



Clinical Study Synopsis for Public Disclosure

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2. SYNOPSIS

Name of company: Boehringer Ingelheim		Tabulated Study Report		(For National Authority Use only)
Name of finished product: Not applicable				
Name of active ingredient: BIIF 1149 BS		Page:	Number:	
Ref. to Documentation:	Volume:	Page:		Addendum No.:
Report date: 8 June 2001	Number: 1157.4	Study period (years): 11/99 – 02/00		
Title of study:	A single increasing dose safety, tolerability and pharmacodynamics (citric acid challenge) study after oral administration of BIIF 1149 BS (single doses as tablets: 40, 65, 100 mg) in healthy young male volunteers (randomised, double-blind within each dose group, placebo-controlled, parallel groups).			
Investigator:	[REDACTED]			
Study centre:	Human Pharmacology Centre Ingelheim, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma KG, Germany			
Publication (reference):	Data of the trial has not been published			
Clinical phase:	I			
Objectives:	Safety, tolerability, pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics			
Methodology:	Randomised, double-blind (within each dose group), placebo-controlled, parallel groups			
No. of subjects entered:				
total:	Twenty-four (24)			
each treatment:	Eight subjects (six on BIIF 1149 BS, two on placebo) per each of the three dose levels			
Diagnosis and main criteria for inclusion:	Healthy male volunteers, age 21 – 50, Broca-Index: \pm 20%			
Test product:	BIIF 1149 BS tablets at 5 mg and 25 mg			
dose:	Single doses: 40, 65, 100 mg of BIIF 1149 BS			
mode of admin.:	Oral			
batch no.:	B990704 (5 mg), B990511 (25 mg)			
Duration of treatment:	Two days separated by an interval of at least fifteen days			
Reference therapy:	BIIF 1149 BS placebo tablets			
dose:	Not applicable			
mode of admin.:	Oral			
batch no.:	B99805 (5 mg), B990515 (25 mg)			

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Criteria for evaluation:	
Efficacy:	Not applicable
Safety:	Blood pressure, pulse rate, ECG, adverse events, laboratory tests, measurement of pharmacodynamic activity by means of citric acid challenge, preliminary PK
Statistical methods:	ANOVA, descriptive analysis
SUMMARY - CONCLUSIONS:	
Efficacy results: Not applicable	
Safety results:	
<p>The results of this study show that increasing doses of 40 mg to 100 mg BIIF 1149 BS administered did not produce any clinically relevant changes in the vital parameters, ECG and standard safety laboratory.</p> <p>Eleven of the 24 treated subjects reported fifteen adverse events which were of mild to moderate intensity. Although the most frequent adverse event "tiredness" was regarded as drug-related by the investigator, there was no evidence of a drug dependent increase in frequency or intensity of adverse events. Moreover, most subjects who reported tiredness on their first treatment day did not report tiredness on their second treatment day (at least 15 days after the first dosing).</p>	
Pharmacokinetics:	
<p>In plasma the pharmacologically active metabolite BIIF 1148 BS is the predominant compound with a slower elimination phase compared to the parent compound BIIF 1149 BS. Plasma concentrations of both compounds increased quickly (for all doses median t_{max} = 1.5 h - 2 h) after administration. The mean terminal half-life of BIIF 1148 BS and BIIF 1149 BS was estimated consistently between 65 to 70 hours and between 8 to 9 hours, respectively. Highest plasma concentrations (C_{max}) were observed at 430 ng/ml for BIIF 1148 BS and at 385 ng/ml for BIIF 1149 BS. Mean C_{max} of BIIF 1148 BS and BIIF 1149 BS at 100 mg (tablet) dose level was 341 ng/mL and 192 ng/mL, respectively. The interindividual variability with respect to C_{max}, AUC_{0-24h} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ was moderate (BIIF 1148 BS: range of 13.2% - 32.4% gCV; BIIF 1149 BS: range of 26.8% - 51.6% gCV). If $AUC_{0-\infty}$ is considered, plasma concentrations of parent compound BIIF 1149 BS represented up to around 9% of those of the metabolite BIIF 1148 BS. Urinary excretion of BIIF 1149 BS and BIIF 1148 BS was up to about 0.18% and 7.8% of dose, respectively. The renal clearance ($CL_{ren, 0-24h}$) for both compounds is low (BIIF 1149 BS: 0.8-2.1 mL/min; BIIF 1148 BS: 5.7-7.2 mL/min).</p>	

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Conclusions:

It is concluded, that BIIF 1149 BS was well tolerated in all dose groups. The used method of citric acid challenge was not able to show a possible antitussive effect of BIIF 1149 BS. Pharmacokinetic results of this second step single rising dose study (40 - 100 mg) are similar and consistent to those obtained in the first single rising dose study (0.1 - 25 mg). BIIF 1148 BS is the predominant compound in plasma reflecting an extensive first pass metabolism of BIIF 1149 BS. Urinary excretion of BIIF 1149 BS and BIIF 1148 BS is of minor relevance. The point estimates of the slope b (0.652 and 0.631, respectively) indicate that C_{max} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ of BIIF 1149 BS may increase less than proportional with the dose. The point estimates of the slope b (0.668 and 0.574, respectively) indicate that C_{max} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ of BIIF 1148 BS increase less than proportional with the dose.