EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF ALBUTEROL MULTIDOSE DRY POWDER INHALER (MDPI) VERSUS PLACEBO IN CHILDREN WITH ASTHMA

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Background: To evaluate the chronic-dose efficacy and safety of albuterol delivered via a novel, inhalation-driven, multidose dry powder inhaler (MDPI) that does not require patient coordination of device actuation with inhalation relative to placebo in pediatric patients with asthma. Methods: This phase 3, double-blind, parallel-group, multicenter, 3-week study (ABS-AS-303; NCT02126839) included children (aged 4–11 years) with asthma and prestudy FEV1 of 50%–95% of predicted. After a 14-day run-in period during which patients continued their current asthma therapy and received single-blind placebo MDPI, patients were randomized to albuterol MDPI 90 mcg/inhalation, 2 inhalations 4 times daily (total daily dose, 720 mcg), or placebo for 3 weeks. Serial FEV1 measurements were obtained at designated time points over 6 hours after baseline FEV1 assessment and completion of study drug administration on treatment day 1 (TD1) and 22 (TD22). Safety was evaluated by adverse events. Results: The full analysis set included 184 patients. Albuterol MDPI–treated patients experienced significantly (P<0.0001) greater improvements in area under the baseline-adjusted percent-predicted FEV1-time curve over 6 hours postdose (PPFEV1, AUC0-6) over the 3-week study versus placebo patients (least squares mean difference of 25%•h in favor of albuterol). On TD1 and TD22, baseline-adjusted PPFEV1, AUC0-6 for albuterol MDPI–treated patients was similar and greater than patients receiving placebo MDPI (P<0.0001). The benefit of albuterol (mean change in PPFEV1) was evident 5 minutes after dosing and lasted several hours; maximal effect was noted 1–2 hours postdose. Albuterol MDPI was well tolerated. Conclusions: Albuterol MDPI, administered chronically for 3 weeks, improved pulmonary function in pediatric patients significantly better than placebo with similar improvements noted on TD1 and TD22. Clinical effects were evident within 5 minutes and maintained for >2 hours. Four-times-daily administration was generally well tolerated in pediatric patients.

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