Clinical trial results:
Efficacy of topic RV3131A-HC3221 in the prevention of polymorphic light eruption

Summary

EudraCT number	2004-001241-14
Trial protocol	AT DE GB SE
Global end of trial date	14 February 2006

Results information

Result version number	v1 (current)
This version publication date	31 January 2019
First version publication date	31 January 2019

Trial information

Trial identification

Sponsor protocol code	V00096 CR 201

Additional study identifiers

ISRCTN number	-
ClinicalTrials.gov id (NCT number)	-
WHO universal trial number (UTN)	-

Notes:

Sponsors

Sponsor organisation name	Pierre Fabre Dermatologie represented by INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE PIERRE FABRE
Sponsor organisation address	45 place Abel Gance, Boulogne, France, 92100
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Notes:

Paediatric regulatory details

Is trial part of an agreed paediatric investigation plan (PIP)	No
Does article 45 of REGULATION (EC) No 1901/2006 apply to this trial?	No
Does article 46 of REGULATION (EC) No 1901/2006 apply to this trial?	No

Notes:

Results analysis stage

Analysis stage	Final
Date of interim/final analysis	14 February 2006
Is this the analysis of the primary completion data?	Yes
Primary completion date	14 February 2006
Global end of trial reached?	Yes
Global end of trial date	14 February 2006
Was the trial ended prematurely?	No

Notes:

General information about the trial

Main objective of the trial:

The evaluation of the efficacy of the sunscreen RV 3131 A HC 3221 on the prevention of Polymorphic Light Eruption (PMLE) among subjects having PMLE history and for whom the diagnosis will be confirmed by a photobiologic exploration.

Protection of trial subjects:

The study was conducted in accordance with Good Clinical Practice (GCP) based on guidelines of the European Economic Community and French law (20 December 1988, art. L209-7) and on the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Background therapy:

No other topical treatments including cosmetics were allowed on the test areas. However, in the event of a severe skin reaction with rash and/or burning sensation with marked discomfort for the patient, a topical corticosteroid could be prescribed at Day 7.

Evidence for comparator:

This experimental design enabled the effects of any of the 3 strengths (1.0, 1.5 or 2.0 mg/cm²) of test compound to be compared with those of the vehicle alone (2.0 mg) versus untreated control (0 mg) areas in a group of patients with a history of PMLE, each patient being used as his/her own control. The within-individual design had the advantage of minimizing the unknown effect of patient-dependent confounding factors such as skin phototype, disease history, large individual variations in the UV-A1 threshold inducing PMLE reactions.

Actual start date of recruitment	28 September 2004
Long term follow-up planned	No
Independent data monitoring committee (IDMC) involvement?	No

Notes:

Population of trial subjects

Subjects enrolled per country

Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Sweden: 8
Country: Number of subjects enrolled	United Kingdom: 4
Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Austria: 19
Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Germany: 14
Country: Number of subjects enrolled	France: 37
Worldwide total number of subjects	82
EEA total number of subjects	82

Notes:

Subjects enrolled per age group	
In utero	0
Preterm newborn - gestational age < 37 wk	0
Newborns (0-27 days)	0
Infants and toddlers (28 days-23 months)	0
Children (2-11 years)	0
Adolescents (12-17 years)	0
Adults (18-64 years)	82
From 65 to 84 years	0
85 years and over	0

Subject disposition

Recruitment

Recruitment details:

82 patients with a phototype II-V skin and a history of Polymorphous light eruption (PMLE) and negative antinuclear antibodies in 10 study centres were randomized.

Pre-assignment

Screening details:

A total of 90 patients from the usual patient population of the investigationnal sites were screened, however 8 patients were not randomized as they did not comply with inclusion/exlusion criteria. Screening of volunteers was performed prior to the first study drug application.

Period 1

Period 1 title	Treatment period (overall period)
Is this the baseline period?	Yes
Allocation method	Randomised - controlled
Blinding used	Double blind
Roles blinded	Subject, Investigator

Blinding implementation details:

The test compound and the vehicle were readily distinguishable and applied out of the sight of the investigator. However, the study personnel in charge of the application of the study products had access to the randomization list. A patient card was provided to the patients, with the name of a contact person authorized to give information about the product and the study.

Arms

Arm title	Safety population

Arm description:

Test product RV 3131 HC 3221 was applied at doses of 1, 1.5 and 2 mg/ cm^2; the vehicle alone was applied at doses of 2 mg/cm^2 and two areas were not treated (control area for each selected body area). UVA Irradiation (30 J/cm^2) was performed 10 to 15 minutes after application.

Arm type	Experimental
Investigational medicinal product name	RV3131A HC3221
Investigational medicinal product code	
Other name	V0096CR
Pharmaceutical forms	Cream
Routes of administration	Topical use

Dosage and administration details:

One application of 1 mg/cm^2 on one area, one application of 1,5 mg/cm^2 on one area and one application of 2 mg/cm^2 on one area over a 1 to 4 day period (Day 0 to Day 3). The 100-ml cream tubes were dispatched in white individual anonymous cases. Each case containing one tube was packed in a polypropylene sealed film.

Investigational medicinal product name	Vehicle (inactive ingredients)
Investigational medicinal product code	
Other name	
Pharmaceutical forms	Cream
Routes of administration	Topical use

Dosage and administration details:

The mean SPF of the vehicle is 1.7. The mean UVA-SPF is 2. One application of 2 mg/cm^2 on one area over a 1 to 4 day period (Day 0 to Day 3). The 100-ml cream tubes were dispatched in white individual anonymous cases. Each case containing one tube was packed in a polypropylene sealed film.

Number of subjects in period 1	Safety population
Started	82
Completed	82

Baseline characteristics

Reporting groups	
Reporting group title	Treatment period

Reporting group description: -

Reporting group values	Treatment period	Total	
Number of subjects	82	82	
Age categorical Units: Subjects			
Adults (18-64 years)	82	82	
From 65-84 years	0	0	
85 years and over	0	0	
Age continuous Units: years			
median	34		
standard deviation	± 8	-	
Gender categorical Units: Subjects			
Female	68	68	
Male	14	14	
Age at PMLE onset Units: Subjects			
Childhood	17	17	
Adulthood	65	65	
Months from the last eruption to screening Units: months			
median	12.74		
standard deviation	± 16.79	-	

End points

End points reporting groups

Reporting group title	Safety population

Reporting group description:

Test product RV 3131 HC 3221 was applied at doses of 1, 1.5 and 2 mg/ cm²; the vehicle alone was applied at doses of 2 mg/cm² and two areas were not treated (control area for each selected body area). UVA Irradiation (30 J/cm²) was performed 10 to 15 minutes after application.

Primary: Lack of photodermatosis

End point title	Lack of photodermatosis[1]

End point description:

The preventive activity of topic RV 3131 A HC 3221 was evaluated from the lack of photodermatosis development at endpoint on treated areas, with a positive control phototest. A phototest was considered positive if vesicles or papules appeared, and not only erythema, which might be due to irradiation. This criterion corresponds to a clear-cut diagnosis of PMLE flare (grade 1 or 2 on the global severity scale of PMLE flare). The preventive activity of the study treatment on the ITT population led to gradually increasing success rates (no photodermatosis) in 26 patients (76.5 %) treated with 1 mg/cm², 29 patients (85.3 %) with 1.5 mg/cm² and 32 patients (94.1 %) with 2 mg/cm².

End point type	Primary

End point timeframe:

Lack of photodermatosis was measured between the first intake of study drug (Day 0) and Day 7 (clinical evaluation period) in the ITT population (patients with positive phototest on both control areas during the investigational phase N=34)

Notes:

[1] - No statistical analyses have been specified for this primary end point. It is expected there is at least one statistical analysis for each primary end point.
Justification: No statistical analyses have been specified because of the lack of a comparison arm (within-individual study desing)

End point values	Safety population			
Subject group type	Reporting group			
Number of subjects analysed	34			
Units: not applicable	32			

Statistical analyses

No statistical analyses for this end point

Adverse events

Adverse events information

Timeframe for reporting adverse events:

Adverse events were reported from Day 0 (before the first study drug application) to the last visit (Day 15).

Adverse event reporting additional description:

Adverse events were coded using the MedDRa dictionary. The incidence of AEs was investigated pre-, during and post-treatment.

Assessment type	Systematic

Dictionary used

Dictionary name	MedDRA
Dictionary version	11.0

Reporting groups

Reporting group title	Safety population

Reporting group description:

82 patients were included in the safety population, which is consistent with the total number of patients who received at least one dose of the study medication.

Serious adverse events	Safety population		
Total subjects affected by serious adverse events			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 82 (0.00%)		
number of deaths (all causes)	0		
number of deaths resulting from adverse events	0		

Frequency threshold for reporting non-serious adverse events: 5 %

Non-serious adverse events	Safety population		
Total subjects affected by non-serious adverse events			
subjects affected / exposed	4 / 82 (4.88%)		
General disorders and administration site conditions			
Headache			
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 82 (2.44%)		
occurrences (all)	3		
Dizziness			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 82 (1.22%)		
occurrences (all)	1		
Infections and infestations			

Nasopharyngitis subjects affected / exposed occurrences (all)	1 / 82 (1.22%) 1		

More information

Substantial protocol amendments (globally)

Were there any global substantial amendments to the protocol? Yes

Date	Amendment
01 April 2004	Changes affected the study personnel, the number of patients, evaluation criteria, the ethical basis of the study, the replacement of patients, allocation of treatment, the post-study follow-up, the population analyzed, the primary criterion, safety criteria, the safety analysis, the patient indemnity.
27 October 2004	Changes affected the study personnel, the tabulated synopsis, the vehicle composition, concomitant treatments, the study schedule, UV-A1 light sources, the wavelength used and the patient indemnity.
26 August 2005	Changes affected the recruitment period.

Notes:

Interruptions (globally)

Were there any global interruptions to the trial? No

Limitations and caveats

None reported