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APPLICATION NUMBER:
22-350

MEDICAL REVIEW(S)

CLINICAL REVIEW

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Reviewer Name Naomi Lowy, MD
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Established Name Saxagliptin
(Proposed) Trade Name Onglyza
Therapeutic Class Dipeptidyl-peptidase IV inhibitor
Applicant Bristol-Myers Squibb Company

Priority Designation S

Formulation Oral tablet
Dosing Regimen 5 mg daily
2.5 mg daily (moderate, severe, or
end-stage renal impairment)

Indication Treatment of type 2 diabetes
Intended Population Adults

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	RECOMMENDATIONS/RISK BENEFIT ASSESSMENT	4
1.1	Recommendation on Regulatory Action.....	4
1.2	Risk Benefit Assessment	4
1.3	Recommendations for Postmarketing Risk Management Activities	6
1.4	Recommendations for other Post Marketing Study Commitments.....	6
2	INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY BACKGROUND.....	6
2.1	Product Information.....	6
2.2	Tables of Currently Available Treatments for Proposed Indications.....	8
2.3	Availability of Proposed Active Ingredient in the United States	10
2.4	Important Safety Issues With Consideration to Related Drugs	10
2.5	Summary of Presubmission Regulatory Activity Related to Submission.....	10
2.6	Other Relevant Background Information	13
3	ETHICS AND GOOD CLINICAL PRACTICES	14
3.1	Submission Quality and Integrity	14
3.2	Compliance with Good Clinical Practices.....	14
3.3	Financial Disclosures.....	21
4	SIGNIFICANT EFFICACY/SAFETY ISSUES RELATED TO OTHER REVIEW DISCIPLINES.....	21
4.1	Chemistry Manufacturing and Controls	21
4.2	Clinical Microbiology.....	22
4.3	Preclinical Pharmacology/Toxicology.....	22
4.4	Clinical Pharmacology	22
4.4.1	Mechanism of Action.....	23
4.4.2	Pharmacodynamics	23
4.4.3	Pharmacokinetics	28
5	SOURCES OF CLINICAL DATA	33
5.1	Tables of Clinical Studies.....	34
5.2	Review Strategy.....	40
5.3	Discussion of Individual Studies	40
6	REVIEW OF EFFICACY	56
6.1	Indication.....	60
6.1.1	Methods	60
6.1.2	Demographics	60
6.1.3	Patient Disposition.....	74
6.1.4	Analysis of Primary Endpoint(s)	78
6.1.5	Analysis of Secondary Endpoints(s).....	87
6.1.6	Other Endpoints	100
6.1.7	Subpopulations	100
6.1.8	Analysis of Clinical Information Relevant to Dosing Recommendations	104
6.1.9	Discussion of Persistence of Efficacy and/or Tolerance Effects.....	106
6.1.10	Additional Efficacy Issues/Analyses.....	106
7	REVIEW OF SAFETY.....	106
7.1	Methods	108
7.1.1	Clinical Studies Used to Evaluate Safety.....	108
7.1.2	Adequacy of Data	110
7.1.3	Pooling Data Across Studies to Estimate and Compare Incidence	110

7.2	Adequacy of Safety Assessments	112
7.2.1	Overall Exposure at Appropriate Doses/Durations and Demographics of Target Populations.....	112
7.2.2	Explorations for Dose Response	113
7.2.3	Special Animal and/or In Vitro Testing.....	115
7.2.4	Routine Clinical Testing	115
7.2.5	Metabolic, Clearance, and Interaction Workup	115
7.2.6	Evaluation for Potential Adverse Events for Similar Drugs in Drug Class	115
7.3	Major Safety Results	116
7.3.1	Deaths	116
7.3.2	Nonfatal Serious Adverse Events	122
7.3.3	Dropouts and/or Discontinuations	138
7.3.4	Significant Adverse Events.....	157
7.3.5	Submission Specific Primary Safety Concerns.....	157
7.4	Supportive Safety Results.....	234
7.4.1	Common Adverse Events	234
7.4.2	Laboratory Findings	248
7.4.2	Vital Signs	289
7.4.3	Electrocardiograms (ECGs).....	292
7.4.4	Special Safety Studies.....	293
7.4.5	Immunogenicity	293
7.5	Other Safety Explorations	293
	Dose Dependency for Adverse Events.....	293
7.5.1	Time Dependency for Adverse Events	293
7.5.2	Drug-Demographic Interactions	294
7.5.3	Drug-Disease Interactions.....	297
7.5.4	Drug-Drug Interactions.....	297
7.6	Additional Safety Explorations.....	297
7.6.1	Human Carcinogenicity	297
7.6.2	Human Reproduction and Pregnancy Data.....	298
7.6.3	Pediatrics and Effect on Growth	299
7.6.4	Overdose, Drug Abuse Potential, Withdrawal and Rebound.....	299
7.7	Additional Submissions.....	299
8	POSTMARKETING EXPERIENCE.....	299
9	APPENDICES.....	300
9.1	Literature Review/References	300
9.2	Labeling Recommendations	305
9.3	Advisory Committee Meeting	305

1 Recommendations/Risk Benefit Assessment

Saxagliptin (ONGLYZA™) is an orally-active, reversible dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP4) inhibitor that has been developed as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes. The Sponsor is seeking three indications: as monotherapy, in combination therapy with metformin, a sulfonylurea (SU), or a thiazolidinedione (TZD), when the single agent alone does not provide adequate glycemic control, and as initial combination with metformin, when treatment with dual saxagliptin and metformin is appropriate. The proposed usual clinical dose is 5 mg once daily, with a recommended dose of 2.5 mg once daily in subjects with moderate or severe renal impairment, and end-stage renal disease requiring hemodialysis.

1.1 Recommendation on Regulatory Action

According to my review of the clinical data, I recommend approval of saxagliptin as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus (although the Sponsor requested individual indications for various treatment settings, the Division has streamlined the indications for anti-diabetic drugs). The Sponsor has demonstrated modest efficacy along with an acceptable safety profile. However, the following recommendations also apply:

- A dose reduction to 2.5 mg when saxagliptin is used with CYP3A4/5 inhibitors, such as ketoconazole. C
- As of the completion of this Review, recommendations regarding the use of saxagliptin in women of childbearing potential have not been finalized. This issue arose out of a pre-clinical study done to support the fixed dose combination of saxagliptin and metformin in which certain fetal abnormalities were seen (discussed in Section 4.3). Final decisions regarding this issue will be addressed in a pharmacology/toxicology memorandum and the Cross Discipline Team Leader (CDTL) memorandum.

1.2 Risk Benefit Assessment

Although there are a number of available medical therapies available for type 2 diabetes mellitus (Section 2.2), the progressive nature of the disease demands new therapies that can safely and effectively be used either alone or added on to the current armamentarium of drugs. Given that the Sponsor has demonstrated efficacy in monotherapy and combination therapy settings, saxagliptin can play a useful role in type 2 diabetes treatment.

The Sponsor conducted six Phase 3 studies (referred to as “Core Phase 3 studies” in this Review) that were randomized, double-blind, and placebo-controlled (two monotherapy studies, three add-on combination studies to metformin, sulfonylurea, and a thiazolidinedione, and one initial combination with metformin study). In the Phase 3 program, the Sponsor chose to study 3 doses

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