Oral presentations

Double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized study to evaluate the weight gain drug, mirtazapine transdermal ointment, in cats experiencing unintended weight loss: A post-hoc analysis of cats with suspected renal disease

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OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the safety and effectiveness of mirtazapine transdermal ointment in cats with unintended weight loss. This post-hoc analysis was conducted in cats with

suspected renal disease, as there is a potential delayed clearance of mirtazapine in these cats.

METHODS

Client-owned cats ≥ 1 year of age, weighing ≥ 2 kg, with a documented loss ($\geq 5\%$) in body weight (BW) were included. Cats were treated once daily with either 2 mg/cat mirtazapine transdermal ointment (Kindred Biosciences, Inc.) or placebo ointment applied to the inner surface of the pinna for 14 ± 3 days. Mean percent change in BW between the mirtazapine and placebo group was evaluated from Day 1-to-14. A post-hoc analysis was conducted to evaluate the subset of enrolled cats with suspected renal disease (defined as having urine specific gravity < 1.035 and serum creatinine $> 122 \mu\text{mol/L}$ [1.6 mg/dL] at baseline).

RESULTS

A total of 230 cats were enrolled ($n = 115$ in both groups). Of the intent-to-treat population, suspected renal disease was identified in 49 mirtazapine and 44 placebo cats. The mean percent change in BW was $+ 3.9\%$ ($\text{SE} \pm 0.8\%$) in the mirtazapine and $+ 0.9\%$ ($\pm 0.5\%$) in the placebo group ($p = 0.0022$). There was no significant difference between groups in incidence of overall adverse events (AEs) ($p = 0.774$) or behavioral AEs of vocalization ($p = 0.1183$) and hyperactivity ($p = 0.3637$).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Daily topical application of mirtazapine transdermal ointment to the inner pinna of the ear effectively increased body weight within 14 days in client-owned cats with suspected renal disease experiencing unintended weight loss.

Renaltec attenuates serum levels of indoxyl sulfate in geriatric cats

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OBJECTIVES

Indoxyl sulfate (IS) is an important uremic toxin that originates from the metabolic breakdown of tryptophan into indole by intestinal bacteria and conversion into IS in the liver. Serum IS concentrations are directly related to loss

of renal function in cats and IS serves as a marker of progression risk in cats with chronic kidney disease (CKD). Renaltec has been shown to be a potent and selective binder of indole in the feline gut. The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of renaltec in lowering serum IS levels in cats.

METHODS

Eighteen apparently healthy geriatric cats (11–16 years) were divided into two groups. Twelve cats received 500 mg renaltec mixed with 10 gram of a liquid cat snack once daily for 56 days (treatment group) while 6 cats served as negative control. All cats received the same type of food. Blood samples were taken every 2 weeks and serum IS concentrations were measured by Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry.

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