

PMCID: PMC6554941

J Endocr Soc. 2019 Apr 15; 3(Suppl 1): OR30-1.

Published online 2019 Apr 30.

doi: 10.1210/js.2019-OR30-1: 10.1210/js.2019-OR30-1

OR30-1 Safety and Efficacy of Recombinant Human Parathyroid Hormone 1-84 for the Treatment of Adults with Chronic Hypoparathyroidism: Six-Year Results of the RACE Study

John Bilezikian, MD, Henry Bone, MD, Bart Clarke, MD, Douglas Denham, DO, Hak-Myung Lee, PhD, Michael Levine, MD, Michael Mannstadt, MD, Munro Peacock, MD, Jeffrey Rothman, MD, Nicole Sherry, MD, Dolores Shoback, MD, Tamara Vokes, MD, Mark Warren, MD, and Nelson Watts, MD

Clinical Trials of Texas, Inc., San Antonio, TX, United States

Department of Medicine, Division of Endocrinology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, United States

Division of Endocrinology and Diabetes, Division of Endocrinology and Diabetes and Center for Bone Health, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, United States

Division of Endocrinology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, NY, United States Endocrine Research Unit, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, CA, United States

Endocrine Unit, Endocrine Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, United States

Endocrinology and Metabolism, Physicians East, PA, Greenville, NC, United States

Div of Endo and Metab, Mayo Clinic Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes, Metabolism, and Nutrition, Rochester, MN, United States

Michigan Bone and Mineral Clinic, PC, Detroit, MI, United States

Osteoporosis and Bone Health Services, Mercy Health, Cincinnati, OH, United States

Dept of Int Med/Endo, Section of Endocrinology, University of Chicago Medicine, Chicago, IL, United States

Shire Human Genetic Therapies, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States

Shire Human Genetic Therapies, Inc., Lexington, MA, United States

University Physicians Group-Endocrine Division, University Physicians Group – Research Division, Staten Island, NY, United States

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Abstract

RACE is an open-label study that assessed the long-term safety and efficacy of recombinant human parathyroid hormone 1-84 (rhPTH[1-84]) for the treatment of hypoparathyroidism in adults

(ClinicalTrials.gov identifier NCT01297309). Patients initially received 25 or 50 µg/day of rhPTH(1-84) subcutaneously, once daily, with stepwise dose adjustments of 25 µg (up or down) to a maximum of 100 μg/day. rhPTH(1-84) could be titrated and oral calcium (Ca) and calcitriol doses adjusted at any time during the study to maintain albumin-corrected serum Ca levels in the target range of 8.0-9.0 mg/dL. A composite efficacy endpoint was the proportion of patients who achieved at least a 50% reduction from baseline (BL) in oral Ca dose (or Ca ≤500 mg/day) and at least a 50% reduction from BL in calcitriol dose (or calcitriol ≤0.25 μg/day), while normalizing or maintaining albumin-corrected serum Ca compared with BL value and not exceeding the upper limit of normal for the central laboratory. Here, we present 6-year safety and efficacy data with descriptive summary statistics (mean \pm SD). The study cohort consisted of 49 patients enrolled at 12 US centers (mean age, 48.1±9.78 years; 81.6% female); data from 34 patients (69.4%) who completed 72 months (M72) of treatment with rhPTH(1-84) as of July 17, 2018 are presented here. Oral Ca and calcitriol doses were reduced by 40.4% and 72.2% at M72, respectively, and albumin-corrected serum Ca levels were maintained within the target range (BL, 8.4±0.70 mg/dL; M72, 8.4±0.68 mg/dL). At M72, 22 of 34 patients (64.7%) achieved the composite efficacy endpoint. Urinary Ca excretion declined from above-normal at BL to within the normal range (BL, 356.7±200.37 mg/24 h; M72, 213.2±128.82 mg/24 h). Mean serum creatinine levels remained stable (BL, 1.0±0.21 mg/dL; M72, 0.9±0.21 mg/dL), as did estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR; BL, 77.7±17.67 mL/min/1.73 m²; M72, 79.4±18.39 mL/min/1.73 m²). Serum phosphorus levels declined from above-normal at BL to within normal range (BL, 4.8±0.58 mg/dL; M72, 4.0±0.62 mg/dL); calcium-phosphorus product levels also declined (BL, 42.1±6.35 mg²/dL²; M72, 33.7±5.01 mg²/dL²). Treatment-emergent adverse events and treatment-emergent serious adverse events were reported in 98.0% and 26.5% of patients, respectively; no new safety concerns were identified. Continuous use of rhPTH(1-84) over 6 years resulted in a favorable safety profile, was effective, and improved key measurements of mineral homeostasis, notably normalization of urinary calcium. **Disclosures:** All of the authors disclose a relationship with Shire: advisory board member, JPB, MAL, MM, DMS, TJV; consultant, JPB, BLC, MAL, MM, DMS, TJV; grant recipient, JPB, DD, MM, MP, DMS, MLW; employee, H-ML, NS; research investigator, JPB, HB, JR, DMS, TJV, MLW, NBW; speaker, JPB, HB, MLW, NBW. Funding: Shire

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