

Information Meeting on Bonviva®

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August 30, 2013

Although this presentation includes information regarding pharmaceuticals (including products under development), the information is not intended as any advertisement and/or medical advice.

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation may include forward-looking statements pertaining to the business and prospects.

These statements reflect the current analysis of existing information and trends.

Actual results may differ from expectations based on risks and uncertainties.

3.

Epidemiology and Market of Osteoporosis



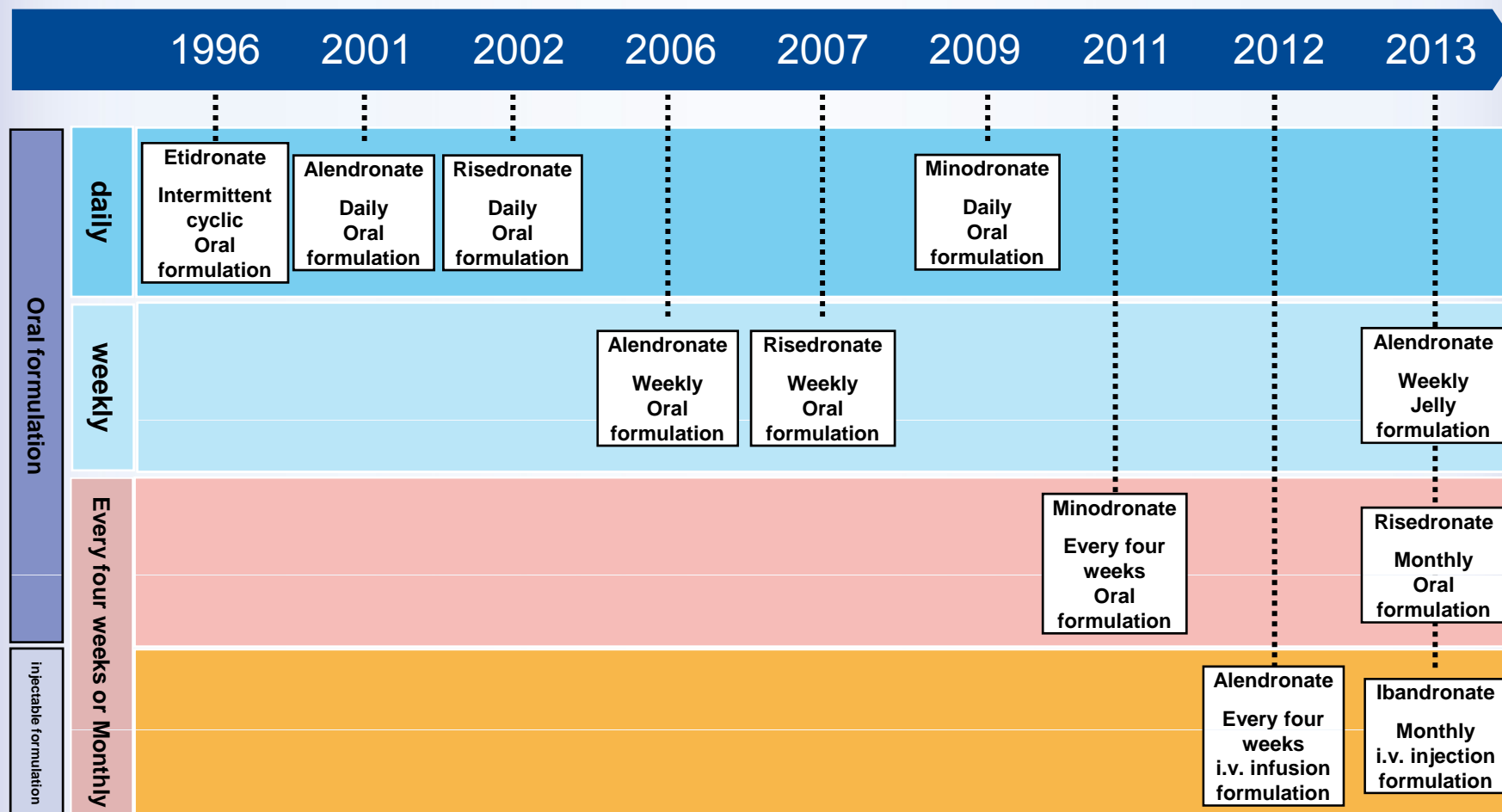
- The number of Japanese patients with osteoporosis is about 12.8 million, of which about 2.4 million patients* are estimated to be under medical treatment
- The possibility of vertebral fracture in 50-year-old Japanese women is estimated to be about 37% in their lifetime
- The market size reached about 220 billion yen in Japan and bisphosphonates and active vitamin D3 products occupy a significant share
- Recently, bone formation agents have experienced remarkable growth

*Copyright 2013 IMS Japan K.K. Source: JPM 2012.
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The scope of the market is defined by Chugai.

History of bisphosphonate development in Japan



- Launch year of bisphosphonate formulations indicated for osteoporosis



Product Summary



Bonviva intravenous injection is a new bisphosphonate for the treatment of osteoporosis by one-shot monthly intravenous injection

Brand name : Bonviva i.v. injection 1mg syringe

Nonproprietary name : Ibandronate Sodium Hydrate

Dosage form : Injection (prefilled syringe)

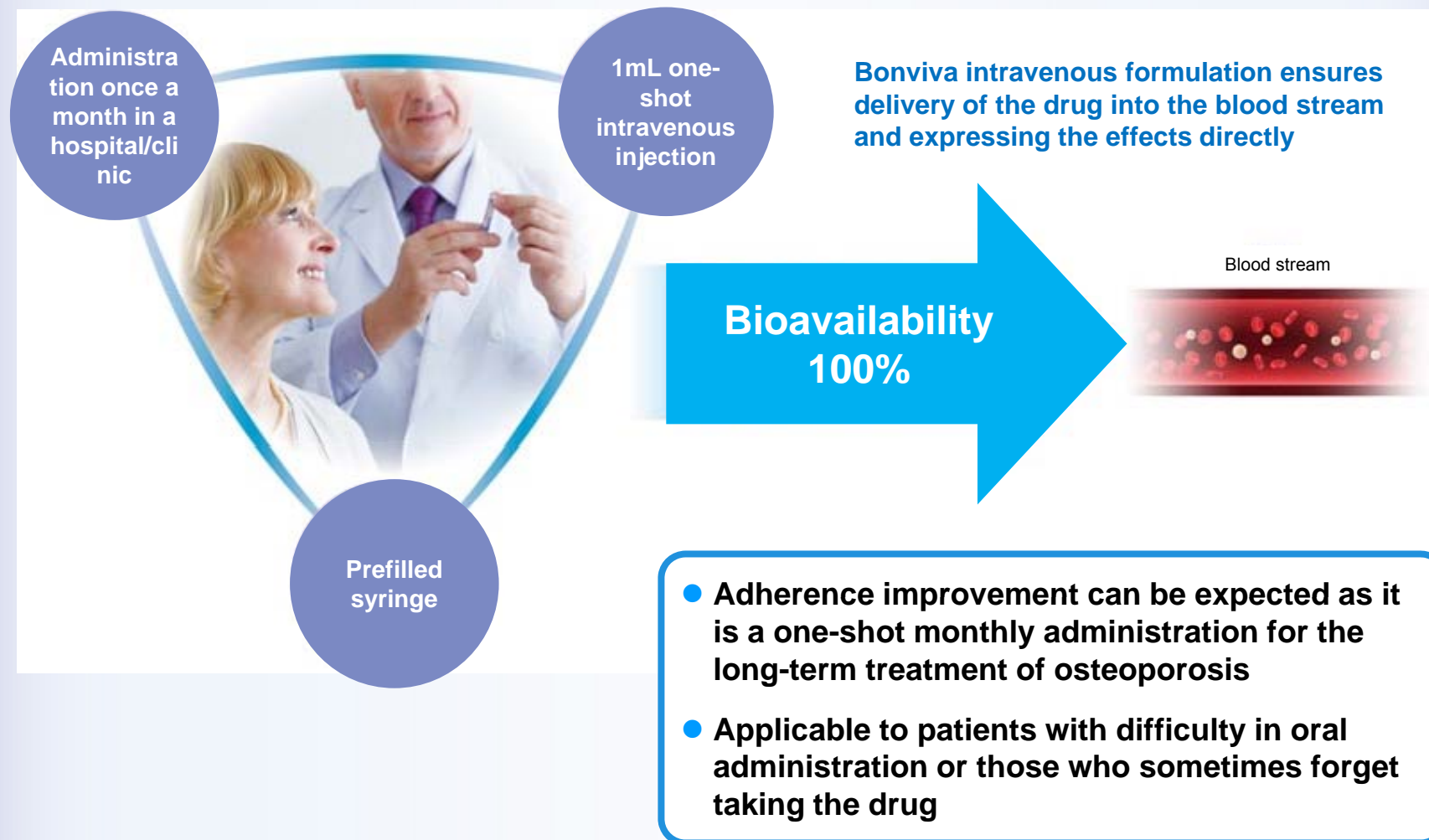
Indications : Osteoporosis

Dosage and administration :

The usual adult dosage is 1 mg as ibandronic acid by intravenous injection once a month.



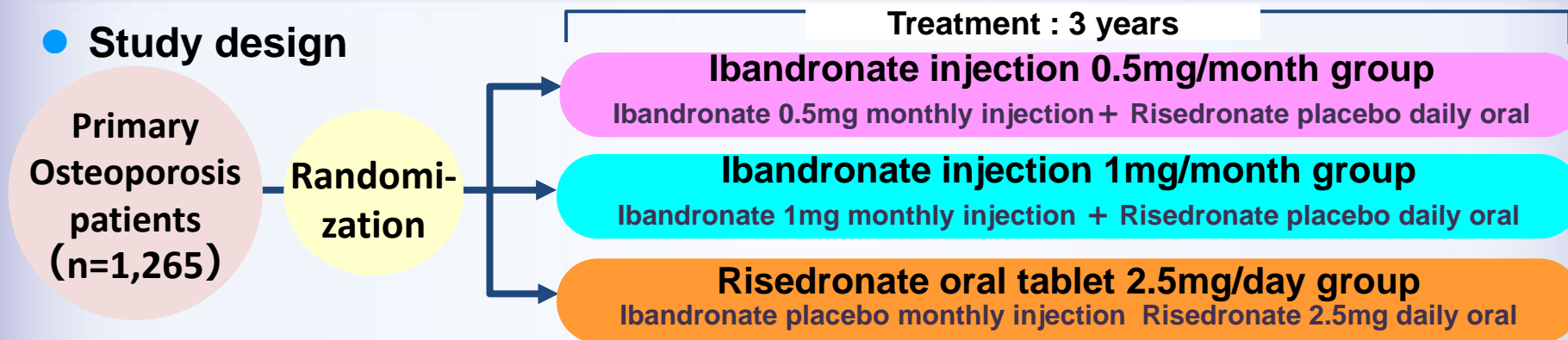
Advantage of 1mL One-shot Monthly Intravenous Formulation



Phase II/III Study (MOVER Study) Study Overview [Non-inferiority Study]



● Study design



● Study information

※All patients received supplementary calcium 305mg/day and vitamin D₃ 200IU/day throughout the study period

Objective

- ① To evaluate the efficacy inferiority to Residronate and safety of Ibandronate injection
- ② To investigate the optimal dose of Ibandronate injection

Patients

Primary osteoporosis (enrolled patients 1265, target number :1182)

- with one to five fractures in the fourth thoracic spine-fourth lumbar spine (Th4-L4) confirmed radiographically
- aged 60 years and more

Method

Multicenter, randomized, double-blinded, active drug-controlled study

Primary endpoint

Incidence of non-traumatic morphometric vertebral fractures including worsening of prevalent fractures

Secondary endpoints

- Incidence of osteoporotic non-vertebral fracture
- Change from baseline of bone density of lumbar spine (L2-L4) and proximal part of femur
- Change from baseline of bone absorption marker (urine CTX and urine NTX) and bone formation marker (BAP and osteocalcin)

Ito M, et al. Osteoporosis Int 2013;24 (Issue 1 Supplement), abst P396

Nakamura T, et al, Calcif Tissue Int 2013; 93: 137-146

CONTRAINDICATIONS



CONTRAINDICATIONS (BONVIVA is contraindicated in the following patients.)

1. Patients with a history of hypersensitivity to the ingredients of BONVIVA or other bisphosphonates
2. Patients with hypocalcaemia [Serum calcium levels may decrease and symptoms of hypocalcaemia may worsen (see Important Precautions and Adverse Reactions; Clinically Significant Adverse Reactions (Similar Drugs))]
3. Women who are pregnant or may be pregnant (see Use During Pregnancy, Delivery or Lactation)

INDICATIONS



● Osteoporosis

Precautions Related to INDICATIONS

BONVIVA should only be administered to patients with an established diagnosis of osteoporosis with reference to the guidelines of the Japanese Society for Bone and Mineral Research.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION



The usual adult dosage is 1 mg as ibandronic acid by intravenous injection once a month.

Precautions Related to DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

1. BONVIVA should be intravenously administered as slowly as possible.
2. Administration frequency of BONVIVA is once a month. If a scheduled dose is missed, BONVIVA should be administered as soon as possible and then once a month from that point onward.

PRECAUTIONS



1. Careful Administration (BONVIVA should be administered with care in the following patients.)

Patients with severe renal disorders [No clinical data are available, and safety has not been established]

Adverse Reactions



A total 353※ adverse reactions occurred in 239 of 979 patients (24.4%) evaluated for safety in Japanese clinical trials. The most frequent adverse reactions included back pain (25 reports, 2.6%), myalgia (21 reports, 2.1%) and arthralgia (20 reports, 2.0%) (at approval).

Clinically significant adverse reactions such as anaphylactic reaction/shock, osteonecrosis/osteomyelitis of the jaw, atypical fractures of the subtrochanteric and proximal diaphyseal femur were included in overseas spontaneous reports (frequency unknown ^{Note)}).

Hypocalcemia was reported as a clinically significant adverse reactions of similar drugs.

※The number is different from that described in the Summary of Adverse reactions since the number of the multiple similar side effects observed in the same subject is counted as one.

● Summary of Adverse reactions

Number of patients evaluated for safety	979
Number of patients with adverse reactions	239
Number of adverse reactions	362
Incidence rate of adverse reactions (%)	24.4

Note) Frequency of adverse reactions spontaneously reported overseas is unknown.

National health insurance drug price listed


Ibandronate Sodium Hydrate (JAN)
Note) Caution – Use only as prescribed by physician



Clinical Usefulness and Our Expectation

Masako Ito
Medical Work-Life-Balance Center
Nagasaki University Hospital

Today's Topics

- 
1. Current status of fracture incidence in Japan and foreign countries, and Osteoporosis treatment
 2. Effect of Bisphosphonate on Bone Quality
 3. Clinical Trial of Ibandronate Phase II / III
(MOVER study)

STOP AT ONE

MAKE YOUR FIRST BREAK YOUR LAST



WorldOsteoporosisDay
October 20, 2012

[Home](#) [WOD](#) [the Unbreakable Embrace](#) [Facts & Statistics](#) [Events](#) [Resources](#) [Contact](#)

[Português](#) [Español](#) [Français](#)

FRAGILITY FRACTURES *are no accident!*

- Each year millions of mostly older adults will suffer a devastating hip fracture caused by a simple fall. Millions more will suffer fractures of the wrist, shoulder, pelvis or spine. These fractures are no accident! It is likely that the underlying cause is osteoporosis.

Image courtesy
of the NBHA (USA)
2Million2Many
campaign



1/2

of women and up to
1/4 of men over age 50
will break a bone
due to osteoporosis

Over
1/3

of patients with
a hip fracture
had a prior fracture

50%

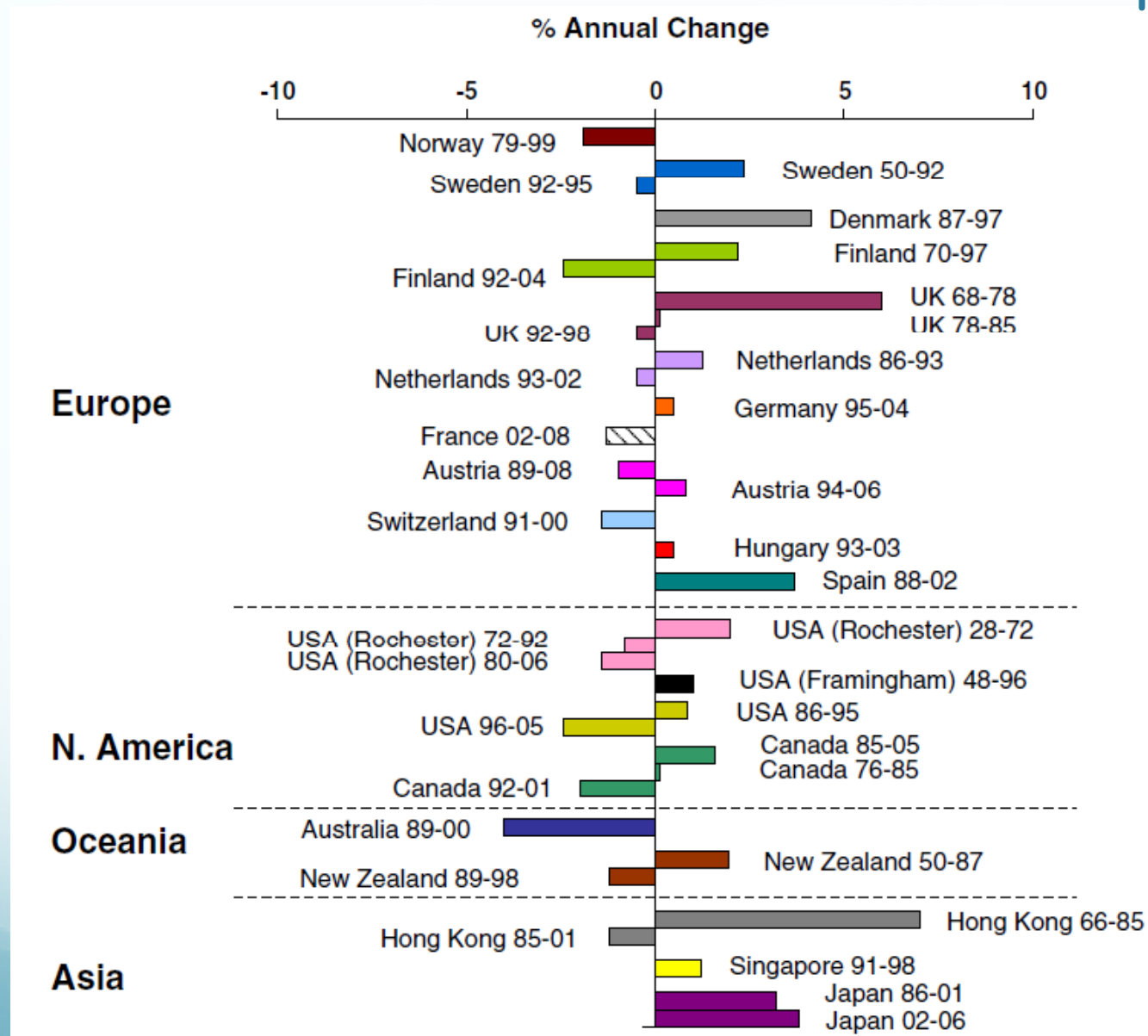
of osteoporosis-related
repeat fractures can be
prevented
with appropriate treatments

After a fracture,


4 out of 5
women over 67
are not tested or treated
for osteoporosis

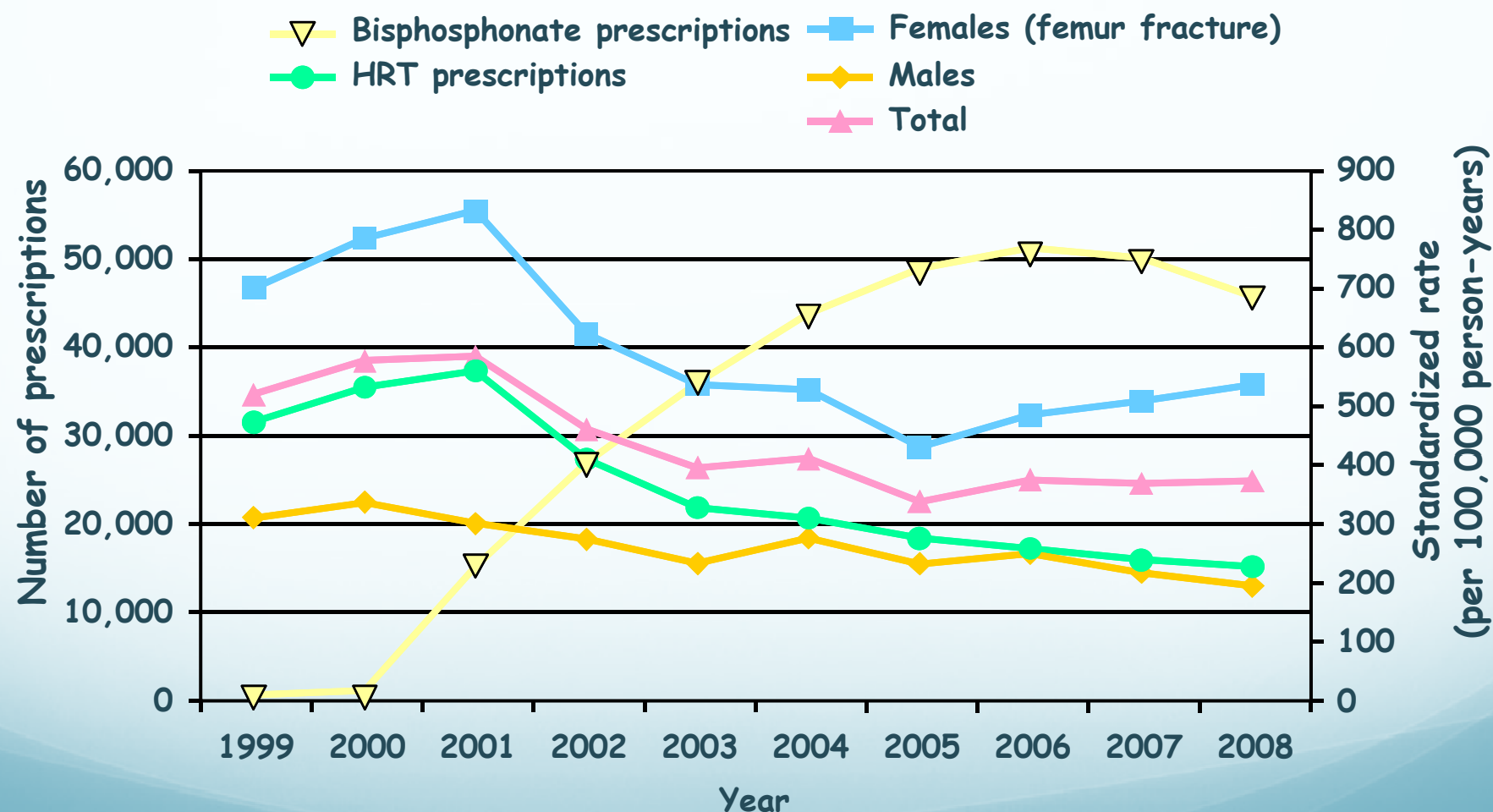
2 many. 2 often.

Secular trends in the incidence of hip fracture



Cooper C, et al, Osteoporos Int. 2011; 22: 1277-1288.

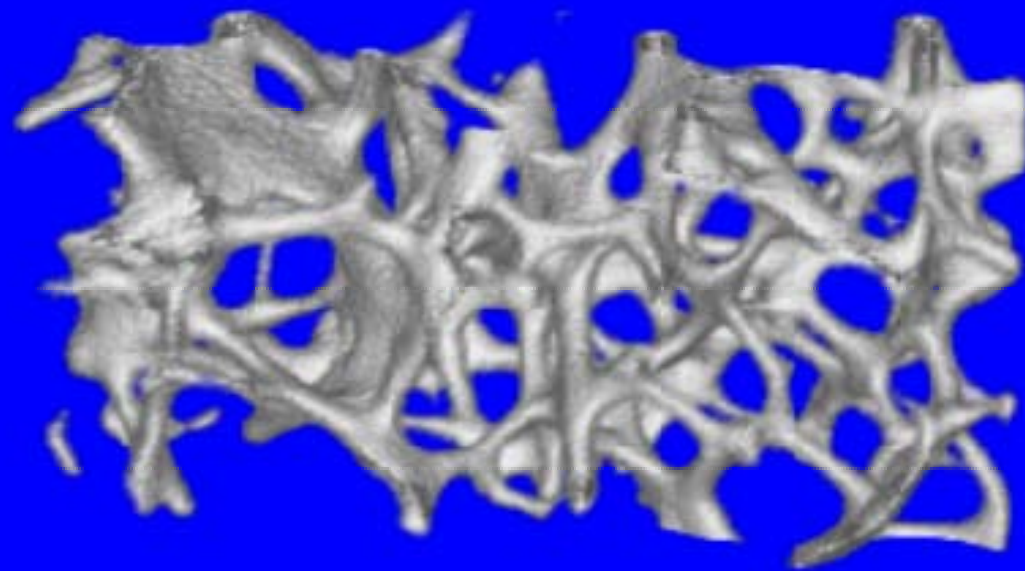
Incidence of Hip fracture and Number of Prescriptions of Osteoporotic Agents in Australia



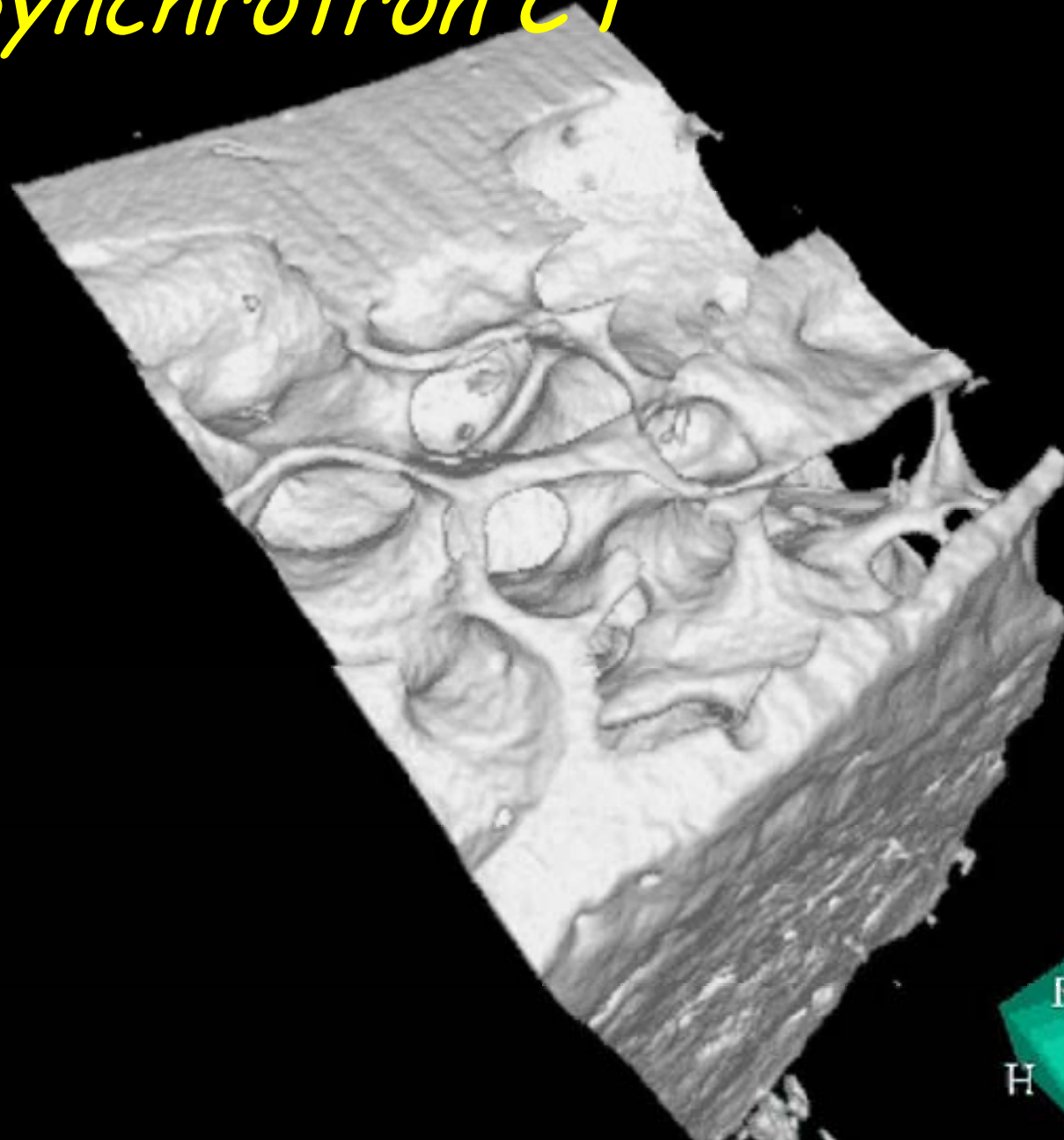
Today's Topics

1. Current status of fracture incidence in Japan and foreign countries, and Osteoporosis treatment
- ★ 2. Effect of Bisphosphonate on Bone Quality
3. Clinical Trial of Ibandronate Phase II / III
(MOVER study)

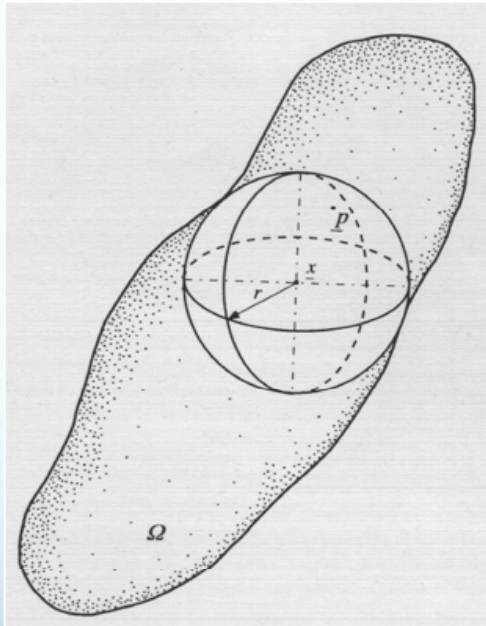
micro CT



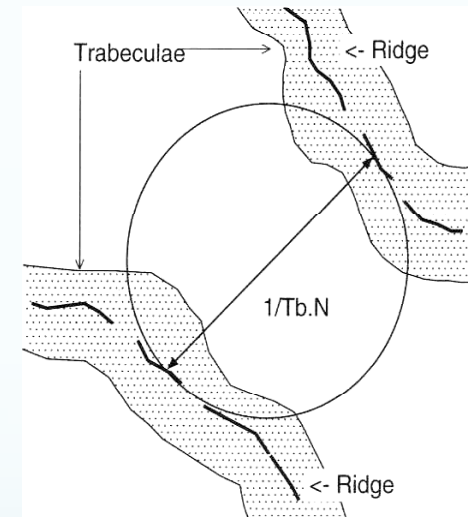
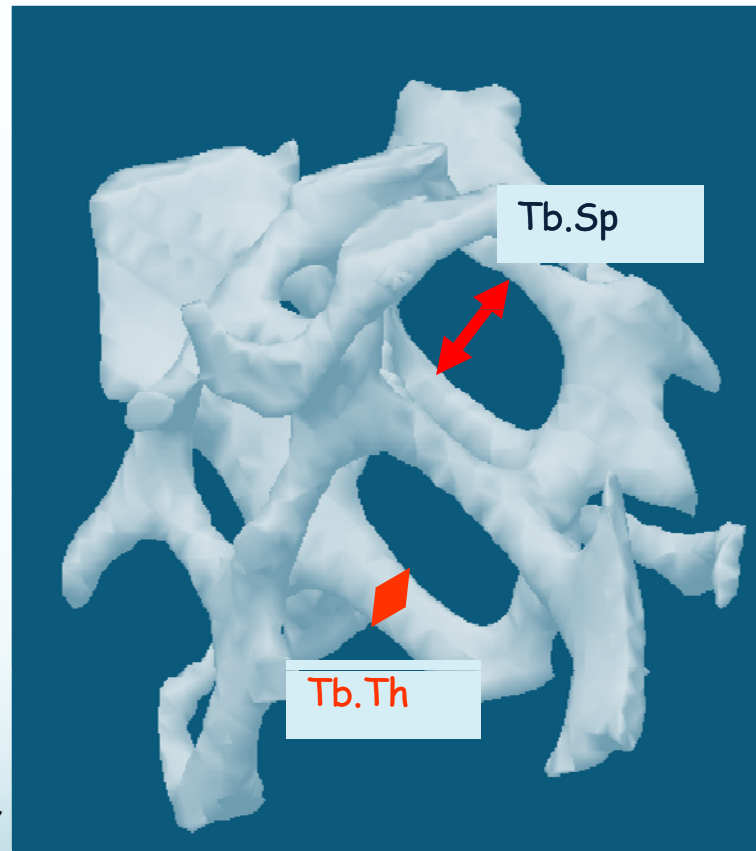
Synchrotron CT



Morphometric parameters



Hildebrand T, Ruegsegger P
J Microscopy 185:67-75, 1997

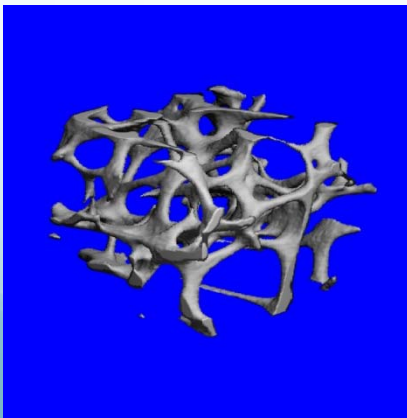
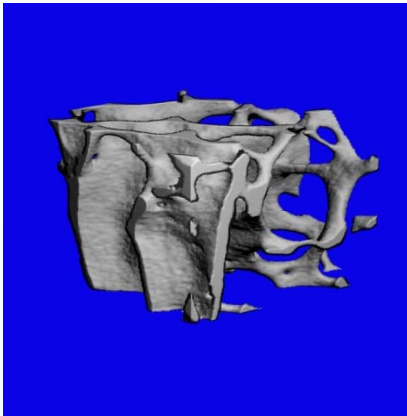


Direct 3D measurement: Tb.Th, Tb.Sp, Tb.N, etc

Non-metric parameters

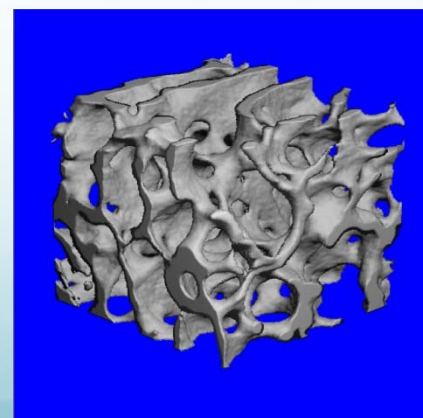
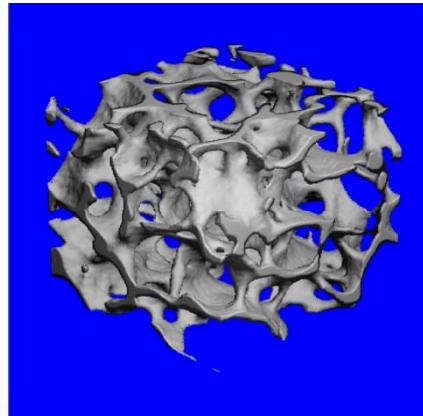
structure model index
(SMI)

Shape of trabeculae

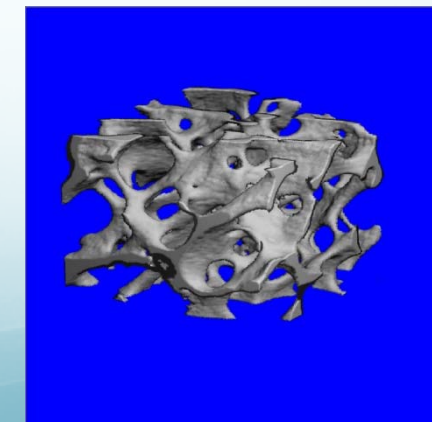
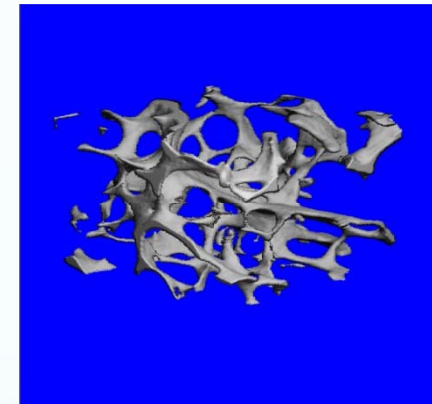


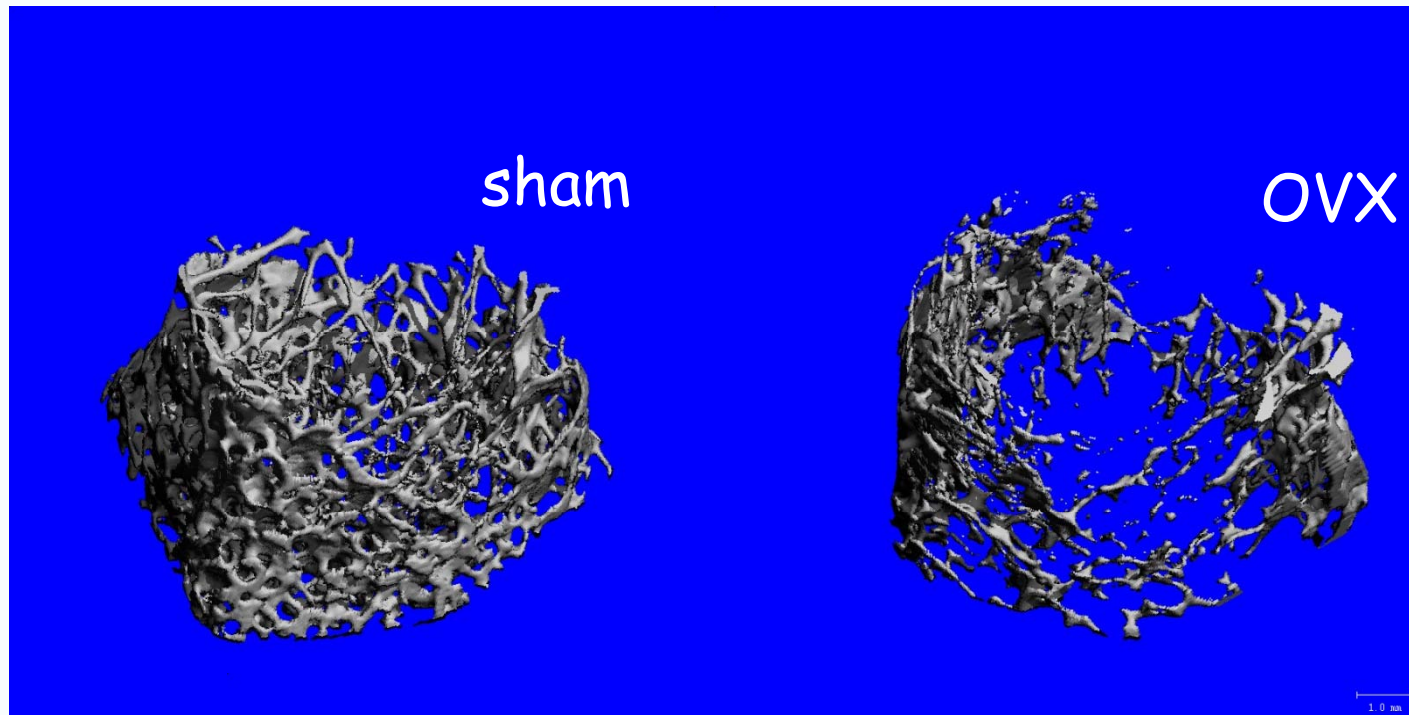
degree of anisotropy
(DA)

Orientation of trabeculae

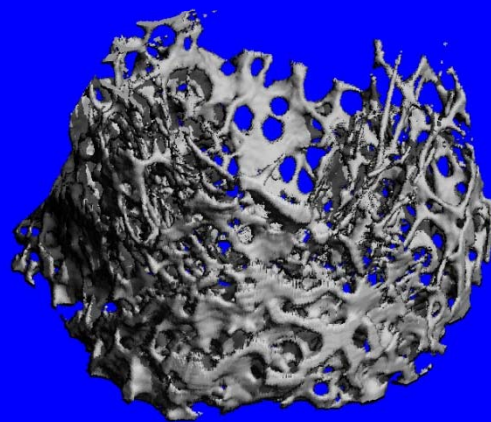


Connectivity density
Connectivity of trabeculae





BIS 0.15 mg/kg



Prevention study of bisphosphonate
female Cynomolgus monkey ; 9-17 yo
femur distal portion

Sham group (n=12)

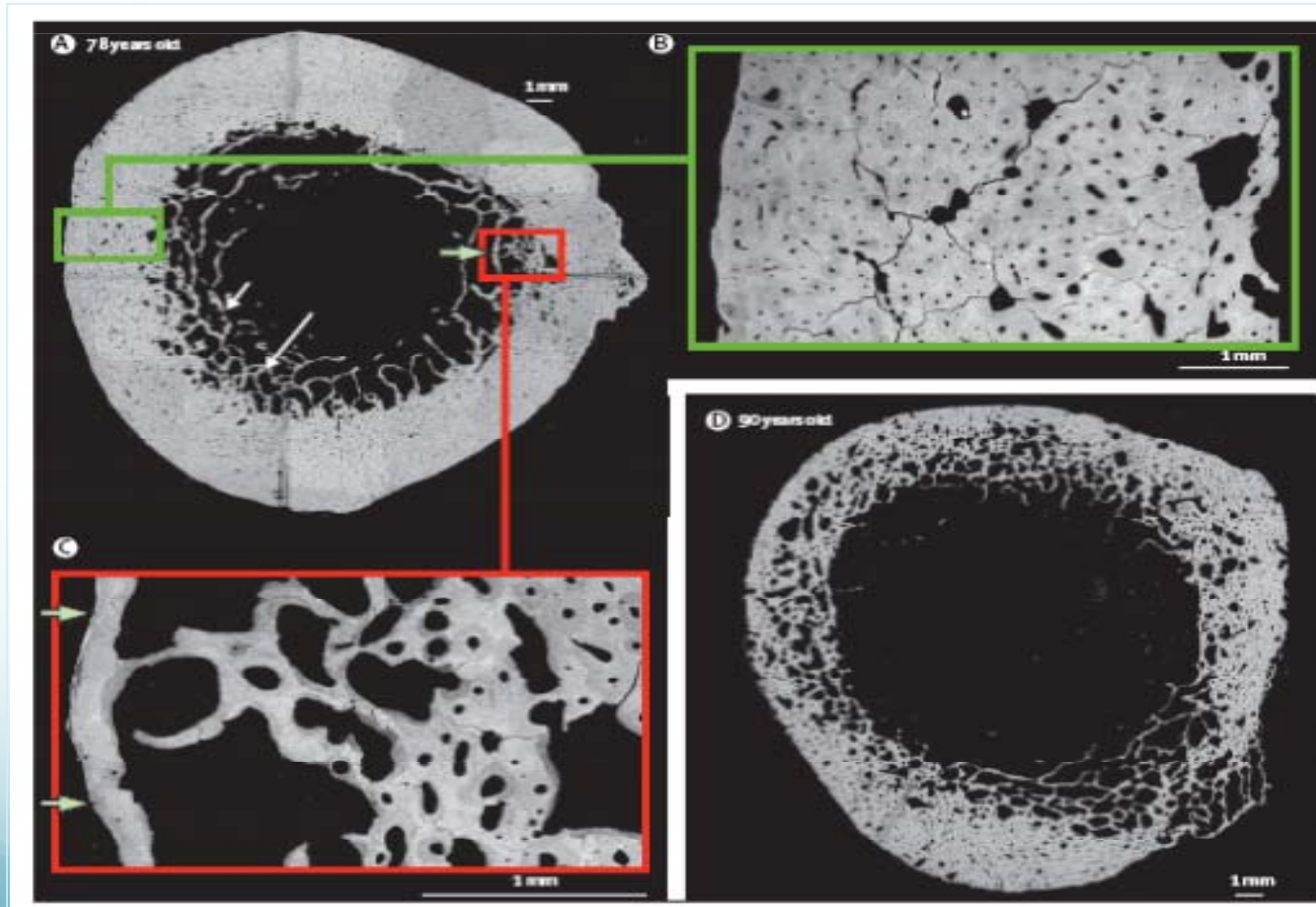
OVX group (n=12)

Treatment group 0.15 mg/kg/day (n=12)

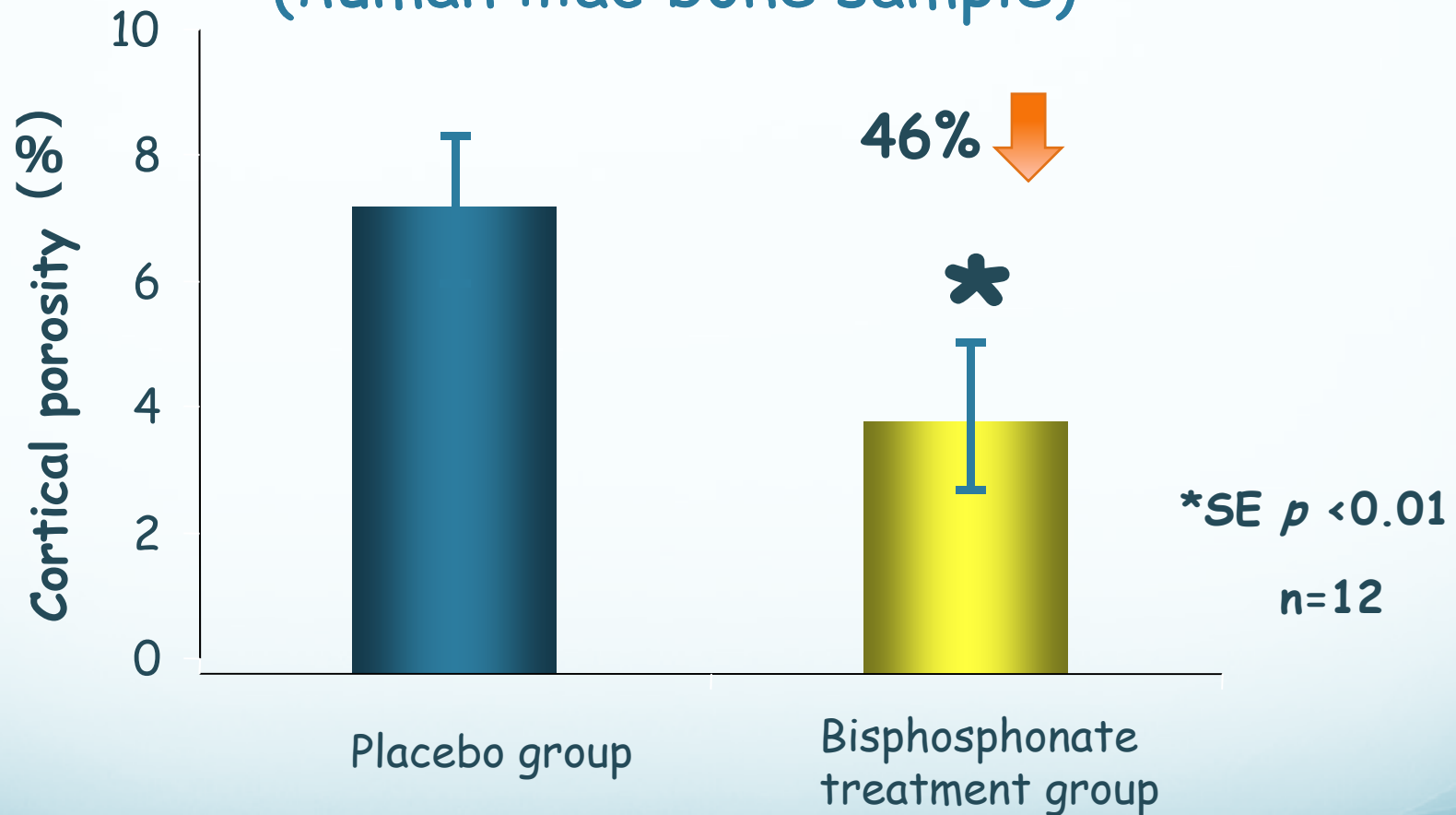
Mori H, et al. Bone 43:840-848, 2008

Increase in Cortical Porosity with Aging

Human cortical bone

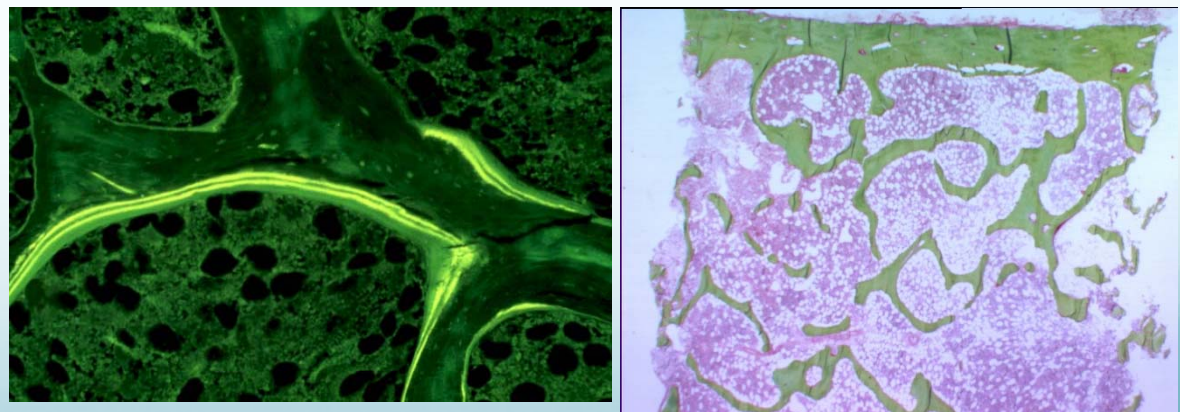


Bisphosphonate prevents increase in cortical porosity (human iliac bone sample)




Qualitative histological analysis after 3 years treatment by Ibandronate

- Newly formed bone retained its normal lamellar structure, without signs of woven bone
- No marrow fibrosis or signs of cellular toxicity
- No indicators of osteomalacia, such as excessive osteoid



Today's Topics

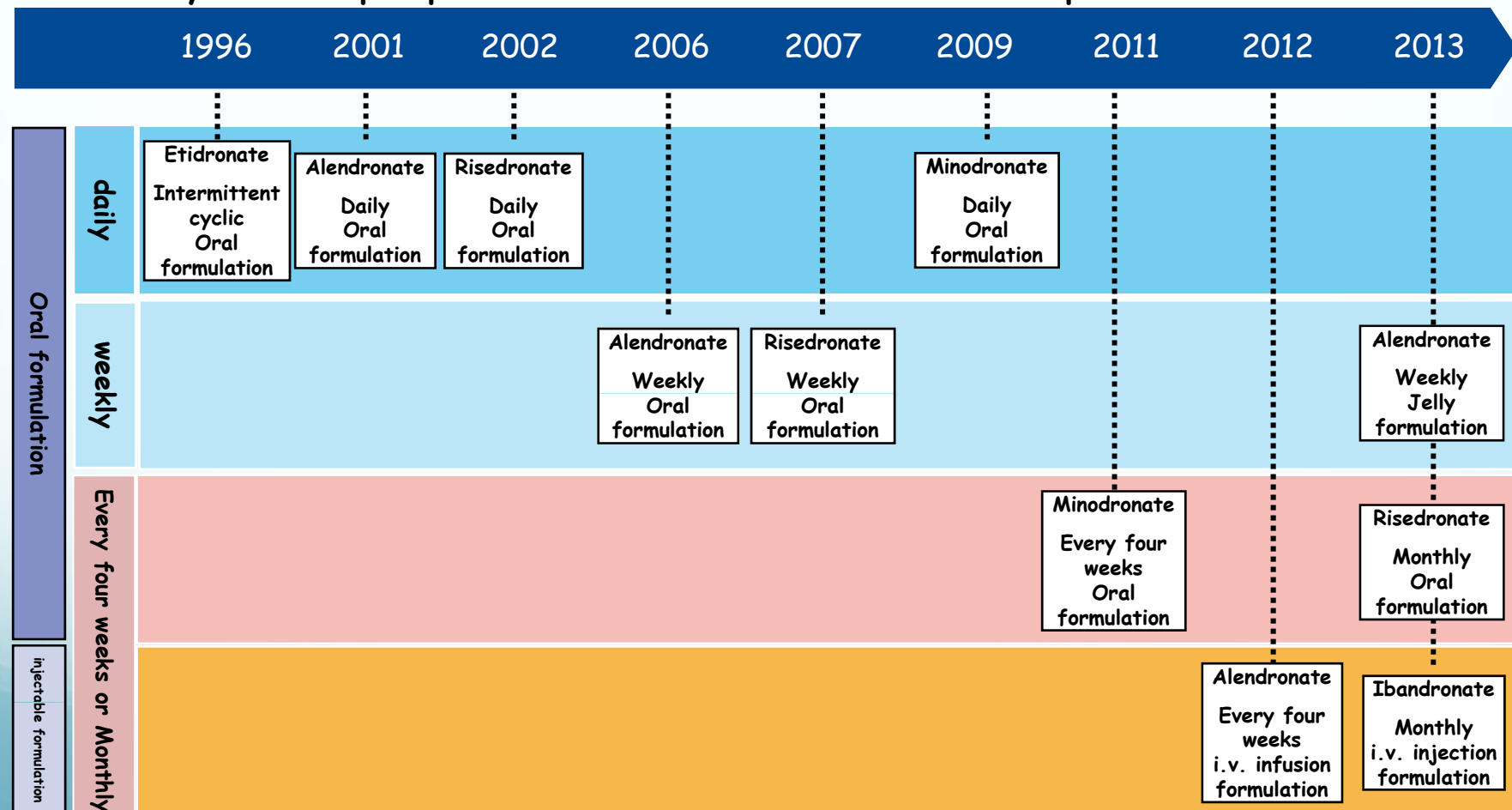
1. Current status of fracture incidence in Japan and foreign countries, and Osteoporosis treatment
2. Effect of Bisphosphonate on Bone Quality
-  3. Clinical Trial of Ibandronate Phase II / III
(MOVER study)

MOVER : Monthly intraVenous ibandronatE versus daily oral Risedronate

History of bisphosphonate development in Japan

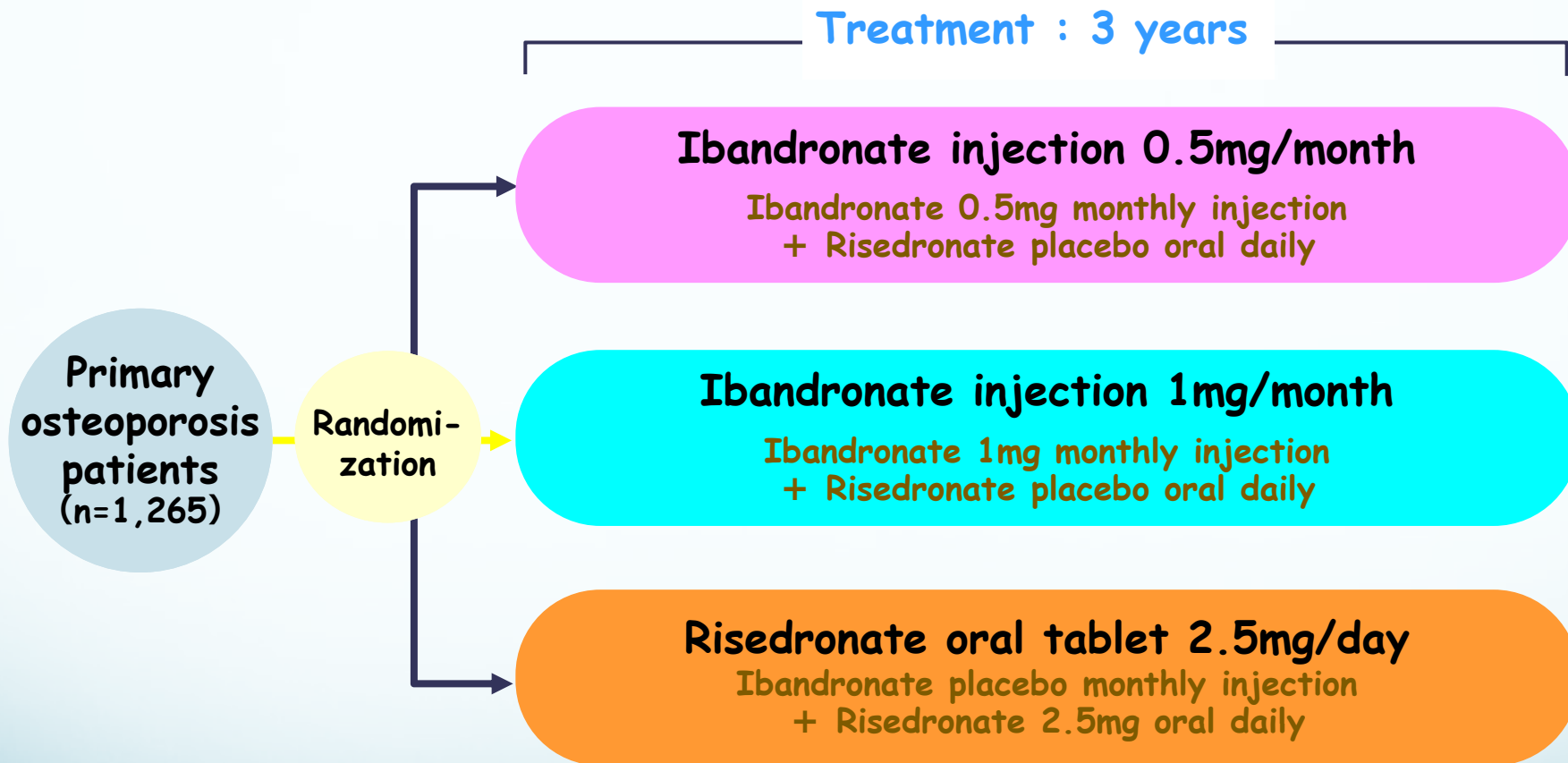
Transition of bisphosphonates in osteoporosis treatment are histories of “extension of dosing interval in oral formulation” and “development of formulation for injection”

- Launch year of bisphosphonate formulations indicated for osteoporosis



Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study)

Study design



※All patients received supplementary calcium 305 mg/day and vitamin D₃ 200IU/day throughout the study period

Overview of study

Non-inferiority
study

Objective

- ① To evaluate the efficacy (inferiority to oral daily Risedronate) and safety of Ibandronate injection (0.5 and 1 mg/month)
- ② To investigate the optimal dose of Ibandronate injection

Patients

Primary osteoporosis (enrolled patients 1265, target number :1182)

- with one to five fractures in the fourth thoracic spine-fourth lumbar spine (Th4-L4) confirmed radiographically
- aged 60 years or older

Method

Multicenter, randomized, double-blinded, active drug-controlled study

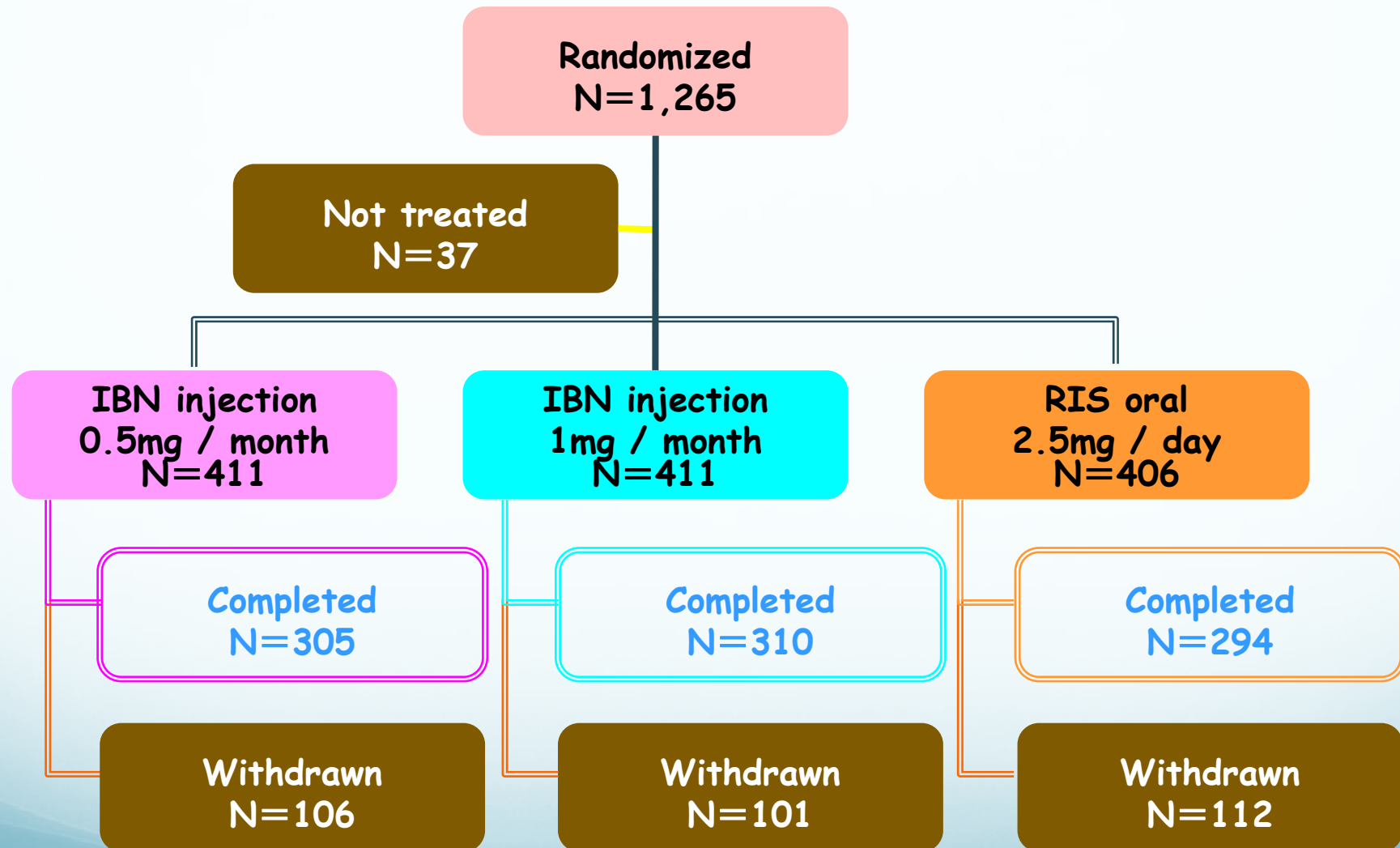
Primary endpoints

Incidence of non-traumatic morphometric vertebral fractures including worsening of prevalent fractures

Secondary endpoints

- Incidence of osteoporotic non-vertebral fracture
- Change from baseline of bone density of lumbar spine (L2-L4) and proximal part of femur
- Change from baseline of bone absorption marker (urine CTX and urine NTX) and bone formation marker (BAP and osteocalcin)

Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study) Patient flow through the study



Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study)

Baseline patient characteristics

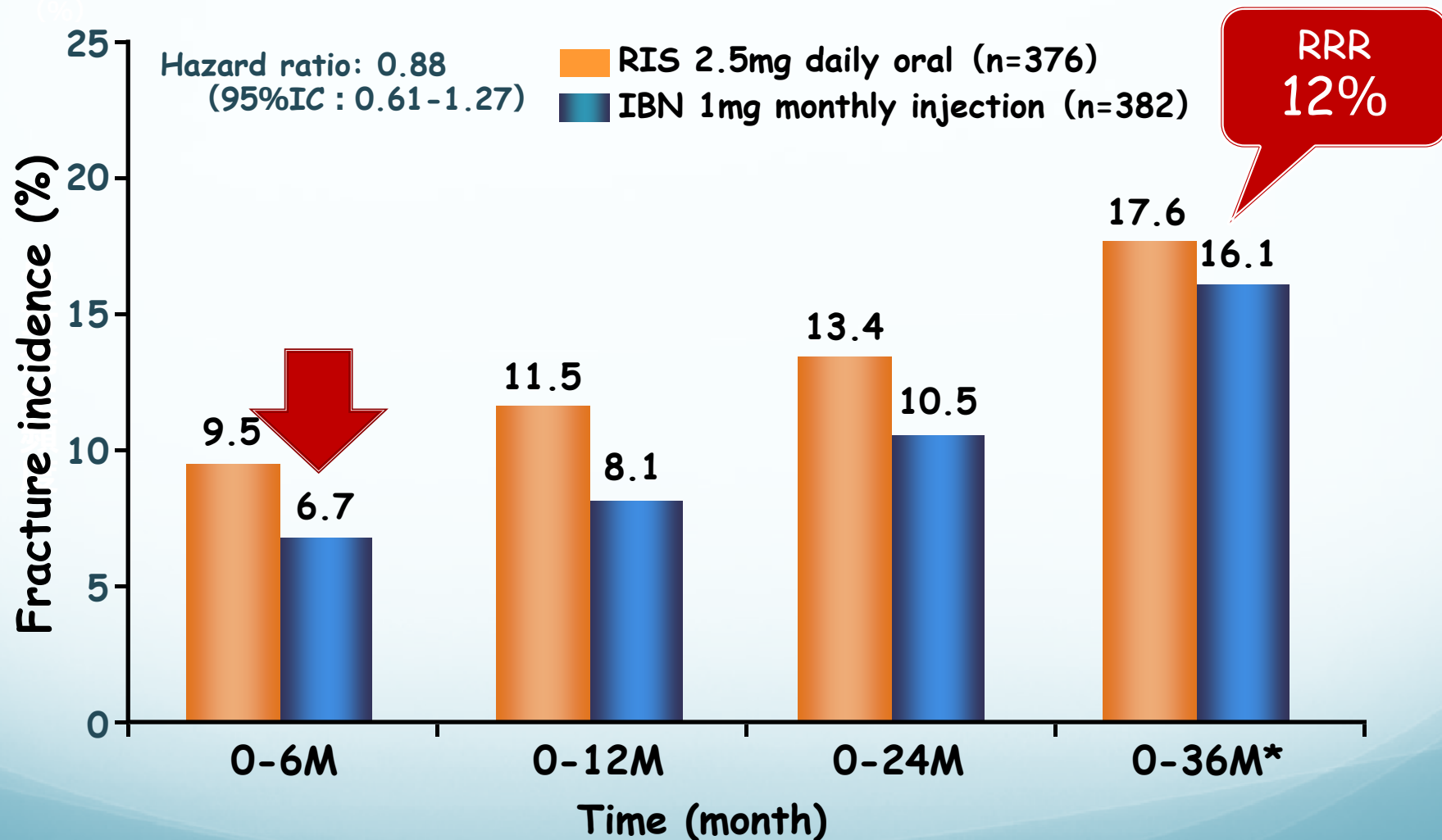
		RIS 2.5mg daily (n=376)	IBN 0.5mg monthly (n=376)	IBN 1mg monthly (n=382)
Sex	Women	343 (91.2%)	356 (94.7%)	354 (92.7%)
	Men	33 (8.8%)	20 (5.3%)	28 (7.3%)
Age [year]	60-74	227 (60.4%)	219 (58.2%)	245 (64.1%)
	75≤	149 (39.6%)	157 (41.8%)	137 (35.9%)
	mean±S.D.	73.0±6.3	72.9±6.3	72.2±6.4
Prevalent vertebral fracture	1	183 (48.7%)	186 (49.5%)	184 (48.2%)
	≥2	193 (51.3%)	190 (50.5%)	198 (51.8%)
SQ grade of vertebral fracture	Grade 1	88 (23.4%)	96 (25.5%)	81 (21.2%)
	Grade 2	147 (39.1%)	147 (39.1%)	161 (42.1%)
	Grade 3	141 (37.5%)	133 (35.4%)	140 (36.6%)
BMD (T-score) (mean±S.D.)	Lumbar spine (L2-L4)	-2.59±1.06	-2.71±1.01	-2.68±1.01
	Total hip	-2.18±0.86	-2.17±0.87	-2.09±0.86
BTM (mean±S.D.)	uCTX [μg/mmol·Cr]	373.2±261.0	382.4±226.2	368.6±209.9
	BAP [U/L]	32.4±12.0	33.6±13.2	33.9±13.1
25-OH Vitamin D [ng/mL] (mean±S.D.)		19.7±6.6	19.6±6.4	20.0±6.7

PPS : Per Protocol Set S.D. : standard deviation

Ito M, et al. Osteoporosis Int 2013;24 (Issue 1 Supplement), abst P396
Nakamura T, et al, Calcif Tissue Int 2013; 93: 137-146

Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study) Incidence of vertebral fractures

- Non-traumatic vertebral fracture (incl. worsening)



Ito M, et al. Osteoporosis Int 2013;24 (Issue 1 Supplement), abst P396
Nakamura T, et al, Calcif Tissue Int 2013; 93: 137-146

Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study)

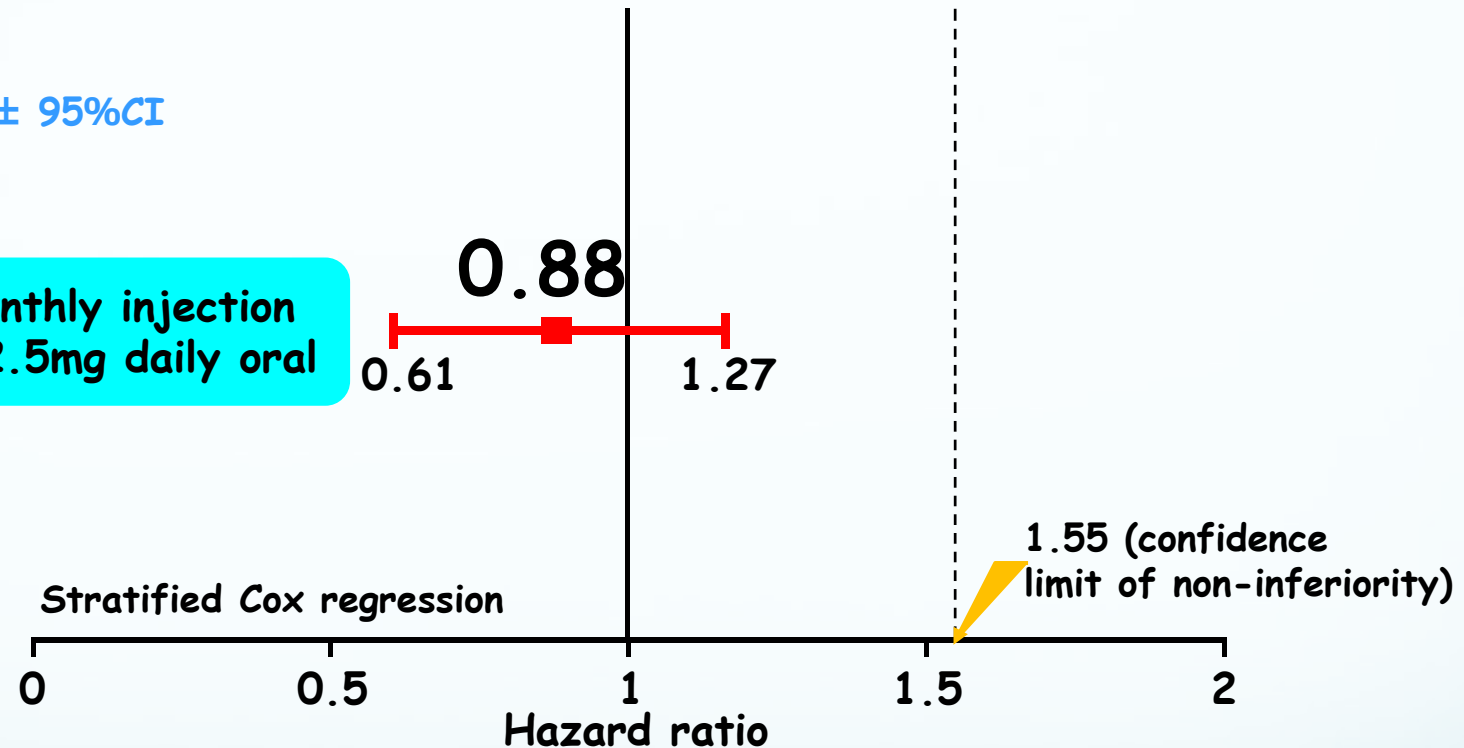
Efficacy on vertebral fracture:

hazard ratios of non-traumatic vertebral fracture

(PPS)

Hazard ratio \pm 95%CI

**IBN 1mg monthly injection
versus RIS 2.5mg daily oral**

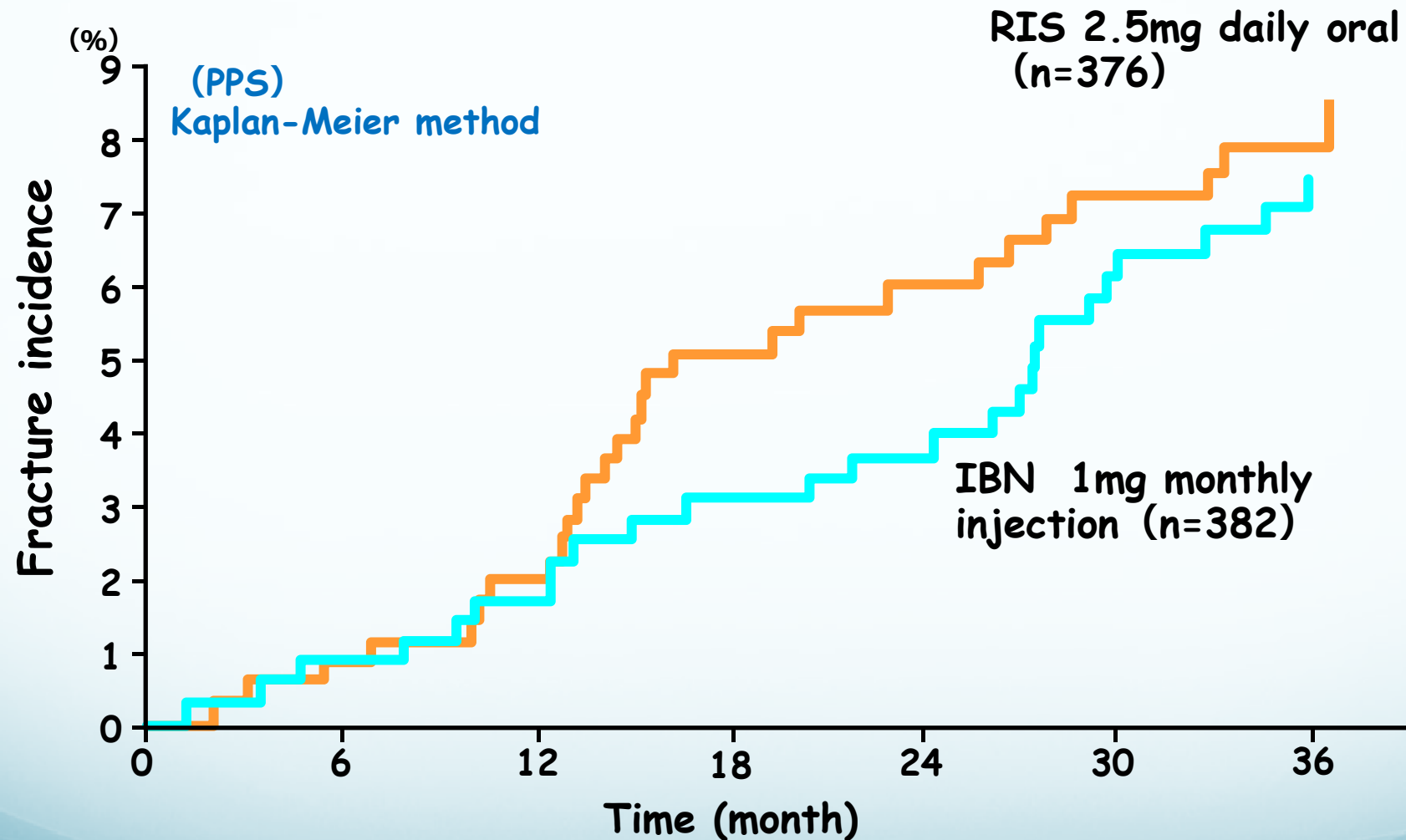


Parameter	Hazard ratio	95% CI
IBN 1mg monthly injection versus RIS 2.5mg daily oral	0.88	0.61-1.27

Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study)

Efficacy on non-vertebral fracture:

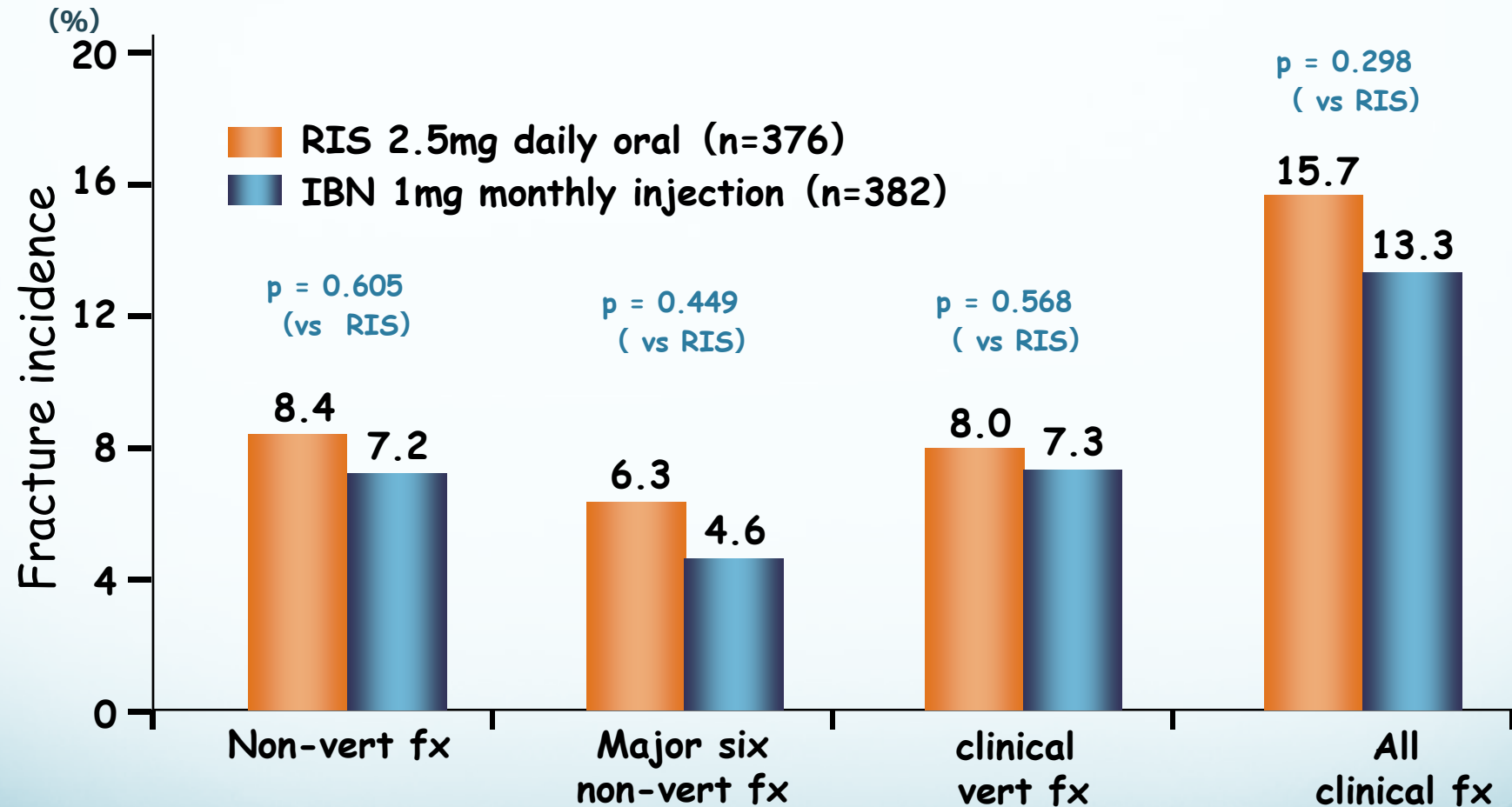
Estimated incidence of osteoporotic non-vertebral fractures



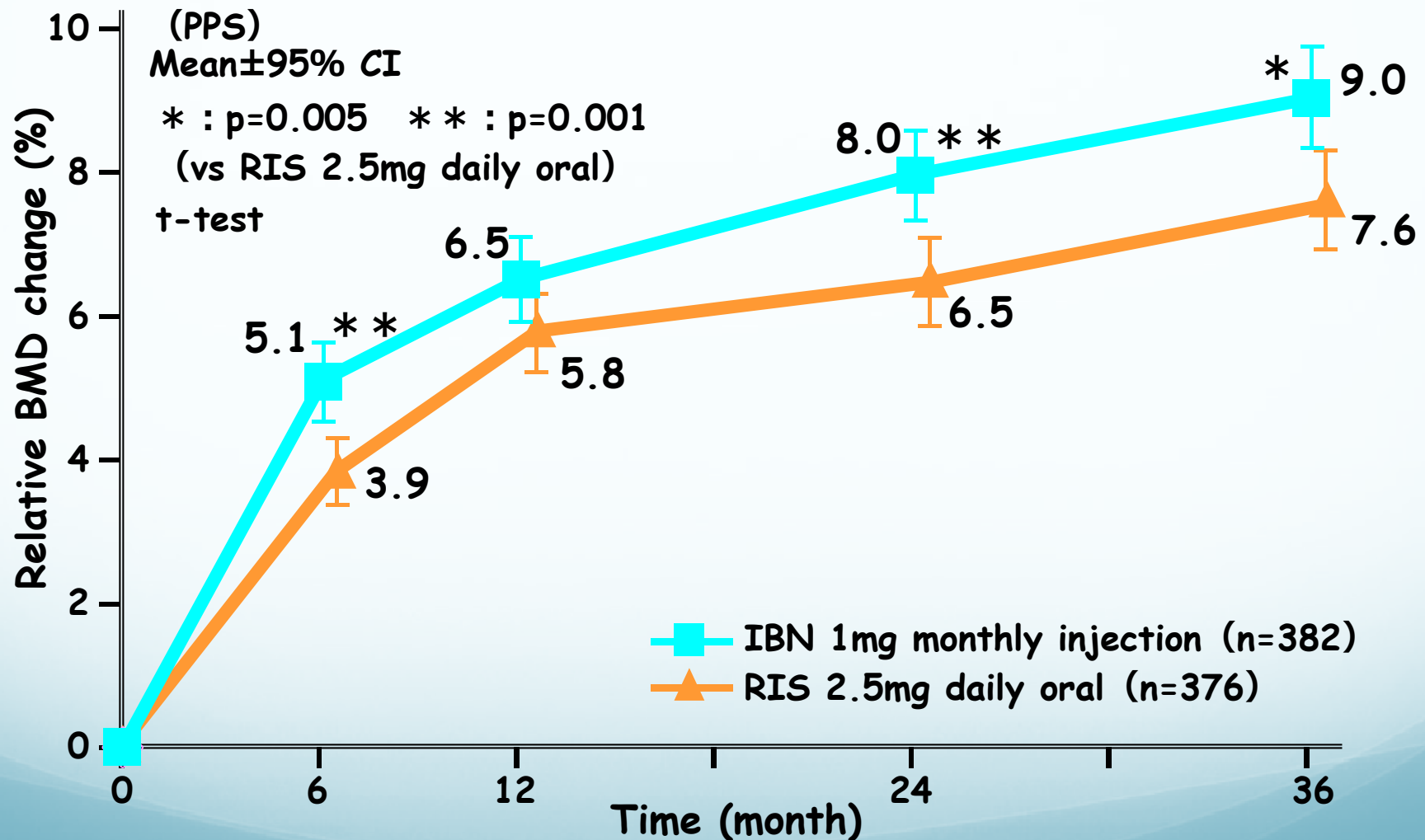
Nakamura T, et al, Calcif Tissue Int 2013; 93: 137-146
Chugai internal documents

Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study)

Efficacy on fracture: Incidence of osteoporotic fractures through three years

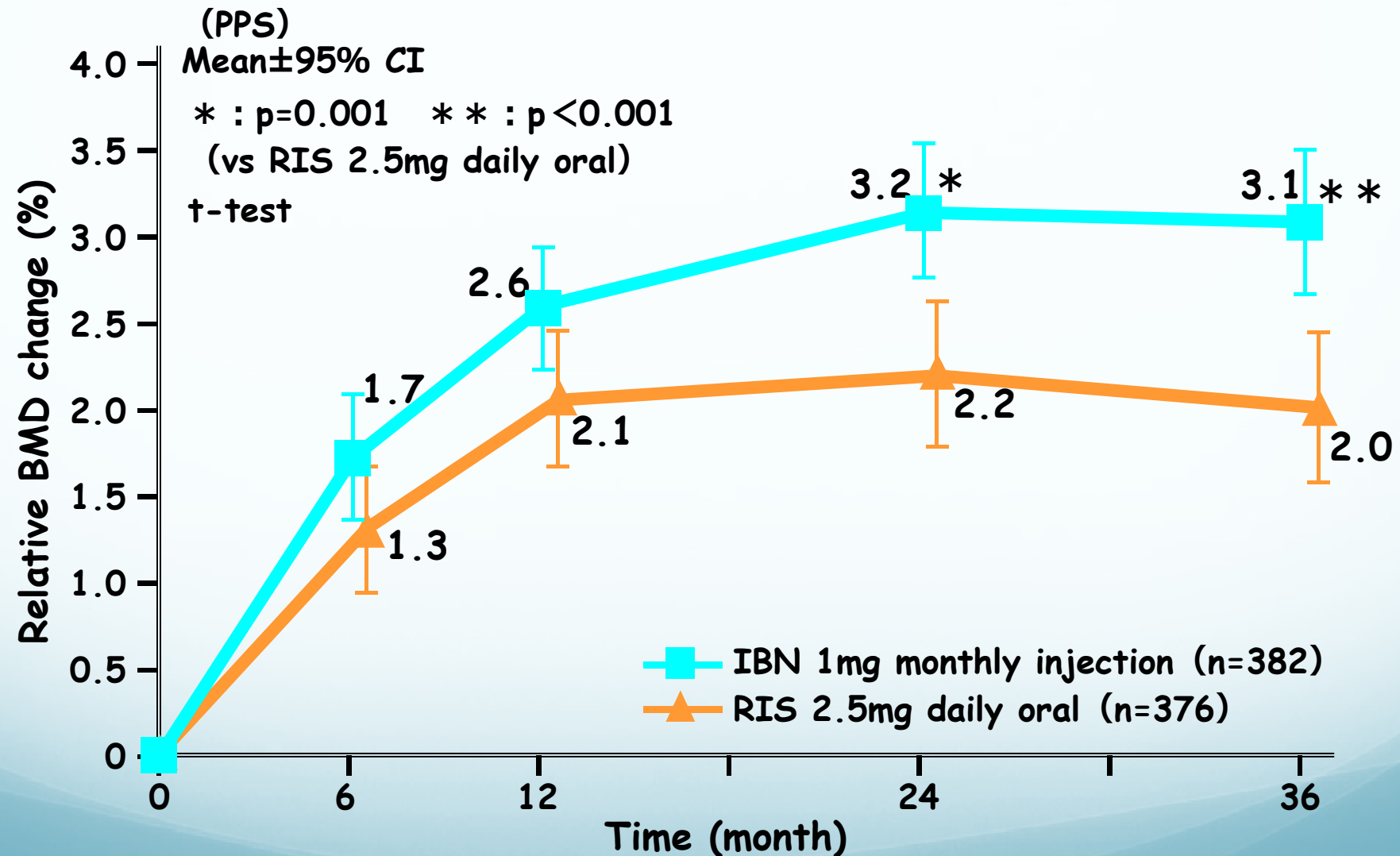


Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study)
Efficacy on Bone Mineral Density:
Relative change from baseline in lumbar spine BMD



Ito M, et al. Osteoporosis Int 2013;24 (Issue 1 Supplement), abst P396
Nakamura T, et al, Calcif Tissue Int 2013; 93: 137-146

Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study)
Efficacy on Bone Mineral Density:
Relative change from baseline in total hip BMD

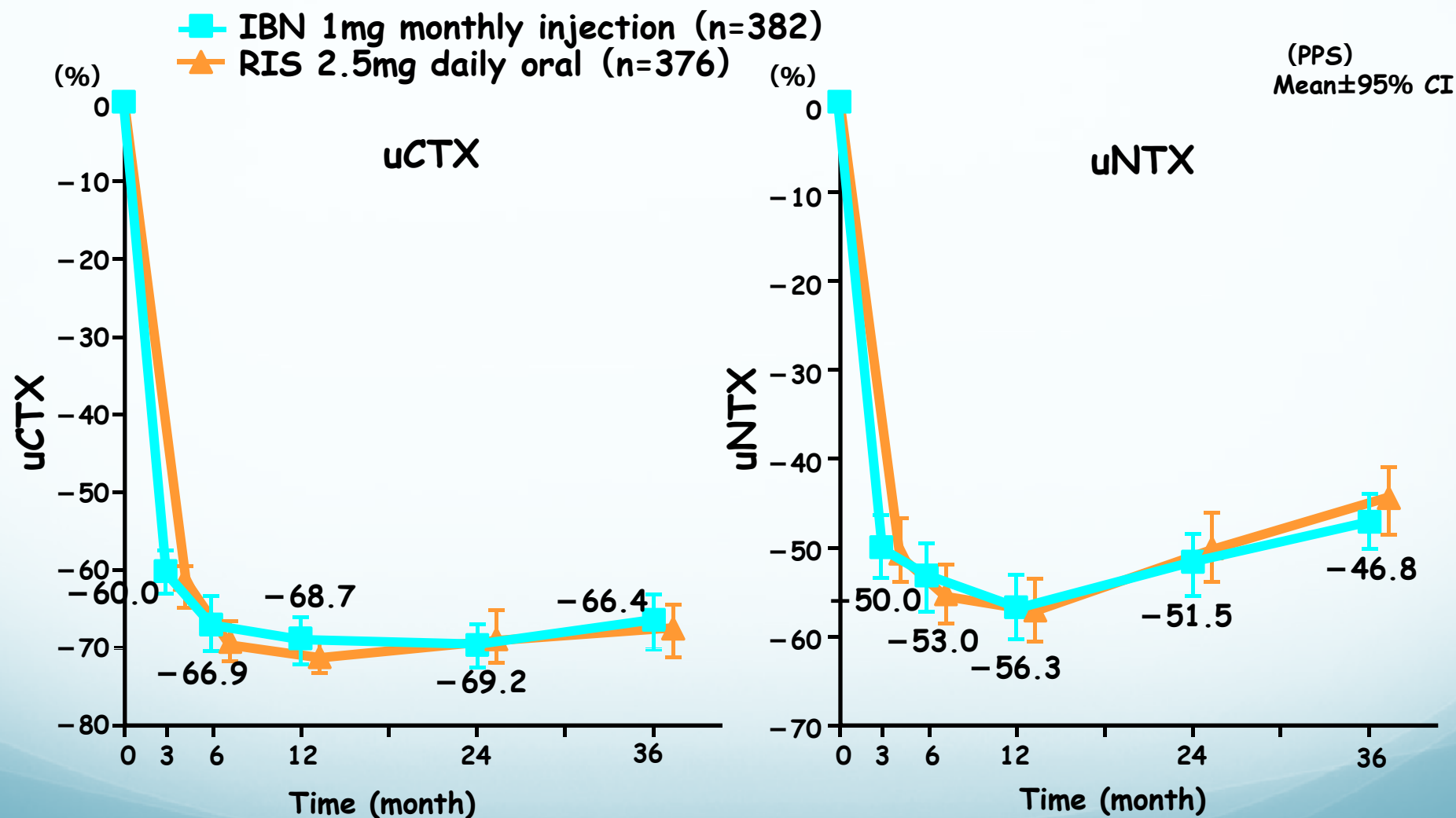


Ito M, et al. Osteoporosis Int 2013;24 (Issue 1 Supplement), abst P396
Nakamura T, et al, Calcif Tissue Int 2013; 93: 137-146

Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study)

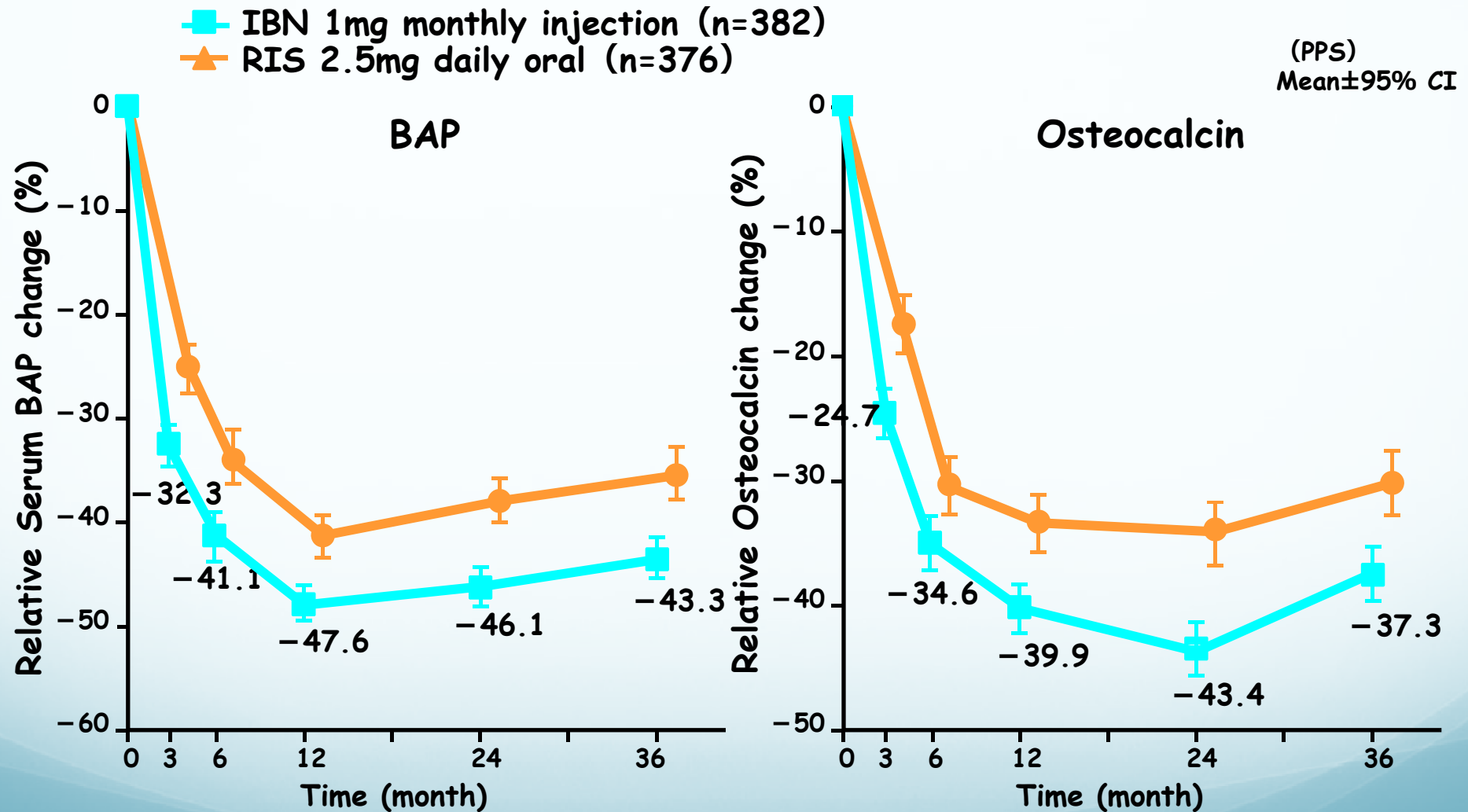
Efficacy on bone absorption markers:

Relative change from baseline in urinary CTX and NTX



Ito M, et al. Osteoporosis Int 2013;24 (Issue 1 Supplement), abst P396
Nakamura T, et al, Calcif Tissue Int 2013; 93: 137-146

Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study)
 Efficacy on bone formation markers:
 Relative change from baseline in serum BAP and OC



Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study)

Adverse events of interest

AE, n (%)	RIS 2.5mg daily oral (n=406)	IBN 1mg monthly injection (n=411)
Any AE	393 (96.8)	401 (97.6)
GI related	108 (26.6)	120 (29.2)
Serious GI related	9 (2.2)	2 (0.5)
APR related	20 (4.9)	46 (11.2)
Renal function related	8 (2.0)	11 (2.7)
Hypocalcemia	0	0
Osteonecrosis of the jaw	0	0
Atypical fracture of the femur	0	0

GI : gastrointestinal, APR : acute phase reaction

Phase II/III study in Japan (MOVER study)

Acute phase reaction (APR)

- ◆ Acute phase reaction was commonly experienced following administration of intermittent N-containing bisphosphonates .
- ◆ In this study, the symptoms with onset within 3 days after administration and duration within 7 days are regarded as APR.

● Adverse events

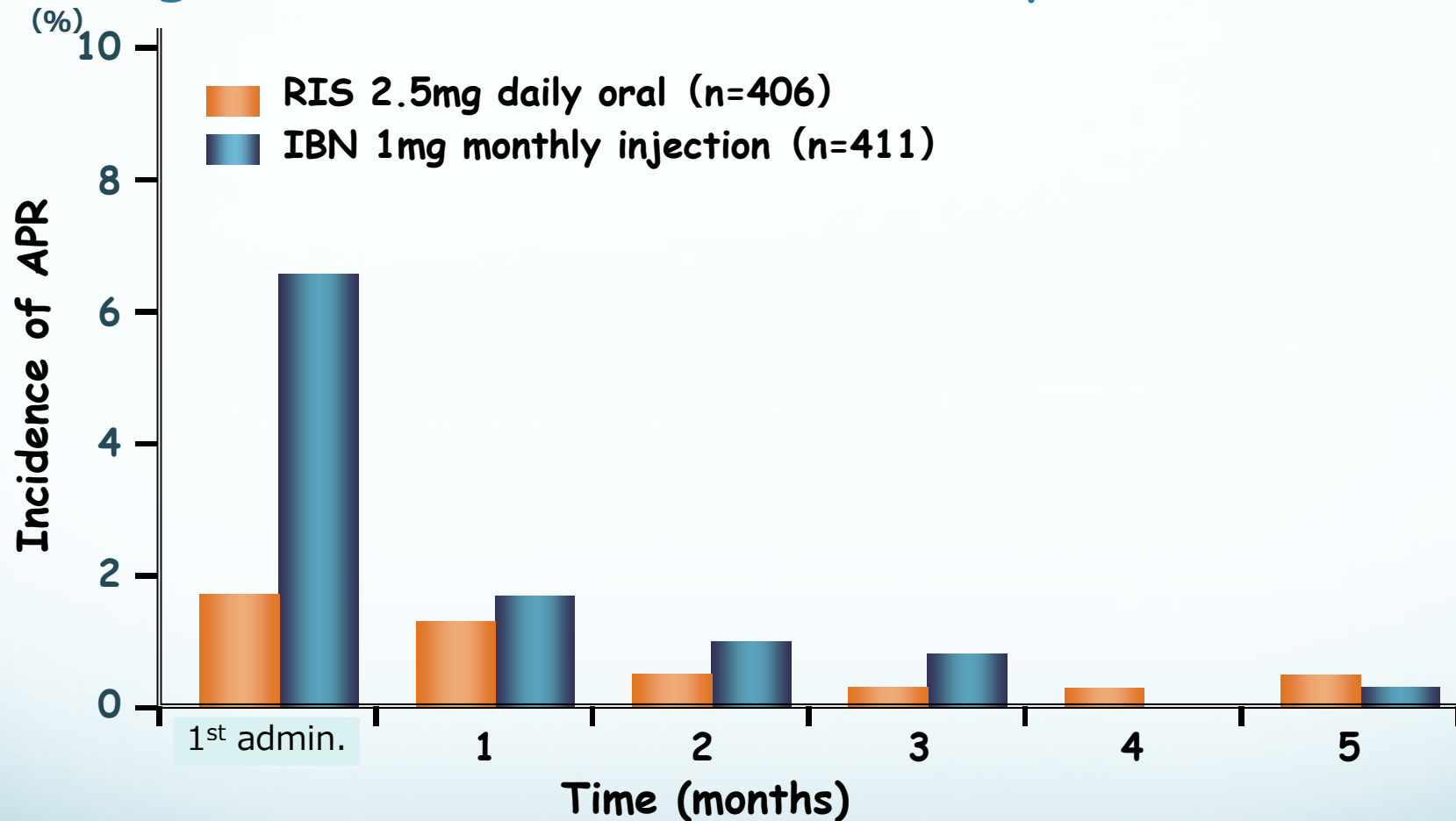
	Risedronate 2.5mg daily oral (n=406)	Ibandronate 1mg monthly injection (n=411)
APR related	20 (4.9)	46 (11.2)

n (%)

※APR related AEs with causality linked to the study drugs;

Risedronate 2.5mg daily oral : 3.0% , Ibandronate 1mg monthly oral : 7.1%.

Change in the incidence of acute phase reactions



Incidences of APRs decreased after 2nd dosing.

2nd – 3rd: 0.5-2.2%, 4th or more: 0-0.8%

Nakamura T, et al, Calcif Tissue Int 2013; 93: 137-146

Reports of Osteonecrosis of the Jaw (ONJ) (overseas : clinical trial/spontaneous reports/literature)

Clinical trial

Maximally 5-year administration of Ibandronate

No cases meet ASBMR required conditions for ONJ
(no reports in MOVER study)

Spontaneous reports/ literature

Possible
n=176



Diagnosis of ONJ
n=49



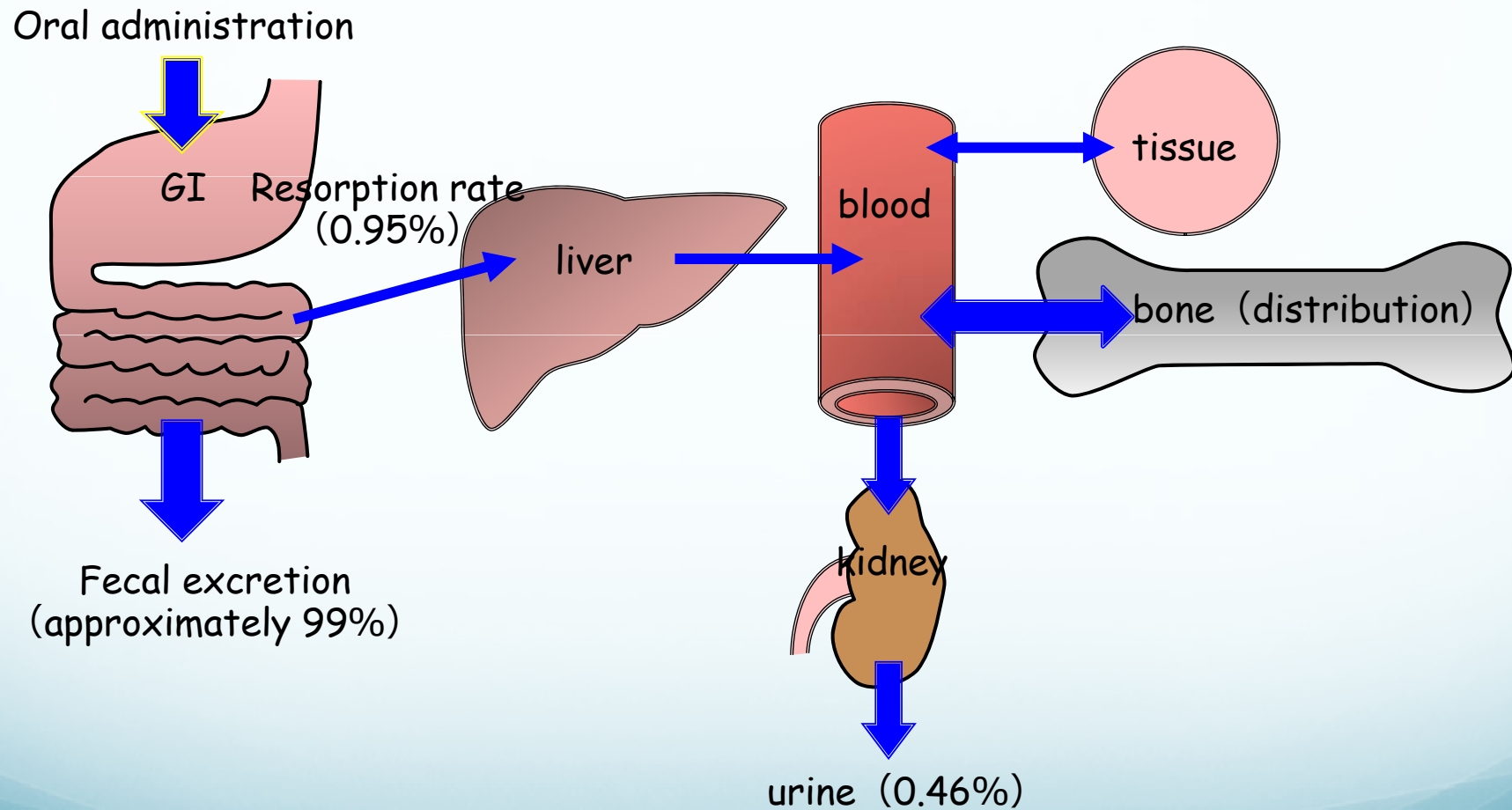
ONJ fulfilled ASBMR conditions
n=34

Atypical femoral fracture and ONJ (Ibandronate)

- ATF fullfiled all ASBMR conditions (n=8)
 - 0.3 / 1,000,000 patients
- ONJ fullfiled all ASBMR conditions (n=34)
 - 2.1 / 1,000,000 patients

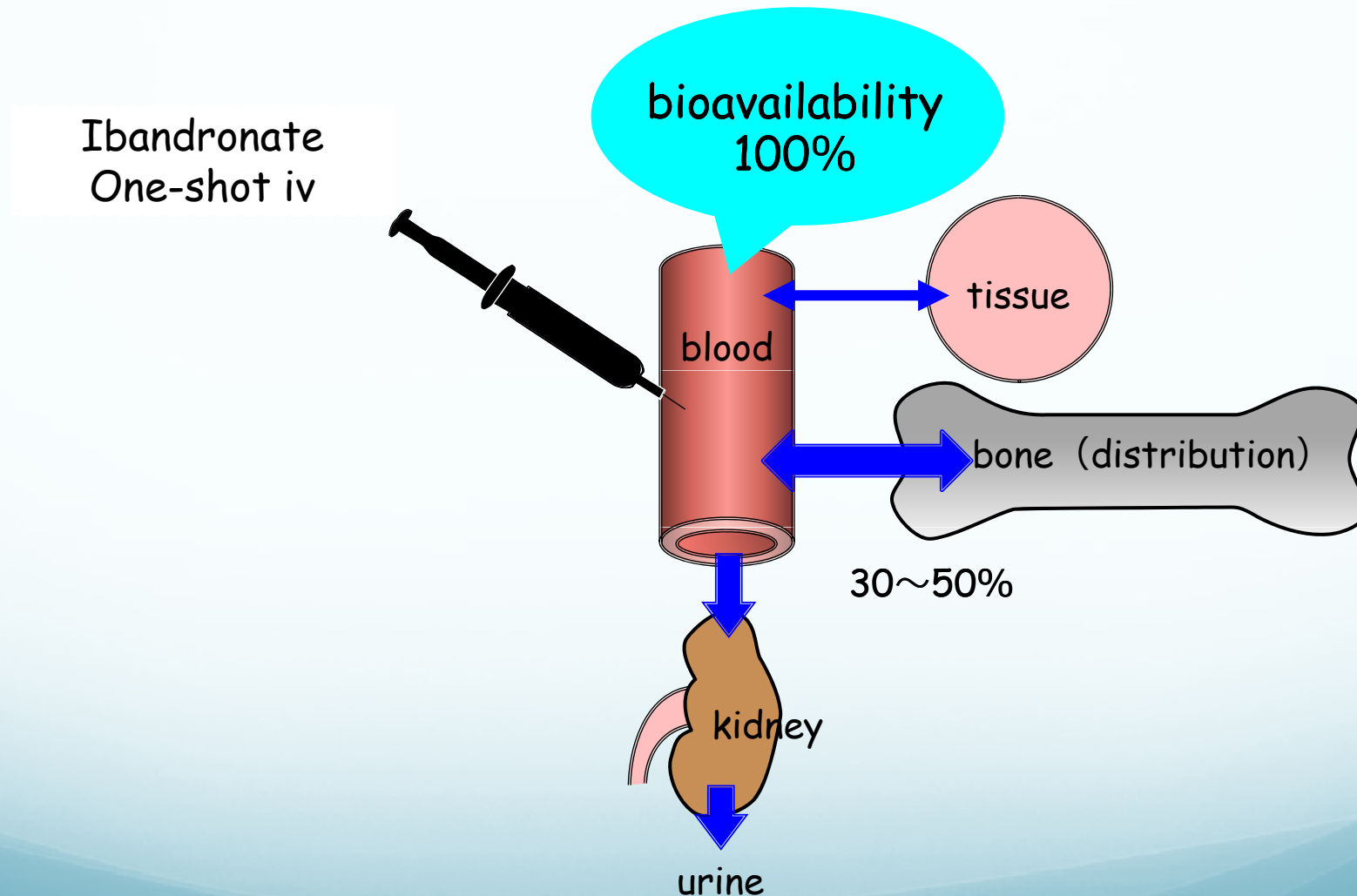
Why we need monthly injection
bisphosphonate?

Pharmacokinetics of Oral Bisphosphonate (Rats)



Monthly one-shot intravenous injection

- Drug distribution and discharge of iv Ibandronate (rat, dog)



Contacts:

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