

Gastrointestinal tolerability with ibandronate after previous weekly bisphosphonate treatment

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Abstract: Data from two open-label trials (PRIOR and CURRENT) of women with postmenopausal osteoporosis or osteopenia were evaluated to assess whether monthly oral and quarterly intravenous (IV) ibandronate dosing improved self-reported gastrointestinal (GI) tolerability for patients who had previously experienced GI irritation with bisphosphonate (BP) use. In PRIOR, women who had discontinued daily or weekly BP treatment due to GI intolerance received monthly oral or quarterly IV ibandronate for 12 months. The CURRENT subanalysis included women receiving weekly BP treatment who switched to monthly oral ibandronate for six months. GI symptom severity and frequency were assessed using the Osteoporosis Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire™. In PRIOR, mean GI tolerability scores increased significantly at month 1 from screening for both treatment groups (oral: 79.3 versus 54.1; IV: 84.4 versus 51.0; $p < 0.001$ for both). Most patients reported improvement in GI symptom severity and frequency from baseline at all post-screening assessments (>90% at Month 10). In the CURRENT subanalysis >60% of patients reported improvements in heartburn or acid reflux and >70% indicated improvement in other stomach upset at month 6. Postmenopausal women with GI irritability with daily or weekly BPs experienced improvement in symptoms with extended dosing monthly or quarterly ibandronate compared with baseline.

Keywords: ibandronate, osteoporosis, bisphosphonate, gastrointestinal

Introduction

Declining postmenopausal estrogen levels lead to an increase in bone turnover and a decrease in bone mass. The resulting osteoporosis is a cause of substantial morbidity, reduction in quality of life, and increased mortality.^{1,2} Bisphosphonates (BPs), which are the treatment of choice, have proven efficacy in terms of bone turnover marker reduction, bone mineral density increase, and fracture risk reduction.³⁻⁶ However, their effectiveness in clinical practice is often compromised by poor adherence to dosing instructions and poor persistence with treatment.⁷

Treatment discontinuation is associated with increased risk of fractures⁸⁻¹⁰ and has been attributed to several causes, including patients' experience of gastrointestinal (GI) side effects, such as esophageal irritation and ulceration, associated with oral BPs.¹¹⁻¹³ The GI irritation observed with oral BPs is a result of direct contact between the drug and gastric mucosa.¹⁴ BPs act as topical irritants on the gastric mucosa, leading to mucosal necrosis.¹⁵ The effects can be minimized by following the dosing instructions, which are intended to minimize direct contact.¹⁶ Less frequent administration may also help by allowing time for the gastric mucosa to recover between doses. In a database study, the risk of severe GI events was significantly lower for patients treated

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with ibandronate than with weekly BPs.¹⁷ However, this study did not assess milder GI symptoms. The rate of GI adverse events was similar to placebo with all BPs in a number of randomized clinical trials (RCTs),^{4,5,18–21} in contrast to reports supporting a link between BP treatment and GI symptoms from routine clinical practice.^{12,22} This difference may reflect the generally healthier populations typically included in clinical trials compared with those treated in routine clinical practice, or factors such as better compliance with dosing instructions in clinical trials or under-reporting of adverse events in clinical trials.

Ibandronate, a nitrogen-containing BP indicated for prevention and treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis, is available as monthly oral and quarterly intravenous (IV) formulations,^{23,24} thus allowing for the evaluation of GI symptoms with extended BP dosing regimens. The purpose of this investigation was to consider data from two clinical trials of ibandronate in order to assess whether extended BP dosing was associated with improved GI tolerability for patients who indicated previous GI irritation with daily or weekly BP use using self-reported questionnaires with questions specifically addressing GI symptoms.

Materials and methods

Study design

The frequency and severity of GI symptoms with ibandronate were assessed using questionnaires in two open-label, multicenter clinical trials, PRIOR²⁵ and CURRENT.²⁶ PRIOR was a 12-month study that enrolled women who had discontinued daily or weekly BP treatment due to GI symptoms at least three months previously. The participants chose to receive either the 150 mg monthly oral or 3 mg quarterly IV ibandronate dose. CURRENT was a large, prospective, open-label, multicenter, six-month study designed to identify the level of patient satisfaction with once-monthly BP therapy in patients previously treated with weekly BPs, using the validated Osteoporosis Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire (OPSAT-Q)TM.²⁷ In PRIOR, all patients were required to take supplemental calcium and vitamin D for the full duration of the study and the sponsor provided patients with a combination dietary supplement containing vitamin D 200 IU and elemental calcium 500 mg. In CURRENT, all patients were instructed to take supplemental calcium and vitamin D for the full duration of the study. In both studies, patients were instructed to take calcium and vitamin D in divided daily doses with a meal. Under no circumstances was the patient to take calcium, vitamin D, any other medication, or food/beverage

(except water) together with study drug or during the predose or postdose fasting period.

Participants

All patients from PRIOR were included in this analysis. PRIOR recruited women who had discontinued previous daily or weekly BP treatment at least three months earlier due to GI intolerance.

The present analysis included data from a subset of patients from the CURRENT study with GI symptoms on weekly BPs at enrollment, who then received monthly oral ibandronate 150 mg for six months.²⁸ CURRENT included women currently receiving weekly BP treatment who switched to monthly ibandronate. Patients with contraindications to calcium or vitamin D; inability to stay in an upright position for 60 minutes; history of hypercalcemia, renal disease, or liver disease; and a history of major upper GI disease (significant upper GI bleeding within the last year requiring hospitalization or transfusion; recurrent peptic ulcer disease documented by radiographic or endoscopic means; dyspepsia or gastroesophageal reflux uncontrolled by medication; abnormalities of the esophagus that delay esophageal emptying, such as stricture, achalasia, or dysmotility; and active gastric/duodenal ulcers) were excluded from CURRENT.

Patients who reported GI symptoms at baseline in CURRENT were identified for the present subanalysis based on their responses to the OPSAT-QTM. Patients with an OPSAT-QTM score of 1 to 4 on 1 or more of the following questions: 11, 12, 14, 15 were included in the analysis (Figure 1).

Assessments

GI symptoms were assessed with questions selected from the OPSAT-QTM in both trials (Figure 1). Scores from the selected OPSAT-QTM questions were compared at screening (previous treatment) and months 1, 4, 7, and 10 in PRIOR, and at screening and month 6 in CURRENT. A five-point scale was used for each question. In PRIOR, a score of 1 for questions 11 to 13 indicated an answer of “extremely bothered,” while a score of 5 specified that the patient was “not bothered at all.” Similarly, for questions 14 to 16, which dealt with the frequency of GI symptoms, a score of 1 was awarded for an answer of “more than 3 days” and 5 for an answer of “0 days.”

Statistical analysis

The proportions of patients who reported improved, worsened, or unchanged GI symptoms on the OPSAT-QTM questions at

Questions regarding severity of side effects*

<p><i>Screening:</i> How bothered are you by the following side effects that you may or may not experience after taking your previous osteoporosis/osteopenia medication? If you have never experienced the side effect from the medication, please answer "Not at All Bothered."</p> <p><i>Treatment Phase:</i> How bothered are you by the following side effects that you may or may not experience after taking your current osteoporosis/osteopenia medication? If you have never experienced the side effect from the medication, please answer "Not at All Bothered."</p>		
	PRIOR	CURRENT
11. Heartburn or acid reflux	X	X
12. Stomach upset other than heartburn or acid reflux (such as diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain)	X	X
13. Any other side effects you think are related to your osteoporosis medication	X	–
Scale of "Not at all bothered", "Slightly bothered", "Moderately bothered", "Quite a bit bothered", "Extremely bothered"		

Questions regarding frequency of side effects*

<p><i>Screening:</i> When on medication, approximately how many days per month did you experience the following side effects associated with your osteoporosis/osteopenia medication?</p> <p><i>Treatment Phase:</i> When on medication during the last 4 weeks, approximately how many days per month did you experience the following side effects associated with your osteoporosis/osteopenia medication?</p>		
	PRIOR	CURRENT
14. Heartburn or acid reflux	X	X
15. Stomach upset other than heartburn or acid reflux (such as diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain)	X	X
16. Any other side effects you think are related to your osteoporosis medication	X	–
Scale of "0 days", "1 day", "2 days", "3 days", "More than 3 days"		

Figure 1 Questions from the Osteoporosis Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire™ (OPSAT-Q™) used to assess gastrointestinal symptoms in the PRIOR and CURRENT studies. **Notes:** *Question numbers refer to the numbers in the complete OPSAT-Q™. © for the OPSAT-Q Roche Laboratories, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

the end of the study compared with screening were analyzed for both studies. Additionally, for PRIOR, OPSAT-Q™ responses were transformed into an overall GI tolerance score on a scale of 0 to 100, with a higher GI tolerability score indicating less frequent and/or less severe symptoms:

GI tolerance score

$$= \frac{(\text{Sum of actual scores} - \text{Sum of lowest possible scores}) \times 100}{\text{Sum of highest possible scores}}$$

Within-group comparisons of GI tolerance scores in PRIOR were conducted using *t*-tests.

Results

Patient demographics and baseline characteristics

Demographic and baseline characteristics are summarized in Table 1. In total, 147 participants in PRIOR (27.1%) chose oral and 396 (72.9%) chose IV ibandronate. The participants' mean age was 65.7 years in the oral treatment group and 66.2 years in the IV treatment group. Most participants had a diagnosis of osteoporosis (84 oral [57.1%], 286 IV [72.2%]); the rest of the study population had a diagnosis of osteopenia. Detailed demographic and baseline data have been presented elsewhere.²⁵

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Table 1 Baseline and demographic characteristics

Characteristic	PRIOR: All participants (N = 543)	CURRENT: participants who reported GI symptoms during screening (n = 89)
Race		
White/Caucasian	508 (94)	82 (92)
Black	15 (3)	4 (4)
Other	20 (4)	3 (3)
Age, years		
n	543	
Mean ± SD	66.0 ± 10.55	63.6 ± 10.62
Range	37–99	41–86
Weight, kg		
n	540	
Mean ± SD	65.0 ± 12.32	
Range	37–125	
Height, cm		
n	541	
Mean ± SD	159.8 ± 6.88	
Range	130–182	
BMI, kg/m²		
n	539	
Mean ± SD	25.5 ± 4.88	25.8 ± 5.36
Range	14–49	17.8–42.1
Highest level of education		
Elementary school	11 (2)	
Some high school	35 (6)	
High school graduate/GED	141 (26)	
Some college	170 (31)	
College graduate	130 (24)	
Postgraduate degree	56 (10)	
Current occupation		
Not working	370 (68)	
Working	173 (32)	
Major risk factors for osteoporosis		
Low body weight (<58 kg)	184 (33.9)	26 (29.2)
History of fractures as an adult	174 (32.0)	32 (36.0)
History of fragility fracture in 1st degree relative	126 (23.2)	15 (16.9)
Current smoker	60 (11.0)	11 (12.4)
Use of oral corticosteroid therapy for >3 months	53 (9.8)	5 (5.6)
None of above	168 (30.9)	24 (27.0)
Primary diagnosis		
Osteoporosis	370 (68.1)	63 (70.8)
Osteopenia	173 (31.9)	26 (29.2)

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

Characteristic	PRIOR: All participants (N = 543)	CURRENT: participants who reported GI symptoms during screening (n = 89)
Months since diagnosis, mean ± SD		
Osteoporosis	–	57.1 ± 50.24 (n = 63)
Osteopenia	–	36.4 ± 23.63 (n = 26)
Months since stopping alendronate or risedronate		
Mean ± SD	23.4 ± 25.82	–
Range	1.4–144.0	–
GI tolerance score		
0 to <25	65 (12.0)	
25 to <50	168 (31.1)	
50 to <75	207 (38.3)	
75 to ≤100	100 (18.5)	
Total reported	540	
Taking osteoporosis/osteopenia medication	0	89 (100)
Years of taking osteoporosis/osteopenia medication, mean ± SD (n = 87)	–	2.4 ± 1.9

Note: Data presented are number (%) unless otherwise noted.**Abbreviations:** GED, general education development; GI, gastrointestinal; SD, standard deviation.

In the CURRENT study, participants with GI symptoms at baseline were identified by a score of 1 to 4 on at least 1 of the relevant OPSAT-Q™ questions. Overall 438, 339, 231, and 159 women had a score of at least 1 on questions 11, 12, 14, and/or 15, respectively. Detailed demographic and baseline data have been presented elsewhere.²⁸

GI symptoms

In PRIOR, over 75% of participants in both the oral and IV groups reported ≥10% increase in GI tolerability scores at all post-screening evaluations compared with screening (oral range: 77.9%–85.5%; IV range: 83.7%–85.8%). The majority of patients reported improvement in symptom severity scores (questions 11–13) from baseline at all post-screening assessments, with >70% of participants indicating improvement at month 1. The pattern of improvement in GI symptom frequency scores (questions 14–16) was similar to that in GI symptom severity scores. Over 90% of participants in each group reported improvements on

each question at month 10 (Figure 2). Mean GI tolerability scores were significantly higher at month 1 compared with screening for both the oral and IV treatment groups (oral: 79.3 versus 54.1; IV: 84.4 versus 51.0, respectively; $p < 0.001$ for both groups). The scores continued to increase for both groups at months 4, 7, and 10 and remained significantly higher compared with screening scores at all assessment points ($p < 0.001$ for both groups).

A similar result was observed in the CURRENT study, where the majority of women with GI symptoms on their current weekly BP indicated improvements in degree of bother and frequency of GI symptoms six months after switching to monthly oral ibandronate (Figure 3). Over 60% of patients reported improvements in heartburn or acid reflux (bother: 62.6%; frequency: 66.4%) and over 70% indicated an improvement in stomach upset other than heartburn or acid reflux (bother: 72.7%; frequency: 74.8%) at month 6.

Discussion

This analysis aimed to assess whether extended ibandronate dosing was associated with improved GI tolerability in patients who had previously experienced GI irritation with daily or weekly BP use. In both the PRIOR and CURRENT trials, women reported improvement in the GI symptoms they had encountered in previous treatment with daily or weekly BPs. The GI tolerability scores improved significantly for patients

in the PRIOR study, and patients in both studies reported improvements in symptom severity and frequency scores.

Evidence from previous research on the occurrence of GI symptoms associated with oral BP treatment has been mixed. RCTs have generally reported a rate of GI adverse events similar to placebo with all BPs.^{4,5,18–21} However, after the introduction of daily alendronate, an increase in GI symptoms was reported^{29,30} and results from later studies further supported the link between BP treatment and GI events.^{12,22} BPs have been shown to induce ulceration and necrosis in gastric mucosa.^{15,29} Although the mechanism of BP-induced GI irritation is not well understood, a study in human colon tumor cells suggests that BPs induce apoptosis and/or inhibition of proliferation of epithelial cells.³¹ Another *ex vivo* study showed evidence of neutrophil accumulation and epithelial damage in the gastric mucosa of rats on contact with high concentrations of alendronate or pamidronate.³²

In order to minimize contact of BPs with gastric mucosa, the current administration recommendations for orally administered BPs were developed. The dosing instructions for weekly BPs state that the drug should be administered with a glass of water 30 minutes before the first food or beverage of the day and the patient should not lie down within 30 minutes after dosing.¹⁶ However, despite the changes in the method of administration, recent data suggest

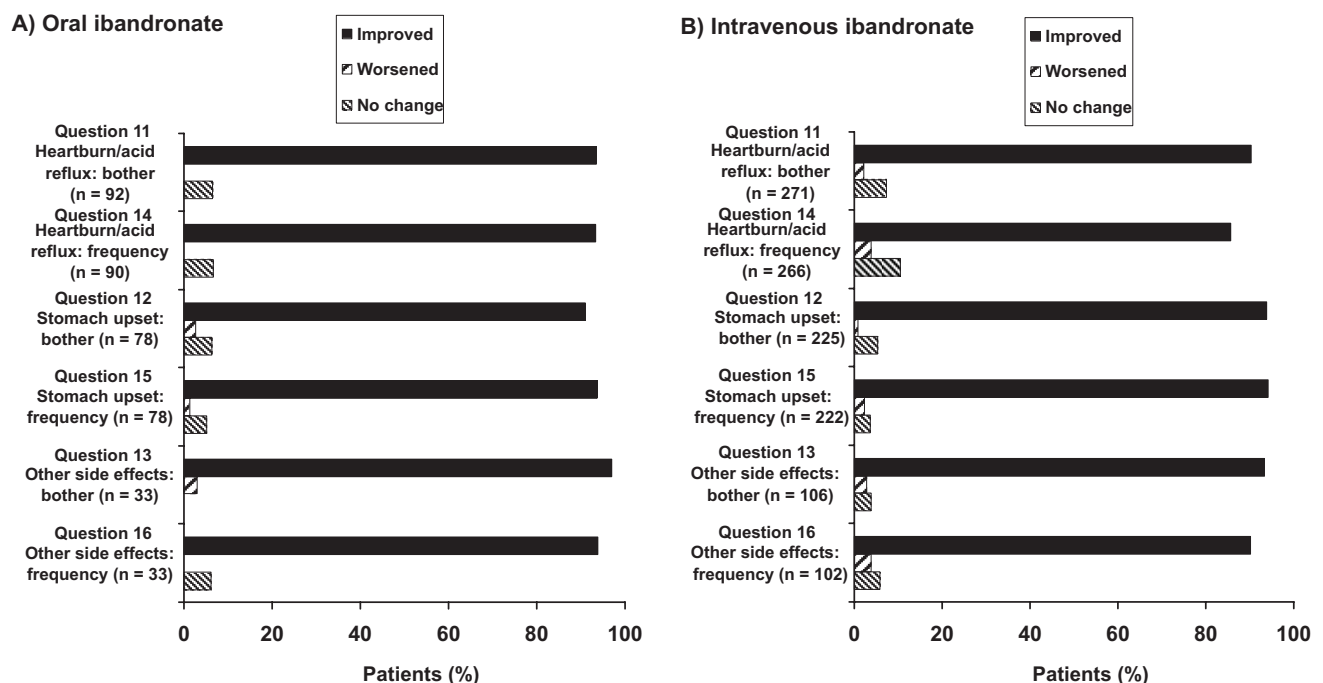


Figure 2 PRIOR: Change in self-reported gastrointestinal symptoms for patients with gastrointestinal symptoms at baseline (score of 1–4 on at least 1 of Osteoporosis Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire™ questions 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16) at Month 10.

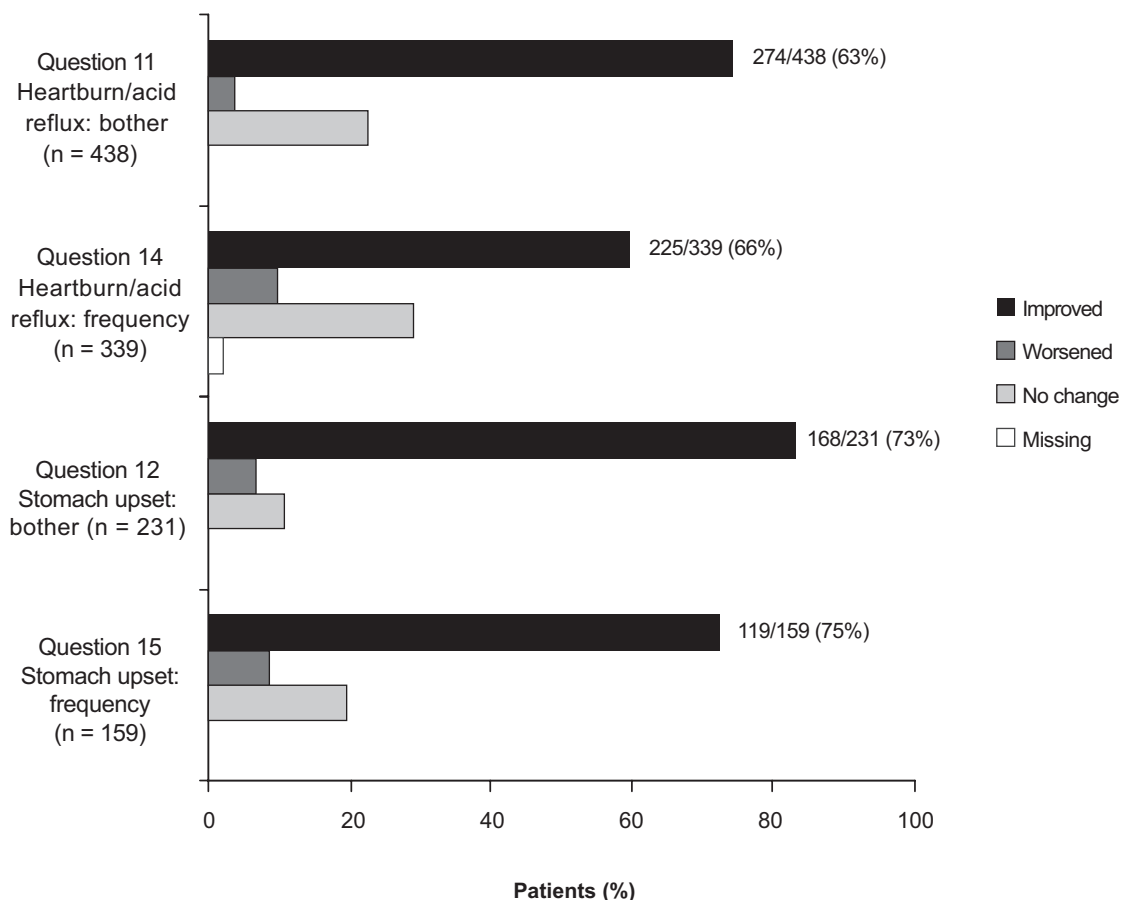


Figure 3 CURRENT: Change in self-reported gastrointestinal symptoms for patients with gastrointestinal symptoms at baseline (score of 1–4 on at least 1 of Osteoporosis Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire™ questions 11, 12, 14, 15) at Month 6.

that GI symptoms still account for a high proportion of discontinuations in clinical practice.^{12,13} IV administration, while requiring an injection, avoids contact of the BP with the gastric mucosa.

In a recent database analysis, fewer severe GI events occurred in patients receiving monthly oral ibandronate compared with weekly BPs, although the incidence of these events was low for all treatments.¹⁷ In addition, 100% of patients receiving weekly BPs who had an event discontinued treatment. In contrast, only 44% of those receiving monthly ibandronate who experienced an event discontinued. A separate analysis has suggested that GI event rates may be lower with risedronate than with alendronate.³³

There are several possible reasons for the varying findings for BP-related GI events. RCTs employ stringent inclusion and exclusion criteria that exclude patients in poorer health, so the rate of GI symptoms may be lower in RCT populations than in the general population of patients receiving BPs. GI symptoms troublesome enough to prompt discontinuation may not be so severe that patients in an

RCT report them. Furthermore, patients in normal clinical practice may follow administration guidelines less closely than those in an RCT, increasing the risk of GI symptoms. Most RCTs report GI events as adverse events.^{4,5,18} The questionnaires used in PRIOR and CURRENT, with their specific GI-focused questions, may be a more sensitive tool for identifying GI symptoms than adverse event reporting.

PRIOR and CURRENT included distinct populations, both expected to be at risk of experiencing GI symptoms. Women in the PRIOR study had discontinued previous BP therapy due to GI symptoms, and women in the CURRENT subanalysis had experienced GI symptoms on their current BP before switching to oral ibandronate. Improvements reported in GI symptoms in this at-risk group may have clinical implications for other patients who have discontinued BPs due to GI symptoms or who are experiencing GI irritation with current BP treatment. Initiating monthly oral or quarterly IV ibandronate may be associated with improvement in self-reported GI symptoms. Since occurrence

of GI events is associated with poor adherence to BP therapy, this may help these patients to persist with BP treatment, and therefore be more likely to realize the benefits of BPs in terms of fracture risk reduction.

The benefits of oral alendronate, risedronate, and ibandronate on fracture risk reduction for patients with postmenopausal osteoporosis were established in studies of daily formulations of each product. Subsequent studies compared the efficacy of longer dosing interval regimens of these products with the corresponding daily formulations in terms of BMD increase, which is associated with reduced fracture risk. Studies of daily alendronate and risedronate demonstrated that these regimens significantly reduce the risk of vertebral and nonvertebral or hip fractures compared with placebo.^{5,18,20,34,35} Ibandronate 2.5 mg daily was shown to significantly reduce the rate of vertebral fractures compared with placebo,⁴ and to significantly reduce the rate of nonvertebral fractures in a high-risk population.³⁶ Weekly alendronate, and both weekly and monthly risedronate provide similar cumulative doses to the corresponding daily regimens. For these products, the longer dosing interval regimens produced similar BMD increases from baseline to the corresponding daily formulations.^{37–39} Monthly ibandronate 150 mg provides a higher cumulative dose to ibandronate 2.5 mg daily, and was shown to provide a significantly larger BMD increase.⁴⁰ Recent pooled analyses of individual patient data from ibandronate studies have suggested that higher dose regimens, including monthly oral ibandronate 150 mg reduce the risk of nonvertebral fractures.^{41,42} In a recent database analysis, monthly ibandronate treatment was associated with a similar risk of nonvertebral fracture as weekly BPs.⁴³

A few limitations of this investigation should also be noted. The two studies included no comparators. It is not certain what outcomes would have resulted from rechallenge with a weekly BP (PRIOR) or continued treatment (CURRENT). CURRENT and PRIOR were open-label studies, so the possibility of bias being introduced by the inclusion of motivated patients cannot be excluded. The participants in PRIOR had a wide variation in the time between ending their previous treatment and entering the study. The baseline GI tolerance score reflected patients' recollection of GI symptoms associated with previous treatment. The possibility that patients answered the questionnaire differently when reporting symptoms associated with ongoing ibandronate treatment in the study cannot be excluded. The CURRENT subanalysis was a post hoc analysis.

The results from the PRIOR and CURRENT studies suggest that women with GI tolerability issues on a daily or weekly BP regimen may experience improved symptoms with the less frequent dosing regimens of monthly oral or quarterly IV ibandronate. The improved GI tolerability associated with extended ibandronate dosing may help to improve adherence to BP therapy, thus, reducing fracture risk in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis.

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Trial registry information

Details of CURRENT and PRIOR were posted prior to study enrollment and synopses of both studies have been posted on <http://www.rochetrials.com/> and may also be accessed through the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations trial portal (IFPMA; <http://www.ifpma.org/clinicaltrials.html>). The protocol numbers are ML18056 (CURRENT) and ML18058 (PRIOR).

Disclosures

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