NOVARTIS

Clinical Trial Results Summary

A clinical trial to learn more about the safety of BAF312 in people with relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS)

Clinical trial protocol number: CBAF312AUS02

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical trial for the drug **BAF312**, also known as **siponimod**.

All of the participants helped the researchers learn more about how BAF312 works in people with **relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS)**. Novartis sponsored this clinical trial and believes it is important to share what was learned from the results of this trial with the participants and the public.

We hope this helps the participants understand their important role in medical research.

? **If you were a participant and have any questions about the results, please talk to the doctor or staff at the trial site.**

This summary only shows the results of a single clinical trial. Other clinical trials may have different findings.

Why was the research needed?

Researchers want to learn more about the safety of a trial drug designed to treat certain types of **multiple sclerosis (MS)**. MS is a disease in which the immune system attacks the lining of nerves in the spine, brain, and eyes.

Relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) is one of the most common types of MS. In RMS, new or existing MS symptoms – like muscle weakness and walking problems – come back (relapse) or get worse. RMS includes **relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS**) and **secondary progressive MS (SPMS),** in which symptoms may partially or fully go away for a period of time (remission) and then come back and worsen or become permanent.

BAF312, also called **siponimod** (pronounced sye-poe-ni-mod), is a trial drug designed to stop certain cells in the immune system from attacking the nerves in the brain and spinal cord. After this trial started, **BAF312** was approved in the United States in March 2019 to treat relapsing types of MS.

Trial purpose

The main purpose of this trial was to learn more about the safety of switching participants with RMS from their current RMS treatment to BAF312.

The main questions the researchers wanted to answer in this trial were:

- How many participants had medical problems that researchers thought were related to BAF312?
- What medical problems did the participants have during the trial?

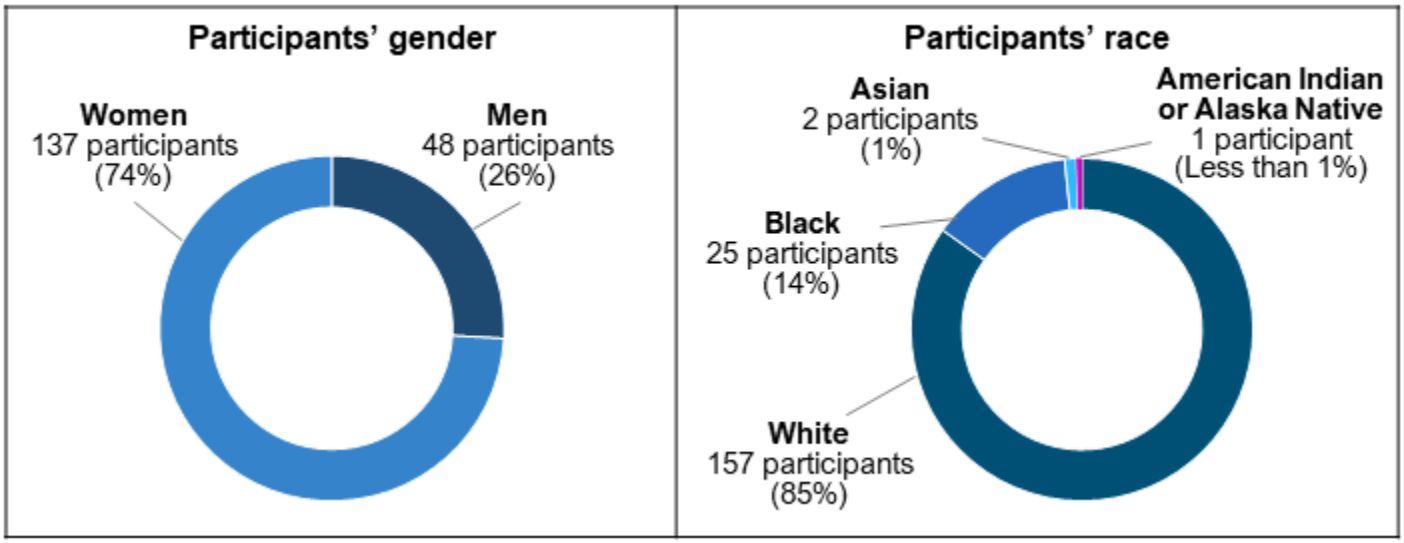
How long was this trial?

This trial was designed so that each participant could take part for about 7 months. The trial started in February 2019 and ended in July 2022.

The researchers completed this trial as planned. When the trial ended, the researchers collected information on the trial treatment and created a report of the trial results. This summary is based on that report.

Who was in this trial?

185 participants with RMS were in this trial. Participants' ages ranged from 20 to 65 years. Their average age was 47 years.



The participants could take part in this trial if they:

- Received certain MS treatments before joining the trial, including treatments taken by mouth, or received as an injection or through a vein as an infusion
- Did not have certain other health problems

Participants took part at 53 trial sites in the United States.

There was also a group of participants who took part virtually (online). These participants completed trial tests and visits at home or at a location of their choice, including telehealth visits.

What treatment did the participants take?

The treatment in this trial was:

BAF312 also known as **siponimod**: up to 2 milligrams (mg) taken as tablets by mouth every day

In this trial, the participants and clinical trial team knew what treatment each participant took. All participants took BAF312.

What happened during this trial?

Up to 1 month

Before treatment

Trial doctors checked the participants' health and MS to make sure they could be in this clinical trial. Based on their current RMS treatment, participants stopped taking it 1 day or more before starting treatment with BAF312.

185 participants took part in this trial.

Up to 6 months

During treatment

On day 1 of treatment with BAF312, most participants started taking the lowest dose 0.25 milligrams (mg) and then took a higher dose over the next 5 days until their dose was 2 mg.

Some participants who switched from the RMS treatment called fingolimod started treatment with BAF312 at 2 mg.

Researchers checked the participants' MS and general health throughout the trial.

Up to 1 month

After treatment

Trial staff called each participant 30 days after their last dose of BAF312 to ask about their health.

What was the main result of this trial?

How many participants had medical problems that researchers thought were related to BAF312?

59 of the 185 participants (32%) had medical problems that researchers thought were related to taking BAF312.

To learn this, the researchers kept track of medical problems that they thought could be related to BAF312 that participants had during treatment and up to 30 days after the last dose of treatment

The graphic below shows **how many participants had medical problems that researchers thought were related to BAF312**.

What were the other results of this trial?

Were participants more satisfied with their treatment after switching to BAF312?

Yes. Overall, participants were more satisfied with BAF312 than their previous RMS treatment for up to 6 months after switching to BAF312.

After switching treatment to BAF312, participants' scores on all 3 topics below went up compared to when they were taking their previous RMS treatment:

- How well the medicine works for them (effectiveness)
- How easily they were able to get and take the medicine (convenience)
- How happy they are with their medicine overall (global satisfaction)

What medical problems did the participants have during the trial?

Medical problems that happen in clinical trials are called "**adverse events**".

A lot of research is needed to know whether a drug causes an adverse event. So, when new drugs are being studied, researchers keep track of all adverse events the participants have, **whether or not they are thought to be caused by the trial treatment.**

This section is a summary of the adverse events that happened during treatment and up to 30 days after the last dose of treatment. The websites listed at the end of this summary have more information about the adverse events that happened in this trial.

An **adverse event** is any sign or symptom that participants have during a trial. An adverse event is considered "**serious**" when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or the participant needs hospital care. These problems may or may not be caused by the trial treatment.

How many participants had adverse events?

	BAF312 185 participants
Participants who had at least 1 adverse event	138 of 185 75%
Participants who had at least 1 serious adverse event	9 of 185 5%
Participants who left the trial due to an adverse event	15 of 185 8%
Deaths due to any cause	0 of 185 0%

What were the serious adverse events?

There were no deaths reported during this trial.

9 participants (5%) had serious adverse events. The table below shows the **most common categories of serious adverse events** that happened in 4 or more participants (2% or more).

	BAF312 185 participants
Viral or bacterial infections Infections and infestations (4 participants)	
Inflammation in appendix Appendicitis	1 of 185 Less than 1%
Skin infection Cellulitis	1 of 185 Less than 1%
Lung infection from breathing food or liquid into the lungs Pneumonia aspiration	1 of 185 Less than 1%
Kidney infection Pyelonephritis	1 of 185 Less than 1%
Conditions affecting the brain and nervous system Nervous system disorders (4 participants)	
Stroke Cerebrovascular accident	1 of 185 Less than 1%
Partial paralysis Hemiparesis	1 of 185 Less than 1%
MS that got worse Multiple sclerosis	1 of 185 Less than 1%
MS that came back Multiple sclerosis relapse	1 of 185 Less than 1%

What were the most common other adverse events?

63 participants (34%) had adverse events that were not considered serious.

The table below shows the **other adverse events** that happened in 10 or more participants (5% or more).

	BAF312 **185** participants
Headache	**25** of 185 14%
UTI Urinary tract infection	**16** of 185 9%
Feeling sick to the stomach Nausea	**15** of 185 8%
Feeling faint Dizziness	**13** of 185 7%
Feeling tired or weak Fatigue	**13** of 185 7%

How has this trial helped?

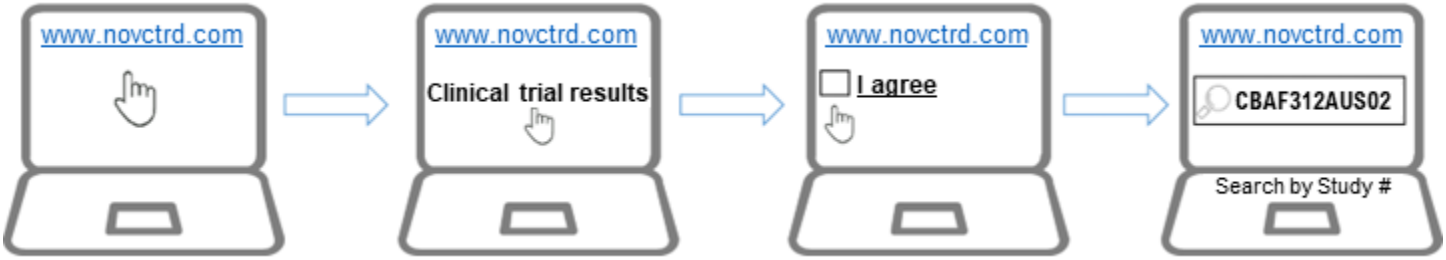
This trial helped researchers learn more about the safety of switching people with RMS from their current treatment taken by mouth, injection, or infusion to treatment with BAF312. The researchers found that there were no new safety concerns with taking BAF312 by mouth for RMS.

When this summary was written, the sponsor had no plans for future trials of BAF312 in adults with RMS. After this trial started, BAF312 was approved in the United States in March 2019 to treat relapsing types of MS.

Where can I learn more about this trial?

More information about the results and adverse events in this trial can be found in the scientific summary of the results available on the Novartis Clinical Trial Results website (www.novctrd.com).

Follow these steps to find the scientific summary:



You can find more information about this trial on this website:

- www.clinicaltrials.gov. Use the NCT identifier **NCT03623243** in the search field.

Full clinical trial title: Exploring the safety and tolerability of conversion from oral, injectable or infusion disease modifying therapies to dose-titrated Oral Siponimod (Mayzent®) in patients with advancing forms of relapsing multiple sclerosis: A 6-month, open-label, multi-center Phase 3b study (EXCHANGE)

Thank you

Thank you for taking part in this trial. As a clinical trial participant, you belong to a large community of participants around the world. You helped researchers answer important health questions and test new medical treatments.

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1-888-669-6682 (US); +41-61-324 1111 (EU);
www.novartisclinicaltrials.com