

# 1. SYNOPSIS

Name of Sponsor Company	Shionogi & Co., Ltd.	Individual Study Table Referring to Part of the	(For National Authority Use Only)
Name of Finished Product	S-555739	Dossier	
Name of Active	DP-antagonist	Volume:	
Ingredient		Page:	
Title of Study	A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, 2-period crossover study to evaluate effects of S-555739 on prostaglandin D2 (PGD2) induced nasal airway resistance in healthy adult volunteers		
Principal Investigator			
Study Sites	This study was conducted	ed at	
Publication(s)	This data has not been pu	ublished to date.	
Study Period	First subject dosed: Date last follow up:	2009 2009	Phase IIa
Objectives	once daily on nasal airway res  Secondary objectives  To evaluate the on PGD2 induce  To evaluate the nasal cross sect with a range of or the symptoms result rhinorrhea, nasal to evaluate the oral doses of Section of Sec	effects of a single oraced total NAR. e effects of S-555739 tional area and volume doses of PGD2. he effects of S-555 lting from challenge wal congestion, sneezing general safety and to 555739 100 mg once of	al dose of S-555739 on the changes in following challenge 739 on the nasal ith PGD2, including and pruritis. elerability of multiple laily.
Methodology	This randomised double-blind, placebo-controlled, 2-period crossover study was designed to evaluate the effects of multiple oral doses of S-555739 on PGD2 induced NAR in healthy adult volunteers.		
	Each subject was to unde	ergo the following:	
	Screening: Within 3 weeks prior to treatment subjects provided demograp		provided demographic

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	data, medical history, informed consent and underwent physical examination, vital signs, electrocardiogram (ECG), laboratory tests, alcohol test, urine drug abuse screen test, nasal medical examination, and provocative dose which results in a 75% increase in NAR (PD <sub>75</sub> ) was obtained or assessed.		
	During treatment:		
	Period 1: Subjects took S 6 and 7. Subjects visited challenge test was perfo study assessments as she	the study site on Day rmed on Day 2 and 8	y 1, 2 and 8. A PGD2 3 as well as the other
	Period 2: After a minimum 14-day washout from the last dose of period 1, subjects took S-555739 or placebo orally on Days 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. The subjects visited the study site on Day 1, 2 and 8 and a PGD2 challenge test was performed on Day 2 and 8 as well as the other study assessments as shown on the study flow sheet. Administration and procedures were performed as in period 1.		
	Follow-up visit was conducted 14 $(\pm\ 2)$ days after the last dose in the period 2. Physical examination, vital signs, ECG, laboratory tests we assessed.		
	Safety follow-up: An end of study phone call was made 30 days last dose of S-555739 or placebo (either at end of treatment per or at withdrawal) for safety follow-up (Adverse events [AEs]/S adverse events [SAEs]).		of treatment period 2
Number of Patients (planned and analysed)	Sixteen healthy adult subjects were recruited and randomised into the study.		
Criteria for Inclusion and Exclusion	re de mondades, estajente mene requires to most englishity entendi		ne study and agree to informed consent. eening.  .0 to < 29 kg/m².  n and with no clinically idical history, physical induced NAR (PD <sub>75</sub> ≤

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prior to any trial specific screening procedures, with the understanding that the subject has the right to withdraw from the trial at any time, without prejudice.  Key exclusion criteria were:  1. Current or recent past abusers of alcohol (alcohol consumption > 40 grams/day), or those with a positive alcohol breath test al screening or current users or recent past abuser of illicit drugs (amphetamines, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, cannabis, cocaine, opiates).  2. Smokers within 6 months before the study.  3. Those who have participated in a clinical trial involving an investigational or marketed drug within 4 weeks of screening.  4. Those in a situation or any condition which, in the opinion of the investigator, may interfere with optimal participation in the study.  5. Those not willing to discontinue grapefruit whole or juice consumption during the study.  6. Those with active allergic rhinitis within 3 weeks prior to randomisation.  7. Those with perennial allergic rhinitis history who presented current symptoms or within 3 weeks prior to randomisation.  8. Those receiving medications for allergic rhinitis and/or asthma within 3 weeks prior randomisation.  9. Those with an upper respiratory tract infection (URI), sinusitis, infectious rhinitis, ocular infection, or history of any of these within 3 weeks prior to the randomisation.  10. Those with an upper respiratory tract infection frinomanometry and/or acoustic rhinometry procedures.  11. Those with a baseline total NAR > 0.4 Pa/cm³/s.  12. Those who underwent major surgical (requiring genera anaesthetic) procedures or procedures to the nasopharynx within 4 weeks of randomisation.  14. Those with a history of an anaphylactic allergic reaction related to food or administration of either a marketed or investigational drug.	prior to any trial specific screening procedures, with understanding that the subject has the right to withdraw from trial at any time, without prejudice.  Key exclusion criteria were:  1. Current or recent past abusers of alcohol (alcohol consumption 40 grams/day), or those with a positive alcohol breath test screening or current users or recent past abuser of illicit downwards (amphetamines, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, cannococaine, opiates).  2. Smokers within 6 months before the study.  3. Those who have participated in a clinical trial involving investigational or marketed drug within 4 weeks of screening.  4. Those in a situation or any condition which, in the opinion of investigator, may interfere with optimal participation in the study.  5. Those not willing to discontinue grapefruit whole or joconsumption during the study.  6. Those with active allergic rhinitis within 3 weeks prior randomisation.  7. Those with active allergic rhinitis history who presented curt symptoms or within 3 weeks prior to randomisation.  8. Those receiving medications for allergic rhinitis and/or ast within 3 weeks prior randomisation.  9. Those with an upper respiratory tract infection (URI), sinusinfectious rhinitis, ocular infection, or history of any of these within 3 weeks prior to the randomisation.  10. Those with a baseline total NAR > 0.4 Pa/cm <sup>3</sup> /s.  11. Those with a baseline total NAR > 0.4 Pa/cm <sup>3</sup> /s.  12. Those who responded to intranasal control solution provoca with a > 30% increase in total NAR.  13. Those who underwent major surgical (requiring ger anaesthetic) procedures or procedures to the nasopharynx with a 4 weeks of randomisation.  14. Those with a history of an anaphylactic allergic reaction relate food or administration of either a marketed or investigational of on a regular basis or within 2 weeks prior to randomisation.		DP-antagonist		
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<ul> <li>16. Those who had received immunotherapy within 6 months of randomisation.</li> <li>17. Those who had donated 400 mL of blood within 12 weeks before randomisation or 200 mL or more, within the 4 weeks before randomisation or any amount from screening to first visit.</li> </ul>	randomisation.  17. Those who had donated 400 mL of blood within 12 weeks be randomisation or 200 mL or more, within the 4 weeks be		understanding that the trial at any time, without the trial at any time, without the trial at any time, without any time, without the trial at any time, without any time and a situation of the trial at any time.  Key exclusion criteria were 1. Current or recent pass 40 grams/day), or the screening or current (amphetamines, becocaine, opiates).  Smokers within 6 more 3. Those who have poinvestigational or mare 4. Those in a situation of investigator, may interest for the sum of th	specific screening per subject has the right out prejudice.  The strabusers of alcohol (anose with a positive anose with a positive anose with a positive anose with a positive another service and a clinic keted drug within 4 we for any condition which articipated in a clinic keted drug within 4 we for any condition which are with optimal particition of discontinue grapes and another study.  The study allergic rhinitis history weeks prior to random dications for allergic reandomisation.  The respiratory tract inferior and another study.  The study and study and study and study and study and study and study.  The study and study are study and another study another study and another study another study and another study another study and another study another study and another study and another study another study and another study and another study and another study and another study another study and another study and another study another study another study another study another study another study anoth	alcohol consumption > alcohol breath test at abuser of illicit drugs biturates, cannabis, cal trial involving an eks of screening.  In the opinion of the cipation in the study. Efruit whole or juice in 3 weeks prior to who presented current isation. Thinitis and/or asthmatection (URI), sinusitis, of any of these within terior rhinomanometry in 3/s. In solution provocation of the enasopharynx within the rigic reaction related to be investigational drug. In the nasopharynx within the rigic reaction related to be investigational drug. In the nasopharynx within the rigic reaction related to be investigational drug. In the nasopharynx within the rigic reaction related to be investigational drug. In the nasopharynx within the rigic reaction related to be investigational drugs and the nasopharynx within the months of within 12 weeks before the 4 weeks before



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# Schedule of treatment and visits

The following procedures were conducted during each visit.

At screening: eligibility of the subjects were judged on their medical history, informed consent, physical examination, demography, vital signs, ECG, laboratory tests, alcohol test, urine drug abuse screen test, nasal medical examination, and  $PD_{75}$  was obtained or assessed.

#### PERIOD 1:

Subjects took S-555739 or placebo orally on Days 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. The subjects visited the study site on Day 1, 2 and 8. A PGD2 challenge test was performed on Day 2 and 8 as well as the other study assessments as shown on the study flow sheet.

### Day 1:

- Allocation of subject number.
- Vital signs, physical examination, ECG, nasal allergic rhinitis symptoms and laboratory tests, medical interview.
- Drug intake of 100 mg of S-555739 or matched placebo (within 30 minutes after breakfast or lunch).

# Day 2:

- Medical interview, vital signs and urinalysis.
- Nasal allergic rhinitis symptom scores 60 minutes before PGD2 challenge test.
- Nasal medical examination.
- Ten minutes before challenge, blood samples were collected for laboratory tests and to measure S-555739 concentration.
- PGD2 challenge test: PGD2 administrations were conducted approximately every 15 minutes, following the administration of vehicle solution.
- Active posterior rhinomanometry 4, 8, and 12 minutes after each administration.
- Acoustic rhinometry 4, 8, and 12 minutes after each administration.
- Nasal allergic rhinitis symptoms 10 minutes after every PGD2 challenge dose.
- Vital signs were evaluated after the PGD2 challenge test completion.

## Days 3 to 7:

- Drug intake of 100 mg of S-555739 or matched placebo (within 30 minutes after breakfast or lunch); subjects were provided with a 5-day supply to be dosed once daily.
- Diary card was provided to record AEs during all periods (both treatments, washout and follow up periods).

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	urinalysis.  Nasal allergic rhi PGD2 challenge to Nasal medical exales and the Ten minutes before for laboratory tests.  PGD2 challenge to Active posterior rheach administration.  Acoustic rhinome administration.  Nasal allergic rhin challenge dose.  Vital signs were excompletion.  PERIOD 2: Following a minimum 14-subjects took S-555739 of	nitis symptom scoresest. mination. re challenge, blood sate and to measure S-55 est (see Day 1). ninomanometry 4, 8, n. etry 4, 8, and 12 ritis symptoms 10 minuted after the PGD day washout from the replacebo orally on Day	and 12 minutes after minutes after each utes after every PGD2 2 challenge test last dose of period 1, ays 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
	(within 30 minutes after be site on Day 1, 2 and 8 and Day 2 and 8 as well as the study flow sheet.  Administration and proceed	d a PGD2 challenge t e other study assessn	est was performed on nents as shown on the
	The follow-up visit was conducted 14 (± 2) days after the last dose in the period 2. Medical interview, physical examination, vital signs, ECG, laboratory tests were assessed.		
	Safety follow-up: an end of last dose of S-555739 or or at withdrawal) for safety	placebo (either at end	of treatment period 2
Treatment (dose, mode of administration and duration)	The study drug S-555739 (two tablets of 50 mg) or the comparator (placebo) were administered orally, within 30 minutes after a meal (breakfast or lunch according to challenge schedule).		
Challenge agent	The challenge agent (PGD2) was stored at - 20°C as a stock solution in methanol at 25 mg/mL. Immediately prior to administration solutions were prepared by dilution in 0.9% sodium chloride to appropriate concentrations and were kept at room temperature.		

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	During the challenge procedure PGD2 was administered approximately every 15 minutes by metered dose spray to both nostrils in serial escalating sequence in amounts starting at 2 µg per nostril until the total NAR increases by 75% over the maximum control baseline value or the maximum dose of PGD2 (512 µg per nostril) was administered. Baseline values were determined by administering 0.9% sodium chloride before PGD2 administration.		
Duration of treatment	Both study drug or the comparator was administered on Day 1 at the study site, and Days 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 at home for each treatment period.		
Reference Therapy	S-555739 matching placebo		

#### Criteria for Evaluation

## **Efficacy endpoints**

#### **Primary Endpoint**

 Proportion of subjects with a higher PD<sub>75</sub> at Day 8 of the S-555739 period than at Day 8 of the placebo period. (PD<sub>75</sub> is a dose of PGD2 required to induce a 75% increase in total NAR by the PGD2 challenge agent).

## **Secondary Endpoints**

- Proportion of subjects with a higher PD<sub>75</sub> at Day 2 of the S-555739 period than at Day 2 of the placebo period.
- Changes in nasal cross sectional area and volume following challenge with a range of doses of PGD2 a) following a single dose of S-555739/placebo and b) following multiple doses of S-555739/placebo.
- Nasal symptom scores resulting from challenge with PGD2 a) following a single dose
  of S-555739/placebo and b) following multiple doses of S-555739/placebo.

#### Safety endpoints

AEs and adverse drug reactions, vital signs, physical examinations, ECG's, and laboratory parameters including urinalysis, exposure and reasons for withdrawal from study.

# **PK Endpoint**

Plasma concentration before PDG2 challenge.

## Statistical method

Populations analysed are described in terms of 'summary statistics', which refers to the mean, standard deviation, median, minimum, maximum for quantitative variables and to frequency and percentages (referring to filled data) for qualitative variables.



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Analyses of efficacy are based on all populations (Evaluable-for-Response, per-protocol and intention-to-treat). Analyses of safety data are based on the intention-to-treat population.

All individual data are presented in listings in the statistical appendix of the clinical study report. Results of statistical analysis, descriptive summary statistics, and supportive listings/figures are be presented in the statistical appendix of the clinical study report.

## **Results Summary**

#### **Efficacy Results**

This study did not demonstrate a statistically significant difference between the treatment groups in the primary end point (proportion of subjects with a higher  $PD_{75}$  at Day 8 of the S-555739 period than at Day 8 of the placebo period). There was however, a consistent trend for a reduction in PGD2-induced changes in NAR, nasal area and volume and allergic rhinitis symptom scores at both Day 8 and 2. The proportions of subjects having a higher  $PD_{75}$  between the treatments did not appear evenly distributed between the sequence groups, indicating that the order in which subjects received treatments may have influenced the NAR.

Analyses of between-treatment differences at each subject's maximum dose administered on both treatments indicated differences between the treatments in terms of changes in total NAR at Day 2, percentage changes in nasal cross-sectional area and volume at both Days 2 and 8 and total symptom scores at Day 2.

Mean total NAR was lower following treatment with S-555739 than placebo across the range of PGD2 doses both at Day 8 and 2. The between treatment difference in change in total NAR was statistically significant at PGD2 dose of 64  $\mu$ g/nostril at Day 8, and between 8 and 32  $\mu$ g/nostril at Day 2.

At Day 8 and 2, treatment with S-555739 resulted in a larger nasal cross-sectional area and nasal volume, compared with placebo across the PGD2 challenge doses. At Day 8, the difference in nasal area was statistically significant at 64, 256 and 512  $\mu$ g/nostril (p < 0.05). The differences in nasal volume were also statistically significant between 8 and 256  $\mu$ g/nostril (p < 0.05) except at 128  $\mu$ g/nostril. At Day 2, the difference in nasal area was statistically significant at 32  $\mu$ g/nostril (p < 0.05). The differences in nasal volumes were also statistically significant at a PGD2 dose of 16 and 64  $\mu$ g/nostril (p < 0.05).

#### Safety and Tolerability Results

Multiple oral doses of S-555739 100 mg once daily were well tolerated with only mild to moderate TEAEs. There were no SAEs in any group and all AEs were either mild or moderate in intensity.

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## **PK profile**

The mean C24 on Day 2 and 8 were almost same as those of	single and 14-day multiple dose of
100 mg in phase I multiple dose study	respectively.

The mean C24 on Day 8 was almost same as that of 6-day multiple dose of 100 mg in nasal allergen challenge study (Protocol No. 0818D1521).

## **Conclusions**

This study did not demonstrate a statistically significant difference at the primary endpoint of proportion of subjects with a higher  $PD_{75}$  at Day 8 of the S-555739 period than at Day 8 of the placebo period. There was however, a consistent trend for a reduction in PGD2-induced changes in NAR, nasal area and volume and allergic rhinitis symptom scores at both Day 2 and 8.

Multiple oral doses of S-555739 100 mg once daily was well tolerated with few TEAEs, no SAEs and no severe AEs. Fewer AEs were recorded during the S-555739 period than during the placebo period. Six AEs during the S-555739 period were considered possibly related to treatment. Seven AEs in the placebo phase were considered possibly related. The most frequent AE in each treatment period was headache with 8 events in the S-555739 period and 7 events in the placebo period. No notable differences in laboratory values, vital signs or ECG's were detected between treatments.

There seemed to be a possible treatment sequence effect in both the proportion of subjects with a between-treatment difference in PD<sub>75</sub> and reporting of TEAEs, although not apparent in all measurements.

Date of Repo	ort	5 <sup>th</sup> March 2010