



# Randomised trial of the P2X<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist sivopixant for refractory chronic cough

Akio Niimi<sup>1</sup>, Junpei Saito<sup>2</sup>, Tadashi Kamei<sup>3</sup>, Masaharu Shinkai<sup>4</sup>, Hiroyuki Ishihara<sup>5</sup>, Mitsuaki Machida<sup>5</sup> and Sayaka Miyazaki<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dept of Respiratory Medicine, Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Nagoya City University, Nagoya, Japan. <sup>2</sup>Dept of Pulmonary Medicine, Fukushima Medical University, Fukushima, Japan. <sup>3</sup>Dept of Respiratory Medicine, Kamei Internal Medicine and Respiratory Clinic, Kagawa, Japan. <sup>4</sup>Dept of Respiratory Medicine, Tokyo Shinagawa Hospital, Tokyo, Japan. <sup>5</sup>Shionogi & Co., Ltd, Osaka, Japan.

Corresponding author: Sayaka Miyazaki ([sayaka.miyazaki@shionogi.co.jp](mailto:sayaka.miyazaki@shionogi.co.jp))



Shareable abstract (@ERSpublications)

**This study shows the efficacy of a highly selective P2X<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist to reduce cough frequency, with low incidence of taste disturbance. Sivopixant may be a promising therapeutic option for refractory or unexplained chronic cough.** <https://bit.ly/3awojQH>

**Cite this article as:** Niimi A, Saito J, Kamei T, *et al.* Randomised trial of the P2X<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist sivopixant for refractory chronic cough. *Eur Respir J* 2022; 59: 2100725 [DOI: 10.1183/13993003.00725-2021].

This single-page version can be shared freely online.

Copyright ©The authors 2022.

This version is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial Licence 4.0. For commercial reproduction rights and permissions contact [permissions@ersnet.org](mailto:permissions@ersnet.org)

Received: 11 March 2021  
Accepted: 5 Oct 2021

## Abstract

**Background** The purinoceptor subtype P2X<sub>3</sub> has been shown to have significant involvement in the cough reflex; the heterotrimer version of the purinoceptor (P2X<sub>2/3</sub>) has been implicated in taste disturbance. The most advanced clinical candidate antagonist gefapixant has low selectivity among P2X<sub>3</sub> receptors and induced taste disturbance, whereas newly developed sivopixant has high selectivity towards P2X<sub>3</sub> versus P2X<sub>2/3</sub>.

**Methods** In a phase 2a, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover, multicentre study, adult patients with refractory or unexplained chronic cough received oral sivopixant 150 mg or placebo once daily for 2 weeks, followed by a 2–3-week washout period, and then crossed over to placebo or sivopixant for 2 weeks. Efficacy and safety of sivopixant were evaluated.

**Results** Of 31 randomised patients, 15 in the sivopixant-first group and 15 in the placebo-first group completed the study. After 2 weeks of treatment, the placebo-adjusted ratios of the average hourly number of coughs to baseline during daytime (primary end-point) and over 24 h (secondary end-point) were –31.6% (p=0.0546) and –30.9% (p=0.0386), respectively. Sivopixant also improved health-related quality of life. Treatment-related adverse events occurred in 12.9% and 3.2% of patients during sivopixant and placebo administration, respectively. Mild taste disturbance occurred in two patients (6.5%) during sivopixant administration.

**Conclusions** Sivopixant reduced objective cough frequency and improved health-related quality of life, with a low incidence of taste disturbance, among patients with refractory or unexplained chronic cough.

