

# Analysis of Clinical Outcomes in the Node-301 Trial:

## *Etripamil Nasal Spray Relieves Symptoms and Reduces Emergency Room Interventions in Patients with Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT)*

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# Disclosures

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- ***B Stambler***: Honoraria, Consulting Fees, Contracted Grants for PIs - Milestone.
- The **NODE-301** trial and these analyses were funded by Milestone Pharmaceuticals.
- The trial was conducted and coordinated by Medpace.

# Etripamil

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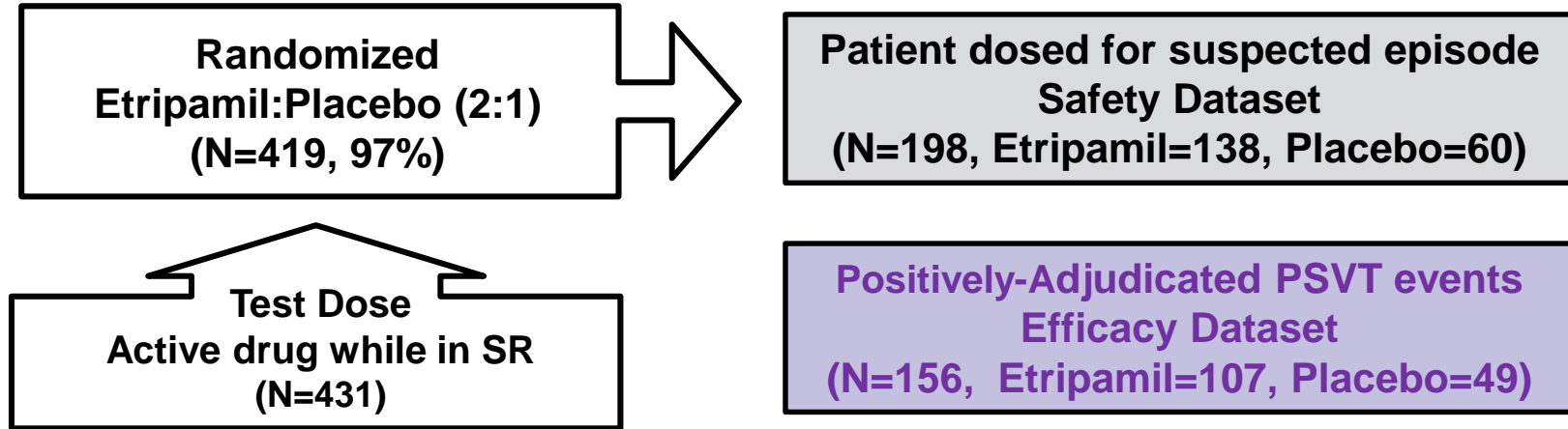
- Novel, L-type calcium channel blocker
- Administered as a rapidly-acting nasal spray
- Being developed as a self-administered therapy to terminate AV nodal-dependent PSVT.

# Phase 3 Efficacy and Safety Study of Etripamil Nasal Spray

- Rapid termination of symptomatic, sustained PSVT;
- Multi-center (US and Canada);
- Nasal spray self-administered during PSVT outside the emergency room or hospital without direct medical supervision.

# Study Design

**Objective: Superiority of etripamil over placebo in terminating PSVT events in the outpatient setting**

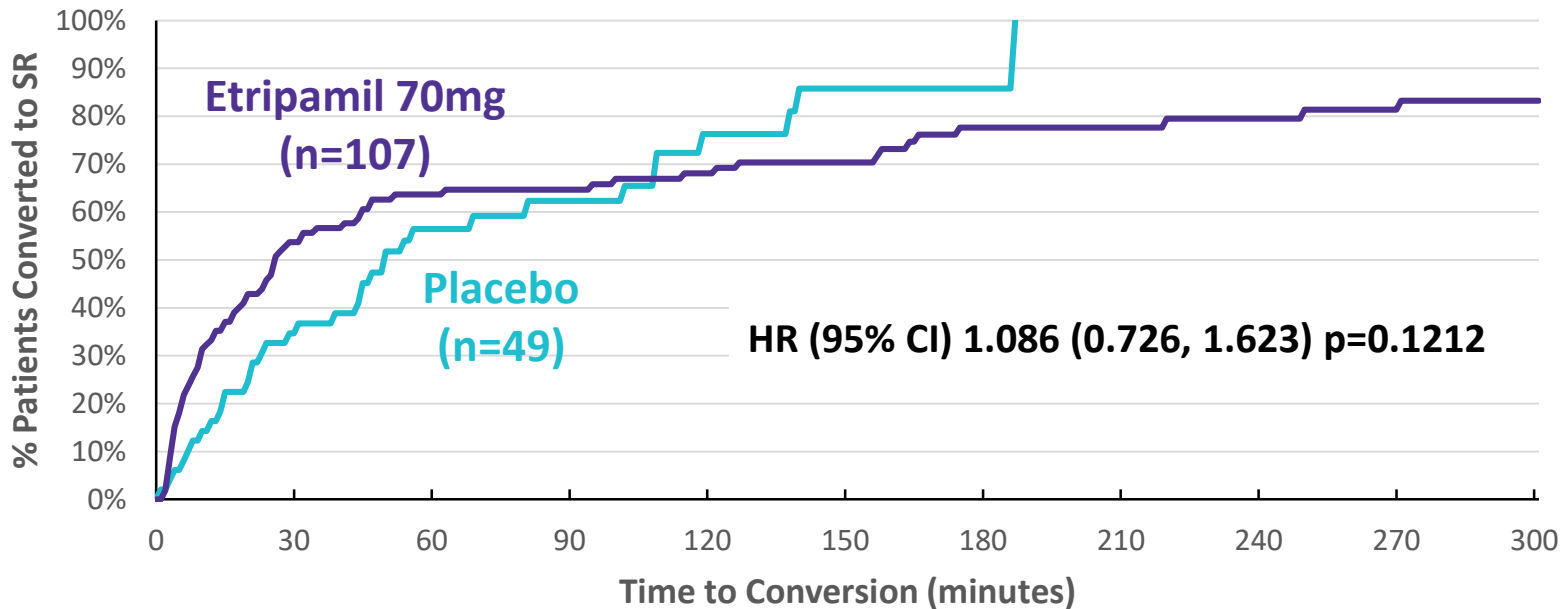


**Documented diagnosis of PSVT with a history of episodes lasting  $\geq 20$  minutes**

PSVT = Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia; SR = Sinus Rhythm;

# NODE-301 Primary Endpoint – Time to Conversion

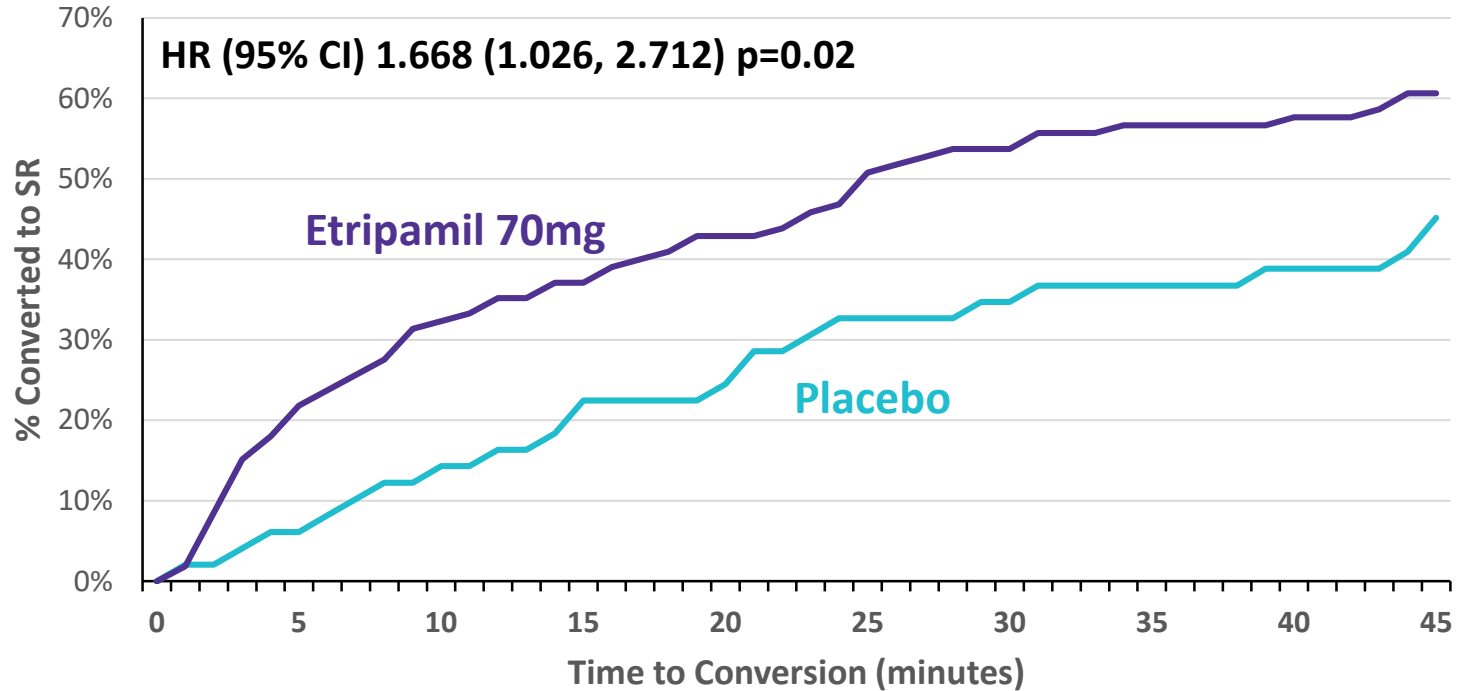
Kaplan-Meier analysis of time to conversion of positively-adjudicated PSVT episodes over 5 hours



Number of subjects remaining to resolve their event

<b>Placebo</b>	49	32	18	12	5	1	1	0			
<b>Etripamil</b>	107	47	36	31	28	22	15	13	11	9	3

# NODE-301 Efficacy – Time to Conversion over 45 Minutes



# Objectives

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- **To compare efficacy of etripamil with placebo regarding the following prospectively-defined, key secondary clinical endpoints:**
  - **relief of specific PSVT-related symptoms;**
  - **patient-reported satisfaction with treatment;**
  - **need for emergency room (ER) medical interventions;**
  - **need for additional rescue medical therapy.**

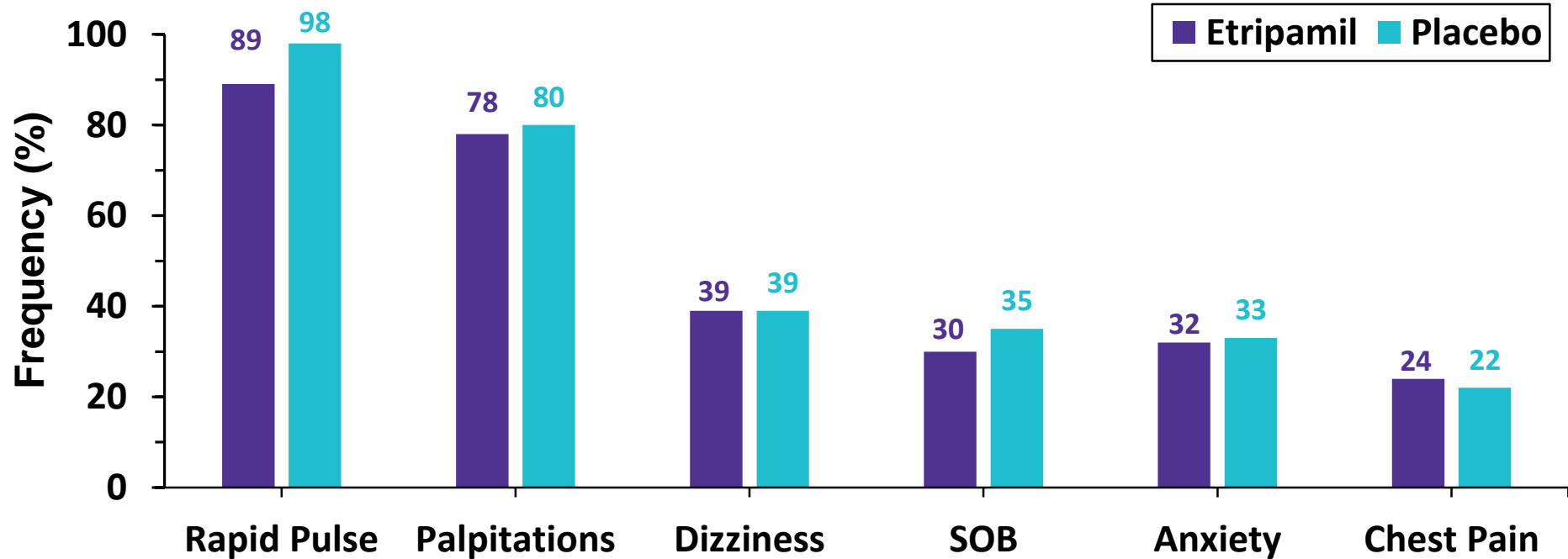


# Demographics

	Efficacy Population	
	Etripamil (N=107)	Placebo (N=49)
Age, years	56.9	54.3
Gender		
Female, n (%)	73 (68.2)	33 (67.3)
Male, n (%)	34 (31.8)	16 (32.7)
PSVT Duration, yrs	1.5	1.3
# PSVT in past yr	7.4	11.3
Lifetime ER visits	2.7	3.4

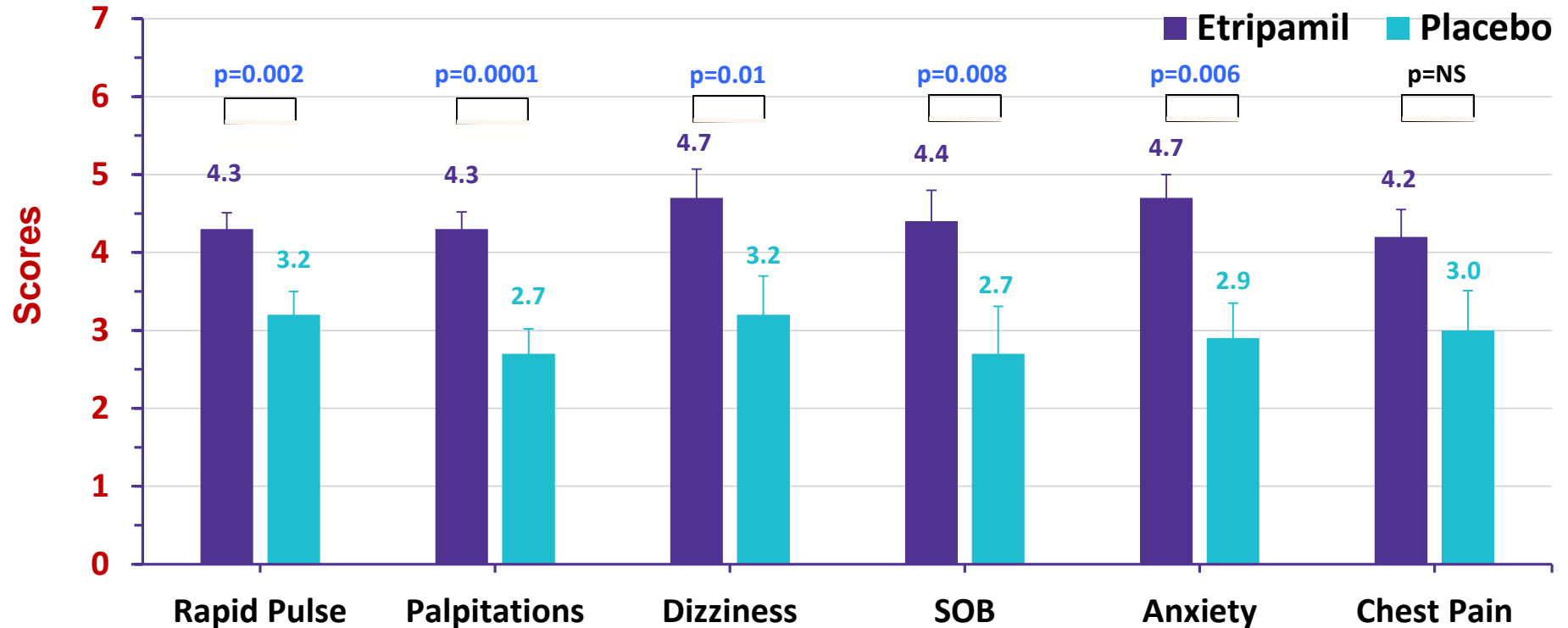
ER = emergency room

# Specific PSVT Symptoms



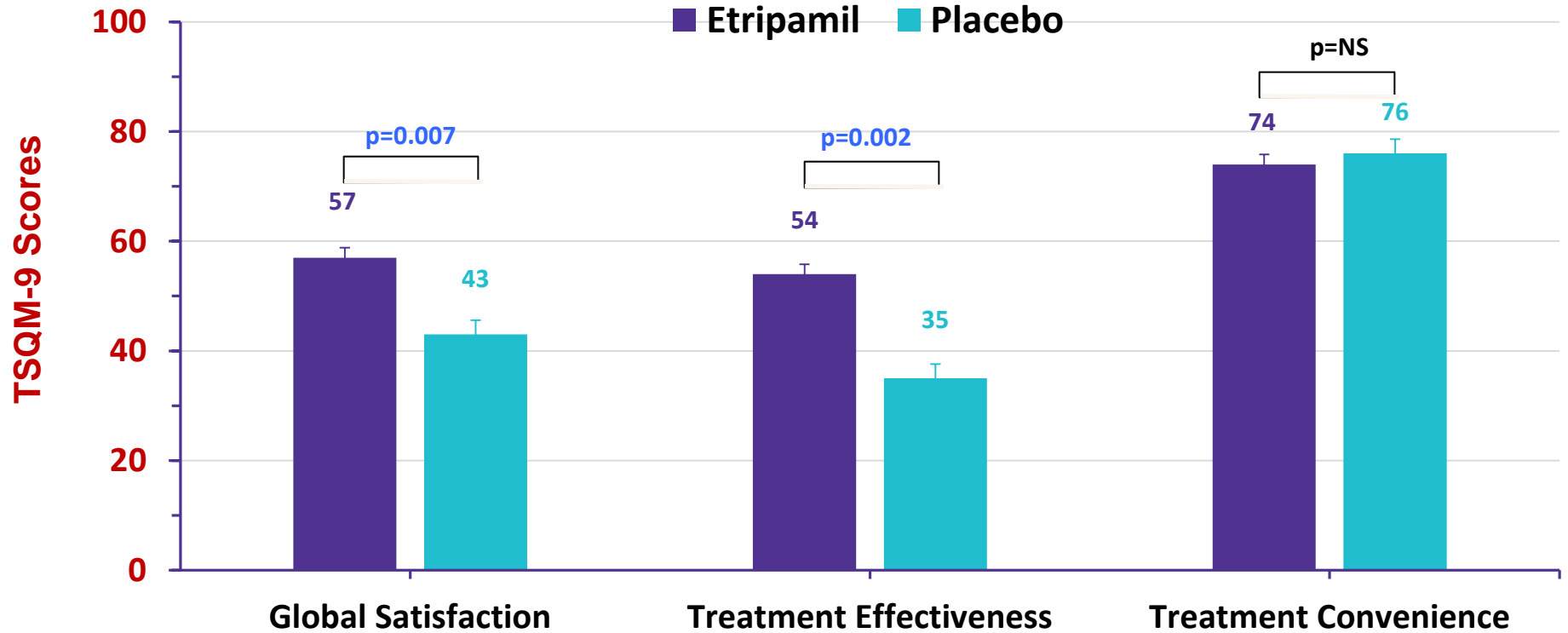
SOB = shortness of breath

# Relief of PSVT Symptoms



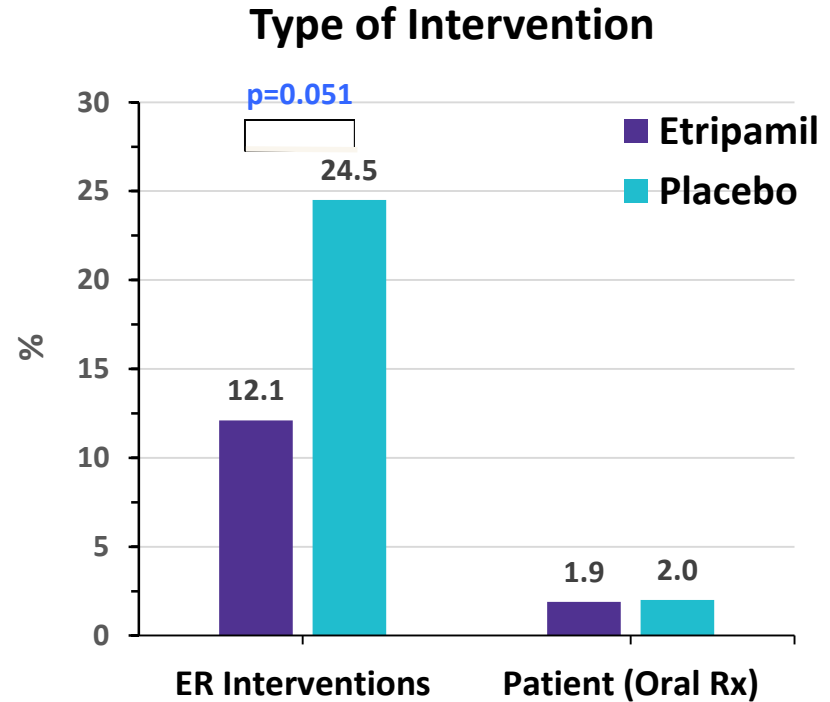
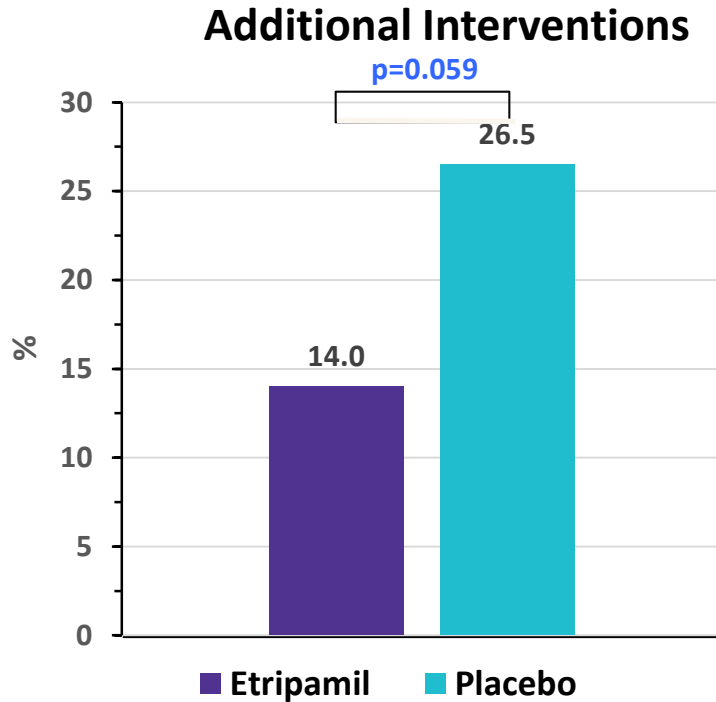
Scores: 1 = extremely dissatisfied; 2 = very dissatisfied; 3 = dissatisfied;  
4 = somewhat satisfied; 5 = satisfied; 6 = very satisfied; 7 = extremely satisfied.

# Patient-Reported Satisfaction with Study Medication (TSQM-9<sup>®</sup>)



TSQM-9: 9-Item Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication (Scores: 0-100).

# Rescue Medical Interventions Sought for PSVT

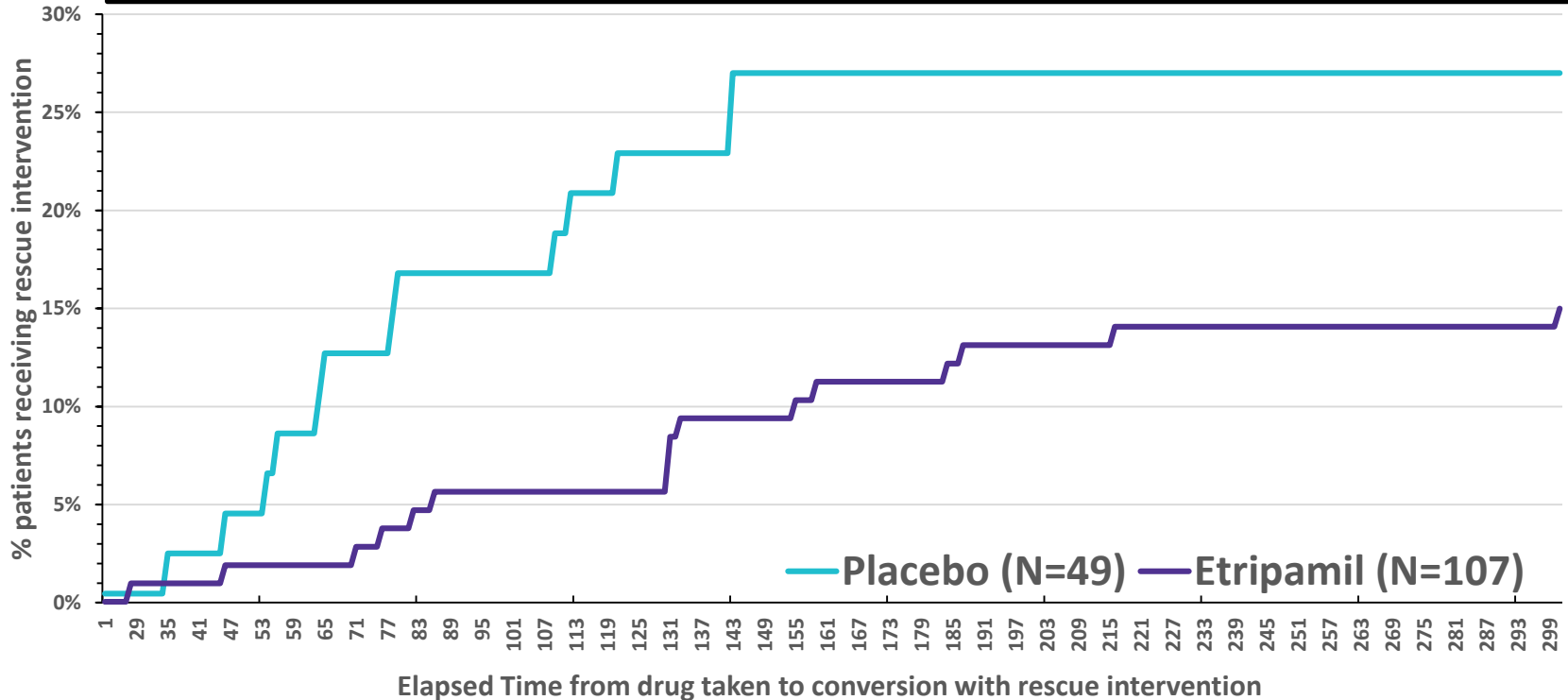


**ER Interventions (n=25):** IV adenosine n=20; IV adenosine + oral verapamil n=1; IV procainamide n=1; IV diltiazem n=2; vagal-maneuver n=1.

**Patient Self-Administered Rescue Medications (n=3):** oral beta-blocker n=2; verapamil n=1.

# Rescue Medical Medications by Time

- Time to ER intervention occurred later in the etripamil vs. placebo group\*
  - 116±14 vs. 79±10 minutes, p<0.05



\* Recommended not earlier than 20 minutes after study drug administration

# Summary

- Etripamil significantly improved PSVT-related symptoms.
- Satisfaction and effectiveness of at-home, nasal spray therapy for PSVT were higher for etripamil than placebo.
- Etripamil tended to reduce need for emergency room medical interventions for PSVT.
- These data support continued development of etripamil nasal spray for acute treatment of PSVT.

**Thank You**



## BACK-UP/ ADDITIONAL SLIDES

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# NODE-102 Etripamil Nasal Spray Pharmacological Study

Effective pharmacologic activity of etripamil occurs between 5 and 45 minutes

