Utility of nintedanib for severe idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: a single-center retrospective study

Mitsuhiro Abe1
Kenji Tsushima1,2
Masashi Sakayori1
Kenichi Suzuki1
Jun Ikari1
Jiro Terada1
Koichiro Tatsumi1

1Department of Respirology, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Chuo-ku, Chiba city, Chiba 260-8670, Japan; 2Department of Pulmonary Medicine, International University of Health and Welfare, School of Medicine, Narita city, Chiba 286-8686, Japan

Introduction: The INPULSIS-ON trial demonstrated that nintedanib reduced decline in forced vital capacity (FVC) and low pulmonary function (%FVC < 50%) of patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF). However, there is no sufficient evidence in real world.

Objectives: Reveal the utility and adverse events of nintedanib for severe IPF patients.

Methods: This was a single-center retrospective study. Patients who met the eligibility criteria of the INPULSIS trial (%FVC ≥ 50%; %D$_{LCO}$ [diffusing capacity of the lung carbon monoxide % predicted] ≥ 30%) were classified as Mild to Moderate Group (n = 34); patients who did not meet the criteria were classified as Severe Group (n=17).

Results: The body mass index (24.7 ± 3.4 vs 22.4 ± 3.6 kg/m$^2$; P = 0.021) were significantly low in Severe Group. Main adverse events (diarrhea, nausea, liver disorder, and acute exacerbation) tended to be more in Severe Group than in Mild to Moderate Group; however, the difference was not significant (P = 0.76, 0.14, 0.18, and 0.67, respectively). The continuation rates over 12 months tended to be higher in Mild to Moderate Group than in Severe Group (77% vs 44%; P = 0.027). Log-rank test revealed that the prognosis was significantly better in Mild to Moderate Group than in Severe Group (P = 0.014). In the Severe Group, patients who were able to continue nintedanib for more than 3 months had significantly better prognosis compared to those who could not (P = 0.007).

Conclusion: The benefit from nintedanib was reduced in patients in Severe Group when compared to those in Mild to Moderate Group; however, the prognosis is expected to improve with control of side effects and long-term administration. It is more important to control the side effects in Severe Group.

Keywords: idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, nintedanib, triple tyrosine kinase inhibitor, INPULSIS trials, forced vital capacity

Introduction

IPF is a chronic progressive interstitial pneumonia.1 It has been reported that an average survival time of IPF is 2–3 years after diagnosis, and the prognosis of IPF is as poor as many types of cancers.2-4 The pulmonary function test is important for evaluation of the severity of IPF. The FVC and D$_{LCO}$ have also been reported to be important prognostic factors of IPF patients.5-7

Nintedanib is a tyrosine-kinase inhibitor and targets vascular endothelial growth factor receptors, fibroblast growth factor receptors, and platelet-derived growth factor receptors.8,9 In the most recent international clinical practice guidelines, nintedanib received a conditional recommendation for the treatment of IPF.10 The TOMORROW trial (nintedanib Phase II clinical trial)11 and INPULSIS-1/2 trial

Correspondence: Mitsuhiro Abe
Department of Respirology, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, 1-8-1 Inohana Chuo-ku
Chiba 260-8670, Japan
Tel +81 43 226 2576
Fax +81 43 226 2176
Email mthrsgnm@chiba-u.jp

Drug Design, Development and Therapy 2018:12 3369–3375

Original Research

Open Access Full Text Article
(Phase III clinical trial) revealed that nintedanib was associated with a reduction in the decline in lung function and with fewer acute exacerbations. However, the eligibility criteria of these three clinical trials were an %FVC ≥ 50% of the predicted value and a \( D_{LCO} \) of 30%–79% of the predicted value. Therefore, it is unknown whether nintedanib can be expected to affect progressing (or more severe) IPF patients with declining pulmonary function. The INPULSIS-ON trial (NCT 01619085), the open-label extension of the INPULSIS trial, included IPF patients who had progressed, and their FVC decreased to <50% of the predicted value during the INPULSIS examination period. This trial demonstrated that the nintedanib inhibited FVC reduction in both advanced and non-advanced cases. Additionally, adverse events were also considered equivalent in both cases. Tzouveleakis et al reported that even in patients with %FVC < 50%, the efficacy of nintedanib was obtained to the same extent as those with %FVC > 50%. In the current clinical setting, since this extensive trial is the only report that investigated the efficacy or safety of nintedanib for advanced IPF, further real-world-based evidence is needed.

Thus, this study aimed to verify the effect and safety of nintedanib on patients with severe IPF under clinical conditions.

**Patients and methods**

This single-center, retrospective study was performed in accordance with the amended Declaration of Helsinki. The research protocol was approved by the Human Ethics Committee of Chiba University Hospital (Approval no 2083). All patients provided written informed consent for participation in the study.

**Patients**

We diagnosed IPF based on the ATS/ERS/JRS/ALAT IPF guidelines of 2011. Patients who met one of the eligibility criteria of the INPULSIS trial (%FVC ≥ 50% and \( D_{LCO} \) ≥ 30%) were classified as Mild to Moderate Group, and patients who did not meet the criteria were classified as Severe Group.

**Nintedanib administration**

The criteria of nintedanib administration in our hospital was %FVC decline > 10% and/or radiological worsening. We also administered nintedanib to patients in whom administration of PFD, an other antifibrotic drug, was difficult due to side effects. The initial dose was 150 mg twice daily in all patients. Patients were followed up with liver function, renal function, complete blood count, KL – 6, etc. every 1–3 months. When an adverse event was observed, the dose was reduced or stopped at the discretion of his/her attending physician.

**Evaluated parameters**

We compared the baseline data, change in FVC, frequency of adverse events, and survival rate of the two groups before one year (±3 months), at the initiation, and after one year (±3 months) of nintedanib administration.

**Statistical analysis**

The clinical data are expressed as mean ± SD. All statistical analyses were performed using the EZR software package (Saitama Medical Center, Saitama, Japan), a graphical user interface for R (R version 3.2.0, The R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria). A \( P \)-value < 0.05 was considered significant.

**Results**

A total of 66 patients received nintedanib at Chiba University Hospital between November 2015 and January 2017. Twelve patients who were not diagnosed as IPF were excluded from the study, as were three patients who received nintedanib in the acute exacerbation stage. Finally, a total of 51 IPF patients were enrolled (Figure 1). The baseline characteristics of the included patients (34 Mild to Moderate Group; 17 Severe Group) are shown in Table 1. There was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of age, sex, or height. Body weight (64.3 ± 11.8 vs 55.8 ± 10.3 kg; \( P = 0.021 \)), BMI (24.7 ± 3.4 vs 22.4 ± 3.6 kg/m²; \( P = 0.016 \)), FVC (2,273 ± 672 vs 1,289 ± 310 mL; \( P < 0.001 \)), %FVC (72.6 ± 15.5 vs 46.4% ± 7.0%; \( P < 0.001 \)), and \( D_{LCO} \) (57.5 ± 19.0 vs 32.2% ± 13.5%; \( P < 0.001 \)) were significantly lower in Severe Group. In Mild to Moderate Group, NAC inhalation (n = 6), and PFD (n = 5) were administered before nintedanib; 23 patients did not receive the pre-treatment. In the Severe Group, NAC (n = 3), PFD (n = 8), and NAC + PFD (n = 2) were administered before nintedanib; four patients did not receive the pre-treatment. There were significantly more patients in Mild to Moderate Group who did not receive the pre-treatment (\( P = 0.002 \)).

Among 34 patients in Mild to Moderate Group, six were unavailable for a follow-up pulmonary function test 1 year later (four died, one was transferred to another hospital, and one had disease progression). Among 17 patients of Severe Group, six were unavailable for follow-up 1 year later.
66 interstitial pneumonia patients with disease progression were administered nintedanib in our hospital between November 2015 and July 2017.

12 patients who were not IPF were excluded

3 patients who were administered for acute exacerbation were excluded

%FVC ≥ 50% and %D_{LCO} ≥ 30%; the eligible criteria of INPULSIS study

17 patients didn’t meet the criteria (Severe Group)

34 patients met the criteria (Mild to Moderate Group)

Figure 1 Study flow chart.
Notes: Between November 2015 and July 2017, 66 patients received nintedanib at Chiba University Hospital. Of these 66 patients, 11 who did not have idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and three who received nintedanib for acute exacerbation were excluded. Patients who met one of the eligible criteria of the INPULSIS trial (% forced vital capacity [FVC] ≥ 50%; % diffusion capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide [D_{LCO}] ≥ 30%) were classified as Mild to Moderate Group, and those who did not meet the criteria were classified as Severe Group.

(two died, three were transferred to another hospital, and one had disease progression) (Figure 2, Table 2).

The mean %FVC at 1 year before nintedanib administration was 80.5 ± 14.2 and 61.9% ± 11.4% in Mild to Moderate Group and Severe Group, respectively. The %FVC at the start of nintedanib administration was 72.6 ± 15.5 and 46.4% ± 7.0%, respectively; and the %FVC after 1 year of nintedanib administration was 69.8 ± 19.0 and 43.2% ± 13.6% (Figure 2). In Severe group, ∆FVC significantly different between before and after 1 year from nintedanib administration (−459 ± 347, −143 ± 276 mL; Wilcoxon’s signed rank test; P = 0.029) (Figure 3).

Any adverse events were observed in 24 patients of Mild to Moderate Group and 14 patients of Severe Group.

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of total 51 patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total (n = 51)</th>
<th>Mild to Moderate Group (n = 34)</th>
<th>Severe Group (n = 17)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>70.5 ± 6.8</td>
<td>70.6 ± 6.0</td>
<td>70.1 ± 8.3</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male/female</td>
<td>31/20</td>
<td>23/11</td>
<td>8/9</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
<td>160.0 ± 9.5</td>
<td>160.0 ± 9.5</td>
<td>157.5 ± 9.9</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body weight (kg)</td>
<td>64.3 ± 11.8</td>
<td>24.7 ± 3.4</td>
<td>55.8 ± 10.3</td>
<td>0.021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>24.0 ± 3.6</td>
<td>24.7 ± 3.4</td>
<td>22.4 ± 3.6</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity (I/II/III/IV)</td>
<td>12/26/13</td>
<td>11/2/9/12</td>
<td>0/6/11</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-treatment (NAC/PFD/NAC + PFD/none)</td>
<td>9/13/2/27</td>
<td>6/5/0/23</td>
<td>3/8/2/4</td>
<td>0.0031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home oxygen therapy</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KL-6 (U/mL)</td>
<td>1,691 ± 1284</td>
<td>1,581 ± 1,321</td>
<td>1,918 ± 1,211</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNP (pg/mL)</td>
<td>33.3 ± 35.6</td>
<td>35.0 ± 40.9</td>
<td>30.0 ± 23.0</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FVC (mL)</td>
<td>2,273 ± 672</td>
<td>1,289 ± 310</td>
<td>46.4 ± 7.0</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%FVC (%)</td>
<td>63.9 ± 18.2</td>
<td>72.6 ± 15.5</td>
<td>57.5 ± 19.0</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%D_{LCO} (%)</td>
<td>49.8 ± 21.0</td>
<td>57.5 ± 19.0</td>
<td>32.2 ± 13.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Data are expressed as mean ± SD. Fisher’s exact test: male/female, severity, pre-treatment, Mann–Whitney U test: other parameters.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; BNP, brain natriuretic peptide; D_{LCO}, diffusion capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide; FVC, force vital capacity; GAP, Gender-Age-Physiology Index; KL-6, Krebs von den Lungen-6; NAC, N-acetylcysteine inhalation; PFD, pirfenidone.
in Mild to Moderate Group ($P = 0.027$). The log-rank test revealed there was significant difference in long-term continuation rate between two groups ($P = 0.012$) (Figure 4); in long-term mortality between two groups ($P = 0.014$) (Figure 5). In Severe Group, patients who were able to continue nintedanib for more than 3 months ($n = 4$) exhibited significantly better prognosis compared to those who could not ($n = 13$) ($P = 0.007$) (Figure 6).

**Discussion**

Even in Severe Group, the reduction of %FVC was suppressed by nintedanib administration like Mild to Moderate Group. However, the frequency of side effects tended to be more and prognosis was significantly worse in Severe Group than in Mild to Moderate Group. Despite this, patients in Severe Group who were able to continue nintedanib for more than 3 months had significantly better prognosis compared with those who could not ($P = 0.007$), as shown in Figure 6.

In the present study, the evaluation included 33% of advanced IPF patients (FVC < 50% or D_LCO < 30%), while the major two clinical trials of nintedanib (TOMORROW, INPULSIS) included %FVC ≥ 50% and D_LCO 30%–79%. The majority of patients included in these large trials were Mild–Moderate disease severity. So, it is unclear whether the efficacy of nintedanib can be expected in progressing IPF patients with declining respiratory function. The INPULSIS-ON trial (NCT 0161908; open-label extension trial of the INPULSIS trial) included patients who had progressed and had an FVC < 50% of the predicted value in the INPULSIS examination period. During the INPULSIS trial, 41 of 731 patients with a %FVC < 50% were included, and it was reported that nintedanib was also effective in these advanced IPF patients. Tzouvelekis et al reported that even in

**Table 2 Side effects and tolerability within 12 months**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total (n = 51)</th>
<th>Mild to Moderate Group (n = 34)</th>
<th>Severe Group (n = 17)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All adverse events (CTCAE grade I–III/IV+V)</td>
<td>38 (27/11)</td>
<td>24 (19/5)</td>
<td>14 (8/6)</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>24 (21/3)</td>
<td>17 (15/2)</td>
<td>7 (6/1)</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>11 (9/2)</td>
<td>5 (5/0)</td>
<td>6 (4/2)</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver disorder</td>
<td>14 (14/0)</td>
<td>7 (7/0)</td>
<td>7 (7/0)</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>1 (1/0)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 (1/0)</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>1 (0/1)</td>
<td>1 (0/1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary artery hypertension</td>
<td>2 (1/1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2 (1/1)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute exacerbation</td>
<td>7 (0/7)</td>
<td>4 (0/4)</td>
<td>3 (0/3)</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>7 (0/7)</td>
<td>4 (0/4)</td>
<td>3 (0/3)</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuable patients for &gt;3 months</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuable patients for &gt;12 months</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v4.0. Fisher’s exact test; all parameters.
patients with %FVC < 50%, the efficacy of nintedanib was obtained to the same extent as the patients of %FVC > 50% from their observational study in Greece. In our study, eight patients of Severe Group had already been treated with other anti-fibrotic compounds such as PFD. The usefulness of PFD has been demonstrated in several clinical trials. However, there is no evidence indicating which of the two anti-fibrotic compounds is superior. In addition, when the effect of one drug is insufficient, there is no evidence to indicate whether it is better to continue the drug or switch to another drug. According to our report, even if the effect of PFD is insufficient, it is possible that switching to nintedanib may be effective.

Regarding adverse events of nintedanib, Severe Group tended to experience more side effects (eg, diarrhea 41%, nausea 35%), although there was no significant difference compared to Mild to Moderate Group (eg, diarrhea 50%, nausea 14%). The number of patients who could continue to receive the treatment for 12 months was lower in Severe Group than in Mild to Moderate Group (27 [79%] and 8 [47%], \( P = 0.027 \)) (Table 2). However, long-term continuation rate revealed by log-rank test was significantly lower in Severe Group (\( P = 0.012 \)) (Figure 4) because of death and transferring to another hospital. In Severe Group, as compared with Mild to Moderate Group, there were a few cases who died or transferred to another hospital, so this result is apparently. In Severe Group, patients who were able to continue nintedanib for more than 3 months had significantly better
prognosis compared with those who could not \((P = 0.007)\) (Figure 6). This indicates that controlling side effects is more important in Severe Group. In the INPULSIS-ON trial, Wuyts et al reported that although the frequency of side effects did not increase even in advanced patients (advanced patients 100% vs not advanced patients 94%), adverse events leading to treatment discontinuation tended to be more frequent (advanced patients 41.5% vs not advanced patients 22.5%). Unlike that report, Severe Group in our study had significantly lower body weights \((55.8 \text{ vs } 64.3 \text{ kg, } P = 0.021)\) and BMIs at the start of administration compared to Mild to Moderate Group. In patients with IPF, it was reported that the decrease in BMI became a prognostic factor. The patients’ condition at baseline usually has a major impact on the prognosis. Side effects may have increased due to the higher blood concentration of the drug. Ikeda et al reported an association between liver dysfunction due to nintedanib and BMI and concluded that it is appropriate to adjust the dosage of nintedanib for patients with low body weights. The standard dosage of nintedanib is 150 mg twice daily, which is the amount used in clinical trials, but the report suggested that 100 mg twice daily might be an option for patients with low body weights.

This study had some limitations. First, the study design was a retrospective single-center study, and the sample size was small. So, we did not mention their pre-treatment medicine. Second, in Severe Group, 6 of 17 patients were not available for a 1-year follow-up pulmonary function test due to death or disease progression. However, delayed progression due to administration of nintedanib was also expected in Severe Group.

**Conclusion**

Survival benefit from nintedanib is reduced in patients with severe IPF when compared to those with Mild to Moderate IPF; however, an improvement in prognosis may be expected when side effects are controlled and the drug is administered over long-term. Hence, controlling side effects in Severe Group is very important.

**Abbreviations**

ALAT, Latin American Thoracic Association; ATS, American Thoracic Society; BMI, body mass index; BNP, brain natriuretic peptide; CT, computed tomography; CTCAE, Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events; DLCO, diffusing capacity of lung carbon monoxide; ERS, European Respiratory Society Thoracic Association; FVC, forced vital capacity; HRCT, high-resolution computed tomography; IPF, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; JRS, Japanese Respiratory Society; KL-6, Krebs von den Lungen-6; NAC, N-acetylcysteine; PFD, pirenidone; SD, standard deviation; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

**Acknowledgments**

We would like to thank Editage (www.editage.jp) for English language editing.

**Author contributions**

MA, KTs, KS, MS, JI, JT, and KTa contributed to the study concept and design. MA, KTs, KS, and MS examined the enrolled patients in the hospital. MA collected data. MA and KTs analyzed data. MA wrote the paper. All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting and revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

**Disclosure**

KTs has received lecture fee from Boehringer Ingelheim. The other authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

**References**


