Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial of Recombinant Human C1 Inhibitor for Prophylaxis of Hereditary Angioedema Attacks

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• Marc Riedl receives research grants from BioCryst, CSL Behring, Dyax, Ionis, Pharming Technologies, and Shire; serves as consultant for Arrowhead, BioCryst, CSL Behring, Dyax, Global Blood Therapeutics, Ionis, Salix Pharmaceuticals, and Shire; and serves on the speakers’ bureaus for CSL Behring, Dyax, Salix Pharmaceuticals, and Shire.

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• Dumitru Moldovan receives research grants from CSL Behring, Pharming Technologies, and Shire HGT, serves as consultant or advisory board member for Pharming Technologies, Shire HGT, and Swedish Orphan Biovitrum, and participates in the speakers’ bureaus for Pharming Technologies and Shire HGT.

• James Baker is researcher for BioCryst, CSL Behring, Dyax, Pharming Technologies, and Shire, serves as consultant for BioCryst, and participates in the speakers’ bureau for Shire.

• William H Yang serves as member of national and international advisory boards for CSL Behring, Shire, and BioCryst, and receives unrestricted educational grants from Shire and CSL Behring to attend continuing health education events. He also receives grants for research on acute HAE attacks from CSL Behring, Dyax, Shire, and BioCryst and for research on short-term HAE prophylaxis from CSL Behring, Shire, and BioCryst.

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• Joseph R Harper is an employee of Salix Pharmaceuticals.

• Anurag Relan is an employee of Pharming Technologies.

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Hereditary Angioedema and rhC1INH

- HAE due to C1 inhibitor deficiency is a genetic disorder characterized by episodic, unpredictable, potentially life-threatening edema and other manifestations (eg, abdominal pain)\(^1,2\)

- rhC1INH is efficacious and well tolerated for acute HAE attacks\(^3-7\)

- Previous open-label study suggested potential benefit of rhC1INH prophylaxis\(^8\)

HAE = hereditary angioedema; rhC1INH = recombinant human C1 esterase inhibitor.

Plasma-derived C1INH Prophylaxis: Clinical Response

- Prophylaxis with plasma-derived C1INH (n = 22) resulted in varying reduction of HAE attack frequency

2 patients had an increase in HAE attack frequency while receiving plasma-derived C1INH prophylaxis.

*C1INH = C1 esterase inhibitor; HAE = hereditary angioedema.

Objective

- To evaluate the efficacy and safety of rhC1INH as prophylaxis against angioedema attacks in adolescents and adults with HAE

HAE = hereditary angioedema; rhC1INH = recombinant human C1 esterase inhibitor.
Study Design

- **Phase 2, double-blind, multicenter, crossover study**
- **Patient population**
  - ≥13 years of age
  - Functional C1INH level <50% of normal
  - History of ≥4 HAE attacks/month for ≥3 consecutive months
  - No rabbit-related allergies
- **Randomized to 3 separate 4-week treatment periods, each separated by 1-week washout period**
  - Randomized to 1 of 6 sequences (A-F)
- **Rescue medications permitted for breakthrough HAE attacks**
  - >99% power to detect ≥50% reduction in HAE attacks with 24 patients completing study

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### Treatment Sequences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Sequence</th>
<th>Period 1</th>
<th>Period 2</th>
<th>Period 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rhC1INH 50 IU/kg twice weekly</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhC1INH 50 IU/kg once weekly + Saline once weekly</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline twice weekly</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline twice weekly</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhC1INH 50 IU/kg twice weekly</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhC1INH 50 IU/kg once weekly + Saline once weekly</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*a Rescue medications could include open-label rhC1NH, HAE specific medications (eg, icatibant), or symptomatic medications (narcotics).

*b 50 IU/kg for patients <84 kg; 4200 IU for patients ≥84 kg.

C1INH = C1 esterase inhibitor; HAE = hereditary angioedema; pdC1INH = plasma-derived rhC1NH; rhC1INH = recombinant human C1 esterase inhibitor.
End Points

• **Primary end point**
  – Number of HAE attacks during 4-week period

• **Secondary end point**
  – Percentage of patients who had clinical response\(^a\)

• **Safety**
  – AEs
  – Thrombotic events
  – Immunogenicity

\(^a\)Clinical response defined as a ≥50% reduction in the number of attacks from the placebo treatment period to the rhC1INH-treatment period.

AE = adverse event; HAE = hereditary angioedema; rhC1INH = recombinant human C1 esterase inhibitor.
Patient Disposition and Demographics

**Screened (N = 35)**

- Screen failures (n = 3)

**ITT population (n = 32)**

- Withdrawal/exclusions (n = 6)
  - Poor venous access (n = 1)
  - Frequent attacks (n = 2)
  - Unable able to travel to site (n = 2)
  - Pregnancy (n = 1)

- Additional PP exclusions (n = 3)
  - Received pdC1INH (n = 2)
  - Received wrong treatment (n = 1)

**PP population (n = 23)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>ITT population (n = 32)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean age, y (SD)</td>
<td>45.9 (14.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>26 (81.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6 (18.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race, white, n (%)</td>
<td>32 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior use of prophylaxis, n (%)</td>
<td>6 (18.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean attacks within last 3 months, n (SD)</td>
<td>17.9 (7.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HAE = hereditary angioedema; ITT = intention-to-treat; pdC1INH = plasma-derived C1 esterase inhibitor; PP = per protocol; SD = standard deviation.
rhC1INH treatment significantly reduced number of HAE attacks\(^a\) versus placebo (n = 32; ITT population)

\(P < 0.0004\)\(^b\)

\(^a\)Attack number normalized to a 28-day treatment period.

\(^b\)P-values derived from negative binomial model

Error bars represent standard deviation.

HAE = hereditary angioedema; ITT = intention-to-treat; rhC1INH = recombinant human C1 esterase inhibitor.
Clinical Response

Clinical Response<sup>a</sup> (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>ITT population (n = 31&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;)</th>
<th>PP population (n = 23)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twice Weekly</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>95.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once Weekly</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mean Percentage Reduction:**

- Twice Weekly: 63.3%<sup>a</sup>, 72.1%<sup>b</sup>
- Once Weekly: 34.9%, 44.4%

<sup>a</sup>Patients who had ≥50% reduction in number of HAE attacks (normalized to a 28-day treatment period) from placebo treatment period to rhC1INH treatment period.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes 1 patient who was randomized to treatment but did not receive study medication.

HAE = hereditary angioedema; ITT = intention-to-treat; PP = per protocol; rhC1INH = recombinant human C1 esterase inhibitor.
Twice Weekly Dosing  (n=23)

Once Weekly Dosing  (n=23)

2 patients had an increase in HAE attack frequency while receiving once weekly rhC1INH prophylaxis. One patient an increase of 40% and one patient an increase of 62.5%.

HAE = hereditary angioedema; rhC1INH = recombinant human C1 esterase inhibitor.
## Safety Assessments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>rhC1INH twice weekly (n = 29)</th>
<th>rhC1INH once weekly (n = 29)</th>
<th>Placebo (n = 28)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any AE</td>
<td>10 (34.5)</td>
<td>13 (44.8)</td>
<td>8 (28.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious AE</td>
<td>1 (3.4)&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE-related discontinuation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEs&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>5 (17.2)</td>
<td>2 (6.9)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngitis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 (10.3)</td>
<td>2 (7.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 (6.9)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional assessments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypersensitivity or anaphylactic reactions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutralizing antibodies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombotic or TE events</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Patient underwent a urologic procedure for pre-existing phimosis.

<sup>b</sup>Adverse events that occurred in ≥25% of patients in any treatment group (safety population).

AE = adverse event; rhC1INH = recombinant human C1 esterase inhibitor; TE = thromboembolic.
Conclusions

- rhC1INH 50 IU/kg (up to 4200 IU/kg) administered once or twice weekly significantly reduced the number of HAE attacks
  - Most patients had ≥50% reduction during treatment with rhC1INH
  - 22 of 23 patients (95.7%) had ≥50% reduction with twice weekly rhC1INH
- Administration of rhC1INH for up to 8 weeks was generally well tolerated
- Further research on rhC1INH as prophylaxis for the prevention of HAE attacks is warranted

HAE = hereditary angioedema; rhC1INH = recombinant human C1 esterase inhibitor.
Back-Up Slides
Generalized Estimating Equation Analysis

- 1-week washout between treatment periods
- No evidence for carryover effect observed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>$P$-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sequence effect</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment effect</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period effect</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$n = 31$; excludes 1 patient who was randomized to treatment but did not receive study medication.