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Publication number:

0 429 189 A2

12

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

21 Application number: 90311797.6

51 Int. Cl.⁵: **A61K 31/135**

22 Date of filing: 29.10.90

30 Priority: 02.11.89 US 431000

43 Date of publication of application:
29.05.91 Bulletin 91/22

84 Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

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54 **A method of treating anxiety related disorders using sertraline.**

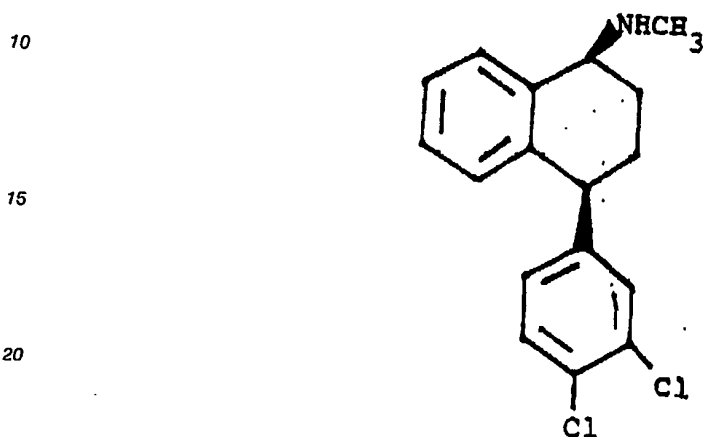
57 The use of sertraline, or of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the manufacture of a composition for preventing or alleviating anxiety and the symptoms associated with anxiety-related disorders.

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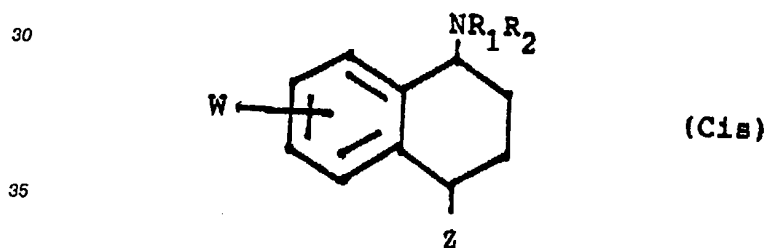
A METHOD OF TREATING ANXIETY-RELATED DISORDERS USING SERTRALINE

This invention relates to a method of treating anxiety-related disorders such as panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, agoraphobia, simple phobias, social phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and avoidant personality disorder, using the compound (1S-cis)-4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-N-methyl-inaphthalenamine, hereinafter referred to by its generic name "sertraline", or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Sertraline, which has the empirical formula $C_{12}H_{17}NCl_2$ and the structural formula



is known antidepressant and anorectic agent. United States Patent 4,536,518, assigned in common with the present invention and hereby incorporated herein by reference, discloses sertraline and related compounds of the formula



I

wherein Z is



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and R_1 , R_2 , W, X and Y are as defined herein, and states that such compounds exhibit antidepressant and anorectic activity in vivo in mammals.

The present invention relates to a method of treating an anxiety-related disorder, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment an amount of sertraline, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, effective in preventing or alleviating anxiety and the symptoms associated with such disorder.

Examples, of anxiety-related disorders that can be treated according to the method of this invention are panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, agoraphobia, simple phobias, social phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and avoidant personality disorder.

Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts of sertraline that can be used to treat anxiety-related disorders in accordance with the present invention are the acid addition salts of various mineral and organic acids such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodide, sulfuric, phosphoric, acetic, lactic, maleic, fumaric, citric, tartaric, succinic, and gluconic.

Sertraline may be used to prevent or alleviate anxiety and the symptoms associated with anxiety-related disorders in patients treated with the drug. It is therefore useful in the treatment and management of anxiety-related disorders such as panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, agoraphobia, simple phobias, social phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and avoidant personality disorder. Other compounds of the formula I above may be similarly effective.

Sertraline may be prepared as described in United States Patent 4,536,518, and particularly, in Example 2 of that patent.

Sertraline, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, when used to treat anxiety-related disorders, may be administered either orally or parenterally. It is generally administered in dosages ranging from about 50-500 mg per day when used to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder, and from about 25-500 mg per day when used to treat other anxiety-related disorders, although variations will necessarily occur depending upon the condition of the subject being treated and the particular route of administration chosen. It may be administered either alone or in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers by either of the above routes, and such administration can be carried out in both single and multiple dosages. More particularly, sertraline, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, may be administered in a wide variety of different dosage forms, i.e., it may be combined with various pharmaceutically acceptable inert carriers in the form of tablets, capsules, lozenges, troches, hand candies, powders, sprays, aqueous suspensions, injectable solutions, elixirs, syrups, and the like. Such carriers include solid diluents or fillers, sterile aqueous media and various non-toxic organic solvents, etc. Moreover, such oral pharmaceutical formulations can be suitably sweetened and/or flavored by means of various agents of the type commonly employed for such purposes. In general, sertraline, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, when used to treat an anxiety-related disorder, is present in such dosage forms at concentration levels ranging from about 0.5% to about 90% by weight of the total composition, i.e. in amounts that are sufficient to provide the desired unit dosage. It may exist in different polymorphic forms, i.e. different crystalline forms.

For purposes of oral administration, tablets containing various excipients such as sodium citrate, calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate may be employed along with various disintegrants such as starch, preferably potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid and certain complex silicates, together with binding agents such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose, gelatin and acacia. Additionally, lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate and talc are often very useful for tableting purposes. Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules; preferred fillers would also include lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols. When aqueous suspensions and/or elixirs are desired for oral administration, the sertraline, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, may be combined with various sweetening or flavoring agents, coloring matter or dyes and, if so desired, emulsifying and/or suspending agents, together with diluents such as water, ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerin and various like combinations thereof.

For purposes of parenteral administration, solutions of sertraline, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in sesame or peanut oil or in aqueous propylene glycol or N,N-dimethylformamide may be employed, as well as sterile aqueous solutions of the water-soluble, non-toxic mineral and organic acid addition salts previously enumerated. Such aqueous solutions should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. These particular aqueous solutions are especially suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intraperitoneal injection purposes. In this connection, the sterile aqueous media employed are all readily obtainable by standard techniques well-known to those skilled in the art.

A typical dry solid pharmaceutical composition is prepared by blending the following materials together in the proportions by weight specified below:

Cis-(1S)-N-methyl-4-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-1, 2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenamine hydrochloride: 50

Sodium citrate: 25

Alginic acid: 10

polyvinylpyrrolidone: 10

Magnesium stearate: 5

After the dried composition is thoroughly blended, tablets are punched from the resulting mixture, each

tablet being of such size that it contains 100 mg of sertraline hydrochloride. Other tablets are also prepared in a similar fashion containing 5, 10, 25, and 50 mg of sertraline hydrochloride respectively, by using the appropriate amount of the naphthalenamine salt in each case.

Another typical dry solid pharmaceutical composition is prepared by combining the following materials together in the proportions by weight indicated below:

Cis-(1S)-N-methyl-4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1, 2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenamine hydrochloride: 50

Calcium carbonate: 20

Polyethylene glycol, average molecular weight, 4000: 30

The dried solid mixture so prepared is then thoroughly agitated so as to obtain a powdered product that is completely uniform in every respect. Soft elastic and hard-filled gelatin capsules containing this pharmaceutical composition are then prepared, employing a sufficient quantity of material in each instance so as to provide each capsule with 50 mg of the active ingredient.

15 Claims

1. The use of the compound (1S-cis)-4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-N-methyl-1-naphthalenamine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to prepare a medicament to treat or prevent an anxiety-related disorder and the symptoms associated with such disorder.
- 20 2. The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein said anxiety-related disorder is selected from the group consisting of panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, agoraphobia, simple phobias, social phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder and avoidant personality disorder.
3. The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein said anxiety-related disorder is panic disorder.
4. The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein said anxiety-related disorder is generalized anxiety disorder.
- 25 5. The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein said anxiety-related disorder is agoraphobia.
6. The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein said anxiety-related disorder is social phobia.
7. The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein said anxiety-related disorder is a simple phobia.
8. The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein said anxiety-related disorder is posttraumatic stress disorder.
9. The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein said anxiety-related disorder is avoidant personality disorder.
- 30 10. The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein said anxiety-related disorder is obsessive-compulsive disorder.

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29.05.91 Bulletin 91/22

64 Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

68 Date of deferred publication of the search report:
22.01.92 Bulletin 92/04

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 90 31 1797

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X,P	EP-A-0 357 369 (PFIZER) * Column 1, lines 61-63; claims 12,13 * - - -	1-10	A 61 K 31/135
Y	J. CLIN. PSYCHIATRY, vol. 49, no. 8 (suppl.), August 1988, pages 40-45; J. HEYM et al.: "Pharmacology of sertraline: A review" * Page 40, right-hand column, lines 9-15; page 44, right-hand column, lines 23-35 * - - -	1-10	A 61 K
Y	J. CLIN. PSYCHIATRY, vol. 49, no. 8 (suppl.), August 1988, pages 30-36; D.V. SHEEHAN et al.: "Panic disorder: The potential role of serotonin reuptake inhibitors" * Page 34, right-hand column, lines 17-31 * - - -	1-10	
Y	OHIO STATE MED. J., vol. 75, no. 10, 1979, pages 653-655; D.G. LOGAN: "Antidepressant treatment of recurrent anxiety attacks and night terrors" * Page 655, right-hand column, lines 8-31 * - - - - -	1-10	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of search	Examiner
The Hague		12 November 91	GERLI P.F.M.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X: particularly relevant if taken alone			
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