

Metabolic Profile of Adjunctive Lumateperone 42 mg in Major Depressive Disorder: A Pooled Analysis of 2 Randomized Placebo-Controlled Trials

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Background

- Major depressive disorder (MDD) is a highly prevalent and disabling condition characterised by persistent low mood, anhedonia, and cognitive and physical symptoms that impair daily functioning^{1,3}
- Importantly, MDD is frequently associated with comorbidities, including cardiovascular and metabolic disorders⁴⁻⁶
- First-line treatment for MDD typically includes antidepressant therapy (ADT), such as a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor or serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor; however, currently available treatments are associated with weight gain and metabolic disturbances^{7,8}
- Approximately 50% of patients with MDD have an inadequate ADT response, defined as not achieving $\geq 50\%$ improvement in depression severity after ≥ 8 weeks of treatment⁹
- Although augmenting ADTs with atypical antipsychotics has received increased attention in recent years, this treatment regimen has been associated with safety concerns, including extrapyramidal symptoms, metabolic effects, and weight gain¹⁰⁻¹²

- Lumateperone is an atypical antipsychotic indicated for the treatment of MDD in adults as adjunct to ADT; the treatment of schizophrenia in adults; and the treatment of depressive episodes associated with bipolar I or II disorder (bipolar depression) in adults, as monotherapy and as adjunctive therapy with lithium or valproate¹³
- Two Phase 3, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies (Study 501 [NCT04985942] and Study 502 [NCT05061706]) demonstrated the efficacy and safety of lumateperone 42 mg + ADT in patients with MDD with an inadequate ADT response^{14,15}
 - In both trials, lumateperone 42 mg + ADT met primary and key secondary efficacy endpoints, significantly improving Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Total score and Clinical Global Impression–Severity (CGI-S) score from baseline to Day 43 compared with placebo + ADT
- A pooled analysis of these studies evaluated the metabolic profile associated with lumateperone 42 mg adjunctive to ADT

Methods

- In this post hoc analysis, safety data were pooled from Study 501 and Study 502, both of which evaluated oral lumateperone 42 mg + ADT vs placebo + ADT in eligible adults (aged 18–65 years) who met the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition* criteria for MDD with an inadequate response to 1–2 ADTs in the current depressive episode^{14,15}
- Patients with MADRS Total score ≥ 24 , CGI-S score ≥ 4 , and Quick Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology–Self Report–16 item score ≥ 14 were randomised to 6-week lumateperone 42 mg + ADT or placebo + ADT^{14,15}
- Assessments included changes in body mass index (BMI), weight, waist circumference, cardiometabolic laboratory parameters (glucose, cholesterol [total, high-density lipoprotein, low-density lipoprotein], triglycerides, insulin), and prolactin levels
 - Subgroups were analysed by baseline BMI category (normal weight: ≥ 18.5 kg/m² to < 25 kg/m²; overweight: ≥ 25 kg/m² to < 30 kg/m²; obese: ≥ 30 kg/m²)

Results

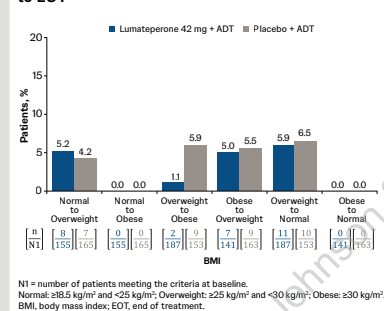
Overall Population

- The pooled safety population comprised 964 patients (lumateperone + ADT, n=483; placebo + ADT, n=481), and 91.4% completed treatment
- Demographics and baseline characteristics were similar between groups
- Changes from baseline to end of treatment (EOT) were minimal with lumateperone + ADT vs placebo + ADT for weight (-0.1 kg vs $+0.0$ kg), BMI (-0.0 kg/m² vs $+0.0$ kg/m²), and waist circumference (-0.2 cm vs -0.3 cm)
- Potentially clinically significant (PCS) weight increase ($\geq 7\%$ from baseline) was rare during treatment (lumateperone + ADT, 0.4%; placebo + ADT, 1.3%)
- No clinically meaningful changes were observed in cardiometabolic parameters or prolactin levels

Shift in BMI Categories

- At baseline, the proportions of patients across BMI categories were similar: normal weight (lumateperone + ADT, 32.3% vs placebo + ADT, 34.3%), overweight (38.5% vs 31.8%), and obese (29.2% vs 33.9%) (Figure 1)
- The proportion of patients across BMI subgroups at EOT was also similar between lumateperone + ADT and placebo + ADT arms

Figure 2. Shifts in BMI Categories From Baseline to EOT



Body Morphology Assessments

- Changes at EOT were minimal across BMI subgroups and treatment arms for BMI (-0.1 kg/m² to $+0.1$ kg/m²), weight (-0.3 kg to $+0.3$ kg), and waist circumference (-0.6 cm to $+0.1$ cm) (Figure 3)
- PCS weight increase was rare with lumateperone + ADT vs placebo + ADT (normal weight: 0.7% vs 1.2%; overweight: 0.6% vs 0%; obese: 0% vs 2.5%) (Figure 4A)
- PCS weight decrease ($\geq 7\%$) was also rare during treatment (Figure 4B)

Figure 3. Changes in BMI, Weight, and Waist Circumference by Baseline BMI Category

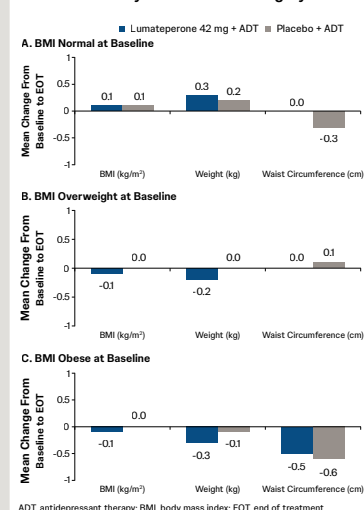
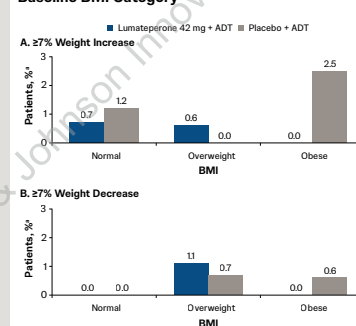


Figure 4. Incidence of PCS Weight Changes by Baseline BMI Category

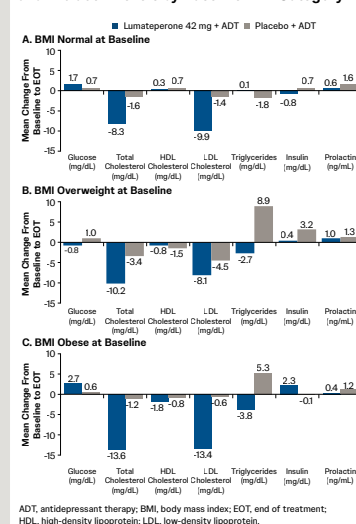


*Percentage is n/N1, with n = number of patients who met the criterion at least once during the double-blind treatment period and N1 = number of patients with baseline BMI in the category with ≥ 1 postbaseline assessment during the double-blind treatment period. ADT, antidepressant therapy; BMI, body mass index; PCS, potentially clinically significant.

Cardiometabolic Parameters and Prolactin Levels

- Changes in cardiometabolic parameters and prolactin levels at EOT were not clinically relevant across BMI subgroups and treatment arms (Figure 5)

Figure 5. Changes in Cardiometabolic Parameters and Prolactin Levels by Baseline BMI Category



ADT, antidepressant therapy; BMI, body mass index; EOT, end of treatment; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein.

Conclusions

In this pooled analysis, 6-week treatment with lumateperone 42 mg + ADT had a favourable safety profile

Minimal changes in body morphology, cardiometabolic parameters, and prolactin levels were observed across BMI subgroups

Most patients remained in the same BMI category from baseline to EOT

PCS weight changes were rare with lumateperone 42 mg + ADT

These results indicate that lumateperone 42 mg may be a well-tolerated adjunctive treatment for patients with MDD with inadequate ADT response

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Disclosures

C Chepke has served on the advisory board of AbbVie, Acadia, Alkermes, Axsome, Biogen, Bristol Myers Squibb, Corium, Eli Lilly, Idorsia, Intra-Cellular Therapies, Jazz, Johnson & Johnson, Lundbeck, Moderna, Neurocrine, Otsuka, Sage, Sumitomo, Teva; advisory board (spouse): Bristol Myers Squibb, Otsuka; has been a consultant for AbbVie, Acadia, Alkermes, Axsome, Biogen, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol Myers Squibb, Corium, Eli Lilly, Intra-Cellular Therapies, Johnson & Johnson, Lundbeck, MedinCell, Moderna, Neurocrine, Otsuka, Sage, Sumitomo, Supernus, Teva; has received research grants from Acadia, Axsome, Harmony, Neurocrine, Teva; has received speaker/promotional honoraria from AbbVie, Acadia, Alkermes, Axsome, Bristol Myers Squibb, Corium, Intra-Cellular Therapies, Johnson & Johnson, Lundbeck, Luye, Merck, Neurocrine, Otsuka, Sumitomo, Teva; and has no stocks/stock options/ownership interest/patents.

S Durgam and SG Kozauer are former employees of Intra-Cellular Therapies, a Johnson & Johnson company. S Madi and WR Earley are full-time employees of Intra-Cellular Therapies, a Johnson & Johnson company. KR Dorsey is an employee of Johnson & Johnson and stock owner of JNJ stock.

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