



HAL
open science

Study design of a randomised, placebo-controlled trial of nintedanib in children and adolescents with fibrosing interstitial lung disease

Robin Deterding, Matthias Griese, Gail Deutsch, David Warburton, Emily M Deboer, Steven Cunningham, Annick Clément, Nicolaus Schwerk, Kevin R Flaherty, Kevin K Brown, et al.

► To cite this version:

Robin Deterding, Matthias Griese, Gail Deutsch, David Warburton, Emily M Deboer, et al.. Study design of a randomised, placebo-controlled trial of nintedanib in children and adolescents with fibrosing interstitial lung disease. *ERJ Open Research*, 2021, 7 (2), pp.00805-2020. 10.1183/23120541.00805-2020 . inserm-04038073

HAL Id: inserm-04038073

<https://inserm.hal.science/inserm-04038073v1>

Submitted on 20 Mar 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



Study design of a randomised, placebo-controlled trial of nintedanib in children and adolescents with fibrosing interstitial lung disease

Robin Deterding^{1,2,19}, Matthias Griese^{3,19}, Gail Deutsch^{4,5}, David Warburton^{6,7}, Emily M. DeBoer^{1,2}, Steven Cunningham⁸, Annick Clement⁹, Nicolaus Schwerk¹⁰, Kevin R. Flaherty¹¹, Kevin K. Brown¹², Florian Voss¹³, Ulrike Schmid¹³, Rozsa Schlenker-Herceg¹⁴, Daniela Verri¹⁵, Mihaela Dumistracel¹³, Marilisa Schiwiek¹³, Susanne Stowasser¹⁶, Kay Tetzlaff^{16,17}, Emmanuelle Clerisme-Beaty¹⁶ and Lisa R. Young^{18,19}

ABSTRACT Childhood interstitial lung disease (chILD) comprises >200 rare respiratory disorders, with no currently approved therapies and variable prognosis. Nintedanib reduces the rate of forced vital capacity (FVC) decline in adults with progressive fibrosing interstitial lung diseases (ILDs). We present the design of a multicentre, prospective, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled clinical trial of nintedanib in patients with fibrosing chILD (1199-0337 or InPedILD; ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT04093024).

Male or female children and adolescents aged 6–17 years (≥ 30 ; including ≥ 20 adolescents aged 12–17 years) with clinically significant fibrosing ILD will be randomised 2:1 to receive oral nintedanib or placebo on top of standard of care for 24 weeks (double-blind), followed by variable-duration nintedanib (open-label). Nintedanib dosing will be based on body weight-dependent allometric scaling, with single-step dose reductions permitted to manage adverse events. Eligible patients will have evidence of fibrosis on high-resolution computed tomography (within 12 months of their first screening visit), FVC $\geq 25\%$ predicted, and clinically significant disease (Fan score of ≥ 3 or evidence of clinical progression over time). Patients with underlying chronic liver disease, significant pulmonary arterial hypertension, cardiovascular disease, or increased bleeding risk are ineligible. The primary endpoints are pharmacokinetics and the proportion of patients with treatment-emergent adverse events at week 24. Secondary endpoints include change in FVC% predicted from baseline, Pediatric Quality of Life Questionnaire, oxygen saturation, and 6-min walk distance at weeks 24 and 52. Additional efficacy and safety endpoints will be collected to explore long-term effects.



@ERSpublications

We describe the design of #InPedILD, a study of 24 weeks' nintedanib or placebo on top of standard of care, followed by variable-duration open-label nintedanib in children with interstitial lung disease (ClinicalTrials.gov NCT04093024) #PedILD <https://bit.ly/3tC1a7P>

Cite this article as: Deterding R, Griese M, Deutsch G, *et al.* Study design of a randomised, placebo-controlled trial of nintedanib in children and adolescents with fibrosing interstitial lung disease. *ERJ Open Res* 2021; 7: 00805-2020 [<https://doi.org/10.1183/23120541.00805-2020>].



Introduction

Childhood interstitial lung disease (chILD) comprises >200 rare heterogeneous respiratory disorders that can affect infants, children and adolescents [1, 2]. The prevalence (1.5–3.8 cases per million [3–5]) and incidence (1.3 cases per million children [6]) of chILD may vary across different studies/analyses [1] depending on study design. chILD includes disorders that occur in adults as well as those unique to children, such as neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia of infancy and diseases attributed to genetic conditions and developmental processes [7]. Fibrosing forms of interstitial lung disease (ILD) involve an injurious process that can occur in both children and adults [1, 8]. It is not clear, however, whether the mechanism of fibrosis in the adult lung is similar to fibrosis in children who have ongoing alveolarisation [1].

Though fibrosing ILD in children has not been extensively studied and characterised, underlying conditions or contributing factors include surfactant dysfunction disorders such as mutations in *SFTPC*, *ABCA3* and *NKX2.1*, connective tissue disease-related ILD, and radiation- or drug-induced fibrosis [1, 7, 9]. Similar to adults, subgroups of patients with fibrosing chILD exhibit a progressive phenotype characterised by worsening symptoms, lung function decline and increased morbidity [1, 10]. There are no approved therapies for ILD treatment in children and, based on anecdotal evidence, the current standard of care comprises the empiric use of systemic steroids, other (steroid-sparing) immunosuppressants, hydroxychloroquine or azithromycin [1, 11, 12].

The tyrosine kinase inhibitor nintedanib potently blocks receptor and non-receptor tyrosine kinases that are implicated in the initiation and progression of pulmonary fibrosis, such as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptors, platelet-derived growth factor receptors, fibroblast growth factor receptor kinase activity and Src family tyrosine kinases (e.g. Lck, Lyn and Flt-3) [13–15]. The antifibrotic effects of nintedanib have been demonstrated in various animal models of lung fibrosis resembling features of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) [16, 17], as well as in systemic sclerosis-associated ILD (SSc-ILD) [18] and rheumatoid arthritis-associated ILD [19]. Nintedanib treatment also decreased lung inflammation, granuloma formation and fibrosis in an animal model of silica-induced lung fibrosis [20] and reduced airway inflammation and remodelling following chronic allergic stimulation in ovalbumin-sensitised mice [21]. In animal models, nintedanib had an effect on tooth development and epiphyseal growth [22].

The benefits of nintedanib have been investigated in several fibrosing ILDs in adults, including IPF [23], SSc-ILD [24] and other progressive fibrosing ILDs (also described as chronic fibrosing ILDs with a progressive phenotype) [25]. Nintedanib is approved for the treatment of IPF, SSc-ILD and chronic fibrosing ILDs with a progressive phenotype in several countries [26, 27]. Across the clinical trial programme in adults, nintedanib is associated with a consistent and clinically meaningful slowing of the progressive decline in lung function as measured by forced vital capacity (FVC) over 52 weeks [23–25]. The most commonly reported adverse events have been gastrointestinal disorders, including diarrhoea, which were mostly mild or of moderate intensity and amenable to treatment [23–25]. Liver enzymes were also elevated in the nintedanib arms *versus* placebo [23–25].

To date, there have been no clinical trials of antifibrotic agents in chILD. Based on its mode of action, preclinical effects in animal models of ILD, and clinical benefit in various progressive fibrosing ILDs in adults, the use of nintedanib treatment for children and adolescents with fibrosing ILD is compelling. Although it is not currently feasible to conduct a fully powered clinical trial of efficacy in this patient population, a clinical study evaluating the pharmacokinetics and safety of nintedanib in children and

Affiliations: ¹Section of Pediatric Pulmonary and Sleep Medicine, Dept of Pediatrics, University of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO, USA. ²The Children's Hospital Colorado, Aurora, CO, USA. ³Hauner Children's Hospital, Ludwig Maximilians University, German Center for Lung Research (DZL), Munich, Germany. ⁴Dept of Pathology, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, USA. ⁵Seattle Children's Hospital, Seattle, WA, USA. ⁶Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁷Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁸Centre for Inflammation Research, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK. ⁹Pediatric Pulmonary Dept, Trousseau Hospital, AP-HP Sorbonne University, Paris, France. ¹⁰Clinic for Pediatric Pulmonology, Allergology and Neonatology, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany. ¹¹Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA. ¹²Dept of Medicine, National Jewish Health, Denver, CO, USA. ¹³Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany. ¹⁴Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc., Ridgefield, CT, USA. ¹⁵Boehringer Ingelheim Italia S.p.A., Milan, Italy. ¹⁶Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany. ¹⁷Sports Medicine Dept, University Hospital of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany. ¹⁸Division of Pulmonary and Sleep Medicine, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, USA. ¹⁹These authors contributed equally.

Correspondence: Robin Deterding, Section of Pediatric Pulmonary and Sleep Medicine, Dept of Pediatrics, University of Colorado Denver, 13123 E 16th Ave, B395, Aurora, CO 80045, USA.
E-mail: Robin.Deterding@childrenscolorado.org

adolescents (6–17 years old) with clinically significant fibrosing ILD was designed. The primary objective of this randomised, placebo-controlled clinical trial (1199-0337 or InPedILD; ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT04093024) is to inform the dosing and safety of nintedanib in this patient population. Efficacy assessment is also planned to explore the potential clinical benefit of nintedanib treatment in fibrosing chILD.

Methods

Trial design

This study is a multicentre, multinational, prospective, randomised, placebo-controlled clinical trial of nintedanib on top of standard of care for 24 weeks (double-blind), followed by variable-duration nintedanib (open-label) in children and adolescents with clinically significant fibrosing ILD. Patient recruitment is expected in ~24 countries and 70 sites (~1 patient screened per site).

Patients will undergo a 4-week screening period (visit 1 to visit 2). At visit 2, patients meeting the eligibility criteria will be randomised to enter the study treatment period (comprising part A and part B) (figure 1). During part A, patients will be randomised (2:1) to receive blinded treatment (nintedanib or placebo) for 24 weeks. Patients will receive either oral nintedanib or placebo (twice daily) on top of standard of care, with starting doses (50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg or 150 mg twice daily) based on patient weight using allometric scaling. Following completion of part A (visit 6), patients will receive open-label nintedanib (part B) and will remain on treatment until the end of the study or discontinuation (variable from patient to patient).

The study will end when ≥ 30 patients (including ≥ 20 adolescents aged 12–17 years) have completed pharmacokinetic sampling at 26 weeks or have prematurely discontinued the trial. Patients who complete the per-protocol treatment period will be offered participation in a separate open-label extension trial, if supported by the benefit–risk assessment performed at the end of the double-blind period. Following the treatment period or after early treatment discontinuation, patients will enter a 4-week follow-up period, unless they roll over into the open-label extension trial.

Participants

Eligible children and adolescents (aged 6–17 years) will have clinically significant fibrosing ILD with fibrosis on lung biopsy or high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) based on central review by an independent reviewer. Due to the lack of published guidelines validating imaging features of fibrosis in children, imaging criteria established by expert consensus will be used to confirm eligibility and ensure consistency (figure 2; Supplementary Methods).

Table 1 details eligibility criteria. Patients with underlying chronic liver disease [28], clinically significant pulmonary arterial hypertension [29], cardiovascular disease [30] or increased risk of bleeding [31] are ineligible. Patients who have previously received nintedanib or another investigational therapy (within 1 month or 5 half-lives) are ineligible. Potential diagnoses likely associated with lung fibrosis include, but are not limited to: surfactant protein deficiency (*SFTPC*, *ABCA3*, *NKX2.1* mutations); chronic hypersensitivity pneumonitis; toxic, radiation- and drug-induced pneumonitis; post-haematopoietic stem cell transplant fibrosis; and connective tissue disease-related disorders such as juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile idiopathic arthritis, SSc, dermatomyositis/polymyositis, mixed connective tissue disease or sarcoidosis.

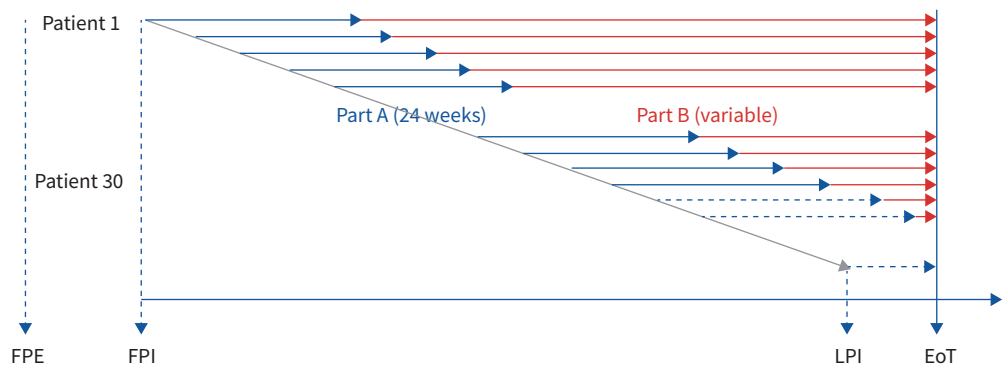


FIGURE 1 Study design. EoT: end of treatment; FPE: first patient enrolled; FPI: first patient in; LPI: last patient in.

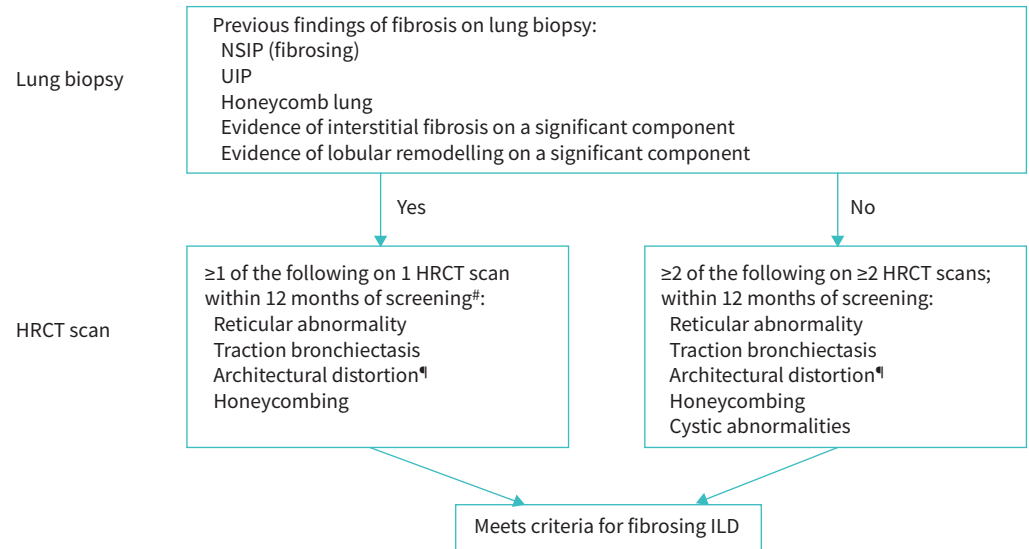


FIGURE 2 Inclusion criteria for fibrosing interstitial lung disease (ILD). Evidence of fibrosing ILD will be confirmed by central review (lung biopsy and high-resolution computed tomography [HRCT]). NSIP: non-specific interstitial pneumonia; UIP: usual interstitial pneumonia. #: Coexisting cystic abnormalities or ground-glass opacity are acceptable; however, coexisting multifocal non-fibrotic, non-dependent consolidations (e.g. organising pneumonia, infection) will not be permitted. ¶: With or without ground-glass opacification.

To match the systemic exposure reached in adult IPF, nintedanib doses (administered as soft capsules twice daily) will be based on body weight-dependent allometric scaling (scaling of adult clearance using an exponent of 0.75, consistent with the exponent estimated in population pharmacokinetic analyses in adults). A population mean nintedanib exposure of 80% to 125% compared with adult patients with IPF treated with 150 mg twice daily was targeted for the determination of planned doses by body weight in the paediatric population (Supplementary Table 1).

Dose reductions are permitted for drug-related adverse events without prior interruption, *i.e.* immediately stepping down from one dose to the next dose. If the reduced dose is well tolerated, re-escalation is possible within 4 weeks following dose reduction in cases where adverse events are considered drug related, or within 8 weeks in cases where adverse events are not considered drug related. In cases of persistent adverse events observed at the reduced dose, or severe effects at the starting dose, permanent treatment discontinuation should be considered. Temporary treatment interruption will be allowed to manage adverse events. Dose reduction and re-increase are permitted on multiple occasions.

Ethical approval and patient consent

Trial initiation will occur at a site following review and approval by the respective institutional review board/independent ethics committee and competent authority according to national and international regulations. The trial will be conducted in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, International Conference on Harmonisation Guidelines, relevant sponsor standard operating procedures, and other relevant guidelines. Written informed consent and assent, where applicable, in accordance with the International Conference on Harmonisation Guidelines—Good Clinical Practice and local legislation, are required prior to trial participation.

Randomisation and masking

Eligible patients will be randomised to treatment groups according to a randomisation plan in a 2:1 ratio (nintedanib:placebo) at visit 2 (*i.e.* the start of part A) *via* Interactive Response Technology (Almac Clinical Technologies, Souderton, PA, USA) stratified by age group (6–<12 years; 12–<18 years). Access to the codes will be controlled and documented. Validated randomisation software will be used.

Endpoints

The primary endpoints are pharmacokinetics (area under the plasma concentration–time curve at steady state ($AUC_{\tau,ss}$) based on sampling at steady state (weeks 2 and 26) just before drug administration, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 h post dose) and the number (%) of patients with treatment-emergent adverse events at week 24 (table 2).

TABLE 1 Full inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria

Male or female children and adolescents aged 6–17 years old at visit 2

Written informed consent and assent (where applicable) prior to admission to the trial

Female subjects of childbearing potential must confirm that sexual abstinence is standard practice and will be continued until 3 months after last drug intake, or agree to use a highly effective method of birth control from 28 days prior to initiation of study treatment, during treatment and until 3 months after last drug intake

Evidence of fibrosing ILD[#] on HRCT within 12 months of visit 1 as assessed by the investigator and confirmed by central review

FVC% predicted $\geq 25\%$ at visit 2¹

Clinically significant disease at visit 2, as assessed by the investigator based on any of the following:

- Fan score ≥ 3 [10], or
- Documented evidence of clinical progression over time based on either:
 - 5–10% relative decline in FVC% predicted accompanied by worsening symptoms, or
 - a $\geq 10\%$ relative decline in FVC% predicted, or
 - increased fibrosis on HRCT, or
 - other measures of clinical worsening attributed to progressive lung disease (e.g. increased oxygen requirement, decreased diffusion capacity)

Exclusion criteria

AST and/or ALT $> 1.5 \times \text{ULN}$ at visit 1*

Bilirubin $> 1.5 \times \text{ULN}$ at visit 1*

Creatinine clearance $< 30 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ calculated by Schwartz formula at visit 1*

Patients with underlying chronic liver disease (Child Pugh A, B or C hepatic impairment) at visit 1

Previous treatment with nintedanib

Other investigational therapy received within 1 month or 5 half-lives (whichever is shorter but ≥ 1 week) prior to visit 2

Significant PAH defined by any of the following:

- Previous clinical or echocardiographic evidence of significant right heart failure
- History of right heart catheterisation showing a cardiac index $\leq 2 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$
- PAH requiring parenteral therapy with epoprostenol/treprostinil

Other clinically significant pulmonary abnormalities (investigator-assessed)

Cardiovascular diseases (any of the following):

- Severe hypertension (uncontrolled with treatment), within 6 months of visit 1; uncontrolled hypertension is defined as:
 - Children aged 6– ≤ 12 years: ≥ 95 th percentile+12 mmHg or $\geq 140/90$ mmHg (whichever is lower) (systolic or diastolic blood pressure equal to or greater than the calculated target value)
 - In adolescents aged 13–17 years: systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg
- Myocardial infarction within 6 months of visit 1
- Unstable cardiac angina within 6 months of visit 1

Bleeding risk, defined as any of the following:

- Known genetic predisposition to bleeding
- Patients who require:
 - Fibrinolysis, full-dose therapeutic anticoagulation (e.g. vitamin K antagonists, direct thrombin inhibitors, heparin, hirudin)
 - High-dose antiplatelet therapy[§]
- History of haemorrhagic CNS event within 12 months of visit 1
- Any of the following within 3 months of visit 1:
 - Haemoptysis or haematuria
 - Active gastrointestinal bleeding or gastrointestinal ulcers
 - Major injury or surgery (investigator-assessed)
- Any of the following coagulation parameters at visit 1:
 - INR > 2
 - Prolongation of PT by $> 1.5 \times \text{ULN}$
 - Prolongation of aPTT by $> 1.5 \times \text{ULN}$

History of thrombotic event (including stroke and transient ischaemic attack) within 12 months of visit 1

Known hypersensitivity to the trial medication or its components (i.e. soya lecithin)

Documented allergy to peanut or soya

Other disease that may interfere with testing procedures or in the judgement of the investigator may interfere with trial participation or may put the patient at risk when participating in this trial

Life expectancy for any concomitant disease other than ILD < 2.5 years (investigator-assessed)

Female patients who are pregnant, nursing, or who plan to become pregnant while in the trial

Patients not able or willing to adhere to trial procedures, including intake of study medication

Patients with any diagnosed growth disorder such as growth hormone deficiency or any genetic disorder that is associated with short stature (e.g. Turner syndrome, Noonan syndrome, Russell–Silver syndrome) and/or treatment with growth hormone therapy within 6 months before visit 2^f

Patients < 13.5 kg of weight at visit 1 (same threshold for male and female patients)

ALT: alanine aminotransferase; aPTT: activated partial thromboplastin time; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; CNS: central nervous system; FVC: forced vital capacity; HRCT: high-resolution computed tomography; ILD: interstitial lung disease; INR: international normalised ratio; PAH: pulmonary arterial hypertension; PT: prothrombin time; ULN: upper limit of normal. [#]: Clinically significant fibrosing ILD will be confirmed based on documented evidence of fibrosing features on HRCT or lung biopsy, as defined in the Participants section of the Methods. ¹: predicted normal values will be calculated according to the Global Lung Initiative. *: laboratory parameters from visit 2 will only be available after randomisation and, if the result no longer satisfies the entry criteria, the investigator will decide whether the patient should remain on study drug. Abnormal laboratory parameters at visit 1 are allowed to be re-tested (once) if it is thought that there was a measurement error or if they are a result of a temporary and reversible medical condition (once that condition has resolved). [§]: prophylactic low-dose heparin or heparin flush as needed for maintenance of an indwelling intravenous device, as well as prophylactic use of antiplatelet therapy, are not prohibited. ^f: patients with short stature considered by the investigator to be due to glucocorticoid therapy may be included.

TABLE 2 Study endpoints

Primary endpoints:

Pharmacokinetics: $AUC_{\tau,ss}$ based on sampling at steady state (at week 2 and week 26)
 Number (%) of patients with treatment-emergent adverse events at week 24

Secondary endpoints:

Number (%) of patients with treatment-emergent pathological findings of epiphyseal growth plate on imaging at week 24 and week 52[#]
 Number (%) of patients with treatment-emergent pathological findings on dental examination or imaging at week 24 and week 52[#]
 Number (%) of patients with treatment-emergent adverse events over the whole trial
 Change in height, sitting height, leg length from baseline at week 24, week 52[#], week 76[#] and week 100[#]
 Change in FVC% predicted from baseline at week 24 and week 52[#]
 Absolute change from baseline in PedsQL at week 24 and week 52[#]
 Change in S_{pO_2} on room air at rest from baseline at week 24 and week 52[#]
 Change in 6-min walk distance from baseline at week 24 and week 52[#]
 Patient acceptability based on the size of capsules at week 24
 Patient acceptability based on the number of capsules at week 24
 Time to first respiratory-related hospitalisation over the whole trial
 Time to first acute ILD exacerbation or death over the whole trial
 Time to death over the whole trial

Further endpoints

Number (%) of patients with increase/decrease in FVC% predicted (5–10%; >10%) at week 24 and week 52[#]
 Number (%) of patients with ≥ 4.4 -point increase in PedsQL from baseline at week 24 and week 52[#]
 Number (%) of patients with >4% increase in S_{pO_2} on room air from baseline at week 24 and week 52[#]
 Change in calculated Fan severity score from baseline at week 24 and week 52[#]
 Change in HAZ score from baseline at week 24 and week 52[#]
 Change in WAZ score from baseline at week 24 and week 52[#]
 Slope of HAZ over whole trial
 Slope of WAZ over whole trial
 Number of missed school days due to the disease under study at week 24
 Absolute change from baseline in log-transformed CA-125 at week 24 and week 52

Pharmacokinetic endpoints at Visit 3 (week 2) and Visit 7 (week 26)

$C_{max,ss}$
 $t_{max,ss}$
 $t_{1/2,ss}$
 CL/F_{ss}
 Vz/F_{ss}
 $C_{pre,ss}$

Other parameters may be calculated as deemed appropriate. $AUC_{\tau,ss}$: area under the plasma concentration–time curve at steady state; CL/F_{ss} : apparent clearance of the analyte in the plasma at steady state following extravascular multiple dose administration; $C_{max,ss}$: maximum measured concentration of the analyte in plasma at steady state; $C_{pre,ss}$: pre-dose concentration of the analyte in plasma at steady state immediately before administration of the next dose; FVC: forced vital capacity; HAZ: height-for-age z-score; ILD: interstitial lung disease; PedsQL: Pediatric Quality of Life Questionnaire; S_{pO_2} : oxygen saturation measured by pulse oximetry; $t_{1/2,ss}$: terminal half-life of the analyte in plasma at steady state; $t_{max,ss}$: time from dosing to maximum measured concentration of the analyte in plasma at steady state; Vz/F_{ss} : apparent volume of distribution during the terminal phase λ_z at steady state following extravascular administration; WAZ: weight-for-age z-score. #: 52 weeks, 76 weeks and 100 weeks time points will not be available for all patients.

Secondary endpoints include change in FVC% predicted from baseline, Pediatric Quality of Life Questionnaire (PedsQL), oxygen saturation measured by pulse oximetry (S_{pO_2}), and 6-min walk distance at week 24 and week 52 (table 2). Additional efficacy and safety endpoints will be collected to explore potential long-term effects (table 2).

Key assessments

Figure 3 shows key assessments. A complete physical examination and electrocardiogram will be performed at specific time points throughout the study. Potential bone toxicity will be monitored using serial assessment of leg length, height and imaging of growth plates in those patients with open physes. A routine dental examination with imaging will be carried out to monitor potential dental toxicity.

Screening	Treatment		Follow-up: EoT plus 28 days +7
	Part A (randomised) [#]	Part B (open-label) [¶]	
Visit 1: -4 weeks Informed consent/assent Demographic information and medical history Physical examination and vital signs Height (sitting/standing) Weight 12-lead ECG (at rest) Laboratory tests Review of inclusion/exclusion criteria HRCT imaging sent for central review Biopsy sent for central review (if required) Lung function tests S_{pO_2} (earlobe or forehead, room air, resting) FVC Concomitant therapy Safety	Every visit Physical examination and vital signs Weight Laboratory tests S_{pO_2} (earlobe or forehead, room air, resting) FVC ILD exacerbations Hospitalisations (respiratory-related) Safety [¶] Concomitant therapy Visit 2: 0 weeks Height (standing/sitting) Leg length 12-lead ECG (at rest) (two if abnormal at visit 1) Serum and plasma biomarkers D_{LCO} Fan severity score Confirmation of clinically significant disease* Review of inclusion/exclusion criteria Randomisation PedsQL Bone imaging (if applicable) Dental examination Dental imaging 6MWT Visit 3: 2 weeks PK sampling [§] Visit 5: 12 weeks Height (standing/sitting) Leg length Serum and plasma biomarkers Bone imaging (if applicable) Dental examination Visit 6: 24 weeks Height (standing/sitting) Leg length 12-lead ECG (at rest) Serum and plasma biomarkers PedsQL Bone imaging (if applicable) Dental examination Dental imaging 6MWT	Every visit Physical examination and vital signs Laboratory tests S_{pO_2} (earlobe or forehead, room air, resting) FVC ILD exacerbations Hospitalisations (respiratory-related) Safety Concomitant therapy Visit 7: 26 weeks PK sampling [§] Visit 8: 36 weeks Height (standing/sitting) Leg length Weight Serum and plasma biomarkers Bone imaging (if applicable) Dental examination Visit 9: 52 weeks Height (standing/sitting) Leg length Weight Serum and plasma biomarkers PedsQL 6MWT Bone imaging (if applicable) Dental examination Visit X: 64 weeks, then: Every 12 weeks until EoT Height (standing/sitting) Weight Every 24 weeks until EoT Leg length 12-lead ECG (at rest) Bone imaging (if applicable) Dental examination Every 48 weeks until EoT Dental imaging EoT Height (standing/sitting) Leg length Weight 12-lead ECG (at rest) Bone imaging (if applicable) Dental examination Dental imaging	Physical examination and vital signs If clinically relevant changes: Height (sitting/standing) Weight Laboratory tests (if clinically relevant changes) ILD exacerbations Safety Concomitant therapy Hospitalisations (respiratory-related) Completion of patient participation

FIGURE 3 Key assessments. [#]: Part A comprises visit 2 (week 0), visit 3 (week 2), visit 4 (week 6), visit 5 (week 12), and visit 6 (week 24). Laboratory tests can be performed between visit 5 and 6 (visit 5A) as needed. [¶]: Part B starts at the end of visit 6 and comprises visit 7 (week 26), visit 8 (week 36), visit 9 (week 52), visit X (week 64, then every 12 weeks until end of treatment (EoT)), and EoT. Laboratory tests can be performed between each visit (visit 7A, 8A, 9A and XA as needed). ^{*}: Clinically significant disease is assessed by the investigator based on any of the following: Fan score ≥ 3 or documented evidence of clinical progression over time (either 5–10% relative decline in forced vital capacity (FVC) % predicted accompanied by worsening symptoms, or a $\geq 10\%$ relative decline in FVC% predicted, or increased fibrosis on high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT), or other measures of clinical worsening attributed to progressive lung disease [e.g. increased oxygen requirement, decreased diffusion capacity]). [§]: The primary endpoints are pharmacokinetics [area under the plasma concentration–time curve at steady state (AUC_{τ,ss})] based on sampling at steady state (weeks 2 and 26) and number (%) of patients with treatment-emergent adverse events (week 24). 6MWT: 6-minute walk test; D_{LCO} : diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide; ECG: electrocardiogram; ILD: interstitial lung disease; PedsQL: Pediatric Quality of Life Questionnaire; PK: pharmacokinetics; S_{pO_2} : oxygen saturation measured by pulse oximetry.

Adverse events will be coded using the Medical Dictionary for Drug Regulatory Activities, and all adverse events with an onset between start of treatment and 28 days after the last dose of trial medication will be assigned to the on-treatment period for evaluation. For the primary safety analysis, treatment-emergent adverse events during the double-blind period until week 24 (part A) will be included. A separate analysis over the whole trial period including all treatment-emergent adverse events will be performed. All treated patients will be included in the safety analysis.

While the study is not powered to detect treatment differences in efficacy outcomes like changes in FVC% predicted from baseline, efficacy assessments are planned to elucidate disease course and potential trends for treatment effect. FVC will be assessed using standardised spirometry equipment (ERT SpiroSphere) [32], with predicted values calculated according to the Global Lung Initiative [33]. S_{pO_2} will be measured with room air at rest by standard pulse oximetry (earlobe or forehead). Exercise capacity will be assessed using the 6-min walk test. Health-related quality of life will be assessed using PedsQL [34]. Time to first

acute exacerbation (details provided in the Supplementary Methods), respiratory-related hospitalisation and time to death (all-cause mortality) will be documented.

Additional assessments

Serum biomarker samples will be collected and submitted to the central laboratory (visits 2, 5, 6, 8 and 9 only). In selected sites, patients will have the option to participate in a longitudinal HRCT sub-study. HRCT scans will be performed at baseline, 52 weeks and 100 weeks, to identify potential predictors of progression, evaluate the association between HRCT-derived imaging and clinical parameters, and investigate computer-aided analysis for the characterisation and monitoring of chILD.

Statistical analysis

Target sample size is based on the sample size estimation for the evaluation of the primary endpoint of pharmacokinetics and trial feasibility evaluation. For the primary evaluation of pharmacokinetics, the clearance parameter needs to be estimated with adequate precision. Assuming variability of the clearance parameter is comparable between children and adults, at least 20 patients with available pharmacokinetic measurements per age group (6–<12 years; 12–<18 years) are needed to achieve at least 80% probability (loosely referred to as power in this context [35]) of having the 95% confidence interval of apparent clearance of nintedanib in the plasma at steady state following extravascular multiple-dose administration (CL/F_{ss}) and with this $AUC_{\tau,ss}$ within 60% and 140% of the geometric mean estimate, calculated as described by WANG *et al.* [35]. Pharmacokinetic assessment will be performed using non-compartmental analyses and population pharmacokinetic analyses exploring relevant covariates on pharmacokinetics (age and body weight).

An external safety monitoring committee will advise the study team and may recommend intermediate checks in those patients who switch from placebo to nintedanib at the end of the initial 24 weeks of treatment. An independent disease review committee will evaluate inclusion criteria of all screened participants, retrospectively, while an independent adjudication committee will review all fatal cases and adjudicate all deaths to either cardiac, respiratory or other causes, and review all adverse events categorised as major adverse cardiovascular events.

Safety analyses will be descriptive. As this is an exploratory study, with no confirmatory testing, analysis of secondary endpoints will be descriptive and no adjustment for multiple testing will be performed. Continuous endpoints will be analysed using a mixed model with repeated measurements. Time-to-event endpoints will be displayed descriptively using the Kaplan–Meier method. Categorical endpoints, safety and tolerability will be displayed descriptively in frequency tables.

Discussion

This is the first randomised controlled trial of an antifibrotic agent in chILD, a group of disorders that are currently managed with limited, mainly supportive treatments [1]. Results will inform both the dose-exposure and safety profile of nintedanib in children aged ≥ 6 years.

Development of this study protocol required international collaboration to create a clinical trial framework in a disease area with no previous clinical trials. Unique challenges with the trial design include uncertainty regarding: 1) the prevalence of fibrotic ILD in children; 2) numbers of patients who will meet specific eligibility criteria; 3) the natural history of fibrosing ILD in children; 4) variable chILD clinical practice patterns worldwide; 5) limitations in validation of outcome measures; 6) considerations of safety and efficacy assessments when performing a study in children with ongoing lung and somatic growth. These factors impacted the approach to the study protocol as intense resource allocation was required to prepare for the implementation and standardisation of sites across a large number of countries due to the low prevalence of fibrotic ILD in children.

Similar to trials in adult fibrosing ILD [36, 37], a basket approach is being used to group children and adolescents according to demonstrated evidence of lung fibrosis and clinical disease severity, irrespective of the underlying clinical diagnosis. Hence, a major limitation of this study is the heterogeneous study population, especially in evaluating efficacy outcomes including lung function. An extensive characterisation of the patient population is needed given the differences in physiology, risk and outcome of ILD between adults and children.

Nintedanib inhibits several growth factors that are implicated in the development of IPF and other fibrosing ILDs [13–15] but may be important for lung development, *e.g.* VEGF [38]. Although most alveolarisation occurs by age 2 years [39], lung function increases throughout childhood and adolescence, and it is unclear how nintedanib may affect this process. Based on limited evidence to support the potential benefit *versus* risk of nintedanib in the growing lung and possible additional risks, including

tooth development and the difficulty with assessing eligibility criteria, patients aged <6 years will be excluded from this study.

The minimum target of 30 patients and treatment duration of 24 weeks allow for adequate assessment of both systemic exposure and the tolerability profile of nintedanib in the target population. The planned dosing regimen aims to achieve nintedanib exposures in paediatric patients “similar” to those in adults (exposure-matching). The same dose/exposure across different ILDs was effective, supporting the use of the same exposure in chILD. This approach was chosen based on preclinical evidence that demonstrated antifibrotic activity of nintedanib at similar doses in several animal models of lung fibrosis [15]. Prediction of adverse events and estimation of treatment effects are complicated by limited data on the natural history of chILD. A placebo group may allow exploratory evaluation of the natural course of lung function and assessment of the background of adverse events in this patient population.

Nonetheless, evaluating potential clinical benefit in this paediatric subset is challenging. As children grow, increases in lung volume result in increased FVC, and there is the potential that FVC will increase in children with fibrosing ILD treated with nintedanib. This is in comparison with trials of fibrosing ILD in adults, where efficacy was demonstrated based on a decrease in FVC decline [25]. The benefits of improving lung structure and helping to achieve maximum lung function prior to reaching 18–21 years of age (before lung function decline begins) may have critical effects on morbidity and mortality. To support the extrapolation of the nintedanib treatment effect from adults to children, an assessment of whether data from clinical trials with nintedanib in adults can be used for the evaluation of the treatment effect in this paediatric trial (e.g. by incorporating the treatment effect of nintedanib in adult patients with ILDs as prior information using a Bayesian approach) is planned.

While the safety profile in chILD is presumed to be similar to that observed in the adult studies of IPF, SSC-ILD and progressive fibrosing ILDs [23–25], there are no data on nintedanib use in children. To maintain patient safety, adverse event monitoring includes guidelines for management of diarrhoea and liver function test abnormalities, imaging and clinic exams to monitor potential bone and dental toxicity, as well as an unblinded safety monitoring committee. Preclinical data [22] and clinical data from other VEGF inhibitors suggest that any potential effects on bones will be reversible with drug discontinuation. The dental toxicity noted in previous rodent studies of nintedanib has not been replicated in primate models [22], nor seen with other VEGF inhibitors in children. However, dental monitoring will be implemented to allow for early detection of any potential effects. The placebo arm will assist in the interpretation of any unexpected findings (positive or negative) in this paediatric population.

Given the high unmet medical need, lack of therapeutic options and the potential for a robust assessment of efficacy, this study design has required new thinking around the definitions and outcome measures of pulmonary fibrosis in children. In addition to providing data about the use and safety of nintedanib in children and adolescents with fibrosing ILD, the results of this trial will contribute to our understanding of the natural history and characterisation of lung impairment. The experience gained from this study will inform future interventional studies of rare paediatric diseases.

Acknowledgements: We would like to thank the following physicians for their assistance in the trials: Megan Dishop (Phoenix Children’s Hospital, Phoenix, AZ, USA), Jill Simmons (Vanderbilt Children’s Hospital, Nashville, TN, USA), Julia Ley-Zaporozhan (Children’s Hospital, University of Munich, Munich, Germany), Reinhard Schilke (Hanover Medical School, Hanover, Germany), Steve Humphries (National Jewish Health, Denver, CO, USA), David Lynch (National Jewish Health, Denver, CO, USA), Joe Jacob (University College London, London, UK) and Anand Devaraj (Royal Brompton Hospital, London, UK). The authors meet the criteria for authorship as recommended by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. The authors received no direct compensation related to the development of the manuscript. Writing support was provided by Islay Steele of Nucleus Global, which was contracted and funded by Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH. Boehringer Ingelheim was given the opportunity to review the manuscript for medical and scientific accuracy as well as intellectual property considerations.

A video abstract to accompany this article is available from https://www.globalmedcomms.com/respiratory/Deterding/InPedILD_study_design

This study is registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov with identifier number NCT04093024. To ensure independent interpretation of clinical study results, Boehringer Ingelheim (BI) grants all external authors access to all relevant material, including participant-level clinical study data, and relevant material as needed by them to fulfil their role and obligations as authors under the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors criteria. Furthermore, clinical study documents (e.g. study report, study protocol, statistical analysis plan) and participant clinical study data are available to be shared after publication of the primary manuscript in a peer-reviewed journal and if regulatory activities are complete and other criteria met per the BI Policy on Transparency and Publication of Clinical Study Data: <https://trials.boehringer-ingelheim.com/>. Prior to providing access, documents will be examined, and, if necessary, redacted and the data will be de-identified, to protect the personal data of study participants and personnel, and to respect the boundaries of the informed consent of the study participants. Clinical Study Reports and Related Clinical Documents can also be requested *via* <https://trials.boehringer-ingelheim.com/>. All requests will be governed by a Document Sharing Agreement. *Bona fide*, qualified scientific and medical researchers may request access to de-identified, analysable

participant clinical study data with corresponding documentation describing the structure and content of the data sets. Upon approval, and governed by a Data Sharing Agreement, data are shared in a secured data-access system for a limited period of 1 year, which may be extended upon request. Researchers should use <https://trials.boehringer-ingenelheim.com/> to request access to study data.

Conflict of interest: R. Deterding reports scientific advisory and consulting fees paid to the University of Colorado, and manuscript preparation assistance from Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc., during the conduct of the study. M. Griese reports personal fees from Boehringer Ingelheim during the conduct of the study and grants from Boehringer Ingelheim outside the submitted work. G. Deutsch reports consulting fees paid to Seattle Children's Hospital by Boehringer Ingelheim during the conduct of the study. D. Warburton serves in an advisory role for Boehringer Ingelheim on the evaluation of nintedanib as a potential treatment for childhood ILD, and has received reimbursement for travel and consultation in this role. E.M. DeBoer reports consulting fees from Boehringer Ingelheim and Parexel, and consulting fees from and stock in EvoEndoscopy, outside the submitted work. S. Cunningham reports consultancy fees paid to the University of Edinburgh by Boehringer Ingelheim during the conduct of the study. A. Clement has nothing to disclose. N. Schwerk reports consulting fees from Boehringer Ingelheim outside the submitted work. K.R. Flaherty reports grants and personal fees from Boehringer Ingelheim, and personal fees from Roche/Genentech, Bellerophon, Respivant and Blade Therapeutics, outside the submitted work. K.K. Brown reports, outside the submitted work, grants from NHLBI, personal fees from Biogen and advisory board participation for Blade, Boehringer Ingelheim, Galapagos, Galecto, Genoa, Lifemax, MedImmune, OSIC (Open Source Imaging Consortium), Pliant, ProMetic, Third Pole, Theravance, Three Lakes Partners and Veracyte. F. Voss is an employee of Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG. U. Schmid is an employee of Boehringer Ingelheim. R. Schlenker-Herceg is an employee of Boehringer Ingelheim. D. Verri is an employee of Boehringer Ingelheim Italia S.p.A. M. Dumistracel is an employee of Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG. M. Schiwiek is an employee of Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG. S. Stowasser is an employee of Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH. K. Tetzlaff is an employee of Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH. E. Clerisme-Beaty is an employee of Boehringer Ingelheim. L.R. Young reports personal fees for advisory board participation from Boehringer Ingelheim, and grants from the NIH, during the conduct of the study. All authors disclose third-party writing assistance contracted and funded by Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH.

Support statement: This trial is funded by Boehringer Ingelheim. Medical writing assistance was provided by Islay Steele of Nucleus Global, which was contracted and funded by Boehringer Ingelheim. Funding information for this article has been deposited with the Crossref Funder Registry.

References

- 1 Deterding RR, DeBoer EM, Cidon MJ, *et al.* Approaching clinical trials in childhood interstitial lung disease and pediatric pulmonary fibrosis. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2019; 200: 1219–1227.
- 2 Griese M, Seidl E, Hengst M, *et al.* International management platform for children's interstitial lung disease (chILD-EU). *Thorax* 2018; 73: 231–239.
- 3 Dinwiddie R, Sharief N, Crawford O. Idiopathic interstitial pneumonitis in children: a national survey in the United Kingdom and Ireland. *Pediatr Pulmonol* 2002; 34: 23–29.
- 4 Saddi V, Beggs S, Bennetts B, *et al.* Childhood interstitial lung diseases in immunocompetent children in Australia and New Zealand: a decade's experience. *Orphanet J Rare Dis* 2017; 12: 133.
- 5 Casamento K, Laverty A, Wilsher M, *et al.* Assessing the feasibility of a web-based registry for multiple orphan lung diseases: the Australasian Registry Network for Orphan Lung Disease (ARNOLD) experience. *Orphanet J Rare Dis* 2016; 11: 42.
- 6 Griese M, Haug M, Brasch F, *et al.* Incidence and classification of pediatric diffuse parenchymal lung diseases in Germany. *Orphanet J Rare Dis* 2009; 4: 26.
- 7 Fan LL, Dishop MK, Galambos C, *et al.* Diffuse lung disease in biopsied children 2 to 18 years of age. Application of the chILD classification scheme. *Ann Am Thorac Soc* 2015; 12: 1498–1505.
- 8 Hartl D, Griese M. Interstitial lung disease in children – genetic background and associated phenotypes. *Respir Res* 2005; 6: 32.
- 9 Kitazawa H, Kure S. Interstitial lung disease in childhood: clinical and genetic aspects. *Clin Med Insights Circ Respir Pulm Med* 2015; 9: 57–68.
- 10 Fan LL, Kozinetz CA. Factors influencing survival in children with chronic interstitial lung disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1997; 156: 939–942.
- 11 Bush A, Cunningham S, de Blic J, *et al.* chILD-EU Collaboration. European protocols for the diagnosis and initial treatment of interstitial lung disease in children. *Thorax* 2015; 70: 1078–1084.
- 12 Braun S, Ferner M, Kronfeld K, *et al.* Hydroxychloroquine in children with interstitial (diffuse parenchymal) lung diseases. *Pediatr Pulmonol* 2015; 50: 410–419.
- 13 Hilberg F, Roth GJ, Krssak M, *et al.* BIBF 1120: triple angiokinase inhibitor with sustained receptor blockade and good antitumor efficacy. *Cancer Res* 2008; 68: 4774–4782.
- 14 Wollin L, Maillet I, Quesniaux V, *et al.* Antifibrotic and anti-inflammatory activity of the tyrosine kinase inhibitor nintedanib in experimental models of lung fibrosis. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 2014; 349: 209–220.
- 15 Wollin L, Distler JHW, Redente EF, *et al.* Potential of nintedanib in treatment of progressive fibrosing interstitial lung diseases. *Eur Respir J* 2019; 54: 1900161.
- 16 Ackermann M, Kim YO, Wagner WL, *et al.* Effects of nintedanib on the microvascular architecture in a lung fibrosis model. *Angiogenesis* 2017; 20: 359–372.
- 17 Prasse A, Plappert L, Jäger B, *et al.* Nintedanib treatment attenuates pulmonary fibrosis in a new humanized mouse model for IPF. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2018; 197: A5754.
- 18 Huang J, Maier C, Zhang Y, *et al.* Nintedanib inhibits macrophage activation and ameliorates vascular and fibrotic manifestations in the Fra2 mouse model of systemic sclerosis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2017; 76: 1941–1948.
- 19 Redente EF, Aguilar MA, Black BP, *et al.* Nintedanib reduces pulmonary fibrosis in a model of rheumatoid arthritis-associated interstitial lung disease. *Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol* 2018; 314: L998–L1009.

- 20 Wollin L, Wex E, Pautsch A, *et al.* Mode of action of nintedanib in the treatment of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. *Eur Respir J* 2015; 45: 1434–1445.
- 21 Lee HY, Hur J, Kim IK, *et al.* Effect of nintedanib on airway inflammation and remodeling in a murine chronic asthma model. *Exp Lung Res* 2017; 43: 187–196.
- 22 U.S. Food & Drug Administration. Ofev (nintedanib) tablets: pharmacology/toxicology NDA/BLA review and evaluation. www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/nda/2014/205832Orig1s000PharmR.pdf Date last accessed: March 9, 2020.
- 23 Richeldi L, du Bois RM, Raghu G, *et al.* For the IMPULSIS Trial Investigators. Efficacy and safety of nintedanib in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. *N Engl J Med* 2014; 370: 2071–2082.
- 24 Distler O, Highland KB, Gahlemann M, *et al.* Nintedanib for systemic sclerosis-associated interstitial lung disease. *N Engl J Med* 2019; 380: 2518–2528.
- 25 Flaherty KR, Wells AU, Cottin V, *et al.* Nintedanib in progressive fibrosing interstitial lung diseases. *N Engl J Med* 2019; 381: 1718–1727.
- 26 European Medicines Agency. OFEV® (nintedanib): Summary of Product Characteristics. www.ema.europa.eu/documents/product-information/ofev-epar-product-information_en.pdf Date last accessed: January 10, 2020.
- 27 U.S. Food & Drug Administration. OFEV® (nintedanib): prescribing information. www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2020/205832s013lbl.pdf Date last accessed: September 24, 2020, Date last updated: March, 2020.
- 28 Ikeda S, Sekine A, Baba T, *et al.* Low body surface area predicts hepatotoxicity of nintedanib in patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. *Sci Rep* 2017; 7: 10811.
- 29 Richter MJ, Ewert J, Grimminger F, *et al.* Nintedanib in severe pulmonary arterial hypertension. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2018; 198: 808–810.
- 30 Crestani B, Huggins JT, Kaye M, *et al.* Long-term safety and tolerability of nintedanib in patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: results from the open-label extension study, INPULSIS-ON. *Lancet Respir Med* 2019; 7: 60–68.
- 31 Roodhart JM, Langenberg MH, Witteveen E, *et al.* The molecular basis of class side effects due to treatment with inhibitors of the VEGF/VEGFR pathway. *Curr Clin Pharmacol* 2008; 3: 132–143.
- 32 Miller MR, Hankinson J, Brusasco V, *et al.* ATS/ERS Task Force. Standardisation of spirometry. *Eur Respir J* 2005; 26: 319–338.
- 33 Quanjer PH, Stanojevic S, Cole TJ, *et al.* ERS Global Lung Function Initiative. Multi-ethnic reference values for spirometry for the 3–95-yr age range: the global lung function 2012 equations. *Eur Respir J* 2012; 40: 1324–1343.
- 34 Niemitz M, Schwerk N, Goldbeck L, *et al.* Development and validation of a health-related quality of life questionnaire for pediatric patients with interstitial lung disease. *Pediatr Pulmonol* 2018; 53: 954–963.
- 35 Wang Y, Jadhav PR, Lala M, *et al.* Clarification on precision criteria to derive sample size when designing pediatric pharmacokinetic studies. *J Clin Pharmacol* 2012; 52: 1601–1606.
- 36 Maher TM, Corte TJ, Fischer A, *et al.* Pirfenidone in patients with unclassifiable progressive fibrosing interstitial lung disease: design of a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled phase II trial. *BMJ Open Respir Res* 2018; 5: e000289.
- 37 Flaherty KR, Brown KK, Wells AU, *et al.* Design of the PF-ILD trial: a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled phase III trial of nintedanib in patients with progressive fibrosing interstitial lung disease. *BMJ Open Respir Res* 2017; 4: e000212.
- 38 Papaioannou AI, Kostikas K, Kollia P, *et al.* Clinical implications for vascular endothelial growth factor in the lung: friend or foe? *Respir Res* 2006; 7: 128.
- 39 Schittny JC. Development of the lung. *Cell Tissue Res* 2017; 367: 427–444.