NOVARTIS

Clinical Trial Results Summary

A clinical trial to learn about the effects of UNR844 in people with age-related farsightedness

Clinical trial protocol number: CUNR844A2202

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical trial for the drug **UNR844**.

All of the participants helped the researchers learn about how UNR844 works in people with **age-related farsightedness**, which is also called **presbyopia**. 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.**

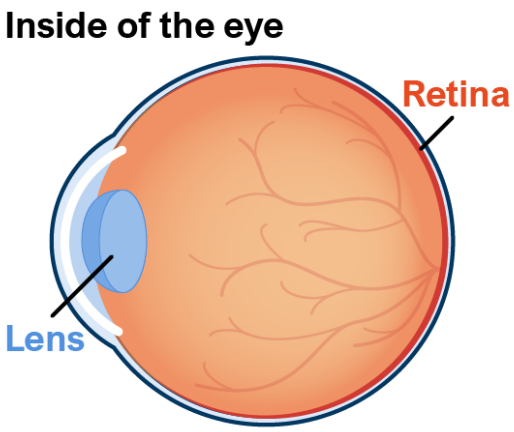
This summary only shows the results of a single clinical trial. Other clinical trials may have different findings.

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a better way to treat age-related farsightedness, which is also called presbyopia.

Age-related farsightedness is an eye condition in which the ability to see close objects (**near vision**) slowly gets worse with age. It is caused by the lens in the eye becoming less flexible or hardening. This makes the lens unable to focus on close objects, which makes close objects look blurry.

The **lens** is the clear part of the eye that focuses light on the retina. The **retina** is the part at the back of the eye that helps to see.



UNR844 is a trial drug that researchers thought could treat age-related farsightedness. In this trial, researchers wanted to learn if UNR844 works in people with age-related farsightedness.

Trial purpose

The main purpose of this trial was to learn more about the effects and safety of different doses of UNR844 in people with age-related farsightedness. Researchers wanted to find which safe dose had the most effect on near vision and how long the effect lasted.

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

- Did participants' near vision change after they received UNR844 for 3 months?
- What medical problems did the participants have during the trial?

How long was this trial?

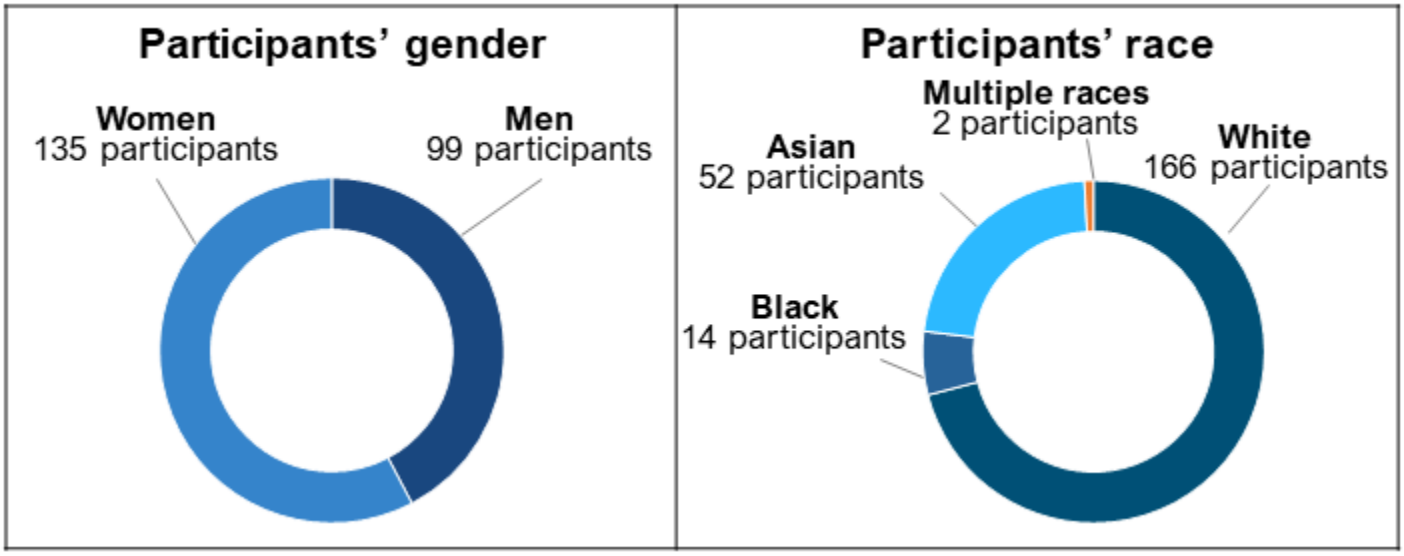
This trial was designed so that each participant could take part for about 12 months. The trial started in June 2021 and ended early in October 2022.

The researchers did not complete this trial as planned. The sponsor decided to end this trial early because a planned data analysis showed that none of the doses of UNR844 had a meaningful effect on near vision. The planned data analysis happened after enough participants had completed treatment with UNR844. The trial did not end early because of safety concerns.

When the trial ended, the researchers collected information on the trial treatments and created a report of the trial results. This summary is based on that report.

Who was in this trial?

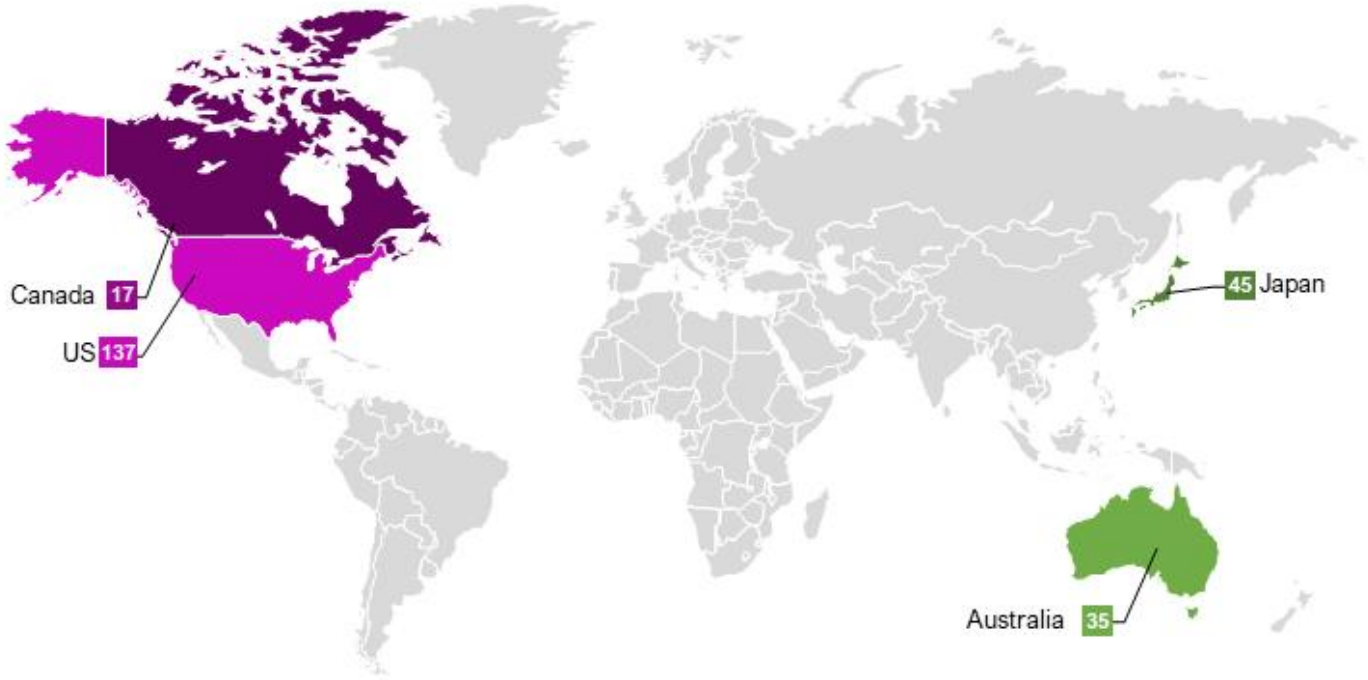
234 participants with age-related farsightedness were in this trial. Participants' ages ranged from 45 to 55 years. Their average age was 51 years.



The participants could take part in this trial if they:

- Had a certain level of impaired near vision in both eyes when not wearing glasses or contact lenses
- Were in overall good health

Participants took part at 20 trial sites in 4 countries. The map below shows the number of participants who took part in each country.



What treatments did the participants receive?

The treatments in this trial were:

UNR844: which had 4 different dose levels

Placebo: which looks like the trial drug, but does not have any trial drug in it. Using a placebo helps researchers better understand the effect of a trial drug.

Researchers randomly assigned participants to treatment groups using a computer system. Participants received their assigned treatment as eye drops in both eyes twice a day for 3 months.

In this trial, none of the participants, trial doctors, or trial staff knew what treatment the participants were receiving. Some trials are done this way because knowing what treatment each participant is receiving can affect the results of the trial. Doing a trial this way helps to make sure that the results are looked at with fairness towards all treatments.

What happened during this trial?

Up to 1 week before treatment

Before treatment

Trial doctors checked the participants' health and certain things related to their age-related farsightedness to make sure they could be in this clinical trial.

234 participants took part in this trial.

Up to 3 months

During treatment

234 participants were randomly assigned to 1 of 5 treatment groups where they received trial treatment twice a day in both eyes as eyedrops for 3 months:

Group 1	48 participants	**UNR844 5 milligrams per milliliters (mg/mL)**
Group 2	48 participants	**UNR844 13.3 mg/mL**
Group 3	44 participants	**UNR844 23 mg/mL**
Group 4	48 participants	**UNR844 30 mg/mL**
Group 5	46 participants	**Placebo**

Researchers checked the participants' near vision and general health throughout the trial.

Up to 9 months

After treatment

Participants returned to the trial site once a month to check their general health and near vision until the trial ended early.

What were the main results of this trial?

Did participants' near vision change after they received UNR844 for 3 months?

No, the participants' near vision did not change after they received UNR844 for 3 months. Researchers found no difference in near vision between participants who received UNR844 and those who received the placebo.

To learn this, researchers measured the number of letters participants could identify on a **distance-corrected near visual acuity (DCNVA)** test after up to 3 months of treatment.

During the DCNVA, participants looked at the eye chart with both eyes open and without glasses or contacts that corrected for near vision. Identifying more letters means a participant can see more clearly.

Researchers found no difference in the number of letters participants who received UNR844 identified compared to those who received the placebo.

What is distance-corrected near visual acuity (DCNVA)?
DCNVA is a vision test that measures how many letters a person can correctly identify while holding an eye chart close by, which is about 40 centimeters, or 16 inches, away from their face.

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 9 months after 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?

	UNR844 5 mg/mL 48 participants	UNR844 13.3 mg/mL 48 participants	UNR844 23 mg/mL 44 participants	UNR844 30 mg/mL 48 participants	Placebo 46 participants
Participants who had at least 1 serious adverse event	0 of 48	1 of 48	0 of 44	1 of 48	3 of 46
Participants who had at least 1 other adverse event	26 of 48	22 of 48	16 of 44	23 of 48	21 of 46
Participants who left the trial due to an adverse event	0 of 48	0 of 48	0 of 44	0 of 48	0 of 46
Deaths due to any cause	0 of 48	0 of 48	0 of 44	0 of 48	1 of 46

What were the serious adverse events?

There was 1 death reported during this trial – 1 participant who received the placebo died due to a car accident.

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

	UNR844 5 mg/mL 48 participants	UNR844 13.3 mg/mL 48 participants	UNR844 23 mg/mL 44 participants	UNR844 30 mg/mL 48 participants	Placebo 46 participants
Inflammation of the appendix Appendicitis	**0** of 48 0%	**1** of 48 2%	**0** of 44 0%	**0** of 48 0%	**0** of 46 0%
Broken bone in the spine Lumbar vertebral fracture	**0** of 48 0%	**1** of 48 2%	**0** of 44 0%	**0** of 48 0%	**0** of 46 0%
Car accident Road traffic accident	**0** of 48 0%	**0** of 48 0%	**0** of 44 0%	**0** of 48 0%	**1** of 46 2%
Cysts on the pancreas Pancreatic cystadenoma	**0** of 48 0%	**0** of 48 0%	**0** of 44 0%	**0** of 48 0%	**1** of 46 2%
Inflammation of the spinal cord Myelitis transverse	**0** of 48 0%	**0** of 48 0%	**0** of 44 0%	**0** of 48 0%	**1** of 46 2%
A blood clot in the lung Pulmonary embolism	**0** of 48 0%	**0** of 48 0%	**0** of 44 0%	**1** of 48 2%	**0** of 46 0%

What were the most common other adverse events?

108 participants had adverse events that were not considered serious.

The table below shows the **other adverse events** that happened in 5 or more of all participants (about 2% or more).

	UNR844 5 mg/mL 48 participants	UNR844 13.3 mg/mL 48 participants	UNR844 23 mg/mL 44 participants	UNR844 30 mg/mL 48 participants	Placebo 46 participants
COVID-19	15 of 48 31%	10 of 48 21%	5 of 44 11%	8 of 48 17%	8 of 46 17%
Headache	1 of 48 2%	4 of 48 8%	2 of 44 5%	1 of 48 2%	1 of 46 2%
Fever Pyrexia	1 of 48 2%	2 of 48 4%	1 of 44 2%	2 of 48 4%	1 of 46 2%
The common cold Nasopharyngitis	1 of 48 2%	3 of 48 6%	2 of 44 5%	0 of 48 0%	0 of 46 0%
Sinus infection Sinusitis	2 of 48 4%	0 of 48 0%	2 of 44 5%	1 of 48 2%	1 of 46 2%
Redness and swelling in the eyelid Blepharitis	0 of 48 0%	1 of 48 2%	1 of 44 2%	1 of 48 2%	2 of 46 4%

How has this trial helped?

This trial helped researchers learn about the effects and safety of different doses of UNR844 in people with age-related farsightedness (near vision that gets worse with age). Researchers found no difference in near vision between participants who received UNR844 and those who received the placebo after 3 months of trial treatment.

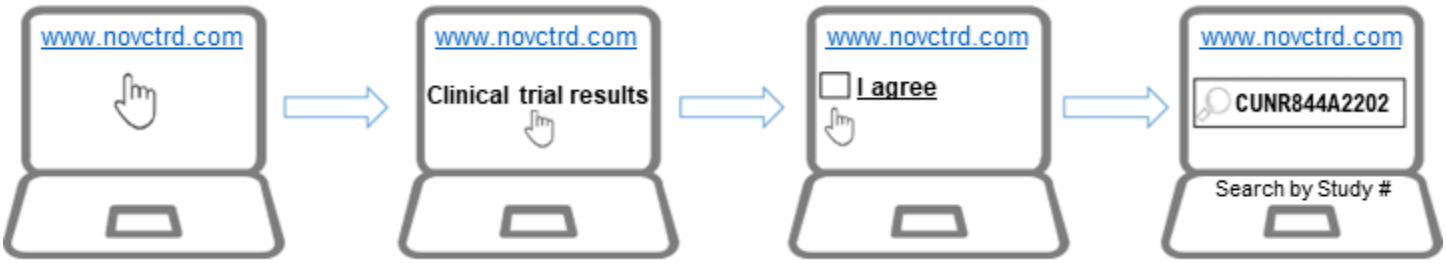
The sponsor ended this trial early because a planned data analysis showed that none of the doses of UNR844 had a meaningful effect on near vision. The researchers concluded that there were no safety concerns.

There are no future trials planned for UNR844 in people with age-related farsightedness.

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 **NCT04806503** in the search field.

Full clinical trial title: A Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Double-masked, Multi-center, Dose-ranging Study to Evaluate the Safety, and Efficacy of UNR844 in Subjects With Presbyopia

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.

NOVARTIS

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

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www.novartisclinicaltrials.com