

A Phase 2 Study to Investigate Amprelosetine in the Treatment of Symptomatic Neurogenic Orthostatic Hypotension (nOH)

THANK YOU to the participants who took part in this clinical study and their caregivers

[Amprelosetine is being investigated for the treatment of symptomatic nOH and is not yet approved]



What is symptomatic nOH?

- In symptomatic nOH, the nerves that control blood pressure do not work adequately
- When people with symptomatic nOH sit up or stand up, blood pressure falls, with symptoms of dizziness, lightheadedness, and feeling faint
- Symptomatic nOH occurs in people with multiple system atrophy, Parkinson's disease, and pure autonomic failure

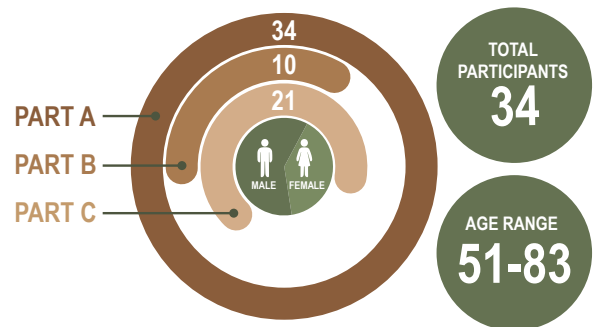
What did we want to learn during the study?

PART A
Which dose of amprelosetine works?

PART B
Does amprelosetine work better than placebo?

PART C
Does the effect of amprelosetine last?

Who took part in the study?



What study drug did each participant take?

P Placebo **A** Amprelosetine

PART A 5 days

Day 1: P (single dose)
Days 2-5: A (single dose 2.5-20 mg)

Participants did not know whether placebo or amprelosetine was being taken

PART B 1 day

Day 1: P (single dose)
Day 1: A (single dose, most common dose 15 mg)

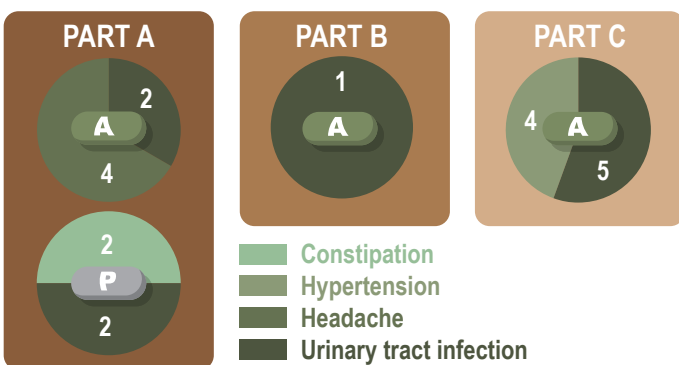
Participants nor study investigators knew whether placebo or amprelosetine was being taken

PART C 20 weeks

Once a Day (most common dose 10 mg)

Participants and study investigators knew amprelosetine was being taken

What were the most common adverse events?



What were the clinical effects of amprelosetine?

PART A 5- and 10-mg doses of amprelosetine were most effective at increasing sitting and standing blood pressure

PART B Amprelosetine increased sitting and standing blood pressure more than placebo

PART C Amprelosetine increased standing blood pressure and improved symptoms of lightheadedness, dizziness, and feeling faint for up to 20 weeks



How did this study help?

- Amprelosetine was well tolerated
- For most participants, once-daily amprelosetine improved symptomatic nOH for up to 20 weeks, with worsening of symptoms after amprelosetine was stopped
- These encouraging results led to the initiation of Phase 3 studies in larger numbers of participants, which are currently ongoing