1 TRIAL NAME

Brief trial name: A clinical trial to measure tapentadol in the bloodstream of young children after they drink it

Full trial name: Open-label evaluation of the population pharmacokinetic profile, safety, tolerability, and efficacy of tapentadol oral solution for the treatment of post-surgical pain in children aged from birth to less than 2 years

Protocol number: KF5503-72

Universal trial number: U1111-1153-1662 **EudraCT number:** 2014-000623-24

IND number: 116020

2 WHO SPONSORED THIS TRIAL?

Sponsor: Grünenthal GmbH, 52099 Aachen, Germany

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Telephone: +49 (0) 241-569-3223

3 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CLINICAL TRIAL

In a clinical trial, a medicine is tested in people. Researchers look at the results of a clinical trial to find out the effects that the medicine has in people: for example, to find out if the medicine is safe to use, or if the medicine can help patients with a certain illness get better.

To find medicines that can be used to treat different illnesses, lots of clinical trials take place all over the world.

This summary is about a clinical trial. The medicine that was tested is called tapentadol oral solution (that is a form of tapentadol that can be drunk). It was tested in children aged from birth to 2 years.

3.1 When was this trial done?

The clinical trial began on 05 Nov 2014 and ended on 03 Nov 2016.

3.2 What was the main objective of this trial?

Various forms of tapentadol (for example, tablets and an oral solution) are on the market in some countries to ease moderate to severe pain in adults. Tapentadol oral solution was tested to find out if it can be used to ease moderate to severe pain in young children.

When a person takes a medicine like tapentadol oral solution:

- Some of the medicine might reach the person's bloodstream.
- Some of the medicine might pass straight out in the person’s urine.
- Some of the medicine might be changed by the body into a substance called a metabolite.

The main aim of this clinical trial was to find out how much tapentadol and how much of its main metabolite (a breakdown product of tapentadol) are in the bloodstream for how long after young children drink a single dose of it.

Another aim was to find out if tapentadol oral solution is safe for young children to drink.

4 WHO WAS INCLUDED IN THE TRIAL?

4.1 Where was the trial done?

The clinical trial took place in these countries:

EU countries

- Poland (3 children)
- United Kingdom (1 child)

Non-EU countries

- United States (15 children)

4.2 Age group and gender breakdown

19 children were given tapentadol oral solution in this clinical trial.

The average (mean) age was 7 months. The youngest child was 8 days old and the oldest child was 1 year and 11 months old. Figure 1 shows the spread of how old the children were.

Figure 2 shows that the number of girls and boys was about the same.

Figure 1: Children by age

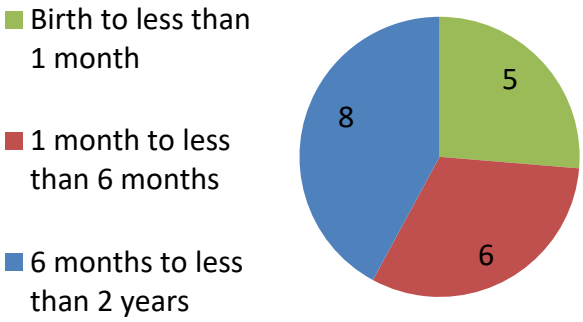
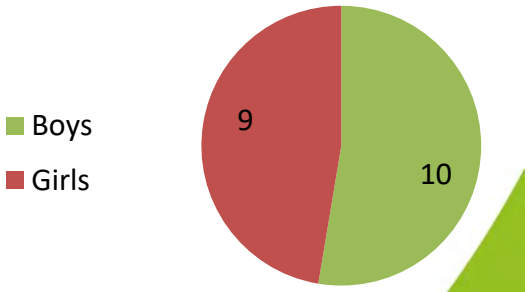


Figure 2: Children by gender



4.3 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Children were only able to take part in the clinical trial if they met certain criteria. This was important to make sure that it was safe for each child to take part and to follow laws and regulations.

Every child who took part in the clinical trial had an operation. The operation had to be of the kind that usually causes moderate to severe pain. To ease such pain, a doctor would usually give the child a strong medicine called an opioid.

Children were not allowed to take part if they:

- weighed less than 2.5 kg or were obese, or
- had a seizure in the past;
- had a kind of operation that might have changed how much tapentadol reached their bloodstream, or
- were suffering from another illness which meant it would have been unsafe for them to take part in the trial.

5 WHICH MEDICINES WERE STUDIED AND HOW?

After each child had their operation and were able to swallow a liquid, they were given a single dose of tapentadol oral solution to drink. In the next 8 hours, each child had 2 blood samples taken from them. The amount of tapentadol and the amount of its main metabolite (a breakdown product of tapentadol) were measured in every blood sample.

6 WHAT WERE THE SIDE EFFECTS?

When a patient is treated with a medicine, the medicine may bring about many different effects in the patient. There may be some wanted effects that make the patient's illness get better. There may also be some unwanted or unexpected effects – these are known as side effects or adverse reactions.

During this clinical trial, 1 child experienced an effect which the trial doctor believed could be a side effect of tapentadol oral solution. This effect was bloating.

7 WHAT WERE THE OVERALL RESULTS OF THE TRIAL?

The results allowed us to find out how much and for how long tapentadol and its main metabolite (a breakdown product of tapentadol) stays in the bloodstream of young children. This was the same in children and adults.

In this clinical trial, tapentadol oral solution was found to be safe for young children to drink.

8 HOW HAS THIS TRIAL HELPED PATIENTS AND RESEARCHERS?

The results helped us to find the right dose of tapentadol for young children to take to treat moderate to severe pain in the future.

The main drawback of the clinical trial was its size. The results showed how safe tapentadol oral solution was for only a small number of young children.

The results described in this report are for 1 clinical trial. The findings of other clinical trials might be different.

9 ARE THERE PLANS FOR FURTHER TRIALS?

As of 21 Aug 2017, no further clinical trials to test tapentadol oral solution in patients are planned. Other trials using a different form of tapentadol may take place in future.

10 WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS TRIAL?

You can learn more about this clinical trial on these websites:

https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/search?query=KF5503-72

https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=&term=KF5503-72&cntry1=&state1=&Search=Search

You can learn more general information about clinical trials on these websites:

https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/about-trials/learn

http://www.fda.gov/drugs/resourcesforyou/consumers/ucm143534.htm

http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/special_topics/general/general_content_000489.jsp&mid=WC0b01ac058060676f

http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/clinical-trials/pages/introduction.aspx

1 Tytuł badania

Tytuł skrócony: Badanie kliniczne stwierdzające ilość tapentadolu we krwi u małych dzieci po wypiciu roztworu doustnego tapentadolu.

Kompletny tytuł: Badanie otwarte, mające na celu ocenę farmakokinetyki populacyjnej, bezpieczeństwa, tolerancji i skuteczności tapentadolu w postaci roztworu doustnego, podawanego w leczeniu bólu pooperacyjnego u dzieci poniżej drugiego roku życia.

Numer protokołu badania: KF5503-72

Numer UTN: U1111-1153-1662

Numer EudraCT: 2014-000623-24

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2 Kto był sponsorem badania?

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Tel. +49 (0) 241-569-3223

3 Ogólne informacje o badaniu klinicznym

W niektórych krajach różne formy tapentadolu (np. tabletki lub roztwór doustny) są dostępne dla dorosłych do łagodzenia bólu w zakresie od średnio nasilonego do silnego.

Lekarstwo testowane w tym badaniu to doustny roztwór tapentadolu (tapentadol do picia), testowane u dzieci w wieku od urodzenia do drugiego roku życia.

Głównym celem tego badania było stwierdzenie stężenia tapentadolu i jego głównego metabolitu (produktu rozpadu tapentadolu) występujacych we krwi u małych dzeci po wypiciu jednej dawki.

Dodatkowo badanie to miało na celu sprawdzenie, czy ten roztwór tapentadolu jest bezpieczny podczas picia i czy łagodzi ból w zakresie od średnio nasilonego do silnego.

4 Kto brał udział w badaniu?

Badanie kliniczne rozpoczęto 05 listopada 2014 i zakończono 03 listopada 2016.

Każde dziecko biorące udział w tym badaniu przeszło wcześniejszą operację.

Operacja ta miała należeć do takich, które wywołują ból w zakresie od średnio nasilonego do silnego.

Aby złagodzić taki ból, lekarz z regóły podałby dziecku silny lek opioidowy.

19 dzieciom podano doustny roztwór tapentadolu.

Państwa należące do UE	**Państwa nie należące do UE**
Polska (3 dzieci)	USA (15 dzieci)
Wielka Brytania (1 dziecko)	

Diagram nr. 1: dzieci według wieku

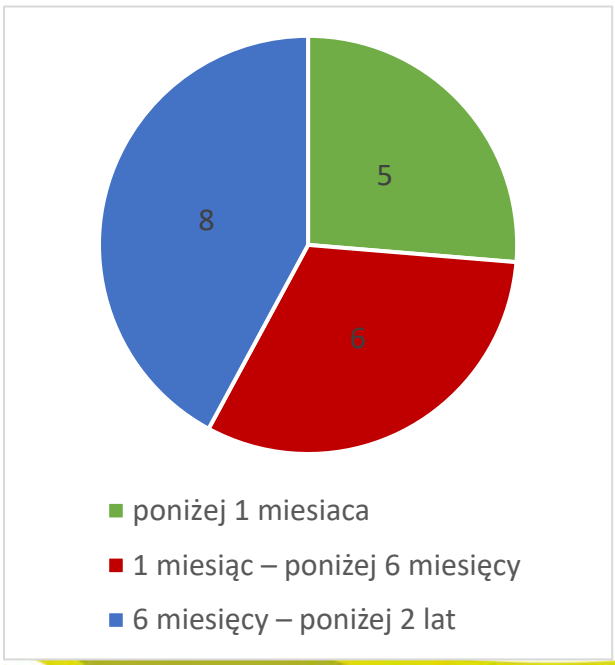
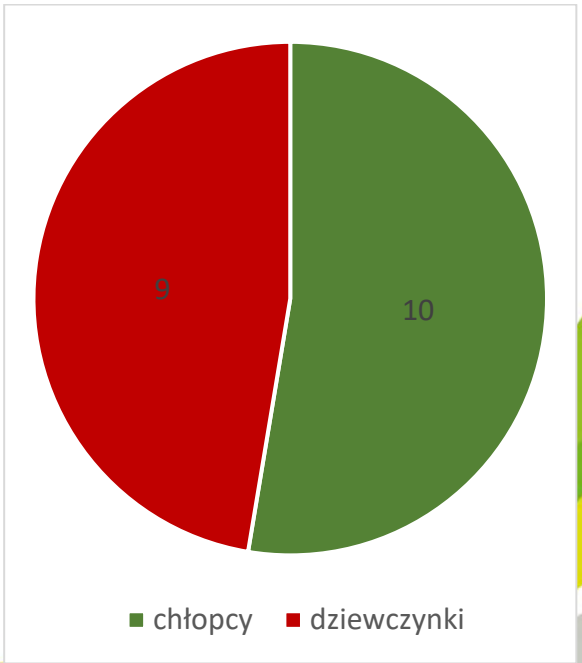


Diagram nr. 2: dzieci według płci



5 Jakie lekarstwa były badane i jak?

Jak tylko każde dziecko było w stanie przyjmować płyn po przeprowadzonej operacji, podano mu jedną dawkę roztworu doustnego tapentadolu. W ciągu kolejnych 8 godzin, każdemu dziecku pobrano 2 próbki krwi.

Ilość tapentadolu i jego głównego metabolitu (produktu rozpadu tapentadolu) były mierzone w próbkach krwi.

Ponadto każde dziecko było uważnie obserwowane, aby sprawdzic czy tapentadolu jest bezpiecznym lekarstwem i jak on łagodzi ból.

6 Jakie były ogólne wyniki badania?

Wyniki wykazały, że tapentadol i jego główny metabolit (produkt rozpadu tapentadolu) wystepują we krwi u małych dzeci tak samo jak i u dorosłych.

W tym badaniu klinicznym roztwór doustny tapentadolu został uznany jako bezpieczny dla małych dzieci. Występujący ból mógł być kontrolowany przez podanie doustnego roztworu tapentadolu.

U jednego dziecka stwierdzono wzdęcia, które według lekarza prowadzącego badanie mogły być skutkiem ubocznym podania doustnego roztwor tapentadolu.

Wyniki opisane w tym podsumowaniu odnoszą sie do jednego badania klinicznego. Rezultaty innych badań klinicznych mogą byc odmienne.