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Letter

Gastrointestinal AEs seen in the POP trial due to SOD mimetic activity of calmagafodipir? – Authors' reply



James W. Dear

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The POP Trial Investigators read with interest this letter from Dr. Karlsson [1] regarding the results of our Phase 1 trial [2]. We agree that all safety information from this trial is important for our planning of future trials.

The frequency of gastrointestinal adverse events and serious adverse events in the 4 different treatment groups is already presented in Supplementary Table 2 [2]. These adverse events were nausea, vomiting or abdominal pain – all symptoms that are common after a paracetamol overdose treated with acetylcysteine.

No patient in this trial developed diarrhoea.

References

- [1] Karlsson JOG. Gastrointestinal AEs seen in the POP trial due to SOD mimetic activity of calmagafodipir? EBioMedicine 2019 [https://www.ebiomedicine.com/article/S2352-3964\(19\)30556-0/fulltext](https://www.ebiomedicine.com/article/S2352-3964(19)30556-0/fulltext).
- [2] Morrison EE, Oatey K, Gallagher B, et al. Principal results of a randomised open label exploratory, safety and tolerability study with calmagafodipir in patients treated with a 12h regimen of N-acetylcysteine for paracetamol overdose (POP trial). EBioMedicine 2019;46:423–30. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ebiom.2019.07.013>.

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