

Olanzapine and Samidorphan in Adults With Schizophrenia or Bipolar I Disorder: Updated Review of Clinical Data

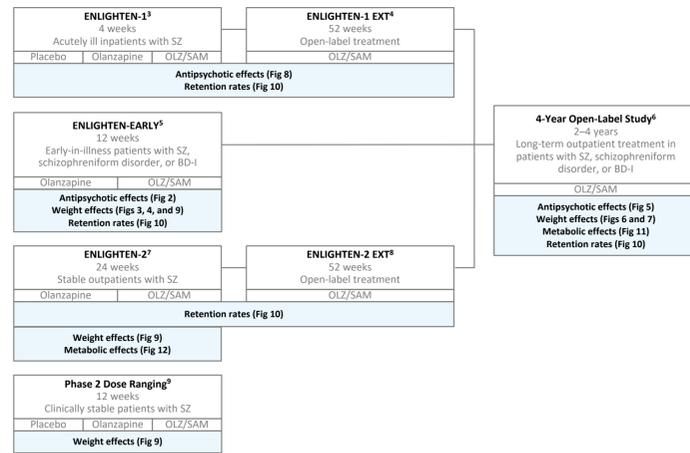
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BACKGROUND

- The combination of olanzapine and samidorphan (OLZ/SAM) received US Food and Drug Administration approval in 2021 for the treatment of schizophrenia and bipolar I disorder (BD-I) and was accompanied by a clinical data review summarizing OLZ/SAM research to date^{1,2}
- In that review, data from 18 OLZ/SAM studies in >1600 patients characterized the pharmacokinetic, efficacy, and safety profile of OLZ/SAM
 - Clinical pharmacokinetic data supported the use of OLZ/SAM in patients with BD-I based on bioequivalence with olanzapine³
 - Antipsychotic efficacy and weight gain mitigation of OLZ/SAM were observed in multiple studies; effects were durable and maintained during open-label treatment⁴
- This review summarizes clinical studies and analyses of OLZ/SAM from the past 5 years, providing a comprehensive overview of the OLZ/SAM clinical program

Figure 1. Summary of Studies



Analyses summarized in this poster^a

- ENLIGHTEN-EARLY⁵**
 - 12-week double-blind randomized study
 - Effectiveness and safety of OLZ/SAM in early-in-illness patients with SZ, schizophreniform disorder, or BD-I
- 4-Year Open-Label Study⁶**
 - Long-term safety and durability of treatment effect study with up to 4 years of additional OLZ/SAM treatment in patients with SZ, schizophreniform disorder, or BD-I
 - Estimate of OLZ/SAM weight mitigation vs olanzapine at 12 weeks
 - Includes 3 phase 2/3 clinical trials with weight as primary/secondary outcome:
 - Phase 2 dose-ranging study
 - ENLIGHTEN-2
 - ENLIGHTEN-EARLY
- Individual patient data meta-analysis^{5,7,8,10}**
 - Post hoc, pooled analysis of ENLIGHTEN-1 and ENLIGHTEN-1 EXT
 - PANSS Total score and Positive, Negative, and General Psychopathology Subscale scores
- Cardiometabolic risk factors^{5,12}**
 - Post hoc analysis of ENLIGHTEN-2
 - Comparing OLZ/SAM vs olanzapine across multiple cardiometabolic risk factors
- Retention rates in the phase 3 clinical program^{3,8}**
 - Summary of retention rates in 6 phase 3 studies of OLZ/SAM

^aLimitations of each analysis can be found in their respective publications/presentations. BD-I, bipolar I disorder; EXT, extension; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale; SZ, schizophrenia.

Safety

Table 1. In a 4-year open-label study, the safety profile of OLZ/SAM was consistent with that observed in previous ENLIGHTEN program studies^{3,5-7}; most AEs were mild to moderate in severity, and serious AEs were rare

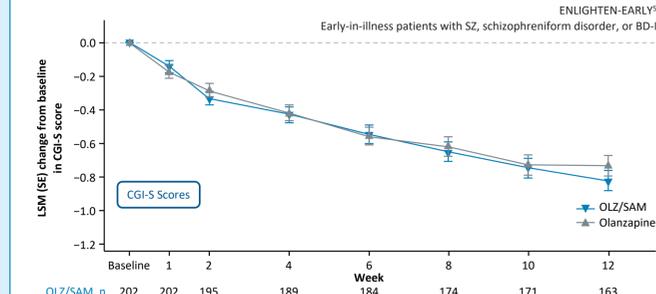
Most common AEs (≥5% of patients) ^{a,b}	All patients (N = 523)
Weight increased	51 (9.8)
Headache	37 (7.1)
Anxiety	32 (6.1)
Insomnia	31 (5.9)
Somnolence	31 (5.9)
Nausea	30 (5.7)
Weight decreased	30 (5.7)

^aAll patients who received ≥1 dose of OLZ/SAM. ^bPatients who experienced >1 AE in a category were counted only once in that category. AE, adverse event; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan.

RESULTS

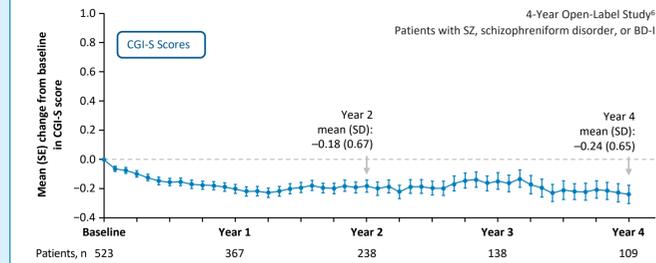
Antipsychotic Effects

Figure 2. In early-in-illness patients, OLZ/SAM treatment was associated with clinical symptom improvements similar to those associated with olanzapine at 12 weeks^a



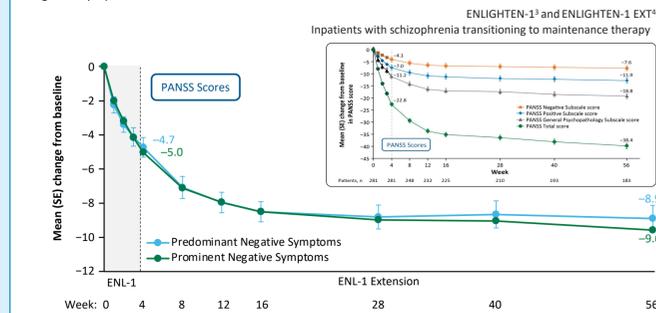
^aChange from baseline to week 12 in CGI-S scores was a key secondary endpoint and was not formally tested due to early termination of the hierarchical testing procedure, which required statistical significance on the ≥10% weight gain endpoint before proceeding. BD-I, bipolar I disorder; CGI-S, Clinical Global Impression-Severity; LSM, least squares mean; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan; SZ, schizophrenia.

Figure 5. OLZ/SAM treatment was associated with durable antipsychotic effects over 4 years of OLZ/SAM open-label treatment^a



^aBaseline was defined as the last nonmissing value before the first dose of study drug in the current study. BD-I, bipolar I disorder; CGI-S, Clinical Global Impression-Severity; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan; SZ, schizophrenia.

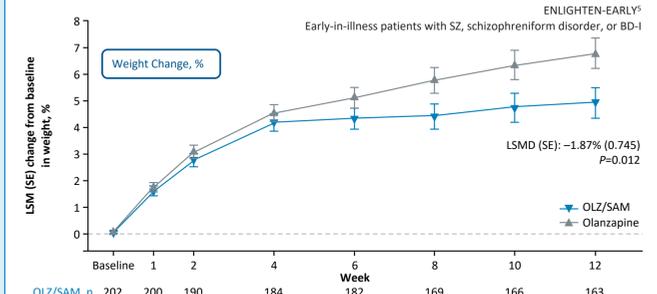
Figure 8. In a post hoc, pooled analysis, negative symptoms of schizophrenia decreased with OLZ/SAM treatment (inset)¹¹; these effects were observed in subgroups of patients with predominant or prominent negative symptoms at baseline^{a,b}



^aIn the overall post hoc analysis population, defined as patients who had completed the 4-week ENLIGHTEN-1 lead-in study and had ≥21 postbaseline visit in the 52-week open-label ENLIGHTEN-1 Extension; the dotted line represents end of the 4-week lead-in study and beginning of the extension study. ^bProminent or high negative symptoms defined as a Marder Negative Factor score ≥24 at baseline. Predominant or high negative symptoms and low positive symptoms defined as a Marder Negative Factor score ≥24 at baseline; baseline score ≥4 on at least 2 of the following 3 PANSS items: blunted affect (N1), passive/apathetic social withdrawal (N4), and lack of spontaneity and flow of conversation (N6); and a PANSS Mohr Positive Symptoms Factor score ≥19 at baseline (PANSS Mohr Positive Factor: delusions [P1], hallucinatory behavior [P3], grandiosity [P5], suspiciousness/persecution [P6], and unusual thought content [P9]). ENL-1, ENLIGHTEN-1; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale.

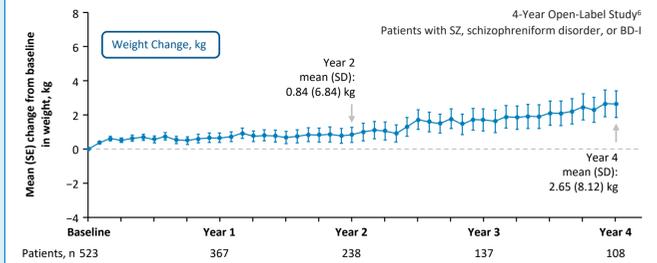
Weight Effects

Figure 3. In early-in-illness patients, OLZ/SAM treatment was associated with significantly less weight gain vs olanzapine at 12 weeks^a



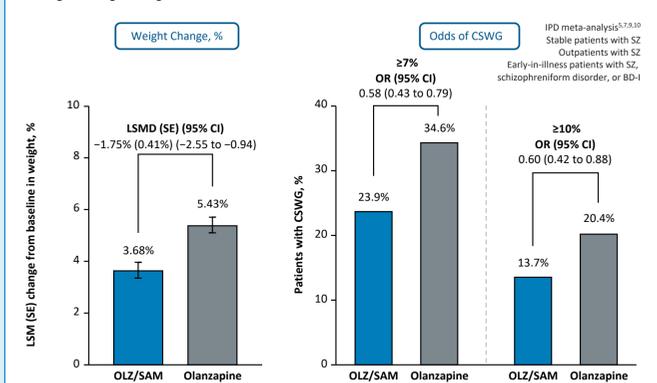
^aChange from baseline to week 12 in body weight was the primary endpoint. BD-I, bipolar I disorder; LSM, least squares mean; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan; SZ, schizophrenia.

Figure 6. Small changes in body weight were observed for up to 4 years of OLZ/SAM open-label treatment^a



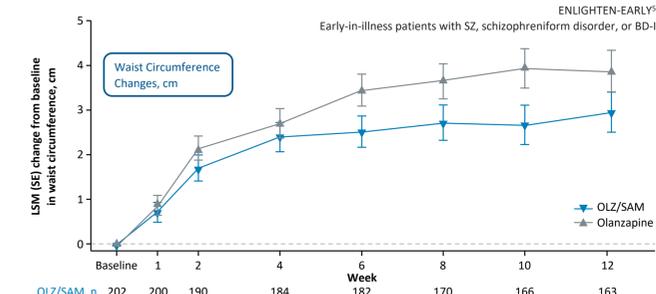
^aBaseline was defined as the last nonmissing value before the first dose of study drug in the current study. BD-I, bipolar I disorder; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan; SZ, schizophrenia.

Figure 9. In an IPD meta-analysis across 3 clinical trials, OLZ/SAM was associated with significantly less weight gain and lower odds of CSWG vs olanzapine at 12 weeks of treatment, confirming consistent findings of weight mitigation



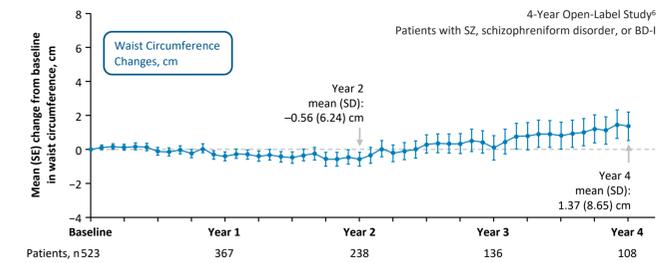
BD-I, bipolar I disorder; CSWG, clinically significant weight gain; IPD, individual patient data; LSM, least squares mean; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan; SZ, schizophrenia.

Figure 4. In early-in-illness patients, OLZ/SAM treatment was associated with a lower change from baseline in waist circumference vs olanzapine at 12 weeks^a



^aChange from baseline to week 12 in waist circumference was a key secondary endpoint and was not formally tested due to early termination of the hierarchical testing procedure, which required statistical significance on the ≥10% weight gain endpoint before proceeding. BD-I, bipolar I disorder; LSM, least squares mean; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan; SZ, schizophrenia.

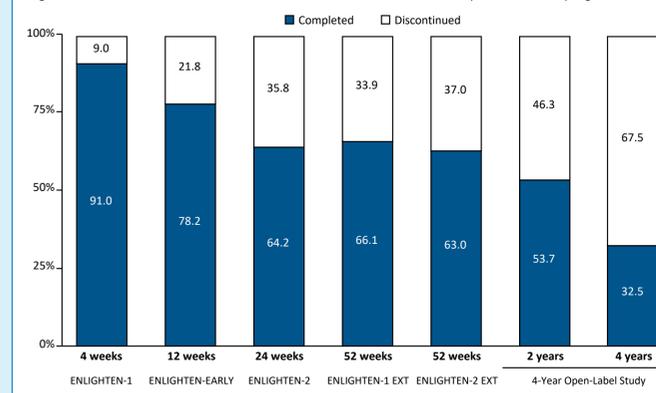
Figure 7. Minimal changes in waist circumference were observed for up to 4 years of OLZ/SAM treatment^a



^aBaseline was defined as the last nonmissing value before the first dose of study drug in the current study. BD-I, bipolar I disorder; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan; SZ, schizophrenia.

Retention Rates in the Phase 3 Clinical Program^{3,8}

Figure 10. Substantial retention rates were observed across the OLZ/SAM phase 3 clinical program

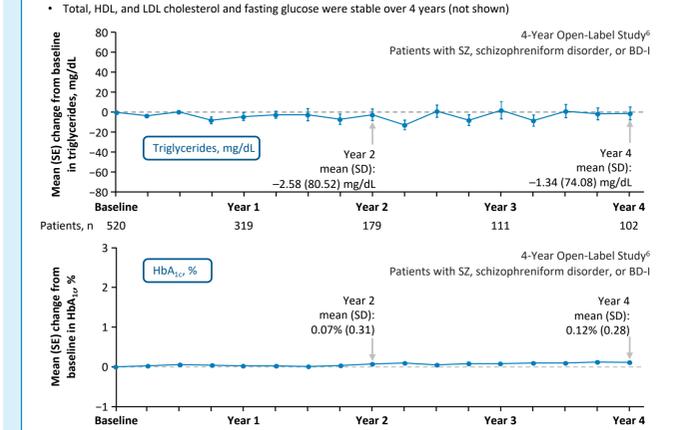


EXT, extension; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan.

RESULTS (CON'T)

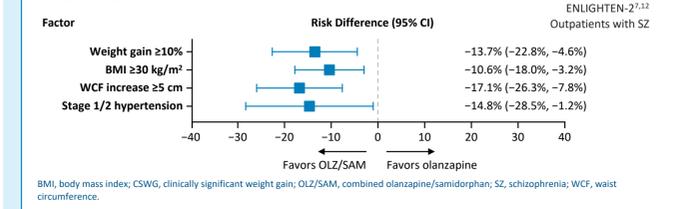
Metabolic Effects

Figure 11. Changes in triglycerides and HbA_{1c} were minimal following up to 4 years of OLZ/SAM open-label treatment



BD-I, bipolar I disorder; HbA_{1c}, glycosylated hemoglobin; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan; SZ, schizophrenia.

Figure 12. OLZ/SAM treatment reduced the risk of developing CSWG, obesity, ≥5 cm WCF increase, and stage 1/2 hypertension vs olanzapine over 24 weeks of treatment in this post hoc analysis of ENLIGHTEN-2



BMI, body mass index; CSWG, clinically significant weight gain; OLZ/SAM, combined olanzapine/samidorphan; SZ, schizophrenia; WCF, waist circumference.

CONCLUSIONS

- Safety**
 - The safety profile of OLZ/SAM was consistent with previous studies in the ENLIGHTEN program^{3,5,7}
- Efficacy**
 - The clinical symptom improvements observed in pivotal studies and associated open-label extensions^{3,5,7,8} remained stable in the 4-year open-label extension study⁶
 - Sustained symptom control was observed for up to 4 years of additional OLZ/SAM treatment, with some patients having up to 5 years of continuous OLZ/SAM exposure⁶
 - Negative symptoms of schizophrenia improved during short-term OLZ/SAM treatment, with continued improvement observed over 52 weeks of maintenance therapy¹¹
- Weight and Metabolic Profile**
 - OLZ/SAM treatment consistently resulted in significantly less weight gain vs olanzapine^{5,7,9,10}; small changes in body weight and minimal changes in lipid/glycemic parameters were observed over long-term treatment⁶
 - OLZ/SAM treatment reduced the risk of developing clinically significant weight gain, obesity, waist circumference increase, and stage 1/2 hypertension vs olanzapine at 24 weeks¹²
- Patient Retention**
 - Substantial retention rates were observed across the OLZ/SAM phase 3 clinical program^{3,8}

These results reinforce the clinical utility of OLZ/SAM as a long-term treatment option for patients with schizophrenia or BD-I

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Key Contributors

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising, or critically reviewing the poster; gave final approval of the version to be presented; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.