

An open-label pilot study of oral naltrexone-bupropion combination pharmacotherapy for the treatment of methamphetamine use disorder (the NABU trial)

APSAD 2025

Presented by

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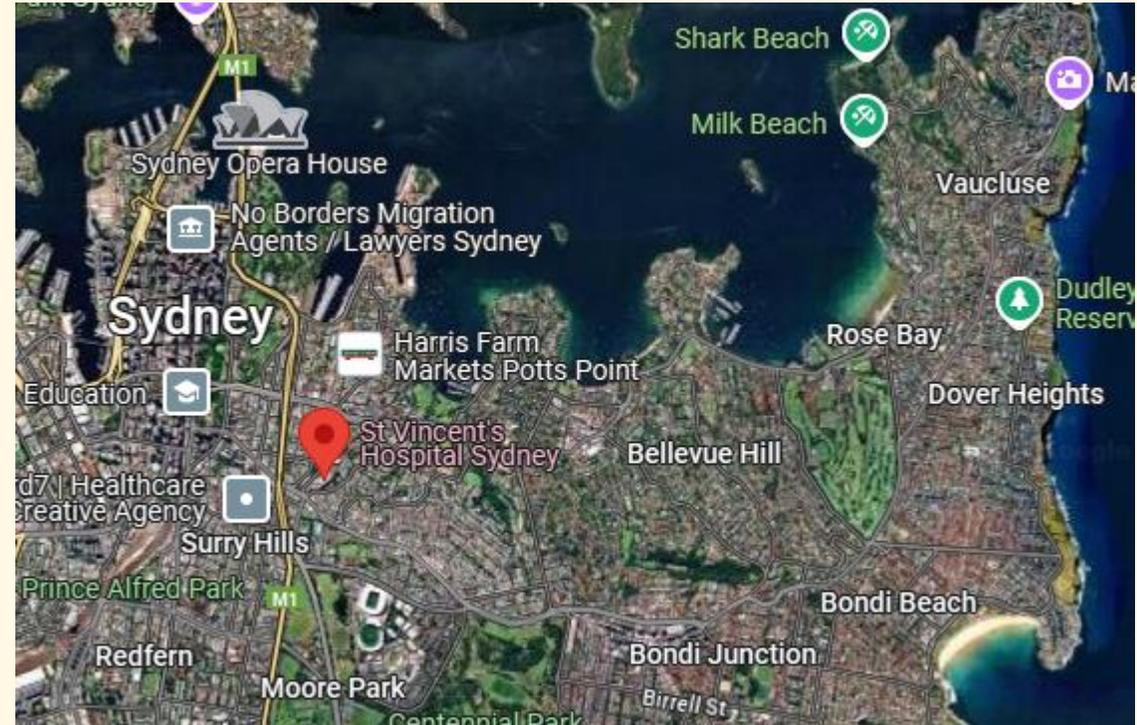
Study Team

Investigators

- Prof Nadine Ezard
- Dr Krista Siefried
- Dr Liam Acheson
- Prof Adrian Dunlop
- Prof Nicholas Lintzeris
- Prof Paul Haber
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- Dr Carl Moller
- Prof Kirsten Morley
- A/Prof Didier Jutras-Aswad
- Prof Madhukar Trivedi
- Prof Steven Shoptaw

Study Coordinators

- Teodora Zanesheva-Karamanlieva
- Lucy Flood
- Arabella McMahon



Funding and Conflicts

- The NABU trial was funded by the National Centre for Clinical Research on Emerging Drugs (NCCRED)
- NCCRED is funded by the Australian Department of Health, Disability and Aging
- KS is employed by UNSW and SVHS, and has received research funding from the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Australia

Acknowledgement

Of Country

I acknowledge that the research that I am presenting took place on Gadigal land of the Eora nations, and recognise the strength and resilience of those people who maintain a continuing connection to the lands and waters in that region - a right and responsibility that was never ceded

Of Lived and Living Experience

I acknowledge the contributions of people with lived and living experience to this project. Through focus group participation, as a consumer investigator, as participants in the trial, and in qualitative interviews, they brought knowledge and wisdom along with a commitment to altruism through research

Study design

- **PRIMARY AIM**

- To determine safety and feasibility of orally administered naltrexone-bupropion combination pharmacotherapy over 12 weeks in adults seeking treatment for methamphetamine use disorder

Feasibility

- Time taken to recruit sample
 - March - August 2024: 20 weeks
 - Including screen fails >1 participant per week
 - Comparable to other study enrolment rates¹
- Proportion ineligible
 - 183 expressions of interest
 - 74 individuals pre-screened by telephone
 - 24 individuals formally screened for eligibility = 83% eligible to enrol
 - Screen failures included one individual not proceeding, all others (3/4, 75%) were drug use related (too little methamphetamine, too much (any!) opioids)
- Retention in study
 - 15 (75%) received all study medication to primary endpoint
 - 13 (65%) completed follow-up visit at Day 112 (week 16)
- Medication adherence
 - Pill counts were nearly impossible to assess - due to lack of returns; however for those that returned webster packs adherence ranged from 65% to 100% by pill count
 - SMAQ adherence averaged 34% across study visits; however on the single item *days missed* adherence was >80% among more than 60% across all study visits

Safety

- Treatment emergent adverse events
 - There were 93 AE's reported in 19 participants (95%)
 - One (1.1%) was classified serious
 - Hospitalisation for methamphetamine withdrawal, unrelated to study medication
 - One AE resulted in a participant withdrawing from the study medication
 - Participant reported that the study medication resulted in lethargy, and that when the medication was ceased the lethargy resolved
- Most commonly reported AE's across the study
 - Nausea (reported by n=14 [70%])
 - Vivid dreams (reported by n=4 [20%])
- Only n=1 (5%) had an adverse event of weight loss

Discussion

1. Naltrexone and bupropion were safe in this population

- While one AE (lethargy) led to withdrawal from study medication, the IP was largely tolerated by participants

2. The study procedures were feasible

- However, adherence data are unreliable given the missed opportunities for pill counts (not returning webster packs) and incomplete SMAQ data across study visits
- EMA data collected by smartphone are pending, and may provide further adherence data from daily measures
- Adherence was greater in the US RCT, ? given that one agent was given by 3-weekly injections

3. The study was small

- While pilot study implementation is useful to evaluate study design including outcomes and measures they are unable to provide signals for efficacy or effectiveness
- Further, randomised controlled data would be required

4. Future work required

- Should take into account the qualitative data participants provided in this study, under analysis

Thank You

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