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Resolve

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RESULTS FROM DOSE ESCALATION IN RESOLVE, AN ONGOING PHASE 1B/2A DOSE-ESCALATION STUDY OF EP-104GI (EXTENDED-RELEASE FLUTICASONE PROPIONATE INTRA-ESOPHAGEAL INJECTION) FOR EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS

J. Helliwell[1], A. Malone[1], M.M. Kowalski[1], A.J. Bredenoord[2], N. Nguyen[3], H.H. Ko[4], C. Dobek[1], A. Litke[1], V. Peck[1], M. Webb[1], E.S. Dellon[5]
[1]Eupraxia Pharmaceuticals, Victoria, BC, Canada. [2]Amsterdam UMC Locatie AMC, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. [3]Royal Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide, SA, Australia.
[4]The University of British Columbia Faculty of Medicine, Vancouver, BC, Canada. [5]The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, NC, United States.

Introduction

Eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE) is a chronic, immune-mediated disease characterized by inflammation, influx of eosinophils and esophageal remodeling. EP-104GI is a long-acting fluticasone propionate (FP) injectable suspension being developed as a first-in-class treatment for EoE. EP-104GI consists of polymer-coated crystals of FP that release at a pre-defined rate via diffusion at the injection site, reducing peak concentrations while prolonging the therapeutic window.

Aim & Methods

RESOLVE (NCT05608681) is a Phase 1b/2a, multicenter, open-label, dose-escalation study to evaluate the safety, tolerability, feasibility, pharmacokinetics, and efficacy of EP-104GI in adults with histologically confirmed active EoE. EP-104GI is administered as a single dose via 4-20 injections into the esophageal wall. Dose escalations increase the dose per site and/or number of sites. Participants in cohorts 1-4 were assessed for up to 24 weeks and subsequent cohorts will be assessed for 52 weeks. Each dose escalation cohort consists of 3 participants.

Efficacy assessments include esophageal biopsies with histological endpoints including Peak Eosinophil Count (PEC) and Eosinophilic Esophagitis Histology Scoring System (EoEHSS), and patient-reported symptom outcomes (PROs) consisting of Likert scales scoring 0-10.

Results

Cohort 1-4 safety observations include mild-moderate AEs; none related to EP-104GI (Table 1). Glucose levels post-dose have remained stable and serum cortisol levels within normal range with no symptoms of adrenal insufficiency. Plasma FP concentrations show a low initial peak and increasing exposure with EP–104GI dose (Fig 1). By 12 weeks post-dose, 10/11 patients with available data showed decrease from baseline in SDI by 2 to 6 points or 25% to 100% (Fig 4). Of 11 patients with data available at Week 12, mean PEC scores at injection-area sites and EoEHSS composite grade and stage were reduced in 7 patients each (Table 2).

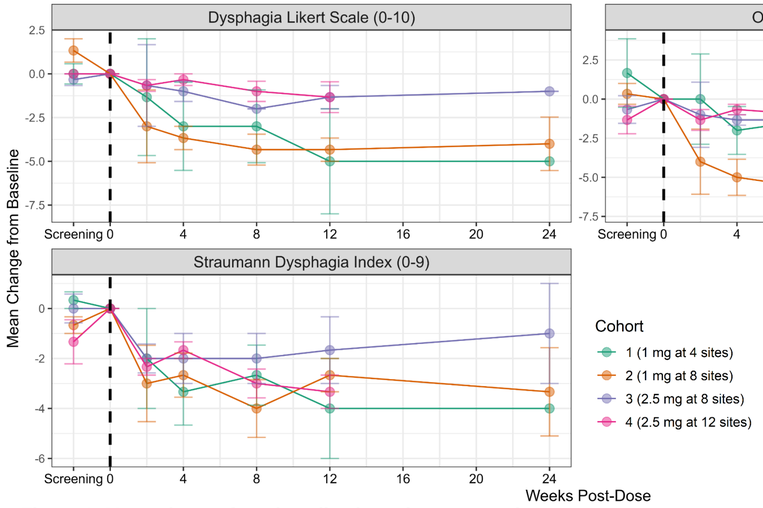

Figure 1: Mean change from baseline in patient reported outcomes

Cohort	EoEHSS Grade	EoEHSS Stage	PEC
1[a]	0.08 (15%)	0.10 (18%)	98 (109%)
2	-0.13 (-20%)	-0.11 (-18%)	-51 (-34%)
3[b]	-0.02 (-7%)	-0.06 (-15%)	-13 (-18%)
4	-0.24 (-37%)	-0.26 (-39%)	1 (2%)

[a] One patient was lost to follow-up prior to Week 12
[b] One patient had a PEC of zero at baseline

Table 2: Week 12 mean change from baseline in EoEHSS and PEC at injection sites

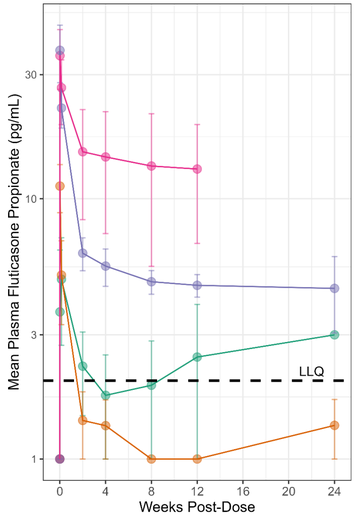

Figure 2: Mean plasma fluticasone propionate

Cohort 1 (4 mg total dose)		Cohort 2 (8 mg total dose)		Cohort 3 (20 mg total dose)		Cohort 4 (30 mg total dose)	
Event	**Severity**	**Event**	**Severity**	**Event**	**Severity**	**Event**	**Severity**
Pain after endoscopy	Mild*	Post-procedural tightness in throat	Mild*	Worsening of migraine	Mild	Nausea	Mild
Left occipital lymphadenopathy	Mild			Vaginal candidiasis	Mild	Infected rash upper back	Mild
Nausea	Mild*			Chest Pain	Mod		
Stomach bug	Mild			Sinus infection	Mild		
Chest pain	Mod*			Viral gastroenteritis	Mod		
Back pain	Mod						

* At least possibly related to injection procedure

Note: All AEs unlikely related or unrelated to EP-104GI. Black borders indicate AEs experienced by the same patient

Table 1: Treatment emergent adverse events (verbatim term) after a single dose of EP-104GI

Conclusion

The initial results presented here indicate that the novel diffusion-based localized delivery of FP via EP-104GI injection into the esophagus is feasible and safe in patients with EoE and could avoid the side-effects typically associated with swallowed/topical corticosteroids. Efficacy data from the doses studied suggest symptom outcomes and histologic response improve at higher doses of EP-104GI. The observed persistence of plasma FP and maintained reduction in symptom scores support the potential for an interval of at least 6 months between inter-esophageal injections, which may be further extended at the higher doses to be investigated in this study. Recruitment is ongoing.

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