Sponsor

Novartis

Generic Drug Name

Gimatecan

Therapeutic Area of Trial

Advanced solid tumors

Approved Indication

None

Study Number

CLBQ707A1101E1

An extension trial to the core study CLBQ707A1101

Title

An extension trial to a phase I dose escalation study of LBQ707 (Gimatecan) administered orally 5 consecutive days to Japanese patients with advanced solid tumor

Phase of Development

I

Study Start/End Dates

19 Jun 2006 to 25 Sep 2009

Study Design/Methodology

The core study (LBQ707A1101) consisted of four treatment cycles of LBQ707. This extension study (LBQ707A1101E1) was designed to allow subjects responding to LBQ707 or had stable disease to continue therapy.

This extension study was stopped when patients experienced either progression of disease, death, the development of an intolerable toxicity, voluntary withdrawal of consent, or if the investigator felt it was no longer in the patient's best interest to continue therapy, whichever came first.

Centers

One center in Japan

Publication

None

Objectives

Primary objective(s)

- To investigate long-term (more than 4 cycles) safety, tolerability and efficacy of LBQ707.

The core study (LBQ707A1101) consisted of four treatment cycles of LBQ707. Thereafter, patients could continue to receive additional cycles of LBQ707 therapy under the extension protocol (LBQ707A1101E1).

Test Product (s), Dose(s), and Mode(s) of Administration

LBQ707 was administered orally for 5 consecutive days every 28 days (day 1-5 drug on/day 6-28 drug off). The study drug had to be taken orally on a fasting condition.

Reference Product(s), Dose(s), and Mode(s) of Administration

None

Criteria for Evaluation

Efficacy

Preliminary antineoplastic activity was evaluated based on the modified RECIST criteria. Best overall response (CR, PR) rates, time to best overall response (CR, PR), duration of stable disease (CR, PR, SD), time to progression and best overall response (CR, PR, SD, PD, UNK) were summarized.

Safety

Safety assessments consisted of monitoring and recording all adverse events and serious adverse events, the regular monitoring of blood test, urine test, regular measurement of vital signs, weight, performance status, physical examination and ECG.

Statistical Methods

Safety population was defined as all patients who have received at least one dose of study medication (LBQ707) and had at least one safety evaluation after administration of study medication. All safety evaluations and analyses were performed in this population. Intent- to-treat (ITT) population was defined as all patients who received at least one dose of the study medication. Efficacy analyses were performed in ITT population.

Data was presented primarily in a descriptive fashion with respect to demographic and baseline characteristics, efficacy, and safety measurements. This report includes the data of the core and the extension study.

Study Population:

Main inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria:

- Patients who at completion of the core protocol were determined to be either CR, PR or SD (or if patients only had non-measurable lesions, he/she had not to be exhibiting progressive disease) and in the investigator's opinion, would continue to benefit from additional cycles of LBQ707 therapy as a single agent were continued on the extension protocol after providing written informed consent.
- Patients who were documented to be PD as defined by the core protocol were excluded.
- Patients with performance status of ECOG 3 or 4.

Number of Subjects

Of the 19 patients enrolled in the core study, 6 patients had completed 4 cycle treatment and 4 patients had been treated beyond 4 cycles under the extension study.

Demographic and Background Characteristics

The 4 patients who had been treated beyond 4 cycles under the extension protocol (LBQ707A1101E1), were all less than 65 years. Of them, two were females. And their primary site of cancer included thymus, uterus , head and neck and lung.

Primary Objective Result(s)

Efficacy Results

In the core study, no responses (either CR or PR) were observed. Stable disease was seen in 6 patients (31.6%) and progressive disease in 13 patients (68.4%).

In the extension study the four included patients had duration of SD; 163 days, 1027 days, 231 days and 166 days.

No responses (either CR or PR) were observed in the study. Stable disease was observed in 6 patients and progressive disease in 13 patients. It should be noted that one patient in the 0.75 mg/day cohort had prolonged stable disease with a duration of 1027 days.

Safety Results

The most frequently reported adverse events regardless of causality were fatigue, decreased appetite, and nausea, but all of them were mild to moderate. There were no deaths during the study. Although SAEs were reported in 2 patients, these events were not clustered to any particular primary system organ class and none of them were suspected to be related to study drug. Most of CTC grade 3 and 4 abnormalities of hematology occurred in 0.75 mg/day and 1.0 mg/day cohort. The occurrence of hematology abnormalities tended to be dose dependent. Only one abnormality of biochemistry occurred in 1.0 mg/day cohort. LBQ707 was found to be generally safe and well-tolerated in patients with advanced solid tumors in the long term treatment. There were no clear trends of increasing incidences of grade 3 or 4 AEs over time. No new unexpected grade 3 or 4 AEs were observed under long term treatment.

Date of Clinical Trial Report 23 Apr 2010
Date Inclusion on Novartis Clinical Trial Results Database 14 Feb 2011
Date of Latest Update