

Federal Panel Recognizes Gulf War Syndrome

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It's been a long time coming for veterans whose health complaints have been met with skepticism, but a federal committee has determined that Gulf War syndrome is not only real, it is tied to two causes: exposure to pyridostigmine bromide and certain pesticides during the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf War.

Members of the federal Research Advi-

sory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses who wrote the 450-plus page report also called for research efforts aimed at shifting away from establishing the existence of a Gulf War syndrome to focus on treatment and diagnostic tests.

"There's no way to say that [Gulf War illness] is not real at this point," said Lea Steele, Ph.D., an epidemiologist and faculty member at Kansas State University, Manhattan, and a member of the committee that prepared the report.

At least a quarter of the nearly 700,000 U.S. military members who served in the Gulf war have experienced some type of chronic, multisymptom illness since returning home. The symptoms are not explained by established medical diagnoses and typically include a combination of memory and concentration problems, chronic headaches, widespread pain, and unexplained fatigue, and can include chronic diarrhea, skin rashes, respiratory problems, and other abnormalities.

The symptoms may vary among individuals, but the overall profile has been consistent across hundreds of reports from Gulf War veterans in the United States and allied countries, the committee found.

Although the evidence is less consistent, the committee could not rule out a number of additional environmental factors as causes including exposure to smoke from the Kuwaiti oil well fires, the receipt of multiple vaccines over a short period of time, exposure to low levels of nerve agents, and combinations of neurotoxic exposures. Despite early assumptions that the symptoms reported by Gulf War veterans were caused by psychological stress, the existing evidence does not show a link, the committee found.

These conclusions are based on an analysis of available evidence on Gulf War illnesses. The committee consulted about 1,600 sources for its current report, said Roberta F. White, Ph.D., the scientific director of the committee and chair of the department of environmental health at the Boston University School of Public Health.

It's the large number of sources reviewed that allowed the committee to reach a conclusion on the existence and causes of Gulf War illness where others have not, Dr. White said. For example, a 2006 report from the Institute of Medicine did not find evidence of a definitive link between reports of multisymptom illness and Gulf War service. The IOM committee cited a lack of objective predeployment health information as one reason why they could not reach a more definitive conclusion about the issue.

But the series of reports from the IOM report were "skewed and limited," the Research Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses concluded in its own report. The IOM failed to consider adequately the results of animal studies and did not consider undiagnosed illnesses that were affecting Gulf War veterans at excessive rates.

As a result, advisory committee is calling for the IOM to conduct a repeat investigation that would include animal studies, Dr. White said.

Now that the syndrome's existence has been confirmed, it's time to focus research efforts on the development of diagnostic tests and treatments, according to the committee members.

"We need to be solving the problem now, not debating the problem," Dr. Steele said.

The committee also called on Congress to allocate at least \$60 million annually for federal Gulf War research. Since 1994, the federal government has spent more than \$440 million on Gulf War research, primarily at the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs, but in recent years the budgets in both agencies have been cut. In 2006, DOD spent just \$5 million and the VA spent \$4 million on research related to the Gulf War.

At press time, officials at the VA and members of the VA committees in Congress were reviewing the report. ■

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reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure. Adverse reactions reported since market introduction which were temporally related to SEROQUEL therapy include: anaphylactic reaction. Other adverse reactions reported since market introduction, which were temporally related to SEROQUEL therapy, but not necessarily causally related, include the following: agranulocytosis, cardiomyopathy, hyponatremia, myocarditis, rhabdomyolysis, syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH), Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), and decreased platelets.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

The risks of using SEROQUEL in combination with other drugs have not been extensively evaluated in systematic studies. Given the primary CNS effects of SEROQUEL, caution should be used when it is taken in combination with other centrally acting drugs. SEROQUEL potentiated the cognitive and motor effects of alcohol in a clinical trial in subjects with selected psychotic disorders, and alcoholic beverages should be avoided while taking SEROQUEL. Because of its potential for inducing hypotension, SEROQUEL may enhance the effects of certain antihypertensive agents. SEROQUEL may antagonize the effects of levodopa and dopamine agonists. **The Effect of Other Drugs on Quetiapine** **Phenytin** Coadministration of quetiapine (250 mg tid) and phenytin (100 mg tid) increased the mean oral clearance of quetiapine by 5-fold. Increased doses of SEROQUEL may be required to maintain control of symptoms of schizophrenia in patients receiving quetiapine and phenytin, or other hepatic enzyme inducers (e.g., carbamazepine, barbiturates, rifampin, glucocorticoids). Caution should be taken if phenytin is withdrawn and replaced with a non-inducer (e.g., valproate) (see **Dosage and Administration**). **Divalproex:** Coadministration of quetiapine (150 mg bid) and divalproex (500 mg bid) increased the mean maximum plasma concentration of quetiapine at steady state by 17% without affecting the extent of absorption or mean oral clearance. **Thioridazine:** Thioridazine (200 mg bid) increased the oral clearance of quetiapine (300 mg bid) by 65%. **Cimetidine:** Administration of multiple daily doses of cimetidine (400 mg tid for 4 days) resulted in a 20% decrease in the mean oral clearance of quetiapine (150 mg tid). Dosage adjustment for quetiapine is not required when it is given with cimetidine. **P450 3A Inhibitors:** Coadministration of ketoconazole (200 mg once daily for 4 days), a potent inhibitor of cytochrome P450 3A, reduced oral clearance of quetiapine by 84%, resulting in a 335% increase in maximum plasma concentration of quetiapine. Caution (reduced dosage) is indicated when SEROQUEL is administered with ketoconazole and other inhibitors of cytochrome P450 3A (e.g., itraconazole, fluconazole, erythromycin, and protease inhibitors). **Fluoxetine, Imipramine, Haloperidol, and Risperidone:** Coadministration of fluoxetine (60 mg once daily); imipramine (75 mg bid), haloperidol (7.5 mg bid), or risperidone (3 mg bid) with quetiapine (300 mg bid) did not alter the steady-state pharmacokinetics of quetiapine. **Effect of Quetiapine on Other Drugs** **Lorazepam:** The mean oral clearance of lorazepam (2 mg, single dose) was reduced by 20% in the presence of quetiapine administered as 250 mg tid dosing. **Divalproex:** The mean maximum concentration and extent of absorption of total and free valproic acid at steady state were decreased by 10 to 12% when divalproex (500 mg bid) was administered with quetiapine (150 mg bid). The mean oral clearance of total valproic acid (administered as divalproex 500 mg bid) was increased by 11% in the presence of quetiapine (150 mg bid). The changes were not significant. **Lithium:** Concomitant administration of quetiapine (250 mg tid) with lithium had no effect on any of the steady-state pharmacokinetic parameters of lithium. **Antipyrine:** Administration of multiple daily doses up to 750 mg/day (on a tid schedule) of quetiapine to subjects with selected psychotic disorders had no clinically relevant effect on the clearance of antipyrine or urinary recovery of antipyrine metabolites. These results indicate that quetiapine does not significantly induce hepatic enzymes responsible for cytochrome P450 mediated metabolism of antipyrine.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Pregnancy The teratogenic potential of quetiapine was studied in Wistar rats and Dutch Belted rabbits dosed during the period of organogenesis. No evidence of a teratogenic effect was detected in rats at doses of 25 to 200 mg/kg or 0.3 to 2.4 times the maximum human dose on a mg/m² basis or in rabbits at 25 to 100 mg/kg or 0.6 to 2.4 times the maximum human dose on a mg/m² basis. There was, however, evidence of embryo/fetal toxicity. Delays in skeletal ossification were detected in rat fetuses at doses of 50 and 200 mg/kg (0.6 and 2.4 times the maximum human dose on a mg/m² basis) and in rabbits at 50 and 100 mg/kg (1.2 and 2.4 times the maximum human dose on a mg/m² basis). Fetal body weight was reduced in rat fetuses at 200 mg/kg and rabbit fetuses at 100 mg/kg (2.4 times the maximum human dose on a mg/m² basis for both species). There was an increased incidence of a minor soft tissue anomaly (carpal/tarsal flexure) in rabbit fetuses at a dose of 100 mg/kg (2.4 times the maximum human dose on a mg/m² basis). Evidence of maternal toxicity (i.e., decreases in body weight gain and/or death) was observed at the high dose in the rat study and at all doses in the rabbit study. In a peri/postnatal reproductive study in rats, no drug-related effects were observed at doses of 1, 10, and 20 mg/kg or 0.01, 0.12, and 0.24 times the maximum human dose on a mg/m² basis. However, in a preliminary peri/postnatal study, there were increases in fetal and pup death, and decreases in mean litter weight at 150 mg/kg, or 3.0 times the maximum human dose on a mg/m² basis. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women and quetiapine should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. **Labor and Delivery** The effect of SEROQUEL on labor and delivery in humans is unknown. **Nursing Mothers** SEROQUEL was excreted in milk of treated animals during lactation. It is not known if SEROQUEL is excreted in human milk. It is recommended that women receiving SEROQUEL should not breast feed. **Pediatric Use** The safety and effectiveness of SEROQUEL in pediatric patients have not been established. Anyone considering the use of SEROQUEL in a child or adolescent must balance the potential risks with the clinical need. **Geriatric Use** Of the approximately 3700 patients in clinical studies with SEROQUEL, 7% (232) were 65 years of age or over. In general, there was no indication of any different tolerability of SEROQUEL in the elderly compared to younger adults. Nevertheless, the presence of factors that might decrease pharmacokinetic clearance, increase the pharmacodynamic response to SEROQUEL, or cause poorer tolerance or orthostasis, should lead to consideration of a lower starting dose, slower titration, and careful monitoring during the initial dosing period in the elderly. The mean plasma clearance of SEROQUEL was reduced by 30% to 50% in elderly patients when compared to younger patients [see **Clinical Pharmacology** in full Prescribing Information (12) and **Dosage and Administration**].

DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

Controlled Substance SEROQUEL is not a controlled substance. **Abuse** SEROQUEL has not been systematically studied, in animals or humans, for its potential for abuse, tolerance or physical dependence. While the clinical trials did not reveal any tendency for any drug-seeking behavior, these observations were not systematic and it is not possible to predict on the basis of this limited experience the extent to which a CNS-active drug will be misused, diverted, and/or abused once

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5

marketed. Consequently, patients should be evaluated carefully for a history of drug abuse, and such patients should be observed closely for signs of misuse or abuse of SEROQUEL, e.g., development of tolerance, increases in dose, drug-seeking behavior.

OVERDOSAGE

Human experience In clinical trials, survival has been reported in acute overdoses of up to 30 grams of quetiapine. Most patients who overdosed experienced no adverse reactions or recovered fully from the reported reactions. Death has been reported in a clinical trial following an overdose of 13.6 grams of quetiapine alone. In general, reported signs and symptoms were those resulting from an exaggeration of the drugs known pharmacological effects, ie, drowsiness and sedation, tachycardia and hypotension. Patients with pre-existing severe cardiovascular disease may be at an increased risk of the effects of overdose (see **Warnings and Precautions**). One case, involving an estimated overdose of 9600 mg, was associated with hypokalemia and first degree heart block. In post-marketing experience, there have been very rare reports of overdose of SEROQUEL alone resulting in death, coma, or QTc prolongation. **Management of Overdose** In case of acute overdose, establish and maintain an airway and ensure adequate oxygenation and ventilation. Gastric lavage (after intubation, if patient is unconscious) and administration of activated charcoal together with a laxative should be considered. The possibility of obtundation, seizure or dystonic reaction of the head and neck following overdose may create a risk of aspiration with induced emesis. Cardiovascular monitoring should commence immediately and should include continuous electrocardiographic monitoring to detect possible arrhythmias. If antiarrhythmic therapy is administered, disopyramide, procainamide and quinidine carry a theoretical hazard of additive QT-prolonging effects when administered in patients with acute overdosage of SEROQUEL. Similarly it is reasonable to expect that the alpha-adrenergic-blocking properties of bretylium might be additive to those of quetiapine, resulting in problematic hypotension. There is no specific antidote to SEROQUEL. Therefore appropriate supportive measures should be instituted. The possibility of multiple drug involvement should be considered. Hypotension and circulatory collapse should be treated with appropriate measures such as intravenous fluids and/or sympathomimetic agents (epinephrine and dopamine should not be used, since beta stimulation may worsen hypotension in the setting of quetiapine-induced alpha blockade). In cases of severe extrapyramidal symptoms, anticholinergic medication should be administered. Close medical supervision and monitoring should continue until the patient recovers.

PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

[see Medication Guide in full Prescribing Information] Prescribers or other health professionals should inform patients, their families, and their caregivers about the benefits and risks associated with treatment with SEROQUEL and should counsel them in its appropriate use. A patient Medication Guide about "Antidepressant Medicines, Depression and Other Serious Mental Illness, and Suicidal Thoughts or Actions" is available for SEROQUEL. The prescriber or health professional should instruct patients, their families, and their caregivers to read the Medication Guide and should assist them in understanding its contents. Patients should be given the opportunity to discuss the contents of the Medication Guide and to obtain answers to any questions they may have. The complete text of the Medication Guide is reprinted at the end of this document. Patients should be advised of the following issues and asked to alert their prescriber if these occur while taking SEROQUEL. **Clinical Worsening and Suicide Risk** Patients, their families, and their caregivers should be encouraged to be alert to the emergence of anxiety, agitation, panic attacks, insomnia, irritability, hostility, aggressiveness, impulsivity, akathisia (psychomotor restlessness), hypomania, mania, other unusual changes in behavior, worsening of depression, and suicidal ideation, especially early during antidepressant treatment and when the dose is adjusted up or down. Families and caregivers of patients should be advised to look for the emergence of such symptoms on a day-to-day basis, since changes may be abrupt. Such symptoms should be reported to the patient's prescriber or health professional, especially if they are severe, abrupt in onset, or were not part of the patient's presenting symptoms. Symptoms such as these may be associated with an increased risk for suicidal thinking and behavior and indicate a need for very close monitoring and possibly changes in the medication. **Increased Mortality in Elderly Patients with Dementia-Related Psychosis** Patients and caregivers should be advised that elderly patients with dementia-related psychoses treated with atypical antipsychotic drugs are at increased risk of death compared with placebo. Quetiapine is not approved for elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis. **Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS)** Patients should be advised to report to their physician any signs or symptoms that may be related to NMS. These may include muscle stiffness and high fever. **Hyperglycemia and Diabetes Mellitus** Patients should be aware of the symptoms of hyperglycemia (high blood sugar) and diabetes mellitus. Patients who are diagnosed with diabetes, those with risk factors for diabetes, or those that develop these symptoms during treatment should be monitored. **Orthostatic Hypotension** Patients should be advised of the risk of orthostatic hypotension (symptoms include feeling dizzy or lightheaded upon standing) especially during the period of initial dose titration, and also at times of re-initiating treatment or increases in dose. **Leukopenia/Neutropenia** Patients with a pre-existing low WBC or a history of drug induced leukopenia/neutropenia should be advised that they should have their CBC monitored while taking SEROQUEL (see **Warnings and Precautions**). **Interference with Cognitive and Motor Performance** Patients should be advised of the risk of somnolence or sedation, especially during the period of initial dose titration. Patients should be cautioned about performing any activity requiring mental alertness, such as operating a motor vehicle (including automobiles) or operating machinery, until they are reasonably certain quetiapine therapy does not affect them adversely. Patients should limit consumption of alcohol during treatment with quetiapine. **Pregnancy and Nursing** Patients should be advised to notify their physician if they become pregnant or intend to become pregnant during therapy. Patients should be advised not to breast feed if they are taking quetiapine. **Concomitant Medication** As with other medications, patients should be advised to notify their physicians if they are taking, or plan to take, any prescription or over-the-counter drugs. **Heat Exposure and Dehydration** Patients should be advised regarding appropriate care in avoiding overheating and dehydration.

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