

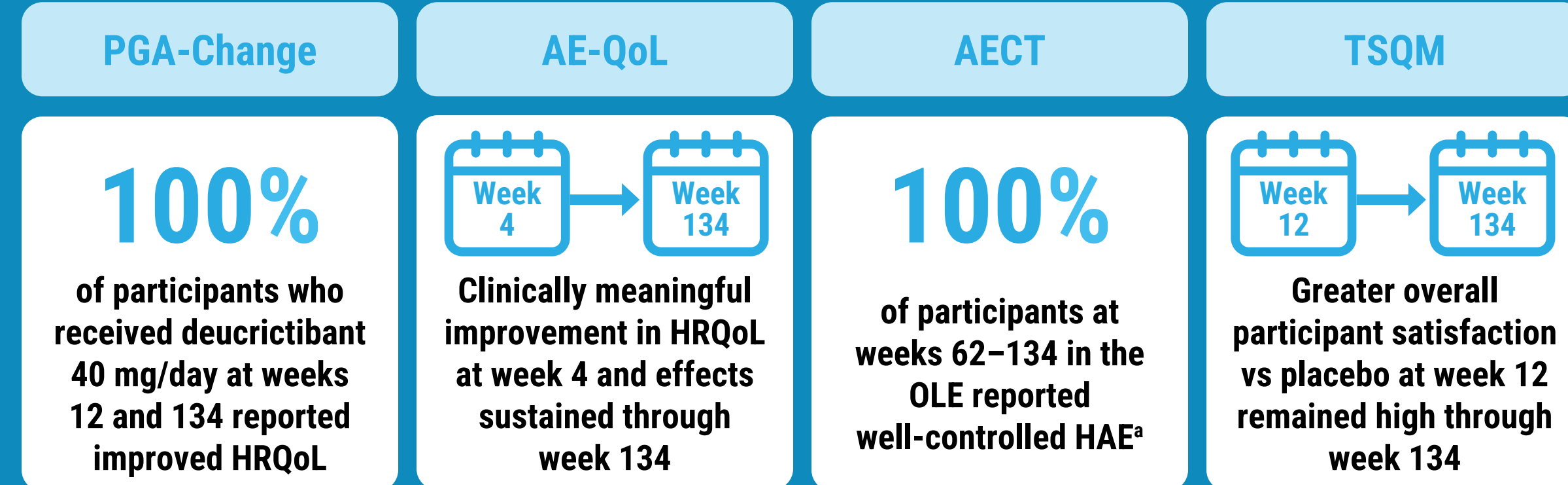
Long-Term Prophylactic Treatment with Oral Deucricitbant Improved Disease Control and Health-Related Quality of Life in Participants with Hereditary Angioedema: Final Results of the CHAPTER-1 Open-Label Extension Study

Michael E. Manning¹, John Anderson², Francesco Arcoletto³, Mauro Cancian⁴, Hugo Chapdelaine⁵, Niall Conlon⁶, Efreem Eren⁷, Mark Gompels⁸, Sofia Grigoriadou⁹, Maria D. Guarino¹⁰, Padmalal Gurugama¹¹, Sorena Kiani-Alikhan¹², Tamar Kinaciyan¹³, Markus Magerl^{14,15}, Marcin Stobiecki¹⁶, Michael D. Tarzi¹⁷, Anna Valerieva¹⁸, H. James Wedner¹⁹, William H. Yang²⁰, Andrea Zanichelli^{21,22}, Rafael Crabbé²³, Susan Mulders²⁴, Jonathan Levy²⁵, Ulrich Freudensprung²⁶, Umar Katbeh²⁶, Jochen Knolle²⁷, Anne Lesage²⁸, Peng Lu²⁵, Emel Ayygören-Pürsün²⁹, Marc A. Riedl³⁰

¹Allergy, Asthma and Immunology Associates, Ltd., Scottsdale, AZ, USA; ²AllerVie Health, Birmingham, AL, USA; ³AOR Villa Sofia-Cervello, Palermo, Italy; ⁴Azienda Ospedale Università di Padova, Padua, Italy; ⁵CHU de Montréal, Université de Montréal, Montréal, QC, Canada; ⁶St. James's Hospital and Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland; ⁷University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, Southampton, UK; ⁸North Bristol NHS Trust, Bristol, UK; ⁹Barts Health NHS Trust, London, UK; ¹⁰U.O.C. Allergologia Ospedale di Civitanova Marche, Civitanova Marche, Italy; ¹¹Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, UK; ¹²Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK; ¹³Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; ¹⁴Institute of Allergology, Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Corporate Member of Freie Universität Berlin and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany; ¹⁵Fraunhofer Institute for Translational Medicine and Pharmacology ITMP, Immunology and Allergology, Berlin, Germany; ¹⁶Jagiellonian University Medical College, Krakow, Poland; ¹⁷University Hospitals Sussex NHS Foundation Trust, Brighton, UK; ¹⁸Medical University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria; ¹⁹Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA; ²⁰University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada; ²¹Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy; ²²I.R.C.C.S., Policlinico San Donato, Centro Angioedema, UO Medicina, Milan, Italy; ²³RC Consultancy, Bassins, Switzerland; ²⁴Mulders Clinical Consulting, Groesbeek, The Netherlands; ²⁵Pharvaris Inc., Lexington, MA, USA; ²⁶Pharvaris GmbH, Zug, Switzerland; ²⁷JCK Consult, Frankfurt, Germany; ²⁸GrayMatters Consulting, Schilde, Belgium; ²⁹Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany; ³⁰University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA

Key Takeaways

Final data from the completed open-label extension (OLE) of the Phase 2 CHAPTER-1 study provide further evidence on the sustained effects of long-term prophylactic treatment with the orally administered bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist deucricitbant on health-related quality of life (HRQoL), disease control, and treatment satisfaction for participants with hereditary angioedema (HAE).



AECT, Angioedema Control Test; AE-QoL, Angioedema Quality of Life Questionnaire; HAE, hereditary angioedema; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; OLE, open-label extension; PGA-Change, Patient Global Assessment of Change; TSQM, Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication. *Well-controlled HAE defined as AECT score ≥ 10 .

This presentation includes data for an investigational product not yet approved by regulatory authorities.

Background

- Hereditary angioedema (HAE):** a bradykinin-mediated condition with painful swelling attacks affecting multiple locations in the body and negatively impacting health-related quality of life (HRQoL).^{1,7}
- Unmet need:** additional prophylactic treatments offering injectable-like efficacyTM, a well-tolerated profile, and ease of administration.^{8,11}
- Oral deucricitbant:** a selective, investigational, bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist under development for both prophylactic and on-demand treatment of attacks of bradykinin-mediated angioedema, including HAE.¹¹⁻²¹

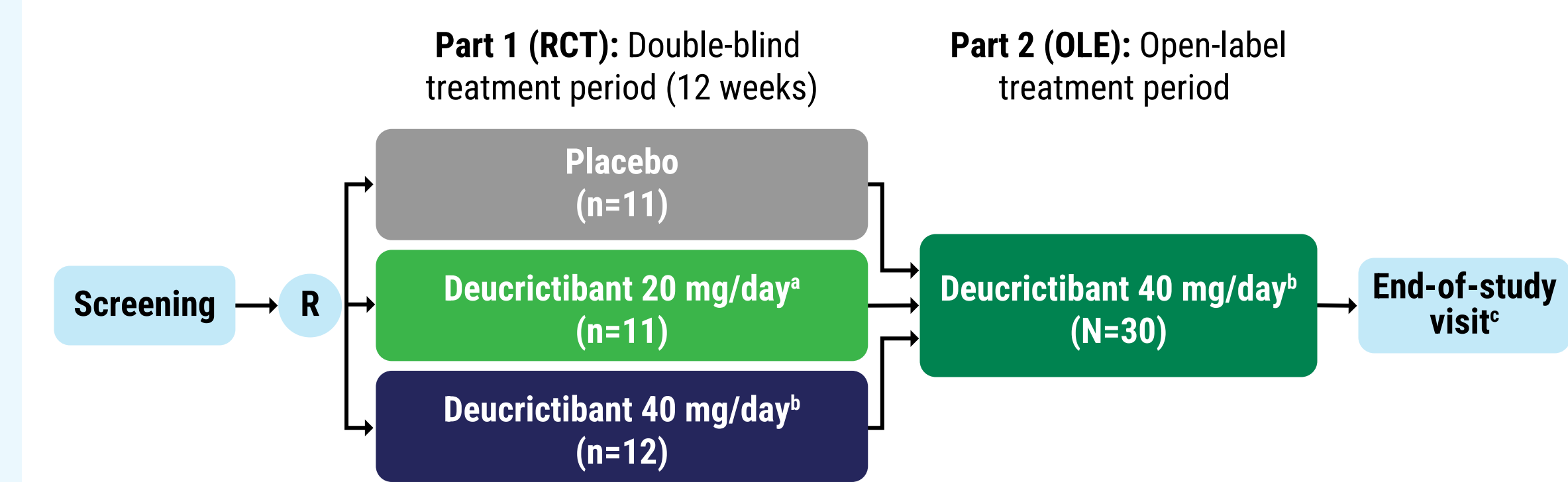
Objective

To evaluate the long-term impact of orally administered deucricitbant prophylactic treatment on HRQoL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction in adults with HAE in the open-label extension (OLE) of the CHAPTER-1 study.¹⁹

Methods

- CHAPTER-1 (NCT05047185)*:** a two-part, Phase 2 study.¹⁹
 - Part 1 randomized controlled trial (RCT) and Part 2 OLE were completed.
- Eligible participants:** adults diagnosed with HAE-1/2, not receiving other prophylactic treatments at screening, and with a pre-specified minimum number of attacks in the 3 months prior to screening.

Figure 1. CHAPTER-1 study design



IR, immediate-release; OLE, open-label extension; R, randomization; RCT, randomized controlled trial. n = number of participants randomized in each treatment group in the RCT. N = number of participants. *Deucricitbant IR capsule, 10 mg twice daily. †Deucricitbant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily. ‡Twenty-one participants rolled over to the CHAPTER-4 OLE (NCT06679881)¹⁹ in which deucricitbant extended-release tablet is administered.

Methods

Patient-reported outcome instruments

Patient Global Assessment of Change (PGA-Change)²²: a tool that uses a five-point Likert response scale to assess the change in the impact of HAE on patients' HRQoL since starting study treatment compared with pre-treatment:



Angioedema Quality of Life Questionnaire (AE-QoL)²³⁻²⁵: a tool validated for HAE and composed of a 17-item questionnaire with a five-point response scale used across four domains, "functioning," "fatigue/mood," "fear/shame," and "nutrition":



Angioedema Control Test (AECT)^{24,27}: a four-item questionnaire with a five-point response scale developed and validated to retrospectively quantify disease control and aid management decisions in patients with recurrent angioedema (AECT-4wk – 4-week recall used):



Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication (TSQM), version IP²⁸: an 11-item questionnaire with a seven-point response scale to gauge patients' satisfaction with "effectiveness," "side effects," "convenience," and "global satisfaction" of a medication:

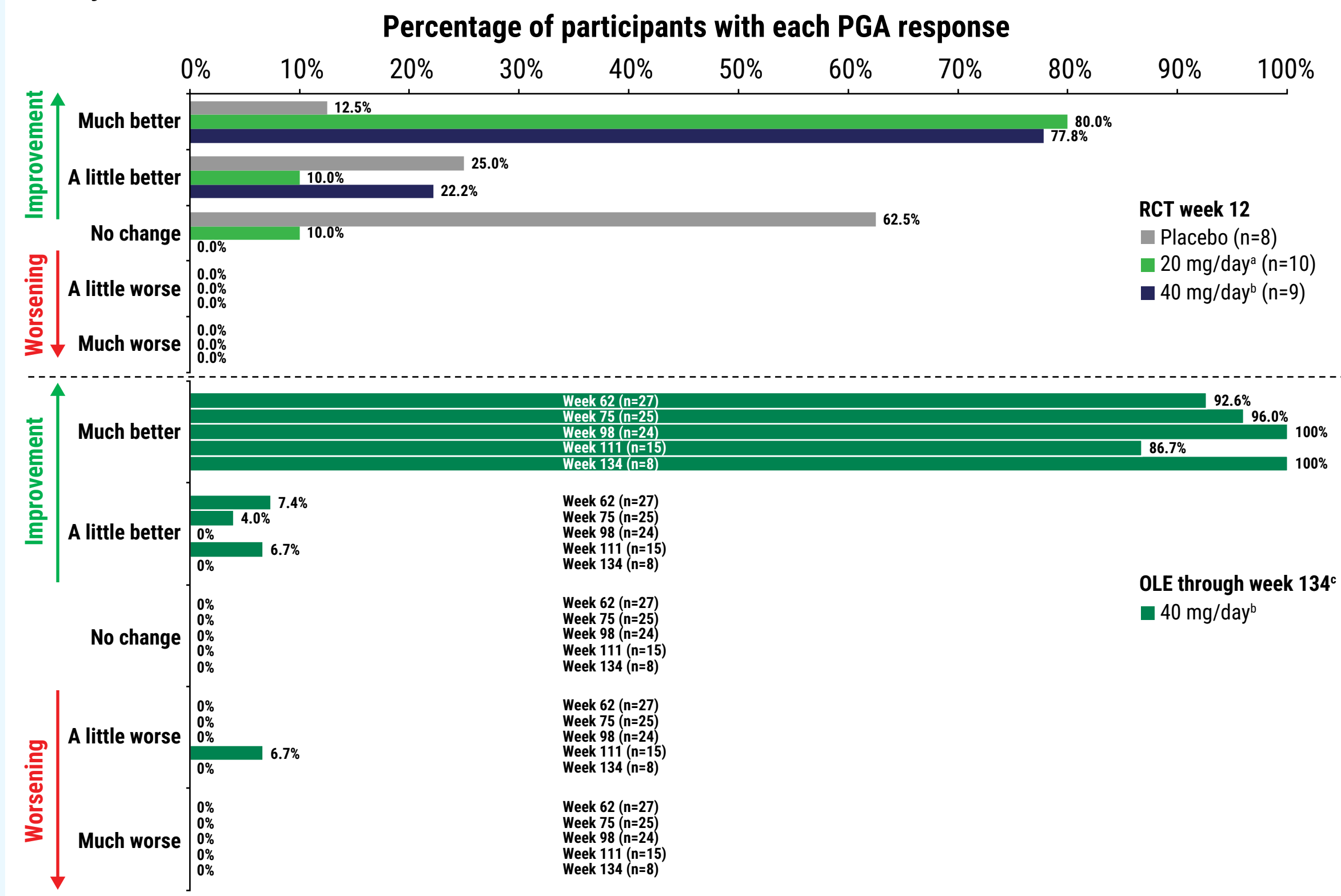


Results

- This analysis included all 30 participants who completed the Part 1 RCT and enrolled into the Part 2 OLE. Twenty-one participants were on study at the time of CHAPTER-1 study end, and all continued into the ongoing CHAPTER-4 OLE (NCT06679881)¹⁹ in which deucricitbant extended-release (XR) tablet is self-administered. None of the 9 discontinuations in the CHAPTER-1 OLE were reported as treatment-related or associated with an adverse event.
 - Mean (SD) treatment duration in the OLE was 22.2 (8.1) months.
 - Maximum deucricitbant exposure during the entire study was 33.8 months.

Health-related quality of life using PGA-Change

Figure 2. PGA-Change: HRQoL improved at week 12 and through week 134 compared with study baseline

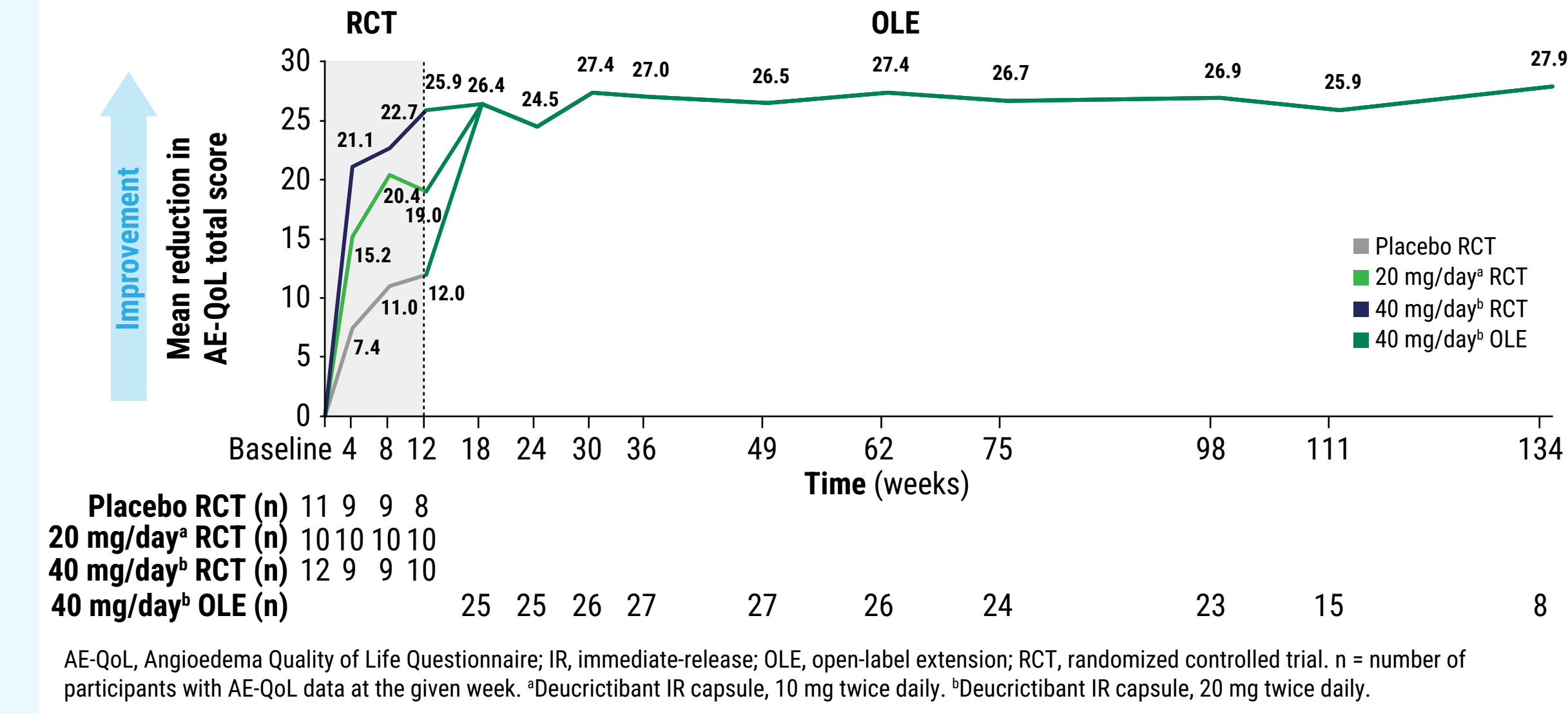


HRQoL, health-related quality of life; IR, immediate-release; OLE, open-label extension; PGA-Change, Patient Global Assessment of Change; RCT, randomized controlled trial. n = number of participants with PGA-Change results at the given week. *Deucricitbant IR capsule, 10 mg twice daily. †Deucricitbant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily. ‡Data shown for the final five visits of the OLE.

Results

Health-related quality of life using AE-QoL

Figure 3. AE-QoL: Improvement in total score by week 4 and effects sustained through week 134

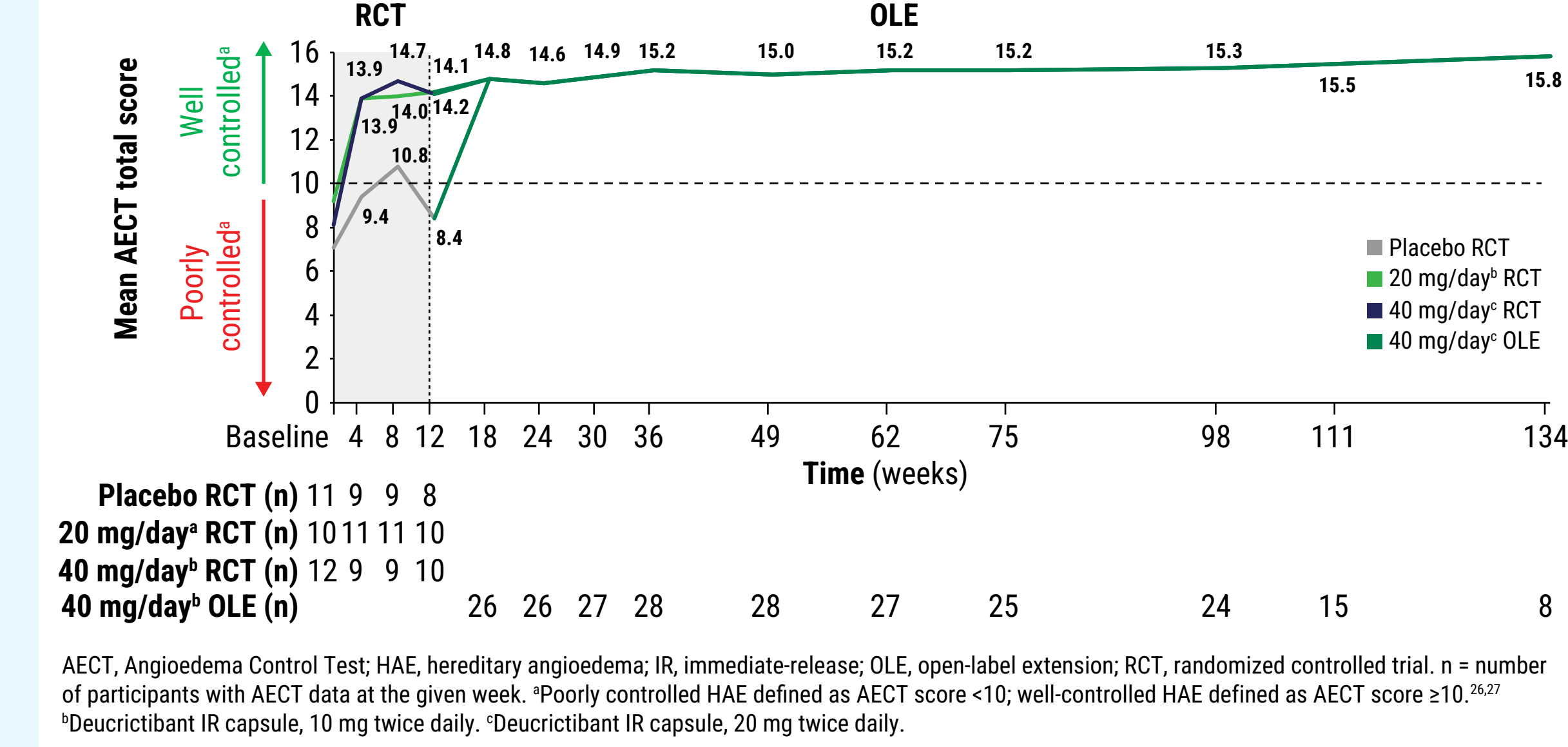


AE-QoL, Angioedema Quality of Life Questionnaire; IR, immediate-release; OLE, open-label extension; RCT, randomized controlled trial. n = number of participants with AE-QoL data at the given week. *Deucricitbant IR capsule, 10 mg twice daily. †Deucricitbant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily.

- For deucricitbant-treated participants at week 12 of the RCT, "functioning" and "fear/shame" showed the most improvement of the AE-QoL domains with mean reductions of 32.5 and 22.9 with deucricitbant 20 mg/day and 33.1 and 35.4 with deucricitbant 40 mg/day, respectively.
 - These reductions were sustained from week 18 to week 134 of the OLE, with mean reductions in AE-QoL "functioning" scores of 36.5 at week 18 and 50.8 at week 134, and mean reductions in AE-QoL "fear/shame" scores of 34.0 at week 18 and 30.7 at week 134.

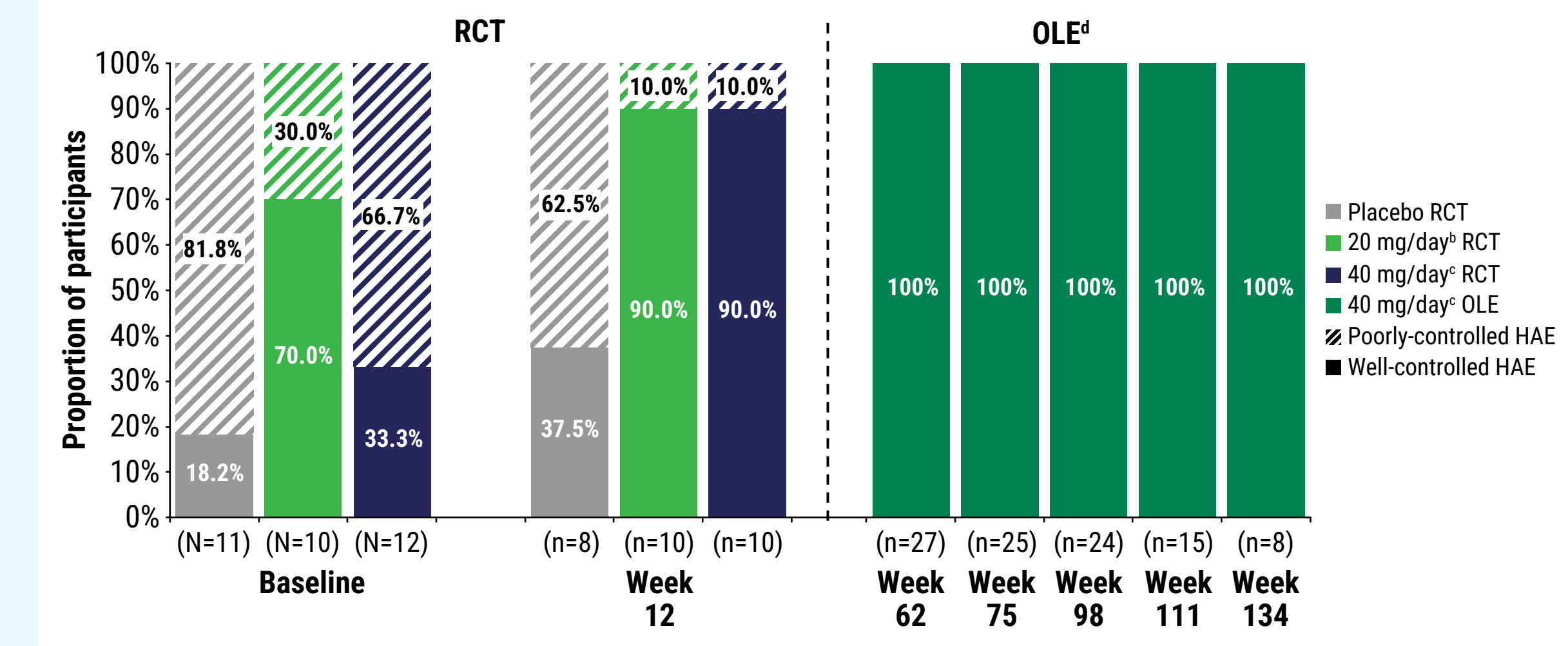
Disease control

Figure 4. AECT: Improvement in disease control by week 4 and effects sustained through week 134



AECT, Angioedema Control Test; HAE, hereditary angioedema; IR, immediate-release; OLE, open-label extension; RCT, randomized controlled trial. n = number of participants with AECT data at the given week. *Poorly controlled HAE defined as AECT score <10; well-controlled HAE defined as AECT score ≥ 10 .^{24,27} †Deucricitbant IR capsule, 10 mg twice daily. ‡Deucricitbant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily.

Figure 5. AECT: 90% of participants at week 12 and 100% of participants at weeks 62–134 receiving deucricitbant achieved the definition of well-controlled* HAE

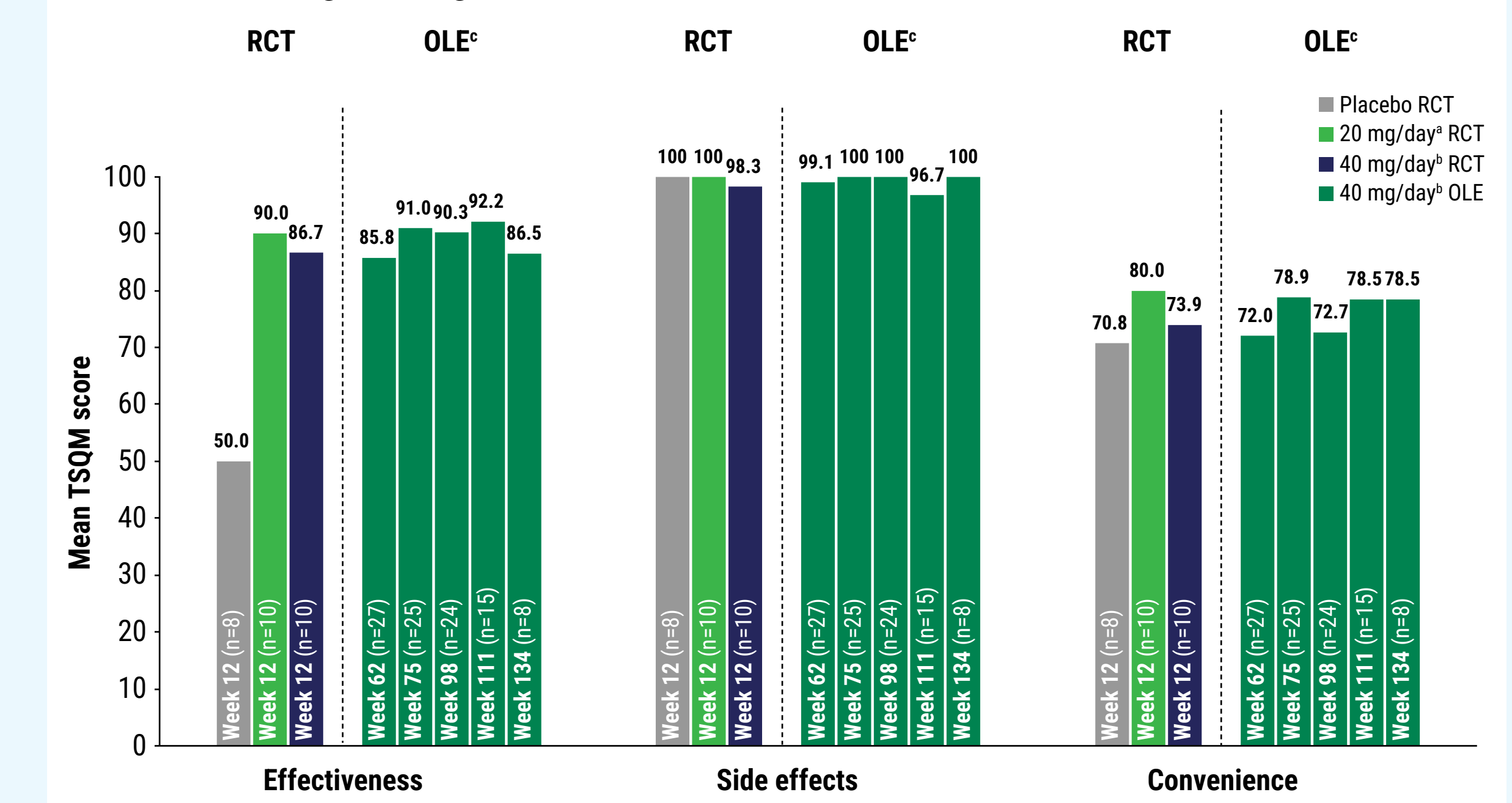


AECT, Angioedema Control Test; HAE, hereditary angioedema; IR, immediate-release; OLE, open-label extension; RCT, randomized controlled trial. N = number of participants randomized to each treatment group in the RCT with AECT data. n = number of participants with AECT results at the given week. *Well-controlled HAE defined as AECT score ≥ 10 .^{24,27} †Deucricitbant IR capsule, 10 mg twice daily. ‡Deucricitbant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily. ††Data are shown for the final five visits during the OLE.

Results

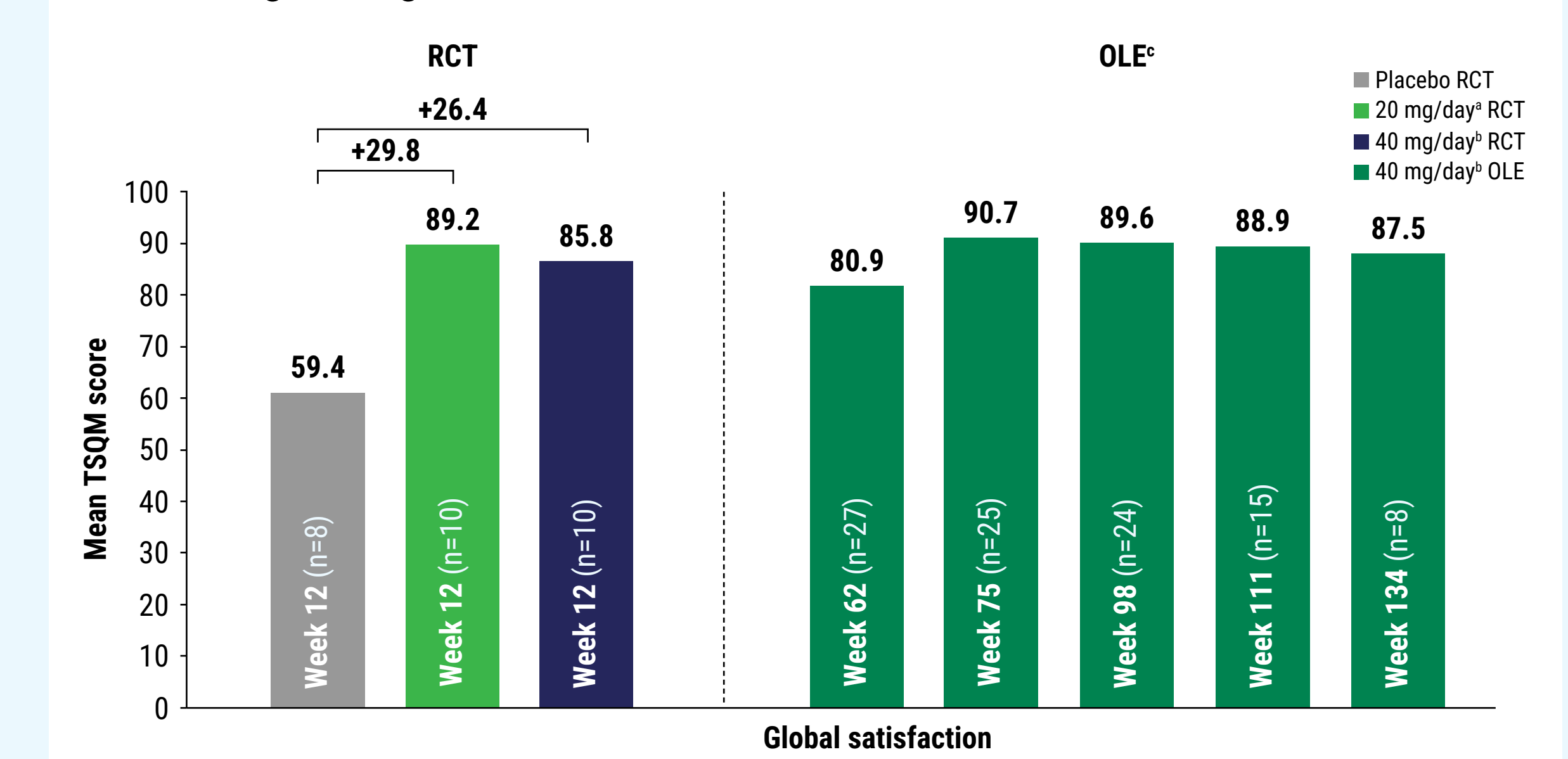
Treatment satisfaction

Figure 6. TSQM: Participant satisfaction with effectiveness greater vs placebo at week 12 and remained high through week 134



IR, immediate-release; OLE, open-label extension; RCT, randomized controlled trial; TSQM, Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication. n = number of participants with TSQM results at the given week. *Deucricitbant IR capsule, 10 mg twice daily. †Deucricitbant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily. ††Data are shown for the final five visits during the OLE.

Figure 7. TSQM: Overall participant satisfaction greater vs placebo at week 12 and remained high through week 134



IR, immediate-release; OLE, open-label extension; RCT, randomized controlled trial; TSQM, Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication. n = number of participants with TSQM results at the given week. *Deucricitbant IR capsule, 10 mg twice daily. †Deucricitbant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily. ††Data are shown for the final five visits during the OLE.

References

- Busse PJ, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382:1136-48.
- Maurer M, et al. *Allergy*. 2022;77:1961-90.
- Bork K, et al. *Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol*. 2021;17:40.
- Bygum A, et al. *Front Med*. 2017;4:212.
- Mendivil J, et al. *Orphanet J Rare Dis*. 2021;16:94.
- Chong-Neto HJ. *World Allergy Organ J*. 2023;16:100758.
- Lumry WR, et al. *Allergy Asthma Proc*. 2010;31(5):407-14.
- Bouillet L, et al. *Allergy Asthma Proc*. 2023;44:406-12.
- Covella B, et al. *Future Pharmacol*. 2024;4:41-53.
- Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research. The voice of the patient – hereditary angioedema. US Food and Drug Administration; May 2018. <https://www.fda.gov/media/113509/download>. Accessed March 24, 2026.
- Betschel SD, et al. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2023;11:2315-25.
- Lesage A, et al. *Front Pharmacol*. 2020;11:916.
- Lesage A, et al. *Int Immunopharmacol*. 2022;105:108523.
- RAPIDE-2. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT03669754>. Accessed March 24, 2026.
- CHAPTER-4. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06679881>. Accessed March 24, 2026.
- Ayygören-Pürsün E, et al. *Lancet Haem*. 2026;13(4):e215-e226.
- CHAPTER-3. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06679881>. Accessed March 24, 2026.
- Weller K, et al. *Allergy*. 2012;67:1289-98.
- Weller K, et al. *Allergy*. 2016;71:1203-9.
- Vanya M, et al. *J Patient Rep Outcomes*. 2023;7:33.
- Weller K, et al. *Allergy*. 2020;75:1165-77.
- Weller K, et al. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2020;130:2050-7.
- Atkinson MJ, et al. *Value Health*. 2005;8(1):S9-S24.