

Update on the Safety of Long Acting Beta Agonists (LABA)

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Outline

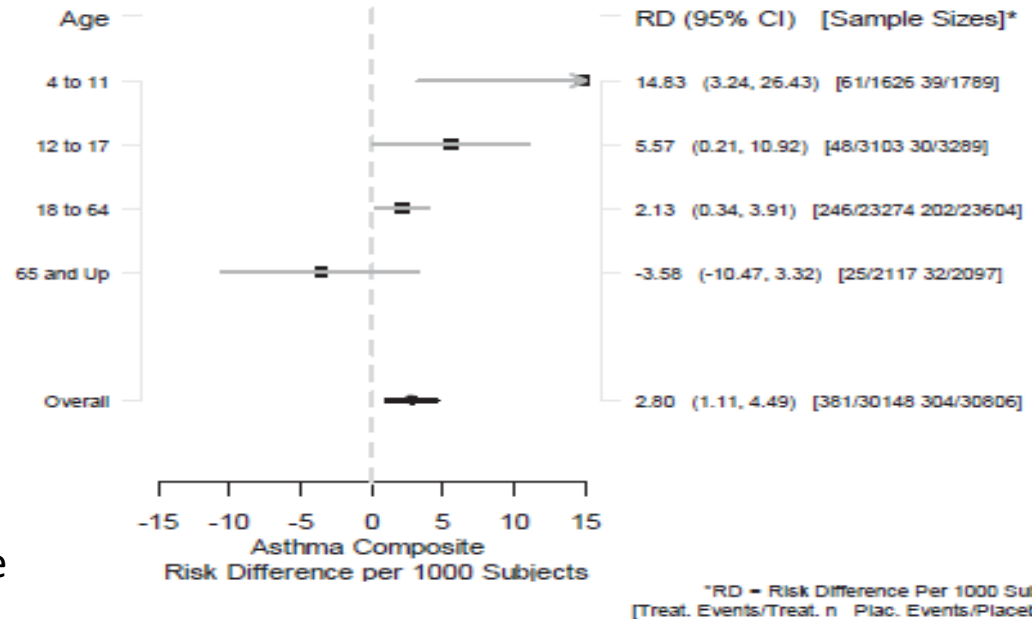
- Background
- LABA Safety Trials
- Results of Safety Trials and Meta-analysis
- Revised Labeling
- Summary

Background

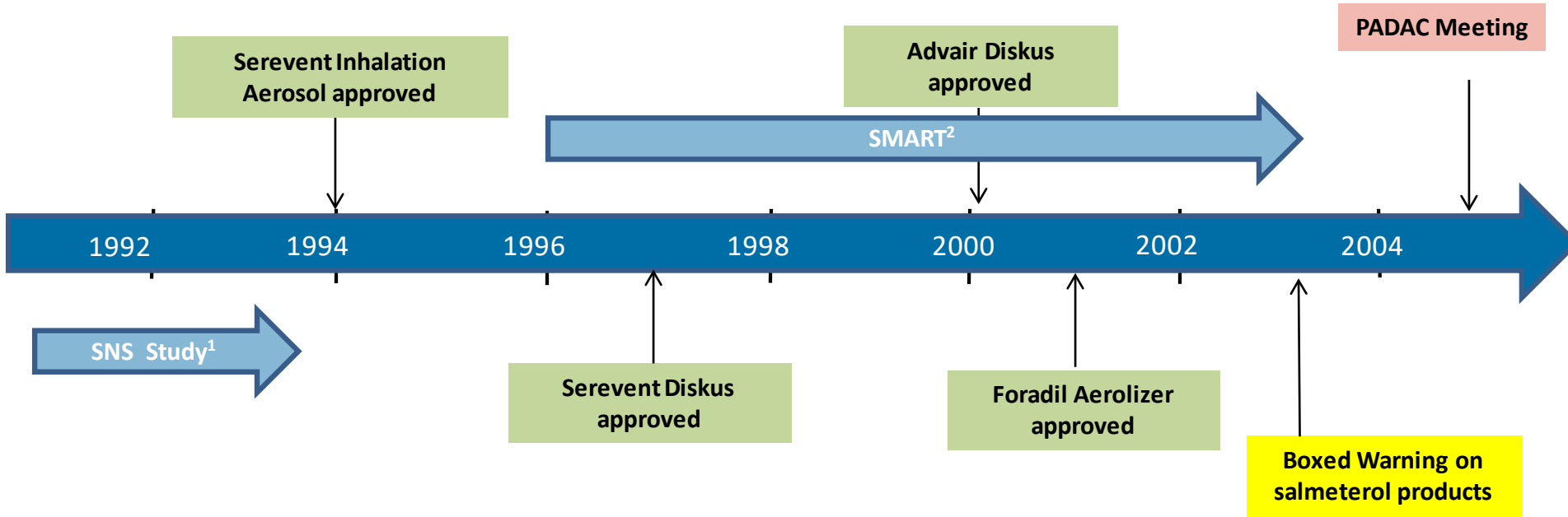
- Serious asthma outcomes – hospitalizations, intubation, death
 - Serevent Nationwide Surveillance Study (SNS)
 - Salmeterol Multicenter Asthma Research Trial (SMART)
 - potential increased risk in African American patients
 - FDA- meta-analysis
 - potential increased risk of hospitalizations in pediatric patients
- Extensive regulatory history
 - Boxed Warning, Advisory Committee meetings
- FDA required large safety trials (post-marketing requirements)
 - Evaluate risk of LABA when added to ICS
 - Now completed

LABAs and Hospitalizations in Pediatric Patients

- Excess in serious asthma outcomes higher in children
- Risk Difference for asthma hospitalization, intubation, and death according to age LABA vs. no LABA
- For pediatric and adolescent patients with asthma who require addition of a LABA to an inhaled corticosteroid, a fixed-dose combination product containing both an inhaled corticosteroid and a LABA should ordinarily be used to ensure adherence with both drugs.



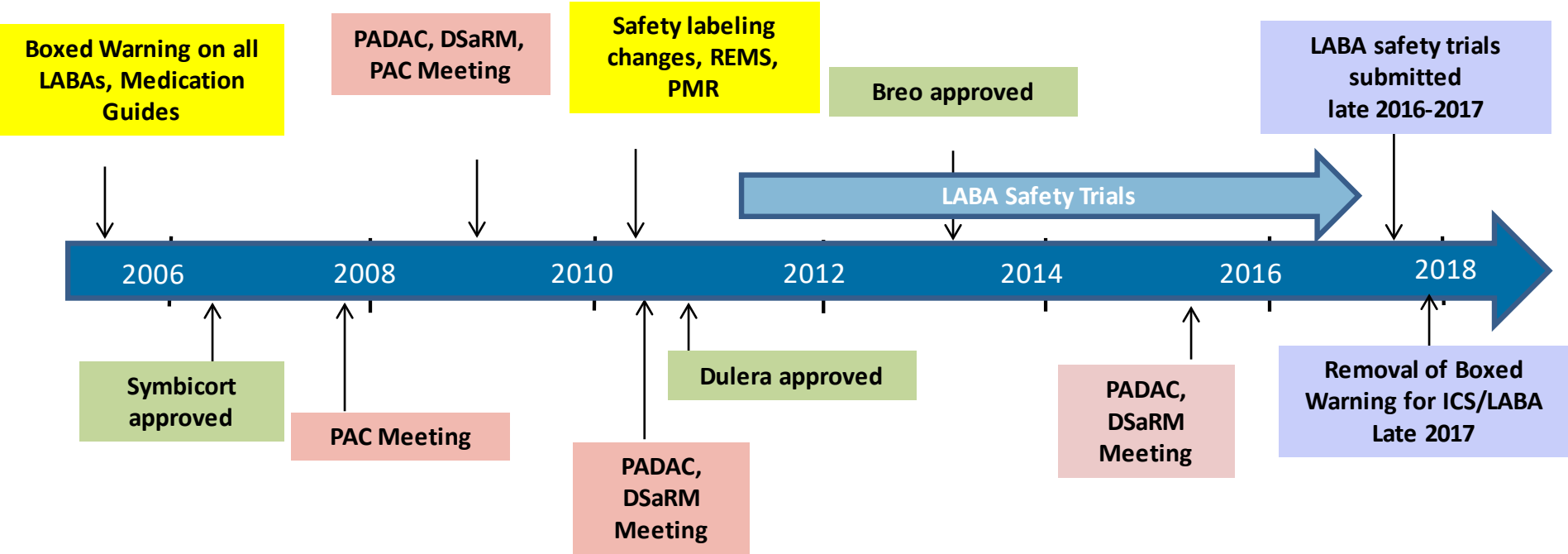
Relevant LABA Regulatory History



¹ *BMJ* 1993; 306:1034-7

² *Chest* 2006; 129; 15-26

Relevant LABA Regulatory History



LABA Post-marketing Required Trials

- Trial required for each sponsor of LABA product approved for asthma
- Safety of LABA when added to ICS
- Serious asthma outcomes
 - hospitalizations, intubations, death
- Efficacy assessment - exacerbation
- Particular interest in pediatric population
- Individual trials, but similar design to potentially analyze results together for rare events, e.g. asthma related death
 - Joint Oversight Steering Committee
 - Joint Data Monitoring Committee
 - Shared Adjudication Committee

Adult and Adolescent Required Safety Trials

- Four randomized, double-blind, active-controlled, 26 week trials
 - Advair Diskus, Dulera, Foradil Aerolizer, Symbicort
- 11,700 patients 12 years and older with asthma per trial
 - 10% patients 12-17 years of age
- ICS/LABA vs. ICS
- Serious asthma outcomes
 - hospitalizations, intubation, death
- Non-inferiority design
 - 90% power to rule out 2 fold increase in event rate
- Required final report submission June 2017

Pediatric Required Safety Trial

- One randomized, double-blind, 26 week trial
 - Advair Diskus
- 6200 patients 4 to 11 years with asthma
- ICS/LABA vs. ICS
- Serious asthma outcomes - hospitalizations, intubation, death
- Non-inferiority design
 - 90% power to rule out 2.7 fold increase in event rate
- Required final report submission June 2017

Results of Safety Trials

- Trials completed in staggered fashion and submitted to FDA
 - Advair Diskus (adult and adolescent) – January 2016
 - Advair Diskus (pediatric) – May 2016
 - Symbicort - May 2016
 - Dulera – September 2017
- Novartis withdrew formoterol fumarate (Foradil Aerolizer) from US market¹, so safety study terminated
- Each trial excluded the pre-specified NI margin
 - Very few intubations and deaths
 - 5 total across the trials
- Significant reduction in asthma exacerbations
 - majority of events were those requiring systemic corticosteroids

¹ FDA Drug Shortages [<https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/drugsafety/DrugShortages/default.htm>]

LABA and Serious Asthma Outcomes

	Advair (fluticasone/ salmeterol)		Advair (fluticasone/ salmeterol) Pediatric		Symbicort (budesonide/ formoterol)		Dulera (mometasone/ formoterol)	
	FP/SAL	FP	FP/SAL	FP	BUD/FOR	BUD	MOM/FOR	MOM
N	5834	5845	3107	3101	5486	5487	5868	5861
Serious asthma outcomes	34 (0.6)	33 (0.6)	27 (0.9)	21 (0.7)	43 (0.7)	40 (0.7)	39 (0.7)	32 (0.5)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	1.03 (0.6, 1.7)		1.29 (0.7, 2.3)		1.07 (0.7, 1.7)		1.22 (0.8, 1.9)	
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2 (<1%)	0	0	0
Intubation	0	2 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	0	0	0
Hospitalization	34 (0.6)	33 (0.6)	27 (0.9)	21 (0.7)	42 (0.7)	40 (0.7)	39 (0.7)	32 (0.5)
FP=fluticasone propionate, FP/SAL=FP/salmeterol xinafoate; BUD = budesonide, BUD/FOR = BUD/formoterol; MOM = mometasone, MOM/FOR = MOM/formoterol Source: Approved labels for Advair Diskus, Symbicort, and Dulera								

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Meta-Analysis of Serious Asthma-Related Events

	ICS/LABA N= 17,537 ^a	ICS N= 17,552 ^a	ICS/LABA vs. ICS Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
Serious Asthma-related event	116	105	1.10 (0.85, 1.44)
Asthma-related death	2	0	
Asthma-related intubation	1	2	
Asthma-related hospitalization	115	105	
^a Includes data from the adult/adolescent safety trials with Advair Diskus, Dulera, and Symbicort Source: Labels for approved ICS/LABA with an asthma indication			

Meta-Analysis of Serious Asthma-Related Events Subgroup by Age

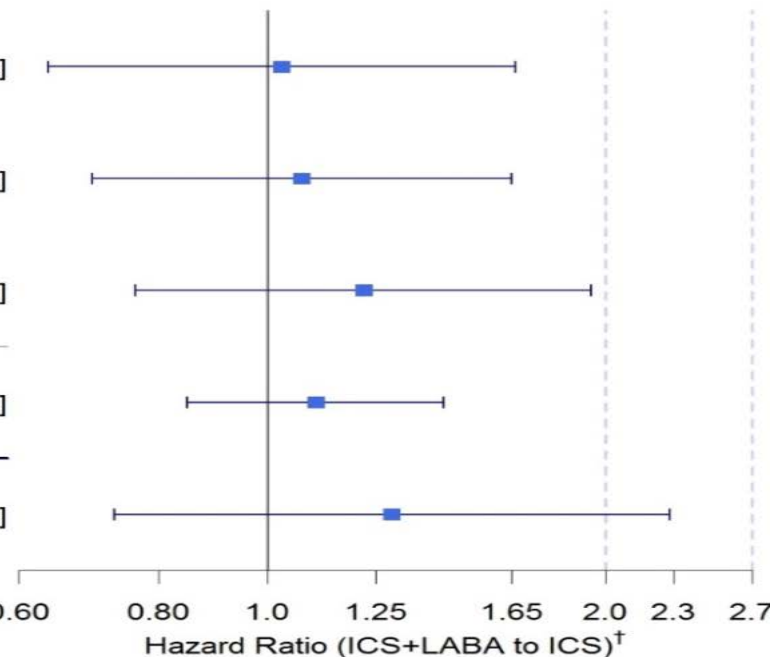
	ICS/LABA N= 17,537 ^a	ICS N= 17,552 ^a	ICS/LABA vs. ICS Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
Serious Asthma-related event	116	105	1.10 (0.85, 1.44)
Age 12-17 years	n=1,735	n=1,796	
Serious Asthma-related event	8	9	0.93 (0.36, 2.4)
Age 18-64 years	n=13,720	n=13,690	
Serious Asthma-related event	90	75	1.20 (0.88, 1.62)
Age >64 years	n=2,080	n=2,065	
Serious Asthma-related event	18	21	0.85 (0.45, 1.6)

^a Includes data from the adult/adolescent safety trials with Advair Diskus, Dulera, and Symbicort

Serious Asthma-Related Events

Individual Trials and Meta-analysis

	ICS+LABA	ICS	HR [95% CI]
Advair (adults/adolescents)	34/5834	33/5845	1.03 [0.64, 1.66]
Symbicort	43/5838	40/5843	1.07 [0.70, 1.65]
Dulera	39/5865	32/5864	1.22 [0.76, 1.94]
Meta-analysis* (adults/adolescents)	116/17537	105/17552	1.10 [0.85, 1.44]
Advair (pediatrics)	27/3107	21/3101	1.29 [0.73, 2.28]



Note: Only randomized subjects who took at least one dose of treatment were included.
 * Fitted by a Cox model stratified by trial using a single covariate of planned arm.
 † 2.0 and 2.7 are NI margins for individual adult/adolescent and pediatric trials, respectively.

Efficacy – Asthma Exacerbations

	Advair (fluticasone/ salmeterol)		Advair (fluticasone/ salmeterol) Pediatric		Symbicort (budesonide/ formoterol)		Dulera (mometasone/ formoterol)	
	FP/SAL	FP	FP/SAL	FP	BUD/FOR	BUD	MOM/FO R	MOM
N	5834	5845	3107	3101	5486	5487	5868	5861
Patients with EXB (%)	480 (8)	597 (10)	265 (9)	309 (10)	539 (9)	633 (11)	708 (12)	779 (13)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	0.79 (0.70, 0.89)		0.86 (0.73, 1.01)		0.84 (0.75, 0.94)		0.89 (0.80, 0.98)	
Exacerbation defined as deterioration in asthma requiring use of systemic corticosteroids (≥3-days), inpatient hospitalization, or emergency department visit requiring systemic corticosteroids Source: Approved labels for Advair Diskus, Symbicort, and Dulera								

Labeling

- Removed Boxed Warning from ICS/LABA products
- Warning revised
 - Emphasize risk of LABA monotherapy (without ICS)
 - Describe results of available trials and meta-analysis
- Medication Guide changed to Patient Information Leaflet

ICS/ LABA Products for Asthma

Product/Dosage Strength	Sponsor	Approval Date for Asthma	Approved Age Range
Advair Diskus (FP/SAL Inhalation powder) 100/50, 250/50, 500/50	GSK	August 2000	≥ 4 years
Advair HFA (FP/SAL Inhalation Aerosol) 45/21, 115/21, 230/21	GSK	June 2006	≥ 12 years
AirDuo (FP/SAL Dry powder) 55/14, 113/14, 232/14	Teva	January 2017	≥ 12 years
Breo Ellipta (FF/VIL Inhalation Aerosol) 100/25, 200/25	GSK	May 2013	≥ 18 years
Dulera (MOM/FOR Inhalation Aerosol) 100/4.5, 200/4.5	Merck	June 2010	≥ 12 years
Symbicort (BUD/FOR Inhalation Aerosol) 80/4.5, 160/4.5	Astra-Zeneca	July 2006	≥ 12 years
FP=fluticasone propionate, SAL=salmeterol, FF=fluticasone furoate, VIL=vilanterol, MOM=mometasone, FOR=formoterol			

Single Ingredient LABA Products for Asthma

Product/Dosage Strength	Sponsor	Approval Date for Asthma	Approved Age Range
Serevent Diskus (salmeterol xinafoate inhalation powder)	GSK	August 2000	≥ 4 years
Foradil Aersolizer (formoterol fumarate inhalation powder)	GSK	June 2006	≥ 5 years

Summary

- Completed studies excluded pre-specified NI margin
 - Few intubations and deaths
- FDA conducted combined analysis
 - Subgroup analysis consistent with overall analysis
- Decrease in asthma exacerbations (glucocorticoid use) with ICS/LABA compared to ICS
- Boxed Warning removed from ICS/LABA products

Thank you