



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: BIIL 284 BS		Page:	Number:	
Ref. to Documentation:	Volume:	Page: to		Addendum No.:
Report date: 21 August 2001	Number: 543.28	Study period (years): October to December 2000		
Title of study:		Randomised 4-way cross-over phase I study to investigate the relative bioavailability of BIIL 284 BS 75 mg boli in comparison to tablet C in fasted condition and after ingestion of a standardised meal in healthy volunteers.		
Investigator:		[REDACTED]		
Study centre(s):		Human Pharmacology Centre Ingelheim, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma KG, Germany		
Publication (reference):		Not applicable		
Clinical phase:		I		
Objectives:		Relative bioavailability, pharmacokinetics, safety and tolerability		
Methodology:		4-way cross-over comparison of four treatments, randomised, open-labelled		
No. of subjects entered:				
total:		16		
each treatment:		BIIL 284 BS 75 mg boli fasted - 16		
		BIIL 284 BS 75 mg boli fed - 16		
		BIIL 284 BS 75 mg tablet C fasted - 16		
		BIIL 284 BS 75 mg tablet C fed - 16		
Diagnosis and main criteria for inclusion:		Healthy male volunteers, age 21 – 50 years, Broca-Index: $\pm 20\%$		
Test product:		BIIL 284 BS tablets		
dose:		75 mg boli		
mode of admin.:		Oral in fasted condition and after standard breakfast		
batch no.:		B 0F0200A0		
Duration of treatment:		One day at each treatment		
Reference therapy:		BIIL 284 BS tablets		
dose:		75 mg tablet C		
mode of admin.:		Oral in fasted condition and after standard breakfast		
batch no.:		B 000705		

Name of company: Boehringer Ingelheim		Tabulated Study Report SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET		(For National Authority Use only)
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Criteria for evaluation:**Efficacy:**

Pharmacokinetic evaluation:

Single-dose pharmacokinetic parameters for BIIL 284 BS metabolite, BIIL 315 ZW, determined by non-compartmental analysis of plasma BIIL 315 ZW concentrations over 72 hours post-dose. Primary parameters, C_{max} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$, and secondary pharmacokinetic parameters, t_{max} , $t_{1/2}$, MRT_{tot} , CL_{tot}/F and V_z/F of BIIL 315 ZW were determined.

Safety:

Blood pressure, pulse rate, ECG, adverse events, laboratory test

Statistical methods:

Descriptive analysis, analysis of variance, confidence intervals (CI)

SUMMARY - CONCLUSIONS:**Efficacy results:**

Pharmacokinetics:

Both plasma concentrations and primary pharmacokinetic parameters of BIIL 315 ZW were considerably higher following BIIL 284 BS boli formulation administration compared to tablet C. In fasted conditions adjusted mean ratios (boli/tablet C) ranged from 725.8% for C_{max} (CI: 497.7 to 1058.4) to 443.5% for $AUC_{0-\infty}$ (CI: 322.5 to 609.9). In fed conditions adjusted mean ratios (boli/tablet C) ranged from 472.3% for C_{max} (CI: 323.9 to 688.7) to 357.7% for $AUC_{0-\infty}$ (CI: 261.8 to 488.6). Food has a substantial influence on the bioavailability of BIIL 284 BS as either boli or tablet C formulation, with a smaller food effect for the boli formulation ($AUC_{0-\infty}$ ratio (fed/fast): 160.7%, CI: 117.4 to 219.9) compared to tablet C ($AUC_{0-\infty}$ ratio (fed/fast): 199.2%, CI: 145.0 to 273.8). Inter-individual variability in pharmacokinetic parameters and plasma concentrations was moderate to high (C_{max} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$: 41.6 – 118 gCV%) for all treatment groups but was generally higher in the tablet C treatment group. Administration of BIIL 284 BS after food also resulted in decreased inter-individual variability in plasma concentrations.

Safety results:

Due to the observations made in this study BIIL 284 BS was safe and well tolerated in healthy male volunteers following single doses of 75 mg BIIL 284 BS administered as boli formulation in fasted and fed condition and as tablet C in fasted and fed condition. The safety parameters blood pressure, pulse rate, ECG and standard laboratory tests did not reveal any obvious clinically significant drug-related changes. With the conditions investigated in this trial BIIL 284 BS was free of any side effects which would raise objections to further clinical studies in volunteers or patients.

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Conclusions: BIIL 284 BS was safe and well tolerated in all conditions tested. The boli formulation appears to be superior to tablet C since it has higher bioavailability in both the fasted and fed states and is slightly less affected by food than tablet C.