

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
6 June 2002 (06.06.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/43721 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A61K 31/122**, 31/7072, A61P 29/00, 9/10, 43/00

(74) Agents: **ROBERTS, Mark, K.** et al.; Davies Collison Cave, 1 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000 (AU).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU01/01545

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(22) International Filing Date:

29 November 2001 (29.11.2001)

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

PR 1773 29 November 2000 (29.11.2000) AU

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **CENTRE FOR MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE** [AU/AU]; 185-187 Hoddle Street, Richmond, Victoria 3121 (AU).

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **LINNANE, Anthony, William** [AU/AU]; 24 Myrtle Road, Canterbury, Victoria 3126 (AU).



WO 02/43721 A1

(54) Title: TREATMENT OF STATIN SIDE EFFECTS

(57) **Abstract:** The present invention relates generally to treatment of muscle pain and/or fatigue and to methods for treatment of side effects of statin therapy. In particular, the invention relates to the use of certain substituted benzoquinones, e.g. Coenzymes Q, particularly Coenzyme Q10 (Q10), in therapy. The invention also relates to the use of Q10 in combinative therapy with other agents such as uridine, its biological precursors or salts, esters, tautomers or analogues thereof ("uridine related compounds"). The invention is also directed to compositions, uses and combination packs or kits related to the treatment methods. In a preferred aspect the invention relates to a method of treatment of one or more side effects of statin therapy comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof either simultaneously, sequentially or separately to administration of an effective amount of at least one compound of Formula (I).

- 1 -

TREATMENT OF STATIN SIDE EFFECTS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 The present invention relates generally to treatment of muscle pain and/or fatigue and to methods for treatment of side effects of statin therapy. In particular, the invention relates to the use of certain substituted benzoquinones, eg Coenzymes Q, particularly Coenzyme Q10 (Q10), in therapy. The invention also relates to the use of Q10 in combinative therapy with other agents such as uridine, its biological precursors or salts, esters, tautomers or 10 analogues thereof ("uridine related compounds"). The invention is also directed to compositions, uses and combination packs or kits related to the treatment methods.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

15

There are numerous drug therapies such as AZT, corticosteroids, cancer chemotherapeutic agents and hypercholesterolemic drugs, which are known to give rise to potentially serious side effects. These effects can be disabling and may last for the duration of the causative drug treatment or even after the drug treatment is complete, affecting not only an 20 individual's capacity to work but also perform the simple tasks involved in day to day life. One particular group of drugs for which side effects are well recognised is the statins which are commonly used to treat hypercholesterolemia, a major cause of cardiovascular disease.

25 Cardiovascular disease is a term that encompasses a broad range of diseases and syndromes relating to the impairment of function of the heart and its associated network of blood vessels within the body. In spite of decades of declining death rate in the developed world, cardiovascular disease is still the single most common cause of death accounting for about one third of all deaths in the United States in 1997. Cardiovascular disease has many 30 causes and is characterised by complex interactions between the heart, blood vessels, peripheral organs and the tissues. Some types of cardiovascular disease such as coronary

- 2 -

heart disease or stroke can occur acutely and without warning, often with severe consequences, including death. Medically these are managed with aggressive treatment (drugs and surgery) followed by chronic treatment to prevent recurrence. Other types of cardiovascular disease such as hypertension (high blood pressure) and hyperlipidemia 5 (high cholesterol) progress slowly, often without overt symptoms, and must be managed by diet and long-term chronic drug therapy.

Although cholesterol is an essential component of a healthy functioning body, being required for the formation of functional membranes, steroid hormones and bile acids, 10 excessive levels, particularly when associated with low density lipoproteins (LDLs), constitute a health risk. It is well established that there is a cause and effect relationship between hypercholesterolemia (excessive blood cholesterol levels) and disease and mortality from coronary artery (heart) disease. Of the deaths resulting from cardiovascular disease, more than three quarters can be attributed to atherosclerosis and its 15 complications.

Atherosclerosis is a generalized disease of the arteries that develops in a symptom free manner over many years. The most common outcome of atherosclerosis is coronary heart disease, followed by stroke and peripheral vascular disease. Elevated blood cholesterol 20 concentration is a major contributing factor in the development of atherosclerosis. In situations of excessive blood cholesterol levels, cholesterol is gradually deposited on the artery walls together with other fats, resulting in build up which disrupts the free flow of blood, with potentially severe results. To lower high cholesterol levels, patients are treated with a range of drugs, commonly known as the statins, which include atorvastatin, 25 simvastatin, pravastatin, lovastatin, cerivastatin and fluvastatin. These act to decrease cholesterol blood/tissue levels.

The statins have also recently been reported to have potential utility in the treatment of dementia (*The Lancet*, 2000: 356; 1627-1631) and various cancers, eg. prostate, skin, lung 30 colon, bladder, uterus and kidney (*Arch. Intern. Med.* 2000, 160: 2363-2368).

- 3 -

However, there are a number of potentially serious side effects associated with statin therapy, including rhabdomyolysis, headache, joint pain, fever, muscle pain, back pain, abdominal cramping, sleep disorder, rhinitis, sinusitis, stimulation of coughing reflex, dizziness and fatigue. Of the contraindications for this group of drugs, two of the most 5 common are fatigue and/or muscle pain (often referred to as "myalgia"). In severe cases, these symptoms may lead to the undesirable cessation of the vital therapy. In rare cases, severe muscle wastage (rhabdomyolysis) has been reported. The risk of adverse side effects during treatment with the statins is increased with concurrent administration of certain other drugs, such as cyclosporin, fibrat acid derivatives (eg. gemfibrozil), 10 erythromycin, niacin or other antifungals. Similar symptoms to those experienced by patients undergoing statin therapy may also be experienced by patients undergoing therapy with other drugs, or may be experienced as a result of a disease state.

Thus, there exists a need for the treatment of muscle pain and fatigue generally and 15 especially for treatment of side effects associated with certain drug therapies, particularly the side effects associated with statin therapy.

It has now been found that certain substituted benzoquinones, such as Coenzymes Q, particularly Q10, can be used in treating muscle pain and fatigue and for treating adverse 20 side effects associated with some drug therapies. In particular, reversal or prevention of adverse statin therapy related side effects can be achieved by administering certain substituted benzoquinones simultaneously, sequentially or separately to administration of uridine, its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof. These compounds can therefore provide a useful adjunctive therapy to certain drug therapies.

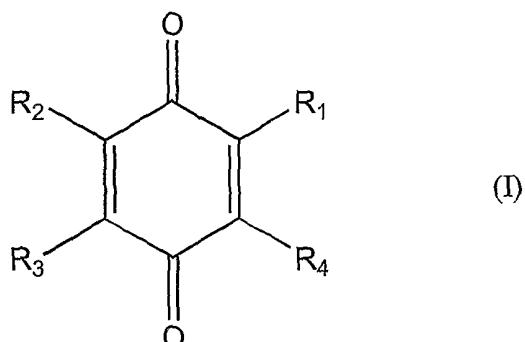
25

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one embodiment of the present invention there is provided a method of 30 treatment of one or more side effects of statin therapy comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of uridine, one of its biological

- 4 -

precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof either simultaneously, sequentially or separately to administration of an effective amount of at least one compound of Formula (I)



5

wherein

R₁ is selected from H or C₁₋₁₆ alkyl

10 R₂ and R₃ are each independently selected from H, hydroxy, C₁₋₁₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkenyl, C₁₋₆ alkenoxy, C₁₋₆ alkynyl or C₁₋₆ alkynoxy; and
R₄ is alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkenoxy, alkylol or alkenylool.

According to another embodiment of the present invention there is provided a method of treatment of one or more side effects of statin therapy comprising administering to a 15 subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of magnesium orotate either simultaneously, sequentially or separately to administration of an effective amount of Coenzyme Q10, optionally in association with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable additives.

20 In a further embodiment of the present invention there is provided use of uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof and at least one compound of Formula (I) in preparation of a medicament for treatment of one or more side effects of statin therapy.

25 In a still further embodiment of the invention there is provided use of magnesium orotate,

- 5 -

Coenzyme Q10 and optionally one or more pharmaceutically acceptable additives in preparation of a medicament for treatment of one or more side effects of statin therapy.

In another embodiment of the invention there is provided a composition comprising 5 uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof and at least one compound of Formula (I).

In a further embodiment of the present invention there is provided a composition comprising magnesium orotate, Coenzyme Q10 and optionally one or more 10 pharmaceutically acceptable additives.

In a still further embodiment of the invention there is provided a combination pack or kit comprising uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof and at least one compound of Formula (I) wherein said pack or kit is adapted for 15 the simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of the uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof and the compound of Formula (I).

In another embodiment of the invention there is provided a combination pack or kit comprising at least one statin, uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, 20 tautomer or analogue thereof and at least one compound of Formula (I) wherein said pack or kit is adapted for the simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of the statin, uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof and the compound of Formula (I).

25 In another embodiment of the invention there is provided a combination pack or kit comprising at least one statin, magnesium orotate and Coenzyme Q10 wherein said pack or kit is adapted for the simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of the statin, magnesium orotate and Coenzyme Q10.

30 In a further embodiment of the invention there is provided a method of treatment of muscle pain and/or fatigue comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an

effective amount of at least one compound of Formula (I).

In a still further embodiment of the invention there is provided a method of treatment of a side effect of a drug therapy comprising administering to a subject in need of such 5 treatment an effective amount of at least one compound of Formula (I). The drug therapy may be a therapy for hypercholesterolemia, a therapy for hyperlipidemia, a corticosteroid therapy or a cancer chemotherapy, for example.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

10

Figure 1 graphically depicts the increasing absence of muscle pain in a patient taking Q10 as determined over a 30 day period.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Throughout this specification and the claims which follow, unless the context requires otherwise, the word "comprise" and variations such as "comprises" and "comprising" will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or step or group of integers but not 20 the exclusion of any other integer or step or group of integers.

As used herein, the term alkyl refers to straight chain or branched cyclic fully saturated hydrocarbon residues, preferably straight chain or branched alkyl. Examples of straight chain and branched alkyl include C₁₋₂₀ alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, 25 isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, amyl, isoamyl, sec-amyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, hexyl, 4-methylpentyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 1,1,2-trimethylpropyl, heptyl, 5-methylhexyl, 1-methylhexyl, 2,2-dimethylpentyl, 3,3-dimethylpentyl, 4,4-dimethylpentyl, 1,2-dimethylpentyl, 1,3-dimethylpentyl, 1,4-dimethylpentyl, 1,2,3-trimethylbutyl, 1,1,2-trimethylbutyl, 1,1,3-trimethylbutyl, octyl, 6-methylheptyl, 1-methylheptyl, 1,1,3,3-

- 7 -

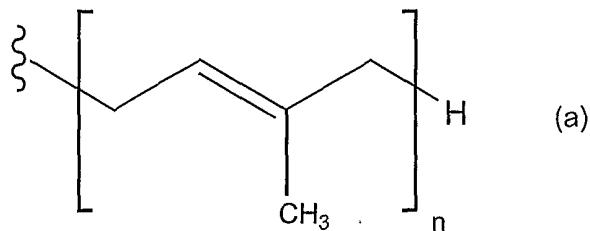
- tetramethylbutyl, nonyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-methyl-octyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4- or 5-ethylheptyl, 1-, 2- or 3-propylhexyl, decyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- and 8-methylnonyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5- or 6-ethyloctyl, 1-, 2-, 3- or 4-propylheptyl, undecyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8- or 9-methyldecyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-ethylnonyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4- or 5-propyloctyl, 1-, 5 2- or 3-butylheptyl, 1-pentylhexyl, dodecyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-methylundecyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-ethyldecyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5- or 6-propylnonyl, 1-, 2-, 3- or 4-butyloctyl, 1-2-pentylheptyl and the like. Other examples of alkyl include C₂₁₋₂₅ alkyl, C₂₆₋₃₀ alkyl, C₃₁₋₃₅ alkyl, C₃₆₋₄₀ alkyl, C₄₁₋₄₆ alkyl, C₅₀₋₅₅ alkyl and C₅₆₋₆₀ alkyl. Examples of cyclic alkyl include mono- or polycyclic alkyl groups such as cyclopropyl, 10 cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl, cyclodecyl and the like.

- As used herein the term "alkenyl" denotes groups formed from straight chain, branched or cyclic hydrocarbon residues containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond including 15 ethylenically mono-, di- or poly-unsaturated alkyl or cycloalkyl groups as previously defined. Examples of alkenyl include C₁₋₂₀ alkenyl such as vinyl, allyl, 1-methylvinyl, butenyl, iso-butenyl, 3-methyl-2-butenyl, 1-pentenyl, cyclopentenyl, 1-methylcyclopentenyl, 1-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl, cyclohexenyl, 1-heptenyl, 3-heptenyl, 1-octenyl, cyclooctenyl, 1-nonenyl, 2-nonenyl, 3-nonenyl, 1-decenyl, 3-decenyl, 1,3-butadienyl, 1-20 4,5-pentadienyl, 1,3-cyclopentadienyl, 1,3-hexadienyl, 1,4-hexadienyl, 1,3-cyclohexadienyl, 1,4-cyclohexadienyl, 1,3-cycloheptadienyl, 1,3,5-cycloheptatrienyl and 1,3,5,7-cyclooctatetraenyl.

- Other examples of alkenyl groups include C_{10-C15} alkenyl, C_{16-C20} alkenyl, C_{21-C25} alkenyl, 25 C_{26-C30} alkenyl, C_{31-C35} alkenyl, C_{36-C40} alkenyl, C_{41-C45} alkenyl, C_{46-C50} alkenyl, C_{51-C55} alkenyl, C_{56-C60} alkenyl, C₆₁₋₆₅ alkenyl, C₆₆₋₇₀ alkenyl and C₇₁₋₈₀ alkenyl. Each of these may contain one or more alkyl or alkenyl branches.

- Particular examples of alkenyl include:
- 30 - isoprenoid chains of formula (a):

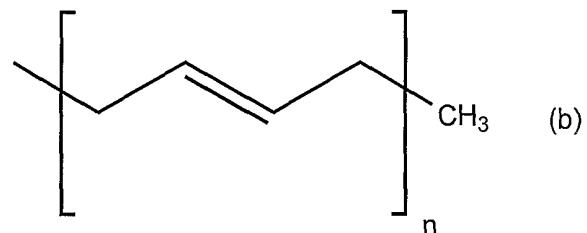
- 8 -



where $n = 1-20$

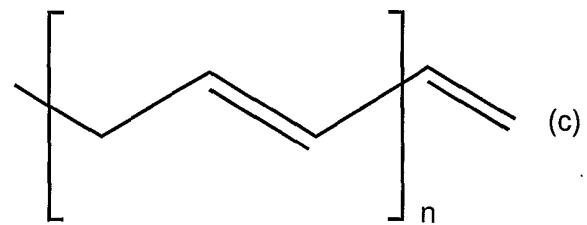
- (poly)alkenyl chains of formula (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f):

5



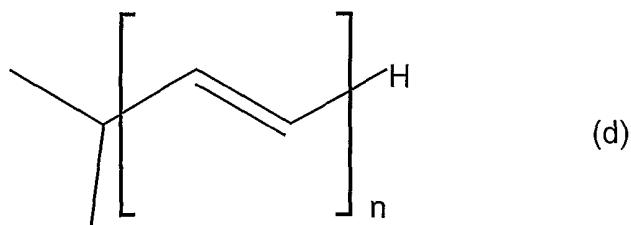
where $n = 1-20$

10



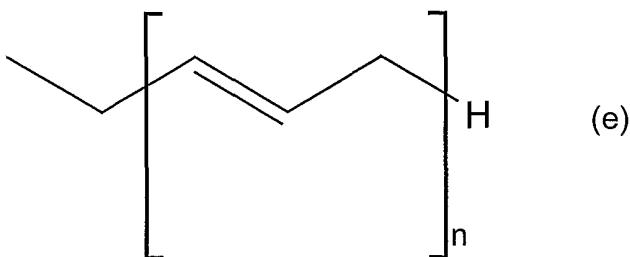
where $n = 1-20$

15

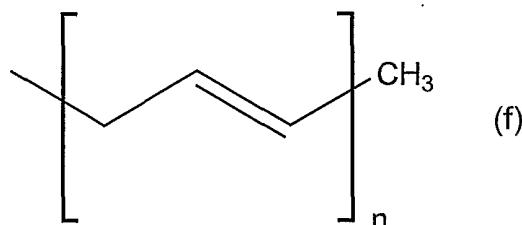


where $n=1-20$

- 9 -



where $n=1-20$; and



5

wherein $n=1-20$.

- 10 As used herein the term "alkynyl" denotes groups formed from straight chain, branched or cyclic hydrocarbon residues containing at least one carbon-carbon triple bond including ethynically mono-, di- or poly- unsaturated alkyl or cycloalkyl groups as previously defined. Unless the number of carbon atoms is specified the term preferably refers to C₁₋₂₀ alkynyl. Examples include ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, butynyl isomers and pentynyl
15 isomers.

The terms "alkoxy", "alkenoxy" and "alkynoxy" respectively denote alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups as hereinbefore defined when linked by oxygen. The terms "alkyol" and "alkenylol" denote alkyl and alkenyl groups, respectively, substituted in one or more
20 positions by hydroxyl.

- 10 -

It will be appreciated that one or more compounds of formula (I) or other compounds of the invention can have an asymmetric centre and therefore can exist in more than one stereoisomeric form. The invention extends to each of these forms individually and to mixtures thereof, including racemates.

5

In a preferred form of the invention, in Formula (I) R₁ is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or propyl, preferably hydrogen or methyl.

In another preferred form, R₂ and R₃ are independently selected from H, C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ 10 alkoxy, particularly H, methyl, ethyl, propyl, methoxy, ethoxy or propoxy, preferably H, methyl or methoxy. In another preferred form R₂ and R₃ are the same and may both be H, methyl or methoxy.

In yet another preferred form of the invention, R₄ is an isoprenoid side chain of formula 15 (a). Particularly preferred is a side chain of formula (a) wherein n is 6 to 10. A preferred form is where n is 10.

Particularly preferred compounds are those where R₁ is hydrogen or methyl, and R₂ and R₃ 20 are both hydrogen or methyl or methoxy. Particularly preferred compounds are those where R₁ is methyl and R₂ and R₃ are both methoxy.

Another preferred class of compounds of Formula (I) are the Coenzyme Q compounds, also known as the ubiquinones, which include Coenzymes Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9, Q10 and Q11. A particularly preferred compound is Coenzyme Q10, which may also be referred to as 25 Coenzyme Q₁₀ and which will be referred to herein as Q10.

Compounds of Formula (I) may be commercially available (eg Q10) or may be synthesised using methods known in organic chemistry or obtained by microbiological means or may be derived from compounds obtained by any one or more of these means.

- By the phrase "uridine, its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof" it is intended to embrace uridine and all of those compounds which upon administration to a human or animal would be converted *in vivo* to uridine or to a compound having equivalent activity within the human or animal system to uridine.
- 5 *In vivo* conversion to uridine or to a compound having equivalent activity to uridine may involve one or more chemical conversion steps. For convenience, throughout this specification this class of compounds will be referred to as "uridine related compounds". Clearly, within this class there are a number of subclasses of uridine related compounds including biological precursors of uridine or salts, esters, tautomers or analogues of these
- 10 biological precursors. As would be well understood by a skilled person the term "biological precursor" is intended to define compounds which would be converted over one or more steps to uridine within a human or animal system. Preferably the conversion will be over one to four steps, preferably one or two steps. Some examples of biological precursors of uridine include uridine monophosphate, uridine triphosphate, orotic acid, dihydroorotate, triacetyl uridine and N-carbamoylaspartate. Salts of such compounds with biologically acceptable cations such as ions of magnesium, sodium, potassium, as well as tautomers, such as keto-enol tautomers and esters of such compounds are also embraced by the invention. A particularly preferred salt of orotic acid is magnesium orotate.
- 15
- 20 The methods and compositions of the invention may be used to treat humans, mammals or other animal subjects. The invention is considered to be particularly suitable for the treatment of human subjects. Non-human subjects may include primates, livestock animals, domestic companion animals and laboratory test animals.
- 25 The compounds of Formula (I) are administered in a treatment effective amount. Reference herein to a treatment effective amount is intended to include an amount which, when administered according to a desired dosing regimen, will at least partially attain the desired therapeutic effect or will inhibit, halt or otherwise delay the onset of fatigue, muscle pain or a side effect of the drug treatment concerned. The term "treatment"
- 30 therefore embraces prophylactic treatments.

- 12 -

Dosing may occur at intervals of hours, days or weeks and may be continued for as long as the desired therapeutic effect is maintained or required. Suitable dosages and dosing regimens can be determined by an appropriate health professional and may depend on the particular cause of the side effect, the severity of the condition as well as the general 5 health, age and weight of the subject.

Suitable dosages of compounds of Formula (I) may lie within the range of 10 mg to 4000 mg per day (ie. per 24 hour period), such as 50 to 2000 mg per day. Particularly suitable dosages may lie in the range of 100 to 1000 mg per day. Preferably the compounds of 10 Formula (I) are administered from once to four times per day. Some exemplary administration regimes are as follows: 1 x 200 mg, 1 x 250 mg, 1 x 300mg or 1 x 400mg per day, or twice a day, eg 2 x 100 mg, 2 x 150 mg or 2 x 200 mg. Dosage forms may be of any suitable size (eg 10mg, 50 mg or 100mg). In one preferred embodiment of the invention Q10 is administered twice a day as two doses each of 150mg (which could for 15 example comprise 3 x 50mg soft gel capsules) to give a total administration of 300mg per day.

Suitable dosages of uridine related compounds may lie within the range of 10 mg to 10g per day, such as 500 to 5 g per day. Particularly suitable dosages may lie in the range of 20 1000 to 4000 mg per day. Preferably the uridine or related compounds are administered from once to four times per day. Some exemplary administration regimes are as follows: 1 x 800 mg, 1 x 1200 mg, 1 x 1600mg or 1 x 2000mg per day, or twice a day, eg 2 x 400 mg, 2 x 600 mg, 2 x 800mg or 2 x 1000 mg. Dosage forms may be of any suitable size (eg 200mg, 400 mg or 1000mg). In one preferred embodiment of the invention magnesium 25 orotate is administered twice a day as two doses each of 800mg (which could for example comprise 2 x 400mg tablets) to give a total administration of 1600mg per day.

The methods of the invention may be used to treat any type of muscle fatigue or pain arising from certain conditions or diseases, surgery, injury or as a side effect of certain 30 drug therapies. Muscle pain and/or fatigue associated with conditions or diseases such as CFS, fibromyalgia, myofascial pain syndrome, viral infections, myolysis, rhabdomyolysis

- 13 -

and neuromuscular diseases may also be treated by the compounds of Formula (I), preferably in conjunction with uridine related compounds.

One example of a group of therapeutic drugs characterised by side effects treatable by the 5 present invention is the statins, of which some notable examples are atorvastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, lovastatin, cerivastatin and fluvastatin. As indicated above, common side effects associated with statin therapy include rhabdomyolysis, headache, joint pain, fever, muscle pain, back pain, abdominal cramping, sleep disorder, rhinitis, sinusitis, stimulation of coughing reflex, dizziness and fatigue. Other examples of 10 therapeutic drugs for which muscle fatigue and/or pain or other symptoms treatable by the inventive methods may be a side effect are AZT, hypercholesterolemia therapy drugs (apart from the statins, such as bile acid binding agents such as cholestyramine and colestipol or others such as niacin, probucol or HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors which are not statins), hyperlipidemia therapy drugs, corticosteroids and cancer chemotherapy drugs. 15 Other specific examples of drugs which may give rise to side effects treatable by methods of the present invention are gemfibrozil, fenofibrate, ciprofibrate, bezafibrate, betamethasone, cortisone, prednisolone, dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, methylprednisolone, adriamycin, bleomycin, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, fludarabine, mitozantrone, epirubicin, tamoxifen, goserelin, carboplatin, cisplatin and 20 etoposide or their salts, analogues or derivatives. Thus, the compounds of Formula (I), particularly Q10, preferably combined with uridine related compounds, may be a useful adjunctive treatment where drugs such as the statins, or others are used to treat, for example, AIDS, hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia, dementia or cancers such as prostate, skin, lung, breast, colon, bladder, uterus and kidney cancers.

25

The at least one compound of Formula (I) may also be administered in conjunction (either separately, simultaneously or sequentially) with other active agents and in particular with one or more further anti-oxidant compound or compounds, such as Vitamin C or E, carotenoids or carnitine, or their derivatives or analogues.

30

- 14 -

A compound of Formula (I) can be administered alone or in combination with a uridine related compound and/or in conjunction with the therapeutic drug (eg a statin compound) and optionally with a further active agent or anti-oxidant. The combination of components constituting the treatment may be administered either simultaneously (as discrete dosage 5 forms or as a single composition), sequentially, or separated by a suitable time interval. Where the components are administered as discrete dosage forms, ie not as intimate compositions, each component may be administered in the same form or a different form, eg oral, nasal, parenteral, rectal, vaginal or dermal. When the compounds are administered simultaneously, sequentially or separately, the components may be provided as discrete 10 dosage forms. Optionally the components of the combination may be provided in a kit form wherein the kit is preferably in compartmentalised form adapted for the discrete administration of the components.

Alternatively, when the components of the combination are administered simultaneously, 15 they may be provided as a single composition containing the two or more components or may be provided in a kit form, wherein the kit is compartmentalised for the simultaneous administration of the components.

Where the compound of Formula (I), uridine related compound and/or anti-oxidant or 20 other active agent, and/or the therapeutic drug are administered as discrete dosage forms, each may be formulated together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable additives to form compositions. Where the components of the therapy are administered as a single composition, the composition may also optionally comprise one or more pharmaceutically acceptable additives.

- 15 -

The formulation of pharmaceutical compositions is well known to those skilled in the art. Such compositions may contain any suitable additives such as carriers, diluents or excipients, which are pharmaceutically acceptable in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the composition and not injurious to the subject. Suitable additives 5 include all conventional solvents, oils, dispersion media, fillers, solid carriers, coatings, antifungal and antibacterial agents, dermal penetration agents (where appropriate), surfactants, isotonic and absorption agents and the like. It will be understood that the compositions of the invention may also include other supplementary physiologically active agents. Further details of pharmaceutically acceptable additives may be found in 10 Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th Edition, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pennsylvania, USA, the disclosure of which is included herein in its entirety by way of reference.

The compositions may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form and may be prepared 15 by methods well known in the art of pharmacy. Such methods include the step of bringing into association the active ingredient with the carrier, which constitutes one or more accessory ingredients. In general, the compositions are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active ingredient with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then if necessary shaping the product.

20 The compounds and compositions of the invention may be presented for oral administration (although other forms such as parenteral, rectal, vaginal and dermal, may, under appropriate circumstances also be contemplated) and may be presented as discrete units such as capsules, sachets of powders or granules or tablets each containing a 25 predetermined amount of the active ingredient; as a powder or granules; as a solution or a suspension in an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid; oils; paste; or as an oil-in-water liquid emulsion or a water-in-oil liquid emulsion. A tablet may be made by compression or moulding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine the active ingredient in a free-flowing form 30 such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed with a binder (e.g. inert diluent, preservative disintegrant (e.g. sodium starch glycolate, cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone,

- 16 -

- cross-linked sodium carboxymethyl cellulose) surface-active or dispersing agent. Moulded tablets may be made by moulding in a suitable machine a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent. The tablets may optionally be coated or scored and may be formulated so as to provide slow or controlled release of the active 5 ingredient therein using, for example, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose in varying proportions to provide the desired release profile. Tablets may optionally be provided with an enteric coating, to provide release in parts of the gut other than the stomach. The compounds may also be presented in the form of hard or soft gelatin capsules
- 10 It should be understood that in addition to the active ingredients particularly mentioned above, the compositions of this invention may include other agents or additives conventional in the art having regard to the type of composition in question, for example, those suitable for oral administration may include such further agents as binders, sweeteners, thickeners, flavouring agents disintegrating agents, coating agents, 15 preservatives, lubricants and/or time delay agents. Suitable sweeteners include sucrose, lactose, glucose, aspartame or saccharine. Suitable disintegrating agents include corn starch, methylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, xanthan gum, bentonite, alginic acid or agar. Suitable flavouring agents include peppermint oil, oil of wintergreen, cherry, orange or raspberry flavouring. Suitable coating agents include polymers or copolymers of acrylic 20 acid and/or methacrylic acid and/or their esters, waxes, fatty alcohols, zein, shellac or gluten. Suitable preservatives include sodium benzoate, vitamin E, alpha-tocopherol, ascorbic acid, methyl paraben, propyl paraben or sodium bisulphite. Suitable lubricants include magnesium stearate, stearic acid, sodium oleate, sodium chloride or talc. Suitable time delay agents include glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate.

25

- The compounds of the invention may also be presented for use in veterinary compositions. These may be prepared by any suitable means known in the art. Examples of such compositions include those adapted for:
- (a) oral administration, external application (eg drenches including aqueous and non- 30 aqueous solutions or suspensions), tablets, boluses, powders, granules, pellets for admixture with feedstuffs, pastes for application to the tongue ;

- 17 -

- (b) parenteral administration, eg subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous injection as a sterile solution or suspension
 - (c) topical application eg creams, ointments, gels, lotions etc.
- 5 Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention described herein is susceptible to variations and modifications other than those specifically described. It is to be understood that the invention includes all such variations and modifications which fall within the spirit and scope of this general description. The invention also includes all of the steps, features, compositions and compounds referred to or indicated in this specification, individually or
- 10 collectively, and any and all combinations of any two or more of said steps or features.

The invention will now be described with reference to the following examples which are intended for the purpose of illustration only and are not intended to limit the generality hereinbefore described.

15

EXAMPLES

Example 1

- 20 The patient, a white male aged approximately 54 years, had suffered for a number of years from unexplained muscle pain which started in the legs and gradually spread to other skeletal muscles. During the worst of the symptoms, the patient was unable to raise his arms above his head and was unable to drive a car. Walking was also difficult.
- 25 The patient was prescribed anti-inflammatory drugs and pain killers which did not provide significant relief. The patient was eventually diagnosed as suffering from a number of viral infections: cytomegalovirus (CMV), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and hepatitis A.

30 The patient was started on a regimen of 150 mg per day of Coenzyme Q10. Within several days the patient reported that the muscle pain had subsided noticeably and his general sense of well being has improved. The improvement was reported as permanent provided

- 18 -

that the patient kept taking Q10. On one occasion, the patient stopped taking the Q10 and the muscle pain returned. When the patient recommenced the Q10 treatment, the pain diminished within a short period.

5

Example 2

- The patient, a white female aged approximately 44 years, had suffered for a number of years from chronic fatigue syndrome. The condition was severe enough such that she was
- 10 unable to pursue her teaching career and day to day tasks were generally performed with a general sense of fatigue and muscle pain. Muscle pain was generally controlled with over the counter (ie. non-prescription) analgesics containing 500 mg paracetamol and 8 mg codeine phosphate, 2- 4 tablets per day.
- 15 Table 1 provides a summary of the patient's self assessed levels of general sense of well being, ability to perform day to day tasks and level of (or relative absence of) muscle pain during a dosing regimen of 2 x 50 mg per day of Q10 (50mg taken each at breakfast and dinner). Levels were rated by the patient on a scale of 0-10, with 0 representing severe incapacity or pain and 10 representing the complete absence of pain or fatigue/excellent
- 20 performance.

Figure 1 depicts the self assessed (absence of) pain levels for the patient, over a period of 30 days, on a scale of 1-10, where 0 is severe pain and 10 relates to an absence of pain (wellness). On day 1 the patient commenced taking 100 mg of Q10 per day until day 10

25 when the dosage was increased to 200 mg per day

- 19 -

Table 1

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Week 2	Week 12
Absence of Muscle Pain	3*	3**	7	7	7	7	9
Sedentary Work	3	3	4	5	6	7	9
Light Work/Walking	4	4	6	6	7	7	9
Work: teacher	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
Heavy Work (1 hour)	0	0	3***	3***	3***	5	8
Feeling of Well Being	4	4	5	5	6	7	9
Wellness Score (out of 60)	14	14	25	27	30	36	52

* patient required 2x analgesic tablets to control pain

** patient required 2x2 (4) x analgesic tablets to control pain

*** patient performed only $\frac{1}{2}$ hour heavy work.

- 20 -

Example 3

Pilot Clinical Study - Administration of Coenzyme Q10 to patients suffering from statin induced fatigue and muscle pain

- 5 Table 2 outlines data for four patients (numbered #1-#4) undergoing statin therapy for treatment of hypercholesterolemia and who had reported suffering from varying levels of muscular pain and fatigue. This study is ongoing, but the results below follow the study with these four patients from week minus1 (WK(-1)) to week plus 4 (WK(+4)).
- 10 Patients were either contacted or attended the clinic at weeks -1, 0, +1, +2 and +4. At the clinic on the first week (WK(-1)) details of the patients' statin medication were recorded and daily doses were noted. Patients were also scored for pain using the McGill Pain Questionnaire (Melzack, R., 1975 "The McGill Pain Questionnaire: Major Properties and Scoring Methods". *Pain* 1:277-299, the disclosure of which is included herein in its 15 entirety by way of reference) scales for Pain Rating Index (PRI) and Present Pain Intensity (PPI). In the PRI index, which comprises two scores, higher scores indicate increasing levels of pain. In the PPI index present pain is given a score of 0 to 5, where 0 represents no pain and 5 represents excruciating pain. Patients were also scored at WK(-1) for fatigue using the Fatigue Impact Scale (Fisk, J.D. *et al*, 1994, "Measuring the functional impact of 20 fatigue: Initial Validation of the Fatigue Impact Scale", *Clinical Infectious Disease*, 18 (Suppl 1):S79-83, the disclosure of which is included herein in its entirety by way of reference). Questionnaires to determine PRI, PPI and FIS scores were conducted thereafter at weeks +1, +2 and +4. At weeks +1 and +2 the patients were contacted by telephone and were asked to mail their self assessment questionnaires to the clinic.

25

At WK(0) and WK(+4) blood samples were taken from patients to determine individual baseline levels of Q10 (Q10) (μ g/ml) (to monitor patient compliance), creatine kinase concentration (CK) (units/L) (as a blood measure of muscle trauma) and alanine aminotransferase concentration (ALT) (units/L) (as a measure of liver damage), as well as 30 serum lipids levels. In patients #1 - #4 the administration of Q10 did not significantly

- 21 -

affect statin therapy with respect to serum cholesterol, HDL-cholesterol or LDL-cholesterol and triglyceride levels.

It is to be noted that the normal range for blood creatine kinase concentration is 0-200 units/L and the normal range for blood concentration of alanine aminotransferase is 0-40 units/L.

Commencing at WK(0) and continuing through the study the patients were asked to take a daily dose of 300 mg of Coenzyme Q10 (Q10), which was administered as 3 x 50mg soft 10 gel capsules (commercially available from R.P. Scherer), morning and evening.

The results of the parameters mentioned above are shown in Table 2. Marginal decreases in PRI and FIS scores have been noted for a few patients, although these decreases have not been of great significance. It is possible that patient pain and fatigue measures may 15 decrease with prolonged treatment.

- 22 -

TABLE 2 - Q10 administration

Patient	Statin (mg/day)	PRI			PPI			FIS			Q10 (μ g/ml)			CK (units/L)		ALT (units/L)					
		WK(-1)	WK(+1)	WK(+2)	WK(+4)	WK (-1)	WK (+1)	WK (+2)	WK (+4)	WK (-1)	WK (+1)	WK (+2)	WK (+4)	WK (-1)	WK (+1)	WK (+2)	WK (+4)	WK (-1)	WK (+1)	WK (+2)	WK (+4)
#1	Simvastatin 20	12	5	19	7	10	6	9	5	2	1	2	2	15	18	16	16	*	2.22	160	148
#2	Lipitor 40	15	5	22	10	25	11	8	4	2	2	2	2	48	42	47	43	0.59	2.42	175	127
#3	Lipitor 10	10	3	0	0	9	6	4	1	2	0	1	1	39	19	44	6	0.46	2.49	69	78
#4	Lipitor 20	69	30	48	21	54	23	46	20	2	3	2	2	104	91	90	90	1.39	1.92	39	32

* Data not available. Sample of 600 healthy volunteer subjects has demonstrated that blood Q10 concentration of 2.22 μ g/ml is elevated and indicates patient compliance with Q10 administration.

** Data not available.

- 23 -

Example 4

Pilot Clinical Study - Administration of Coenzyme Q10 and magnesium orotate to patients suffering from statin induced fatigue and muscle pain

5

Table 3 outlines data for four patients (numbered #i - #iv) undergoing statin therapy for treatment of hypercholesterolemia and who had reported suffering from varying levels of muscular pain and fatigue. This study is ongoing but the results below follow the study in relation to these four patients from week minus 1 (WK(-1)) to week plus 4 (WK(+4)).

10

Patients were either contacted or attended the clinic at weeks -1, 0, +1, +2 and +4. On the first week at the clinic (WK(-1)) details of the patients' statin medication were recorded and daily doses noted. Patients were also scored for pain using the McGill Pain Questionnaire (Melzack, R., 1975 "The McGill Pain Questionnaire: Major Properties and 15 Scoring Methods". *Pain* 1:277-299, the disclosure of which is included herein in its entirety by way of reference) scales for Pain Rating Index (PRI) and Present Pain Intensity (PPI). In the PRI index, which comprises two scores, higher scores indicate increasing levels of pain. In the PPI index present pain is given a score of 0 to 5, where 0 represents no pain and 5 represents excruciating pain. Patients were also scored at WK(-1) for fatigue 20 using the Fatigue Impact Scale (Fisk, J.D. *et al*, 1994, "Measuring the functional impact of fatigue: Initial Validation of the Fatigue Impact Scale", *Clinical Infectious Disease*, 18 (Suppl 1):S79-83, the disclosure of which is included herein in its entirety by way of reference). Questionnaires to determine PRI, PPI and FIS scores were conducted thereafter at weeks +1, +2 and +4. At weeks +1 and +2 the patients were contacted by 25 telephone and were asked to mail their self assessment questionnaires to the clinic.

At WK(0) patients commenced taking daily doses of 300 mg of coenzyme Q10 (as described in example 3) and 1600 mg of magnesium orotate, administered as 2 x 400 mg tablets, morning and evening.

30

- 24 -

Blood samples were taken at WK(0) and WK(+4) to determine individual baseline levels of Q10 (Q10) (μ g/ml) and thereby monitor patient compliance. As with example 3, blood samples taken at WK(0) and WK(+4) were also used to determine creatine kinase concentration (CK) (units/L) and alanine aminotransferase concentration (ALT) (units/L),
5 as well as serum lipid levels. In patients #i - #iv the coadministration conducted did not significantly affect statin therapy with respect to serum cholesterol, HDL-cholesterol or LDL-cholesterol and triglyceride levels.

As can be seen from the results shown in Table 3 significant improvements in PRI and PPI
10 pain scores and FIS fatigue score were recorded in virtually all patients undergoing the combined therapy, which would appear to demonstrate synergistic activity in treating pain and fatigue, resulting from the combined administration of Q10 and magnesium orotate.

It is to be noted that the normal range for blood creatine kinase concentration is 0-200
15 units/L and the normal range for blood concentration of alanine aminotransferase is 0-40 units/L.

Patient #i exhibited an abnormally high serum creatine kinase level at WK(0), illustrative of muscle trauma (411 units/L). After four weeks combined Q10 and magnesium orotate
20 treatment the CK level fell to lie within the normal range (181 units/L). These results highlight the beneficial effects of the combination therapy on muscle trauma.

Patients #i and #ii exhibited abnormally high serum ALT at WK(0) (42 units/L), illustrative of liver damage. After four weeks combined Q10 and magnesium orotate
25 treatment the ALT levels fell to within the normal range (31, 32 units/L, respectively). These results highlight the beneficial effects of the combined therapy on liver damage.

- 25 -

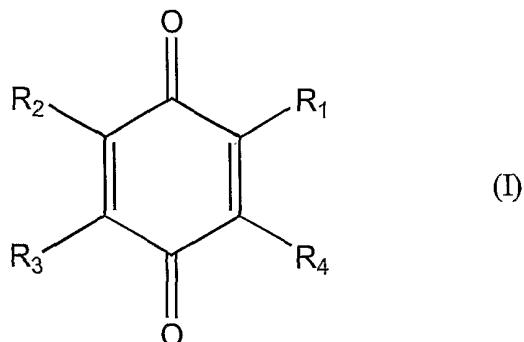
TABLE 3 – Q10 and Mg Orotate administration

Patient	Statin (mg/day)	PRI				PPI				FIS				Q10 (μ g/ml)				CK (units/L)		ALT (units/L)			
		WK(-1)	WK(+1)	WK(+2)	WK(+4)	WK (-1)	WK (+1)	WK (+2)	WK (+4)	WK (-1)	WK (+1)	WK (+2)	WK (+4)	WK (-1)	WK (+1)	WK (+2)	WK (+4)	WK (0)	WK (+4)	WK (0)	WK (+4)	WK (0)	
#i	Pravachol 40	56	21	11	6	11	6	12	6	3	1	1	2	47	34	18	19	1.11	2.37	411	181	42	31
#ii	Lipitor 40	10	5	7	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	12	8	7	9	0.45	4.19	88	137	42	32
#iii	Simvastatin 40	20	11	7	5	7	4	6	4	2	1	1	1	17	5	8	7	0.49	1.67	107	88	19	22
#iv	Lipitor 10	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	61	52	40	31	0.63	3.75	129	135	24	29

- 26 -

CLAIMS

1. A method of treatment of one or more side effects of statin therapy comprising
5 administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of uridine, one
of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof either
simultaneously, sequentially or separately to administration of an effective amount of
at least one compound of Formula (I)



10

wherein

R₁ is selected from H or C₁₋₁₆ alkyl

15 R₂ and R₃ are each independently selected from H, hydroxy, C₁₋₁₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkenyl, C₁₋₆ alkenoxy, C₁₋₆ alkynyl or C₁₋₆ alkynoxy; and
R₄ is alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkenoxy, alkylol or alkenylool.

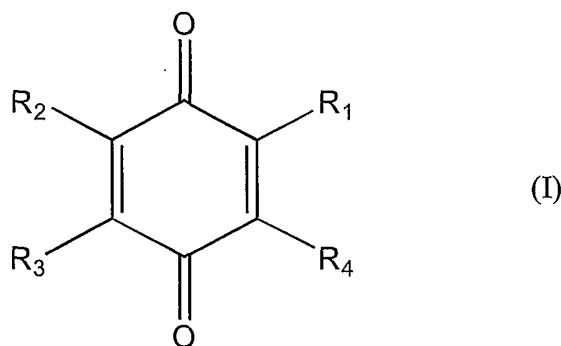
2. The method according to claim 1 wherein said side effect is one or more of
rhabdomyolysis, headache, joint pain, fever, muscle pain, back pain, abdominal
20 cramping, sleep disorder, rhinitis, sinusitis, stimulation of coughing reflex, dizziness
and fatigue.
3. The method according to claim 1 wherein said side effect is muscle pain.

- 27 -

4. The method according to claim 1 wherein the compound of Formula (I) is Coenzyme Q10.
5. The method according to claim 1 wherein the uridine precursor is orotic acid or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof.
6. The method according to claim 1 wherein the salt of a uridine precursor is magnesium orotate.
- 10 7. A method of treatment of one or more side effects of statin therapy comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of magnesium orotate either simultaneously, sequentially or separately to administration of an effective amount of Coenzyme Q10, optionally in association with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable additives.
- 15 8. The method according to claim 7 wherein said side effect is one or more of rhabdomyolysis, headache, joint pain, fever, muscle pain, back pain, abdominal cramping, sleep disorder, rhinitis, sinusitis, stimulation of coughing reflex, dizziness and fatigue.
- 20 9. The method according to claim 7 wherein said side effect is muscle pain.

- 28 -

10. Use of uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof and at least one compound of Formula (I)



5

wherein

R₁ is selected from H or C₁₋₁₆ alkyl

R₂ and R₃ are each independently selected from H, hydroxy, C₁₋₁₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkenyl, C₁₋₆ alkenoxy, C₁₋₆ alkynyl or C₁₋₆ alkynoxy; and

10 R₄ is alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkenoxy, alkylol or alkenyol;

in preparation of a medicament for treatment of one or more side effects of statin therapy.

11. The use according to claim 10 wherein said side effect is one or more of
15 rhabdomyolysis, headache, joint pain, fever, muscle pain, back pain, abdominal cramping, sleep disorder, rhinitis, sinusitis, stimulation of coughing reflex, dizziness and fatigue.

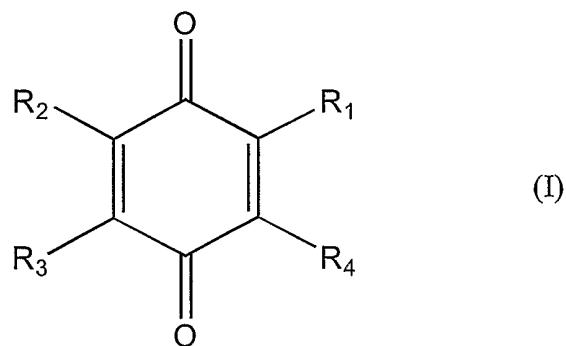
20 12. The use according to claim 10 wherein said side effect is muscle pain.

13. The use according to claim 10 wherein the compound of Formula (I) is Coenzyme Q10.

25 14. The use according to claim 10 wherein the uridine precursor is orotic acid or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof.

- 29 -

15. The use according to claim 10 wherein the salt of a uridine precursor is magnesium orotate.
- 5 16. Use of magnesium orotate, Coenzyme Q10 and optionally one or more pharmaceutically acceptable additives in preparation of a medicament for treatment of one or more side effects of statin therapy.
- 10 17. The use according to claim 16 wherein said side effect is one or more of rhabdomyolysis, headache, joint pain, fever, muscle pain, back pain, abdominal cramping, sleep disorder, rhinitis, sinusitis, stimulation of coughing reflex, dizziness and fatigue.
18. The use according to claim 16 wherein said side effect is muscle pain.
- 15
19. A composition comprising uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof and at least one compound of Formula (I)



20

wherein

R₁ is selected from H or C₁₋₁₆ alkyl

R₂ and R₃ are each independently selected from H, hydroxy, C₁₋₁₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkenyl, C₁₋₆ alkenoxy, C₁₋₆ alkynyl or C₁₋₆ alkynoxy; and

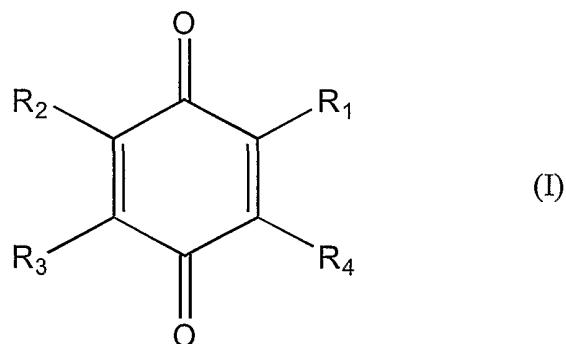
R₄ is alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkenoxy, alkylol or alkenylol.

20. The composition according to claim 19 further comprising at least one statin.
- 10 21. The composition according to claim 20 wherein the at least one statin is selected from atorvastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, lovastatin, cerivastatin and fluvastatin.
22. The composition according to claim 19 wherein the compound of Formula (I) is Coenzyme Q10.
- 15 23. The composition according to claim 19 wherein the uridine precursor is orotic acid or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof.
24. The composition according to claim 19 wherein the salt of a uridine precursor is magnesium orotate.
- 20 25. The composition according to claim 19 further comprising one or more pharmaceutically acceptable additives.
- 25 26. A composition comprising magnesium orotate, Coenzyme Q10 and optionally one or more pharmaceutically acceptable additives.
27. The composition according to claim 26 further comprising at least one statin.
- 30 28. The composition according to claim 27 wherein the at least one statin is selected from atorvastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, lovastatin, cerivastatin and fluvastatin.

- 31 -

29. A combination pack or kit comprising uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof and at least one compound of Formula (I)

5



wherein

R₁ is selected from H or C₁₋₁₆ alkyl

10 R₂ and R₃ are each independently selected from H, hydroxy, C₁₋₁₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkenyl, C₁₋₆ alkenoxy, C₁₋₆ alkynyl or C₁₋₆ alkynoxy; and
R₄ is alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkenoxy, alkylol or alkenylol;
wherein said pack or kit is adapted for the simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of the uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof and the compound of Formula (I).

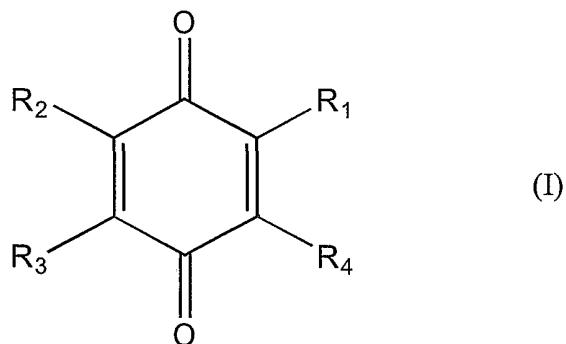
- 15
30. The combination pack or kit according to claim 29 wherein the compound of Formula (I) is Coenzyme Q10.
- 20 31. The combination pack or kit according to claim 29 wherein the uridine precursor is orotic acid or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof.
32. The combination pack or kit according to claim 29 wherein the salt of a uridine precursor is magnesium orotate.

25

- 32 -

33. A combination pack or kit comprising at least one statin, uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof and at least one compound of Formula (I)

5



wherein

R₁ is selected from H or C₁₋₁₆ alkyl

10 R₂ and R₃ are each independently selected from H, hydroxy, C₁₋₁₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkenyl, C₁₋₆ alkenoxy, C₁₋₆ alkynyl or C₁₋₆ alkynoxy; and
R₄ is alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkenoxy, alkylol or alkenylol;

wherein said pack or kit is adapted for the simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of the statin, uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof and the compound of Formula (I).

15 34. The combination pack or kit according to claim 33 wherein the at least one statin is selected from atorvastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, lovastatin, cerivastatin and fluvastatin.

20 35. The combination pack or kit according to claim 33 wherein the compound of Formula (I) is Coenzyme Q10.

25 36. The combination pack or kit according to claim 33 wherein the uridine precursor is orotic acid or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof.

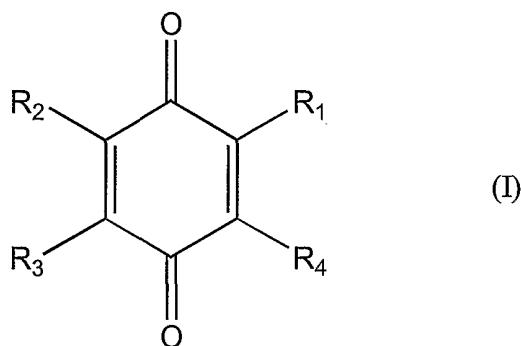
- 33 -

37. The combination pack or kit according to claim 33 wherein the salt of a uridine precursor is magnesium orotate.

5 38. A combination pack or kit comprising at least one statin, magnesium orotate and Coenzyme Q10 wherein said pack or kit is adapted for the simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of the statin, magnesium orotate and Coenzyme Q10.

10 39. The combination pack or kit according to claim 38 wherein the at least one statin is selected from atorvastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, lovastatin, cerivastatin and fluvastatin.

15 40. A method of treatment of muscle pain and/or fatigue comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of at least one compound of Formula (I)



wherein

R₁ is selected from H or C₁₋₁₆ alkyl

20 R₂ and R₃ are each independently selected from H, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkenyl, C₁₋₆ alkenyloxy, C₁₋₆ alkynyl or C₁₋₆ alkynyloxy; and R₄ is alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkylol or alkenylool.

25 41. The method according to claim 40 wherein the compound of Formula (I) is Coenzyme Q10.

- 34 -

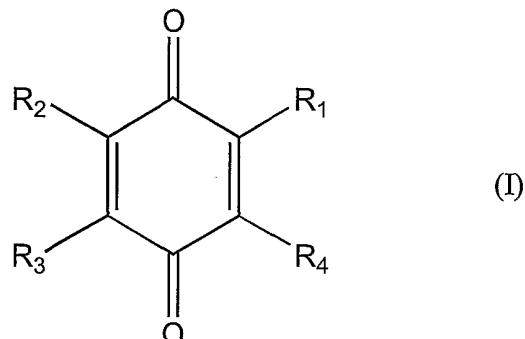
42. The method according to claim 40 further involving administration to said subject an effective amount of uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof.

5

43. The method according to claim 40 further involving administration to said subject of an effective amount of orotic acid or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof.

44. The method according to claim 40 further involving administration to said patient of an 10 effective amount of magnesium orotate.

45. A method of treatment of a side effect of a drug therapy comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of at least one compound of Formula (I)



15

wherein

R₁ is selected from H or C₁₋₁₆ alkyl

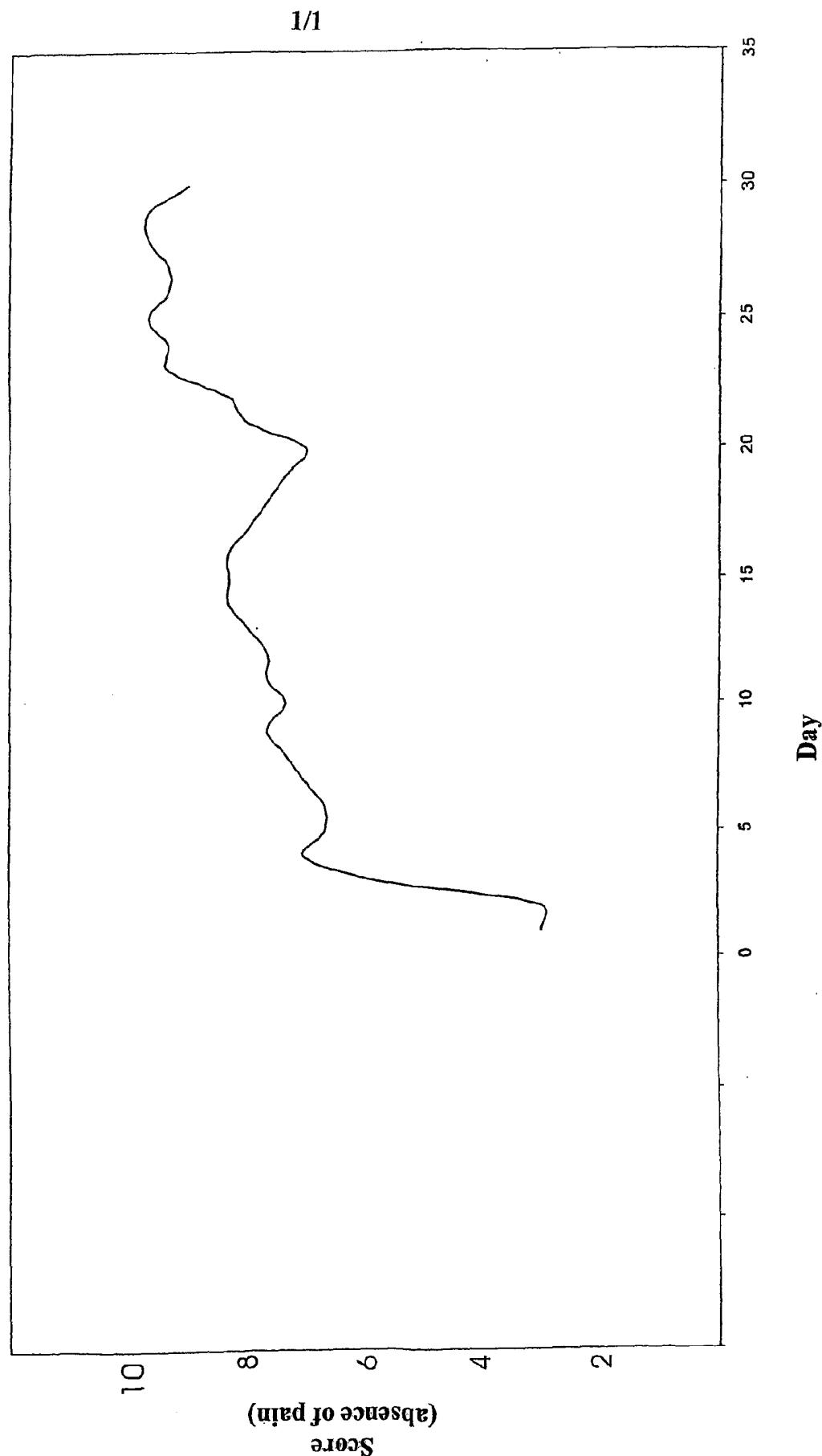
20 R₂ and R₃ are each independently selected from H, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkenyl, C₁₋₆ alkenyloxy, C₁₋₆ alkynyl or C₁₋₆ alkynyloxy; and R₄ is alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkylol or alkenylol.

46. The method according to claim 45 wherein the compound of Formula (I) is Coenzyme Q10.

25

- 35 -

47. The method according to claim 45 further involving administration to said subject an effective amount of uridine, one of its biological precursors or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof.
- 5 48. The method according to claim 45 further involving administration to said subject of an effective amount of orotic acid or a salt, ester, tautomer or analogue thereof.
49. The method according to claim 45 further involving administration to said patient of an effective amount of magnesium orotate.
- 10 50. The method of treatment according to claim 45 wherein the drug therapy is a therapy for hypercholesterolemia, is a therapy for hyperlipidemia, is a corticosteroid therapy or is a cancer chemotherapy.

Figure 1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU01/01545

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl. 7: A61K 31/122, 31/7072, A61P 29/00, 9/10, 43/00.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC AS ABOVE

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

AU: IPC AS ABOVE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPAT, CAPLUS, MEDLINE: keywords; uridine, uracil(w)riboside, orotic, orotate, coenzyme(w)Q10, ubiquinone.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,A	WO 01/85178A (N.V. NUTRICIA) 15 November 2001. See claim 10	1-50
P,A	WO 01/74361A (Sigma-Tau Healthscience S.P.A) 11 October 2001. See whole document.	1-50

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
 "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
 "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
 "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
 "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
 "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
 "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
 "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 February 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

07 MAR 2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU

AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE
 PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA
 E-mail address: pct@ipaaustralia.gov.au
 Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929

Authorized officer

G.R.PETERS



Telephone No : (02) 6283 2184