A Phase 2 Randomised Controlled Trial of Serelaxin to Lower Portal Pressure in Cirrhosis (STOPP)

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Abstract

Background: In preclinical models recombinant human relaxin-2 (serelaxin) had anti-fibrotic effects and ameliorated portal hypertension (PH). A small exploratory study in patients with cirrhosis also suggested that serelaxin could reduce portal pressure. Methods: In a phase 2 double-blind randomised controlled study conducted in a single centre (Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, UK), male and female adult participants with cirrhosis and clinically-significant PH (CSPH; hepatic venous pressure gradient (HVPG) >10 mmHg) were enrolled. Participants were allocated to serelaxin or placebo in a 3:1 ratio. The placebo was matched to serelaxin on appearance and administration protocol to create and maintain blinding. The primary endpoint was the change from baseline in fasting HVPG after 2 h peripheral i.v. serelaxin infusion (80 µg/kg/day for 60 min followed by 30 µg/kg/day for at least 60 min). Secondary endpoints included the change from baseline in hepatic blood flow and systemic haemodynamics (cardiac index, systemic vascular resistance index and aortic pulse wave velocity). Short-term safety and tolerability of serelaxin was assessed. Results: A total of 17 participants were screened, 15 were randomised and 11 completed the study (n=9 serelaxin, n=2 placebo). Reasons for withdrawal were baseline HVPG <10 mmHg (n=2) and technical failure (n=2). The trial ended early due to manufacturer discontinuation of study drug. Median age was 56 (range 43-69) and 73% of participants were male. Alcohol was the commonest cirrhosis aetiology (n=10). Participants had a median Model for End-Stage Liver Disease score of 10 (range 6-14). Mean baseline HVPG was 16.3 mmHg (range 10.3-21.7). Individual responses were variable, but overall there was no statistically significant change in HVPG after 2 h i.v. serelaxin (arithmetic mean of difference ±SD was 0.4 ±3.5 mmHg (95% CI -2.3, 3.1; p=0.76)). There were also no substantial changes from baseline in hepatic or systemic haemodynamics. We recorded 12 adverse events in 7 participants treated with serelaxin; none were significant, and most were unrelated to the investigational medicinal product. There were no serious adverse events. Conclusion: In a small randomised phase 2 proof-of-concept study in patients with cirrhosis and CSPH, serelaxin infusion was safe and well-tolerated but had a neutral effect on HVPG. Trial registration: ClinicalTrials.gov NCT02669875, February 1st 2016,

Background

Standardised mortality rates for liver disease in the UK have increased 400% since 1970, and in people younger than 65 years have increased by almost 500%.[1] In patients with cirrhosis of the liver, portal hypertension (PH) is the main cause of death and of liver transplantation. In Europe alone it is estimated that 29 million patients suffer from chronic liver disease, and that 170,000 die each year from complications of cirrhosis, a number exceeding the mortality due to breast cancer.[2] Patients with an hepatic venous pressure gradient (HVPG) ≥10 mmHg (clinically-significant PH, CSPH) are at increased risk of hepatic decompensation[3] and of hepatocellular carcinoma.[4] Variceal bleeding occurs when the HVPG is >12 mmHg. A reduction in HVPG to <12 mmHg or by >20% from baseline are reported to improve clinical outcomes and represent targets for haemodynamic response in interventional studies.[5] Despite a significant improvement in outcomes over the past 30 years, the average 6-week mortality of the first episode of variceal bleeding in most studies is reported to be up to 20%.[6]

Terlipressin, a synthetic analogue of vasopressin, has an immediate systemic vasoconstrictor action followed by portal haemodynamic effects due to slow conversion to vasopressin. It is the only pharmacological agent used in acute variceal bleeding that has been shown to reduce mortality in placebo controlled trials.[6] Terlipressin decreases failure of initial haemostasis by 34%, decreases mortality by 34%, and is considered a first-line treatment for bleeding oesophageal varices, when available. However, off-target effects include peripheral and coronary ischaemia, and adverse events (AEs) occur in 10-20% of patients.[7] Terlipressin is not licensed in the USA, where octreotide (a somatostatin analogue) is most commonly used. Octreotide is also thought to act as a mesenteric arterial vasoconstrictor, but in an acute haemodynamic study, octreotide was found to only transiently reduce HVPG and portal venous flow.[8] Nevertheless, octreotide has recently been shown to be as effective as terlipressin in the control of acute variceal bleeding.[9]

We have previously shown that serelaxin, a recombinant form of the human peptide hormone relaxin-2, had anti-fibrotic and portal hypotensive effects in cirrhotic rats.[10] Moreover, serelaxin reduced portal pressure by decreasing intrahepatic vascular resistance (IHVR) through augmentation of nitric oxide (NO) bioavailability and signalling, thus maintaining or enhancing hepatic blood flow. In a recent small exploratory open-label phase 2 study,[11] Part B showed that serelaxin induced a rapid and potentially clinically significant reduction in portal pressure in patients with cirrhosis, PH and a transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPSS). Following at least 120 min of serelaxin infusion there was a 31.3% (95% CI -66.5, 71.6) reduction in the portal pressure gradient (PPG) compared to baseline. During the infusion there was a progressive reduction in the portal vein pressure (PVP) reaching a decrease of 25.2% (95% CI -12.7, 50.3) from baseline at the 120-min time point. The reduction in PVP started at 30 min and continued through to the 135-min time point. With serelaxin infusion, there were no newly occurring liver enzyme abnormalities, no clinically significant changes in blood pressure, and no discontinuations due to AEs. Indeed, in a separate study the pharmacokinetic and safety profiles of serelaxin were not affected in patients with mild, moderate or severe hepatic impairment.[12]

The objective of this double-blind randomised placebo-controlled study was to evaluate, for the first time, the safety and efficacy of serelaxin in reducing portal pressure, as determined by HVPG in patients with cirrhosis and CSPH.

Methods

Study participants

We enrolled male or female adult participants over the age of 18 with cirrhosis and PH. Full eligibility criteria are listed in Additional file 1. Main inclusion criteria included: clinically diagnosed or biopsy-proven liver cirrhosis of any aetiology; evidence of PH either on imaging or previous endoscopy; suspected HVPG ≥10 mmHg at baseline (if the baseline HVPG was subsequently found to be <10mmHg, the participant was withdrawn from the study). Main exclusion criteria included: pregnancy or breast-feeding; women of child-bearing potential not using highly effective methods of contraception; severe

liver failure; history of variceal bleed within previous month; hepatocellular carcinoma or history of malignancy of any organ system (other than localised basal cell carcinoma of the skin); portal vein thrombosis; previous surgical shunt or TIPSS; current use of beta-blockers or nitrates, or any other drug therapy known to have an influence on portal pressure (diuretics were permitted provided patients had been on a stable dose for at least 30 days); history of active/recent drug or alcohol abuse; sitting systolic blood pressure <110 mmHg at screening visit or within 10 min prior to starting study drug infusion; significant arrhythmias, including prolonged QT interval; documented hypersensitivity to i.v. contrast agents and/or iodine; severe renal impairment; significant structural heart disease (including cardiomyopathy, valvular disease); major neurologic events, including cerebrovascular events, within previous month; clinical evidence of acute coronary syndrome currently or within previous month; pacemaker, cardiac resynchronisation device or implantable cardioverter-defibrillator *in situ*.

Data collection

This was a single-site study, undertaken at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK between 19th October 2017 and 15th August 2018.

Participants attended the RIE Clinical Research Facility for screening (visit 1) consisting of physical examination, blood tests (full blood count, coagulation and biochemistry), electrocardiogram (ECG), blood pressure measurement, and written informed consent. Randomisation was performed once it was known that the participant had passed screening, prior to the study visit.

On the study day (visit 2; ≤7 days after the screening visit), eligible participants attended for baseline haemodynamic measurements, following an overnight fast and the avoidance of caffeine for >8 h. After baseline evaluation and confirmation of HVPG ≥10 mmHg, participants received (in a double-blind fashion) either serelaxin or placebo. The haemodynamic measurements were repeated at specified time points. A peripheral blood sample was taken at baseline and after 2 h, processed, and stored for potential future analysis. After the post-treatment assessments, participants were observed for a recovery period of 4 h which included repeat physical examination, blood pressure, ECG measurement and routine laboratory blood tests. There was no follow-up visit. Participants were contacted by a member of the research team via telephone 24 h and again at 4 weeks after the study visit to collect information about potential AEs and concomitant medications.

Study data were collected and managed using REDCap electronic data capture tools hosted at The University of Edinburgh. REDCap[13] (Research Electronic Data Capture) is a secure, web-based application designed to support data capture for research studies, providing: 1) an intuitive interface for validated data entry; 2) audit trails for tracking data manipulation and export procedures; 3) automated export procedures for seamless data downloads to common statistical packages; and 4) procedures for importing data from external sources.

Study design, randomisation and allocation concealment

This study was a phase 2, double-blind, randomised controlled trial to investigate the effects of serelaxin on PH in patients with cirrhosis. Randomisation was carried out by an independent third party (Edinburgh Clinical Trials Unit) after it was confirmed that the participant had passed screening, prior to the study visit (visit 2). Random sequences of block sizes were generated by computer to achieve a 3:1 allocation ratio between serelaxin and placebo; there was no stratification to this allocation. Randomisation produced a 4-digit integer matching a bottle number held by pharmacy. The Investigators had no way of linking the drug allocation to the 4-digit number. The person generating the randomisation list and allocation concealment was not involved in the later implementation of the sequence. The original randomisation list was held in a secure folder with restricted access to the Edinburgh Clinical Trials Unit Data Management team. The placebo was matched to serelaxin on appearance and administration protocol to create and maintain blinding.

Sample size

The primary efficacy endpoint was the decrease in fasting HVPG between baseline and 2 h post serelaxin treatment, targeting for a 20% reduction. The sample size calculation was based on a previous study in Edinburgh evaluating carvedilol[14] and the data from the previous Novartis-sponsored serelaxin phase 2 study (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01640964)[11]. Assuming a mean baseline HVPG of 16.37 (SD=2.14) mmHg and post-baseline HVPG of 13.1 (SD=3.91) mmHg (20% decrease), the change from baseline in HVPG was estimated to be 3.3 (SD=4) mmHg. A sample size of 14 participants in the serelaxin group would provide 80% power to detect at least a 20% decrease from baseline in HVPG using a two-sided paired t-test with alpha level 0.05. A small number of placebo-treated patients were included in order to preserve double-blindness, not as a comparison group. Therefore, it was proposed that a total of 20 patients (15 serelaxin and 5 placebo) would be randomised in a 3:1 ratio.

Intervention

Recombinant human relaxin-2 (serelaxin (Novartis Pharmaceuticals, UK)) or placebo (20 mM sodium acetate buffer solution at pH 5.0 (Novartis Pharmaceuticals, UK)) were administered via peripheral i.v. infusion at two different infusion rates: 80 µg/kg/day for 60 min followed by 30 µg/kg/day for at least 60 min (until completion of the final HVPG/ICG measurements). This was achieved by a single infusion bag, prepared by the clinical trials pharmacist, with a uniform change in the administration rate.

Study Endpoints

The primary endpoint was the change from baseline in fasting HVPG after 2 h serelaxin infusion. HVPG was measured as previously described.[14] The procedure was performed after overnight fast and at the same time of day due to circadian variation in HVPG measurements. Prior to catheter insertion, participants were offered low dose (≤ 0.02mg/kg) midazolam to reduce any anxiety. A 7F venous introducer was inserted into the right femoral vein using the Seldinger technique under ultrasound guidance. A balloon-tipped catheter was then advanced into a hepatic vein using fluoroscopy. The free hepatic venous pressure (FHVP) was measured with the balloon deflated and floating freely in the hepatic

vein close to its junction with the inferior vena cava (IVC). The wedged hepatic venous pressure (WHVP) was measured with the balloon inflated until the branch of hepatic vein was completely occluded. HVPG was obtained by subtracting the FHVP from the WHVP. All measurements were performed in triplicate and permanent tracings were printed, stored, and read blindly at the end of the study prior to the opening of the randomisation codes. HVPG was measured at baseline, then repeated after 60 min and 120 min of the IMP (either serelaxin or placebo). Baseline HVPG ≥ 10mmHg confirmed the presence of CSPH. If an HVPG < 10mmHg was obtained the study participant was withdrawn. The IVC pressure (IVCP) was measured at baseline and after the final HVPG measurement.

Secondary endpoints included: the change from baseline in fasting HVPG after 1 h serelaxin infusion; the change from baseline in fasting hepatic blood flow (HBF) after 2 h serelaxin infusion (measured from the concentration of indocyanine green (ICG) in the hepatic venous blood vs peripheral venous blood using the Fick Principle); the change from baseline in IVCP after 2 h serelaxin infusion; the change from baseline in cardiac index (CI) after 2 h serelaxin infusion; the change from baseline in systemic vascular resistance index (SVRI) after 2 h serelaxin infusion; the change from baseline in aortic pulse wave velocity after 2 h serelaxin infusion; safety and tolerability of serelaxin infusion (as assessed throughout the study by monitoring AEs, clinical laboratory blood tests, heart rate, blood pressure and ECG); change from baseline in exploratory blood biomarker measurements after 2 h serelaxin infusion (if a demonstrable effect on HVPG was observed).

The total HBF was calculated using the ICG constant infusion method[15,16] and derived from measurements of ICG clearance and extraction. Baseline serum samples were taken prior to each ICG infusion. Thereafter, 10 mg of ICG (10 mL) was given as a slow i.v. bolus via a peripheral cannula, followed by an infusion of 0.2 mg/min (0.2 mL/min or 12 mL/h) by accurate infusion pump (Alaris Asena, Becton Dickinson, USA). After an equilibrium period of at least 40 min, samples were taken simultaneously from the right hepatic vein (via the catheter tip) and the femoral vein (via the side port of the introducer). Paired samples (hepatic and femoral) were taken in triplicate, 2 min apart in order to confirm equilibrium. The HBF was measured in this way both at baseline and after 120 min of IMP infusion.

Cardioscreen 1000 (Medis, Germany) was used for non-invasive measurement of cardiac output (CO = heart rate x stroke volume/1000, L/min), CI (L/min/m^2) and SVRI (dyne · s · cm^5 · m^2) by the bio-impedence technique before and after 120 min of IMP infusion. Similarly, arterial function was measured using an Arteriograph device (TensioMed™, Hungary). Arterial stiffness and central haemodynamics were assessed by the application of an inflatable cuff to the upper arm. Aortic pulse wave velocity (APWV, m/s) was calculated as the distance the pulse wave travels in the aorta (as measured from the suprasternal notch to pubic bone) divided by the measured transit time.

Participants were monitored for 4 h after IMP discontinuation and removal of the catheter and introducer from the femoral vein. Vital signs were recorded every 30 min throughout the infusion and recovery periods, with regular ECG monitoring. Adverse events (AEs) were collected during visit 2 and by follow-up

telephone calls at 24 h and 4 weeks. The severity, expectedness and causality of AEs in relation to the study medication were noted by the study team. The Investigators and the co-sponsors had the right at any time to terminate the study for clinical or administrative reasons.

Statistical analysis

Analysis was per protocol. The number of participants who were withdrawn by the investigator during the course of the study is presented broken down by treatment allocation and presented with reasons for withdrawal where available. Missing data as a result of patients not having the post baseline measurement were not imputed. Patients with missing post baseline data were excluded from the analysis at that time point.

Summary statistics (n, mean, SD, median, min, max, Q1 and Q3) were generated over time for the baseline, post-baseline and change from baseline measurements for the primary endpoint in the serelaxin and placebo group. The geometric mean was calculated for the baseline value, post-baseline values, and for the ratio to the baseline values. Confidence intervals were calculated for both the arithmetic and geometric means. Paired *t*-tests were used to test the mean change from baseline measurements. The secondary endpoints were subjected to the same analysis as the HVPG. For the placebo control group the baseline to 2 h change was analysed in the same way as the primary outcome although, as this was not powered for, no direct statistical comparison was made between serelaxin and placebo.

There were no planned interim analyses for safety or efficacy. All participants were analysed in the group to which they were originally assigned irrespective of the treatment received with the exception of AEs which are presented according to allocated treatment and also treatment received. For all analyses, unless otherwise specified, statistical significance was taken to be p<0.05.

Results

Participant flow

Participant disposition is shown in the Consort diagram (Fig. 1). A total of 17 participants were recruited. Of these, 2 had a screening failure and did not proceed to randomisation. Fifteen patients were randomised and 11 completed the trial (n=9 serelaxin, n=2 placebo). Four participants were withdrawn by the investigators following randomisation, did not receive any study drug and are not included in any primary or secondary analysis. Reasons for withdrawal were baseline HVPG <10 mmHg (n=2) and HVPG technical failure (n=2). The trial ended early due to manufacturer discontinuation of the study drug.

Baseline participant data

Participant characteristics are summarised in Table 1. The median age of participants was 56 (range 43-69) and 73% were male. Cirrhosis aetiologies were alcohol-related liver disease (n=10), non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (n=2), chronic hepatitis C (n=2) and chronic hepatitis B (n=1). Participants were Child-Pugh

class A (60%) and B (40%) with a median MELD score of 10 (range 6-14). The mean baseline HVPG was 16.3 mmHg (range 10.3-21.7).

Primary endpoint

In those allocated to the serelaxin arm (n=11), 2 participants were withdrawn. The arithmetic mean ±SD HVPG at baseline was 15.9 ±3.3 mmHg compared to 15.6 ±4.3 mmHg after 2 h serelaxin infusion. Although individual responses were variable (Fig. 2), there was no evidence of a significant change between baseline and 2 h change in fasting HPVG (arithmetic mean of difference ±SD was 0.4 ±3.5 mmHg (95% CI -2.3, 3.1; p=0.76). In the 2 placebo-treated patients HVPG decreased over the 2 h observation period, but no further analysis or conclusions can be made in such a small sample (Table 2).

Secondary endpoints

There was no evidence of a significant change in fasting HVPG between baseline (15.6 ±3.3 mmHg) and 1 h of serelaxin infusion (15.8 ±2.1 mmHg; p=0.63). However, 5 participants did not have HVPG measurements taken at the 1 h timepoint. This was due to a decision by the study team to focus efforts on maintaining the catheter position for the critical 2 h HVPG measurement (primary endpoint).

For all of the other secondary endpoints, that were measured after 2 h serelaxin infusion (including HBF, IVCP, CI, SVRI and APWV), no substantial changes were observed (data summarised in Table 2).

Safety and tolerability of serelaxin

Treatment with serelaxin was well-tolerated. Overall, 12 AEs were reported in 7 participants treated with serelaxin (Table 3). None were serious or considered to be related to the IMP. There were no serious adverse events (SAEs) in this study. No pregnancies were reported. There were no striking changes in laboratory blood tests monitored during the course of the study (Table S1, Additional file 2); in particular, there were no newly occurring liver enzyme abnormalities observed. According to the product label, hypotension is a potential side effect of serelaxin. Patients with cirrhosis and PH often have lower baseline blood pressure levels, predominantly due to severe splanchnic vasodilatation. Following serelaxin, we observed a statistically significant increase in heart rate (baseline 65 ±8 bpm vs 2 h post serelaxin 72 ±8 bpm, p=0.02) and decrease in mean arterial pressure (baseline 93 ±7 mmHg vs 2 h post serelaxin 88 ±5, p=0.02) due to a reduction in diastolic rather than systolic blood pressure (Table S2, Additional file 2). However, changes were not clinically significant and there were no discontinuations due to tachycardia or hypotension.

Discussion

In this study, the vasoactive peptide molecule serelaxin (a recombinant form of human-2 relaxin) had a neutral effect on HVPG and a range of secondary haemodynamic endpoints in a population of patients with CSPH (HVPG > 10mmHg). It is important to note that the trial was terminated before the recruitment target was met; consequently, although there was no overall reduction in HVPG observed in the serelaxin-

treated sample, low statistical power increases the probability of a type II error. However, a consistent finding in this and previous studies is the good safety profile of serelaxin in patients with liver cirrhosis. With 2 h of serelaxin infusion, there were no newly occurring liver enzyme abnormalities, no clinically-significant changes in blood pressure, and no discontinuations due to AEs. Additionally, in a separate study the pharmacokinetic and safety profiles of serelaxin were not affected in patients with mild, moderate or severe hepatic impairment.[12] In contrast, terlipressin is associated with a high risk of serious (particularly ischaemic) complications.[17]

PH is the strongest predictor of decompensation and death in patients with compensated cirrhosis[18] and the major driver for serious complications such as variceal bleeding, ascites and hepatic encephalopathy. At present, non-selective beta-blockers, vasopressin analogues and somatostatin analogues are the mainstay of drug treatment for PH, but these strategies are suboptimal and only target splanchnic hyperaemia. New therapeutic options, particularly drugs that reduce increased intrahepatic vascular resistance in cirrhosis are needed. In preclinical models, serelaxin decreased portal pressure through an increase in intrahepatic nitric oxide (NO) signalling and a reduction in hepatic stellate cell contractility.[10] In an initial small (n=6) exploratory non-controlled open-label phase 2 study, serelaxin had induced a rapid and potentially clinically-significant reduction in directly measured portal vein pressure (and portal pressure gradient) in patients with cirrhosis, PH and a TIPSS *in situ*.[11]

But pathophysiological mechanisms of PH differ in patients with mild PH (HVPG >5 but <10 mmHg) compared to those with CSPH (HVPG > 10 mmHg).[19] In mild PH the main mechanism driving raised portal pressure is increased intrahepatic vascular resistance, while in those with CSPH/varices increased portal blood flow plays a substantial role in perpetuating and exacerbating the portal hypertensive state. These pathophysiological differences can influence drug efficacy, depending on the stage of disease and the predominant mechanism of action. For example, patients with mild PH have a significantly lower response to non-selective beta-blockers, which reduce portal inflow, compared to those with CSPH/varices who exhibit a hyperdynamic systemic circulation.[20] It is possible, given the proposed mechanism of action of serelaxin in cirrhosis (decreased intrahepatic vascular resistance secondary to increased NO bioavailability), that it may have a more pronounced effect on portal pressure in patients with mild PH. We recruited patients with HVPG > 10 mmHg because these individuals are at most risk of decompensation and a decrease in portal pressure in this population would potentially lead to a reduction in clinically-meaningful endpoints (e.g. development of varices, variceal bleeding and ascites).

The acute haemodynamic effects of vasoactive drugs (e.g. propranolol, terlipressin, octreotide) on portal pressure have generally been demonstrated within 20 min after i.v. administration.[8,21] Here, serelaxin was administered over a relatively short time-frame (2 h), at least in part because rapid changes in visceral blood flow had been observed in a previous exploratory study in a similar patient population (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01640964). However, for drugs acting on intrahepatic vascular resistance, previous studies have been much longer (e.g. simvastatin significantly decreased HVPG after 28 days of oral administration).[22] So, it is conceivable that potential changes in HVPG due to a reduction

in intrahepatic vascular resistance and/or anti-fibrotic/anti-inflammatory mechanisms were not captured after only a short serelaxin infusion. Whether any portal pressure reducing effect of serelaxin might be demonstrated after prolonged administration would need to be verified in a longer, adequately designed study, if formulation or half-life issues can be resolved to enable chronic exposure to recombinant human-2 relaxin (or alternative relaxin family peptide receptor-1 (RXFP-1) agonist).

Limitations of the study

The main limitation is that the study was terminated before the recruitment target was met due to slow enrollment and ultimately a global drug supply issue (Novartis had stopped manufacturing serelaxin and there was none available with a shelf-life beyond 31st August 2018). Therefore, based on the sample size calculation, the study is underpowered to detect the primary endpoint. The study was double-blind, placebo-controlled which would have addressed potential sources of bias. A formal dose-ranging study of serelaxin in cirrhosis patients has not yet been undertaken. We used the same infusion regimen that had previously shown encouraging haemodynamic effects[23] and had achieved similar steady-state serum concentrations to that observed in our 72 h rat cirrhosis models[10] and in human heart failure following 48 h i.v. serelaxin infusion.[24] However, the biological effects of relaxin are known to follow a U-shaped dose-response curve[25] and we do not know if serelaxin might have induced more pronounced effects on HVPG or secondary haemodynamic endpoints at higher (or lower) doses. Any future work on relaxin effects in cirrhosis should address dose-response relationships.

Conclusions

In the first randomised controlled trial of serelaxin in patients with liver cirrhosis, an i.v. infusion of serelaxin for 2 h was safe and well tolerated but caused no significant reduction in portal pressure in participants with CSPH (HVPG > 10 mmHg).

List Of Abbreviations

AE, Adverse Event

APWV, Aortic Pulse Wave velocity

BP, Blood Pressure

bpm, beats per minute

CI, Cardiac Index

CSPH, Clinically-Significant Portal Hypertension

ECG, Electrocardiogram

FHVP, Free Hepatic Venous Pressure

GCP, Good Clinical Practice

HR, Heart Rate

HVPG, Hepatic Venous Pressure Gradient

ICG, Indocyanine Green

IMP, Investigational Medicinal Product

IVCP, Inferior Vena Cava Pressure

PH, Portal Hypertension

PV, Portal Vein

RXFP-1, Relaxin Family Peptide Receptor 1

SAE, Serious Adverse Event

SVRI, Systemic Vascular Resistance Index

WHVP, Wedged Hepatic Venous Pressure

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The clinical trial was conducted according to the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki 2013 and following approval from the West of Scotland Research Ethics Committee 1 (Ref: 16/WS/0070), NHS Lothian Research and Development department and the Medicine and Health Care Regulatory Agency (MHRA-UK, CTA number: 01384/0250/001-0001). The trial was registered in the European Clinical Trial Database (EudraCT Ref: 2015-000963-15). All participants gave written informed consent.

Consent for publication

All participants gave written permission for publication of de-identified study data.

Availability of data and material

The datasets supporting the conclusions of this article are included within the article (and its additional files).

Competing interests

JAF reports personal fees from Ferring Pharmaceuticals, Novartis, Galecto Biotech, Caldan Therapeutics, Gilde Healthcare, Arix Bioscience, NorthSea Therapeutics and grants from GlaxoSmithKline and Intercept Pharmaceuticals, outside the submitted work. PCH is an advisor for AbbVie, BMS, Eisai Ltd, Falk, Ferring, Gilead, Gore, Janssen, Lundbeck, MSD, Norgine, Novartis, ONO Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer and Roche, outside the submitted work. The remaining authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Author contributions

Conceptualisation and design of the work were carried out by JAF, PCH, FJG, CG; the acquisition, analysis, and interpretation of data were performed by FJG, JAF, PCH, PDJD, GW, HI, ST, CG; trial delivery and administration were carried out by FJG and JAF; the original draft of the manuscript was written by FJG and JAF; the draft was reviewed and edited by all the authors.

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Tables

Table 1. Summary of participant characteristics

	All Participants (n=15)	Serelaxin (n=11)	Placebo (n=4)
Age (years)	58 (43-70)	57 (43-70)	60 (54-64)
Gender (% male)	11 (73%)	8 (73%)	3 (75%)
Ethnicity (% Caucasian)	15 (100%)	11 (100%)	4 (100%)
Aetiology of cirrhosis			
Alcohol alone	10 (67%)	8 (73%)	2 (50%)
NAFLD	2 (13%)	1 (9%)	1 (25%)
HCV alone	1 (7%)	1 (9%)	0
HCV + HBV	1 (7%)	0	1 (25%)
Cryptogenic	1 (7%)	1 (9%)	0
Child-Pugh Class A	9 (60%)	6 (54%)	3 (75%)
Child-Pugh Class B	6 (40%)	5 (45%)	1 (25%)
Child-Pugh Class C	0	0	0
Current/previous liver related complications			
Ascites	8 (53%)	6 (55%)	2 (50%)
Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis	0	0	0
Hepatic Encephalopathy	4 (27%)	3 (27%)	1 (25%)
Variceal Bleeding	5 (33%)	5 (45%)	0
BMI (kg/m^2)	27.6 (19.8-36.6)	28.0 (24.1-36.6)	26.5 (19.8-31.8)
Systolic BP (mmHg)	145 (112-173)	155 (126-173)	134 (112-149)
Heart rate (bpm)	71 (46-97)	73 (46-97)	69 (66-71)
MELD score	10 (6-14)	11 (8-14)	7.5 (6-11)
Total bilirubin (mmol/L)	24 (6-44)	28 (7-44)	12 (6-17)
INR	1.2 (1.0-1.6)	1.3 (1.1-1.6)	1.2 (1-1.5)
Albumin (g/dL)	34 (23-40)	34 (23-39)	36 (30-40)
Platelet count (x10^9/L)	71 (26-331)	71 (26-182)	104 (55-331)
AST (U/L)	43 (22-122)	46 (25-122)	28 (22-32)
ALT (U/L)	37 (10-123)	37 (12-123)	26 (10-39)
Ongoing alcohol use			
Yes	4 (27%)	3 (27%)	1 (25%)

NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; HCV, hepatitis C virus; HBV, hepatitis B virus; BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; bpm, beats per minute; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease; INR, international normalised ratio; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase.

Table 2. Primary and secondary endpoints in participants receiving serelaxin

	Baseline to 1 h change	Baseline to 2 h change					
	HVPG (mmHg)	HVPG (mmHg)	HBF (mL/min)	IVCP (mmHg)	CI (L/min/m^2)	SVRI (dyne · s · cm^5 · m^2)	APWV (m/s)
Mean pre serelaxin ±SD	15.9 ±3.3	15.9 ±3.3	1.5 ±0.8	8.2 ±3.4	3.8 ±0.5	1716 ±398	8.1 ±1.4
Mean post serelaxin ±SD	15.9 ±2.1	15.6 ±4.3	1.2 ±0.8	9.0 ±2.4	4.1 ±0.8	1605 ±474	8.0 ±2.1
Arithmetic mean of difference ±SD (95% CI)	-0.4 ±1.9 (-3.4, 2.6) p=0.69	0.4 ±3.5 (-2.3, 3.1) p=0.76	-0.3 ±0.3 (-0.7, 0.1) p=0.15	0.4 ±1.7 (1.7, -1.2) p=0.58	-0.3 ±0.7 (-0.8, 0.3) p=0.28	111 ±394 (-192, 414) p=0.42	0.2 ±0.7 (-0.4, 0.8) p=0.49
Geometric mean of difference +CV (95% CI)	1.0 +0.1 (0.8, 1.2) p=0.63	1.0 +0.2 (0.9, 1.2) p=0.68	0.8 +0.2 (0.6, 1.1) p=0.15	1.0 +0.1 (1.0, 1.1) p=0.27	1.0 +0.1 (0.9, 1.1) p=0.44	1.0 +0.0 (1.0, 1.0) p=0.32	1.0 +0.0 (1.0, 1.1) p=0.19

Descriptive statistics for the change from baseline in HVPG and other endpoints and the results from paired-sample *t*-tests using both the arithmetic mean and the geometric mean. HVPG, hepatic venous pressure gradient; HBF, hepatic blood flow; IVCP, inferior vena cava pressure; CI, cardiac index; SD, standard deviation; SVRI, systemic venous resistance index; APWV, aortic pulse wave velocity; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; CV, coefficient of variation.

Table 3. Adverse Events

SN	IMP	Adverse Event	SAE/SAR	Severity	Relatedness to IMP	Expectedness
002	Placebo	Diarrhoea	No	Mild	N/A	N/A
003	Serelaxin	Syncope on inserting venflon	No	Mild	Unrelated	Unexpected
003	Serelaxin	Syncope on inserting hepatic venous catheter	No	Mild	Unrelated	Unexpected
003	Serelaxin	Syncope on removing hepatic venous catheter	No	Mild	Unrelated	Unexpected
003	Serelaxin	Right upper quadrant ache reported at 24 hour follow up	No	Mild	Unrelated	Unexpected
005	Serelaxin	Mean diastolic BP< 60mmHg (58.3mmHg at IMP+30 mins)	No	Mild	Possibly related	Expected
006	Serelaxin	Prolonged QTc on ECG after 2 hours of serelaxin infusion	No	Mild	Possibly related	Unexpected
008	Serelaxin	Bilirubin rise	No	Mild	Unrelated	Unexpected
012	Serelaxin	Prolonged QTc on ECG during recovery period (normal throughout infusion)	No	Mild	Possibly related	Unexpected
014	Serelaxin	Syncope on inserting venflon	No	Mild	Unrelated	Unexpected
014	Serelaxin	Syncope on inserting hepatic venous catheter	No	Mild	Unrelated	Unexpected
014	Serelaxin	Dental abscess	No	Mild	Unrelated	Unexpected
016	Serelaxin	Femoral artery puncture	No	Mild	Unrelated	Unexpected

SN: study participant number, IMP: investigational medicinal product, SAE: serious adverse event, SAR: serious adverse reaction.

Figures
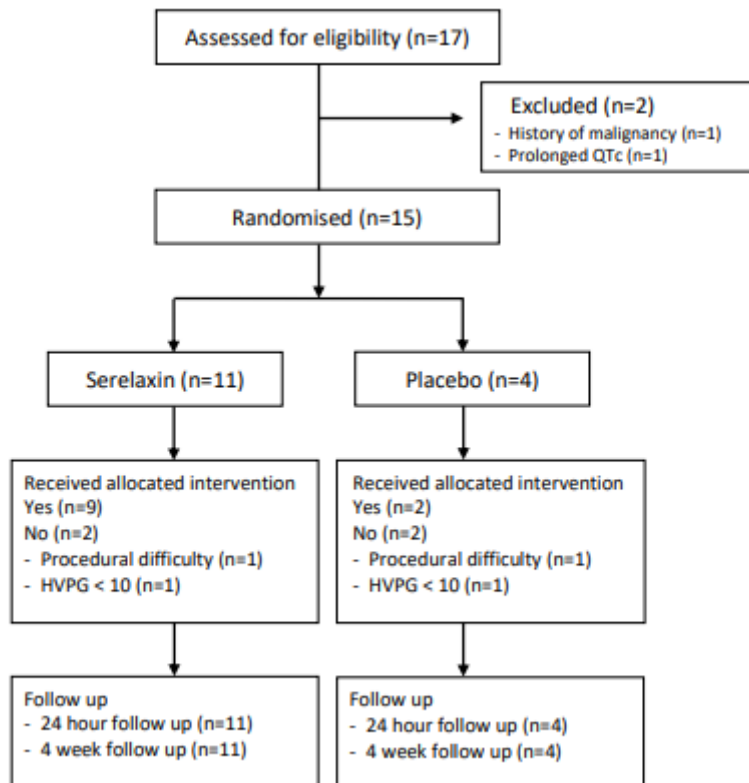
Figure 1

Consort flow diagram. HVPG, hepatic venous pressure gradient; QTc, corrected QT interval.
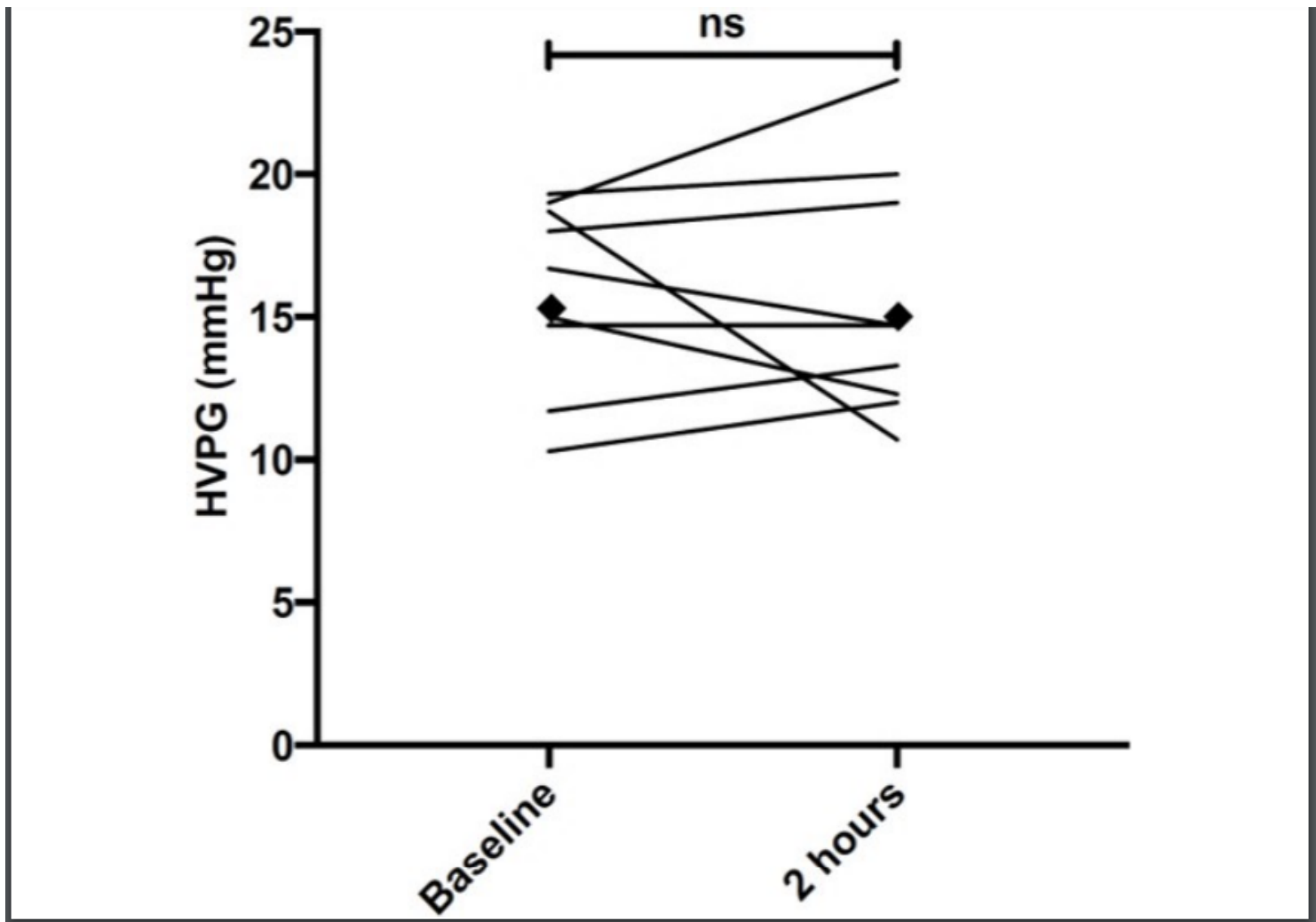
Figure 2

Fasting HVPG response to serelaxin. Lines represent individual participant changes in HVPG following 2 hour infusion of serelaxin (n=9). Symbols (♦) indicate group mean at each timepoint. HVPG, hepatic venous pressure gradient; ns, not significant.