

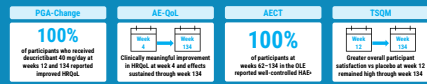
CHAPTER-1 Open-Label Extension Study: Long-Term Prophylactic Treatment With Oral Deucricitbant Improved Disease Control and Health-Related Quality of Life in Participants With Hereditary Angioedema

Markus Magerl^{1,2}, John Anderson³, Francesco Arcoleo⁴, Mauro Canciani⁵, Hugo Chapelaine⁶, Niall Conlon⁷, Erem Eren⁸, Mark Gompels⁹, Sofia Grigoriadou¹⁰, Maria D. Guarino¹¹, Padmalat Gurugama¹², Sorena Kiani-Alikhan¹³, Tamar Kiaciyan¹⁴, Michael E. Manning¹⁵, Marcin Stobiecki¹⁶, Michael D. Tarzi¹⁷, Anna Valerius¹⁸, H. James Wedner¹⁹, William H. Yang²⁰, Andrea Zanchelli^{21,22}, Rafael Crabbe²³, Susan Mulders²⁴, Jonathan Levy²⁵, Ulrich Freudenprung²⁶, Umar Katbeh²⁷, Jochen Knolle²⁷, Anne Lesage²⁸, Peng Lu²⁵, Emel Aygören-Pürsün²⁹, Marc A. Riedl³⁰

¹Institute of Allergy, Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Corporate Member of Free University Berlin and Humboldt University to Berlin, Berlin, Germany; ²Raoufouf Institute for Translational Medicine and Pharmacology TMP, Immunology and Allergy, Berlin, Germany; ³AllerVir Health, Birmingham, AL, USA; ⁴IGM Villa Sofia-Cervello, Palermo, Italy; ⁵Azienda Ospedale Università di Padova, Padua, Italy; ⁶CHU de Montréal, Université de Montréal, Montréal, QC, Canada; ⁷St. James's Hospital and Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland; ⁸University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, Southampton, UK; ⁹North Bristol NHS Trust, Bristol, UK; ¹⁰UCL, Allergy and Immunology, London, UK; ¹¹UCL, Allergy and Immunology, London, UK; ¹²Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; ¹³Allergy and Immunology Associates, Ltd, Scottsdale, AZ, USA; ¹⁴University Medical College, Kraków, Poland; ¹⁵University Hospitals Sussex NHS Foundation Trust, Brighton, UK; ¹⁶Medical University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria; ¹⁷Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA; ¹⁸University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada; ¹⁹Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy; ²⁰RCCS Policlinico San Donato, Milan, Italy; ²¹RCCS Consultancy, Bassins, Switzerland; ²²Mulders Clinical Consulting, Grootesb, The Netherlands; ²³Pharvaris Inc., Lexington, MA, USA; ²⁴Pharvaris GmbH, Zug, Switzerland; ²⁵JKO Consult, Frankfurt, Germany; ²⁶GrayMatters Consulting, Schilde, Belgium; ²⁷Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany; ²⁸University 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 (HRQL), disease control, and treatment satisfaction for participants with hereditary angioedema (HAE).



AE-QoL: Angopnea Quality of Life Questionnaire; HRQL: Health-related quality of life; OLE: open-label extension; TSMQ: Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication. *Not controlled for in this study.

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

Background

- Hereditary angioedema (HAE) is a bradykinin-mediated condition with painful swelling affecting multiple locations in the body and negatively impacting health-related quality of life (HRQL).^{1,2}
- Unmet need: additional prophylactic treatments offering injectable-like efficacy, a well-tolerated profile, and ease of administration.^{3,4}
- Oral deucricitbant, a selective, bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist under development for the prophylactic and on-demand treatment of attacks of bradykinin-mediated angioedema, including HAE.^{1,2}

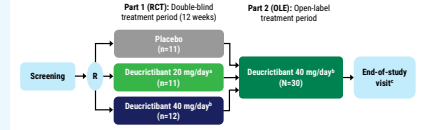
Objective

To evaluate the long-term impact of orally administered deucricitbant prophylactic treatment on HRQL, 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)¹⁹ is 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



RCT: randomized controlled trial; OLE: open-label extension; AE-QoL: Angopnea Quality of Life Questionnaire; HRQL: Health-related quality of life; TSMQ: Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication. *Number of participants completed each treatment group at the RCT. †Number of participants who completed the OLE. ‡Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. §Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ¶Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ††Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses.

Methods

Patient-reported outcome instruments

Angopnea Quality of Life Questionnaire (AE-QoL)^{27,28}: a tool that uses a five-point Likert response scale to assess the change in the impact of HAE on patients' HRQL since starting study treatment compared with pre-treatment.

Angopnea Quality of Life Questionnaire (AE-QoL)^{27,28}: a tool validated for HAE and composed of a 37-item questionnaire with a five-point response scale across four domains: "functioning", "fatigue/mood", "fear/shame", and "nutrition".

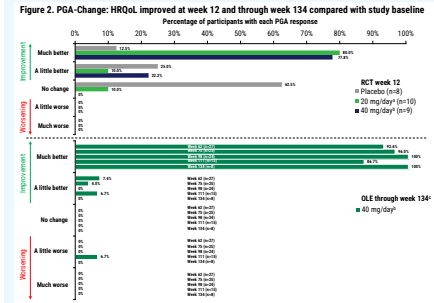
Angopnea Control Test (ACT)^{29,30}: a four-item questionnaire with a five-point response scale developed and validated to respectively quantify disease control and management decisions in patients with recurrent angioedema (AECT-4ae – 4-week recall used).

Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication (TSMQ), version 1³¹: 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-1 open-label study (NCT06579881)¹⁹ in which deucricitbant extended-release (ER) tablet is self-administered. None of the nine 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

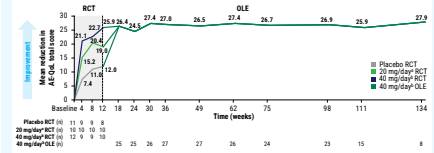


PGA: Physician Global Assessment; HRQL: Health-related quality of life; RCT: randomized controlled trial; OLE: open-label extension; AE-QoL: Angopnea Quality of Life Questionnaire; HRQL: Health-related quality of life; TSMQ: Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication. *Number of participants who completed each treatment group at the RCT. †Number of participants who completed the OLE. ‡Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. §Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ¶Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ††Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses.

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

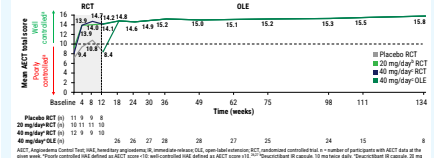


AE-QoL: Angopnea Quality of Life Questionnaire; RCT: randomized controlled trial; OLE: open-label extension; AE-QoL: Angopnea Quality of Life Questionnaire; HRQL: Health-related quality of life; TSMQ: Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication. *Number of participants who completed each treatment group at the RCT. †Number of participants who completed the OLE. ‡Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. §Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ¶Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ††Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses.

- 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 9.5 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.

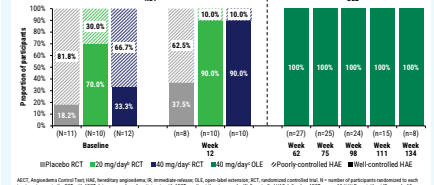
Disease control

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



AECT: Angopnea Control Test; RCT: randomized controlled trial; OLE: open-label extension; AE-QoL: Angopnea Quality of Life Questionnaire; HRQL: Health-related quality of life; TSMQ: Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication. *Number of participants who completed each treatment group at the RCT. †Number of participants who completed the OLE. ‡Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. §Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ¶Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ††Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses.

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

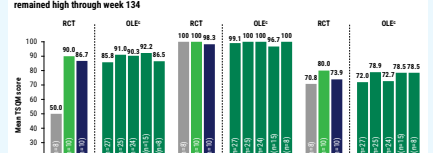


AECT: Angopnea Control Test; RCT: randomized controlled trial; OLE: open-label extension; AE-QoL: Angopnea Quality of Life Questionnaire; HRQL: Health-related quality of life; TSMQ: Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication. *Number of participants who completed each treatment group at the RCT. †Number of participants who completed the OLE. ‡Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. §Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ¶Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ††Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses.

Results

Treatment satisfaction

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



TSMQ: Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication; RCT: randomized controlled trial; OLE: open-label extension; AE-QoL: Angopnea Quality of Life Questionnaire; HRQL: Health-related quality of life; TSMQ: Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication. *Number of participants who completed each treatment group at the RCT. †Number of participants who completed the OLE. ‡Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. §Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ¶Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ††Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses.

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



TSMQ: Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication; RCT: randomized controlled trial; OLE: open-label extension; AE-QoL: Angopnea Quality of Life Questionnaire; HRQL: Health-related quality of life; TSMQ: Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication. *Number of participants who completed each treatment group at the RCT. †Number of participants who completed the OLE. ‡Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. §Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ¶Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses. ††Number of participants who completed the OLE and were included in the HRQL, disease control, and treatment satisfaction analyses.

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