Rabeprazole Extended-Release 50 mg Versus Esomeprazole 40 mg for Healing and Symptomatic Relief of Moderate to Severe Erosive Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)

This study has been completed.

Sponsor:
Eisai Inc.

Information provided by (Responsible Party):
Eisai Inc.

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier:
NCT00658528

First received: April 9, 2008
Last updated: November 19, 2015
Last verified: November 2015
History of Changes

Results First Received: June 8, 2015

Study Type:	Interventional
Study Design:	Allocation: Randomized; Endpoint Classification: Safety/Efficacy Study; Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment; Masking: Double Blind (Subject, Investigator); Primary Purpose: Treatment
Condition:	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)
Interventions:	Drug: Rabeprazole sodium Drug: Esomeprazole

Participant Flow

Hide Participant Flow

Recruitment Details

Key information relevant to the recruitment process for the overall study, such as dates of the recruitment period and locations
No text entered.

Pre-Assignment Details

Significant events and approaches for the overall study following participant enrollment, but prior to group assignment
Out of 1061 participants who were randomized, 1055 participants received study treatment.

Reporting Groups

	Description
ESO 40 mg	Esomeprazole (ESO) 40 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the RAB Extended Release (ER) 50 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.

RAB ER 50 mg	Rabeprazole (RAB) Extended Release (ER) 50 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the ESO 40 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.

Participant Flow: Overall Study

	ESO 40 mg	RAB ER 50 mg
STARTED	531 [1]	524 [1]
COMPLETED	491	479
NOT COMPLETED	40	45
Adverse Event	5	7
Lost to Follow-up	14	22
Withdrawal by Subject	8	6
Withdrawal of consent	5	6
Not specified	8	4

[1] Treated

Baseline Characteristics

Hide Baseline Characteristics

Population Description

Explanation of how the number of participants for analysis was determined. Includes whether analysis was per protocol, intention to treat, or another method. Also provides relevant details such as imputation technique, as appropriate.
No text entered.

Reporting Groups

	Description
ESO 40 mg	ESO 40 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the RAB ER 50 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.
RAB ER 50 mg	RAB ER 50 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the ESO 40 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.
Total	Total of all reporting groups

Baseline Measures

	ESO 40 mg	RAB ER 50 mg	Total
Overall Participants Analyzed [Units: Participants]	531	524	1055
Age [Units: Years] Mean (Standard Deviation)	49 (13.09)	48 (13.38)	48.5 (13.23)
Gender [Units: Participants]			
Female	206	202	408
Male	325	322	647

Outcome Measures

Hide All Outcome Measures

1. Primary: Percentage of Participants With Erosive Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (eGERD) Who Achieved Endoscopically-confirmed Healing by 8 Weeks [Time Frame: Baseline and Week 8]

Measure Type	Primary
Measure Title	Percentage of Participants With Erosive Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (eGERD) Who Achieved Endoscopically-confirmed Healing by 8 Weeks
Measure Description	Healing at week 4 or 8 were based on improvement of eGERD of the Los Angeles (LA) classification of esophagitis Grade C or D from Baseline. Classifications include: Not Present: No breaks (erosions) in the esophageal mucosa (however, edema, erythema, or friability may be present). Grade A: One or more mucosal breaks not more than 5 mm in maximum length. Grade B: One or more mucosal breaks more than 5 mm in maximum length, but not continuous between the tops of 2 mucosal folds. Grade C: Mucosal breaks continuous between the tops of 2 or more mucosal folds, but involving less than 75% of the esophageal circumference. Gread D: Mucosal breaks involving at least 75% of the esophageal circumference.
Time Frame	Baseline and Week 8
Safety Issue	No

Population Description

Explanation of how the number of participants for analysis was determined. Includes whether analysis was per protocol, intention to treat, or another method. Also provides relevant details such as imputation technique, as appropriate.
Intent-to-Treat (ITT) Population - all randomized participants who received at least 1 dose of study drug.

Reporting Groups

	Description
ESO 40 mg	ESO 40 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the RAB ER 50 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.
RAB ER 50 mg	RAB ER 50 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the ESO 40 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.

Measured Values

	ESO 40 mg	**RAB ER 50 mg**
Participants Analyzed [Units: Participants]	**531**	**524**
Percentage of Participants With Erosive Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (eGERD) Who Achieved Endoscopically-confirmed Healing by 8 Weeks [Units: Percentage of Participants]		
Yes	**75**	**80**
No	**20.3**	**14.9**
Missing	**4.7**	**5.2**

No statistical analysis provided for Percentage of Participants With Erosive Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (eGERD) Who Achieved Endoscopically-confirmed Healing by 8 Weeks

2. Primary: Percentage of Participants With eGERD Who Achieved Endoscopically-confirmed Healing by 4 Weeks [Time Frame: Baseline and

Week 4]

Measure Type	Primary
Measure Title	Percentage of Participants With eGERD Who Achieved Endoscopically-confirmed Healing by 4 Weeks
Measure Description	Healing at week 4 or 8 were based on improvement of eGERD of the LA classification of esophagitis Grade C or D from Baseline. Classifications include: Not Present: No breaks (erosions) in the esophageal mucosa (however, edema, erythema, or friability may be present). Grade A: One or more mucosal breaks not more than 5 mm in maximum length. Grade B: One or more mucosal breaks more than 5 mm in maximum length, but not continuous between the tops of 2 mucosal folds. Grade C: Mucosal breaks continuous between the tops of 2 or more mucosal folds, but involving less than 75% of the esophageal circumference. Grade D: Mucosal breaks involving at least 75% of the esophageal circumference.
Time Frame	Baseline and Week 4
Safety Issue	No

Population Description

Explanation of how the number of participants for analysis was determined. Includes whether analysis was per protocol, intention to treat, or another method. Also provides relevant details such as imputation technique, as appropriate.
ITT Population

Reporting Groups

	Description
ESO 40 mg	ESO 40 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the RAB ER 50 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.
RAB ER 50 mg	RAB ER 50 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the ESO 40 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.

Measured Values

	ESO 40 mg	**RAB ER 50 mg**
Participants Analyzed [Units: Participants]	**531**	**524**
Percentage of Participants With eGERD Who Achieved Endoscopically-confirmed Healing by 4 Weeks [Units: Percentage of Participants]		
Yes	**50.3**	**54.8**
No	**47.8**	**42.6**
Missing	**1.9**	**2.7**

No statistical analysis provided for Percentage of Participants With eGERD Who Achieved Endoscopically-confirmed Healing by 4 Weeks

3. Secondary: Percentage of Participants Who Achieved Diary-recorded Sustained Resolution of Heartburn by Week 4 [Time Frame: Week 4]

Measure Type	Secondary
Measure Title	Percentage of Participants Who Achieved Diary-recorded Sustained Resolution of Heartburn by Week 4
Measure Description	During the first 4 weeks of the Double-blind Phase, participants were to record heartburn in a daily diary. Participant daily symptoms for the assessment of hearburn was based on a commonly used 4-point Likert scale of none, mild, moderate

	and severe. A participant was considered achieving sustained resolution of heartburn if the participant had maintained at least 7 consecutive heartburn-free days.
Time Frame	Week 4
Safety Issue	No

Population Description

Explanation of how the number of participants for analysis was determined. Includes whether analysis was per protocol, intention to treat, or another method. Also provides relevant details such as imputation technique, as appropriate.
ITT Population

Reporting Groups

	Description
ESO 40 mg	ESO 40 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the RAB ER 50 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.
RAB ER 50 mg	RAB ER 50 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the ESO 40 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.

Measured Values

	ESO 40 mg	**RAB ER 50 mg**
Participants Analyzed [Units: Participants]	**531**	**524**
Percentage of Participants Who Achieved Diary-recorded Sustained Resolution of Heartburn by Week 4 [Units: Percentage of Participants]		
Yes	**48.2**	**48.3**
No	**46.3**	**44.3**
Missing	**5.5**	**7.4**

No statistical analysis provided for Percentage of Participants Who Achieved Diary-recorded Sustained Resolution of Heartburn by Week 4

Serious Adverse Events

Hide Serious Adverse Events

Time Frame	For each participant, from the time of administartion of the first dose of study drug up to 30 days after the administration of the last dose of study drug or up to resolution of adverse event or up to approximately 10 weeks.
Additional Description	Data are presented as number of participants with treatment emergent adverse events (serious and non-serious). The analysis was performed using Safety Analysis Set (SAS) defined as all subjects who received at least 1 dose of study drug and had a postbaseline safety assessment.

Reporting Groups

	Description
ESO 40 mg	ESO 40 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the RAB ER 50 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.
RAB ER 50 mg	RAB ER 50 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the ESO 40 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.

Serious Adverse Events

	ESO 40 mg	RAB ER 50 mg
Total, serious adverse events		
# participants affected / at risk	4/528 (0.76%)	4/518 (0.77%)
Blood and lymphatic system disorders		
Anaemia † 1		
# participants affected / at risk	1/528 (0.19%)	0/518 (0.00%)
Cardiac disorders		
Acute coronary syndrome † 1		
# participants affected / at risk	0/528 (0.00%)	1/518 (0.19%)
Atrial fibrillation † 1		
# participants affected / at risk	0/528 (0.00%)	1/518 (0.19%)
Hepatobiliary disorders		
Cholecystitis acute † 1		
# participants affected / at risk	0/528 (0.00%)	1/518 (0.19%)
Cholelithiasis † 1		
# participants affected / at risk	0/528 (0.00%)	1/518 (0.19%)
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications		
Subdural haematoma † 1		
# participants affected / at risk	1/528 (0.19%)	0/518 (0.00%)
Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (incl cysts and polyps)		
Oesophageal carcinoma † 1		
# participants affected / at risk	1/528 (0.19%)	0/518 (0.00%)
Ovarian adenoma † 1		
# participants affected / at risk	1/528 (0.19%)	0/518 (0.00%)
Nervous system disorders		
Transient ischaemic attack † 1		
# participants affected / at risk	0/528 (0.00%)	1/518 (0.19%)

† Events were collected by systematic assessment
1 Term from vocabulary, MedDRA Version 11.1

Other Adverse Events

Hide Other Adverse Events

Time Frame	For each participant, from the time of administartion of the first dose of study drug up to 30 days after the administration of the last dose of study drug or up to resolution of adverse event or up to approximately 10 weeks.
Additional Description	Data are presented as number of participants with treatment emergent adverse events (serious and non-serious). The analysis was performed using Safety Analysis Set (SAS) defined as all subjects who received at least 1 dose of study drug and had a postbaseline safety assessment.

Frequency Threshold

Threshold above which other adverse events are reported	5

Reporting Groups

	Description
ESO 40 mg	ESO 40 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the RAB ER 50 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.
RAB ER 50 mg	RAB ER 50 mg capsule concurrently with placebo (identical in appearance to the ESO 40 mg capsule), once daily for 4 to 8 weeks.

Other Adverse Events

	ESO 40 mg	RAB ER 50 mg
Total, other (not including serious) adverse events		
# participants affected / at risk	**0/528 (0.00%)**	**0/518 (0.00%)**

Limitations and Caveats

Hide Limitations and Caveats

Limitations of the study, such as early termination leading to small numbers of participants analyzed and technical problems with measurement leading to unreliable or uninterpretable data
No text entered.

More Information

Hide More Information

Certain Agreements:

Principal Investigators are **NOT** employed by the organization sponsoring the study.

There is **NOT** an agreement between Principal Investigators and the Sponsor (or its agents) that restricts the PI's rights to discuss or publish trial results after the trial is completed.

Results Point of Contact:

Name/Title: Eisai Inc.
Organization: Eisai Call Center
phone: 888-422-4743

Publications automatically indexed to this study by ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier (NCT Number):

Laine L, Katz PO, Johnson DA, Ibegbu I, Goldstein MJ, Chou C, Rossiter G, Lu Y. Randomised clinical trial: a novel rabeprazole extended release 50 mg formulation vs. esomeprazole 40 mg in healing of moderate-to-severe erosive oesophagitis - the results of two double-blind studies. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2011 Jan;33(2):203-12. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2036.2010.04516.x.

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Study First Received: April 9, 2008
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Health Authority: United States: Food and Drug Administration