NOVARTIS

The effects and safety of QBW251 for people with COPD

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical trial for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, also called COPD. Every participant helped the researchers learn more about the trial drug **QBW251**, also called icenticaftor.

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

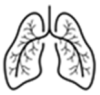
Trial number: CQBW251B2202
Drug studied: QBW251
Sponsor: Novartis

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 results.

What was the main purpose of this trial?

The purpose of this trial was to learn more about the effects and safety of the trial drug QBW251 in people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).



COPD is a long-term lung disease that blocks airflow in the lungs, which makes it hard to breathe. In people with COPD, inflammation and mucus narrow the airways and block airflow.

Inflammation is one way the immune system protects the body from disease and infection. However, too much inflammation can be harmful.

QBW251 is a trial drug designed to treat certain lung conditions, including COPD. Researchers think it may lower inflammation and thin the mucus that blocks airflow.

The main questions this trial was designed to answer:

- Did QBW251 lower a sign of inflammation?
- What adverse events did the participants have during this trial?
  An adverse event is any sign or symptom that participants have during a trial.

How long was this trial?

The trial began in September 2020 and ended in September 2022. Participants began this clinical trial on different dates. It was planned for the participants to be in the trial for 4 months. This included the time from starting treatment to the last time trial staff checked in with the participant.

In September 2022, the **trial ended early** because the sponsor decided to stop all research on QBW251 in people with COPD. This was a business decision and not related to the safety of the trial drug.

Who was in this trial?

54 participants with COPD were in this trial – 27 men and 27 women. The participants were 53 to 84 years old. Their average age was 67.

All 54 participants reported their race as White.

Every participant in this trial:

- Had a type of COPD called chronic bronchitis
- Was also taking a standard treatment for COPD
- Had smoked about a pack of cigarettes daily for at least 10 years

This trial took place in these countries:

- **Austria** | 12 participants
- **Germany** | 30 participants
- **Switzerland** | 8 participants
- **United Kingdom** | 4 participants

What trial treatments did the participants take?

Participants were randomly assigned to one of these treatments:

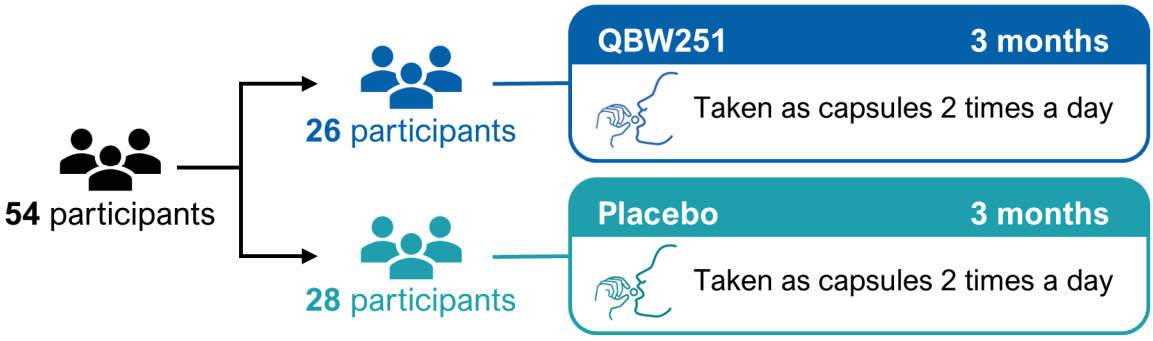
- **QBW251** – 300 milligrams (mg)
- **Placebo** – looks like the trial drug but has no trial drug in it. Using a placebo helps researchers better understand the actual effects of a trial drug.

The participants took their assigned treatment as capsules by mouth 2 times a day. A computer program was used to randomly assign the treatments. This helped make sure the researchers compared the results as fairly as possible.

The participants, researchers, and trial staff did not know what treatment each participant took during the trial. Some trials are done this way because knowing what treatment participants take can influence the results. Not knowing what treatment participants take helps make sure the results are looked at fairly.

All participants continued taking certain medicines for COPD, including their standard treatment.

The graphic below shows how many participants were assigned each treatment.



What were the main results of this trial?

Did QBW251 lower a sign of inflammation?

Because the trial ended early, researchers were unable to conclude if QBW251 lowered a sign of inflammation compared to the placebo.

To learn this, researchers measured a sign of inflammation called **fibrinogen.** They measured the levels of fibrinogen in participants' blood before, during and after trial treatment. A lower level of fibrinogen may mean there is less inflammation in the body.

Because the trial ended early, the researchers were unable to compare fibrinogen levels between those who took QBW251 or placebo.

What is fibrinogen?
Fibrinogen is a protein in the blood. Fibrinogen levels go up when there is inflammation in the body, including the lungs.

What were the other results?

Did QBW251 change other measures of COPD?

Because the trial ended early, researchers were unable to conclude if QBW251 affected other measures of COPD compared to the placebo.

During this trial, the researchers also measured:

- The amount of harmful bacteria in participants' **sputum**, which is mucus or thick fluid coughed up from the lungs
- How easily participants could breathe
- Changes in the participants' airways based on imaging tests
- How many participants had their COPD get worse, when it got worse, and how often it got worse
- Changes in participants' answers to questions about their COPD symptoms, breathing, and quality of life

What adverse events did the participants have during this trial?

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.

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.

The adverse events in this section include any that happened during treatment and up to 1 month after completing treatment.

The researchers concluded there were no safety concerns for QBW251 in this trial. More than half (30 out of 54) of the participants had adverse events. 2 of the 54 participants had adverse events that were considered serious. The most common type of adverse event was COPD that got worse.

How many participants had adverse events?

The table below shows the number of participants who had adverse events during the trial.

	QBW251 26 participants	Placebo 28 participants
Participants who had at least 1 adverse event	69% 18 of 26	43% 12 of 28
Participants who had at least 1 serious adverse event	8% 2 of 26	0% 0 of 28
Participants who left the trial due to an adverse event	4% 1 of 26	0% 0 of 28

What were the serious adverse events?

The serious adverse events that happened in 2 participants who took **QBW251** were:

- **A fast heart rate** | Arrhythmia supraventricular
- **A lung infection** | Pneumonia
- **Lung cancer** | Lung neoplasm malignant

No other participants had serious adverse events and no deaths occurred.

What were the other adverse events?

The table below shows the adverse events that happened in 5% or more of the participants. This is about **3 or more participants**. The adverse events below happened in a total of 17 participants. Additional adverse events happened in fewer participants.

	QBW251 26 participants	Placebo 28 participants
COPD that got worse Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	15% 4 of 26	11% 3 of 28
Diarrhea	15% 4 of 26	0% 0 of 28
A growth of tissue in the lungs Pulmonary mass	12% 3 of 26	4% 1 of 28
The common cold Nasopharyngitis	12% 3 of 26	4% 1 of 28
Covid-19	4% 1 of 26	7% 2 of 28

What was learned from this trial?

This trial was designed to help researchers learn about the effects and safety of QBW251 in people with COPD. The trial ended early because the sponsor decided to stop all research on QBW251 in people with COPD. The decision to stop was not related to the safety of the trial drug.

Because the trial ended early, researchers were unable to conclude if QBW251:

- Lowered a sign of inflammation compared to placebo
- Affected other measures of COPD

The researchers found no safety concerns for QBW251 in this trial.

This was one of many trials a drug goes through. This type of trial helped researchers learn about the safety of a trial drug in a small number of participants.

Where can I learn more about this and future trials?

For more information about this trial, go to any of the following websites:

- **novctrd.com** – search using the study number **CQBW251B2202**
- **clinicaltrials.gov** – search using the number **NCT04268823**
- **clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/search** – search using the number **2019-000325-49**

At this time, no other trials are planned for QBW251 in COPD.

Full trial title:

A randomized, subjects and investigator blinded, placebo controlled parallel group study to assess the mode of action of QBW251 in patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

? If you participated in the trial and have **questions** about the results, please speak with the trial doctors or staff at your trial site. Always talk to a doctor before making any changes to your health care.

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