NOVARTIS

Clinical Trial Results Summary

A trial to learn more about how LLG783 works and about its safety in participants with peripheral artery disease and intermittent claudication

Research Sponsor: Novartis
Drug Studied: LLG783
Trial Number: CLLG783X2201

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical trial for the trial drug LLG783. All of the participants helped the researchers learn more about how LLG783 works and how safe it is to receive.

Novartis sponsored this trial and reviewed the results of the trial when it ended. We at Novartis believe it is important to share what was learned from the results of this trial with the participants and the public. An independent organization prepared this summary of the trial results.

We hope this helps the participants understand their important role in medical research.

If you participated in the trial and have questions about the results, please speak with the trial doctor or staff at your trial site.

You can find more information about this trial on the websites listed on the last page of this summary.

Overview of this trial

What was the purpose of this trial?

In this clinical trial, the researchers studied how a trial drug called LLG783 affected walking ability in participants with peripheral artery disease and "intermittent claudication". This is discomfort in the leg, buttock, or foot while doing activities like walking, due to reduced blood flow. Peripheral artery disease is also known as PAD.

The researchers also studied the safety of LLG783 in these participants. The main questions the researchers wanted to answer in this trial were:

- Did the participants walk farther after receiving LLG783?
- Did the participants walk farther without pain after receiving LLG783?
- What medical problems did the participants have during the trial?

Keeping track of the participants' medical problems helped the researchers learn about the safety of LLG783.

Who was in the trial?

46 men and women with PAD and intermittent claudication participated in this clinical trial.

What treatments did the participants receive?

The participants in this trial received LLG783 or a placebo once every 4 weeks for a total of 4 doses.

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

What were the main results of the trial?

Overall, the researchers learned that:

- At Week 16, the participants in both treatment groups could walk farther and do so without pain after receiving treatment. But, the researchers could not conclude that LLG783 affected how far the participants could walk and do so without pain any more than the placebo.
- 76.1% of the participants had at least 1 medical problem during this trial. Some of the medical problems were serious. The most common medical problem was the common cold. From the safety results, the clinical team concluded that LLG783 was safe for the participants in this trial.

What was the purpose of the trial?

Researchers are looking for a better way to treat patients with peripheral artery disease, also known as PAD. Before a treatment can be approved for patients to receive, researchers do clinical trials to find out how safe it is and how it works. In this trial, the researchers studied how the trial drug called LLG783 affected the participants' ability to walk. The researchers also studied the safety of LLG783.

People with PAD often have reduced blood flow due to "plaque" build-up in the arteries of their legs. Plaque contains fat, cholesterol, and other substances. This reduced blood flow may cause "intermittent claudication". This is discomfort in the leg, buttock, or foot while doing activities like walking, due to reduced blood flow.

In this trial, the researchers wanted to learn if LLG783 helped increase blood flow in participants with PAD and intermittent claudication. The researchers wanted to find out if the participants who took LLG783 were able to walk farther and without pain.

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

- Did the participants walk farther after receiving LLG783?
- Did the participants walk farther without pain after receiving LLG783?
- What medical problems did the participants have during the trial?

Who was in the trial?

To answer the questions in this trial, the researchers asked for the help of men and women who had PAD and intermittent claudication.

Everyone in the trial was 52 to 81 years old when they joined. The average age of the participants was about 66 years.

The trial included 46 participants in Germany, Taiwan, and the United States.

What treatments did the participants receive?

A computer program was used to randomly assign the treatment each participant received. This helped make sure that comparing the results of the treatments was as fair as possible.

The chart below shows the treatments that each group of participants received.

	LLG783	Placebo
	• 23 participants received 6 mg/kg of LLG783	• 23 participants received the placebo
	• through a needle put into a vein, also known as an IV infusion	
	• once every 4 weeks for a total of 4 doses	

- The **placebo** looked like the trial drug but did not have any trial drug in it. Using a placebo helps researchers better understand the actual effects of a trial treatment.
- Doses of **LLG783** were measured in milligrams per kilogram of body weight, also known as mg/kg. This means that the amount of the trial drug that each participant received depended on their body weight.

During this trial, none of the participants, trial staff, or sponsor staff knew what treatment each participant received. Some trials are done this way because knowing what treatment the participants are receiving can influence the results. Not knowing what treatment participants receive helps make sure the results are looked at fairly.

What happened during the trial?

Each participant was in the trial for up to about 35 weeks, or up to about 9 months. The trial started in September 2017 and ended in December 2018.

The chart below shows what happened during the trial.

Before the participants received treatment

The trial doctors checked the participants' health to make sure they could be in the trial.

Up to 3 weeks

While the participants received treatment

The participants received either LLG783 or the placebo through an IV infusion every 4 weeks for a total of 4 doses.

The participants:

- had their overall health checked and answered questions about how they were feeling
- had blood and urine samples taken
- did walking tests and had their PAD symptoms checked

Up to 12 weeks, or about 3 months

After the participants received treatment

The participants:

- had their overall health checked and answered questions about how they were feeling
- had blood and urine samples taken
- did walking tests and had their PAD symptoms checked

Up to 20 weeks, or about 5 months

What were the main results of the trial?

This is a summary of the overall results from this trial. The individual results of each participant might be different and are not in this summary.

The results from several trials are needed to decide which treatments are safest and work best. Other trials may provide new information or different results. Always talk to a doctor before making any changes to your healthcare.

Did the participants walk farther after receiving LLG783?

The researchers could not conclude that LLG783 affected how far the participants could walk any more than the placebo.

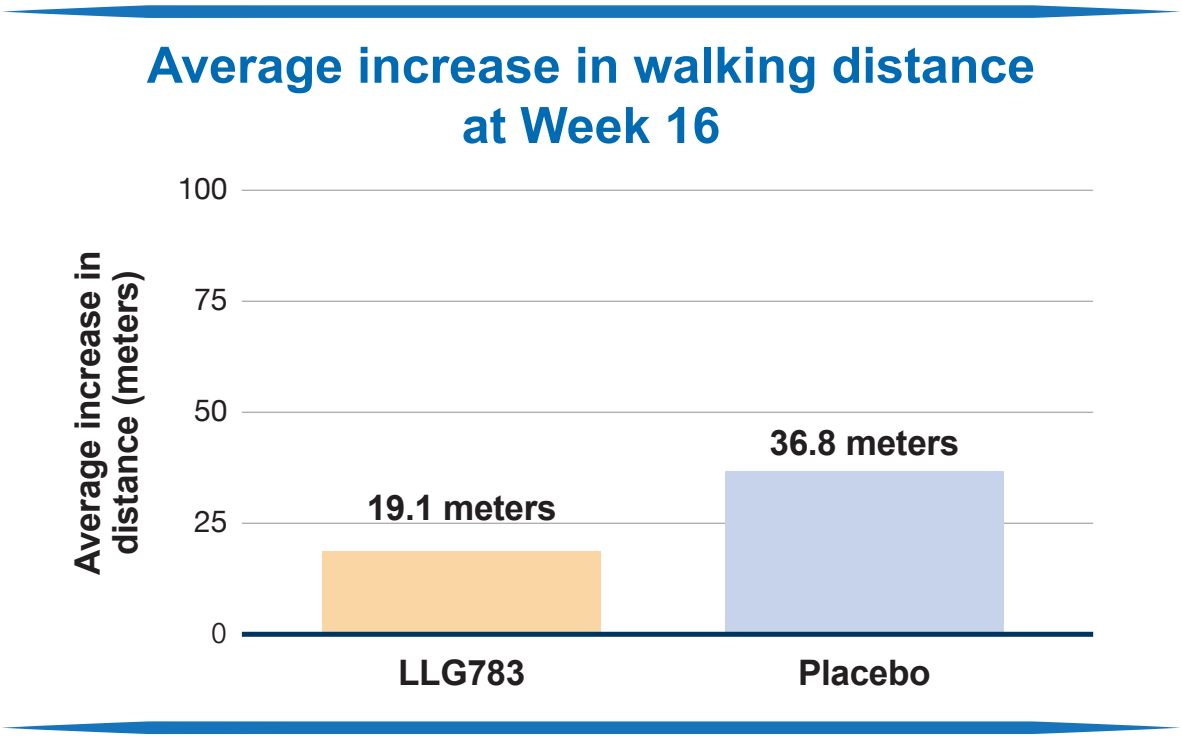
To answer this question, the trial doctors measured how far the participants could walk in 6 minutes. They did this before the participants received treatment and again at Week 16, which was 1 month after the participants' last dose. The clinical trial team compared this distance between the participants who received LLG783 and the participants who received the placebo. This distance was measured in meters.

The researchers found that at Week 16, the participants in both treatment groups could walk farther than they could before receiving treatment. But, the researchers could not conclude that LLG783 affected how far the participants could walk more than the placebo.

At Week 16, the researchers found that the participants could walk an average of:

- 19.1 more meters in the group that received LLG783
- 36.8 more meters in the group that received the placebo

The chart below shows these results.



Did the participants walk farther without pain after receiving LLG783?

The researchers could not conclude that LLG783 affected how far the participants could walk without pain any more than the placebo.

To answer this question, the trial doctors measured how far the participants could walk in 6 minutes until they had symptoms related to their intermittent claudication. This included pain, cramps, or other discomfort in their buttocks, thighs, calves, or feet. They did this before the participants received treatment and again at Week 16, which was 1 month after the participants' last dose. The clinical trial team compared this distance between the participants who received LLG783 and the participants who received the placebo. This distance was measured in meters.

The researchers found that the participants in both treatment groups could walk farther without pain at Week 16 compared to before receiving treatment. But, the difference between the treatment groups was too small. So, the researchers could not conclude that LLG783 affected how far the participants could walk without pain any more than the placebo.

At Week 16, the researchers found that the participants could walk an average of:

- 44.8 more meters without pain in the group that received LLG783
- 57.1 more meters without pain in the group that received the placebo

What medical problems happened during the trial?

Medical problems that happen in clinical trials are called “adverse events”. An adverse event is any unwanted sign or symptom that participants have during a trial. An adverse event is 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 the treatments in the trial. A lot of research is needed to know whether a treatment causes an adverse event. Doctors keep track of all the adverse events that happen in trials, even if they do not think the adverse events might be related to the treatments.

This section is a summary of the adverse events that happened during this trial.

76.1% of the participants had at least 1 adverse event during this trial. Some of the adverse events were serious. The most common adverse event was the common cold. From the safety results, the clinical team concluded that LLG783 was safe for the participants in this trial.

Participants who had adverse events

Participants who had:	LLG783 Out of 23 participants	Placebo Out of 23 participants
Adverse events	**78.3%** 18 out of 23	**73.9%** 17 out of 23
Serious adverse events	**4.3%** 1 out of 23	**8.7%** 2 out of 23
Left the trial or stopped receiving treatment due to adverse events	**0.0%** 0 out of 23	**4.3%** 1 out of 23

What were the serious adverse events?

During this trial, 6.5% of the participants had serious adverse events. This was 3 out of 46 participants. The table below shows the serious adverse events that happened in this trial.

LLG783	Placebo
4.3%, or 1 of the 23 participants, who received LLG783 had a total of 1 serious adverse event. This was: • a condition of not having enough hemoglobin in red blood cells	8.7%, or 2 of the 23 participants, who received the placebo had a total of 2 serious adverse events. These were: • inflammation and bleeding in the stomach • a common type of lung cancer called small cell lung cancer

No other serious adverse events were reported, including death.

What were the adverse events?

The most common adverse event during this trial was the common cold. This happened in 19.6% of the participants. This was 9 out of 46 participants.

The table below shows the adverse events that happened in this trial.

Adverse event	LLG783 (Out of 23 participants)	Placebo (Out of 23 participants)
Common cold (Nasopharyngitis)	21.7% (5 out of 23)	17.4% (4 out of 23)
Diarrhea	13.0% (3 out of 23)	4.3% (1 out of 23)
Headache	8.7% (2 out of 23)	8.7% (2 out of 23)
Worsening of PAD	13.0% (3 out of 23)	4.3% (1 out of 23)
Back pain	8.7% (2 out of 23)	4.3% (1 out of 23)
Tiredness	8.7% (2 out of 23)	4.3% (1 out of 23)
Irritation where a medical device was used	13.0% (3 out of 23)	0.0% (0 out of 23)
Slow heart rate (Bradycardia)	0.0% (0 out of 23)	8.7% (2 out of 23)
Swelling in the lower limbs (Peripheral edema)	8.7% (2 out of 23)	0.0% (0 out of 23)
Having a tingling or burning feeling (Paresthesia)	0.0% (0 out of 23)	8.7% (2 out of 23)

For more information about the adverse events in this trial, please see the scientific summary that can be found on the websites noted at the end of the summary.

What was learned from this trial?

The information described above helped researchers learn more about LLG783 and its safety in participants with PAD and intermittent claudication.

More research is needed to find out which treatments can be used for patients with PAD and intermittent claudication. This summary shows only the main results from this one trial. Other trials may provide new information or different results.

Where can I learn more about this trial?

More information about the results of this trial can be found in the scientific results summary available on the Novartis Clinical Trial Results website.

- Go to www.novctrd.com.
- Once on the site, click **"Clinical trial results and trial summary for patients"** at the top right of the page.
- After accepting the terms, go to the bottom left of the page and click **"Search by study number"**.
- Type **"CLLG783X2201"** into the keyword search box and click **"Search"**.

If you would like to view the website in a language other than English, you can click the **"Google Translate"** button on the top right of the page.

If you participated in the trial and have questions about the results, please speak with the trial doctor or staff at your trial site.

You can find more information about this trial on the websites listed below.

- www.clinicaltrials.gov Once you are on the website, type **"CLLG783X2201"** into the **"Other terms"** search box, and click **"Search"**.
- www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu Once you are on the website, click **"Home and Search"**, then type **"CLLG783X2201"** in the search box, and click **"Search"**.

If more clinical trials are planned, they will be listed on the above public websites or www.novartisclinicaltrials.com. Search for **"LLG783"** or **"PAD"** or **"intermittent claudication"**.

Full trial title: A patient and Investigator-blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled study of LLG783 in patients with peripheral artery disease (PAD) and intermittent claudication

Protocol number: CLLG783X2201

Thank you!

Clinical trial participants belong to a large community of participants around the world. They help researchers answer important health questions and study new medical treatments.