COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ORNITHINE AND PHENYLACETATE OR PHENYLBUTYRATE FOR TREATING HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to the prevention or treatment of liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy.

Background of the invention

Chronic liver disease is characterised by the gradual destruction of liver tissue over time, whereby healthy and regenerating liver tissue is slowly replaced with scar and necrotic tissue. This is known as liver cirrhosis. Normal liver function is impaired and the scar tissue progressively diminishes blood flow through the liver. As normal regenerating liver tissue is lost, nutrients, hormones, drugs and toxins are no longer effectively processed.

This can result in symptoms including abnormal clearance of proteins absorbed through the intestinal tract, leading to accumulation of ammonia; abnormal excretion, leading to an accumulation of bilirubin in the blood, producing jaundice; increased sinusoidal pressure, leading to fluid accumulation in the abdomen (ascites); and portal hypertension (and portosystemic shunting) wherein scarred liver tissue acts as a barrier to blood flow, leading to increased portal blood pressure and oesophageal varices.

Patients with chronic liver disease can be in a fairly stable clinical state and exhibit few or no symptoms. However, such patients are at risk of an abrupt deterioration in their condition which can lead to acute-on-chronic liver failure. This transition from a "compensated" state, where the liver is able to function, albeit at a reduced level, to a "decompensated" state, where liver function fails, involves the effect of precipitating events. Precipitating events associated with chronic liver disease include gastrointestinal bleeding, infection (sepsis), portal vein thrombosis and dehydration.

For example, 50% of patients with cirrhosis of the liver have oesophageal varices and in a third of these patients, the oesophageal varices will burst and cause gastrointestinal bleeding within two years of diagnosis (Grace ND (1992) Gastroenterol Clin North Am 21: 149-161). An upper gastrointestinal bleed is known to increase the susceptibility to life-threatening complications such as bacterial peritonitis, sepsis, renal failure and hepatic encephalopathy (Teran *et al.* (1997) Gastroenterology 112: 473-482;

Garden *et al.* (1985) Br J Surg 72: 91-95; Pauwels *et al.* (1996) Hepatology 24: 802-806; Bleichner *et al.* (1986) Br J Surg 73: 724-726) resulting in the death of about 30% of patients despite adequate control of bleeding (Grace 1992 *supra*).

Hepatic encephalopathy (HE) is a complex neuropsychiatric disorder that occurs in diverse clinical situations such as acute or chronic liver disease and spontaneous portosystemic venous shunting. In the early stages of hepatic encephalopathy subtle mental changes occur such as poor concentration, confusion and disorientation. In severe cases, hepatic encephalopathy can lead to stupor, coma, brain swelling (cerebral edema) and death. In the case of patients who develop HE as a result of chronic liver disease, the onset of HE is often the result of a clinically precipitating event such as gastrointestinal bleeding, sepsis (infection), portal vein thrombosis or dehydration.

Gastrointestinal bleeding and portosystemic shunting allows toxic substances, which are usually metabolised by the liver, to bypass the liver, enter the systemic circulation and cross the blood-brain barrier to exert direct or indirect neurotoxic effects on the central nervous system. Ammonia accumulation is thought to play an important role in the progression of hepatic encephalopathy and multiorgan failure (respiratory failure, cardiovascular failure, kidney failure). In addition to ammonia, septicaemia (or bacterial peritonitis) which develops soon after a gastrointestinal bleed is also likely to be a contributing factor to hepatic encephalopathy.

Liver decompensation can then lead to multiorgan failure and hepatic encephalopathy. In the early stages of hepatic encephalopathy subtle mental changes such as poor concentration or the inability to construct simple objects occurs. In severe cases, hepatic encephalopathy can lead to stupor, coma, brain swelling and death.

The prognosis for patients with chronic liver disease is difficult to estimate because the condition has many causes. Preventative measures to minimise progression from the compensated state to the decompensated state include avoidance of further causative agents which will worsen the condition, such as complete abstinence from alcohol and vaccination against hepatitis A and B.

However, once liver decompensation occurs, the chances of survival are reduced and liver transplantation is the only treatment that can extend life. Since it is liver decompensation that leads to a reduced life expectancy, it is highly desirable to prevent liver decompensation from occurring.

A common therapy for patients with hepatic encephalopathy involves strategies to reduce the concentration of ammonia. These include restriction of dietary protein intake; administration of lactulose, neomycin, L-ornithine L-aspartate (LOLA), or sodium benzoate; and cleansing enemas.

Summary of the invention

The present invention concerns the use of ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate to prevent or treat liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy (HE) in patients. Isoleucine may also be administered to those patients further having an isoleucine deficiency attributable, for example to gastrointestinal bleeding. Accordingly, the invention provides:

- use of ornithine in the manufacture of a medicament for use in combination with at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate for preventing or treating liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy;
- use of at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate in the manufacture of a medicament for use in combination with ornithine for preventing or treating liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy;
- use of ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing or treating liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy;
- products containing ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate for simultaneous, separate or sequential use for preventing or treating liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy;
- a pharmaceutical composition comprising ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate;
- an agent for preventing or treating liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy, comprising ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate; and
- a method of treating a patient having or at risk of having liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy, which method comprises administering an effective amount of ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate to said patient.

Brief description of the Figures

Figure 1 shows that neutrophil function is altered in patients with cirrhosis and worsens with increasing severity of liver disease.

Figure 2 shows that ammonia reduces neutrophil phagocytosis.

Figure 3 shows that ammonia reduces neutrophil chemotaxis.

Figure 4 shows that the effect of ammonia on neutrophil phagocytosis can be reversed by interventions.

Figure 5 shows that a simulated gastrointestinal bleed reduces neutrophil chemotaxis which can be partially reversed by administration of isoleucine.

Figure 6 shows that a simulated bleed reduces protein synthesis and stimulates isoleucine oxidation inappropriately.

Figure 7 shows that administration of isoleucine during a simulated bleed enhances protein synthesis but does not reduce ammonia concentration.

Figure 8 shows that administration with LOLA reduces ammonia concentration but allows ammonia to regenerate.

Figure 9 shows that active removal of glutamine prevents the secondary rise in ammonia concentration.

Figure 10 shows that phenylacetate binds glutamine to make an excretable compound and prevents the secondary rise in ammonia.

Figure 11 shows the effect of ornithine and phenylbutyrate on ammonia levels in patients with advanced cirrhosis.

Figure 12 shows the effect of ornithine and phenylbutyrate on glutamine levels in patients with advanced cirrhosis.

Figure 13 shows the changes in mental state of patients treated with placebo, O, P or O+P.

Figure 14 shows the effect of ornithine, phenylbutyrate and isoleucine on ammonia levels in patients with advanced cirrhosis.

Figure 15 shows the effect of ornithine, phenylbutyrate and isoleucine on glutamine levels in patients with advanced cirrhosis.

Figure 16 shows the effect of ornithine, phenylbutyrate and isoleucine on glycine levels in patients with advanced cirrhosis.

Figure 17 shows the effect of ornithine, phenylbutyrate and isoleucine on isoleucine levels in patients with advanced cirrhosis.

Figure 18 shows the effect of ornithine, phenylbutyrate and isoleucine on ornithine levels in patients with advanced cirrhosis.

Figure 19 shows the effect of ornithine and phenylbutyrate on arterial ammonia in the bile duct ligated rat model.

Figure 20 shows the effect of ornithine and phenylbutyrate on plasma ornithine in the bile duct ligated rat model.

Figure 21 shows the effect of ornithine, phenylbutyrate and isoleucine on arterial plasma ammonia levels in a hyperammonaemic acute liver failure rat model.

Figure 22 shows muted arterial ammonia increase in the devascularized pig model of acute liver failure with OP treatment.

Figure 23 shows that ammonia is being taken from the blood by the muscle in the O and the OP treated animals (samples were taken from the femoral vein –artery). In contrast, the placebo and the P alone animals shows an increase in ammonia production by the muscle.

Figure 24 shows that ammonia is produced by the gut in all animals except the OP treated animal (samples were taken from the portal drained viscera –artery).

Figure 25 shows that muscle glutamine release is increased by O but not P used in isolation. OP caused a markedly greater release of muscle glutamine (thereby trapping ammonia as glutamine in the muscle).

Figure 26 shows that gut glutamine uptake is enhanced by O, but reduced by OP (thereby reduced generation of ammonia in the gut).

Figure 27 shows that arterial ornithine levels increase in the two animals (O alone and OP groups) to which it is administered.

Figure 28 shows that arterial glutamine levels rise with O, but less so with OP.

Figure 29 shows that the combination of OP prevents the increase in the ammoniagenic amino acid glycine.

Figure 30 shows that ornithine alone caused an increase in brain water, phenyl acetate induced a small reduction in brain water, while in combination these agents bring about a substantial reduction in brain water (% control).

Detailed description of the invention

Throughout the present specification and the accompanying claims the words "comprise" and "include" and variations such as "comprises", "comprising", "includes"

and "including" are to be interpreted inclusively. That is, these words are intended to convey the possible inclusion of other elements or integers not specifically recited, where the context allows.

The present invention is concerned with the early treatment of patients with liver disease, before development of liver decompensation and thus before hepatic encephalopathy has occurred, to prevent or delay the onset of liver decompensation. Alternatively, the present invention is concerned with treatment of hepatic encephalopathy by effectively reducing ammonia concentration and maintaining neutrophil function.

Subjects to be treated

The present invention is concerned with the prevention or treatment of liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy. The subject's liver may therefore be in the compensated state. The subject may have chronic liver disease. The subject may have liver cirrhosis. The subject may have acute liver failure. The subject to be treated may have hepatic encephalopathy.

The onset of both acute and chronic liver disease may be due to a xenobiotic cause. For example, the subject may have been exposed to a chemical, drug or some other agent which causes liver damage. The subject may have a reaction to an over-the-counter, prescriptive or "recreational" drug which causes liver damage. The subject may have been taking Rezulin™ (troglitazone; Parke-Davis), Serzone™ (nefazodone; Bristol-Myers Squibb) or other drugs thought to cause liver damage. The subject may be one who has had an overdose of a particular drug or exceeded the recommended dosage of a drug capable of causing liver damage. For example, the subject may have taken an overdose of paracetamol. The subject may have been exposed to chemicals which can cause liver damage such as, for example, at their place of work. For example, the subject may have been exposed to such chemicals in an industrial or agricultural context. The subject may have consumed plants which contain compounds which can cause liver damage, in particular this may be the case where the subject is an animal, such as a herbivore. For example, the subject may have consumed a plant containing pyrrolizidine alkaloid such as ragwort. The subject may have been exposed to environmental toxins thought to cause liver disease.

Drug-related liver toxicity comprises more than 50% of all cases with acute liver disease (acute liver failure). Acetaminophen-(also known as paracetamol and *N*-acetyl-p-aminophenol) toxicity is the most common cause of acute liver failure in the United States and Great Britain. Long-term moderate to heavy alcohol users who take acetaminophen in therapeutic or modestly excessive doses are at risk of severe hepatic injury and possibly acute liver failure. Alcohol use potentiates the toxic effects of acetaminophen. Idiosyncratic drug toxicity also contributes to acute liver failure. Idiosyncratic drug toxicity is thought to be a hypersensitivity response wherein the subject responds to a drug in a pharmacologically abnormal way. This abnormal response can lead to acute liver failure.

The acute liver failure or chronic liver disease may be caused by infection with a pathogenic organism. For example, the liver disease may be due to viral infection. In particular, the subject may be infected, or have been infected, with a virus which causes hepatitis. The subject may have chronic viral hepatitis. The virus may, for example, be hepatitis B, C or D virus. In some cases, and in particular where the subject has viral hepatitis, the subject may also be infected with HIV-I or II. The subject may have AIDS. It is possible that the subject may have been, or be, infected with other organisms which cause liver disease and in particular those which are present in the liver during some stage of their life cycle. For example, the subject may have, or have had, liver fluke.

The subject may have an inherited disease which causes, or increases the risk of, chronic liver disease. For example, the subject may have one or more of hepatic hemochromatosis, Wilson's disease or α-1-antitrypsin deficiency. The subject may have an inherited disorder which causes some kind of structural or functional abnormality in the liver which increases the likelihood of liver fibrosis. The subject may be genetically predisposed to develop an autoimmune disorder which damages the liver and hence which can contribute to liver fibrosis.

The chronic liver disease may be alcohol-induced. A man or woman to be treated may be, or have been, an alcoholic. He or she may be, or have been, consuming on average 50 or more units of alcohol per week, 60 or more units of alcohol per week, 75 or more units of alcohol per week and even 100 or more units of alcohol per week. The man or woman may be, or have been, consuming on average up to 100 units of alcohol per week, up to 150 units of alcohol per week and even up to 200 units of

alcohol per week. The measurement of one unit of alcohol differs from country to country. Here, one unit equals 8 grams of ethanol in accordance with the United Kingdom standard.

The man or woman may have been consuming such levels of alcohol for 5 or more years, 10 or more years, 15 or more years or 20 or more years. The subject may have been consuming such levels of alcohol for up to 10 years, up to 20 years, up to 30 years and even up to 40 years. In cases of alcohol-induced liver cirrhosis the subject may be aged, for example, 25 years or over, 35 years or over, 45 years or over and even over 60 years.

The subject may be male or female. Women may be more susceptible to the adverse effects of alcohol than men. Women can develop alcoholic chronic liver disease in a shorter time frame and from smaller amounts of alcohol than men. There seems to be no single factor to account for increased susceptibility to alcoholic liver damage in females, but the effect of hormones on the metabolism of alcohol may play an important role.

In other embodiments of the invention, the subject may have one or more of a number of other conditions known to result in liver damage such as, for example, primary biliary cirrhosis, autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, and/or schistosomiasis (parasitic infection). The subject may have or have had a bile duct blockage. In some cases, the underlying cause of chronic liver disease may not be known. For example the subject may have been diagnosed as having cryptogenic cirrhosis. In one embodiment, the subject may be suspected of having any of the conditions listed herein.

Methods for diagnosing chronic liver disease, acute liver failure and hepatic encephalopathy are well known in the art and in particular to clinicians and veterinarians in the field. Preferably, the subject will have been diagnosed as having a liver disease and hepatic encephalopathy, for example by a medical or veterinarian professional. The subject may display one or more symptoms associated with liver disease such as one or more of jaundice, ascites, skin changes, fluid retention, nail changes, easy bruising, nose bleeds, oesophageal varices, and in male subjects may have enlargement of breasts. The subject may display exhaustion, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, weakness and/or weight loss. The subject may also display one or more symptoms associated with hepatic encephalopathy such as one or more of confusion, disorientation, dementia, stupor, coma, cerebral edema, multiorgan failure (respiratory

failure, cardiovascular failure or kidney failure), muscle stiffness/rigidity, seizures or speech impairment. The subject to be treated may or may not be taking other drugs to treat liver disease. The subject to be treated may be at risk of developing hepatic encephalopathy.

The liver disease may have been, or be, confirmed by physical examination including techniques such as ultrasound. Liver biopsies may have been taken to look for build up of fibrosis, necrotic cells, cellular degeneration and/or inflammation and other characteristic features of liver disease. Liver function may have been assessed in the subject to determine whether this is compromised in the subject. The nature and underlying cause of the liver disease may be characterized. Any history of exposure to causative agents of liver disease may be determined.

The subject to be treated may be at risk for hepatic encephalopathic episodes, for example patients who are awaiting liver transplants, surgical and/or portal hypertension patients. A person at risk for hepatic encephalopathic episodes is a person who has not suffered any hepatic encephalopathic episodes or has not suffered any hepatic encephalopathic episode for an extended period of time (about 12 weeks or longer), but has a disorder or medical condition which creates a risk of hepatic encephalopathic episodes. A hepatic encephalopathic episode is a clinical condition characterised by the presence of cerebral dysfunction in patients with liver disease or dysfunction. There is a wide spectrum of mental disturbances in hepatic encephalopathy which range from minimal where the main effects are a reduction in the quality of life, to overt which leads to coma and ultimately death.

Scoring systems may be used to assess the severity of liver disease and hepatic encephalopathy and also the prognosis of subjects. The Child-Pugh, West Haven Criteria, Glasgow Coma Scale or modified Child-Pugh scoring system may be used. Alternatively, the (APACHE) II scoring system may be used. Points are assigned to parameters including serum bilirubin levels, serum albumin levels and to signs including presence of ascites or encephalopathy. Subjects to be treated may be classified in Child-Pugh class A , B or C. Generally subjects to be treated are classified in Child-Pugh class C.

A man or woman to be treated may be aged, for example from 25 to 80 years. In one embodiment, the man or woman is aged from 45 to 70 years. In another

embodiment, the man or woman is aged from 25 to 44 years. In a further embodiment, the man or woman is aged over 65 years.

The invention does have veterinary use, however. The subject to be treated may be a farm animal for example, a cow or bull, sheep, pig, ox, goat or horse or may be a domestic animal such as a dog or cat. The subject may or may not be an animal model for liver disease. The animal may be any age, but will often be a mature adult subject.

Formulation

The amino acids used in the present invention may be pure crystalline amino acids. In general, the amino acids are in the L-form, rather than the D-form, or a mixture of D and L. Isolated forms of the amino acids are typically used. Any active form of the amino acid may be used to prevent or treat the liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy. A pharmaceutically acceptable form of the amino acid may be used. The amino acids may be employed as free amino acids or amino acid salts or derivatives.

Ornithine may be in pure crystalline amino acid form. In general, ornithine is in the L-form, rather than the D-form, or a mixture of D and L. Isolated forms of ornithine are typically used. Any active form of ornithine may be used or a pharmaceutically acceptable form of ornithine may be used. Ornithine may be employed as a free amino acid or an amino acid salt or derivative.

Typically, ornithine is used as a single, monomeric amino acid. Ornithine may be used in salt form, for example ornithine hydrochloride may be used. Ornithine may be in the form of a physiologically acceptable salt in free form. Therefore, the ornithine or the ornithine salt are typically not chemically bound, or covalently linked to any other agent.

Derivatives of ornithine may be used. For example, keto or hydroxy analogs of ornithine may be administered as sodium or calcium salts. Keto acids of ornithine include ornithine ketoglutarate, ornithine ketoleucine and ornithine ketovaline. Salts or derivatives of ornithine may be used in place of or in addition to free ornithine.

At least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate may be used. Phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate may be in physiologically acceptable salt form, such as an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salt. The salt may be sodium phenylacetate or sodium phenylbutyrate. The salt form of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate may be in free form.

Therefore the phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate or phenylacetate salt and phenylbutyrate salt are typically not chemically bound, or covalently linked to any other agent.

Optionally isoleucine is used. Isoleucine may be in pure crystalline amino acid form. In general, isoleucine is in the L-form, rather than the D-form, or a mixture of D and L. Isolated forms of isoleucine are typically used. Any active form of isoleucine may be used or a pharmaceutically acceptable form of isoleucine may be used. Isoleucine may be employed as a free amino acid or an amino acid salt or derivative.

Typically, isoleucine is used as a single, monomeric amino acid. Isoleucine may be used in salt form, for example isoleucine hydrochloride may be used. Isoleucine may be in the form of a physiologically acceptable salt in free form. Therefore, the isoleucine or the isoleucine salt are typically not chemically bound, or covalently linked to any other agent.

Pharmaceutical compositions

The ornithine and the phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate are typically formulated for administration with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The ornithine and the phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate may thus be formulated as a medicament with a standard pharmaceutically acceptable carrier(s) and/or excipient(s) as is routine in the pharmaceutical art. The exact nature of the formulation will depend upon several factors including the desired route of administration. Typically, ornithine and the phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate are formulated for oral, intravenous, intragastric, intravascular or intraperitoneal administration.

The pharmaceutical carrier or diluent may be, for example, an isotonic solution such as physiological saline. Solid oral forms may contain, together with the active compound, diluents, e.g. lactose, dextrose, saccharose, cellulose, corn starch or potato starch; lubricants, e.g. silica, talc, stearic acid, magnesium or calcium stearate, and/or polyethylene glycols; binding agents; e.g. starches, gum arabic, gelatin, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose or polyvinyl pyrrolidone; disaggregating agents, e.g. starch, alginic acid, alginates or sodium starch glycolate; effervescing mixtures; dyestuffs; sweeteners; wetting agents, such as lecithin, polysorbates, laurylsulphates; and, in general, non-toxic and pharmacologically inactive substances used in pharmaceutical formulations. Such pharmaceutical preparations may be manufactured in known

manner, for example, by means of mixing, granulating, tabletting, sugar-coating, or film-coating processes.

Liquid dispersions for oral administration may be syrups, emulsions or suspensions. The syrups may contain as carriers, for example, saccharose or saccharose with glycerine and/or mannitol and/or sorbitol.

Suspensions and emulsions may contain as carrier, for example a natural gum, agar, sodium alginate, pectin, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, or polyvinyl alcohol. The suspensions or solutions for intramuscular injections may contain, together with ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g. sterile water, olive oil, ethyl oleate, glycols, e.g. propylene glycol, and if desired, a suitable amount of lidocaine hydrochloride.

Medicaments of the invention can comprise ornithine as the only amino acid component. Medicaments of the invention can comprise ornithine and isoleucine as the only amino acid components. The medicament may consist essentially of ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate. The medicament may consist essentially of ornithine, isoleucine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate.

The medicament may consist essentially of ornithine, phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Such a medicament therefore contains substantially no other amino acid in addition to ornithine. The medicament may consist essentially of ornithine, isoleucine, phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Such a medicament therefore contains substantially no other amino acid in addition to ornithine and isoleucine.

The phenylacetate may be present in an amount from 5 to 100%, for example from 10 to 50%, or 20 to 40%, by weight of the weight of ornithine. The phenylbutyrate may be present in an amount from 5 to 100%, for example from 10 to 50%, or 20 to 40%, by weight of the weight of ornithine.

However, the medicament may comprise free aspartate, glutamate or arginine in non-peptide form, typically in an insubstantial amount. Generally, the amount by weight of aspartate, glutamate or arginine does not exceed the amount by weight of ornithine. By an insubstantial amount, it is meant that the amount by weight of aspartate, glutamate or arginine, or a combination of these amino acids, does not exceed 20% by weight of ornithine. Therefore, the medicament may comprise substantially no aspartate. In one embodiment, the composition does not comprise aspartate, glutamate

or arginine. Trace amounts of aspartate, glutamate or arginine may be present in the composition. By trace amount, it is meant that the amount by weight of aspartate, glutamate or arginine, or a combination of these amino acids, does not exceed 1% by weight of ornithine. Preferably, the amount by weight of aspartate, glutamate or arginine does not exceed 0.5% by weight of ornithine.

In another embodiment, the composition may comprise yet other amino acids in non-peptide form, typically as the free amino acid or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof in free form. The amount of these other amino acids generally does not exceed the amount by weight of ornithine. For example, the other amino acids may be present in an amount by weight up to 20%, for example from 5 to 20%, of the weight of ornithine. Such other amino acids that may be present in the composition include essential and non-essential amino acids. The composition may comprise other branched chain amino acids (BCAAs). BCAAs include isoleucine, valine and leucine. Thus, a composition of the invention may further comprise isoleucine and/or valine and/or leucine.

Treatment

Ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate are administered in combination to a subject for preventing or delaying the onset of liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy. Ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate can thus be administered in combination to improve the condition of a subject, for example a subject suffering from chronic liver disease following a precipitating event. Ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate may be administered in combination to alleviate the symptoms of a subject, for example the symptoms associated with chronic liver disease in a subject following a precipitating event. Ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate may be administered in combination to combat or delay the onset of liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy.

Ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate may be administered in combination to a subject for treatment of hepatic encephalopathy. Ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate may be administered in combination to improve the condition of a patient suffering from hepatic encephalopathy. Ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate may be

administered in combination to alleviate the symptoms associated with hepatic encephalopathy. Ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate may be administered in combination to combat hepatic encephalopathy. Ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate may be administered in combination to prevent an initial hepatic encephalopathic episode in a person at risk of for hepatic encephalopathic episodes. Ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate may be administered in combination lessen the severity of an initial hepatic encephalopathic episode in a person at risk of for hepatic encephalopathic episodes. Ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate may be administered in combination to delay an initial hepatic encephalopathic episode in a person at risk of for hepatic encephalopathic episodes.

Development of liver decompensation and hepatic encephalopathy involves "precipitating events" (or "acute attacks"). Such precipitating events include gastrointestinal bleeding, infection (sepsis), portal vein thrombosis and dehydration. The onset of such an acute attack is likely to lead to hospitalisation. The patient may suffer one of these acute attacks or a combination of these acute attacks.

A subject who has had or is suspected of having had an acute attack is treated according to the invention with ornithine and phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate in combination to prevent progression of the liver to the decompensated state. The invention can therefore prevent the medical consequences of liver decompensation such as hepatic encephalopathy. The ornithine and phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate may be used to preserve liver function. Use of ornithine and phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate may thus extend the life of a patient with liver disease. In one embodiment, the metabolic consequences of a gastrointestinal bleed such as hyperammonemia, hypoisoleucemia and reduced protein synthesis in the post-bleeding period are prevented.

Typically, treatment of subjects may begin as soon as possible after the onset or the suspected onset of a precipitating event (acute attack). Preferably, treatment of the subject begins prior to repeated acute attacks. More preferably, treatment of the subject begins following the first acute attack.

Treatment is typically given promptly after the start of an acute attack. Treatment may begin after the symptom(s) of an acute attack or suspected acute attack have been detected e.g. by a medic such as a physician, a paramedic or a nurse.

Treatment may begin upon hospitalisation of the subject. Treatment may thus begin within 6 hours, within 3 hours, within 2 hours or within 1 hour after the symptom(s) of an acute attack or suspected acute attack have been detected. Treatment of the subject may therefore begin from 1 to 48 hours, for example from 1 to 36 hours or from 1 to 24 hours after the symptom(s) of an acute attack or suspected acute attack have been detected.

Treatment may occur for up to 8 weeks, for example up to 6 weeks, up to 4 weeks or up to 2 weeks after the symptom(s) of an acute attack or suspected acute attack have been detected. Treatment may therefore occur for up to 48 hours, for example for up to 36 hours or for up to 24 hours after the symptom(s) of an acute attack or suspected acute attack have been detected. Typically, treatment occurs to the time when recovery from the acute precipitating event is evident.

The subject is treated with the ornithine and the phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate. Ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate may be administered in combination in a single medicament, or separately in two or three different medicaments. Where ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate are to be administered in a combined medicament, the combination may be prepared immediately before administration, or may be stored as a combined medicament.

Where the ornithine and the phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate are to be administered separately, the medicaments may be administered simultaneously or sequentially over a period of time. Two or three separate medicaments may be administered over a period of time.

Where two medicaments are administered, ornithine may be administered first, followed by administration of the phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate, the phenylacetate or the phenylbutyrate. Alternatively, the phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate, the phenylacetate or the phenylbutyrate may be administered first, followed by ornithine. In another embodiment, a combination of ornithine and phenylacetate may be administered first, followed by administration of phenylbutyrate. Alternatively, a combination of ornithine and phenylbutyrate may be administered first, followed by administration of phenylacetate. In another embodiment, phenylacetate may be administered first, followed by administration of a combination of ornithine and phenylbutyrate.

Alternatively, phenylbutyrate may be administered first, followed by administration of a combination of ornithine and phenylacetate.

Where three medicaments are administered, ornithine, phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate are administered at separate times. Ornithine may be administered first, second or third. Where ornithine is administered first, phenylacetate or phenylbutyrate may be administered second, followed by administration of phenylbutyrate or phenylacetate. Where ornithine is administered second, phenylacetate or phenylbutyrate are administered first, and phenylbutyrate or phenylacetate are administered third. Where ornithine is administered third, phenylacetate or phenylbutyrate are administered first, and phenylbutyrate or phenylacetate are administered second.

The second medicament may be administered up to 5 hours, such as up to 2 hours or up to 1 hour, following administration of the first medicament. The second medicament can thus be administered from 15 minutes to 5 hours, for example from 30 minutes to 4 hours or from 1 hour to 3 hours, following administration of the first medicament.

The third medicament may be administered up to 5 hours, such as up to 2 hours or up to 1 hour, following administration of the second medicament. The third medicament can thus be administered from 15 minutes to 5 hours, for example from 30 minutes to 4 hours or from 1 hour to 3 hours, following administration of the second medicament.

The medicaments of the invention may be administered at the same site or at different sites. The medicaments of the invention may be administered via the same route or by different routes. A medicament of the invention may be administered by any suitable route. Preferably it is administered by oral, intravenous, intragastric, intraperitoneal or intravasular routes. For example, when ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate are administered separately, they may all be administered orally or they may all be administered intravenously or ornithine may be administered orally and the phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate may be administered intravenously, or the phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate may be administered orally and ornithine may be administered intravenously.

Therapeutically effective amounts of ornithine, the phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate and the optional isoleucine are administered to the subject. The doses of the ornithine, the phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate and the isoleucine can be

determined according to various parameters such as the age, weight and condition of the subject to be treated; the type and severity of the liver disease; the route of administration; and the required regimen.

A typical dose of ornithine, of phenylacetate or phenylbutyrate, or of isoleucine is from 0.02 to 1.25, for example from 0.1 to 0.5, g per kg of body weight, depending on such parameters. Consequently, a dosage of ornithine, of phenylacetate or phenylbutyrate, or of isoleucine may be from 1 g to 50 g such as from 5 g to 30 g. The dosage of ornithine may be 10 to 30 g. The dose of isoleucine may be 5 to 15 g. The ornithine and phenylacetate / phenylbutyrate may be administered in a weight ratio from 10:1 to 1:10 such as from 5:1 to 1:5 or from 2:1 to 1:2 or about 1:1. A physician will be able to determine the required dosage of ornithine and of phenylacetate or phenylbutyrate and of the optional isoleucine for any particular subject.

A single dose of ornithine and a single dose of phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate may be administered. Optionally, a single dose of isoleucine may also be administered. Alternatively multiple doses, for example two, three, four or five doses, of ornithine and/or of the phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate and/or of the optional isoleucine may be administered. Such multiple doses may be administered over a period of one month or two weeks or one week. In another embodiment, a single dose or multiple doses such as two, three, four or five doses of ornithine and/or of phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate may be administered daily.

Other amino acids may be administered to a subject as noted above. The or each such other amino acid may be administered in the same medicament as the ornithine and/or the phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate, or may be administered separately. When administered separately, the or each other amino acid may be given simultaneously with, or at a different time such as up to 5 hours, up to 2 hours or up to 1 hour before or after, the administration of ornithine and/or phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate. The or each other amino acid is typically administered orally or intravenously.

A therapeutically effective amount of the or each other amino acid is administered to the subject. The dose will be dependent upon various parameters such as those noted above for ornithine, phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate. A typical dose of the or each other amino acid is from 0.02 to 1.25, for example from 0.1 to 0.5, g per kg

of bodyweight. A dosage of the or each other amino acid may therefore be from 1 g to 50 g such as 5 g to 30 g.

A single dose of the or each other amino acid may be administered. Alternatively, multiple doses, for example two, three, four or five doses may be administered. Such multiple doses may be administered over a period of one month or two weeks or one week. In another embodiment, a single dose or multiple doses such as two, three, four or five doses may be administered daily.

The following Examples illustrate the invention.

Example 1: Neutrophil function is altered in patients with cirrhosis and worsens with increasing severity of liver disease

Methods for Measurement of Neutrophil Phagocytosis and oxidative burst

Phagotest: Heparinised whole blood was incubated with opsonised FITC-labelled *E coli* and CD16. The cells were then analysed by flow cytometry (FACScan Becton Dickinson), gated through forward and side scatter and subsequently assessed on the basis of R-phycoerythrin (PE) [Immunotech, Marseille, France] flurochrome expression to identify CD16 positive cells. The gated population was then assessed for the presence of FITC-labelled bacteria.

Phagoburst: Heparinised whole blood was incubated with opsonised *E coli* suspension to stimulate oxidative burst. A substrate solution was added to determine the conversion of dihydrorhodamine (DHR) 123 to the flurogenic compound Rhodamine (R) 123. The reaction was stopped and fixed before incubation with CD16 antibody for positive neutrophil identification. Analysis was then undertaken by flow cytometry.

Neutrophil Chemotaxis: Neutrophil chemotaxis was measured using a modified Boyden chamber method using interleukin-8 as chemo-attractant to stimulate chemokinesis.

Patients and Methods

We studied 30 patients with cirrhosis (Alcoholic cirrhosis; mean age 53.2 (SEM 4.6) and 20 healthy volunteers. Patients with cirrhosis were classified as those with superimposed alcoholic hepatitis (AH+) and those with decompensated or compensated

livers. Phagotest was used to determine the phagocytic capacity and Phagoburst was used to determine whether the cells were able to generate oxidative burst when exposed to *E coli*.

Results

We observed that neutrophils from cirrhotic patients had a significantly reduced ability to phagocytose bacteria. We also found that patients with cirrhosis had a reduced capacity to respond to stimulation of the neutrophils by *E coli* in terms of increasing the rate of generation of oxidative burst (Figure 1). This reduction in capacity correlated with the severity of liver disease indicating that the more advanced the stage of liver disease, the less the ability to respond to and cope with infection.

Example 2: Ammonia reduces phagocytic capacity in neutrophils

Methods for Measurement of Neutrophil Phagocytosis and oxidative burst

As in Example 1.

Patients and methods

Blood was collected from healthy volunteers (n=15) and incubated for 1 hour with increasing concentrations of ammonia. The ability of the neutrophils to phagocytose bacteria was measured using the Phagotest and Neutrophil chemotaxis assays. 10ng/ml IL-8 was used in the Neutrophil chemotaxis assay.

Results

With incubation of increasing concentrations of ammonia, there was a significant reduction in neutrophil phagocytosis (Figure 2) and also in neutrophil chemotaxis (Figure 3).

Example 3: The effect of ammonia on neutrophil phagocytosis can be reversed by interventions

Methods for Measurement of Neutrophil Phagocytosis and oxidative burst

As in Example 1.

Patients and methods

Blood was collected from healthy volunteers (n=15) and incubated for 1 hour with ammonia and selected amino acids. The ability of the neutrophils to phagocytose bacteria was measured using the Phagotest assay.

Results

We observed that the ammonia-induced reduction in neutrophil phagocytosis could be partially reversed by ornithine and glutamine (Figure 4). However, neutrophil phagocytosis was made worse by co-incubation of ammonia with aspartate, but remained unchanged with L-ornithine L-aspartate.

Example 4: A simulated gastrointestinal bleed reduces neutrophil chemotaxis which can be partially reversed by administration of isoleucine

Methods

Ten overnight fasted, metabolically stable patients with biopsy proven cirrhosis of the liver [9 males and 1 female; mean 49.6 years (SEM 9.1); mean Child-Pugh score of 7.8 (SEM 1.2)] were studied prior to and two hours after an oral administration of 75 grams of an amino acid mixture that mimics the hemoglobin molecule (Nutricia, Cuijk, Netherlands). In seven other patients [4 male and 3 female; mean 51.4 years (SEM 6.7); mean Child-Pugh score of 8.1 (SEM 1.4)], following administration of the amino acid mixture, isoleucine was administered intravenously over a 2 hour period (iso-osmotic solution containing 40mg/l of isoleucine at a rate of 100 ml/hr). Neutrophil chemotaxis (see Example 1 for method) and plasma ammonia were measured in peripheral venous blood samples.

Results

Neutrophil chemotaxis was significantly lower in these cirrhotic patients compared with age-matched controls (53.3 SEM 4.6) and was significantly reduced after simulated bleeding from 31 (±4.2) to 8 (±5.4) cells/high power field ($p<0.0001$) (Figure 5). Plasma concentration of ammonia increased significantly from 75.1 (±4.2) to 124 (±8.5) ($p<0.001$). The change in the concentration of ammonia correlated with the

change in neutrophil chemotaxis (r=0.65 and p <0.05). The reduction in neutrophil chemotaxis observed with the simulated bleed was abrogated in the group of patients treated with isoleucine 25.4 (±6.0) cells/high power field.

Example 5: A simulated bleed reduces protein synthesis and stimulates isoleucine oxidation inappropriately

Methods

Five overnight fasted patients with cirrhosis of the liver were recruited. A blood sample was collected and expired air was sampled before the start of the infusion of the stable isotopes for the measurement of background isotope enrichment. Then the patients received a primed continuous intravenous infusion of [1-^{13}C]-isoleucine (1 mg/kg bw/h) until the end of the experiment (t=480 min).

Results

Figure 6 shows average whole body rate of appearance of isoleucine (Wb Ra) and isoleucine oxidation during the last hour of saline (black bars) and amino acid (grey bars) infusion (values in mean ± SEM; # represents p <0.05). An upper GI bleed in patients with cirrhosis resulted in a reduction in isoleucine and markedly decreased whole body protein synthesis. The fraction of isoleucine flux used for oxidation did not change after the simulated bleed despite the marked reduction in isoleucine concentration, pointing to occurrence of BCAA antagonism.

Example 6: Administration of isoleucine during a simulated bleed enhances protein synthesis but does not reduce ammonia concentration

Methods

Sixteen metabolically stable patients with biopsy-proven cirrhosis of the liver were studied. Patients were randomized either to supplementation with isoleucine (40mg/L solution; 50 ml/hr) or placebo during a simulated bleed over a 4-hour period. Protein synthesis (measured using primed continuous infusion of L-[ring-$^{2}H_5$]phenylalanine), L-[ring-$^{2}H_4$]tyrosine and L-[ring-$^{2}H_2$]tyrosine) and ammonia.

Results

The results showed that infusion of isoleucine during a simulated bleed in patients with cirrhosis of the liver restores impaired protein synthesis of liver and muscle leading to a net anabolic state in these organs (Table 1). Ammonia concentration increased significantly in both groups but was not significantly different between those administered with isoleucine or placebo (Figure 7).

Example 7: Aspartate accumulation following infusion of L-ornithine L-aspartate in patients with advanced cirrhosis

Methods

5 patients with advanced cirrhosis who were awaiting liver transplantation (age: 59; 3 male, Child Class C disease, severe ascites, creatinine 102 umol/L) were undergoing treatment with 40 g/day of L-ornithine L-aspartate.

Results

Over a 3 day period there was a significant and progressive increase in the aspartate concentration increasing to 5 times the basal value (Table 2).

Table 2

	PRE	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
ASPARTATE (μmol/L))	72 (11.8)	178 (23.2)	289 (27.1)	354 (31.1)

Table 1

Protein kinetics determined using the Phe model at t= 0 hours and at study end

		Time	Protein synthesis	P	Protein breakdown	P	Net Balance	P
Liver	SB-saline	0	415 ± 120		263 ± 50		152 ± 76	
		End	274 ± 250	0.445	108 ± 162	0.366	166 ± 231	0.836
	SB-isoleucine	0	218 ± 37		109 ± 25		98 ± 33	
		End	839 ± 221	0.038	157 ± 204	0.412	682 ± 165	0.010
Leg	SB-saline	0	117 ± 52		137 ± 51		-20 ± 19	
		End	372 ± 211	0.189	288 ± 175	0.232	87 ± 140	0.694
	SB-isoleucine	0	-31 ± 201		196 ± 61		-185 ± 152	
		End	377 ± 135	0.209	159 ± 100	0.535	261 ± 102	0.005

Data are mean ± SEM in nmol/kg body cell mass/min. End values represent the mean values of the final hour of the amino acid infusion. Protein synthesis data of liver and kidney are corrected for hydroxylation (see methods). Statistics: p values for Mann-Whitney U test for differences within groups; no significant differences were found between groups

Example 8: Administration with LOLA reduces ammonia concentration but allows ammonia to regenerate

Patients and Methods

Eight patients with cirrhosis (age 56 (5.6), 5M, ALD-6; Grade 2 HE: 4; Grade 3-4 HE: 4) were treated with an infusion of LOLA (40 g over 8 hours). Blood was sampled for the measurement of ammonia and glutamine.

Results

The results showed that administration of LOLA resulted in a significant reduction in ammonia concentration with a concomitant rise in glutamine concentration (Figure 8). This reduction in ammonia had beneficial effects upon the severity of HE. However, when LOLA was stopped, there was a rebound increase in the circulating ammonia levels, resulting in recurrence of HE in 3 of the 6 patients that had improved.

Example 9: Active removal of glutamine prevents the secondary rise in ammonia concentration

Patients and Methods

3 patients (age 45 (4.1) 2M, ALD, all HE grade 3, HRS all 3) that were undergoing heamofiltration (CVVH) were treated with an infusion of LOLA (40 g over 8 hours). Blood was sampled for the measurement of ammonia and glutamine.

Results

The results showed that LOLA resulted in a reduction in ammonia concentration but the addition of dialysis prevented the concomitant increase in glutamine concentration (Figure 9). Therefore, we believe there was a sustained reduction in ammonia concentration.

Example 10: Phenylacetate binds glutamine to make an excretable compound and prevents the secondary rise in ammonia

Patients and Methods

6 patients with acute liver failure (5 non-A non-B Hepatitis) and severe encephalopathy (Grade 3-4) were treated with LOLA and phenylacetate (40g/day over 8 hours).

Results

There was no significant increase in glutamine concentration and ammonia levels were reduced with the combined treatment (Figure 10). No rebound increase in ammonia was observed.

Example 11: The effect of ornithine and phenylbutyrate in human patients with hepatic encephalopathy

Patients

1. Groups-3 patients per group. Total 12.

2. Inclusion criteria

- adult patients aged 18-80 years, - liver cirrhosis documented by histology or clinical criteria

- HE type C, - ammonia concentration of > 80 umol/L, informed consent/assent

3. Exclusion criteria

- other concomitant neurological disorder, - use of another specific ammonia lowering drug, - respiratory failure requiring mechanical ventilation and sedation, - uncontrolled gastrointestinal bleeding, - hypotension requiring inotropes, overt renal failure (creatinine >2 mg/dl), hemodialysis, - extracorporeal liver support, known hypersensitivity to any of the study drugs, - pregnancy.

Assessment of Mental State

Grading of hepatic encephalopathy (West Haven Criteria)

Grade 0 (minimal HE)	normal mental state (one or more quantifiable abnormalities on psychometric testing)
Grade 1	trivial lack of awareness euphoria or anxiety

	shortened attention span impaired performance of addition
Grade 2	lethargy or apathy minimal disorientation for time or place subtle personality change inappropriate behaviour impaired performance of subtraction
Grade 3	somnolence to semi-stupor, but responsive to verbal stimuli confusion gross disorientation
Grade 4	coma (unresponsive to verbal or noxious stimuli)

Methods

In an open labelled study, we included 8 patients with cirrhosis and hyperammonemia. They were matched for the severity of liver disease (see Table 3). They were treated with one of the following regimes for a 3 day period and observations were made for 5 days. The study groups were:

(i) Placebo: 5% Dextrose over 4 hours;

(ii) Ornithine alone: 20g in 500 ml, 5% dextrose between 0800 and 1200;

(iii) Phenylbutyrate: 10g twice daily, orally (0800 and 1600); and

(iv) Ornithine + Phenylbutyrate: 20g in 500 ml, 5% dextrose between 0800 and 1200 + 10g twice daily, orally (0800 and 1600).

Patients were fasted overnight between 0000 midnight and 0800 am. They were fed intragastrically with a diet of 25KCal/Kg that included 1g/Kg protein diet starting at 0800 and finishing at midnight. Blood was sampled at 0730 am and then at 1800 hr for the measurement of ammonia and glutamine. Patients were monitored closely for side effects. The drug was tolerated well in each of the groups and no adverse events were observed.

Table 3. Patient Demographics

	Placebo	Ornithine alone	Phenylbutyrate alone	OP
Age	P1: 47 P2: 57	P3: 46 P4: 40	P5: 56 P6: 48	P7: 52 P8: 52
Sex	P1: M P2: M	P3:F P4: F	P5:F P6: M	P7: M P8: F
Aetiology of Liver Disease	P1: HCV P2: HBV	P3: HBV P4: NASH	P5: NASH P6: HBV	P7: HBV P8: HBV
Severity of	P1: 9	P3: 13	P5: 14	P7: 14

Liver Disease (Pugh Score)	P2: 12	P4: 13	P6: 13	P8: 12
Precipitating Factor	P1: Infection P2: Infection	P3: SBP P4: Infection	P5: SBP P6: ?infection	P7: SBP P8: Infection
Severity of HE (West-Haven criteria)	P1: 2 P2: 3	P3: 3 P4: 3	P5: 3 P6: 3	P7: 3 P8: 3
Severity of HE (Glasgow coma score)	P1: 9 P2: 8	P3: 8 P4: 8	P5: 9 P6: 10	P7: 9 P8: 9
Other organ failure	P1: none P2: hypotension	P3: pre-renal, hypotension P4: hypotension	P5: none P6: pre-renal	P7: none P8: none
Dead/Alive	P1: A P2: A	P3: D P4: A	P5: A P6: A	P7: A P8: A
Complications	P1: infection, SBP P2: infection, variceal bleed	P3: HRS P4: rec. infection	P5: sepsis, ICU P6: recurrent SBP	P7: none P8: bleed, day 14

SBP: spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, Non alcoholic steatohepatitis, ICU: Intensive care support needed, HRS: hepatorenal syndrome

Results

Figure 11 shows that the mean ammonia levels remained largely unchanged over the period of treatment in the placebo group. In the L-Ornithine and the Phenylbutyrate group, the ammonia concentration increased from baseline values. In the group treated with both L-ornithine and Phenylbutyrate, there was a substantial reduction of ammonia. The postprandial increase in ammonia was reduced in the OP treated animals in addition to the reduction in ammonia concentrations. Both patients in the OP group had improved their encephalopathy score by 2 grades by day 3, which was not observed in any of the other 6 patients.

Figure 12 shows that the mean glutamine levels remained largely unchanged over the period of treatment in the OP group despite a reduction in ammonia. There was a reduction in glutamine in the Phenylbutyrate group, which may well be deleterious. In the L-Ornithine and placebo groups there was an increase in Glutamine concentrations which was markedly accentuated in the postprandial state.

Figure 13 shows the changes in mental state in the groups treated with Placebo, O, P and OP.

Example 12: The effect of ornithine, phenylbutyrate and isoleucine in human patients with hepatic encephalopathy

Patients

1. Groups- 2 patients per group. Total 6

2. Inclusion criteria

- Adult patients aged 18-80 years, liver cirrhosis documented by histology or clinical criteria, Child B or C, recent Gastrointestinal bleed from varices (<6 hours after presentation), informed consent/assent.

3. Exclusion criteria

- other concomitant neurological disorder, use of another specific ammonia lowering drug, respiratory failure requiring mechanical ventilation and sedation, uncontrolled gastrointestinal bleeding, hypotension requiring inotropes, overt renal failure (creatinine >2 mg/dl), hemodialysis, extracorporeal liver support, known hypersensitivity to any of the study drugs, pregnancy/lactation.

Methods

In an open labelled study, we included 6 patients with cirrhosis and who were admitted for management of variceal bleeding. They were matched for the severity of liver disease (see Table 4). They were treated with one of the following regimes for a 3 day period and observations were made for 5 days. The study groups were:

i. Placebo: 5% Dextrose over 4 hours (250 ml)

ii. Isoleucine alone: 10 gm IV in 250 ml 5% Dextrose over 2 hours in two divided doses.

iii. Isoleucine + Ornithine + Phenylbutyrate: Isoleucine:10 gm IV in 250 ml 5% Dextrose over 2 hours in two divided doses; Ornithine: 20g in 250 ml, 5% Dextrose (t=0; 24, 48hr); Phenylbutyrate:10g twice daily, orally (t=0, 12, 24, 36, 48 hr).

Patients were fasted overnight between 0000 midnight and 0800 am. They were fed intragastrically with a diet of 25KCal/Kg that included 1g/Kg protein diet starting at 0800 and finishing at midnight. Blood was sampled at 0730 am and then at 1800 hr for

the measurement of ammonia and glutamine. Patients were monitored closely for side effects. The drug was tolerated well in each of the groups and no adverse events were observed. Because the patients received sedation for their initial endoscopy, the mental state assessment was impossible to interpret. One patient each in the Placebo and the Isoelucine groups died from multiorgan failure in the hospital. The rest of the patients survived.

Table 4

	Placebo	Isoleucine alone	OIP
Age	P1: 43 P2: 62	P3: 57 P4: 42	P5: 43 P6: 45
Sex	P1: M P2: M	P3: F P4: M	P5: M P6: M
Aetiology of Liver Disease	P1: ALD P2: HCV	P3: HBV P4: ALD	P5: HBV P6: NASH
Severity of Liver Disease (Pugh Score)	P1: 13 P2: 14	P3: 13 P4: 11	P5: 14 P6: 10
Severity of HE (West-Haven criteria)	P1: 2 P2: 3	P3: 2 P4: 1	P5: 2 P6: 2
Estimated Blood Loss (u)	P1: 9 P2: 10	P3: 7 P4: 8	P5: 7 P6: 10
Dead/Alive	P1: D P2: A	P3: A P4: D	P5: A P6: A
Complications	P1: infection, rebleed P2: severe encephalopathy	P3: HRS P4: rec. infection	P5: chest infection P6: none

SBP: spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, Non alcoholic steatohepatitis, ICU: Intensive care support needed, HRS: hepatorenal syndrome

Results

Figure 14 shows that no significant changes in ammonia concentrations in the placebo and the Isoleucine groups. In the group treated with OIP, there was a substantial reduction in ammonia concentration.

Figure 15 shows that the glutamine levels are not significantly altered by administration of either Isoleucine, Placebo or OIP. Only in the OIP group the ammonia was reduced substantially.

Figure 16 shows an alternative by which OIP may act is through a reduction in the ammoniagenic amino acid, Glycine. Substantial reduction in Glycine is observed only in the OIP group.

Figure 17 shows the isoleucine levels are very low to start with in each of the groups but increases to twice normal values in the Isoleucine treated groups. The concentration in the Placebo group remains low and unchanged.

Figure 18 shows the changes in the Ornithine levels in the patients over the course of treatment showing marked sustained increase in the concentrations of Ornithine which are significantly reduced to basal values on stopping the drug indicating uptake in the different tissues.

Example 13: The effect of ornithine and phenylbutyrate in the bile duct ligated rat

Methods

Induction of cirrhosis by bile duct ligation (BDL)

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (200-250g) were used for this procedure. Following anaesthetisation, a mid-line laparotamy was performed, the bile duct was exposed, triply ligated with 4.0 silk suture, and severed between the second and third ligature. The wound was closed in layers with absorbable suture, and the animal allowed to recover in a quiet room before being returned to the animal storage facility. Animals were kept at a constant temperature (20°C) in a 12 hour light/dark cycle with access to water and standard rodent chow *ad libitum.*

After five weeks post BDL (or sham procedure) the animals were switched from rodent chow to a complete liquid diet (Liquidiet, Bio-Serv, Frenchtown NJ, USA) to which was added an amino acid mixture mimicking the composition of haemoglobin (2.8g/Kg/day, Nutricia Cuijk, The Netherlands,Product No. 24143). At six weeks, under anaesthesia a right carotid arterial catheter was inserted and used to collect repeated blood samples. Following this procedure a baseline sample was collected prior to administration of the study formulations by IP injection. The study groups were: BDL control + Saline (n=5), BDL + ornithine (0.22g/Kg, n=6) in saline IP, BDL + phenylbutyrate (0.3g/Kg, n=7) in saline IP, BDL + OP (0.22g/Kg / 0.3g/Kg, n=7) in saline IP.

Blood samples were collected into pre-cooled heparinsed tubes and stored on ice prior to processing. Plasma was collected following centrifugation (3,000rpm, 10 mins) and stored at -80°C prior to analyses.

Ammonia, glucose, lactate and urea were measured using a COBAS Mira S according to manufacturers instructions. Amino acids were quantified by HPLC with fluorescence detection.

Results

In the cirrhotic bile duct ligated rat model there is a substantial increase in the arterial plasma ammonia level (205 ± 11 μmoles/L, mean ± SEM) compared with healthy controls (25.6 ± 2 μmoles/L, $p<0.001$ data, not shown). In this model we found that there was no change in the arterial ammonia levels over three hours in the saline treated placebo group.

Figure 19 shows the change in arterial plasma ammonia levels in BDL cirrhotic rats following IP injections of saline (BDL control, n=5), ornithine (Orn, 0.22g/Kg, n=6), phenylbutyrate (PB, 0.3g/Kg, n=7) and ornithine phenylbutyrate (OP, 0.22g/Kg + 0.3g/Kg, n=7). * signifies $p<0.05$ for OP vs Orn at 3 hours (2 way ANOVA).

This figure shows that in the ornithine treated animals a slight decrease in ammonia concentration was detected, though this was not found to be different from placebo. In the phenylbutyrate treated group a significant increase in plasma ammonia was found after 1 hour ($p<0.01$ vs all other groups), though this difference was found to be smaller at the three hour time point. This finding fits with the hypothesis that phenylbutyrate (phenylacetate) is only effective in subjects with raised glutamine concentrations. In the animals without ornithine supplementation which can be metabolised to form glutamine the effects of P alone are undesirable and are potentially harmful. A significantly lower ammonia level was observed in the ornithine plus phenylbutyrate (OP) treated group. In these animals a sustained lowering of ammonia was measured over the three hour duration of the study the levels of which were found to be significantly less than those in the ornithine only group at the end of the study ($p<0.05$).

This clearly demonstrates that the combination of OP has greater efficacy in reducing plasma ammonia than either O or P alone. Furthermore, the increased plasma levels of ammonia may be detrimental in the P alone treated animals.

In a subset of samples we examined the uptake of ornithine into the blood stream following IP injection of O or OP. Figure 20 shows the arterial ornithine concentration in the supplemented groups. It can be clearly seen that in both groups the plasma ornithine concentration is markedly increased at 1 hour following the IP injection, which is subsequently reduced at 3 hours as this ornithine is metabolised in the body. No significant difference was found in plasma ornithine concentration between these groups at any time point.

This finding is important as it demonstrates that the chosen method of administration is effective in delivering ornithine in these animals. Furthermore, the rapid uptake and observed decrease in plasma levels indicate that active metabolism of this amino acid is occurring.

Example 14: The effect of ornithine, phenylbutyrate and isoleucine in the bile duct ligated rat

Methods

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (200-250g) were used for this procedure. For the 48 hrs prior to sacrifice the animals were switched from standard rodent chow to a complete liquid diet (Liquidiet, Bio-Serv, Frenchtown NJ, USA) to which was added an amino acid mixture mimicking the composition of haemoglobin (2.8g/Kg, Nutricia Cuijk, The Netherlands,Product No. 24143). Acute liver failure (ALF) was induced 24 hours prior to sacrifice by IP injection of galactosamine (1g/Kg, Sigma, Poole UK) in saline (n=5 in each group). Three hours prior to sacrifice animals were treated with either a formulation of OIP (ornithine 0.22g/Kg, isoleucine 0.25g/Kg, phenylbutyrate 0.3g/Kg, in saline IP) or saline control. At the termination of the experiment arterial blood was collected into pre-cooled heparinised tubes and stored on ice until processing. Plasma was collected and stored as above. Ammonia was determined as above.

Results

Arterial ammonia levels were found to be significantly reduced in acute liver failure rats treated with OIP compared with placebo controls (Fig. 21). This study was designed to test whether isoleucine in combination with ornithine and phenylbutyrate (phenylacetate) would be able to effectively lower plasma ammonia. It has been

previously demonstrated that isoleucine alone does not effect ammonia levels in human studies, though its efficacy in combination with O and P has not been previously tested.

Figure 21 shows arterial plasma ammonia levels in a hyperammonaemic acute liver failure model for saline placebo (ALF) and OIP treated (ALF + OIP). A significance level of $p<0.01$ was found between these two groups (T-Test).

This finding supports the hypothesis that isoleucine in combination with ornithine and phenylbutyrate is effective in reducing ammonia levels. These are in addition to the beneficial effects of isoleucine previously described for protein synthesis.

Example 15: The effect of ornithine and phenylbutyrate in the devascularized pig model

Methods

Five pigs were randomised into four groups: acute liver failure (ALF)+placebo+placebo (n=2); ALF+Ornithine+placebo; ALF+ Phenylbutyrate +placebo; ALF+Ornithine and Phenylbutyrate. Pigs had catheters inserted into the femoral artery and vein, portal vein, renal vein and pulmonary artery. The experiment started at time= -1hr, when placebo or treatment infusions were started.

1. Placebo: 5% Dextrose over 3 hours, oral water placebo
2. Ornithine alone: 0.3g/Kg, 5% dextrose over 3hours intravascular drip
3. Phenylbutyrate: 0.3g/Kg, 5% dextrose over 3hours intragastric feed

Ornithine + Phenylbutyrate: 0.3g/Kg, 5% dextrose over 3hours intravascular drip, 0.3g/Kg, 5% dextrose over 3hours intragastric feed.

ALF was induced by portal vein anastamosis to the inferior vena cava and subsequent hepatic artery ligation (devascularisation) at time= 0hr; infusions were stopped at t= +2hr and the experiment was terminated at time=8hr. Blood and urine samples were collected at time= 0, 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9hr for the measurement of regional ammonia and amino acid changes. At the end of the experiment a section of frontal cortex was removed for brain water measurements.

Results

Following ornithine infusion generating intracellular glutamate and the intragastric supply of conjugating phenylacetate results suggest profound alteration in overall ammonia levels and glutamine utilization in this catastrophic model of liver failure.

There is a consistent rise in the arterial ammonia concentration with time from devascularisation in the placebo treated animal (Figure 22), with some muscle production (Figure 23) and a large amount of ammonia coming from the gut (Figure 24). This animal shows a modest muscle glutamine release (Figure 25) and appreciable gut glutamine uptake (Figure 26).

In the case of the ornithine alone treated animal, the early ammonia rise is initially blunted, but rises thereafter to be the highest at termination of the experiment (Figure 22). There is a net uptake of ammonia by the muscle in this animal (Figure 24), with a comparable amount of glutamine being released from muscle – compared to the placebo treated animal (Figure 25) with an increased gut uptake of glutamine (Figure 26).

Phenylbutyrate alone also shows an initial blunting of arterial ammonia levels, which quickly rises to levels comparable with ornithine alone at experiment termination (Figure 22) with little change in muscle ammonia uptake (Figure 23), but appreciable gut production of ammonia (Figure 24). Interestingly, there is a net removal of glutamine by muscle with Phenylbutyrate alone treatment (Figure 25) with little overt effect on gut glutamine uptake, compared to placebo treated animal (Figure 26).

The combination of ornithine and Phenylbutyrate has the greatest impact on arterial ammonia levels with an impressive reduction in circulating levels at the end of the experiment compared to all the other animals (Figure 22). Ammonia is actively removed from the blood by muscle in this animal (Figure 23) with a greatly reduced gut ammonia production (Figure 24). It is interesting to note that the muscle glutamine release is increased compared to both the placebo and ornithine alone treated animals (Figure 25). Despite this increased glutamine production in the muscle the gut glutamine uptake is substantially reduced (Figure 26).

A demonstration of increased circulating levels of ornithine in the ornithine treated animals is shown in Figure 27.

The impact of the devascularisation and treatment interventions on arterial glutamine are shown in Figure 28. There is an increase in the circulating level of glutamine in the ornithine treated animal, which is ameliorated by the co-administration of phenylacetate. An interesting finding was the substantial amelioration of the arterial glycine levels that was found in the animal treated with both ornithine and phenylbutyrate (Figure 29).

At the end of the experiment the frontal cortex of the brain was removed and brain water content measured (Figure 30).

An independent pathologist reported on the cellular anatomy of the brain in these experimental animals. His report is summarized below.

ALF: Microvessels with perivascular oedema with surrounding vesicles. Neuron with necrotic changes surrounded by vesicles.

ALF + O+P: Microvessels with perivascular oedema with surrounding vesicles (less than from ALF without any treatment). Intracellular edema.

Sham: Brain tissue with minimal ultrastructural changes=normal brain tissue.

Conclusions

The inventors have found that simulation of some of the symptoms of an acute attack associated with chronic liver disease, such as increasing the concentration of ammonia or simulating a gastrointestinal bleed, results in reduction of neutrophil function and this reduction can be partially reversed by ornithine or isoleucine. Rescue of neutrophil function by both ornithine and isoleucine plays an important role in the prevention of sepsis which is a common precipitating factor in the progression of liver decompensation.

Furthermore, the inventors have found that isoleucine does not affect the rise in concentration of ammonia following a simulated gastrointestinal bleed. Therefore, contrary to the hypothesis that ammonia levels will decrease upon administration of isoleucine because of stimulation of protein synthesis, ammonia levels are unaffected. Thus, use of isoleucine in combination with ornithine, which is known to lower ammonia levels, is particularly advantageous.

Therefore, administration of ornithine and isoleucine prevent the metabolic consequences of a gastrointestinal bleed. Rising ammonia levels are blunted, the deficiency in isoleucine is corrected and neutrophil function is rescued. The combined

use of ornithine and isoleucine therefore provides a new treatment for patients following a precipitating event to prevent liver decompensation from occurring.

The inventors have also found that L-ornithine L-aspartate (LOLA), which is used to reduce ammonia in patients with hepatic encephalopathy, does not reverse the effect of ammonia on neutrophil function. Thus, use of ornithine alone is more advantageous than use of LOLA, since ornithine can both reduce ammonia and rescue neutrophil function. Also, the aspartate component of LOLA accumulates in the body. This accumulation of aspartate may actually by harmful to patients since aspartate worsens the effect of ammonia on neutrophil function, further reducing neutrophil function. Accordingly, preventing or delaying the onset of liver decompensation can be achieved using ornithine in combination with isoleucine, preferably in the absence of aspartate.

Furthermore, the inventors have found that treatment of patients with hepatic encephalopathy (HE) with L-ornithine L-aspartate (LOLA) reduces ammonia levels and as a consequence, increases glutamine levels. However, glutamine is only a temporary ammonia buffer as it can recycle and regenerate ammonia in the kidney and the small intestine. Therefore, treatment with LOLA alone can lead to a secondary rise in ammonia levels, further contributing to the pathology of hepatic encephalopathy.

Use of phenylacetate or phenylbutyrate in children with urea cycle disorders reduces the abnormally high levels of glutamine. In contrast, patients suffering from HE have normal levels of glutamine unless, as shown in Example 1, they are being treated with LOLA which reduces levels of ammonia but increases levels of glutamine. Therefore, use of phenylacetate and/or phenylbutyrate allows for the removal of glutamine to prevent the secondary rise in ammonia levels in patients with HE.

Accordingly, an improved treatment for hepatic encephalopathy can be achieved by administration of ornithine in combination with at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate, preferably in the absence of aspartate.

Our extensive investigations in animal models and also in humans with cirrhosis support the view that the major organ removing ammonia in patients with cirrhosis is the muscle, converting ammonia to glutamine, a reaction in which glutamate is utilised. In liver failure, the enzyme responsible for this reaction, glutamine synthetase is induced and the provision of glutamate would increase ammonia detoxification.

Ornithine, a precursor of glutamate, detoxifies ammonia by transformation to glutamine. However, our preliminary studies have shown that this glutamine, recirculates and regenerates ammonia. Our invention provides a novel method of not only detoxifying ammonia into glutamine but also eliminating the excess glutamine that is generated. Thus, OP reduces ammonia concentration in patients with cirrhosis and hyperammonemia significantly more markedly than either alone. The effect is clearly synergistic rather than additive. In addition, postprandial increase in ammonia is abolished by administration of OP. This may allow for feeding of patients with decompensated cirrhosis with protein-rich diets without the risk of hyperammonemia. The reduction in ammonia was associated with improvement in the mental state. It achieves reduction in ammonia concentration by preventing an increase in glutamine. This is consistent with the hypothesis that Ornithine is driving glutamine production in the muscle (thereby trapping 1 molecule of ammonia) but this glutamine is excreted (possibly as an adduct of phenylacetate) preventing a rise in systemic glutamine, thereby preventing rebound hyperammonemia.

The established wisdom that phenylacetate reduces ammonia in the hyperammonaemic infant presenting with urea cycle disorders is that the ammonia is trapped into glutamine and that the glutamine is shuttled to the kidneys for excretion as the phenylacetateglutamine adduct. These infants present with high ammonia and, importantly, high glutamine. Conversely the cirrhotic patient presents with high ammonia and normal to low glutamine. The pig model described above does not have a raised glutamine and the ammonia levels increase dramatically after the liver is isolated.

Treatment with ornithine alone increases blood glutamine whereas ammonia levels are unaffected. Phenylbutyrate alone marginally increases glutamine and again has insignificant effects on ammonia levels. In dramatic contrast, in this catastrophic model of escalating hyperammonaemia the combination of both ornithine and phenylbutyrate (OP) brings about an appreciable reduction in the circulating ammonia and ameliorates the increase in glutamine seen with ornithine alone. Glycine, an ammonia generating amino acid increased in all the animals, however, the rise in this amino acid was substantially blunted only in the OP treated animal, suggesting additional benefit for this form of intervention. An established consequence of elevated ammonia is brain swelling as water content of the brain increases. The brain from ornithine alone treated pig shows considerable increase in water content while the

ornithine and phenylbutyrate combined reduces brain water content. Histologically, there is less apparent injury in the microstructure of the brain of the ornithine and phenylbutyrate combined treatment animal compared to the placebo treated animal.

CLAIMS

1. Use of ornithine in the manufacture of a medicament for use in combination with at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate for preventing or treating liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy.

2. Use of at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate in the manufacture of a medicament for use in combination with ornithine for preventing or treating liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy.

3. Use of ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing or treating liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy.

4. Use according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said liver decompensation is in a patient with chronic liver disease.

5. Use according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said prevention or treatment involves delaying the onset of liver decompensation.

6. Use according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the patient has had or is suspected of having had a precipitating event.

7. Use according to claim 6, wherein said precipitating event is gastrointestinal bleeding, infection, portal vein thrombosis or dehydration.

8. Use according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the medicament is administered within 6 hours of the symptom(s) of a said precipitating event or suspected precipitating event having been detected.

9. Use according to any one of the preceding claims wherein hepatic encephalopathy is treated in a patient with chronic liver disease or acute liver failure.

10. Use according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said ornithine is present as a free monomeric amino acid or physiologically acceptable salt.

11. Use according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate is present as sodium phenylacetate or sodium phenylbutyrate.

12. Use according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said medicament further comprises isoleucine.

13. Use according to claim 12 wherein said isoleucine is present as a free monomeric amino acid or physiologically acceptable salt.

14. Use according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said medicament contains substantially no other amino acid.

15. Use according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the medicament is formulated for intravenous, intraperitoneal, intragastric, intravascular or oral administration.

16. Products containing ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use for preventing or treating liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy.

17. Products according to claim 16 which further comprise isoleucine.

18. Products according to claim 16 or 17 which comprises substantially no other amino acid.

19. A pharmaceutical composition comprising ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate.

20. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 19 which further comprises isoleucine.

21. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 19 or 20 which comprises substantially no other amino acid.

22. A pharmaceutical composition as defined in any one of claims 19 to 21 for use in a method of preventing or treating liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy.

23. An agent for preventing or treating liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy, comprising ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate.

24. An agent according to claim 23 which further comprises isoleucine.

25. A method of treating a patient having or at risk of having liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy, which method comprises administering an effective amount of ornithine and at least one of phenylacetate and phenylbutyrate to said patient.

26. A method according to claim 25 which further comprises administering an effective amount of isoleucine to said patient.

27. A method according to claim 26 wherein said patient has an isoleucine deficiency attributable to gastrointestinal bleeding.