

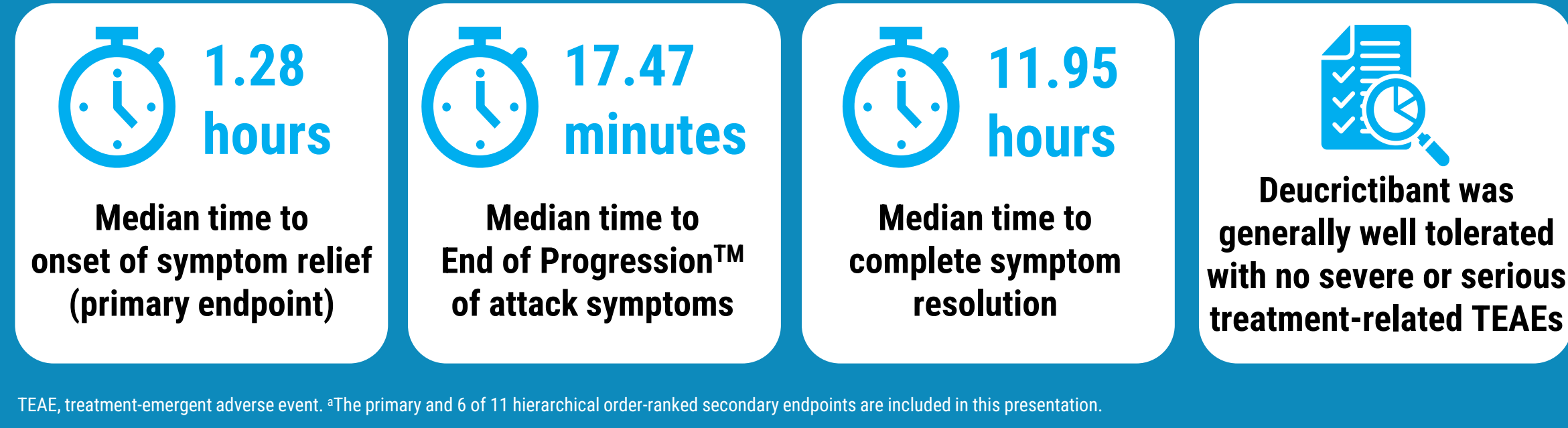
On-Demand Treatment of Hereditary Angioedema Attacks With Oral Deucricitbant Immediate-Release Capsule: Efficacy and Safety Results of the Phase 3 RAPIDe-3 Trial

Joshua S. Jacobs¹, William R. Lumry², Daniel F. Soteres³, H. Henry Li⁴, Raffi Tachdjian⁵, John Anderson⁶, Timothy J. Craig^{7,8}, Karl V. Sitz⁹, H. James Wedner¹⁰, Rafael H. Zaragoza-Urdaz¹¹, Alan P. Baptist¹², David I. Hong¹³, Michael E. Manning¹⁴, Cristina J. Ramos¹⁵, Giorgio Giannattasio¹⁶, Marc A. Riedl¹⁷
Presented by **Lindsay Adair**¹⁸

¹Allergy and Asthma Clinical Research, Walnut Creek, CA, USA; ²AARA Research Center, Dallas, TX, USA; ³Asthma & Allergy Associates and Research Center, P.C., Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Aurora, CO, USA; ⁴Institute for Asthma and Allergy, Chevy Chase, MD, USA; ⁵University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA; ⁶AllerVie Health, Birmingham, AL, USA; ⁷Penn State University, Hershey, PA, USA; ⁸Vinmec-VinUni Institute of Immunology, Vinmec Hospital, Times City, Vietnam, and Vin University, Hanoi, Vietnam; ⁹Acuro Research, Inc., Little Rock, AR, USA; ¹⁰Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA; ¹¹University Pediatric Hospital, San Juan, Puerto Rico; ¹²Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, MI, USA; ¹³Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA; ¹⁴Allergy, Asthma and Immunology Associates, Ltd., Scottsdale, AZ, USA; ¹⁵FDI Clinical Research, San Juan, Puerto Rico; ¹⁶Pharvaris GmbH, Zug, Switzerland; ¹⁷University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA; ¹⁸Pharvaris Inc., Lexington, MA, USA

Key takeaways

Results from the pivotal RAPIDe-3 trial for the treatment of attacks in multiple types of hereditary angioedema provide further evidence on the rapid and sustained efficacy, safety, and tolerability of the orally administered bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist deucricitbant immediate-release (IR) capsule. This trial met its primary and all 11 secondary efficacy endpoints.³



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

Background

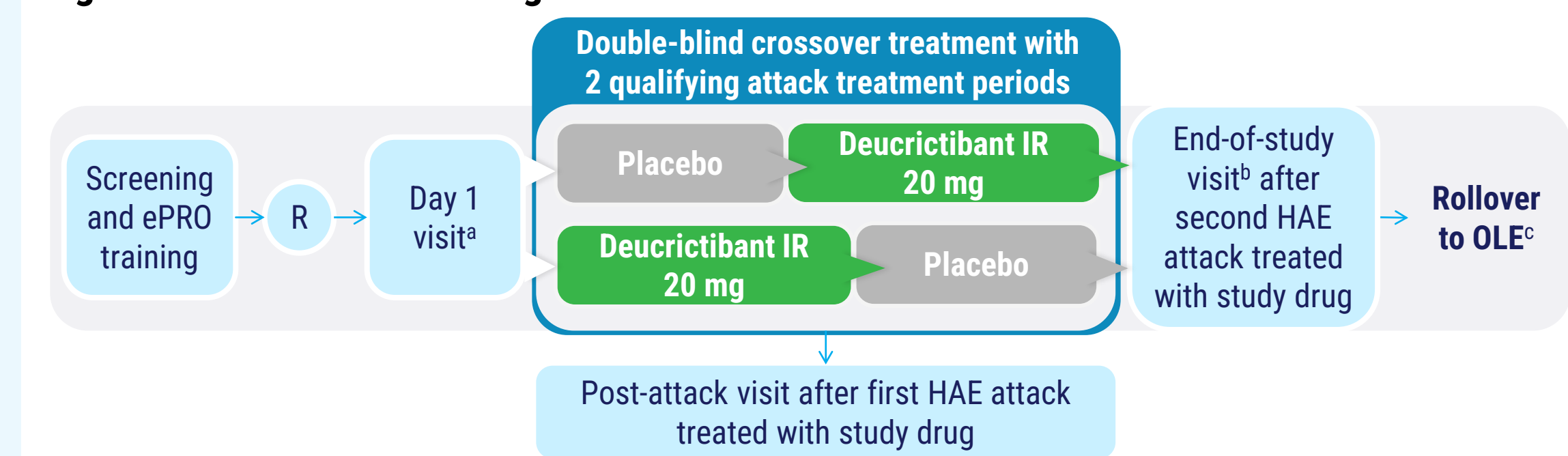
- Hereditary angioedema (HAE):** a bradykinin-mediated condition with painful swelling attacks affecting multiple locations in the body.¹
- Unmet need:** an unmet need remains for additional orally administered treatments combining ease of administration, rapid and sustained effects, and a well-tolerated safety profile.^{2,3}
- Oral deucricitbant:** a selective bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist under development for both prophylactic and on-demand treatment of bradykinin-mediated angioedema attacks.⁴⁻¹⁰

Objective

To assess the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of oral deucricitbant immediate-release (IR) capsule for on-demand treatment of attacks in adolescents and adults with HAE, including participants with HAE with normal C1 inhibitor (HAE-nC1INH).

Methods

Figure 1. RAPIDe-3 trial design



^aePRO, electronic patient-reported outcome; HAE, hereditary angioedema; IR, immediate-release; OLE, open-label extension; R, randomization. ^bAdolescent participants received a non-attack dose for pharmacokinetic sampling at Day 1 visit prior to randomization. ^cData from end-of-study visit could be used to qualify the participant for an OLE study with deucricitbant. ^dRollover to the OLE was optional. Riedl MA, et al. *Lancet*. 2026; doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(26)01296-1.

- RAPIDe-3 (NCT06343779)*:** a global, Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover trial.
- Participants:** adolescents (aged ≥12 to <18 years) and adults (aged ≥18 to ≤75 years) with HAE-nC1INH type 1 or 2, or HAE-nC1INH. Participants on long-term HAE prophylaxis were also enrolled.

Methods

- Study drugs:** participants self-administered deucricitbant IR capsule 20 mg or placebo to treat two qualifying attacks in a crossover design. Qualifying attacks were defined as either a non-laryngeal attack with at least one symptom item score of ≥20 on the Angioedema syMptom Rating sCAle (AMRA) assessment, or a non-severe laryngeal attack without breathing difficulties or stridor.
- Analysis sets:** primary efficacy analysis included all randomized participants who had two attacks treated with study drug (one per period) in the 2×2 crossover design. Safety analysis included all participants who received ≥1 dose of study drug.

Table 1. Selected efficacy^a and safety endpoints

Endpoint	Instrument	Definition
Primary endpoint		
Time to onset of symptom relief	PGI-C	Time to a PGI-C rating of at least "a little better" for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment
Secondary endpoints		
Proportion of attacks achieving onset of symptom relief	PGI-C	Proportion of study-drug treated attacks achieving a PGI-C rating of at least "a little better" at 4 hours post-treatment
Time to substantial symptom relief	PGI-C	Time to a PGI-C rating of at least "better" for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment
Time to reduction in attack severity	PGI-S	Time to a ≥1-level reduction in PGI-S score from pre-treatment for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment
Time to complete symptom resolution	PGI-S	Time to PGI-S rating of "none" within 48 hours post-treatment
Time to End of Progression™ in attack manifestations	PGI-C	Time to the earliest post-treatment timepoint after which all subsequent PGI-C ratings were stable or improved within 12 hours
Use of conventional on-demand treatment as rescue medication	–	Proportion of study-drug treated attacks using conventional on-demand treatment as rescue medication to treat an attack within 24 hours post-treatment
Safety endpoint		
TEAEs and serious TEAEs	–	TEAE defined as an adverse event from the first study drug administration through the end-of-study visit

PGI-C, Patient Global Impression of Change; PGI-S, Patient Global Impression of Severity; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event. *The primary and 6 of 11 hierarchical order-ranked secondary endpoints. *The term End of Progression is a registered trademark of Pharvaris GmbH.

Results

- A total of 134 eligible participants (10 [7.5%] adolescents, 4 [3.0%] with HAE-nC1INH) were enrolled and randomized at 59 sites across 24 countries on 6 continents.
- The primary efficacy analysis set included 88 participants with paired attacks; 113 participants had ≥1 attack treated with study drug.
- Demographics and baseline characteristics were generally balanced across treatment groups.

Table 2. Participant demographics and baseline disease characteristics

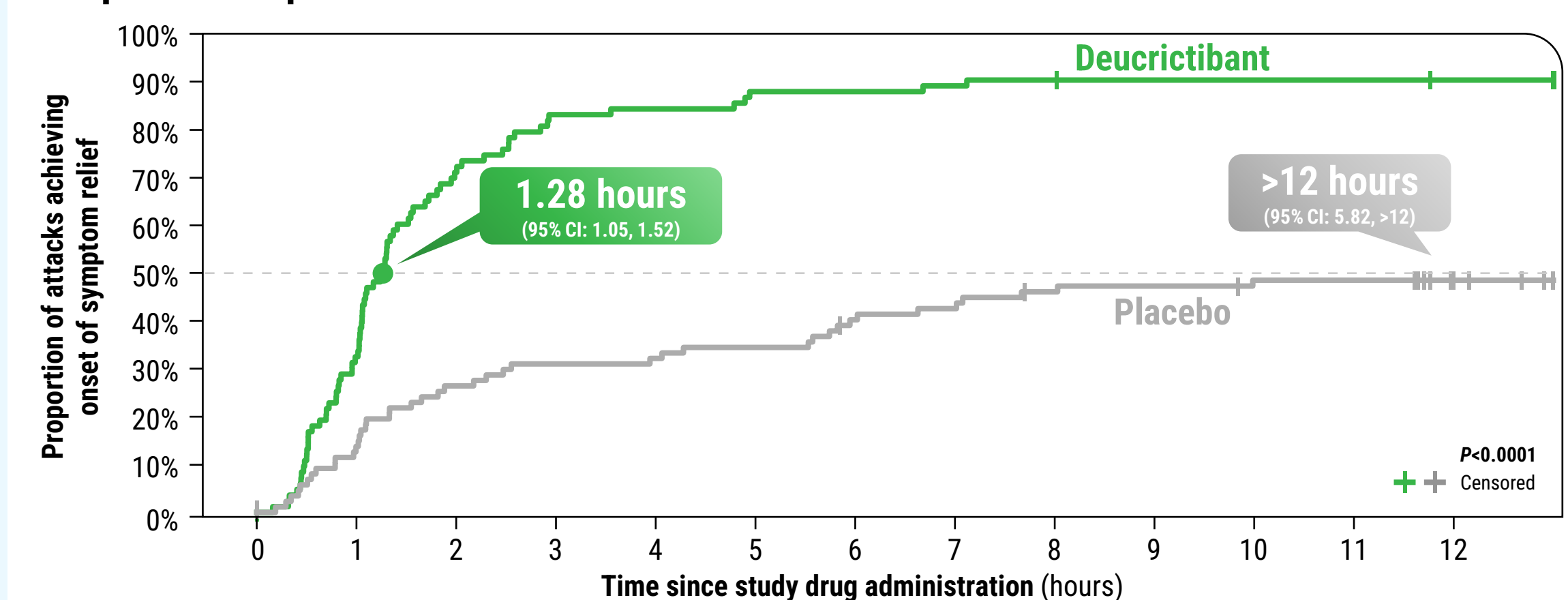
Participant characteristics	All randomized participants (N=134)
Age in years, mean (SD)	39.0 (14.7)
≥12 to <18, n (%)	10 (7.5)
≥18 to <65, n (%)	116 (86.6)
≥65, n (%)	8 (6.0)
Sex: Female, n (%)	76 (56.7)
BMI, mean (SD)	26.5 (5.9)
Race, n (%)	
White	93 (69.4)
Asian	19 (14.2)
Black or African American	10 (7.5)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1 (0.7)
Other	7 (5.2)
Not reported	4 (3.0)
Region, n (%)^a	
Europe	56 (41.8)
Rest of world	40 (29.9)
North America	38 (28.4)
Years since HAE diagnosis, mean (SD)	17.7 (13.0)
Number of attacks within 3 months before screening, mean (SD)	4.4 (3.3)
HAE type, n (%)	
HAE-C1INH type 1	118 (88.1)
HAE-C1INH type 2	10 (7.5)
Unspecified HAE-C1INH type 1 or 2	2 (1.5)
HAE-nC1INH ^b	4 (3.0)
Current LTP use, n (%)^c	31 (23.1)

BMI, body mass index; C1INH, C1 inhibitor; HAE, hereditary angioedema; LTP, long-term prophylaxis; nC1INH, normal C1 inhibitor; SD, standard deviation. ^aGeographic region of North America included Canada, Puerto Rico, United States of America; Europe included Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom; Rest of world included Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Hong Kong, Japan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey. ^bIncluded participants with HAE-nC1INH associated with a documented genetic variant. ^cLTP medication included lundelimumab (13 [9.7%]), lorazepam (8 [6.0%]), c1 esterase inhibitor (6 [4.5%]), and other (4 [3.0%]).

Results

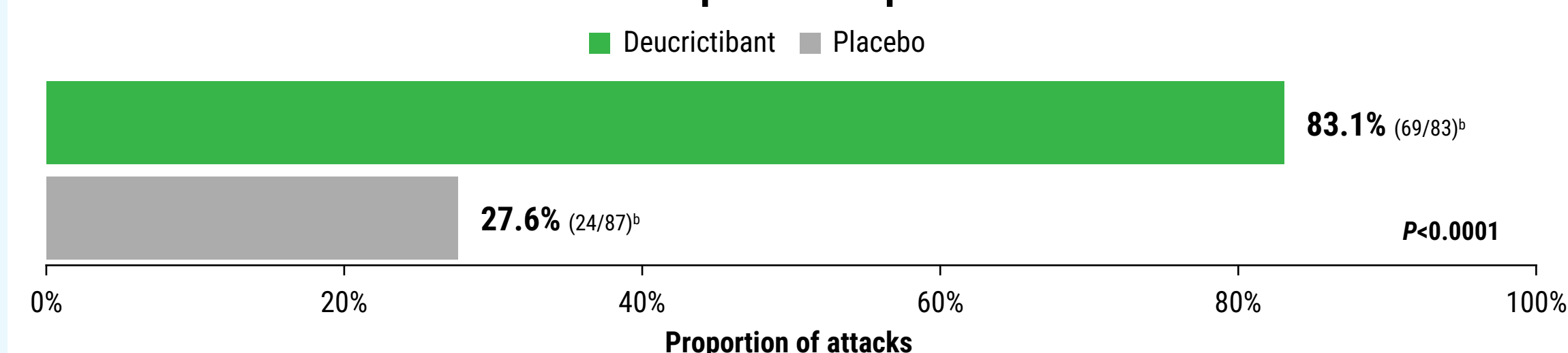
Efficacy

Figure 2. Primary endpoint: Significantly faster onset of symptom relief with deucricitbant compared with placebo^{a,b}



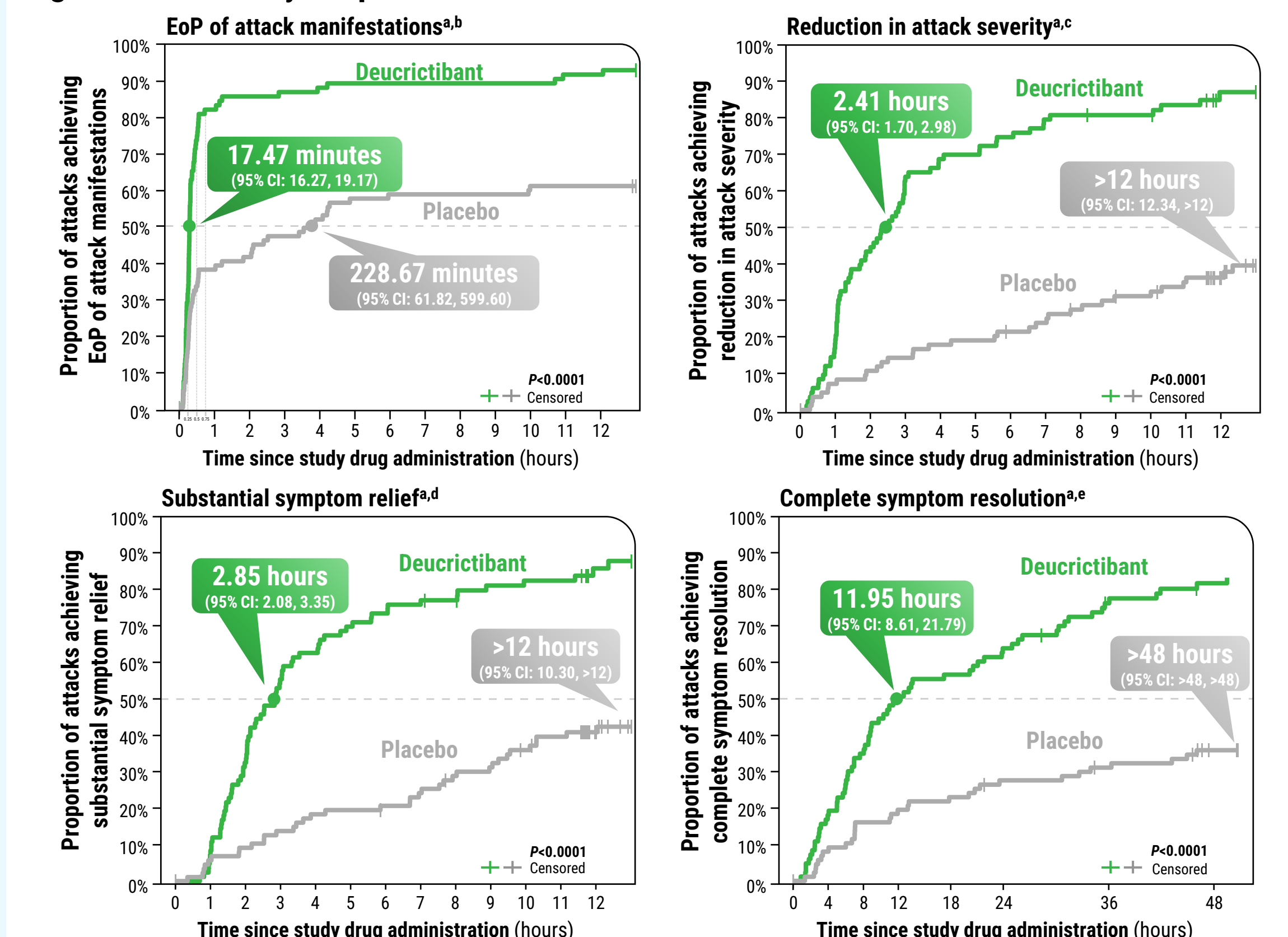
CI, confidence interval; PGI-C, Patient Global Impression of Change. ^aIf the event of interest was not achieved within the pre-specified timeframe, the attack was right censored at the last observation before the upper end of the data entry window. For attacks with rescue medication use, they were treated as right censored at the upper end of the data entry window. ^bPGI-C rating of at least "a little better" for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment.

Figure 3. Significantly higher proportion of attacks shown to achieve onset of symptom relief at 4 hours^a with deucricitbant compared with placebo



PGI-C, Patient Global Impression of Change. ^aOnset of symptom relief was considered achieved at 4 hours if for an attack, the last or the second-to-last available value of PGI-C prior to 4 hours post-treatment achieved "a little better" or higher response ("better" or "much better") and was sustained for 2 consecutive timepoints. Attacks with no PGI-C recorded within 4 hours post-treatment were excluded from the analysis, unless there was an intercurrent event for that attack, in which case the attack was considered as not achieving PGI-C "a little better" at 4 hours. ^bNumber of participants with PGI-C data within 4 hours post-treatment.

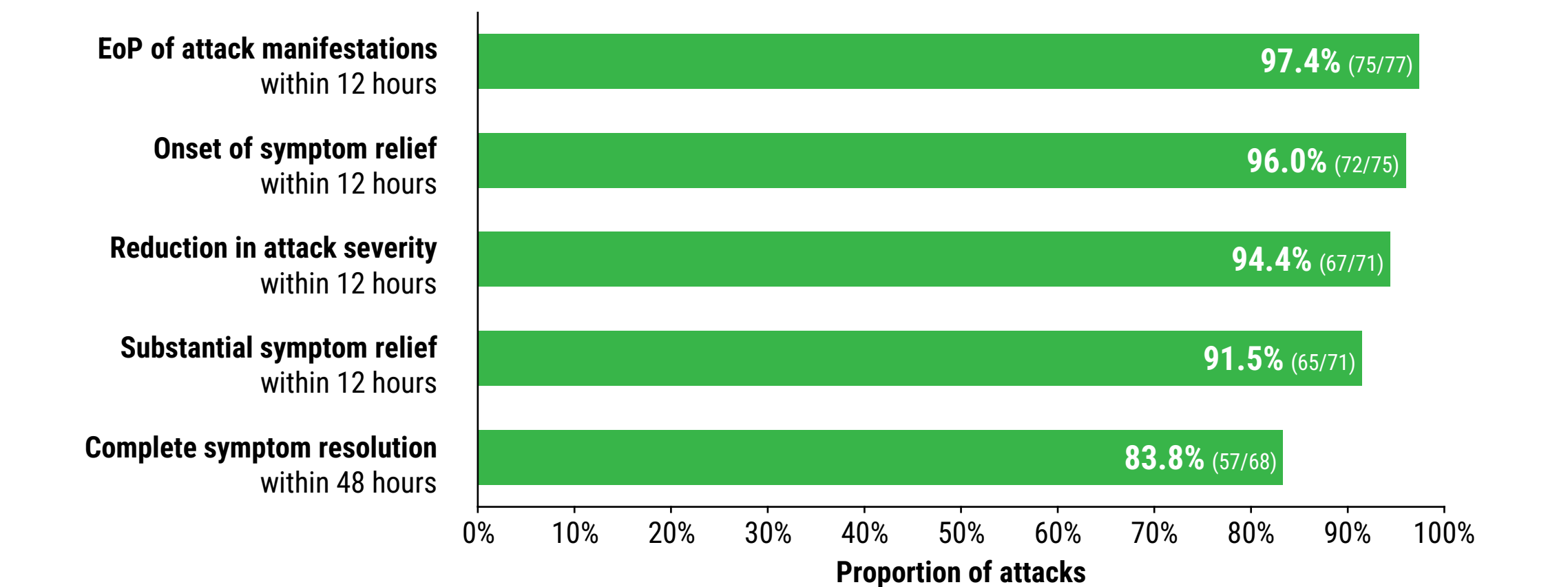
Figure 4. Secondary endpoints



CI, confidence interval; EoP, End of Progression™; PGI-C, Patient Global Impression of Change; PGI-S, Patient Global Impression of Severity. ^aIf the event of interest was not achieved within the pre-specified timeframe, the attack was right censored at the last observation before the upper end of the data entry window. For attacks with rescue medication use, they were treated as right censored at the upper end of the data entry window. ^bTime to EoP of attack manifestations was the earliest post-treatment timepoint after which all subsequent PGI-C ratings were stable or improved. ^cA ≥1-level reduction in PGI-S score from pre-treatment for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment. ^dPGI-C rating of at least "better" for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment. ^ePGI-S rating of "none" within 48 hours post-treatment.

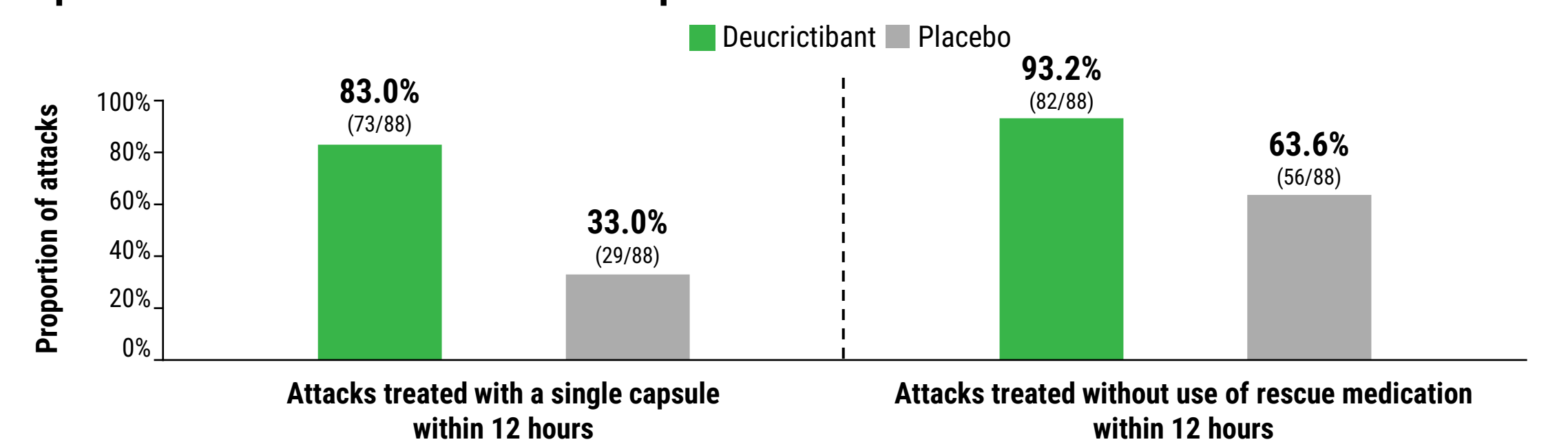
Results

Figure 5. Majority of deucricitbant-treated attacks shown to achieve efficacy endpoints with a single capsule



EoP, End of Progression™.

Figure 6. More than 80% of deucricitbant-treated attacks were treated with a single capsule and more than 90% did not require rescue medication



Safety

- The only event reported more than once within 3 days post-treatment was fatigue: a single event was reported by two participants, one of which was deemed unrelated to treatment by the investigator.
- No adverse events occurring within 3 days post-treatment were assessed as severe or serious, led to treatment discontinuation, or were associated with changes in clinical laboratory, vital signs, or electrocardiogram parameters.

Table 3. Treatment-emergent adverse events occurring within 3 days post-treatment

Adverse events	Non-attack deucricitbant (N=10) ^a		Treated attack deucricitbant (N=100)		Treated attack placebo (N=101)	
	n (%) ^b	no. of events	n (%) ^b	no. of events	n (%) ^b	no. of events
Any TEAE	0	0	15 (15.0)	17	2 (2.0)	3
Treatment-related TEAEs^d	0	0	5 (5.0)	6	1 (1.0)	1
Any severe TEAE^e	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serious TEAEs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEAEs leading to study drug discontinuation, study withdrawal, or death	0	0	0	0	0	0

TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event. N refers to the total number of participants who received ≥1 dose of study drug. Percentage is calculated based on the N in the header; percentage = 100 × n/N where N is the number of participants. ^aAdolescent participants only. ^bDefined as the number of participants with an adverse event that began within 3 days post-treatment of non-attack period and before the next administration of study drug. ^cDefined as the number of participants with an adverse event that started within 3 days post-treatment of attack. ^dOne related TEAE each of dyspnea, fatigue, lethargy, brain fog, headache, and somnolence in deucricitbant-treated participants, and 1 event of pruritus in placebo-treated participants. ^eAll reported TEAEs were graded 1 (mild) or 2 (moderate) and there were no reported TEAEs graded 4 (life-threatening) or 5 (fatal).

References

- Busse PJ, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382:1136-48. 2. Betschel SD, et al. *Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol*. 2025;21:25. 3. Valerieva A, et al. *Clin Transl Allergy*. 2024;14:e12391. 4. Maurer M, et al. *Lancet Haematol*. 2026;13(4):e200-14. 5. RAPIDe-2. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT05396105>. Accessed October 13, 2026. 6. Riedl MA, et al. *Lancet*. 2026; doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(26)01296-1. 7. Aygören-Pürsün E, et al. *Lancet Haematol*. 2026;13(4):e215-26. 8. CHAPTER-3. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06669754>. Accessed October 13, 2026. 9. CHAPTER-4. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06679881>. Accessed October 13, 2026. 10. CREAATE. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07266805>. Accessed October 13, 2026.