Efficacy, safety and tolerability of MEM 1414 on allergen-induced late asthmatic response in steroid-free subjects with mild allergic asthma

Submission date Recruitment status [X] Prospectively registered 05/11/2008 No longer recruiting [] Protocol [] Statistical analysis plan Registration date Overall study status 28/11/2008 Completed [X] Results [] Individual participant data Last Edited Condition category 27/05/2015 Respiratory

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Brian O'Connor

Contact details

Heart Lung Centre 18 - 22 Queen Anne Street London United Kingdom W1G 8HU

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

MEM1414-101

Study information

Scientific Title

A multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, cross-over study to evaluate the efficacy, safety and tolerability of MEM 1414 (600 mg) on the allergen-induced late asthmatic response in steroid-free subjects with mild allergic asthma

Study objectives

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy, safety and tolerability of 600 mg MEM 1414 on the allergen-induced late asthmatic response (LAR) in steroid-free subjects with mild allergic asthma.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

London Research Ethics Committee gave approval on the 27th November 2008 (ref: 08/H0718 /73)

Study design

Multicentre randomised double-blind placebo-controlled cross-over study

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised cross over trial

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Mild allergic asthma

Interventions

Investigational and control drugs:

Investigational: MEM 1414 tablets, 100 mg (6 tablets per day for a total of 600 mg), will be administered orally once daily for 7 consecutive days

Reference therapy (control): matching placebo tablets (6 tablets to conserve the blind) will be administered orally once daily for 7 consecutive days

Treatment arms:

Subjects will be assigned to each of the following treatments in a randomised order, each

separated by a washout period of approximately 2 - 10 weeks (washout period 2):

- 1. 600 mg MEM 1414 once daily for 7 consecutive days (six 100 mg tablets)
- 2. Placebo once daily for 7 consecutive days (six placebo tablets)

Treatment assignment:

Subjects will be randomised in a 1:1 ratio to the two possible sequences of treatments:

- 1. MEM 1414 in treatment period A, placebo in treatment period B
- 2. Placebo in treatment period A, MEM 1414 in treatment period B

Subjects will be followed up 5 - 10 days after the last study drug administration.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Phase II/III

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

MEM 1414

Primary outcome measure

To assess the efficacy of MEM 1414 compared to placebo on the late asthmatic response (LAR) following an inhaled allergen challenge, as measured by changes in FEV1 compared to baseline. The LAR is defined as a fall in FEV1 of greater than 15% from baseline between 3 - 10 hours at least once following inhalation of house dust mite (HDM) extract.

Secondary outcome measures

- 1. Assess the efficacy of MEM 1414 compared to placebo on the late asthmatic response following an inhaled allergen challenge, as measured by:
- 1.1. Changes in allergen-induced airway hyperresponsiveness (via pre- versus 24-hour post-allergen challenge PC20 methacholine values)
- 1.2. Changes in the following biomarkers of allergen-induced airway inflammation compared to baseline:
- 1.2.1. Exhaled nitric oxide (eNO)
- 1.2.2. Whole blood tumour necrotising factor alpha (TNF-alpha), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and leukotriene B4 (LTB4) concentrations
- 2. To investigate the safety and tolerability of MEM 1414 compared to placebo in steroid-free subjects with mild allergic asthma
- 3. To characterise the pharmacokinetic profile of MEM 1414 in steroid-free subjects with mild allergic asthma

Overall study start date

08/12/2008

Completion date

14/09/2009

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Male or female subjects between the ages of 18 and 55 years (inclusive)
- 2. Non- or ex-smokers who are expected to not smoke for the duration of the trial (an ex-smoker being defined as someone with less than 10 pack-year history and who has completely stopped smoking for at least 12 months before screening for this study)
- 3. Clinically stable, steroid-free mild allergic asthmatics who:
- 3.1. Have had a well-established, documented asthma diagnosis for at least 6 months prior to screening for this study
- 3.2. Have a forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) greater than or equal to 70% of predicted for age and height on screening days 1 and 2
- 3.3. Do not require any controller drugs for asthma
- 3.4. Have been on an as needed regimen of short acting beta 2-agonists
- 4. In the previous year or at screening, a positive allergen skin prick test (SPT) wheal response to house dust mite (HDM)
- 5. At screening, a demonstrated airway hyper-responsiveness to methacholine chloride, with a provocative concentration resulting in a 20% decrease in FEV1 (PC20FEV1) of 16 mg/mL or less (a PC20 methacholine value within the previous 12 months may be used to make this determination)
- 6. At screening, a minimum decrease in FEV1 in both early (0 3 hours) and late (3 10 hours) allergen-induced response of greater than or equal to 15% following inhaled allergen challenge 7. Due to unknown risks and potential harm to the unborn foetus, sexually active women of childbearing potential must use a reliable method of birth control while participating in this study and for a period of 90 days following the last drug administration. Reliable methods of birth control are considered to be: abstinence (not having sex), oral contraceptives (the "pill"), intrauterine device (IUD), Depo-Provera, Norplant, tubal ligation ("tubes tied"), or vasectomy of the partner (with confirmed negative sperm counts) in a monogamous relationship (same partner). An acceptable, although less reliable method involves the careful use of condoms and spermicidal foam or gel and/or a cervical cap or sponge. Females who do not use an acceptable contraceptive regimen will be allowed to participate in this study only if they are not considered to be of childbearing potential: females who have had a hysterectomy or tubal ligation, are clinically diagnosed infertile, or are in a menopausal state (minimum of a year without menses). 8. Pregnant women are excluded from participation in this study. Because some methods of birth control are not 100% reliable, a negative pregnancy test is required at screening. 9. Male subjects must abstain from unprotected sexual intercourse during the study and for a period of 90 days following the last drug administration
- 10. Are in good general health and are expected by the investigator to complete the clinical trial as designed
- 11. Have voluntarily provided informed consent and have signed an informed consent form (ICF) indicating that the purpose of the study has been explained, and are willing and able to adhere to the study regimen and study procedures described in the ICF

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

25 screened; 16 randomised

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Any hospitalisations due to asthma in the past 3 years
- 2. Treatment with the following medications:
- 2.1. Oral corticosteroids:
- 2.1.1. More than once in the previous 12 months, or
- 2.1.2. Within 8 weeks of screening
- 2.2. Inhaled or nasal corticosteroids in the previous 4 weeks before screening for this study
- 2.3. A leukotriene receptor antagonist (LTRA), 5-lipoxygenase inhibitor, theophylline or cromones (e.g. cromolyn, nedocromil) in the previous 2 weeks before screening for this study
- 2.4. Long-acting beta2-agonists (LABA) or anticholinergics in the previous 7 days before screening for this study
- 2.5. Short-acting antihistamines and tranquilisers in the previous 7 days before screening for this study
- 2.6. Long-acting antihistamines in the previous 2 weeks before screening for this study
- 2.7. Anti-IgE in the previous 6 months before screening for this study
- 2.8. Previous treatment with immunotherapy
- 2.9. Vaccinations (e.g. anti-influenza) in the previous 3 months before screening for this study
- 2.10. Antidepressants within the previous 2 weeks before screening for this study
- 2.11. Beta-adrenoreceptor blocking agents within the previous 3 days before screening for this study
- 3. Significant illness or disease other than asthma
- 4. History of severe hypersensitivity or allergy to any drug
- 5. Presence of any active respiratory tract infection, whether bacterial, viral, or fungal in origin within 3 weeks of screening
- 6. Have unstable cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, hepatic, musculoskeletal, metabolic, endocrine, neurological or psychiatric disease or have had any clinically significant medical condition other than asthma within 1 month (30 days) prior to screening
- 7. Have rheumatoid arthritis, a connective tissue disorder, or any other condition known to be associated with chronic inflammation (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease)
- 8. Major surgery in the past 3 months before screening
- 9. Have evidence of significant renal insufficiency, indicated by a serum creatinine greater than the upper limit of normal at screening
- 10. Have either of the following liver test abnormalities at screening:
- 10.1. Aspartate transaminase (AST) or alanine transaminase (ALT) 1.5 times greater than the upper limit of normal
- 10.2. Total bilirubin greater than 1.2 times the upper limit of normal
- 11. Have insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus or uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, as evidenced by HbA1C level greater than or equal to 8.0% at screening
- 12. Have a history of malignancy other than in situ tumours
- 13. Have a history of bone disease (e.g., osteoporosis, osteopenia) or suffered from a bone fracture in the previous 12 months before screening
- 14. Have any of the following haematologic abnormalities at screening:
- 14.1. For females: haemoglobin less than 7.4 mmol/L
- 14.2. For males: haemoglobin less than 8 mmol/L
- 14.3. White blood cell (WBC) count less than $3.0 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$
- 14.4. Platelet count less than 100,000/mm^3
- 15. Are known to have or be a carrier of the hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) or hepatitis C virus (HCV) antibody (unless confirmatory tests are negative)

- 16. Have significant blood loss (greater than 500 ml) or donated blood in the 30 days before screening
- 17. Have participated in a clinical trial evaluating an Investigational Product in the previous 3 months before screening for this study
- 18. Have a positive urine drug screen (UDS), which includes cotinine, at screening
- 19. Recent (less than 1 year) history of alcohol dependency. Subjects who have a positive alcohol breathalyser test at screening.
- 20. Any other reason that may preclude study participation, as determined by the Investigator

Date of first enrolment

08/12/2008

Date of final enrolment

14/09/2009

Locations

Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre Heart Lung Centre

London United Kingdom W1G 8HU

Sponsor information

Organisation

Memory Pharmaceuticals Corp. (USA)

Sponsor details

100 Philips Parkway Montvale New Jersey United States of America 07645

Sponsor type

Industry

Website

http://www.memorypharma.com/

ROR

https://ror.org/011qkaj49

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

Memory Pharmaceuticals Corp. (USA)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details results	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article		28/10/2014		Yes	No
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No