NOVARTIS

Clinical Trial Results Summary

A clinical trial to learn about the effects of LOU064 in Japanese people with chronic spontaneous urticaria

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical trial for chronic spontaneous urticaria. Every participant helped the researchers learn more about the trial drug **LOU064**, also called **remibrutinib**.

Novartis sponsored this 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.

Trial information

Trial number: CLOU064A1301

Drug studied: **LOU064** also known as **remibrutinib**

Sponsor: Novartis

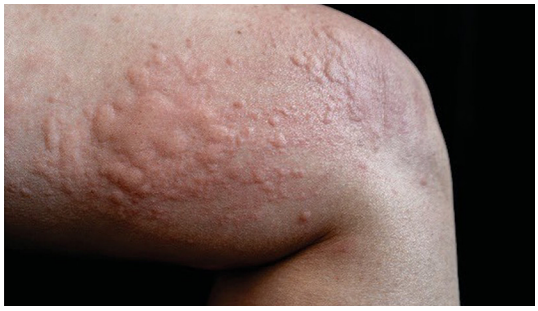
If you were a participant and have any questions about the results, please talk to the doctor or staff at the trial site.

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

What was the main purpose of this trial?

The purpose of this trial was to learn about the safety and effects of **LOU064** in Japanese people with chronic spontaneous urticaria. Everyone in this trial had chronic itch and hives symptoms that were not well treated by H1-antihistamines. **H1-antihistamines**, such as cetirizine, are the usual treatment for chronic spontaneous urticaria, but do not work for every person. In this trial, researchers looked at the number of participants who had at least one medical problem after receiving the trial treatment.

Chronic spontaneous urticaria (**CSU**) is a type of allergic disease in which the immune system becomes active even when there is no trigger (cause). When active, a protein called Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase (BTK) sends signals to release proteins that can cause inflammation in the body. This causes the symptoms of **CSU**.



Source: https://oregonmedicalresearch.com/

LOU064, also called **remibrutinib**, is a trial drug designed to bind to the protein BTK on certain cells in the immune system and lower the activity of these cells. By lowering the activity of these cells, researchers think **LOU064** could lessen symptoms of **CSU**. The trial was carried out to support the approval of **LOU064** for **CSU** in Japan.

Antihistamines are one of the current treatments available for **CSU**. These are medicines that are used to treat allergic reactions.

Trial drug
LOU064
also called
remibrutinib
Pronounced as
Remi-BROO-ti-nib

The trial purpose was to answer this main question:

- What adverse events did the participants have during this trial?
  - ↳ An **adverse event** is any sign or symptom that participants have during a trial. Adverse events may or may not be caused by treatments in the trial.

How long was this trial?

The trial began in January 2022 and ended in December 2023. It was planned for the participants to be in the trial for about 1 year.

Who was in this trial?

71 Japanese participants with **CSU** received treatment in this trial. Participants' ages ranged from 19 to 70 years. Their average age was 44 years. The number of participants by gender is shown below.

Gender

17	Men
54	Women

The participants could take part in this trial if they:

- were at least 18 years of age,
- had **CSU** for at least 6 months before entering the trial,
- had **CSU** continuously for at least 6 weeks before entering the trial which could not be controlled with **antihistamines**, and
- did not have any other skin disease that might affect the trial results.

What treatments did the participants receive?

The treatment in this trial was:

LOU064 (remibrutinib): Participants took one 25 mg tablet by mouth, 2 times a day.

Along with the trial treatment, all participants received **antihistamines** as background medicine.

Throughout the trial, the participants could take extra doses of **antihistamines** if required. The extra dose of the **antihistamines** was known as "rescue medicine".

"Rescue medicines" were given to relieve symptoms immediately in case participants did not feel relief from their **CSU** symptoms during the trial treatment.

All participants took background medicine, but not all needed rescue medicine during the trial. The participants, researchers, and trial doctors knew what treatment each participant took.

What happened during this trial?

Before treatment 1 month

Trial doctors checked the participants' **CSU** and general health to make sure they could be in this trial.

During treatment 1 year

71 Japanese participants received treatment in this trial.

- They received 1 tablet of **LOU064**, 25 mg, 2 times a day.
- Participants who completed the trial treatment had the opportunity to continue remibrutinib treatment as part of an extension trial (CLOU064A2303B).

After treatment 1 month

- Participants returned to their trial site once for a follow-up visit after completing their treatment.

Trial doctors checked the participants' disease condition and general health throughout the trial.

What was the main result of this trial?

What medical problems did the participants have during the trial?

To answer this question, the researchers monitored the medical problems that happened during the trial. Medical problems that happen in clinical trials are called “adverse events”.

Trial doctors keep track of all **adverse events** that happen in trials, even if they think the adverse events are not related to the trial treatments.

Many trials are needed to know if a drug or treatment causes an adverse event.

This section is a summary of the adverse events that happened from the start of treatment up to 1 month after the last treatment.

An **adverse event** is:

- Any **sign or symptom** that the participants have during a trial
- Considered **serious** when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, the participant needs hospital care, or results in death

Adverse events **may** or **may not** be caused by treatments in the trial.

87% of the participants (62 of 71) had adverse events. 3 participants had adverse events that were considered serious. 1 participant left the trial due to an adverse event. No participants died.

The researchers concluded there were no new safety concerns for **LOU064** for this trial.

How many participants had adverse events?

Participants who:	LOU064 25 mg 71 participants
Had at least 1 adverse event	**62 of 71** 87%
Had at least 1 serious adverse event	**3 of 71** 4%
Left the trial due to an adverse event	**1 of 71** 1%

What serious adverse events did the participants have?

3 participants had serious adverse events. No participants died.

The table below shows the serious adverse events that happened in all participants.

	LOU064 25 mg 71 participants
Inner ear problem causing dizziness Meniere's disease	**1 of 71** 1%
Scar tissue formation over the retina Epiretinal membrane	**1 of 71** 1%
Tear in the retinal membrane Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment	**1 of 71** 1%

What other adverse events did the participants have?

The table below shows the other adverse events that happened in **6 or more** participants.

	LOU064 25 mg 71 participants
Covid-19	**14 of 71** 20%
Headache	**9 of 71** 13%
Nose and throat infection Nasopharyngitis	**7 of 71** 10%
Worsening of eczema Dermatitis atopic	**7 of 71** 10%
Itchy, red and dry skin Eczema	**6 of 71** 8%
Diarrhea	**6 of 71** 8%

What were the other results of this trial?

What changes were reported in participants' chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) symptoms at Week 12?

At Week 12, the average UAS7 score of participants had gone down by 18 points from the start of the treatment.

To answer this question, the researchers used the UAS7 scoring system to check participants' **CSU** symptoms and their response to the treatment.

What is UAS?

The **Urticaria Activity Score (UAS)** is a daily scale to record the **CSU** symptoms such as itch and hives. UAS7 is the participants' weekly UAS.

How many participants had well-controlled or completely controlled disease at Week 12?

In this trial, 30 out of 71 participants (42%) reported a UAS7 score of 6 or less (well-controlled or completely controlled disease) at Week 12.

How many participants' itch and hive symptoms completely disappeared at Week 12?

In this trial, **CSU** symptoms disappeared completely in 15 out of 71 participants (21%), which means a UAS7 score of 0 at Week 12.

What was learned from this trial?

Researchers learned about the safety and effects of **LOU064** in Japanese people with **CSU**.

The researchers concluded that:

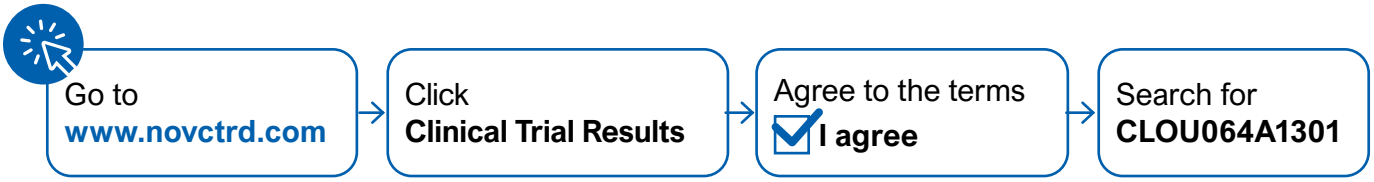
- **LOU064** 25 mg tablets taken 2 times a day was safe and well-tolerated in Japanese people with **CSU**.
- **LOU064** 25 mg tablets taken 2 times a day was effective in controlling **CSU** symptoms.
- There were no new safety concerns with **LOU064** in this trial.

At the time of this report, trials with **LOU064** were ongoing.

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:



For more information about this trial, go to the website:

- **clinicaltrials.gov** – search using the number **NCT05048342**

If more trials are planned, they will appear on the public website above. When there, search for **LOU064**, or **remibrutinib**.

Full clinical trial title: A multicenter, open-label Phase 3 study of remibrutinib (LOU064) to investigate the safety, tolerability and efficacy for 52 weeks in adult Japanese chronic spontaneous urticaria patients inadequately controlled by H1-antihistamines (BISCUIT)

Novartis is a global healthcare company based in Switzerland that provides solutions to address the evolving needs of patients worldwide.

1-888-669-6682 (US) | +41-61-324 1111 (EU)

www.novartis.com/clinicaltrials