

# TAK-555-4006: A Breast Milk Study in Lactating Women Who Have Been Prescribed Therapeutic Doses of MOTEGRITY® (prucalopride) for Chronic Idiopathic Constipation to Evaluate Prucalopride Concentrations in Breast Milk, and to Collect Incidental Safety Data from the Nursing Infant

**First published:** 25/03/2021

**Last updated:** 22/01/2025

Study

Ongoing

## Administrative details

### **PURI**

<https://redirect.ema.europa.eu/resource/48470>

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### **EU PAS number**

EUPAS40105

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## Study ID

48470

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## DARWIN EU® study

No

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## Study countries

United States

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## Study description

Prucalopride is a medicine used to treat constipation. The main aim of the study is to measure prucalopride concentrations in breast milk. Other aims are to collect information on the growth and development of infants whose mothers took prucalopride while breastfeeding and to monitor the infant for medication side effects.

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## Study status

Ongoing

## Research institutions and networks

### Institutions

[UC San Diego Human Milk Research Biorepository](#)

**First published:** 01/02/2024

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Institution

## Contact details

### Study institution contact

Study Contact Takeda

Study contact

[TrialDisclosures@takeda.com](mailto:TrialDisclosures@takeda.com)

### Primary lead investigator

Study Contact Takeda

Primary lead investigator

## Study timelines

### Date when funding contract was signed

Actual: 19/09/2019

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### Study start date

Actual: 02/03/2022

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### Data analysis start date

Planned: 31/10/2027

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### Date of final study report

Planned: 30/04/2028

## Sources of funding

- Pharmaceutical company and other private sector

## More details on funding

Takeda

## Study protocol

[TAK-555-4006 Protocol V1.1\\_redacted.pdf](#)(2.5 MB)

## Regulatory

### **Was the study required by a regulatory body?**

Yes

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### **Is the study required by a Risk Management Plan (RMP)?**

Non-EU RMP only

## Methodological aspects

### Study type

### Study type list

#### **Study topic:**

Human medicinal product

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#### **Study type:**

Non-interventional study

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**Scope of the study:**

Assessment of risk minimisation measure implementation or effectiveness

Other

**If 'other', further details on the scope of the study**

Pharmacokinetic study

**Main study objective:**

The main objective of the study is to measure prucalopride concentrations in breast milk.

## Study Design

**Non-interventional study design**

Cohort

Other

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**Non-interventional study design, other**

Pharmacokinetic study

## Study drug and medical condition

**Name of medicine, other**

MOTTEGRITY

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**Study drug International non-proprietary name (INN) or common name**

PRUCALOPRIDE SUCCINATE

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## **Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) code**

(A06AX05) prucalopride

prucalopride

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## **Medical condition to be studied**

Constipation

## Population studied

### **Age groups**

Preterm newborn infants (0 - 27 days)

Term newborn infants (0 - 27 days)

Infants and toddlers (28 days - 23 months)

Adults (18 to < 46 years)

Adults (46 to < 65 years)

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### **Estimated number of subjects**

12

## Study design details

### **Outcomes**

1. Area Under the Milk Concentration-time Curve (AUC<sub>milk</sub>) of Prucalopride
  2. Average Concentration of Prucalopride in Milk
  3. Area Under the Milk Concentration-time Curve from Time 0 to Time t Over the Dosing Interval,
1. Number of Infants With Adverse Events (AEs) Based on Maternal Report
  2. Change in Growth (Length and Weight) During the First Year of Life in Infants
  3. Infant's Neurodevelopmental Performance Based on Ages and Stages Questionnaire-3 (ASQ-3)
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## Data analysis plan

Primary outcomes, i.e. pharmacokinetic parameters, will be determined from the breast milk concentration-time data for prucalopride by noncompartmental analysis using actual sampling times. Summary statistics will be determined for all PK parameters. The secondary endpoints of the study are maternal report of infant AEs, growth and performance on development questionnaires. All secondary endpoints will be summarized using descriptive statistics. Means and SDs will be presented for continuous variables and frequencies and percentages will be presented for categorical variables. Associations between drug levels and infant outcomes will be explored.

## Data management

### Data sources

#### Data sources (types)

Other

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#### Data sources (types), other

Prospective patient-based data collection

### Use of a Common Data Model (CDM)

#### CDM mapping

No

### Data quality specifications

**Check conformance**

Unknown

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**Check completeness**

Unknown

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**Check stability**

Unknown

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**Check logical consistency**

Unknown

## Data characterisation

**Data characterisation conducted**

No