

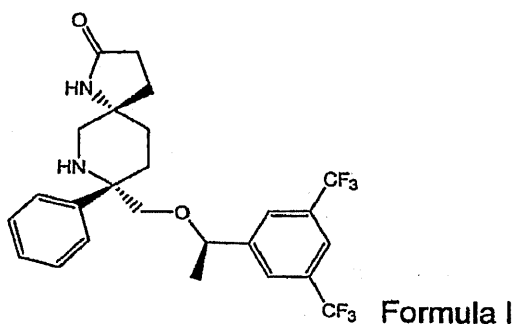
PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS: SALTS OF
8-[[1-(3,5-Bis-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-ethoxy]-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-
diaza-spiro[4.5]decan-2-one and TREATMENT METHODS
USING THE SAME

Field of the Invention

This application generally relates to pharmaceutically useful formulations comprising salts of 8-[[1-(3,5-Bis-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-ethoxy]-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diaza-spiro[4.5]decan-2-one and treatment methods employing the same.

Background of the Invention

The preparation of diazaspirodecan-2-ones named (in accordance with Bielstein nomenclature) 8-[[1-(3,5-Bis-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-ethoxy]-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diaza-spiro[4.5]decan-2-one, for example, (5S,8S)-8-[[{(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-ethoxy]-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one (the compound of Formula I) is disclosed in published U.S. Patent Application No. 7,049,320 issued May 23, 2006 (the '320 patent), which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety



The compounds disclosed in the '320 patent are classified as Tachykinin compounds, and are antagonists of neuropeptide neurokinin-1 receptors (the "NK-1" receptor antagonists). "NK-1" receptor antagonists have been shown to be useful therapeutic agents. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,760,018 (1998) describes some "NK-1" receptor antagonists as useful

in the treatment of pain, inflammation, migraine and emesis (vomiting), and each of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,620,989 (1997), WO 95/19344 (1995), WO 94/13639 (1994), and WO 94/10165 (1994) have described additional "NK-1" receptor antagonists which are useful in the treatment of treatment of pain, nociception and inflammation. Additional NK₁ receptor antagonists are described in Wu et al, Tetrahedron 56, 3043-3051 (2000); Rombouts et al, Tetrahedron Letters 42, 7397-7399 (2001); and Rogiers et al, Tetrahedron 57, 8971-8981 (2001). Among many compounds disclosed in the above-mentioned '320 patent are several novel diazaspirodecan-2-ones, including the compound of Formula I, which is believed to be useful in the treatment of nausea and emesis associated with chemotherapy treatments (Chemotherapy-induced nausea and emesis, CINE). Emesis has been a problem in chemotherapy. Chemotherapeutic agents, for example, cisplatin carboplatin and temozolomide have been associated with both acute and delayed onset nausea and vomiting. It is known to administer chemotherapeutic agents with an anti-emetic, for example, as described in U.S. Patent no. 5,939,098, which describes coadministration of temozolomide and with ondansetron, however such therapy is not effective in preventing delayed onset nausea and vomiting.

Compounds which have been identified as having therapeutic activity must be provided in a formulation suitable for administration to a patient in need of the therapeutic properties of the compound. In general, dosage forms suitable for oral administration are preferred due to the ease of administration, negligible invasiveness of the administrative procedure, and the convenience of providing the medicament in a variety of discrete dosage sizes. In general it is preferred to provide a solid oral dosage form which administers the therapeutic agent to a recipient through the gastrointestinal tract.

Objectives

In view of the foregoing, what is desired is a solid orally administerable dosage form containing a salt of the compound of Formula I. What is desired also is a dosage form that provides therapeutically effective serum levels of

the therapeutic agent and is robust toward degradation under the environmental conditions in which it is handled and stored.

Summary of the Invention

5 These and other objectives are provided by the present invention, which in one aspect provides a granular pharmaceutical formulation comprising a crystalline hydrochloride salt of the compound of Formula I in admixture with one or more excipients, and optionally, one or more 5HT-3 receptor antagonists, and optionally, a corticosteroid. When employed, 10 preferably the 5HT-3 receptor antagonist is selected from Zofran (ondansetron), Kytril (granisetron), Aloxi (palonosetron), Anzemet (dolasetron), Navoban (tropisetron), and when employed, preferably the corticosteroid is selected to be dexamethasone. In some preferred embodiments the granular composition comprises crystalline hydrochloride 15 monohydrate salt of (5S,8S)-8-[(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy)-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one, lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, pregelatinized starch, and magnesium stearate. In some embodiments the granular composition is contained in a gelatin capsule.

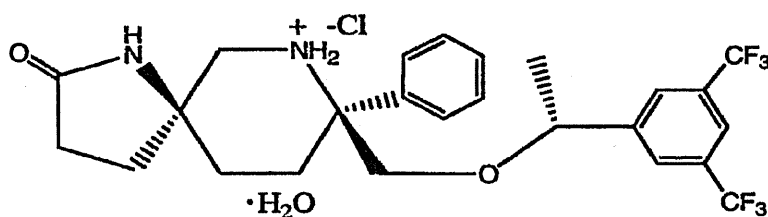
20 In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises a salt of (5S,8S)-8-[(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy)-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one selected from a hydrochloride salt and a tosylate salt. In some preferred embodiments the salt is a crystalline monohydrate hydrochloride salt having characteristic X-ray Powder Diffraction 25 peaks present at a diffraction angle equal to those shown in Table I, expressed in terms of 2θ (all values reflect an accuracy of ± 0.2), with the associated lattice "d" spacing (in angstroms) and relative peak intensities("RI"):

Table I

30	<u>Diffraction angle ($2\theta, \pm 0.2$)</u>	<u>RI</u>	<u>Lattice Spacing ($\text{\AA} \pm 0.04$)</u>
	16.1	Medium	5.49
	18.4	Medium	4.83

21.6	Strong	4.11
23.5	Weak	3.78

Another aspect of the present invention is the provision of a solid oral dosage in capsule form comprising 2.5 mg/dose of a crystalline hydrochloride monohydrate salt form of (5S,8S)-8-[[{(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy}-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one (the hydrochloride monohydrate compound of Formula II),



Formula II

having characteristic X-ray Powder Diffraction peaks present at a diffraction angle equal to those shown in Table II, expressed in terms of 2θ (all values reflect an accuracy of ± 0.2), with the associated lattice "d" spacing (in angstroms) and relative peak intensities("RI"):

Table II

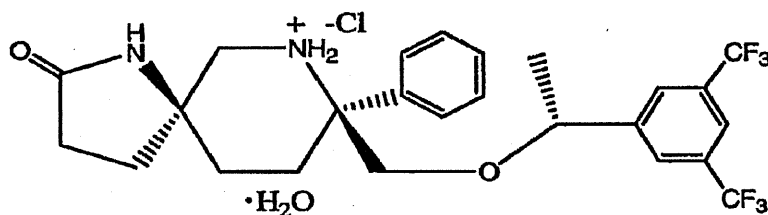
<u>Diffraction angle ($2\theta, \pm 0.2$)</u>	<u>RI</u>	<u>Lattice Spacing ($\text{\AA} \pm 0.04$)</u>
16.1	Medium	5.49
18.4	Medium	4.83
21.6	Strong	4.11
23.5	Weak	3.78;

and having characteristic 12 sample average dissolution profile in 900 mL of dissolution medium comprising 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate solution buffered with 0.05 M sodium acetate at pH 4.5 determined using a USP 2 Apparatus Paddle Stirrer with sinkers operated at 75 RPM of that shown in Table III.

Table III

Time (min.)	Average (% of active initially present released)	Range of % active released over n samples
5	69%	64% - 74%
15	88%	83% - 94%
30	94%	90% - 100%
45	97%	93% - 102%
60	98%	94% - 103%

Another aspect of the present invention is the provision of a solid oral dosage in capsule form comprising 10.0 mg/dose of a crystalline hydrochloride monohydrate salt form of (5S,8S)-8-[[[(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy]-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one (the hydrochloride monohydrate compound of Formula II)

**Formula II**

having characteristic X-ray Powder Diffraction peaks present at a diffraction angle equal to those shown in Table IV, expressed in terms of 2θ (all values reflect an accuracy of ± 0.2), with the associated lattice "d" spacing (in angstroms) and relative peak intensities("RI"):

Table IV

<u>Diffraction angle ($2\theta, \pm 0.2$)</u>	<u>RI</u>	<u>Lattice Spacing ($\text{\AA} \pm 0.04$)</u>
16.1	Medium	5.49
18.4	Medium	4.83
21.6	Strong	4.11
23.5	Weak	3.78

and having a characteristic 12 sample average dissolution profile in 900 mL of dissolution medium comprising 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate solution buffered with 0.05 M sodium acetate at pH 4.5 determined using a USP 2 Apparatus Paddle Stirrer with sinkers operated at 75 RPM of that shown in Table V.

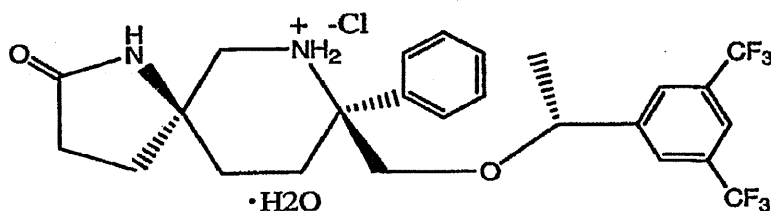
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Table V

Time (min.)	Average (% of active initially present released)	Range of % active released over n samples
5	87%	82% - 91%
15	95%	91% - 98%
30	98%	94% - 100%
45	98%	95% - 101%
60	99%	96% - 100%

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Another aspect of the present invention is the provision of a solid oral dosage in capsule form comprising 50.0 mg/dose of a crystalline hydrochloride monohydrate salt form of (5S,8S)-8-[[[(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy]-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one (the hydrochloride monohydrate compound of Formula II)



Formula II

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having characteristic X-ray Powder Diffraction peaks present at a diffraction angle equal to those shown in Table VI, expressed in terms of 2θ (all values reflect an accuracy of ± 0.2), with the associated lattice "d" spacing (in angstroms) and relative peak intensities("RI"):

20

Table VI

<u>Diffraction angle ($2\theta, \pm 0.2$</u>	<u>RI</u>	<u>Lattice Spacing ($\text{\AA} \pm 0.04$)</u>
16.1	Medium	5.49
18.4	Medium	4.83
21.6	Strong	4.11
23.5	Weak	3.78

5

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having a characteristic 12 sample average dissolution profile in 900 mL of dissolution medium comprising 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate solution buffered with 0.05 M sodium acetate at pH 4.5 determined using a USP 2 Apparatus Paddle Stirrer with sinkers operated at 75 RPM of that shown in Table VII.

Table VII

Time (min.)	Average (% of active initially present released)	Range of % active released over n samples
5	88%	74% - 96%
15	97%	91% - 101%
30	99%	94% - 102%
45	100%	95% - 102%
60	100%	96% - 103%

15

Another aspect of the present invention is the provision of a pharmaceutical formulation comprising a hydrochloride monohydrate salt of Formula II in a capsule oral dosage form which has a Pharmacokinetic (PK) profile obtained under single dose rising rate study conditions in accordance with Table VIII (average of eight study subjects).

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Table VIII

Dose (mg)	C _{max} * (ng/mL)	T _{max} **	AUC***	Half Life T _{1/2} (hours)
5	27.3	2	931	not calc.
10	52.7	2.5	1820	not calc
25	119	2.5	17200	183
50	276	3	33600	171
100	475	2	74400	181
200	944	4	148000	169

*Mean maximum plasma concentration following single administration.

** Median time (hours) of maximum plasma concentration from administration.

*** Area under the plasma concentration time curve in ng·hr/mL for 0 to 72 hours post administration.

The invention further provides a method of treating nausea and/or emesis. It is believed that medicament of the invention comprising salts of the compound of Formula I may be useful in the provision of anti-nausea and anti-emesis treatment for nausea and emesis arising from any cause, for example, arising from chemotherapy, from radiation therapy, arising during a post-operative recovery period, arising from motion sickness, arising from morning sickness, and arising from inner ear disturbances and infections. However, it is believed that the compound of Formula I will be most effective in the provision of anti-nausea and/or anti-emesis treatment for delayed onset nausea and/or emesis associated with chemotherapy treatments, radiation treatments, and arising during a post-operative period. In some embodiments it is preferred to coadminister an NK-1 dosage form of the invention with other therapeutic agents, for example, a chemotherapeutic agent, for example, temozolomide and cisplatin, preferably temozolomide. In some embodiments the administration of additional therapeutic agents is selected from contemporaneous administration of additional therapeutic agents contained in a separate dosage form and simultaneous administration of a dosage form containing the granulate of the present invention along with one or more therapeutic agents.

An example of contemporaneous administration is administering before, during, or after administration of a medicament comprising the granulate of the present invention, one or more additional therapeutic agents contained in one or more additional dosage forms. An example of simultaneous administration is a dosage form containing a medicament comprising multiple therapeutic agents. An example of the latter administration scheme is a capsule dosage form containing the NK-1 therapeutic agent together with one or more additional therapeutic agents, for example, a chemotherapeutic agent, for example, temozolomide. In some dosage forms containing more than one therapeutic agent it is preferred to prepare the formulation contained in the dosage form by introducing an admixture of all therapeutic agents into the formulation in place of the single drug substance, for example, the NK-1 salt of the present formulation.

In one form the therapy comprises administering a particulate form of a medicament comprising crystalline hydrochloride monohydrate salt of (5S,8S)-8-[(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy]-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one (the monohydrate salt of Formula II), lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, pregelatinized starch, and magnesium stearate in an amount providing a therapeutically effective serum level of the hydrochloride monohydrate salt of Formula II for the treatment and/or prevention of nausea and emesis. In the administration of such particulate medicament, preferably the particulate is contained in a capsule.

Brief Description Of The Figures

Figure 1 presents a characteristic x-ray powder diffraction pattern of the crystalline hydrochloride monohydrate salt form of the compound of Formula I [Vertical Axis: Intensity CPS, counts (square root)) ; Horizontal Axis: Two Theta (degrees)].

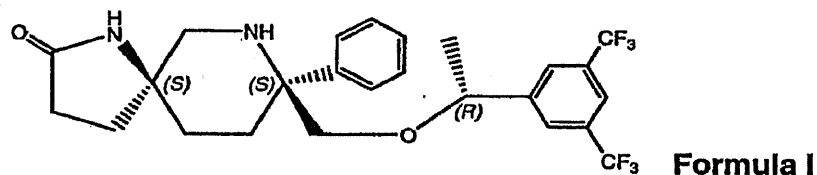
Figure 2 presents a plasma concentration vs time profile following a single dose administration of a medicament containing a hydrochloride salt of the compound of Formula I administration to healthy human volunteers.

Figure 3 presents a pharmacokinetic profile showing the plasma concentration vs time following a single day (Day 1) and multiple day (Day 10) administration of a medicament containing a hydrochloride salt of the compound of Formula I to healthy human volunteers, horizontal axis is post administration time (hours), vertical axis is plasma concentration (ng/mL).

Figure 4 presents the median and individual AUC values (area under the curve from 0 to 72 hours post single dose administration), vertical axis – AUC in ng hr/mL plasma, horizontal axis – single dose administered in mg of hydrochloride monohydrate salt of the compound of Formula I.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The preparation of tackykinin compounds useful as NK-1 receptor antagonists has been described in U.S. Patent No. 7,049,320, filed December 17, 2002 (herein, the '320 patent, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), including (5S,8S)-8-[[{(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy}-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one (the compound of Formula I).



The preparation of salts of (5S,8S)-8-[[{(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy}-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one (the compound of Formula I), including the monohydrate hydrochloride salt of Formula II (shown above) and various tosylate salts, having physical and chemical properties useful in the provision of medicaments are disclosed in U.S. application No. 60/789,280 and 60/789,513, each of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Two of the most debilitating side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy are nausea and vomiting (emesis). There is both acute-phase chemotherapy induced nausea and emesis (CINE) and delayed-phase CINE. Acute-phase CINE occurs in the first 24 hours after chemotherapy administration while
5 delayed-phase CINE manifests from between 2 days and 5 days post chemotherapy administration. Acute-phase CINE has been managed by administering 5HT3 receptor antagonists, often in combination with a corticosteroid, for example, dexamethasone, this treatment has not been effective in managing delayed-phase CINE. It is believed that acute-phase
10 CINE and delayed-phase CINE arise from different physiological phenomena. It is believed that administration of an NK-1 receptor antagonist, for example, salts of (5S,8S)-8-[[[(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy]-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one, either alone or in combination with one or more of a corticosteroid, for example, dexamethasone and/or a 5HT3
15 receptor antagonist, for example, ondansetron, granisetron, palonosetron, dolasetron, or tropisetron will provide a therapy effective in treatment of CINE in humans.

In general, oral dosage forms which administer a therapeutic agent to a subject through the gastrointestinal tract are desirable because such dosage
20 forms offer ease of administration with minimal invasion of the subject receiving the therapy. Oral medicaments which are in a solid form, for example, tablets and capsules containing a particulate medicament, offer a discrete dosage form of the medicament, and provide the medicament in a form which is generally more robust in the environment in which the
25 medicament is handled and stored in comparison to liquid dosage forms. Accordingly, it is desirable to provide medicaments containing these NK-1 receptor antagonists in a solid dosage form amenable to oral administration.

The inventors have discovered that a particulate containing a salt of (5S,8S)-8-[[[(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy]-methyl]-8-phenyl-
30 1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one (active salt) can be prepared which has useful pharmacokinetic (PK) and dissolution properties in the provision of therapy to address CINE and other conditions amenable to treatment by the

administration of an NK-1 inhibitor, for example, nausea and/or emesis due to other causative factors, for example, motion sickness and morning sickness. Surprisingly, this particulate can be prepared by combining an amount of the active salt with lactose monohydrate, croscarmellose sodium, and
5 pregelatinized starch and granulating the mixture with purified water, drying the granulate, blending the granulate with magnesium stearate and an additional amount of microcrystalline cellulose and croscarmellose sodium, and filling the resulting granulate blend into a gelatin capsule at a fill weight that provides the dosage form with the desired amount of active salt.

10 Surprisingly, the medicament of this formulation suitably provides a serum therapeutic level of the active salt when administered orally. It is believed that this formulation, when administered in an effective dosage amount, and optionally, administered along with a separate medicament containing either a 5HT₃ receptor antagonists, for example, ondansetron, granisetron,
15 palonosetron, dolasetron, or tropisetron and/or one or more corticosteroid, for example, dexamethasone, will be useful in the management of CINE. Optionally, the formulation of the invention can additionally include one or more 5HT₃ receptor antagonist, for example ondansetron, granisetron, palonosetron, dolasetron, or tropisetron, and/or one or more corticosteroid, for
20 example, dexamethasone, in the provision of therapy in the treatment of both acute-phase and delayed-phase CINE. Whether administered as a separate medicament, or included in the formulation of the present invention, when utilized is it preferred for the 5HT₃ receptor antagonist to be selected from ondansetron, granisetron, palonosetron, dolasetron, and tropisetron, and
25 when utilized, whether as a separate medicament or included in the formulation of the present invention, it is preferred for the corticosteroid to be selected from dexamethasone.

The present formulation can also contain additional therapeutic agents, for example, chemotherapeutic agents, for example, temozolomide, providing
30 a single medicament for administering chemotherapeutic treatment and relief and/or prevention of nausea and/or vomiting associated with such chemotherapeutic agent administration. Examples of dosage levels of

temozolomide are described in U.S. patent no. 5,939,098 (the '098 patent), issued August 17, 1999, European Patent 0858341B1 (the '341 patent), Grant date October 24, 2001, and published U.S. patent application no.

2006/0100188, published May 11, 2006 (the '188 publication). Each of the
5 '098 patent and '341 patent describes coadministration of temozolomide with a 5HT3 inhibitor to provide therapy for immediate onset nausea and vomiting associated with chemotherapy. The '188 publication, in Tables 1 and 2 (pages 2 to 3 therein) describes detailed dosing regimens for dosing temozolomide. In some embodiments it is preferred to provide a combination
10 of a salt of the compound of Formula I prepared in accordance with the present invention, or a pharmaceutical composition containing the salt, and other therapeutic agents, for example, a chemotherapeutic agent, for example, temozolomide and cisplatin, preferably temozolomide.

As used herein a combination includes: physically combined
15 therapeutic agents in a pharmaceutical composition for administering in a single dosage form; a medicament or kit containing multiple therapeutic agents in one or more containers; and providing therapy that includes providing a therapeutically effective level of the compound of Formula I and other therapeutic agents, for example, by contemporaneous or simultaneous
20 administration, as described herein, of more than one therapeutic agent. When a kit combination is provided, generally multiple medicaments are supplied in a form that will provide, upon administration to a patient in need of such therapy, a therapeutically effective amount of the active pharmaceutical ingredient(s) contained therein.

25 As used herein, contemporaneous administration of additional therapeutic agents is administering a second medicament before, during, or after administration of a medicament comprising one or more of the salt forms of the present invention, where the second medicament contains one or more additional therapeutic agents in one or more additional dosage forms.
30 Coadministration of additional therapeutic agents can also be carried out by simultaneous administration of multiple therapeutic agents contained in a single dosage form.

It is believed also that this medicament may be useful in the treatment of other conditions amenable to treatment by administration of an NK-1 inhibitor, including, but not limited to, cough, morning sickness, and nausea and/or vomiting arising from motion sickness.

5 Preferably the active salt used in the formulations of the present invention is the crystalline hydrochloride monohydrate salt of (5S,8S)-8-[(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy)-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one, and a crystalline tosylate salt of (5S,8S)-8-[(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy)-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one, which salt has the X-ray powder diffraction pattern shown in Figure 1. This salt has four most characteristic X-ray Powder Diffraction peaks present at a diffraction angle equal to those shown in Table IX, expressed in terms of 2Θ (all values reflect an accuracy of ± 0.2), with the associated lattice "d" spacing (in angstroms) and relative peak intensities("RI"):

Table IX

<u>Diffraction angle ($2\theta, \pm 0.2$)</u>	<u>RI</u>	<u>Lattice Spacing ($\text{\AA} \pm 0.04$)</u>
16.1	Medium	5.49
18.4	Medium	4.83
20 21.6	Strong	4.11
23.5	Weak	3.7

In general, salts suitable for use in the formulation of the present application may be prepared in accordance with the procedures described in U. S. provisional application Nos. 10/789,280 entitled "HYDROCHLORIDE SALTS OF 8-[1-(3,5-Bis-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-ethoxymethyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diaza-spiro[4.5]decan-2-one AND PREPARATION PROCESS THEREFOR", filed concurrently on April 5, 2006, , and in the application cofiled herewith under attorney's docket no. CD06453US01, each of which is incorporated herein by reference. Other suitable salts may be prepared in accordance with the procedures described in U. S. Provisional application No. 60/789,513 entitled "SALTS OF 8-[1-(3,5-Bis-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-ethoxymethyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diaza-spiro[4.5]decan-2-one AND PREPARATION PROCESS

THEREFOR", filed on April 5, 2006, which is incorporated herein by reference. Particularly preferred is the monohydrate hydrochloride salt of (5S,8S)-8-[[[(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy]-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one, identified therein as the monohydrate hydrochloride form 1 salt of the compound of Formula I, and depicted graphically above as the salt of Formula II.

EXAMPLES

Standard pharmaceutical manufacturing processes are utilized in the preparation of formulations of the present invention, including sieving, granulation, milling, fluid bed drying and powder mixing. For preparation of a granulate formula of the present invention these operations are carried out in accordance with the following general procedures. Blending operations are carried out in a high shear granulator manufactured by Dionsa. Granulation is carried out in the Dionsa granulator after the dry materials are blended to a homogeneous mixture. Wet milling is carried out in a Quadro Comil 197 equipped with a #5 mesh screen. Drying operations are carried out in a Strea Aeromatic T2 Fluid Bed dryer. Dry milling operations are carried out in a Quadro Comil 197 equipped with a 16 mesh screen. Blending operations are carried out in a Pharmatech Double Cone blender.

Unless noted to the contrary, all materials utilized in the formulations were articles of commerce meeting the current requirements of the United States Pharmacopeia/National Formulary (USP/NF), and active salts were obtained using the procedures in the above described in patent application Nos. 60/789,280 and 60/789,513 filed concurrently on April 5, 2006, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety, and the application filed under Attorney's docket no CD06628L01US on March 22, 2007.

X-ray powder diffraction spectroscopic analysis of hydrochloride monohydrate salts was performed using using a Rigaku Miniflex spectrometer, employing the following procedure. Specimens for analysis were lightly packed onto a low-background plate. The specimens were exposed to the room environment with ambient temperature and humidity.

The Rigaku spectrometer was equipped with a six-plate carousel that rotated the specimen at 54 rpm, minimizing preferred orientations of the crystals in the sample studied. The Rigaku spectrometer was equipped also with a copper $K\alpha$ radiation source utilized without a $K\alpha_2$ filter. The spectrometer was equipped also with a variable divergence slit and 0.3 mm receiving slit. Scan range was carried out from 2.0 to 40 $^{\circ}2\theta$. Instrument calibration was verified using the Cu $K\alpha_1$ peak for the 111 plane. During scanning, the step size was 0.02 degrees over step durations of 0.6 seconds. Data analysis was accomplished using Jade Plus (release 5.0.26) analysis software. The data were smoothed with a Savitzky-Golay parabolic filter at 11 points. Typically reported "d" spacing values are accurate to within ± 0.4 Å.

Samples preparation analysis in accordance with the above-described procedure were subjected to minimal preparation to prevent any form changes. Sample particles were lightly packed into the sample holder to insure that they formed a smooth surface and did not clump together. No solvents, drying or other preparation steps were used for other than the solvate samples prepared in accordance with the procedure described above.

Example I – Granulate Formulation

The drug substance used in the following procedure was the hydrochloride monohydrate salt of (5S,8S)-8-[[[(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxymethyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one (herein, the hydrochloride monohydrate salt) has an X-ray powder pattern shown in Figure I. The powder pattern of Figure I has four most characteristic peaks observed at $2\theta = 16.1(m)$, $18.4(m)$, $21.6(s)$, and $23.5(w)$, produced in accordance with the above-referenced procedures. A granular formulation for filling into gelatin capsules containing the hydrochloride monohydrate salt for the provision of dosage forms containing the salt in an amount of 2.5 mg/dose or 10 mg/dose and 50 mg/dose was prepared in accordance with the following procedure. The weight of each of the granulate constituents used is reported below in Table XIII, which varies slightly in the amount of filler employed for each dosage strength of capsule produced from the granulate.

The granulate was produced such that 300 mg of the powder provided the indicated amount of drug substance. The granulate for all dosage strengths was prepared in accordance with the following procedure.

Drug substance was hand sieved through a 600 micron screen, and
5 the remaining excipients were screened through a 1000 micron screen prior to use. The amount of drug substance indicated in Table XIII and the amount of lactose monohydrate (impalpable grade) indicated in Table XIII as "premix" were placed into the granulator and blended for 2 minutes at an impeller speed of 133 RPM to create a uniform blend. The amount of lactose
10 monohydrate (impalpable grade) indicated in Table XIII as "main mix", the amount of croscarmellose sodium (NF Phr. Europe) indicated in Table XIII as intergranular, and the amount of starch indicated in Table XIII were added to the granulator and blended for 2 minutes at a 133 RPM impeller speed. With the granulator operating, purified water was pumped into the dry-blended
15 materials (up to 3600 ml at an addition rate of 75 g/min) to agglomerate the blended materials until a granulate having 32 wt.% water content was thereby formed. The wet granulate was wet-milled and sized using a conical screen mill equipped with a #5 mesh screen to provide classified wet granulate. The classified wet granulate was transferred into the fluid bed dryer and dried to a
20 target weight of less than 3 wt.% free water (determined by loss on drying). The dried granulate was milled in the conical mill through a 16 mesh screen. The dry-milled granulate is transferred to the blender along with the weight of croscarmellose sodium indicated in Table XIII as "extragranular", and the weight of microcrystalline cellulose (Avicel PH102) indicated in Table XIII.
25 The constituents were blended for 20 minutes at 15 RPM. The weight of magnesium stearate (Non-bovine, NF) indicated in Table XIII was screened through a 425 micron screen and added to the blender. The constituents were blended for 10 minutes at 15 RPM, and the blended formulation was discharged for encapsulation.

30 As mentioned above, Table XIII, which follows, shows the weights of each of the constituents used for preparing granulate which was used to fill capsules in the indicated dosage range.

Table XIII

Constituent	2.5 mg dosage	10 mg dosage	50 mg dosage
Active Salt	100.0 g	400.0g	1000.0 g
Lactose Monohydrate (premix)	1600.0 g	1600.0 g	1600.0 g
Lactose Monohydrate (main mix)	5560.0 g	5260.0 g	1030.0 g
Microcrystalline Cellulose	2400.0 g	2400.0 g	1200.0 g
Pregelatinized Starch	1800.0 g	1800.0 g	900.0 g
Croscarmellose Sodium (intergranular)	240.0 g	240.0 g	120.0 g
Croscarmellose Sodium (extragranular)	240.0 g	240.0 g	120.0 g
Magnesium Stearate	60.0 g	60.0 g	30.0 g

Samples of capsules filled with 300 mg of the granulate formulations prepared above to provide 2.5 mg, 10 mg, or 50 mg of the active salt, according to the formulation filled into the capsule. Representative samples of the filled capsules were subjected to dissolution tests. The dissolution testing apparatus was a USP2 apparatus Paddle Stirrer filled with 900 mL of dissolution medium consisting of 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate solution buffered with 0.05 M sodium acetate at pH 4.5. Tests were conducted at ambient temperature. The test was carried out by stabilizing the dissolution medium at the test temperature with the paddles set at 75 RPM. Test capsules are dropped into the dissolution medium with the paddles actuated. Periodically aliquot samples of the dissolution media are withdrawn and analyzed by HPLC for active content. The total amount of active present in the dissolution media is calculated based on the HPLC determination, and reported as a percentage of the total amount of active contained in the capsule introduced into the dissolution media. The results for each sample are shown below in Table X. It will be found that capsules prepared in accordance with the above-described procedure when tested under S-1

conditions as a 6 tablet average with have a Q-45 of not less than 75% with no single tablet exceeding 80 %.

Table X

Time (min.)	Average (% of active initially present released)	Range of % active released over n samples
5	88%	74% - 96%
15	97%	91% - 101%
30	99%	94% - 102%
45	100%	95% - 102%
60	100%	96% - 103%

5 Single doses of the encapsulated formulation ranging from 5 mg of the active salt (2 X 2.5 mg capsules) to 200 mg of active salt (4 X 50 mg capsules) were administered to 6 cohorts each consisting of 10 healthy human volunteers, eight of whom were randomly selected to receive the active drug and two of whom were randomly selected to receive placebo.

10 Blood samples were collected from each volunteer at predose (hour 0) and 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 36, 48, and 72 hours. The serum drug levels of the volunteers receiving active drug are present graphically in Figure 2. The pharmacokinetic (PK) data from this study is summarized in Table XI below.

Table XI

Dose (mg)	Cmax* (ng/mL)	Tmax**	AUC***	Half Life T1/2 (hours)
5	27.3	2	931	not calc.
10	52.7	2.5	1820	not calc
25	119	2.5	17200	183
50	276	3	33600	171
100	475	2	74400	181
200	944	4	148000	169

*Mean maximum plasma concentration following single administration.

** Median time (hours) of maximum plasma concentration from administration.

*** Area under the plasma concentration time curve in ng·hr/mL for 0 to 72 hours post administration.

Figure 4 presents the AUC data graphically, both with respect to individual data points (black circles) and statistical mean of the test group (line). These data indicate that the formulation provides the active salt in a form that is rapidly absorbed and provides increasing exposure of the active in a dose-related manner.

In a second study, three cohorts of 8 healthy volunteers each were administered 10, 25, or 50 mg per day for each of 10 days. Administration in every case followed a 10 hour fast. Blood samples were collected from each volunteer at predose (hour 0) and 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 36, 48, and 72 hours on each of days 1 and 10. The results of this study are present graphically in Figure 3A (day 1) and 3B (day 10), and summarized in Table XII below.

Table XII

Dose	C _{max} * (ng/mL)	T _{max} **	AUC***	Half Life T _{1/2} (hours)
Day 1 Data				
10 mg	48.6	3	673	not calc.
25 mg	139	2	1950	not calc
50 mg	254	3	3400	not calc
Day 10 Data				
10 mg	180	3	3590	238
25 mg	491	2	9720	not calc.
50 mg	895	2.5	17700	172

*Mean maximum plasma concentration following single administration.

** Median time (hours) of maximum plasma concentration from administration.

*** Area under the plasma concentration time curve in ng·hr/mL for 0 to 72 hours post administration.

These data show that the active is rapidly absorbed and that exposure increases with increasing dose. The half-life is independent of dose and consistent with that observed from the single dose studies. Accumulation is

consistent with the long half life of the active and is approximately 5-fold of the single dose.

What is claimed is

1. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising a crystalline hydrochloride monohydrate salt of (5S,8S)-8-[[[(1R)-1-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethoxy]-methyl]-8-phenyl-1,7-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one, lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, pregelatinized starch, and magnesium stearate.

2. The formulation of claim 1 having the following PK profile

Dose (mg)	C _{max} * (ng/mL)	T _{max} **	AUC***	T _{1/2} (hours)
5	27.3	2	931	not calc.
10	52.7	2.5	1820	not calc
25	119	2.5	17200	183
50	276	3	33600	171
100	475	2	74400	181
200	944	4	148000	169

*Mean maximum plasma concentration following single administration.

** Median time of maximum plasma concentration from administration.

*** Integrated concentration over the period 0 to 72 hours post administration.

3. The formulation of either claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the hydrochloride monohydrate salt has an X-ray Powder Diffraction Pattern containing the following characteristic peaks expressed in terms of diffraction angle (in 2θ , all values reflect an accuracy of ± 0.2): 16.1; 18.4; 21.6; 23.5.

4. A capsule containing an amount of the formulation of either of claims 1 or 2 providing a 2.5 mg dose of the hydrochloride monohydrate which provides the following dissolution profile in 900 mL of dissolution medium comprising 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate solution buffered with

0.05 M sodium acetate at pH 4.5 determined using a USP 2 Apparatus
Paddle Stirrer with sinkers operated at 75 RPM

Time (min.)	Average % of active initially present released	Range of % active released
5	69%	64% - 74%
15	88%	83% - 94%
30	94%	90% - 100%
45	97%	93% - 102%
60	98%	94% - 103%

5. A capsule containing an amount of the formulation of either of claims 1 or 2 providing a 10.0 mg dose of the hydrochloride monohydrate which provides the following dissolution profile in 900 mL of dissolution medium comprising 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate solution buffered with 0.05 M sodium acetate at pH 4.5 determined using a USP 2 Apparatus Paddle Stirrer with sinkers operated at 75 RPM.

Time (min.)	Average % of active initially present released	Range of % active
5	87%	82% - 91%
15	95%	91% - 98%
30	98%	94% - 100%
45	98%	95% - 101%
60	99%	96% - 100%

6. A capsule containing an amount of the formulation of either of claims 1 or 2 providing a 50.0 mg dose of the hydrochloride monohydrate which provides the following dissolution profile in 900 mL of dissolution medium comprising 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate solution buffered with 0.05 M sodium acetate at pH 4.5 determined using a USP 2 Apparatus Paddle Stirrer with sinkers operated at 75 RPM

Time (min.)	Average % of active initially present released	Range of % active released over n samples
5	88%	74% - 96%
15	97%	91% - 101%
30	99%	94% - 102%
45	100%	95% - 102%
60	100%	96% - 103%

- 5 7. A method of treating and/or preventing nausea and/or emesis in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal the formulation of either of claims 1 or 2.
- 10 8. A method of treating and/or preventing nausea and/or emesis in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal the formulation of claims 3.
9. The formulation of either of claims 1 to 2 wherein said lactose is lactose monohydrate.
- 15 10. A capsule filled with a granulate of Formula I which is characterized by having a Q-45 of not less than 75% when tested as a six tablet average under S-1 conditions.
- 20 11. A pharmaceutical formulation according to either of claims 1 or 2 prepared by the process comprising:
 - (a) preparing a granulate by the process comprising:
 - (i) dry blending crystalline hydrochloride monohydrate salt of Formula I, lactose monohydrate, croscarmellose sodium and pregelatinized starch to provide a homogeneous powder blend;

(ii) granulating the homogeneous powder blend provided in Step "a" with purified water until a granulate containing less than about 32 wt.% water is provided;

(iii) wet milling the granulate provided in step "b" through an 8 to 10 mesh screen sieve; and

(iv) drying the wet, milled granulate produced in Step "c" in a fluid bed dryer; and

(b) dry blending the granulate prepared in Step "a" with microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, and magnesium stearate to form a homogeneous powdered formulation.

12. A capsule containing an amount of the formulation of claim 11 providing a 2.5 mg dose of the hydrochloride monohydrate which provides the following dissolution profile in 900 mL of dissolution medium comprising 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate solution buffered with 0.05 M sodium acetate at pH 4.5 determined using a USP 2 Apparatus Paddle Stirrer with sinkers operated at 75 RPM

Time (min.)	Average % of active initially present released	Range of % active released
5	69%	64% - 74%
15	88%	83% - 94%
30	94%	90% - 100%
45	97%	93% - 102%
60	98%	94% - 103%

13. A capsule containing an amount of the formulation of claim 11 providing a 10.0 mg dose of the hydrochloride monohydrate which provides the following dissolution profile in 900 mL of dissolution medium comprising 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate solution buffered with

0.05 M sodium acetate at pH 4.5 determined using a USP 2 Apparatus Paddle Stirrer with sinkers operated at 75 RPM

Time (min.)	Average % of active initially present released	Range of % active released
5	87%	82% - 91%
15	95%	91% - 98%
30	98%	94% - 100%
45	98%	95% - 101%
60	99%	96% - 100%

5

14. A capsule containing an amount of the formulation of claim 11 providing a 50.0 mg dose of the hydrochloride monohydrate which provides the following dissolution profile in 900 mL of dissolution medium comprising 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate solution buffered with 0.05 M sodium acetate at pH 4.5 determined using a USP 2 Apparatus Paddle Stirrer with sinkers operated at 75 RPM

10

Time (min.)	Average % of active initially present released	Range of % active released
5	88%	74% - 96%
15	97%	91% - 101%
30	99%	94% - 102%
45	100%	95% - 102%
60	100%	96% - 103%

15

15. A method of providing anti-emesis treatment and/or anti-nausea treatment to a mammal in need thereof comprising administering to the mammal the formulation of any of claims 10, and 12, to 15.

16. The formulation of claim 11 having the following PK profile when administered to a human.

Dose (mg)	C _{max} * (ng/mL)	T _{max} **	AUC***	T _{1/2} (hours)
5	27.3	2	931	not calc.
10	52.7	2.5	1820	not calc
25	119	2.5	17200	183
50	276	3	33600	171
100	475	2	74400	181
200	944	4	148000	169

*Mean maximum plasma concentration following single administration.

** Median time of maximum plasma concentration from administration.

*** Integrated concentration over the period 0 to 72 hours post administration

17. The formulation of claim 1 further comprising a chemotherapeutic agent.
18. The formulation of claim 17 wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is temozolomide.
19. A method of providing therapy for delayed onset emesis and/or delayed onset nausea along with chemotherapy by administering the formulation of either of claims 17 or 18 to a patient in need of chemotherapy.
20. The treatment method of claim 15 further comprising contemporaneous administration of a chemotherapeutic agent.
21. The treatment method of claim 20 wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is temozolomide.

22. A method of treating and/or preventing nausea and/or emesis in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal the formulation of claim 4.
- 5 23. A method of treating and/or preventing nausea and/or emesis in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal the formulation of claim 5.
- 10 24. A method of treating and/or preventing nausea and/or emesis in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal the formulation of claim 6.
- 15 25. The process of claim 11 wherein the crystalline hydrochloride monohydrate salt used in Step "a" has an X-ray powder diffraction spectrum containing the following characteristic peaks expressed in terms of diffraction angle (in 2θ , all values reflect an accuracy of ± 0.2) lattice "d" spacing (in angstroms) and relative peak intensities("RI") shown in Table Ia; and

Table Ia

<u>Diffraction angle ($2\theta \pm 0.2$)</u>	<u>RI</u>	<u>Lattice Spacing ($\text{\AA} \pm 0.04$)</u>
16.1	Medium	5.49
18.4	Medium	4.83
21.6	Strong	4.11
23.5	Weak	3.78