

# Exploratory analysis suggests that OFEV® may extend life expectancy and is well tolerated in patients with IPF1

## EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS BASED ON POOLED DATA FROM SIX INTERNATIONAL PHASE II/III OFEV® TRIALS INVESTIGATED:1

and tolerability profile of OFEV®

The extended safety



on survival in patients with IPF

The effect of OFEV®

INPULSIS® I and II4

TOMORROW<sup>2,3</sup>

(double-blind)6

Phase IIIb

OFEV® 150 mg bid Pooled population

INPULSIS-ON® (open label)5

Phase IIIb (open label)

**CLINICAL TRIALS** 

**PATIENTS** 

Placebo

**PATIENTS** 



### expectancy in OFEV® treated IPF patients<sup>1</sup>

to estimate life



#### (based on extrapolation of survival data

from clinical trials) **EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS SUGGESTS THAT OFEV®** 

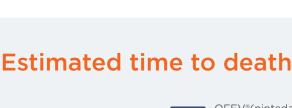
# Based on the Weibull distribution, mean (95% CI) survival was estimated as

**MAY EXTEND LIFE EXPECTANCY BY 5.2 YEARS** 

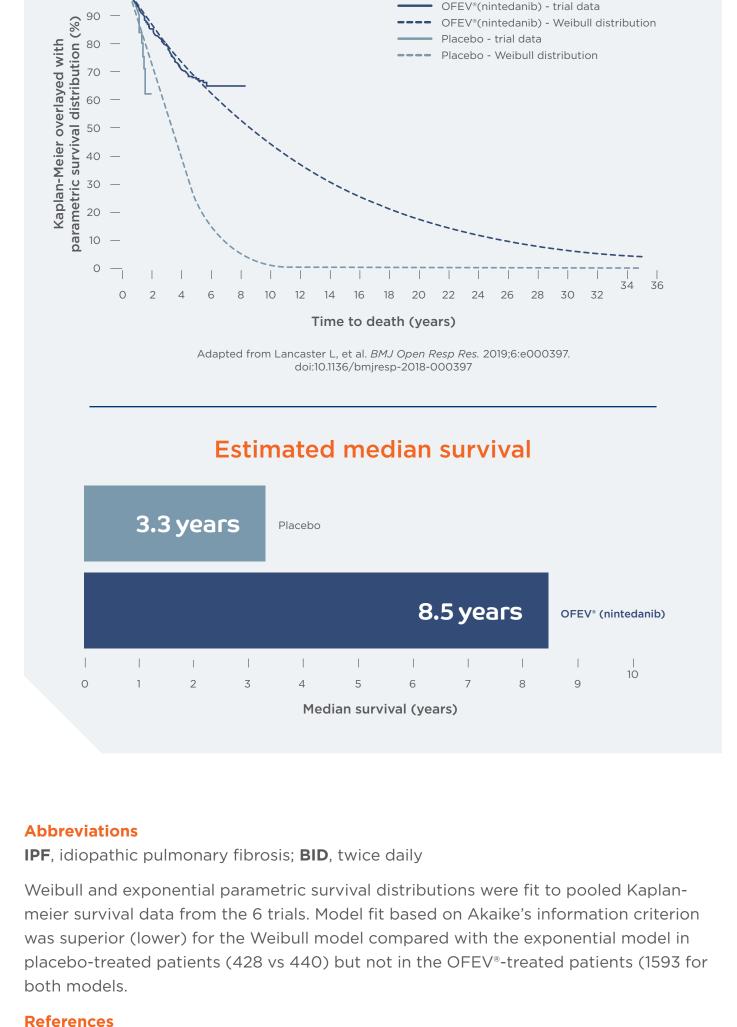
IN PATIENTS WITH IPF1

11.6 (9.6, 14.10) in OFEV®-treated placebo-treated YEARS patients patients

100



(2.5, 5.4) in



#### **OFEV®** Abbreviated Prescribing Information **Content:** Nintedanib

excipients. Pregnancy.

**Special warnings and precautions:** 

**Indications:** OFEV is indicated in adults for the treatment of Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF). **Dosage and administration:** The recommended dose is 150 mg twice daily administered approximately 12 hours apart. The maximum daily dose of 300 mg should not be exceeded. The 100 mg twice daily dose is only recommended to be used in patients who do not tolerate the 150mg twice daily dose. Patients with mild hepatic impairment

interruption or discontinuation for management of adverse reactions should be

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to nintedanib, peanut or soya, or to any of the

Gastrointestinal disorders: Diarrhoea should be treated at first signs with adequate

hydration and anti-diarrhoeal medicinal products and may require treatment

conduct liver function tests and a pregnancy test.

(Child Pugh A), the recommended dose is 100 mg twice daily 12 hours apart. Treatment

considered in patients with mild hepatic impairment (Child Pugh A). Prior to treatment,

bmjresp-2018-000397. 2. Richeldi L, et al. N Engl J Med. 2011;365:1079-87. 3. Richeldi L, et al. *Thorax.* 2018;73:581-3. **4.** Richeldi L, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2014;370:2071-82. **5.** 

Crestani B, et al. Lancet Respir Med. 2019;7:60-8. 6. Lancaster L, et al. Poster presented

at: The Pulmonary Fibrosis Foundation 2017 Summit, 7-9 Nov 2017, Nashville, TN.

**1.** Lancaster L, et al. *BMJ Open Resp Res.* 2019;6:e000397. doi:10.1136/

interruption. If symptoms of nausea and vomiting persist despite appropriate supportive care including anti-emetic therapy, dose reduction or treatment interruption may be required. In case of persisting severe diarrhoea/nausea and vomiting despite symptomatic treatment, therapy with OFEV should be discontinued. **Bleeding events:** VEGFR inhibition might be associated with an increased risk of bleeding. Arterial thromboembolic: Caution when treating patients at higher cardiovascular risk including known coronary artery disease. Gastrointestinal perforation: OFEV should only be initiated at least 4 weeks after abdominal surgery. Particular caution should be exercised in patients with previous abdominal surgery, a recent history of a hollow organ perforation, previous history of peptic ulceration, diverticular disease or receiving concomitant corticosteroids or NSAIDs. Soy lecithin: Enhanced risk for severe reactions

to soya preparations in patients with known allergy to peanut protein. **Hypertension**: Blood Pressure (BP) should be measured periodically. The use of VEGFR inhibitors may

promote the formation of aneurysm and/or artery dissection, carefully considered in

patients with poorly controlled hypertension or a history of aneurysm before treatment.

**Hepatic impairment:** The safety, efficacy, and pharmacokinetics of nintedanib have not been studied in patients with severe renal impairment (<30 ml/min CrCL). Treatment of patients with moderate (Child Pugh B) and severe (Child Pugh C) hepatic impairment with OFEV is not recommended. Elevated liver enzymes: Interrupt treatment or dose reduction in case of specific changes in liver values (AST/ALT > 3 x ULN). Closely monitor patients with low body weight (<65kg), Asian and female patients have a higher risk of elevations in liver enzymes. **Renal impairment:** closely monitor patients exhibiting risk factors for renal impairment/failure and therapy adjustment should be considered. **Embryo-Fetal Toxicity:** Nintedanib may cause foetal harm in humans. Women of childbearing potential should use adequate contraception during & at least 3 months after the last dose of treatment & avoid becoming pregnant while receiving

treatment. Children: The safety and efficacy of OFEV in children aged 0-18 years have

Side effects: Very Common: Diarrhoea, nausea, abdominal pain, and increased hepatic enzyme; **Common:** Increase alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase

(AST), gamma-glutamyl-transferase (GGT), decreased weight, decreased appetite,

not been established. May affect ability to drive or operate machinery.

bleeding, vomiting, rash and headache. Full prescribing information is available upon request.

Boehringer Ingelheim Singapore Pte. Ltd. 300 Beach Road #37- 00 The Concourse

Boehringer

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Singapore 199555 Phone +65 / 6419 8600

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