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A safety and efficacy study of a novel formulation of prednisolone metasulfobenzoate (predocol) in the induction of remission and maintenance in patients with ulcerative colitis

Submission date
01/03/2006

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting

Registration date
28/04/2006

Overall study status
Completed

Last Edited
06/08/2008

Condition category
Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine

[_] Prospectively registered
[_] Protocol
[_] Statistical analysis plan
[X] Results
[_] Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
Predocol 9804

Study information

Scientific Title

Acronym
TOPPIC

Study objectives
The primary objective of the study was to assess the safety of predocol, a controlled delivery formulation of orally administered prednisolone metasulfobenzoate, administered at two dose levels compared with oral prednisolone and with each other, in patients with ulcerative colitis.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Approved by the Central Ethics Committees of Southeast Multicentre Research Ethics Committee (MREC) and Kent and Medway Strategic Health Authority, Preston Hall, 1999

Study design
Multicentre, randomised, double-blind study

Primary study design
Interventional

Study type(s)
Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Acute exacerbations of ulcerative colitis

Interventions
Active drug:
Predocol (prednisolone metasulphobenzoate) 40 mg or 60 mg were provided as four (+2 placebo) or six capsules oral daily with appropriate overcoating to retain blinding. Dosing was for six months.

Active comparator:
EC prednisolone in a reducing dosage regimen, six capsules were provided to retain blinding (starting dose of 40 mg reducing to 5 mg over the two-month treatment period according to a fixed protocol). Dosing with the EC prednisolone was for two months of the overall six months of the study with placebo being provided for the remaining four months.

Intervention Type
Drug

Phase
Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)
Prednisolone metasulfobenzoate (predocol), oral prednisolone

Primary outcome(s)
Efficacy:
The primary criterion for efficacy was the patients global visual analogue scale (VAS) assessment of symptoms.

Safety:
The primary safety criterion was the patient's overall assessment of the severity of steroid-related side-effects during the acute phase of the study.

Key secondary outcome(s))
Efficacy:
1. Secondary criteria were the physicians global VAS assessment of patients progress
2. Physicians clinical assessment of ulcerative colitis symptoms (Powell-Tuck)
3. Sigmoidoscopy grading
4. Number of patients requiring escape therapy
5. Time to stopping medication due to disease exacerbation
6. Health status and healthcare usage

Safety:
Secondary criteria were the severity of listed side-effects and the incidence of adverse experiences, HbA1c, C-reactive protein (CRP), testosterone or oestrogen, abnormal laboratory data and findings of clinical concern. Patients at selected centres were also assessed for bone mineral density and osteocalcin levels.

Completion date
01/02/2005

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
To be enrolled in the study patients were required to meet the following inclusion criteria:
1. Have histologically confirmed ulcerative colitis considered suitable for therapeutic treatment with predocol or prednisolone
2. Have active rectal inflammation extending at least to the proximal descending sigmoid junction, which was categorised as mild, moderate or severe, using the Baron Grade for mucosal appearance at sigmoidoscopy as follows: 0: normal; 1: erythema or granularity only. No contact bleeding; 2: friable but no spontaneous bleeding; 3: spontaneous bleeding
3. Be aged 18 to 85 years
4. Give written informed consent to participate

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit
18 years

Sex
All

Key exclusion criteria
Patients were excluded from the study if any of the following applied:
1. Severe fulminating ulcerative colitis
2. Having taken more than three daily doses of oral steroid therapy or any steroid enemas in the month before study entry
3. Immunosuppressive therapy other than maintenance therapy with azathioprine
4. Pregnant and nursing mothers
5. Significant renal, hepatic, cardiovascular or neuropsychiatric impairment, diabetes or alcohol abuse
6. The concomitant use of drugs likely to suppress daytime gastric acidity (proton pump inhibitors or large doses of H2 antagonists)
7. Crohn's disease
8. Unlikely to be able to comply with the protocol
9. Female patients of child-bearing potential unless using a reliable form of contraception throughout the period of the study
10. Participation in an experimental drug study in the preceding three months
11. Previous resistance to conventional daily 40 mg prednisolone over a period of two weeks

Date of first enrolment
01/11/2000

Date of final enrolment
01/02/2005

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

Ireland

Study participating centre
Henry Wellcome Laboratory of Molecular & Cellular Gastroenterology
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Sponsor information

Organisation
Flexpharm Ltd. (UK)

Funder(s)

Funder type
Industry

Funder Name
Enterotech Ltd (Jersey)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary
Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	Results	01/02/2008		Yes	No