Clinical Study Results

CSL Behring

Research Sponsor: CSL Behring

Medicine Studied: IgPro20

Study Purpose: The PATH study was done to find out how safe IgPro20 is and how it may work for people with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy

Thank you!

Thank you for taking part in the PATH study for IgPro20, also called Hizentra®. You and all of the participants helped study doctors learn more about IgPro20 safety and how IgPro20 prevents the return of symptoms in people with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, also called CIDP.

CSL Behring sponsored this study and thinks it is important to share the results of the study with you and the public. CSL Behring hopes it helps you understand and feel proud of your important role in medical research.

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

What is happening with the study now?

The study started in March 2012 and completed in September 2016. You were treated with IgPro20 for up to 24 weeks during the study.

The study included 245 participants in Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

CSL Behring reviewed the data collected when the study ended and created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a better way to prevent the relapse, or return, of CIDP symptoms. People with CIDP have immune cells that wrongly attack their own nerves in the body. This can cause pain, numbness, tingling, or muscle weakness that gets worse over time.

IgPro20 is a type of medicine called an immunoglobulin. Immunoglobulins are made using certain antibodies from the blood of healthy donors. Antibodies are made by the body's immune system to fight off infection. Doctors are now able to use immunoglobulins as medications to treat a variety of medical conditions, including CIDP. Current treatments for CIDP that use an immunoglobulin medicine have to be given directly into a vein, called an intravenous or IV treatment. This requires hospitalization and can be inconvenient for patients. In this study, doctors wanted to learn more about IgPro20 given as an infusion under the skin as a more convenient treatment option. An infusion under the skin is similar to an IV treatment, but the infusion gets medicine into the body slower, more steadily, and can be done at home.

Before a medicine can be approved for patients to take, study doctors do clinical studies to find out if it works in participants with the disease and if it is safe. In this study, doctors wanted to find out if IgPro20 works in participants with CIDP. They also wanted to find out if participants had any medical problems that might be related to IgPro20.

The main questions study doctors wanted to answer in this study were:

- Did IgPro20 either prevent CIDP symptoms from returning or reduce the number of participants who left the study early?
- What medical problems did participants have during the study?

What kind of study was this?

To answer the questions in this study, study doctors asked for the help of men and women with CIDP. The participants in this study were ages 24 to 82.

This was a "double-blind" study. This means that none of the participants, doctors, or other study staff knew what treatment each participant got during the study. Some studies are done this way because knowing what treatment the participants are getting can affect the results of the study. When the study ended, CSL Behring was "unblinded" so that they knew which treatment participants got in order to understand the results.

This study compared IgPro20 to a placebo in weekly doses for 24 weeks. A placebo looks like a medicine but does not have any medicine in it. The study used a placebo to help make sure any of the effects seen in the participants who get the study medicine are actually caused by the study medicine.

The study used a computer program to randomly choose the treatment each participant got. This helps make sure the groups are chosen fairly. Study doctors do this so that comparing the results of each treatment is as accurate as possible.

What happened during the study?

Before the study started, the doctors did a physical exam and asked about your health to make sure you could join the study. They also checked your CIDP symptoms using different surveys and tests.

The study had 4 parts:

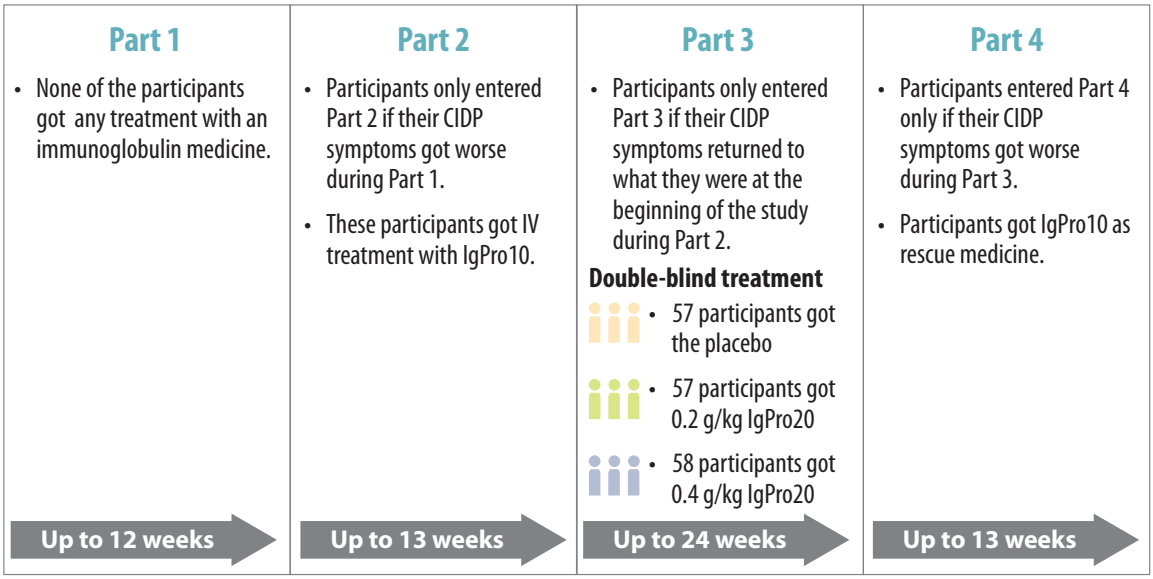
- **Part 1 lasted up to 12 weeks.** During Part 1, none of the participants got any treatment with immunoglobulin medicines. Part 1 ended for a participant when their CIDP symptoms got worse without any treatment. If their CIDP symptoms did not get worse, participants did not continue with the study.
- **Part 2 lasted up to 13 weeks.** During Part 2, participants were given IV treatment with IgPro10. IgPro10 is similar to IgPro20, but it is given through a vein. Part 2 ended for participants when their CIDP symptoms were at least similar to what they were at the beginning of the study. If their symptoms were not similar to how they were at the beginning of the study, then the participants had to leave the study.
- **Part 3 lasted up to 24 weeks.** Part 3 was the IgPro20 treatment period. Through an infusion under the skin, participants took 1 of the following treatments:
  - 0.2 grams per kilogram of body weight, also called g/kg, of IgPro20 or
  - 0.4 g/kg of IgPro20 or
  - placebo
- **Part 4 lasted up to 13 weeks.** Participants only entered Part 4 if their CIDP symptoms got worse during the IgPro20 treatment period in Part 3. Participants in Part 4 got IgPro10 as rescue medicine to help with their CIDP symptoms.

Throughout the study:

- Study doctors checked participants' overall health and took blood samples.
- Study doctors asked participants how they were feeling and what medicines they were taking.
- Study doctors checked participants' CIDP symptoms.

The chart below shows how the study was done.

What happened during the study?



What were the results of the study?

This is an overall summary of the main results from this study. The results each participant had might be different from the overall summary results. You can find a full list of the questions the researchers wanted to answer on the websites listed at the end of this summary. If a full report of the study results is available, it can also be found on these websites.

It takes many studies to decide which treatments work best and are safest. Other studies may provide new information or different results.

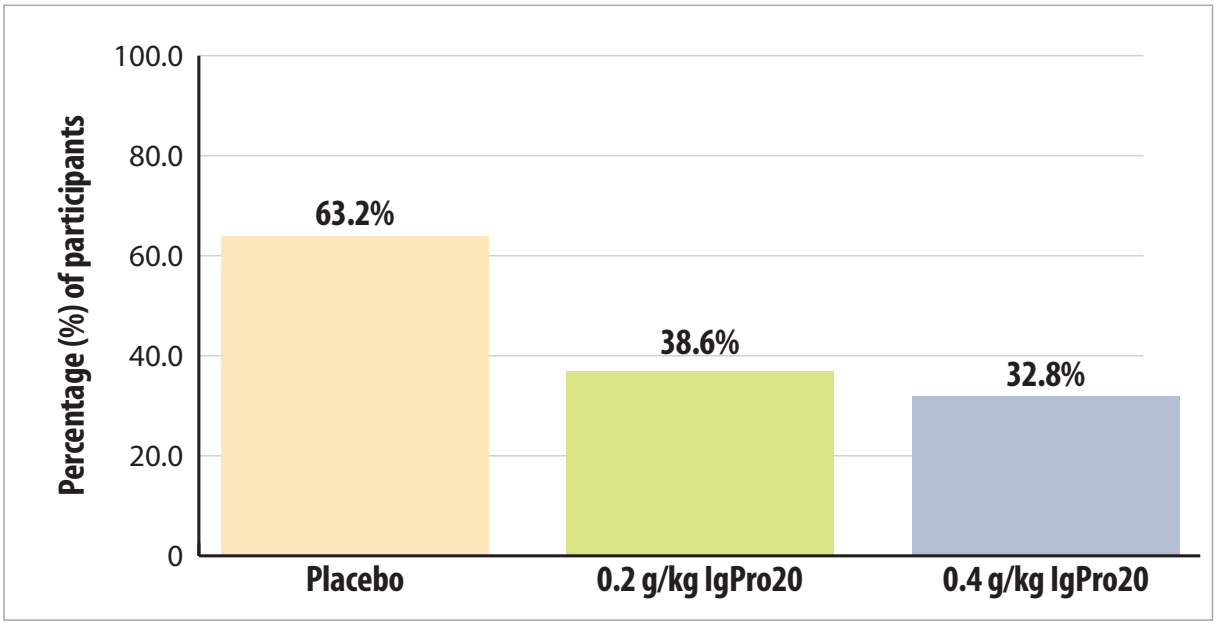
Did IgPro20 either prevent CIDP symptoms from returning or reduce the number of participants who left the study early?

Yes. Fewer participants who took IgPro20 either had their CIDP symptoms return or had to leave the study for any reason compared to participants who got the placebo.

Placebo	63.2% of participants had their CIDP symptoms return or had to leave the study. This was 36 of the 57 participants in this group.
0.2 g/kg IgPro20	38.6% of participants had their CIDP symptoms return or had to leave the study. This was 22 of the 57 participants in this group.
0.4 g/kg IgPro20	32.8% of participants had their CIDP symptoms return or had to leave the study. This was 19 of the 58 participants in this group.

The chart below shows the percentage of participants who either had their CIDP symptoms return or had to leave the study for any reason.

Percentage of participants whose CIDP symptoms either returned or who had to leave the study



What medical problems did participants have?

Medical problems that study doctors thought might be caused by the treatment are called “adverse reactions”. An adverse reaction is considered “serious” when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, is medically significant, requires hospital care, or results in death.

During the study, doctors thought the adverse reactions shown in the next sections might be caused by IgPro20, but more research is needed to know whether a treatment actually causes an adverse reaction. The websites listed at the end of this summary have more information about the adverse reactions that happened in this study.

How many participants had serious adverse reactions?

During IgPro20 treatment, 1 participant who took 0.2 g/kg IgPro20 had a serious adverse reaction. This participant had an allergic skin reaction that study doctors thought might be related to IgPro20 treatment.

How many participants had adverse reactions?

More participants who took IgPro20 had adverse reactions compared to participants who took the placebo. One participant who took 0.2 g/kg IgPro20 had a serious adverse reaction. One participant who took 0.2 g/kg IgPro20 stopped study treatment because of adverse reactions. The table below shows how many participants in the study had adverse reactions. Adverse reactions are medical problems that the study doctors thought might be related to treatment.

Adverse reactions during IgPro20 treatment

	Placebo (Out of 57 participants)	0.2 g/kg IgPro20 (Out of 57 participants)	0.4 g/kg IgPro20 (Out of 58 participants)
How many participants had adverse reactions?	33.3% (19)	50.9% (29)	46.6% (27)
How many participants had serious adverse reactions?	0.0% (0)	1.8% (1)	0.0% (0)
How many participants stopped treatment because of adverse reactions?	0.0% (0)	1.8% (1)	0.0% (0)

What adverse reactions did the participants have?

Adverse reactions are medical problems that the study doctors thought might be related to treatment. During IgPro20 treatment, redness where the injection was given was the most common adverse reaction.

The table below shows the adverse reactions that happened in at least 5% of participants in any group during IgPro20 treatment.

Most common adverse reactions during IgPro20 treatment

Adverse reaction	Placebo (Out of 57 participants)	0.2 g/kg IgPro20 (Out of 57 participants)	0.4 g/kg IgPro20 (Out of 58 participants)
Redness where the injection was given	0.0% (0)	7.0% (4)	17.2% (10)
Swelling where the injection was given	3.5% (2)	8.8% (5)	10.3% (6)
Pain where the injection was given	3.5% (2)	5.3% (3)	3.4% (2)
Hardening where the injection was given	1.8% (1)	3.5% (2)	5.2% (3)
Warmth where the injection was given	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	5.2% (3)
Common cold	1.8% (1)	5.3% (3)	3.4% (2)
Urinary tract infection	5.3% (3)	1.8% (1)	0.0% (0)
Headache	3.5% (2)	5.3% (3)	5.2% (3)

How has this study helped patients and researchers?

In this study, doctors learned about IgPro20 as a treatment for patients with CIDP. Fewer participants who took IgPro20 had their CIDP symptoms return or had to leave the study for any reason compared to participants who took the placebo.

Researchers look at the results of many studies to decide which treatment dose works best and are the safest for patients. This summary shows only the main results from one study. Other studies may provide new information or different results. Further clinical studies with IgPro20 are planned.

Always talk to your doctor before making any treatment changes.

Where can I learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study by searching on the websites listed below. If a full report of the study results is available, it can also be found there.

- www.clinicaltrials.gov Once you are on the website, type **NCT01545076** into the search box and click **"Search"**.
- www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu Once you are on the website, click **"Home and Search"**. Then, type **2013-004157-24** in the search box and click **"Search"**.

The full title of your study is: Randomized, multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group phase 3 study to investigate the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of 2 different doses of IgPro20 (subcutaneous immunoglobulin) for the treatment of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP) – the PATH study

The protocol number of your study is: IgPro20_3003

CSL Behring sponsored this study and has its headquarters at 1020 First Avenue, King of Prussia, PA 19406 USA.

The phone number for the CSL Behring Information Center is 610-878-4000.

The email address for CSL Behring Clinical Trial information is clinicaltrials@cslbehring.com.

Thank you

Clinical study participants belong to a large community of people who take part in clinical research around the world. They help researchers answer important health questions and find medical treatments for patients.

CISCRP

The Center for Information & Study on Clinical Research Participation (CISCRP) is a non-profit organization focused on educating and informing the public about clinical research participation. CISCRP is not involved in recruiting participants for clinical studies, nor is it involved in conducting clinical studies.

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