

## A 24-Week, Randomized, Controlled Trial of Rivastigmine Patch 13.3 mg/24 h Versus 4.6 mg/24 h in Severe Alzheimer's Dementia

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### Keywords

Clinical trial; Rivastigmine; Severe Alzheimer's disease; Transdermal patch.

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### SUMMARY

**Aims:** The 24-week, prospective, randomized, double-blind ACTION study investigated the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of 13.3 versus 4.6 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch in patients with severe Alzheimer's disease (AD). **Methods:** Patients had probable AD and Mini-Mental State Examination scores  $\geq 3$ – $\leq 12$ . Primary outcome measures were as follows: Severe Impairment Battery (SIB) and AD Cooperative Study–Activities of Daily Living scale–Severe Impairment Version (ADCS-ADL-SIV). Secondary outcomes were as follows: ADCS-Clinical Global Impression of Change (ADCS-CGIC), 12-item Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI-12), and safety/tolerability. **Results:** Of 1014 patients screened, 716 were randomized to 13.3 mg/24 h (N = 356) or 4.6 mg/24 h (N = 360) patch. Baseline characteristics/demographics were comparable. Completion rates were as follows: 64.3% (N = 229) with 13.3 mg/24 h and 65.0% (N = 234) with 4.6 mg/24 h patch. The 13.3 mg/24 h patch was significantly superior to 4.6 mg/24 h patch on cognition (SIB) and function (ADCS-ADL-SIV) at Week 16 ( $P < 0.0001$  and  $P = 0.049$ , respectively) and 24 (primary endpoint;  $P < 0.0001$  and  $P = 0.025$ ). Significant between-group differences (Week 24) were observed on the ADCS-CGIC ( $P = 0.0023$ ), not NPI-12 ( $P = 0.1437$ ). A similar proportion of the 13.3 mg/24 h and 4.6 mg/24 h patch groups reported adverse events (AEs; 74.6% and 73.3%, respectively) and serious AEs (14.9% and 13.6%). **Conclusions:** The 13.3 mg/24 h patch demonstrated superior efficacy to 4.6 mg/24 h patch on SIB and ADCS-ADL-SIV, without marked increase in AEs, suggesting higher-dose patch has a favorable benefit-to-risk profile in severe AD.

### Introduction

As patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) progress to severe stages, there is further degeneration of cortically projecting cholinergic neurons and changes in brain cholinesterase levels [1] associated with progressive impairments in memory, cognition, behavior, and performance of activities of daily living (ADL).

Cholinesterase inhibitors partially compensate for cholinergic deficits, providing symptomatic relief. Three cholinesterase inhibitors are widely approved for mild-to-moderate AD; rivastigmine (Exelon<sup>®</sup>, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, East Hanover, NJ, USA), donepezil (ARICEPT<sup>®</sup>, Eisai Inc., Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA), and galantamine (Razadyne<sup>®</sup>, Janssen Pharmaceutical N.V., Beerse, Belgium) [2–5]. Until recently, treatment options for severe AD were limited; donepezil is indicated for moderate-to-severe AD in the USA [4] and memantine (N-methyl-D-

aspartate receptor antagonist) for moderate-to-severe AD in the USA and several other countries worldwide [6].

Rivastigmine shows dose-dependent efficacy on cognition, ADL, and global functioning [7,8]. The OPTIMA (OPTimising Transdermal Exelon In Mild-to-moderate AD) study demonstrated significantly greater efficacy on ADL with 13.3 mg/24 h (15 cm<sup>2</sup>) versus 9.5 mg/24 h (10 cm<sup>2</sup>) rivastigmine patch in patients with mild-to-moderate AD who showed functional and cognitive decline during preceding open-label treatment with 9.5 mg/24 h patch [9].

Pooled analysis of clinical trial data suggests rivastigmine may continue to provide benefits at more advanced stages of disease [10,11]. A randomized, double-blind, study demonstrated that oral rivastigmine was efficacious compared with placebo in moderately severe AD [12].

The objective of the ACTION (ACTivities of daily living and cognit/ON) study was to compare the efficacy, safety, and tolera-

bility of 13.3 mg/24 h (15 cm<sup>2</sup>) versus 4.6 mg/24 h (5 cm<sup>2</sup>) rivastigmine patch in patients with severe AD.

## Materials and Methods

### Patients

Patients were male/female, aged  $\geq 50$  years, with probable AD (original 1984 National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and AD and Related Disorders Association criteria) [13], and Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) [14] scores  $\geq 3$ – $\leq 12$ . Magnetic resonance imaging/computed tomography, used in the diagnosis of probable AD, was required within the prior 2 years. Patients were living with someone in the community or were in regular contact with their primary caregiver. Patients in assisted living facilities were eligible provided assessment could take place at the study site, and a caregiver was identified [15].

Exclusion criteria included any advanced/severe/progressive/unstable disease that could interfere with response to study treatment; patients living in/permanently placed during the study/likely (physicians' opinion) to be placed in a nursing home within the next 7 months; current medical/neurological condition other than AD that could be the primary cause of dementia; current diagnosis of probable/possible vascular dementia, uncontrolled seizure disorder, severe/unstable cardiovascular disease, bradycardia, sick-sinus syndrome or conduction defects; current diagnosis of acute/severe/unstable asthmatic conditions; current diagnosis of uncontrolled peptic ulceration or gastrointestinal bleeding within the previous 3 months; and/or a history (past year) or current diagnosis of cerebrovascular disease. Patients were also excluded if they had a Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders diagnosis of major depression [16], unless successfully treated (antidepressant without anticholinergic properties) in a stable regimen for  $\geq 4$  weeks; clinically significant urinary obstruction; allergy to vitamin E-containing products, sensitivity to cholinergic drugs, or skin lesion/disorder that would prevent patch use; history of malignancy ( $\leq 5$  years); use of cholinesterase inhibitors/other approved AD treatments 2 weeks prior (except stable memantine if taken for  $\geq 3$  months); use of centrally acting cholinergic drugs/any investigational drug for 4 weeks prior; use of peripheral anticholinergic drugs/selegiline, or new psychotropic/dopaminergic drugs if not taken at stable dose, for 4 weeks prior [15].

### Standard Protocol Approvals, Registrations, and Patient Consents

The protocol and amendments were reviewed by Independent Ethics Committees or Institutional Review Boards. The study was conducted in accordance with Good Clinical Practice and the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. All patients, or if they lacked capacity, their legally authorized representative, provided written informed consent prior to participating. This study is registered (clinicaltrials.gov NCT00948766).

Protocol amendments after study-start included clarifying enrollment eligibility requirements and revising instructions for patch application to prevent administration errors.

## Study Design

ACTION was a 24-week, prospective, randomized, double-blind, double-dummy, multicenter trial conducted at 82 centers across the USA between July 22, 2009 and January 10, 2012 (last-patient-last-visit). Patients were randomized (1:1) at Week 0 to 13.3 mg/24 h or 4.6 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch. All patients initiated treatment on 4.6 mg/24 h patch. Patients randomized to 13.3 mg/24 h patch were up-titrated (start of Week 4) to 9.5 mg/24 h patch and at the start of Week 8 to 13.3 mg/24 h patch. Patients randomized to 4.6 mg/24 h patch remained at that dose for the 8-week titration. Patients were maintained at the target dose for the 16-week maintenance period [15]. The 4.6 mg/24 h patch group also received 10 cm<sup>2</sup> (from start of Week 4) and 15 cm<sup>2</sup> placebo patches (from start of Week 8–24). The 13.3 mg/24 h patch group received 5 cm<sup>2</sup> placebo patches throughout.

For patients missing  $>3$  consecutive days of treatment due to tolerability problems, treatment could be restarted (4.6 mg/24 h) and the dose increased after 2 weeks minimum. If tolerability was improved and the patient had missed treatment for  $\leq 3$  consecutive days, treatment could be restarted at the same dose level, and titration resumed. Further doses could be skipped if subsequent titration led to tolerability problems. In the maintenance phase, patients were required to be able to tolerate the maximum dose and were not permitted to down-titrate, so as not to compromise blinding.

### Primary Outcomes

Primary outcomes were the change from baseline–Week 24 on the Severe Impairment Battery (SIB) [17] and AD Cooperative Study–ADL scale–Severe Impairment Version (ADCS-ADL-SIV) [18].

### Secondary Outcomes

Secondary outcomes were as follows: ADCS–Clinical Global Impression of Change (ADCS-CGIC) [19] score at Week 24, and the change from baseline–Week 24 on the 12-item Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI-12) [20].

In addition to Week 24 (primary endpoint), all efficacy measures were assessed at Weeks 8 and 16.

Evaluations to maintain safety included the following: incidence of adverse events (AEs) and serious AEs (SAEs); laboratory tests; electrocardiogram analysis; assessments of skin irritation and vital signs; and the discontinuation rate due to AEs.

### Sample Size, Randomization, and Blinding

It was estimated that 338 patients were required/group to achieve an effect size of 0.25 on the primary efficacy variables and overall power between 82% and 85%, assuming a correlation coefficient between the co-primary efficacy variables of 0.3–0.6. To adjust for the 5% of patients estimated to be lost to follow-up, a total sample size of 712 was planned.

Centralized block randomization was performed by an interactive voice response system. The investigator/his/her delegate was required to contact the interactive voice response system and

confirm patient eligibility. The interactive voice response system assigned a randomization number, linking the patient to a treatment arm, and specified a unique medication number to dispense the first package of study medication. The randomization scheme was reviewed and approved by the Novartis Biostatistics Quality Assurance Group.

Patients, study investigators, and data analysts remained blinded from randomization until database lock. Unblinding occurred only in case of patient emergencies and at study end.

## Statistical Analyses

The null hypotheses were 13.3 mg/24 h would not differ from 4.6 mg/24 h patch in the change from baseline–Week 24 on ADCS-ADL-SIV/SIB total score. The alternative was 13.3 mg/24 h differs from 4.6 mg/24 h patch in change from baseline–Week 24 in ADCS-ADL-SIV and SIB total score. Significant efficacy on both primary outcomes was required to demonstrate superiority of 13.3 mg/24 h over 4.6 mg/24 h patch.

Analyses of primary outcomes were based on the modified full analysis set (all randomized patients who received  $\geq 1$  dose of study medication and had  $\geq 1$  postbaseline measurement). Imputation of missing values was performed following the last-observation-carried-forward approach. Treatment differences in the change from baseline on the ADCS-ADL-SIV, SIB, and NPI-12 were compared using least-squares means derived using analysis

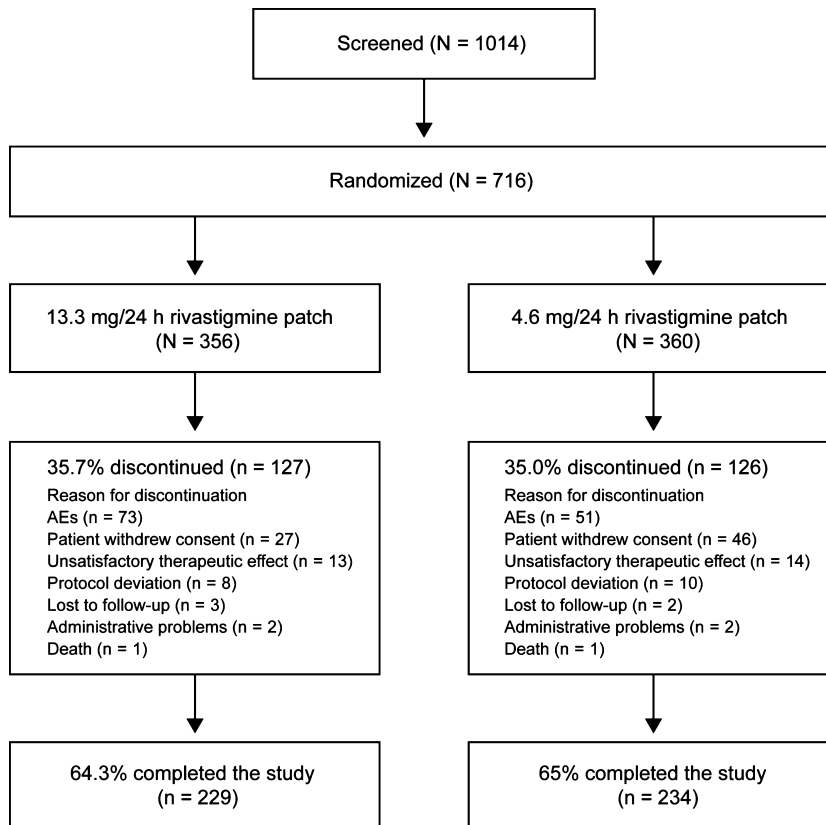
of covariance (ANCOVA) with treatment and pooled center as factors and corresponding baseline score as a covariate. ADCS-CGIC scores were analyzed using the Cochran–Mantel–Haenszel test, with modification relative to an identified distribution integral transformation scores adjusting for pooled center.

Longitudinal analysis of the change from baseline for the co-primary efficacy variables was performed for the modified full analysis set using observed cases. An unstructured covariance matrix for the repeated measures within each patient was applied. Explanatory variables included treatment, pooled center, week, treatment-by-week, and corresponding baseline. Treatment groups were compared based on least-squares means. The SAS procedure PROC MIXED was used.

Sensitivity analyses were conducted using a pattern mixture model considering missing data (completers and noncompleters) for each co-primary efficacy variable and were based on a repeated-measures ANCOVA model with treatment, pooled center, week, dropout, treatment-by-week, treatment-by-dropout as factors, and baseline as a covariate, assuming an unstructured within-subject covariance matrix.

Safety analyses were based on the safety set (all patients who received  $\geq 1$  dose of study medication and had  $\geq 1$  safety assessment postbaseline) and were summarized according to treatment received.

For continuous variables, number of patients with observed values (*n*), mean, standard deviation (SD), 95% confidence intervals (95% CI), minimum, and maximum were calculated.



**Figure 1** Patient disposition throughout the study (randomized population). AEs, adverse events; N, number of patients in the population; n, number of patients with an assessment. One patient in each treatment group was randomized, but was not exposed to study medication.

Categorical variables were summarized by frequency counts and percentages. Unless otherwise specified, all statistical tests were conducted against a two-sided alternative hypothesis; *P*-values below 0.05 were considered significant.

## Results

### Study Participants

Of 1014 patients screened, 716 were enrolled and randomized to 13.3 mg/24 h (*N* = 356) or 4.6 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch (*N* = 360). Similar proportions of each group completed the study (Figure 1). Baseline demographics and characteristics were comparable (Table 1).

### Dosing

All patients randomized to 4.6 mg/24 h patch received this dose at Week 24. Of those patients randomized to 13.3 mg/24 h patch, 85.1% received the target dose at Week 24; 6.5% and 8.5% received 9.5 mg/24 h or 4.6 mg/24 h patch, respectively. Mean (SD) duration of exposure was 19.6 (7.9) weeks in the 13.3 mg/24 h patch group and 20.1 (7.6) weeks in the 4.6 mg/24 h patch group.

**Table 1** Patient demographics and background characteristics by treatment group (randomized set)

	13.3 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch N = 356	4.6 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch N = 360	Total N = 716
Age, years			
Mean (SD)	77.6 (8.7)	76.5 (9.4)	77.0 (9.0)
Range	52–96	51–96	51–96
Gender, %			
Female	63.8	65.0	64.4
Predominant race, %			
Caucasian	86.0	88.6	87.3
Black	7.9	5.3	6.6
Other	6.2	6.1	6.2
MMSE score			
Mean (SD)	8.8 (2.9)	8.8 (3.0)	8.8 (2.9)
Range	3.0–13.0	3.0–19.0	3.0–19.0
Years since diagnosis of AD			
Mean (SD)	4.3 (2.7)	4.0 (2.7)	4.1 (2.7)
Range	0.0–19.1	0.0–18.3	0.0–19.1
Years since diagnosis of severe dementia			
Mean (SD)	1.2 (1.9)	1.2 (1.6)	1.2 (1.7)
Range	0.0–12.2	0.0–9.8	0.0–12.2
Patients living situation, %			
Home	90.4	88.1	89.2
Assisted living facility	7.6	9.7	8.7
Other	2.0	2.2	2.1

AD, Alzheimer's disease; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; N, number of patients in the randomized population; SD, standard deviation.

### Concomitant Medications

Overall, 96.1% and 95.8% of the 13.3 mg/24 h and 4.6 mg/24 h patch groups, respectively, were taking concomitant medication and/or using nondrug therapies. There were no notable differences in concomitant medication use between groups; the most commonly used were platelet aggregation inhibitors (43.9%, 13.3 mg/24 h; 40.4%, 4.6 mg/24 h patch group) and 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA reductase inhibitors (40.3% and 41.2%, respectively).

Psychotropic medications were taken by 83.9% and 82.5% of the 13.3 mg/24 h and 4.6 mg/24 h patch groups, respectively, and were most commonly antimentia drugs (primarily memantine hydrochloride; 60.6%), and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (38.7%).

### Primary Outcome Analyses

SIB scores decreased from baseline in both groups throughout the study. Significantly less deterioration was observed at Weeks 16 ( $P < 0.0001$ ; difference 4.9 points; 95% CI 2.8, 6.9) and 24 (primary endpoint;  $P < 0.0001$ ; difference 4.9 points; 95% CI 2.8, 7.0) with 13.3 mg/24 h compared with 4.6 mg/24 h patch (Figure 2A; Table 2). Similar findings were observed in longitudinal ( $P < 0.0001$ ; difference 5.3 points; 95% CI 3.1, 7.5 at Week 16 and  $P < 0.0001$ ; difference 5.3 points; 95% CI 3.0, 7.7 at Week 24) and sensitivity analyses ( $P < 0.0001$ ; difference 6.0 points; 95% CI 3.6, 8.3 at Week 16 and  $P < 0.0001$ ; difference 6.1 points, 95% CI 3.6, 8.6 at Week 24).

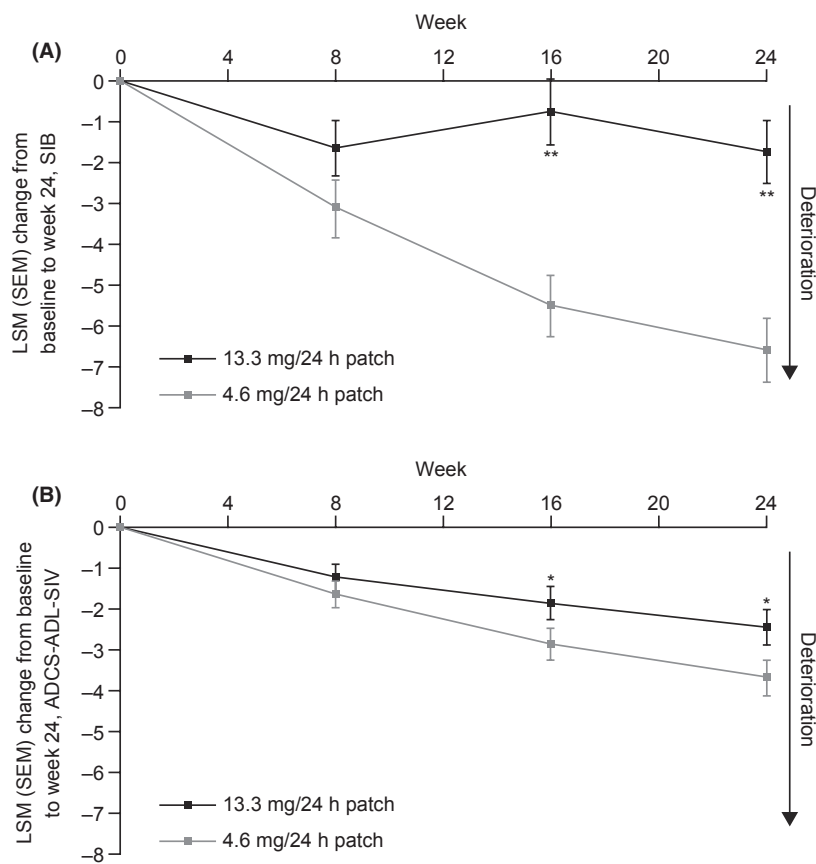
In both groups, the ADCS-ADL-SIV score decreased from baseline throughout the study. Significantly less deterioration was observed on the ADCS-ADL-SIV with 13.3 mg/24 h versus 4.6 mg/24 h patch at Weeks 16 ( $P = 0.049$ ; difference 1.0 point; 95% CI 0.0, 2.0) and 24 (primary endpoint;  $P = 0.025$ ; difference 1.2 points; 95% CI 0.2, 2.3; Figure 2B; Table 2). These findings were supported by the longitudinal ( $P = 0.057$ ; difference 1.0 point; 95% CI -0.0, 2.1 at Week 16 and  $P = 0.031$ ; difference 1.3 points; 95% CI 0.1, 2.6 at Week 24) and sensitivity analyses ( $P = 0.032$ ; difference 1.3 points; 95% CI 0.1, 2.5 at Week 16 and  $P = 0.016$ ; difference 1.6 points; 95% CI 0.3, 3.0 at Week 24).

### Secondary Outcome Analyses

The between-group difference in the distribution of ADCS-CGIC ratings was significant ( $P = 0.0023$ ; Table 2). A significantly higher percentage of patients receiving 13.3 mg/24 h compared with 4.6 mg/24 h patch displayed improvement in clinical status from baseline–Week 24 ( $P = 0.0094$ ). There were no significant between-group differences at Week 24 on the NPI-12 (Table 2;  $P = 0.1437$ ; difference -1.6 points; 95% CI -3.8, 0.6).

### Safety and Tolerability

Overall, the incidence of AEs was similar between the 13.3 mg/24 h and 4.6 mg/24 h patch groups (74.6% [*n* = 265/355] vs. 73.3% [*n* = 263/359], respectively; Table 3). By preferred term, most AEs were more frequent with 13.3 mg/24 h than 4.6 mg/24 h patch (Table 3), with the exception of agitation, urinary tract



**Figure 2** Least-squares means change from baseline to Week 24 on (A) SIB and (B) ADCS-ADL-SIV (modified full analysis set). ADCS-ADL-SIV, Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study—Activities of Daily Living scale—Severe Impairment Version; SEM, standard error of the least-squares means; SIB, Severe Impairment Battery. Error bars represent the SEM. \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.0001$  versus 4.6 mg/24 h patch.

infection, application site dermatitis, anxiety, confusional state, constipation, hallucination, and peripheral edema.

Gastrointestinal AEs (nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea) were more frequent with 13.3 mg/24 h than 4.6 mg/24 h patch (nausea: 6.2% vs. 2.8%; vomiting 7.0% vs. 2.5%; diarrhea: 6.5% vs. 5.3%, respectively). Approximately a quarter of all patients experienced a skin irritation AE (26.5%, 13.3 mg/24 h patch; 24.0%, 4.6 mg/24 h patch).

The incidence of deaths during the study period and SAEs was comparable between the 13.3 mg/24 h and 4.6 mg/24 h patch groups (deaths: 0.3% in both groups; SAEs: 14.9% vs. 13.6%, respectively; Table 4). The deaths were not considered study-drug-related. SAEs were most commonly psychiatric disorders (3.1% and 4.2%, 13.3 mg/24 h and 4.6 mg/24 h patch group, respectively). Overall, 8.2% of the 13.3 mg/24 h and 4.5% of the 4.6 mg/24 h patch group discontinued due to SAEs. Discontinuations due to nonserious AEs (most commonly psychiatric disorders) were numerically higher with 13.3 mg/24 h (13.5%) than 4.6 mg/24 h patch (10.9%). Interestingly, discontinuations due to skin irritations at the application site were lower with 13.3 mg/24 h (1.7%) than 4.6 mg/24 h patch (2.5%; Table 4).

Three clinically notable vital sign abnormalities were reported as AEs. Two patients experienced weight gain, classed as nonserious, mild in severity, and not suspected to be study-drug-related. One patient had an increase in systolic blood pressure, which was nonserious, mild, and suspected to be study-drug-related.

## Conclusions

This was the first study to assess the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of 13.3 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch in patients with severe AD. As expected given the progressive nature of disease in this population, both treatment groups showed deterioration (SIB and ADCS-ADL-SIV) over the course of this 24-week study. However, 13.3 mg/24 h patch was associated with superior efficacy on the SIB and ADCS-ADL-SIV, compared with 4.6 mg/24 h patch at Weeks 16 and 24 (co-primary endpoint) in the primary last-observation-carried-forward analyses. Supporting the primary findings, 13.3 mg/24 h patch demonstrated efficacy on global function (ADCS-CGIC), providing evidence for clinical relevance of the high-dose treatment effects. Longitudinal and sensitivity analyses were also supportive of the primary findings. No significant differences were observed on behavior (NPI-12) or based on the similarity in incidence of psychiatric disorders as AEs between groups.

There tended to be a slight dose-related increase in incidence of specific AEs, including gastrointestinal-related (i.e., nausea, vomiting, decreased appetite, and weight loss), and application site erythema with 13.3 mg/24 h versus 4.6 mg/24 h patch. Yet, overall incidences of AEs were similar between groups suggesting that, generally, patients were able to tolerate higher doses without negatively impacting tolerability. Preliminary safety review of the 13.3 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch suggests a profile consistent with previous studies [9].

**Table 2** Primary (SIB and ADCS-ADL-SIV) and secondary (ADCS-CGIC and NPI-12) efficacy outcomes (modified full analysis set)

	13.3 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch N = 338	4.6 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch N = 335	P-value
<b>SIB</b>			
N (baseline)	336	334	
Mean (SD) score at baseline	69.3 (21.5)	68.3 (22.8)	
N (Week 24)	313	316	
Mean (SD) change from baseline at Week 24	-1.6 (13.5)	-6.4 (14.0)	
Least-squares means (SE) change from baseline at Week 24	-1.7 (0.8)	-6.6 (0.8)	
Least-squares means difference (95% CI)		4.9 (2.8, 7.0)	<0.0001
<b>ADCS-ADL-SIV</b>			
N (baseline)	333	319	
Mean (SD) score at baseline	29.7 (11.3)	29.1 (11.9)	
N (Week 24)	310	303	
Mean (SD) change from baseline at Week 24	-2.6 (6.8)	-3.6 (7.7)	
Least-squares means (SE) change from baseline at Week 24	-2.4 (0.4)	-3.6 (0.4)	
Least-squares means difference (95% CI)		1.2 (0.2, 2.3)	0.0247
<b>ADCS-CGIC</b>			
Week 24, n (%)			0.0023
Marked improvement	3 (1.0)	4 (1.3)	
Moderate improvement	11 (3.5)	11 (3.5)	
Minimal improvement	63 (20.1)	36 (11.4)	
No change	107 (34.2)	92 (29.2)	
Minimal worsening	76 (24.3)	99 (31.4)	
Moderate worsening	44 (14.1)	60 (19.0)	
Marked worsening	9 (2.9)	13 (4.1)	
<b>NPI-12</b>			
N (baseline)	335	331	
Mean (SD) score at baseline	17.3 (15.4)	16.8 (16.7)	
N (Week 24)	313	313	
Mean (SD) change from baseline at Week 24	-0.4 (14.0)	1.2 (16.8)	
Least-squares means (SE) change from baseline at Week 24	-0.1 (0.8)	1.5 (0.8)	
Least-squares means difference (95% CI)		-1.6 (-3.8, 0.6)	0.1437

ADCS-ADL-SIV, Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study-Activities of Daily Living scale-Severe Impairment Version; ADCS-CGIC, Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study-Clinical Global Impression of Change; CI, confidence interval; N, number of patients with an assessment at the given time point; n, number of patients in a given category; NPI-12, 12-item Neuropsychiatric Inventory; SD, standard deviation; SE, standard error; SIB, Severe Impairment Battery.

The efficacy findings are supported by previous clinical trials, pooled, and retrospective analyses, which have suggested rivastigmine may benefit patients with moderately severe or severe AD [10–12,21–23]. A 26-week, randomized, controlled proof-of-concept trial of 3–12 mg/day oral rivastigmine in moderately severe to severe AD demonstrated significant improvements versus placebo on the SIB (co-primary outcome measure) and ADCS-CGIC [12], but did not reach significance on the NPI-10 (co-primary outcome measure), NPI-4 or ADCS-ADL [12]. In a study of 24 mg oral galantamine in severe AD, cognitive function (SIB) was significantly improved, but no significant treatment effects were observed on the Minimum Data Set-ADL scale (co-primary efficacy measures) [24]. Similarly, a study of 10 mg oral donepezil in severe AD demonstrated greater efficacy versus placebo on the SIB and Clinician's Interview-Based Impression of Change-Plus caregiver input (CIBIC-Plus; co-primary outcome measures), but not on ADCS-ADL-SIV or NPI [25]. A randomized, double-blind, 24-week study of 23 mg/day versus 10 mg/day oral

donepezil in moderate-to-severe AD demonstrated significantly greater efficacy of the higher dose at Week 24 on the SIB [26]. No significant between-group differences were observed on the co-primary outcome measure, the CIBIC-Plus, or secondary efficacy measures (ADCS-ADL or MMSE) [26].

This is the first study to demonstrate efficacy of higher-dose 13.3 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch on maintaining the ability to perform ADL, assessed as a co-primary outcome. In addition to cognition, benefits on ADL in severe disease stages are important, not only for patients, but also for caregivers because patients with severe AD are more dependent and require greater care than patients in earlier disease stages [27,28]. Dependency on others to perform ADL impacts patient quality of life [29]; minimizing functional decline could enhance quality of life and may decrease caregiver burden.

As the first study of rivastigmine patch in patients with severe AD, 4.6 mg/24 h patch was selected as a low-dose active comparator to fully evaluate high-dose patch in this patient population.

**Table 3** Most frequent AEs<sup>a</sup> by treatment and preferred term in the 24-week treatment phase

	13.3 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch N = 355 n (%)	4.6 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch N = 359 n (%)
Any AE	265 (74.6)	263 (73.3)
Application site erythema	47 (13.2)	42 (11.7)
Agitation	41 (11.5)	51 (14.2)
Urinary tract infection	29 (8.2)	34 (9.5)
Application site dermatitis	27 (7.6)	33 (9.2)
Fall	27 (7.6)	21 (5.8)
Insomnia	25 (7.0)	15 (4.2)
Vomiting	25 (7.0)	9 (2.5)
Diarrhea	23 (6.5)	19 (5.3)
Weight decreased	23 (6.5)	11 (3.1)
Nausea	22 (6.2)	10 (2.8)
Depression	17 (4.8)	15 (4.2)
Decreased appetite	17 (4.8)	5 (1.4)
Anxiety	16 (4.5)	16 (4.5)
Hypertension	13 (3.7)	9 (2.5)
Application site pruritus	13 (3.7)	8 (2.2)
Confusional state	12 (3.4)	13 (3.6)
Somnolence	12 (3.4)	9 (2.5)
Constipation	11 (3.1)	12 (3.3)
Urinary incontinence	11 (3.1)	10 (2.8)
Application site irritation	11 (3.1)	9 (2.5)
Dehydration	11 (3.1)	8 (2.2)
Dizziness	11 (3.1)	5 (1.4)

AE, adverse event; N, number of patients in the population; n, number of patients reporting AE. <sup>a</sup>Only AEs with a  $\geq 3\%$  incidence in the 13.3 mg/24 h patch group are shown. A patient with multiple occurrences of an AE was counted only once in the AE category. AEs are presented by descending frequency in the 13.3 mg/24 h patch group.

Efficacy of 4.6 mg/24 h patch versus placebo has not been evaluated in a clinical trial setting; however, it was used as a titration dose in patients with mild-to-moderate AD during both the OPTIMA and Investigation of transDermal Exelon in Alzheimer's disease (IDEAL) studies [9,30]. The 4.6 mg/24 h patch provides comparable exposure to 3 mg twice daily [31], an oral titration dose associated with proven efficacy [32]. Based on this comparison, it is conceivable that 4.6 mg/24 h patch could have masked the full extent of the 13.3 mg/24 h patch treatment effect in this trial. The 9.5 mg/24 h patch is currently the minimum effective dose and 13.3 mg/24 h patch the maximum effective dose for patients with mild-to-moderate AD, according to the US prescribing information [3]. Efficacy of 9.5 mg/24 h patch and the benefit:risk ratio of 9.5 mg/24 h versus 13.3 mg/24 h patch in patients with severe AD remains to be investigated in a clinical trial setting.

**Table 4** The incidence of deaths, SAEs, and discontinuations due to AEs and SAEs (safety set).

	13.3 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch N = 355 n (%)	4.6 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch N = 359 n (%)
Deaths <sup>a</sup>	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)
SAE(s)	53 (14.9)	49 (13.6)
Discontinuations due to SAE(s)	29 (8.2)	16 (4.5)
Discontinuations due to non-serious AE(s)	48 (13.5)	39 (10.9)
Discontinuations due to nausea or vomiting	9 (2.5)	4 (1.1)
Discontinuations due to skin irritations at the application site	6 (1.7)	9 (2.5)

AE, adverse event; N, number of patients in the population; n, number of patients reporting AE; SAE, serious adverse event. <sup>a</sup>Deaths that occurred during the study period.

In summary, higher-dose 13.3 mg/24 h rivastigmine patch conferred benefits on cognition, ADL, and global functioning in patients with severe AD, without marked reduction in tolerability. These findings support previous data and suggest rivastigmine patch can benefit patients across the disease spectrum [9,30]. Based on the therapeutic benefit observed in this study population, the higher-dose rivastigmine patch is now approved in the USA for the symptomatic treatment of severe AD.

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## Conflict of Interest

This article has not been previously published, nor is it under consideration for publication elsewhere.

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