NOVARTIS

Clinical Trial Results Summary

A clinical trial to learn more about the effects of inclisiran in lowering bad cholesterol levels in people with acute coronary syndrome

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical trial for **acute coronary syndrome**. 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: CKJX839A1US01

Trial acronym: VICTORION-INCEPTION

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.

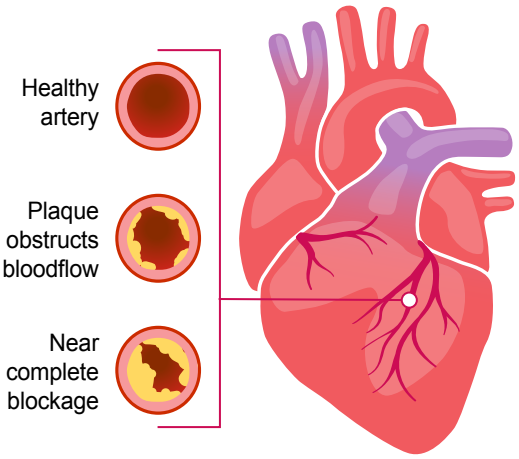
What was the main purpose of this trial?

The purpose of this trial was to learn about the effects of **inclisiran** in lowering bad cholesterol in people who had recently been hospitalized with a condition called **acute coronary syndrome (ACS)**. These people were already on treatment with statins to lower bad cholesterol. To understand how inclisiran works, researchers compared the effects of **inclisiran** added to the **standard treatment** with those of **standard treatment** alone.

Cholesterol is a fat-like, waxy substance in the blood. There are 2 main types of cholesterol:

- **LDL cholesterol**, or 'bad cholesterol,' which can build up in the blood vessels as plaques and cause heart attack and stroke.
- **HDL cholesterol**, or "good" cholesterol, which helps remove other forms of cholesterol from the blood and helps to reduce the risk of heart disease and stroke.

In **ACS**, plaque buildup in the blood vessels can narrow or block the blood flow. When this happens in the heart, it can cause a heart attack. In the brain, it can lead to a stroke, and in the legs, it can cause pain and wounds that do not heal well. Lowering bad cholesterol can help reduce the risk of heart attacks and stroke. There are approved treatments for lowering bad cholesterol, but sometimes people may need more help to reach healthy levels.



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.

Inclisiran has been approved in the United States and many other countries for people with high levels of bad cholesterol who are already taking other medicines to lower bad cholesterol.

Standard treatment included all cholesterol-lowering drugs that a healthcare provider might prescribe to treat high cholesterol, including statins and non-statin drugs.

Trial drug
Inclisiran also called **KJX839**
Pronounced as
IN-kli-SIR-an

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

- Did bad cholesterol levels differ in participants taking **inclisiran** with **standard treatment** compared to those only on the **standard treatment** after 11 months?
- How many participants taking **inclisiran** with **standard treatment** had their bad cholesterol level drop below 70 mg/dL compared to those only on the **standard treatment** after 11 months?
- 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 June 2021 and ended in August 2024. The participants were in the trial for about 1 year.

Who was in this trial?

400 participants from the United States who were hospitalized for **ACS** and had high levels of bad **cholesterol** received treatment in this trial – 284 men and 116 women. Participants' ages ranged from 28 to 89 years. Their average age was 61 years.

The number of participants by race is shown below.

Race

333	White or Caucasian	49	Black or African American	9	Asian
6	Unknown	1	American Indian or Alaska Native	1	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanderan
1	Multiple races				

The participants could take part in this trial if they:

- were aged 18 years or older
- had a recent heart attack or similar event that needed hospitalization within 5 weeks of starting the trial.
- had high levels of **bad cholesterol** in their blood
- were on statin treatment or had side effects after using statins.

What treatments did the participants receive?

The treatments in this trial were:

Inclisiran 300 mg, given as a single injection under the skin on Day 1, Day 90, and Day 270. Participants received **inclisiran** along with the **standard treatment**.

Standard treatment included all cholesterol lowering drugs that a healthcare provider prescribes. This includes statins and non-statin drugs to lower bad cholesterol.

Apart from the trial treatment and the standard treatment, participants could also take medicines for any other medical issues under the trial doctor's observation.

Researchers used a computer to randomly assign participants to their treatments.

The participants, researchers, and trial staff knew what treatment the participants were receiving. All participants took either **inclisiran** with **standard treatment** or **standard treatment** only.

What happened during this trial?

Before treatment 1 month

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

During treatment 11 months

400 participants were randomly assigned to receive one of the two treatments:

- **Inclisiran + standard treatment** 201 participants
- **Standard treatment** 199 participants

Inclisiran 300 mg was given as an injection on Day 1, on Day 90, and Day 270.

Standard treatment was decided and given by the participant's health care provider based on the bad cholesterol levels and overall health.

After last dose Up to 2 months

Participants returned to the trial site once, after receiving their last dose of treatment for a follow-up visit.

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

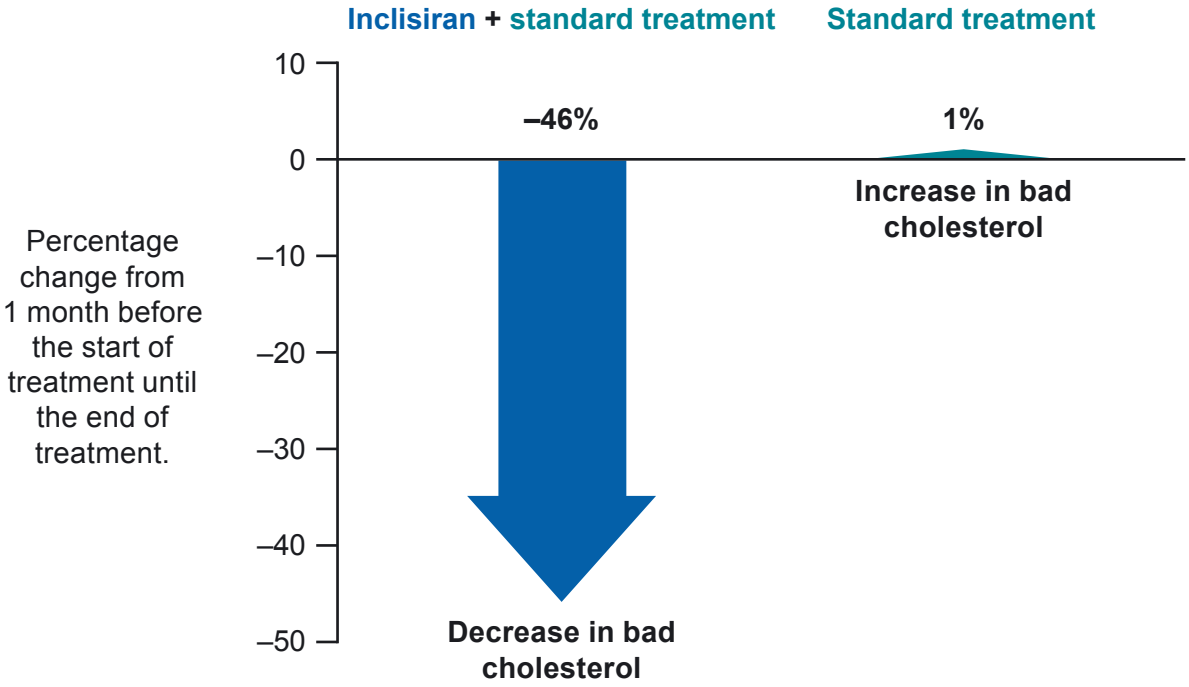
What were the main results of this trial?

Did bad cholesterol levels differ in participants taking inclisiran with standard treatment compared to those only on the standard treatment after 11 months?

Yes, after 11 months, participants taking **inclisiran** with **standard treatment** had their bad cholesterol levels drop by an average of 46%, compared to a 1% increase in those only on the **standard treatment**.

To find this out, trial doctors measured the average change in the levels of bad cholesterol in participants' blood from one month before the start of treatment until after 11 months of treatment.

Percentage change in bad cholesterol levels by 11 months

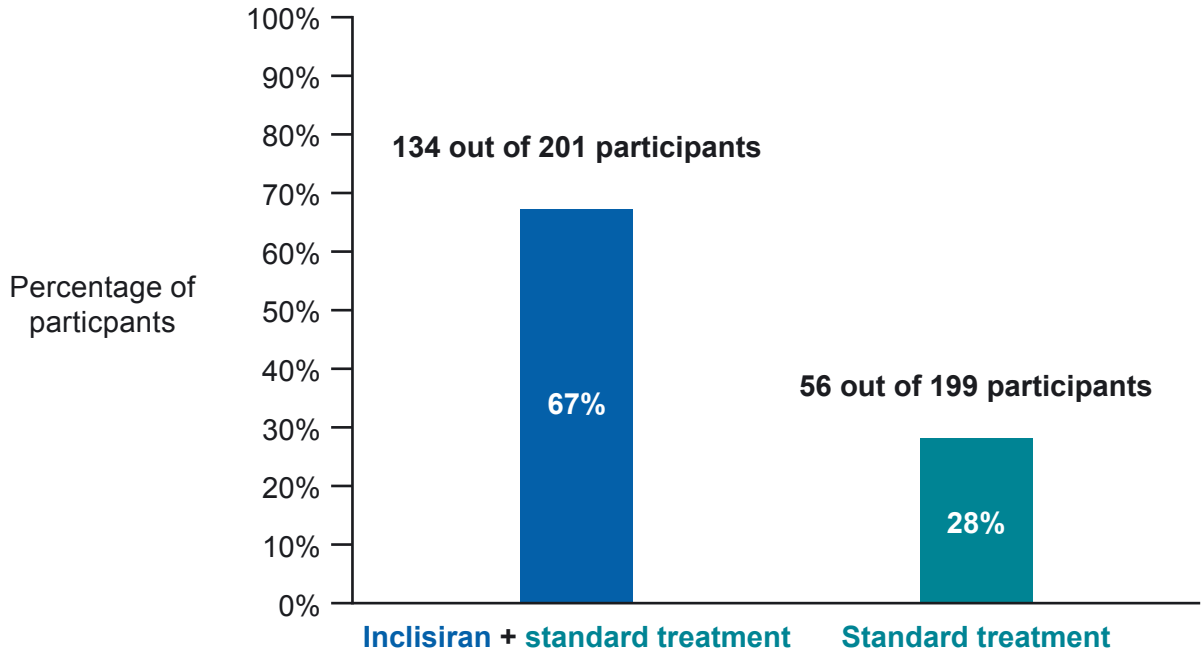


How many participants taking **inclisiran** with **standard treatment** had their bad cholesterol level drop below 70 mg/dL, compared to those only on the **standard treatment** after 11 months?

After 11 months, 134 out of 201 participants (67%) taking **inclisiran** with **standard treatment** had their bad cholesterol level drop below 70 mg/dL, compared to 56 out of 199 participants (28%) only on the **standard treatment**.

For people with **ACS**, healthcare providers consider bad cholesterol levels below 70 mg/dL of blood to be within a healthy range. “mg/dL” stands for milligrams per deciliter, which is a way to measure the concentration of substances in the blood.

Percentage of participants with bad cholesterol levels below 70 mg/dL after 11 months



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 2 months after the last dose of 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.

During the trial, 1 participant in the **inclisiran** with **standard treatment** group didn't receive **inclisiran**. 3 participants in the **standard treatment** group were prescribed **inclisiran** by their health care provider . So, when trial doctors checked for medical problems, there were 203 participants in the **inclisiran** group and 197 in the **standard treatment** group.

224 of 400 participants (56%) had adverse events, including serious and other adverse events.

- 66 participants had an adverse event that was considered serious.
- 1 participant left the trial due to an adverse event.
- 2 participants died.

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

How many participants had adverse events?

	Inclisiran+ standard treatment 203 participants	Standard treatment 197 participants
Had **any adverse event**	**119 of 203** 59%	**105 of 197** 53%
Had at least 1 **serious adverse event**	**32 of 203** 16%	**34 of 197** 17%
Left the trial due to an adverse event	0	**1 of 199** less than 1%
Died during the trial	0	**2 of 197** 1%

What serious adverse events did the participants have?

66 participants had serious adverse events.

The table below shows the most common serious adverse event that happened.

	Inclisiran+ standard treatment 203 participants	Standard treatment 197 participants
Heart attack Acute myocardial infarction	**8 of 203** 4%	**6 of 197** 3%
Decreased red blood cell count Anemia	**1 of 203** Less than 1%	**2 of 197** 1%
Chest pain due to heart disease Angina pectoris	**2 of 203** 1%	**2 of 197** 1%
Sudden chest pain Angina unstable	**0 of 203** 0%	**2 of 197** 1%
Heart attack Cardiac arrest	**0 of 203** 0%	**2 of 197** 1%
Fall	**0 of 203** 0%	**2 of 197** 1%
Bleeding in the stomach Gastrointestinal hemorrhage	**0 of 203** 0%	**2 of 197** 1%
Stroke caused by abnormal blood vessel Ischemic stroke	**0 of 203** 0%	**2 of 197** 1%
Lung infection Pneumonia	**0 of 203** 0%	**2 of 197** 1%

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

The table below shows the most common other adverse event that happened.

	Inclisiran+ standard treatment 203 participants	Standard treatment 197 participants
COVID-19	10 of 203 5%	9 of 197 5%
Pain at the site of injection Injection site pain	10 of 203 5%	0
Chest pain, not caused by heart attack Non-cardiac chest pain	8 of 203 4%	10 of 197 5%

What was learned from this trial?

Researchers learned about the effects of **inclisiran** with **standard treatment** in reducing bad cholesterol in people who were hospitalized for **acute coronary syndrome** and had high levels of **bad cholesterol**.

The researchers concluded that, compared to the **standard treatment** group, the **inclisiran** with **standard treatment** group had:

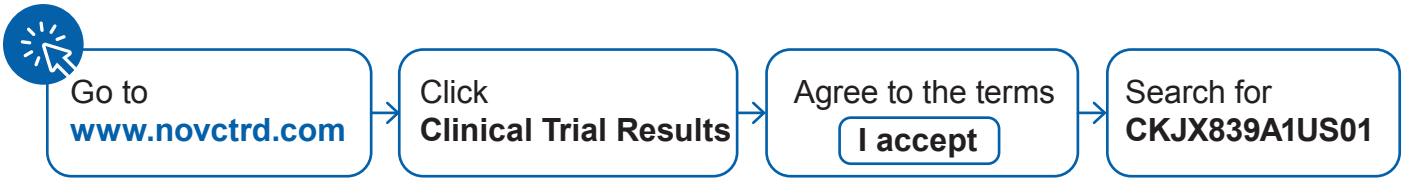
- a greater drop in bad cholesterol levels compared to the start of the trial
- more participants with bad cholesterol levels below 70 mg/ dL
- no new or unexpected safety concerns.

When this summary was written, the sponsor was considering the next steps for **inclisiran**.

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 this website:

- **clinicaltrials.gov** – search using the number **NCT04873934**

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

Full clinical trial title: A randomized, controlled, multicenter, open-label trial comparing a hospital post-discharge care pathway involving aggressive LDL-C management that includes inclisiran with usual care versus usual care alone in patients with a recent acute coronary syndrome (VICTORION-INCEPTION)

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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