

Clinical Trial Results Summary

A clinical trial to learn more about the effects of inclisiran in people with high cholesterol

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical trial for **high cholesterol** called **primary hypercholesterolemia**. Every participant helped the researchers learn more about the trial drug **inclisiran**, also called **KJX839**.

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: CKJX839D12304

Novartis drug studied: **inclisiran**,
also called **KJX839**

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 of **inclisiran** for people with high cholesterol that was not caused by another health condition. To find this out, researchers compared the effects of **inclisiran** to a **standard treatment** and **placebo**.



High cholesterol is a condition in which there is too much cholesterol in the blood.

Cholesterol is a type of fat in the blood. There are 2 main types of cholesterol:

- **LDL cholesterol**, or “bad” cholesterol, which can build up in the blood vessels and cause heart attack and stroke
- **HDL cholesterol**, or “good” cholesterol, which helps the body break down other types of cholesterol and helps protect against heart attack and stroke



Inclisiran, also called **KJX839**, is a trial drug that aims to stop the body from making a protein called **PCSK9**. Lowering PCSK9 can lower LDL cholesterol.



Trial drug

Inclisiran also called **KJX839**

Pronounced as
in-kli-sir-an



Ezetimibe is a widely approved **standard treatment** for people with high cholesterol. It lowers LDL cholesterol by preventing the body from absorbing cholesterol from food.



A **placebo** looks like the trial drug but does not have any drug in it. Using a **placebo** helps researchers better understand the effect of a trial drug.



The trial's purpose was to answer these main questions:

- Did inclisiran lower participants' LDL cholesterol from before treatment to 5 months of treatment?
- What medical problems, also called adverse events, happened 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?



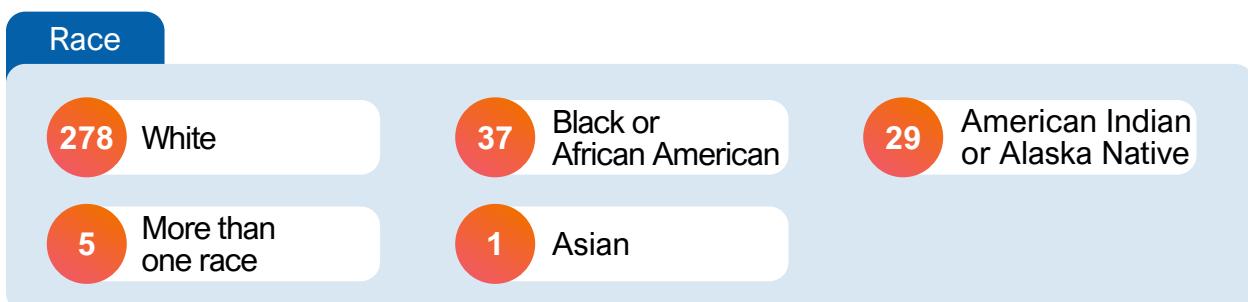
The trial began in March 2023 and ended in June 2024. Each participant was in the trial for up to 6 months.

Who was in this trial?



350 participants with high cholesterol received treatment in this trial – 131 men and 219 women. Participants' ages ranged from 18 to 72 years. Their average age was 46 years.

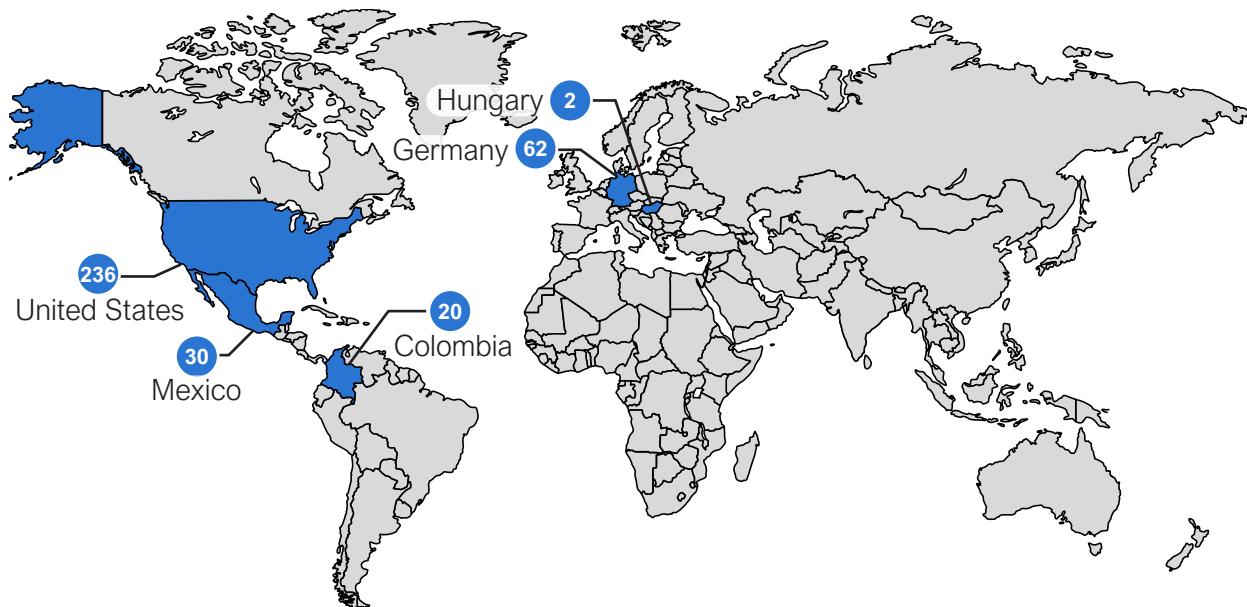
The number of participants by race is shown below.



The participants could take part in this trial if they:

- Had LDL cholesterol between 100 to 189 milligrams per deciliter of blood that was not caused by another health condition
- Had not taken any medicine to lower their LDL cholesterol, such as statins, for 3 months before joining the trial
- Did not have certain other health conditions, such as heart failure or diabetes

350 participants from 5 countries received treatment. 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:



Inclisiran, 300 mg, which was received as an injection under the skin on Day 1 and Day 90 of the trial.



Ezetimibe, 10 mg, which was taken by mouth as a capsule every day for 5 months.



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

To make sure participants did not know which treatment they were receiving, this trial had 2 types of **placebo**:

- One looked like **inclisiran** and was received as an injection under the skin on Day 1 and Day 90
- The other looked like **ezetimibe** and was taken by mouth as a capsule every day for 5 months

Researchers used a computer to randomly assign participants to their treatment. Twice as many participants were assigned **inclisiran** compared to **ezetimibe** or **placebo**.

The participants, researchers, and trial staff did not know what treatment the participants were receiving. Some trials are done this way because knowing what treatment the participants receive can affect the results of the trial. Doing a trial this way helps to make sure that the results are looked at with fairness across all treatments.

What happened during this trial?

Before treatment

2 weeks



The trial staff checked to make sure the participants could be in this trial.

During treatment

Up to 5 months

350 participants received treatment in 1 of 3 groups. The table below shows the treatments that each group received. All participants received injections and took capsules.

Inclisiran 174 participants	Ezetimibe 89 participants	Placebo 87 participants
	Placebo injections	Placebo injections
	Placebo capsules	Ezetimibe capsules

All participants received their assigned injections on Day 1 and Day 90, and took their assigned capsules by mouth daily for 5 months.

After treatment

1 month



Trial staff checked participants for any medical problems for up to 1 month after participants' last trial visit.

Trial staff checked the participants' general health throughout the trial.

What were the main results of this trial?

Did inclisiran lower participants' LDL cholesterol from before treatment to 5 months of treatment?

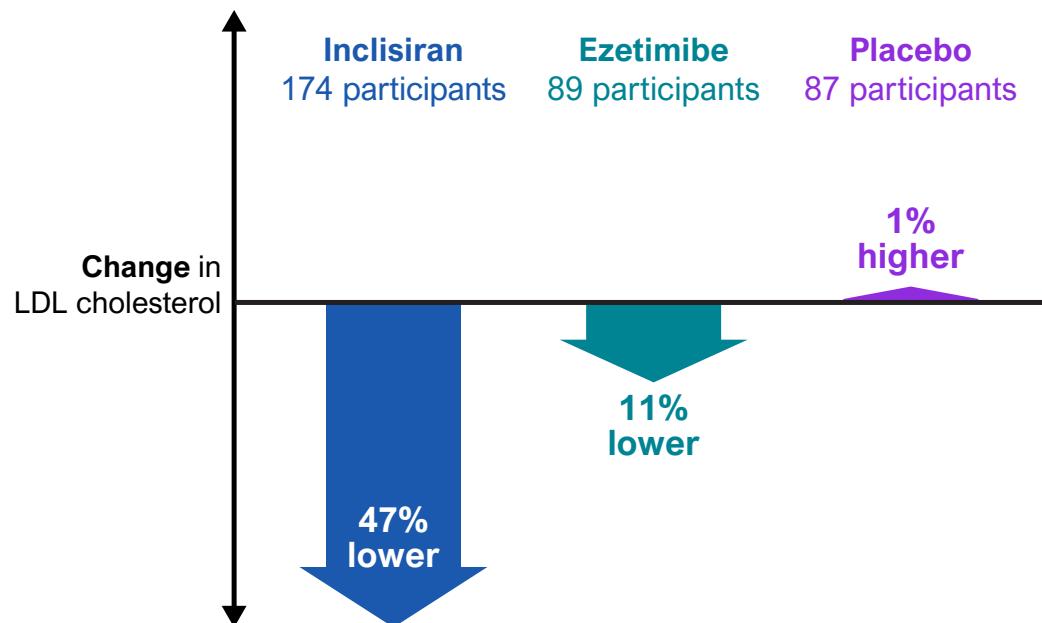


At 5 months of treatment, the average level of LDL cholesterol was lower in participants who received **inclisiran** compared to those who received **ezetimibe** or **placebo**.

To learn this, researchers measured the level of LDL cholesterol in participants' blood before and at 5 months of treatment. They compared the change in LDL cholesterol in participants who received **inclisiran** to those who received **ezetimibe** or **placebo**.

Change in participants' LDL cholesterol from before treatment to 5 months of treatment

This graph shows the participants' percent change in LDL cholesterol.



What were the other results of this trial?

Did inclisiran lower other measures of cholesterol and fats in the blood?



Participants who received **inclisiran** had lower measures of other types of cholesterol and fats in the blood, on average, at 5 months of treatment compared to those who received **ezetimibe** or **placebo**.

To learn this, the researchers looked at different measures of cholesterol and fats in participants' blood before treatment and at 5 months of treatment.

Did inclisiran lower the amount of the protein PCSK9 in the blood?



Participants who received **inclisiran** had less PCSK9 in the blood at 5 months of treatment compared to those who received **ezetimibe** or **placebo**.

To learn this, the researchers looked at the amount of the protein PCSK9 in participants' blood before treatment and at 5 months of treatment. **PCSK9** is a protein that can cause the body to remove less LDL cholesterol from the blood. More PCSK9 can lead to higher LDL cholesterol. **Inclisiran** is designed to stop the body from making PCSK9.

What medical problems, also called adverse events, happened during this trial?

Trial doctors keep track of all medical problems, also called **adverse events**, that happen in trials. They track adverse events 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 until 1 month after the last trial visit.

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.



106 of 350 participants had adverse events, including serious and other adverse events.

- 1 participant had an adverse event that was 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 **inclisiran** in this trial.

How many participants had adverse events?

	Inclisiran 174 participants	Ezetimibe 89 participants	Placebo 87 participants
Had any adverse event	54 of 174	27 of 89	25 of 87
Had at least 1 serious adverse event	1 of 174	0 of 89	0 of 87
Left the trial due to an adverse event	1 of 174	0 of 89	0 of 87

What serious adverse events did the participants have?

1 participant who received **inclisiran** had a serious adverse event:

- **Broken thighbone** (Femur fracture)

No other participants had serious adverse events. No participants died.

What other (not including serious) adverse events did the participants have?

The table below shows the most common other adverse events.

	Inclisiran 174 participants	Ezetimibe 89 participants	Placebo 87 participants
Common cold Nasopharyngitis	6 of 174 3%	3 of 89 3%	3 of 87 3%
UTI Urinary tract infection	3 of 174 2%	2 of 89 2%	2 of 87 2%
Headache	6 of 174 3%	0 of 89 0%	0 of 87 0%
COVID-19	1 of 174 1%	2 of 89 2%	3 of 87 3%
Infection in the nose, throat, and airways Upper respiratory tract infection	2 of 174 1%	2 of 89 2%	1 of 87 1%
Frequent, loose, or watery stool Diarrhea	2 of 174 1%	1 of 89 1%	2 of 87 2%

What was learned from this trial?

Researchers learned about the effects of **inclisiran** for people with high cholesterol, also called primary hypercholesterolemia.



The researchers concluded that, compared to those who received **ezetimibe** or **placebo**, at 5 months of treatment, participants who received **inclisiran** had:

- A lower level of LDL cholesterol
- A lower level of some other cholesterol and fats
- Less PCSK9 in the blood

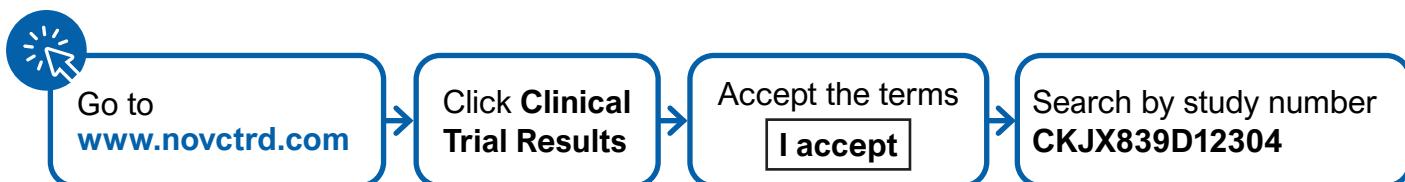
There were no new safety concerns for **inclisiran** in this trial.

When this summary was written, the sponsor had plans for future trials of **inclisiran** in people with high cholesterol.

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 **NCT05763875**
- clinicaltrialsregister.eu – search using the number **2022-001109-29**

Other trials of **inclisiran** may appear on the public websites above. When there, search for **inclisiran** or **KJX839**.

Full clinical trial title: A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo- and Active-Comparator Controlled Study to Evaluate the Efficacy of Inclisiran as Monotherapy in Patients with Primary Hypercholesterolemia Not Receiving Lipid-Lowering Therapy (VICTORION-Mono)



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