be aware that there is likely a substantial reporting bias in the side effects: it can be envisioned that physicians do not report side effects that are well known, while a more unexpected side effect is reported at least more frequently.⁵³

Conclusion

The survey of toxicity to investigate whether specific toxicity could be related to certain structural types of NMP data did not reveal nanospecific toxicity that could be related to certain types or structures of NMPs. Therefore, except for some well-known effects (ie, immunotoxicity by iron NPs and CARPA induction by NMPs), the publicly available preclinical toxicological data evaluated in this survey do not indicate a specific end point, or a specific type of structure of NMPs on which assessors of NMP safety should be focused. However, given the limited data for some of the product groups or toxicological end points in the analysis, conclusions with regard to (a lack of) potential nanomedicine-specific effects need to be considered carefully. In particular, the immunotoxicological properties of NMPs need further attention. The comparison to investigate whether a nanoformulation of an API (mainly liposomes and/or cytostatics) altered the nature of side effects compared to a conventional formulation

confirmed the induction of pseudo-allergic responses associated with specific NMPs in the literature (eg, with liposomal doxorubicin, and possibly liposomal daunorubicin). Acute adverse immunological effects (hypersensitivity) are a known safety aspect associated with NMPs, and although physicians generally adapt their treatment protocols to anticipate such responses more insight and a validated test strategy to predict these effects may contribute in enabling the prevention of hypersensitivity responses to NMPs. For recommendations, for immunotoxicity testing of NMPs, we refer to our recent publication by Giannakou et al.⁴⁵

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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