NOVARTIS

Clinical Trial Results Summary

A clinical trial to learn more about the effects of ETB115 in people with immune thrombocytopenia who did not respond or stopped responding to treatment with steroids

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical trial for immune thrombocytopenia. Every participant helped the researchers learn more about the trial drug **ETB115**, also called eltrombopag .

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: CETB115J2411
Drug studied: ETB115 (eltrombopag)
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 find out if **ETB115**, given after one course of treatment with steroids, could increase and maintain acceptable blood platelet counts in people with immune thrombocytopenia.

Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) is a blood disorder where there are low platelet levels in the blood. As a result, a bleeding disorder occurs because blood clots are not formed properly. This can lead to bruising and bleeding, especially inside the skin.

Platelets are tiny cell fragments in the blood that help in blood clotting.

ETB115, also called eltrombopag is an approved treatment for ITP. It works by activating a protein in the body called the thrombopoietin receptor. This receptor helps the body to produce more platelets.

Steroids are a type of medicines widely used to treat many different diseases. It is the most common first treatment for ITP. Steroids can help to increase the platelet count and reduce bleeding.

The trial purpose was to answer these main questions:

- How many participants who did not respond or stopped responding to initial treatment with steroids continued to show a **response*** 1 year after starting **ETB115** treatment?
- What adverse events did the participants have during this trial?
  - An adverse event is any sign or symptom that participants have during a trial.

***Response** to treatment means that participants were successfully taken off **ETB115** after an increase in blood platelet level and then maintained the normal platelet level in the blood, without any bleeding events.

How long was this trial?

The trial began in November 2018 and ended in October 2022. The participants could be in this trial for about 2 years.

The researchers completed this trial as planned. When the trial ended, the researchers collected information from participants taking the trial treatment, **ETB115**, and created a report of the trial results. This summary is based on that report.

Who was in this trial?

105 participants with ITP received treatment in this trial. Participants' ages ranged from 18 to 88 years. Their average age was 48 years.
The number of participants by gender and race are shown below.

Gender

- 41 Men
- 64 Women

Race

- 95 White
- 5 American Indian or Alaska Native
- 2 Asian
- 2 Black or African American
- 1 Not reported

The participants could take part in this trial if they:

- were 18 years of age or older
- had ITP that did not respond or stopped responding to initial treatment with steroids
- had low platelet levels
- did not have bleeding problems that were life threatening

105 participants from 15 countries received treatment. The map below shows the number of participants who took part in each country.

What treatments did the participants receive?

The treatment in this trial was:

ETB115, also known as eltrombopag, taken by mouth as a tablet.

In this trial, the participants, trial doctors, and trial staff knew what treatment each participant took. All participants took **ETB115**.

What happened during this trial?

Before treatment — Up to 28 days

Trial doctors checked the participants' health to ensure they could take part in this clinical trial.

During treatment — Up to 1 year

105 participants took an **ETB115** tablet once a day for 2 weeks to increase the blood platelet levels. The starting dose was 50 milligrams (mg), except for Asians and Japanese participants who started at a lower dose of 25 mg and 12.5 mg. Lower doses were given because **ETB115** takes longer to move out of the bodies of Asian and Japanese participants when compared to those of non Asian participants.

If platelet levels did not increase within 2 weeks, the dose of **ETB115** was increased to a maximum of 75 mg.

Participants with acceptable platelet levels for 2 months were given lower doses of **ETB115** and were eventually taken off treatment.

Researchers checked the participants for any adverse events and monitored for general health throughout the trial.

After treatment — Up to 1 year

Participants were monitored for their overall health. During this period, researchers also gathered information about any adverse events experienced by participants and the medications they were taking.

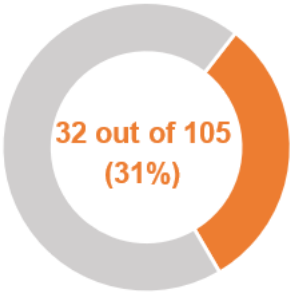
Those whose condition worsened during this phase were given another course of treatment (retreatment) with **ETB115**. **ETB115** retreatment was given depending on the severity of the disease, by using the same approach as when they first started the treatment.

What was the main result of this trial?

How many participants who did not respond or stopped responding to initial treatment with steroids continued to show a response* 1 year after starting treatment with ETB115?

Out of the 105 participants in this trial, **32** participants (31%) continued to show a response 1 year after starting treatment with **ETB115**.

Number of participants (percentage) who continued to show a response



*__Response__ to treatment here means that participants were successfully taken off **ETB115** after an increase in blood platelet level and then maintained the normal platelet level in the blood, without any bleeding events.

What was the other result of this trial?

How many participants who did not respond or stopped responding to initial treatment with steroids continued to show a response* 2 years after starting treatment with ETB115?

Out of the 105 participants in this trial, **20** participants (19%) continued to show a response 2 years after starting treatment with **ETB115**.

What adverse events did the participants have?

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 up to 1 year after receiving the trial 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.

Almost all the participants (94 out of 105) had adverse events. 21 participants had adverse events that were considered serious. 3 participants died during the trial. 10 participants left the trial due to an adverse event. The researchers concluded that there were no new safety concerns about **ETB115** from this trial.

How many participants had adverse events?

Participants who:	ETB115 105 participants
Had at least 1 adverse event	94 of 105 90%
Had at least 1 serious adverse event	21 of 105 20%
Stopped treatment due to an adverse event	10 of 105 10%
Died during the trial	3 of 105 3%

What serious adverse events did the participants have?

21 participants had serious adverse events. 3 participants died during the trial. The table below shows the most common serious adverse events that happened in **2 or more** participants.

	ETB115 105 participants
Abnormally low blood platelet levels Thrombocytopenia	**3 of 105** 3%
Nosebleed Epistaxis	**2 of 105** 2%
Decreased number of platelets in the blood Platelet count decreased	**2 of 105** 2%
Misuse of ETB115 Intentional product misuse	**2 of 105** 2%

What other adverse events did the participants have?

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

	ETB115 105 participants
Headache	**23 of 105** 22%
Abnormally low blood platelet levels Thrombocytopenia	**16 of 105** 15%
Small red or purple spots on the skin Petechiae	**11 of 105** 10%
Diarrhea	**10 of 105** 10%
Increase in the liver test value of alanine aminotransferase enzyme Alanine aminotransferase increased	**9 of 105** 9%
Feeling sick Nausea	**8 of 105** 8%
Abnormal weakness Asthenia	**8 of 105** 8%
Nosebleed Epistaxis	**7 of 105** 7%

	ETB115 105 participants
Increase in the liver test value of alkaline phosphatase enzyme Blood alkaline phosphatase increased	7 of 105 7%
Joint pain Arthralgia	7 of 105 7%
Low number of red blood cells in the blood Anaemia	7 of 105 7%
Stomach pain Abdominal pain	7 of 105 7%
Vomiting	6 of 105 6%
Bleeding gums Gingival bleeding	6 of 105 6%
Feeling tired Fatigue	6 of 105 6%
Increase in the liver test value of aspartate aminotransferase enzyme Aspartate aminotransferase increased	6 of 105 6%

How many participants stopped treatment due to adverse events?

During the trial, 10 participants stopped treatment due to adverse events. The most common adverse event that led to participants stopping the treatment early was **blood clot formation in veins deep inside the body** (deep vein thrombosis), which occurred in 3 out of 105 (3%) participants.

What was learned from this trial?

Researchers learned about the effects and safety of **ETB115** in people with ITP who did not respond or stopped responding to treatment with steroids.

The researchers concluded that, among all participants who took **ETB115**:

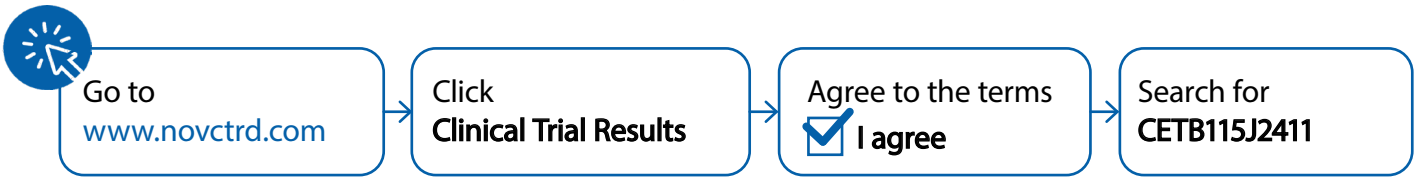
- 32 out of 105 participants (31%) continued to show a response 1 year after starting treatment with **ETB115**
- 20 out of 105 participants (19%) continued to show a response 2 years after starting treatment with **ETB115**
- there were no new safety concerns with the use of **ETB115**

When this summary was written, there were no plans for future trials to study **ETB115** in people with ITP. If more trials are planned for **ETB115** or ITP, they will appear on the public websites below.

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 any of these websites:

- clinicaltrials.gov – search using the number **NCT03524612**
- clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/search – search using the number **2018-000452-18**

If more trials are planned, they will appear on the public websites above. When there, search for ETB115, eltrombopag, or immune thrombocytopenia.

Full clinical trial title: A phase II, open-label, prospective, single-arm, study to assess ability of ETB115 to induce sustained remission in subjects with ITP who are refractory or relapsed after first-line steroids (TAPER)

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

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