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| Sponsor Novartis |
| Web Page/Link to Prescribing/Label Information N/A |
| Generic Drug Name Formoterol |
| Therapeutic Area of Trial Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) |
| Approved Indication Investigational |
| Study Number CFOR258F2402 |
| Title A randomized, multi-center, placebo controlled 24 week study to compare the efficacy and safety of formoterol Certihaler 10µg b.i.d., tiotropium HandiHaler 18µg o.d. and tiotropium HandiHaler 18µg o.d. in combination with formoterol Certihaler 10µg b.i.d. in patients with stable Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. |
| Phase of Development Phase IIIb |
| Study Start/End Dates 20-Oct-2004 to 29-Nov-2005 |
| Study Design/Methodology Multicenter, partially double-blind, randomized, parallel group trial, using a placebo control and active comparator. Patients were treated for 24 weeks with formoterol, placebo, tiotropium, or tiotropium plus formoterol. Treatment comparisons were made, each against each other; formoterol vs. placebo and tiotropium plus formoterol vs. tiotropium monotherapy were double-blind. Efficacy was determined by analysis of peak forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) at various timepoints. |
| Centres 86 centers in 8 countries – Czech Republic (4), Germany (30), Spain (4), Hungary (4), Italy (19), |

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| Netherlands (9), Poland (7), Russian Federation (9). |
| Publication Ongoing. |
| Objectives Primary outcome/efficacy objective(s) To investigate the efficacy of formoterol Certihaler 10µg twice-daily compared with placebo, following 24 weeks of treatment, in terms of Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 second (FEV1 - a standard respiratory function testing methodology) at 2 hours after dosing. Secondary outcome/efficacy objective(s) To explore the efficacy of tiotropium 18µg o.d. administered with formoterol Certihaler 10µg compared to tiotropium 18µg once daily in terms of COPD-related “Bad Days” over 24 weeks of treatment. To explore the speed of onset of action of formoterol Certihaler 10µg, twice daily (compared to placebo); with tiotropium 18µg, once daily, (compared to placebo), in terms of bronchodilation at 5 minutes after dosing. To provide safety data for formoterol 10 µg b.i.d. delivered by the Certihaler in patients with COPD, including elderly patients, and to compare this safety data with tiotropium 18 µg o.d. (Handihaler). |
| Test Product (s), Dose(s), and Mode(s) of Administration Formoterol 10 µg or placebo, delivered via the Certihaler, a breath-actuated multi-dose dry powder inhaler. Reference Product(s), Dose (s), and Mode (s) of Administration Tiotropium 18µg delivered by the HandiHaler, a breath-actuated, single-dose dry powder inhaler. |
| Criteria for Evaluation <i>Primary efficacy:</i> FEV1 measured at 2 hours after dosing following 24 weeks treatment <i>Secondary efficacy</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEV₁ measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 minutes after the first dose. |

- pre-dose, 5 mins, 2h and 3h post-dose at other study visits.
- COPD “Bad Days” derived from patient diary data.
- COPD “Exacerbation days” derived from patient diary data.
- COPD symptom-free days
- Quality of Life (QOL) scores derived from the St Georges Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ).

Safety/tolerability:

Safety assessments consisted of monitoring and recording all adverse events, serious adverse events (with their severity and relationship to study drug), and pregnancies, the monitoring of hematology and blood chemistry performed at a central laboratory at the start and end of the study, and regular assessments of vital signs, electrocardiogram (ECG), and physical condition

Pharmacology:

N/A

Other: N/A

Statistical Methods

The intent-to-treat (ITT) population consisted of all randomized patients who received at least one dose of study medication. This population was used for efficacy and safety analyses. For safety analyses the subgroup of elderly patients aged 65 years and over was also considered.

For the primary efficacy variable, superiority of formoterol Certihaler over placebo was demonstrated if the null hypothesis H_0 “There is no difference between formoterol Certihaler 10µg b.i.d. and placebo in terms of FEV₁ measured at 2 hours post dosing following 24 weeks of treatment” was rejected in favor of formoterol using a two-sided test at the 5% significance level.

The analysis was performed on the ITT population using the following analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model:

$FEV_1 = \text{country} + \text{gender} + \text{reversibility} + \text{baseline smoking status} + \text{treatment} + \text{baseline } FEV_1$

All other efficacy outcomes reported here were analyzed using a similar model.

Safety analyses were performed for the safety population and repeated for the subgroup of elderly patients.

Treatment emergent adverse events were summarized by treatment group, using the MedDRA system organ class and preferred term. Summaries were provided for all AEs, and by most frequent, by worst severity, suspected drug-related AEs, serious AEs, those which led to permanent discontinuation of study drug, and COPD related adverse events.

Study Population: Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria and Demographics

Patients included were males or females who were current or previous smokers with a smoking history of ≥ 10 pack-years, and with a diagnosis of COPD as per the GOLD criteria with an age at onset > 40 years. They were required to have a pre-bronchodilator FEV₁ $< 70\%$ of patient's predicted normal value and ≥ 1.00 L, with FEV₁/FVC $< 70\%$ at Visit 2, and a total symptom score from the patient diary of more than 0 on at least 4 of the last 7 days prior to Visit 3.

Patients were excluded if they had concomitant pulmonary disease, had been hospitalized for an acute exacerbation of their airways disease in the month prior to Visit 1 or during screening, or had a respiratory tract infection within 1 month prior to Visit 1.

Number of Subjects

| | Formoterol | Placebo | Tiotropium | Tio + For |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Planned N | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Randomised n | 210 | 209 | 221 | 207 |
| Completed n (%) | 185 (88.1) | 179 (85.6) | 192 (86.9) | 182 (87.9) |
| Withdrawn n (%) | 25 (11.9) | 30 (14.4) | 29 (13.1) | 25 (12.1) |
| Withdrawn due to adverse events n (%) | 6 (2.9) | 8 (3.8) | 13 (5.9) | 8 (3.9) |
| Withdrawn due to lack of efficacy n (%) | 0 | 3 (1.4) | 2 (0.9) | 0 |
| Withdrawn for other reasons n (%) | 19 (9.0) | 19 (9.1) | 14 (6.3) | 17 (8.2) |

Demographic and Background Characteristics

| | Formoterol | Placebo | Tiotropium | Tio + For |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| N (ITT) | 210 | 209 | 221 | 207 |
| Females:males | 1:3.1 | 1:3.4 | 1:3.8 | 1:3.8 |
| Mean age, years (SD) | 61.8 (8.8) | 62.5 (8.6) | 63.4 (9.5) | 62.6 (8.8) |
| Race | | | | |
| White n (%) | 209 (99.5) | 209 (100.0) | 221 (100.0) | 206 (99.5) |
| Black n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) |
| Asian n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other n (%) | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mean FEV ₁ % predicted (SD) | 51.6 (10.6) | 51.1 (11.0) | 51.6 (11.2) | 50.4 (10.5) |
| Mean reversibility, % (SD) | 11.4 (12.9) | 11.4 (14.1) | 9.9 (11.4) | 11.0 (10.4) |

Primary Efficacy Result(s)

| FEV ₁ (L) 2 h post-dose after 24 weeks of treatment (ITT population) | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|--------|-------------|
| Treatment effect | N | LS mean | SE | 95% CI |
| Formoterol | 192 | 1.73 | 0.03 | 1.67 – 1.78 |
| Placebo | 190 | 1.56 | 0.03 | 1.50 – 1.61 |
| Tiotropium | 193 | 1.73 | 0.03 | 1.68 – 1.79 |
| Tio + For | 183 | 1.80 | 0.03 | 1.74 – 1.85 |
| Treatment contrast | LS mean | SE | 95% CI | P-value |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Formoterol – Placebo | 0.17 | 0.03 | 0.11 – 0.24 | <0.001 |
| Tiotropium – Placebo | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.11 – 0.25 | <0.001 |
| Tio + For – Placebo | 0.24 | 0.03 | 0.17 – 0.31 | <0.001 |
| Tio + For – Tiotropium | 0.06 | 0.03 | -0.00 – 0.13 | 0.066 |
| Tio + For – Formoterol | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.00 – 0.14 | 0.044 |
| Formoterol - Tiotropium | -0.01 | 0.03 | -0.07 – 0.06 | 0.855 |
| Secondary efficacy result(s) | | | | |
| | | | | |
| FEV₁ (L) 5 minutes after first dose of treatment (visit 3) | | | | |
| Treatment effect | N | LS mean | SE | 95% CI |
| Formoterol | 207 | 1.63 | 0.01 | 1.61 – 1.65 |
| Placebo | 205 | 1.53 | 0.01 | 1.51 – 1.55 |
| Tiotropium | 215 | 1.54 | 0.01 | 1.52 – 1.57 |
| Tio + For | 201 | 1.63 | 0.01 | 1.60 – 1.65 |
| Treatment contrast | LS mean | SE | 95% CI | P-value |
| Formoterol – Placebo | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.07 – 0.13 | <0.001 |
| Tiotropium - Placebo | 0.01 | 0.02 | -0.02 – 0.04 | 0.341 |
| Tio + For – Placebo | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.07 – 0.13 | <0.001 |
| Tio + For – Tiotropium | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.05 – 0.11 | <0.001 |
| Tio + For – Formoterol | -0.00 | 0.02 | -0.03 – 0.03 | 0.840 |
| Formoterol - Tiotropium | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.05 – 0.11 | <0.001 |
| | | | | |
| Percentage of COPD related ‘bad days’ over 24 weeks of treatment (ITT population) | | | | |
| Treatment effect | N | LS mean | SE | 95% CI |
| Formoterol | 204 | 24.9 | 2.1 | 20.8 – 29.0 |
| Placebo | 203 | 33.9 | 2.1 | 29.8 – 38.1 |
| Tiotropium | 209 | 25.6 | 2.1 | 21.5 – 29.7 |
| Tio + For | 196 | 26.3 | 2.1 | 22.2 – 30.5 |
| Treatment contrast | LS mean | SE | 95% CI | P-value |
| Formoterol – Placebo | -9.0 | 2.6 | -14.1 - -3.9 | <0.001 |

| | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Tiotropium - Placebo | -8.4 | 2.6 | -13.4 – 3.3 | 0.001 |
| Tio + For – Placebo | -7.6 | 2.6 | -12.7 - -2.5 | 0.004 |
| Tio + For – Tiotropium | 0.8 | 2.6 | -4.3 – 5.9 | 0.767 |
| Tio + For – Formoterol | 1.4 | 2.6 | -3.7 _6.6 | 0.585 |
| Formoterol - Tiotropium | -0.7 | 2.6 | -5.7 – 4.4 | 0.798 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Percentage of COPD related 'exacerbation days' over 24 weeks of treatment (ITT population) | | | | |
| Treatment effect | N | LS mean | SE | 95% CI |
| Formoterol | 204 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 – 3.8 |
| Placebo | 203 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 3.4 – 6.1 |
| Tiotropium | 209 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 1.9 – 4.7 |
| Tio + For | 196 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 1.9 – 4.7 |
| Treatment contrast | LS mean | SE | 95% CI | P-value |
| Formoterol – Placebo | -2.3 | 0.9 | -4.0 - -0.6 | 0.007 |
| Tiotropium - Placebo | -1.4 | 0.9 | -3.1 – 0.2 | 0.093 |
| Tio + For – Placebo | -1.4 | 0.9 | -3.2 – 0.3 | 0.102 |
| Tio + For – Tiotropium | 0.0 | 0.9 | -1.7 – 1.7 | 0.987 |
| Tio + For – Formoterol | 0.9 | 0.9 | -0.8 – 2.6 | 0.304 |
| Formoterol - Tiotropium | -0.9 | 0.9 | -2.6 – 0.8 | 0.304 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Percentage of Symptom-free days over 24 weeks of treatment (ITT population) | | | | |
| Treatment effect | N | LS mean | SE | 95% CI |
| Formoterol | 204 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 5.8 – 11.0 |
| Placebo | 203 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 4.0 – 9.2 |
| Tiotropium | 209 | 7.8 | 1.3 | 5.2 – 10.4 |
| Tio + For | 196 | 7.9 | 1.3 | 5.3 – 10.5 |
| Treatment contrast | LS mean | SE | 95% CI | P-value |
| Formoterol – Placebo | 1.8 | 1.6 | -1.4 – 5.0 | 0.262 |
| Tiotropium - Placebo | 1.3 | 1.6 | -1.9 – 4.5 | 0.438 |
| Tio + For – Placebo | 1.3 | 1.7 | -1.9 – 4.6 | 0.419 |
| Tio + For – Tiotropium | 0.1 | 1.6 | -3.1 – 3.3 | 0.963 |
| Tio + For – Formoterol | -0.5 | 1.7 | -3.7 – 2.7 | 0.763 |
| Formoterol - Tiotropium | 0.6 | 1.6 | -2.6 – 3.8 | 0.723 |
| | | | | |

| Quality of life: SGRQ total score (%) at the end of the study (ITT population) | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Treatment effect | N | LS mean | SE | 95% CI |
| Formoterol | 176 | 38.2 | 1.0 | 36.2 – 40.2 |
| Placebo | 177 | 41.1 | 1.0 | 39.0 – 43.1 |
| Tiotropium | 180 | 39.2 | 1.0 | 37.2 – 41.2 |
| Tio + For | 170 | 38.1 | 1.1 | 36.1 – 40.2 |
| Treatment contrast | LS mean | SE | 95% CI | P-value |
| Formoterol – Placebo | -2.9 | 1.3 | -5.4 - -0.3 | 0.027 |
| Tiotropium - Placebo | -1.9 | 1.3 | -4.4 – 0.6 | 0.143 |
| Tio + For – Placebo | -2.9 | 1.3 | -5.5 - -0.4 | 0.025 |
| Tio + For – Tiotropium | -1.0 | 1.3 | -3.6 – 1.5 | 0.419 |
| Tio + For – Formoterol | -0.1 | 1.3 | -2.6 – 2.5 | 0.953 |
| Formoterol - Tiotropium | -1.0 | 1.3 | -3.5 – 1.6 | 0.450 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Adverse Events by System Organ Class | | | | |
| | Formoterol n (%) | Placebo n (%) | Tiotropium n (%) | Tio + For n (%) |
| Patients studied | | | | |
| Total no. of patients | 210 (100) | 209 (100) | 221 (100) | 207 (100) |
| Total no. of patients with AEs | 72 (34.3) | 82 (39.2) | 79 (35.7) | 70 (33.8) |
| Primary system organ class affected | | | | |
| Infections and infestations | 36 (17.1) | 30 (14.4) | 31 (14.0) | 25 (12.1) |
| Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders | 25 (11.9) | 40 (19.1) | 38 (17.2) | 27 (13.0) |
| Gastrointestinal disorders | 11 (5.2) | 8 (3.8) | 10 (4.5) | 5 (2.4) |
| Nervous system disorders | 11 (5.2) | 4 (1.9) | 4 (1.8) | 9 (4.3) |
| Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders | 7 (3.3) | 9 (4.3) | 3 (1.4) | 9 (4.3) |
| Cardiac disorders | 6 (2.9) | 7 (3.3) | 9 (4.1) | 6 (2.9) |
| General disorders and admin. site conditions | 5 (2.4) | 5 (2.4) | 6 (2.7) | 9 (4.3) |
| Metabolism and nutrition disorders | 5 (2.4) | 1 (0.5) | 3 (1.4) | 4 (1.9) |
| Vascular disorders | 5 (2.4) | 6 (2.9) | 5 (2.3) | 4 (1.9) |
| Hepatobiliary disorders | 2 (1.0) | 2 (1.0) | 0 | 0 |
| Investigations | 2 (1.0) | 2 (1.0) | 1 (0.5) | 0 |
| Psychiatric disorders | 2 (1.0) | 2 (1.0) | 0 | 0 |
| Renal and urinary disorders | 2 (1.0) | 0 | 4 (1.8) | 0 |
| Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders | 2 (1.0) | 3 (1.4) | 7 (3.2) | 2 (1.0) |
| Blood and lymphatic system disorders | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ear and labyrinth disorders | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 2 (0.9) | 0 |
| Immune system disorders | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 |
| Injury, poisoning and procedural complications | 1 (0.5) | 6 (2.9) | 1 (0.5) | 4 (1.9) |
| Reproductive system and breast disorders | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) |
| Surgical and medical procedures | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eye disorders | 0 | 0 | 2 (0.9) | 1 (0.5) |

| Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (incl cysts and polyps) | 0 | 3 (1.4) | 0 | 2 (1.0) |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 10 Most Frequently Reported AEs Overall by Preferred Term n (%) | | | | |
| Adverse event (MedDRA preferred term) | Formoterol n (%) | Placebo n (%) | Tiotropium n (%) | Tio + For n (%) |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 20 (9.5) | 34 (16.3) | 28 (12.7) | 16 (7.7) |
| Nasopharyngitis | 15 (7.1) | 11 (5.3) | 11 (5.0) | 13 (6.3) |
| Hypertension | 4 (1.9) | 5 (2.4) | 5 (2.3) | 3 (1.4) |
| Back pain | 3 (1.4) | 3 (1.4) | 1 (0.5) | 3 (1.4) |
| Bronchitis | 3 (1.4) | 1 (0.5) | 4 (1.8) | 1 (0.5) |
| Cough | 3 (1.4) | 4 (1.9) | 5 (2.3) | 5 (2.4) |
| Hypercholesterolemia | 3 (1.4) | 1 (0.5) | 1 (0.5) | 0 |
| Influenza | 3 (1.4) | 5 (2.4) | 1 (0.5) | 2 (1.0) |
| Respiratory tract infection | 3 (1.4) | 3 (1.4) | 4 (1.8) | 1 (0.5) |
| Tremor | 3 (1.4) | 0 | 2 (0.9) | 1 (0.5) |
| Serious Adverse Events and Deaths | | | | |
| | Formoterol n (%) | Placebo n (%) | Tiotropium n (%) | Tio + For n (%) |
| Patients studied | | | | |
| Total no. of patients | 210 (100) | 209 (100) | 221 (100) | 207 (100) |
| Total no. of patients with AEs | 72 (34.3) | 82 (39.2) | 79 (35.7) | 70 (33.8) |
| Serious or clinically significant adverse events | | | | |
| Death | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Non-fatal SAE | 8 (3.8) | 11 (5.3) | 10 (4.5) | 10 (4.8) |
| Any AE leading to discontinuation | 6 (2.9) | 8 (3.8) | 11 (5.0) | 8 (3.9) |

Events reported are not mutually exclusive. A SAE could also be an AE leading to discontinuation.

| SAE details | Formoterol n (%) | Placebo n (%) | Tiotropium n (%) | Tio + For n (%) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Coronary artery disease | 2 (1.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Angina pectoris | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 2(0.9) | 0 |
| Acute coronary syndrome | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Atrial fibrillation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) |
| Myocardial ischemia | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 1 (0.5) |
| Tachycardia | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Cerebrovascular accident | 2 (1.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carotid artery stenosis | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Tremor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) |
| Bronchopneumonia | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Influenza | 0 | 2 (1.0) | 0 | 0 |
| Respiratory tract infection | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 1 (0.5) | 3 (1.4) | 6 (2.7) | 3 (1.4) |
| Dyspnoea | 1 (0.5) | 2 (1.0) | 1 (0.5) | 0 |
| Cough | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 |
| Pleural effusion | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 |
| Pulmonary embolism | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) |
| Hypertension | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gastric Haemorrhage | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Gastrointestinal inflammation | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Intestinal perforation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) |
| Asthenia | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 |
| Chills | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Pyrexia | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Accidental overdose | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) |
| Fall | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Humerus fracture | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Bronchial carcinoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) |
| Lung neoplasm malignant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5) |
| Metastases to bone | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Oesophageal Squamous cell carcinoma | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Anxiety | 0 | 1 (0.5) | 0 | 0 |
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Other Relevant Findings

None

Date of Clinical Trial Report

Not yet finalised

Date Inclusion on Novartis Clinical Trial Results Database

24 April 2007

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| Date of Latest Update April 2007 |