

An Evaluation of the Safety and Pharmacokinetics of Posaconazole (POS, SCH 56592) IV Solution via Peripheral Administration in Healthy Volunteers (P06356)

Published: 09-08-2010

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- To investigate the safety and tolerability of posaconazole IV Solution (the test medication).- To study how the test compound posaconazole (the test medication) is absorbed, broken-down and excreted by the body. - To study the effect of the test...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Fungal infectious disorders
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON36291

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

P06356

Condition

- Fungal infectious disorders

Synonym

Fungal infections

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Merck

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Merck

Intervention

Keyword: Healthy volunteers, MAD, Posaconazole, SAD

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Safety and tolerability

Secondary outcome

Pharmacokinetics

Study description

Background summary

Posaconazole is a medicine currently only registered for oral intake. Posaconazole IV Solution is a drug that is being developed for the treatment of fungal infections through intravenous infusion.

Study objective

- To investigate the safety and tolerability of posaconazole IV Solution (the test medication).
- To study how the test compound posaconazole (the test medication) is absorbed, broken-down and excreted by the body.
- To study the effect of the test compound posaconazole (the test medication) on the adrenal function.

Study design

This trial is a double-blind, randomized, placebo controlled study.

Intervention

The study will start with a screening. At the screening a physical examination will take place and a few other standard medical assessments will be performed

(ECG, vital signs). Furthermore a blood and urine sample will be taken for laboratory tests and an alcohol breath test and drug screen will be done.

During the stay in the clinic the subject will receive the study medication and on several time points blood will be taken and urine will be collected. The subjects will be asked for possible side effects on regular basis. Furthermore ECGs will be taken frequently and the vital signs will be checked frequently. Furthermore echocardiography will be done.

Finally, a follow-up visit will take place.

Study burden and risks

Posaconazole has been previously tested in total of 4154 subjects. The most commonly observed side effects related to the drug were nausea (6%), headache (5%), diarrhea (5%), vomiting (4%), abdominal pain (2%), dry mouth (2%), dizziness (2%), increased liver enzyme (2%), fatigue (2%) and rash (2%). During a previous study of the same drug form by intravenous infusion, 6 out of 9 healthy subjects receiving 200 mg Posaconazole IV Solution developed local reactions (so called peripheral phlebitis) within hours after the 90 min peripheral infusion was completed. Peripheral phlebitis is an inflammation of the cannulated blood vessel and surrounding skin. The symptoms are: redness and warmth of the skin surrounding the cannula, pain or burning along the length of the vein, swelling of the skin and the inserted vein being hard, and cordlike. The local reaction was severe in one subject. There were no other systemic reactions reported during the infusion. The adverse events resolved in the subjects over 3-20 days. The precise cause of this local intolerance is not understood.

Peripheral phlebitis was also seen in this study. When placebo or vehicle (the infusion solution without Posaconazole) was given, 1 subject (out of 12) developed thrombophlebitis. When placebo or 100 mg Posaconazole was given daily for several days, 3 subjects (out of 6 dosed) developed thrombophlebitis. Due to the number of thrombophlebitis events, it was decided to stop the multiple dose part of this study. Apparently giving multiple infusions into a vein increases the chance of developing a local reaction. In the single dose groups through 100 mg no thrombophlebitis was seen. In subjects receiving placebo or 200 mg Posaconazole as a single dose, one subject (out of 12) showed signs of thrombophlebitis several hours after the completion of the infusion. The subject's condition resolved in 5 days after the date of infusion. The single dose part of this study will be continued to investigate if a single dose can be given safely in a peripheral vein at a dose level (250 to 300 mg) which is needed for the treatment of patients with fungal infections

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Healthy male and female

Exclusion criteria

Clinical significant abnormalities at medical research

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Double blinded (masking used)
Control:	Placebo
Primary purpose:	Treatment

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-09-2010
Enrollment:	96
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Date:	09-08-2010
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	BEBO: Stichting Beoordeling Ethiek Bio-Medisch Onderzoek (Assen)
Approved WMO	
Date:	13-08-2010
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	BEBO: Stichting Beoordeling Ethiek Bio-Medisch Onderzoek (Assen)
Approved WMO	
Date:	27-10-2010
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	BEBO: Stichting Beoordeling Ethiek Bio-Medisch Onderzoek (Assen)
Approved WMO	
Date:	27-12-2010
Application type:	Amendment

Review commission:	BEBO: Stichting Beoordeling Ethiek Bio-Medisch Onderzoek (Assen)
Approved WMO Date:	28-03-2011
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	BEBO: Stichting Beoordeling Ethiek Bio-Medisch Onderzoek (Assen)
Approved WMO Date:	29-03-2011
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	BEBO: Stichting Beoordeling Ethiek Bio-Medisch Onderzoek (Assen)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
EudraCT	EUCTR2010-020832-20-NL
CCMO	NL33355.056.10