

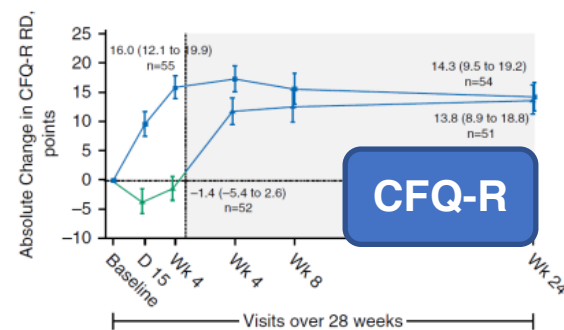
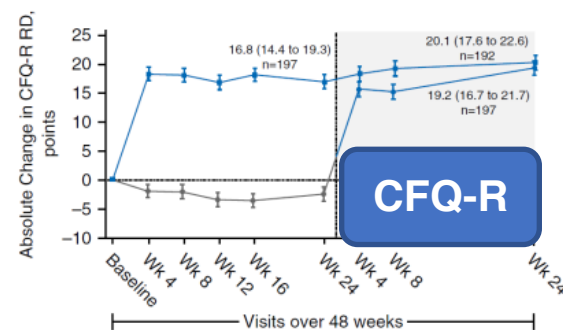
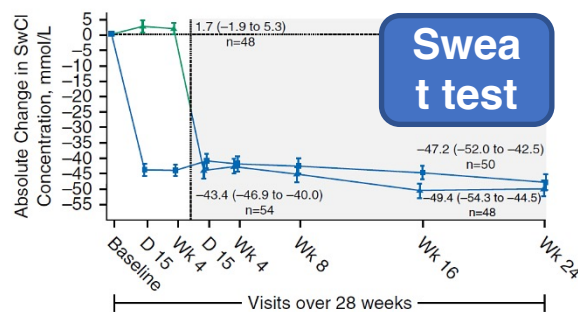
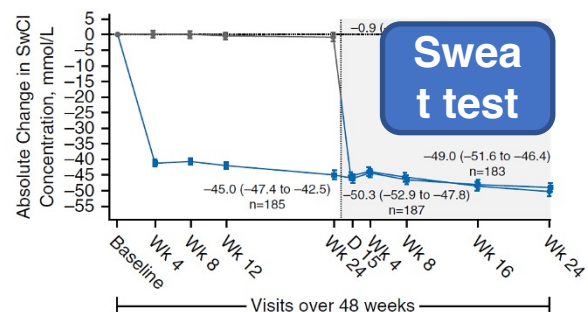
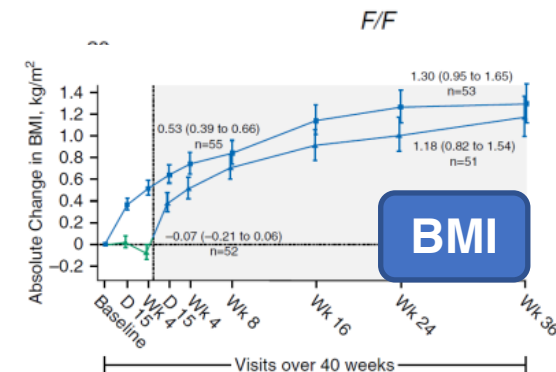
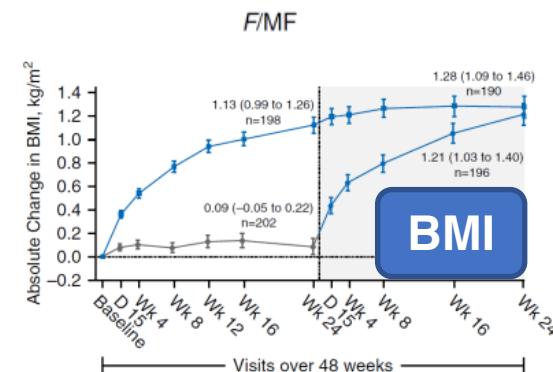
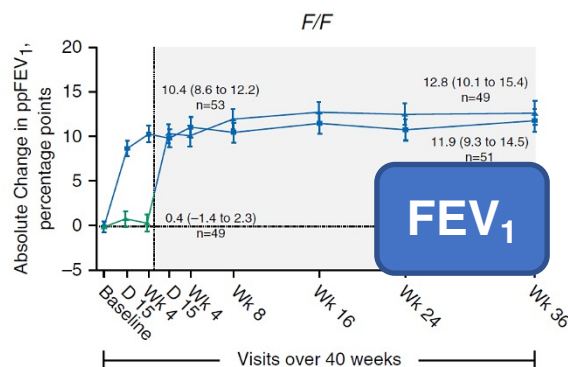
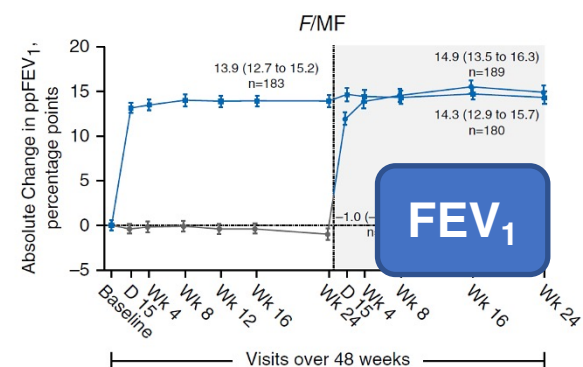
L'impatto dei modulatori sulla vita dei pazienti

Prof. Francesco Blasi

**Dipartimento Fisiopatologia e Trapianti, Università di Milano;
Dipartimento di Medicina Interna, SC Pneumologia e Fibrosi Cistica,
Fondazione IRCCS Cà Granda Milano.**

Safety and Efficacy of Elexacaftor/Tezacaftor/Ivacaftor for 24 Weeks or Longer in People with Cystic Fibrosis and One or More *F508del* Alleles: Interim Results of an Open-Label Phase 3 Clinical Trial

12 years and older, ppFEV₁ 40-90%
24 to 36 weeks



● PBO→ELX/TEZ/IVA ■ ELX/TEZ/IVA
The white shaded portion of the graph corresponds to the F/MF pivotal study and the gray shaded portion of the graph corresponds to the OLE.

▲ TEZ/IVA→ELX/TEZ/IVA ■ ELX/TEZ/IVA
The white shaded portion of the graph corresponds to the F/F pivotal study and the gray shaded portion of the graph corresponds to the OLE.

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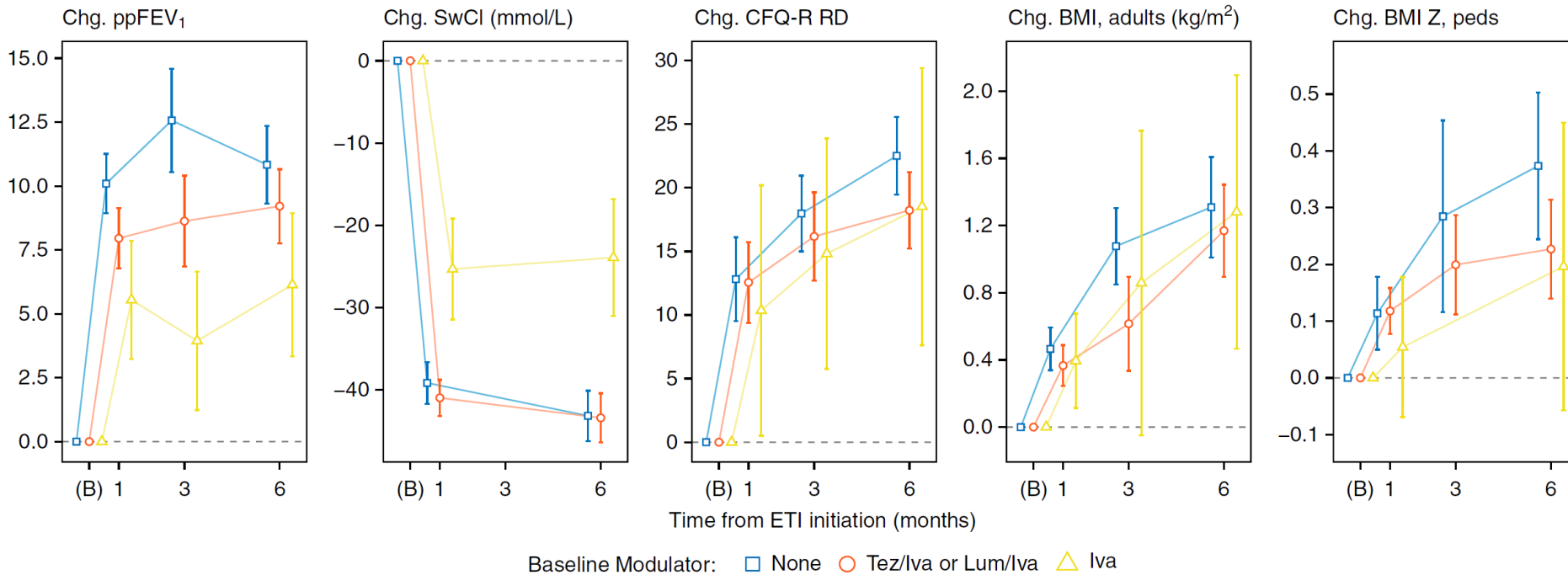
Clinical Effectiveness of Elexacaftor/Tezacaftor/Ivacaftor in People with Cystic Fibrosis

A Clinical Trial



David P. Nichols^{1,2}, Alex C. Paynter², Sonya L. Heltshe^{1,2}, Scott H. Donaldson³, Carla A. Frederick⁴, Steven D. Freedman⁵, Daniel Gelfond⁶, Lucas R. Hoffman^{1,7}, Andrea Kelly^{8,9}, Michael R. Narkewicz^{10,11}, Jessica E. Pittman¹², Felix Ratjen¹³, Margaret Rosenfeld^{1,14}, Scott D. Sagel¹⁵, Sarah Jane Schwarzenberg¹⁶, Pradeep K. Singh⁷, George M. Solomon^{17,18}, Michael S. Stalvey^{18,19}, John P. Clancy²⁰, Shannon Kirby², Jill M. Van Dalfsen², Margaret H. Kloster², and Steven M. Rowe^{17,18,19}; for the PROMISE Study Group

487 people with CF age 12 years or older with at least one F508del allele starting ETI for the first time



Rapid Improvement after Starting Elexacaftor–Tezacaftor–Ivacaftor in Patients with Cystic Fibrosis and Advanced Pulmonary Disease

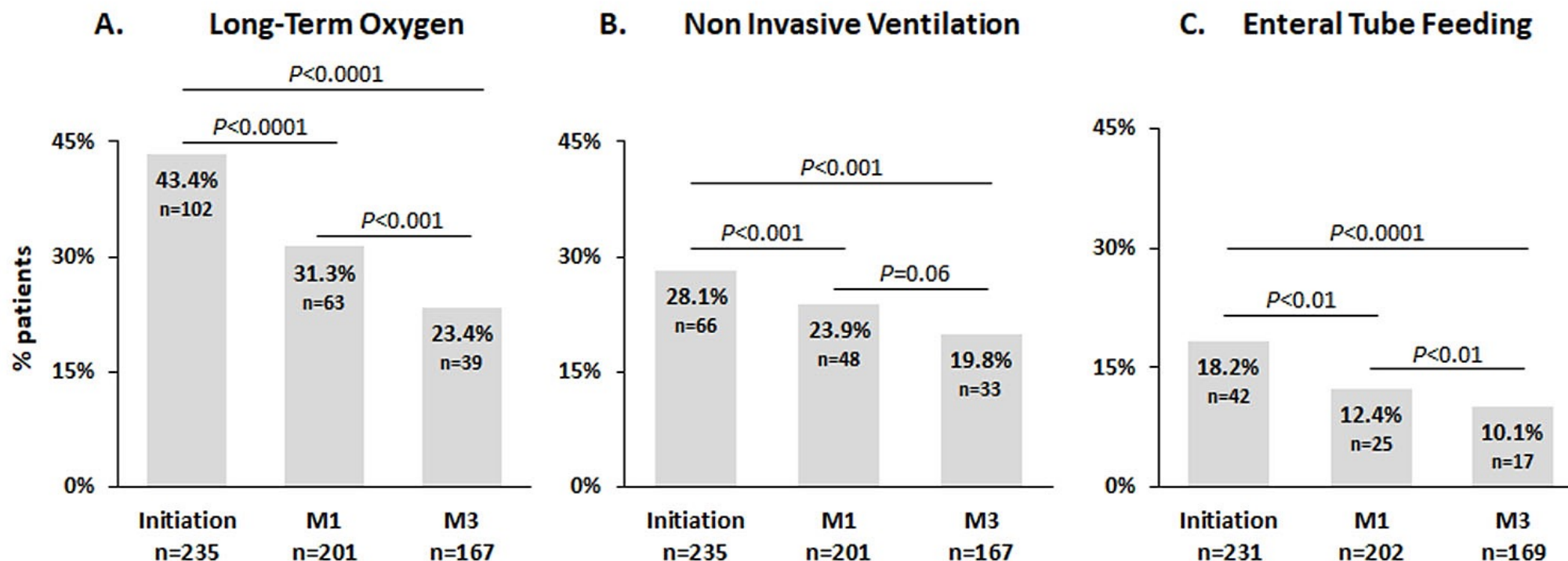
Pierre-Régis Burgel^{1,2,3}, Isabelle Durieu^{3,4,5}, Raphaël Chiron⁶, Sophie Ramel⁷, Isabelle Danner-Boucher⁸, Anne Prevotat⁹, Dominique Grenet¹⁰, Christophe Marguet¹¹, Martine Reynaud-Gaubert¹², Julie Macey¹³, Laurent Mely¹⁴, Annlyse Fanton¹⁵, Sébastien Quetant¹⁶, Lydie Lemonnier¹⁷, Jean-Louis Paillasseur¹⁸, Jennifer Da Silva^{1,3,19}, and Clémence Martin^{1,2,3}; for the French Cystic Fibrosis Reference Network Study Group



		Not Treated with a CFTR Modulator (<i>n</i> = 179)		Treated with a CFTR Modulator (<i>n</i> = 57)	<i>P</i> Value
ppFEV ₁					
At initiation	Missing, <i>n</i> = 1	29 (24–35)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 0	28 (24–33)	0.42
After 1 mo	Missing, <i>n</i> = 35	41 (34–50)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 6	41 (34–51)	0.87
After 3 mo	Missing, <i>n</i> = 33	43 (36–53)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 19	42 (35–50)	0.69
Absolute change from initiation, ppFEV ₁					
After 1 mo	Missing, <i>n</i> = 35	+11 (7–17)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 6	+11 (8–17)	0.43
After 3 mo	Missing, <i>n</i> = 34	+12 (8–20)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 19	+13 (7–19)	0.77
After 1 and 3 mo (pooled)*	Missing, <i>n</i> = 4	+13 (8–20)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 0	+14 (8–20)	0.90
Weight					
At initiation	Missing, <i>n</i> = 0	52 (46–60)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 0	53 (47–60)	0.89
After 1 mo	Missing, <i>n</i> = 28	54 (49–62)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 6	56 (49–62)	0.87
After 3 mo	Missing, <i>n</i> = 32	58 (52–66)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 18	56 (49–63)	0.43
Absolute change from initiation, weight (kg)					
After 1 mo	Missing, <i>n</i> = 28	+2.0 (1.0–3.9)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 6	+2.0 (0.5–3.5)	0.62
After 3 mo	Missing, <i>n</i> = 32	+4.4 (2.7–6.5)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 18	+4.0 (2.5–6.0)	0.43
After 1 and 3 mo (pooled)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 0	+4.0 (2.0–6.0)	Missing, <i>n</i> = 0	+3.0 (2.0–5.0)	0.02

Rapid improvement after starting elexacaftor-tezacaftor-ivacaftor in patients with cystic fibrosis and advanced pulmonary disease

Discontinuation of selected therapies



Adverse effects possibly related to elexacaftor-tezacaftor-ivacaftor (n=236 patients)

Clinical manifestations

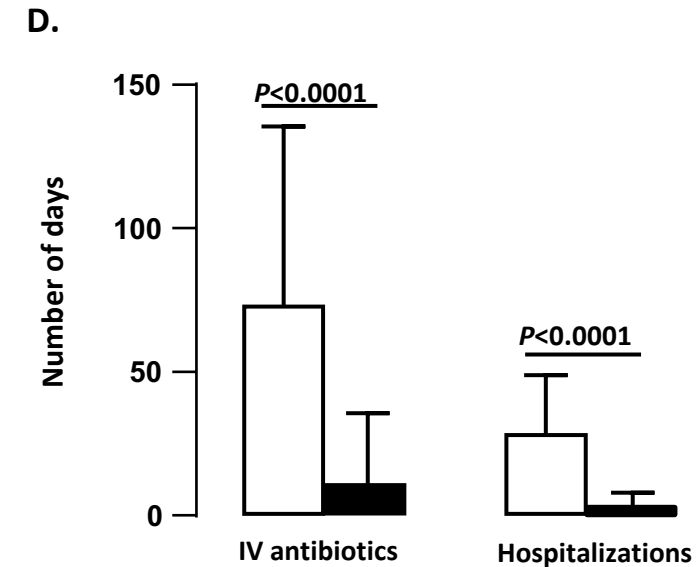
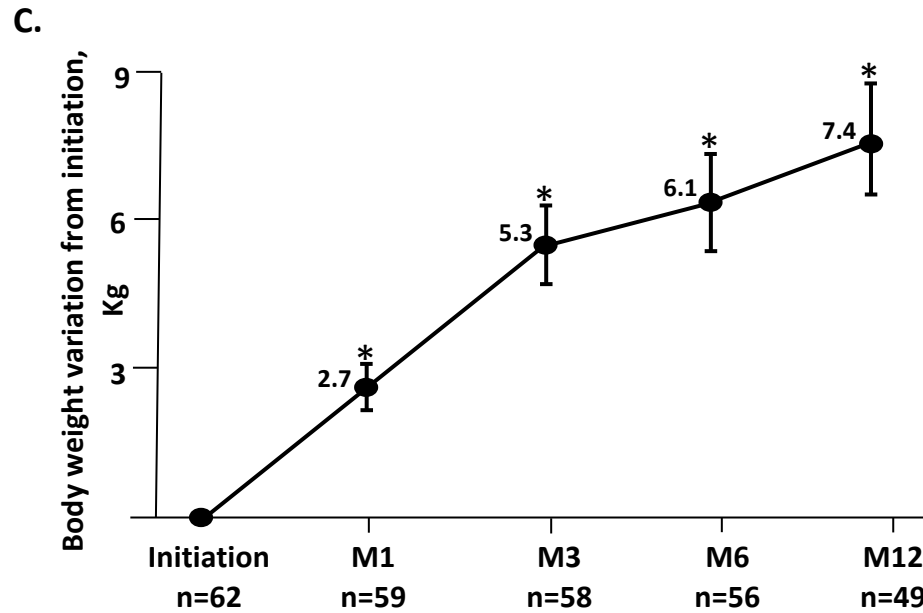
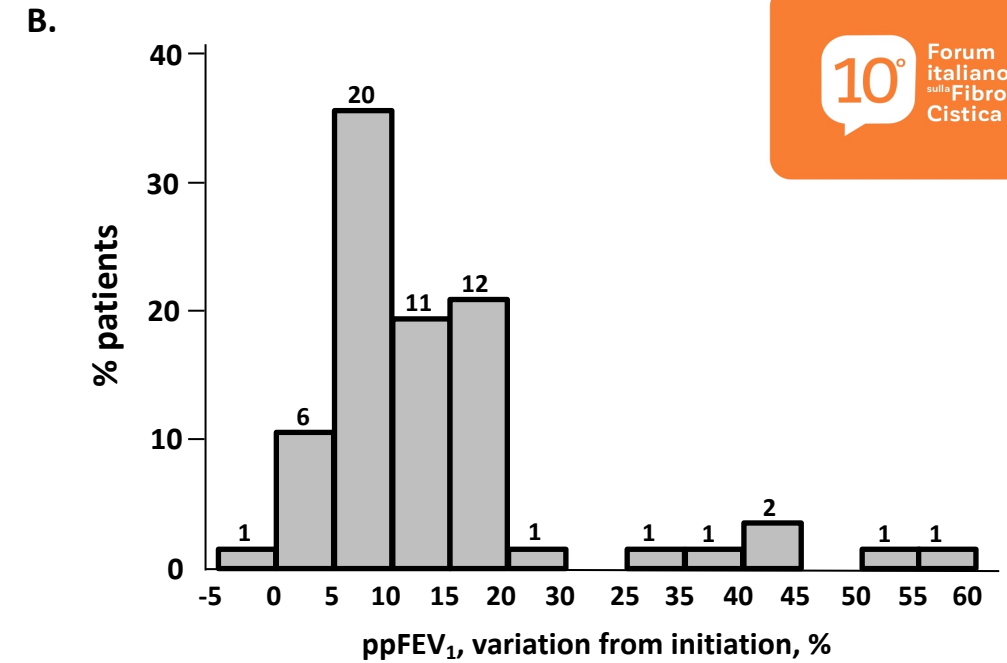
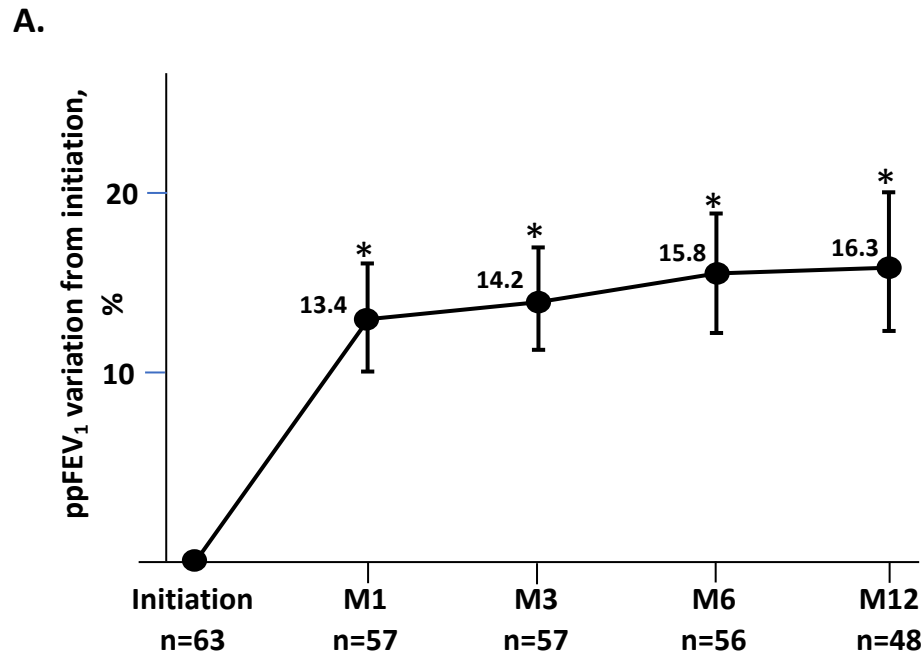
- Localized cutaneous rash : 17 patients (7.2%)
- Extensive cutaneous rash: 9 patients (3.8%)
- Headache: 10 patients (4.2%)
- Gastro-intestinal symptoms: 24 patients (10.2%)
- Myalgia/Arthralgia: 11 patients (4.7%)

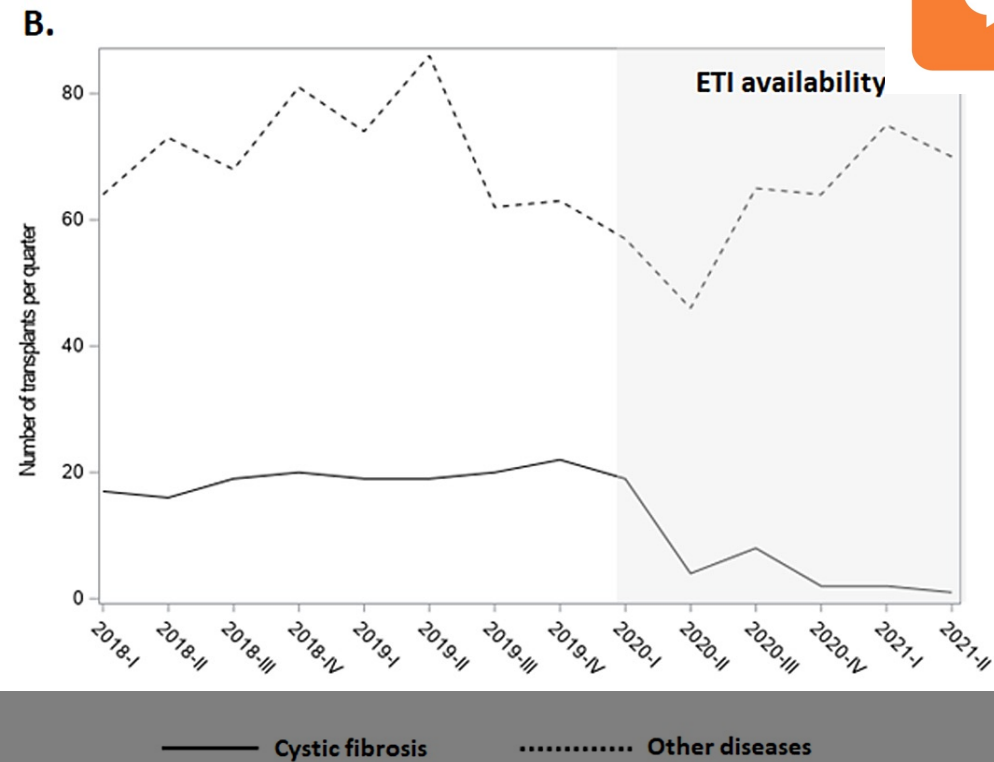
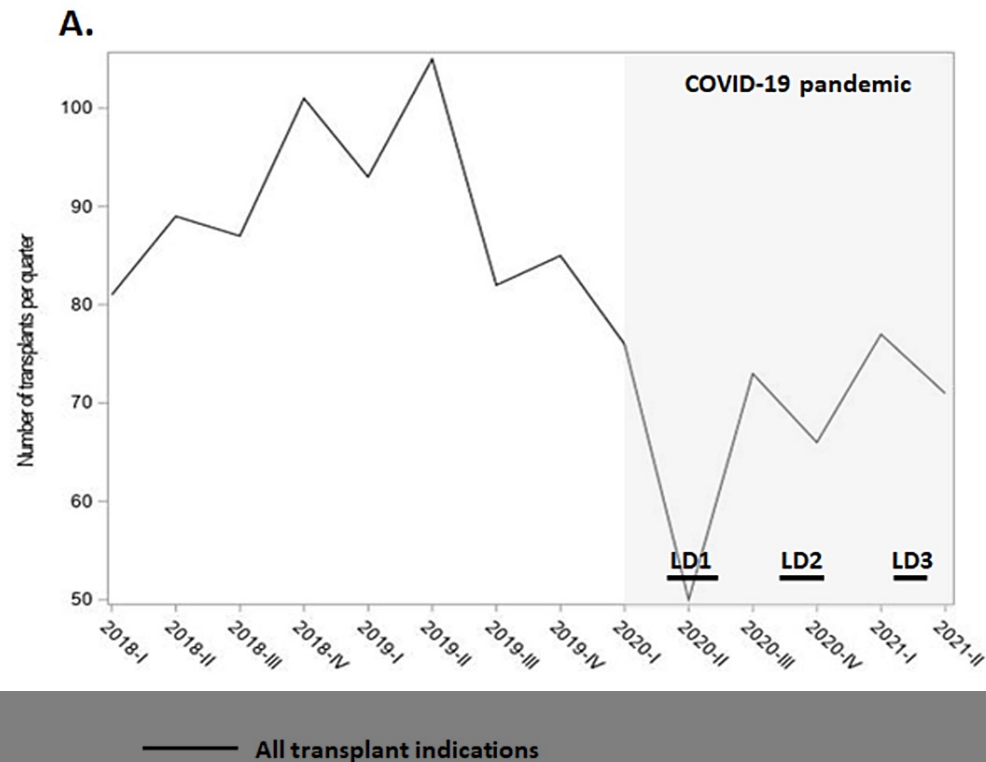
Blood tests

- ALAT>3N: 6 patients (2.5%); including 2 patients $\geq 5N$
- ASAT $\geq 3N$: 2 patients (0.8%)
- Bilirubin $\geq 3N$: 11 patients (4.7%)
- CPK $\geq 3N$: 8 patients (3.4%) up to 11N

No elexacaftor-tezacaftor-ivacaftor discontinuation

**1 year of
ELX-TEZ-IVA in
patients with
very severe
respiratory
disease
(lung transplant
candidates)**





Martin C et al. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2022; 205(5):584-586

**Major decrease in lung transplantation
in patients with CF in France: COVID-19 vs. ETI**

Discontinuation of other therapies

Use of Four Chronic Daily Medications Assessed at Each Visit by Self-Report

Outcome	Visit	Using/Observed (%)	P Value
Inhaled antibiotics	Baseline	248/486 (51.0)	—
	1 mo	186/417 (44.6)	—
	3 mo	97/195 (49.7)	—
	6 mo	145/429 (33.8)	<0.005
Azithromycin	Baseline	238/486 (49.0)	—
	1 mo	206/417 (49.4)	—
	3 mo	94/195 (48.2%)	—
	6 mo	191/429 (44.5%)	0.01
Hypertonic saline	Baseline	368/486 (75.7%)	—
	1 mo	308/417 (73.9%)	—
	3 mo	148/195 (75.9%)	—
	6 mo	293/429 (68.3%)	<0.005
Dornase alfa	Baseline	424/486 (87.2%)	—
	1 mo	365/417 (87.5%)	—
	3 mo	166/195 (85.1%)	—
	6 mo	350/429 (81.6%)	<0.005

Research letter: The impact of elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor on adherence to nebulized maintenance therapies in people with cystic fibrosis

June 2022

Retrospective study in the **15 patients** that started ETI in Vancouver
ppFEV1 38%;

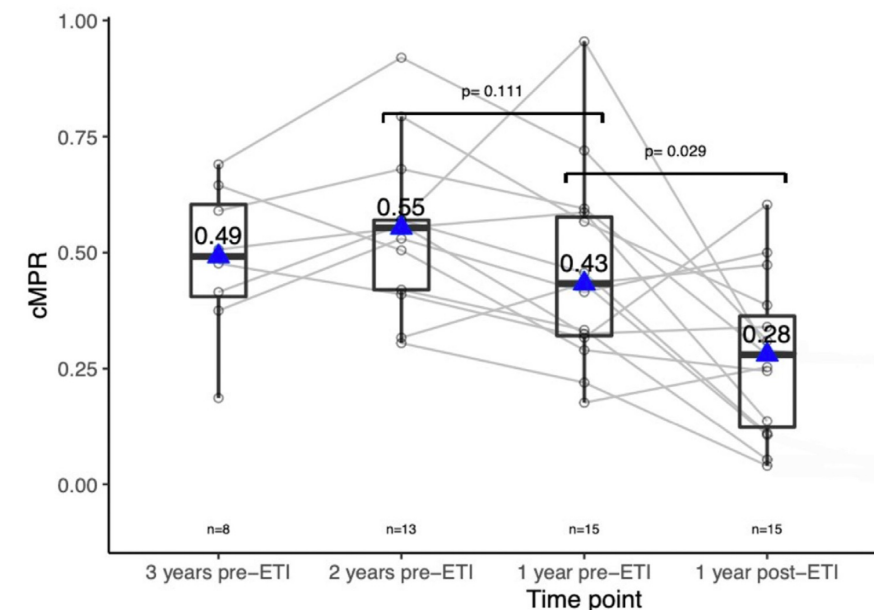
Drug – specific MPR

$$= \frac{\text{sum of all days of medication filled}}{\text{number of days the medication was prescribed for}}$$

Drug	MPR pre ETI	MPR 1 yr ETI	P value
Dornase α	0.47	0.21	0.03
Hypertonic saline	0.45	0.14	0.014
Inhaled antibiotics	0.43	0.33	0.20
Azithromycin +PERT	0.57	0.43	0.18

Composite MPR (cMPR)

= average of all drug – specific MPRs for each patient



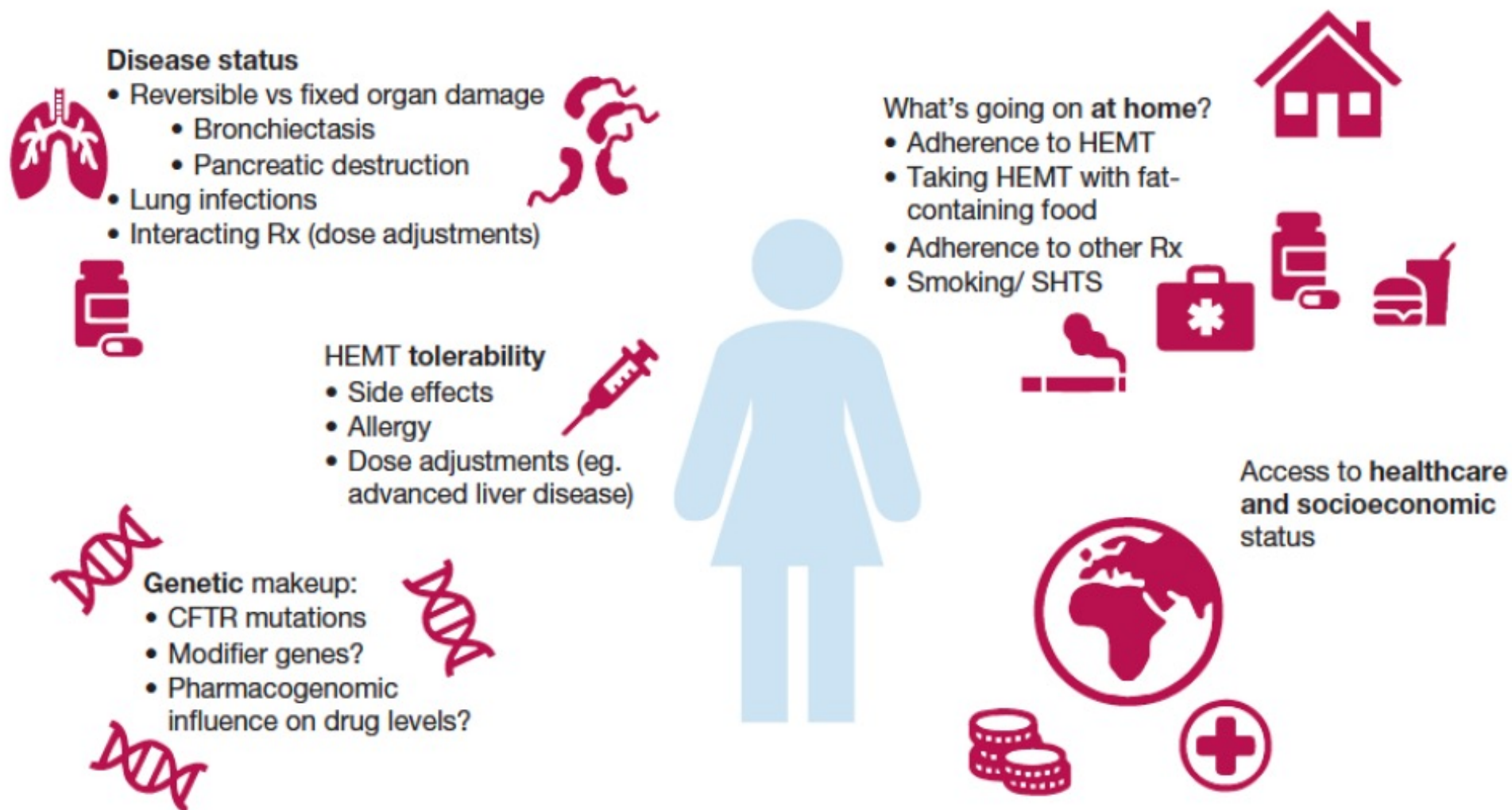
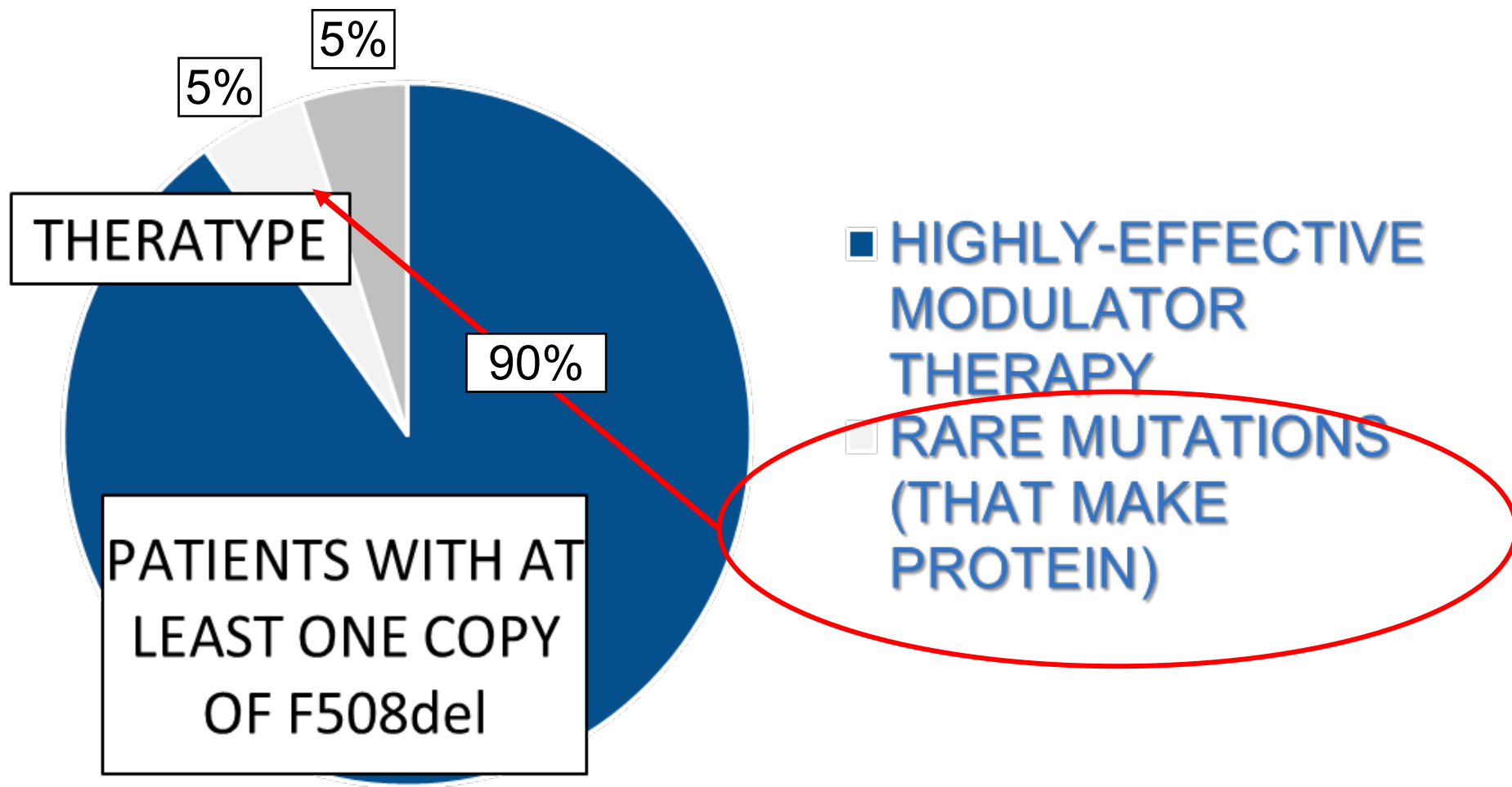
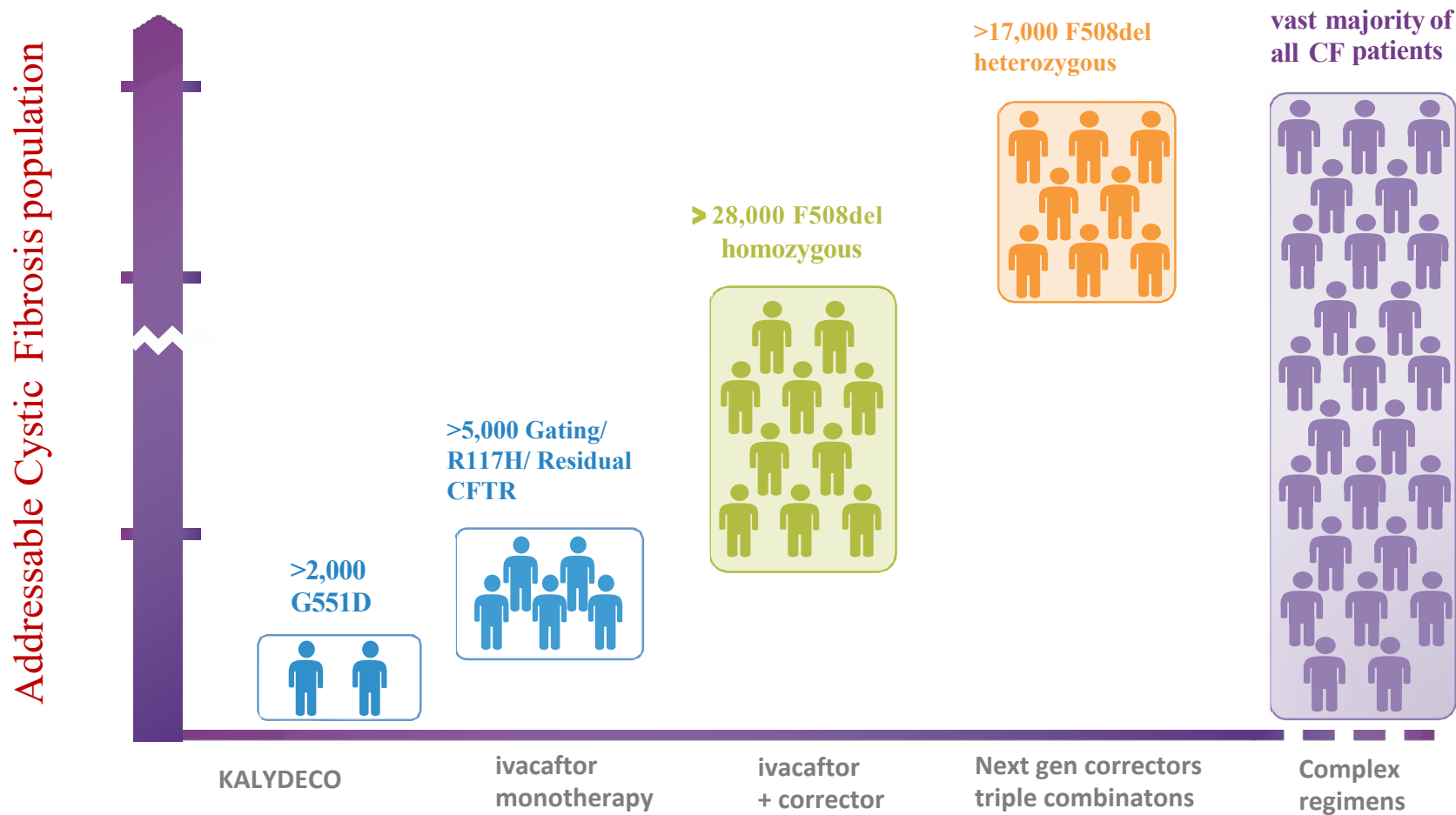


Figure 1 – Individuals may respond differently to cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator protein modulators, based on a huge number of factors. Many of these groups interact, for example, home environment, socioeconomic status, and disease status. When weighed against these cumulative impacts, any distinction between child and adult is arbitrary. CFTR = cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator protein; HEMT = highly effective CFTR modulator therapy; Rx = therapies; SHTS = second-hand tobacco smoke.

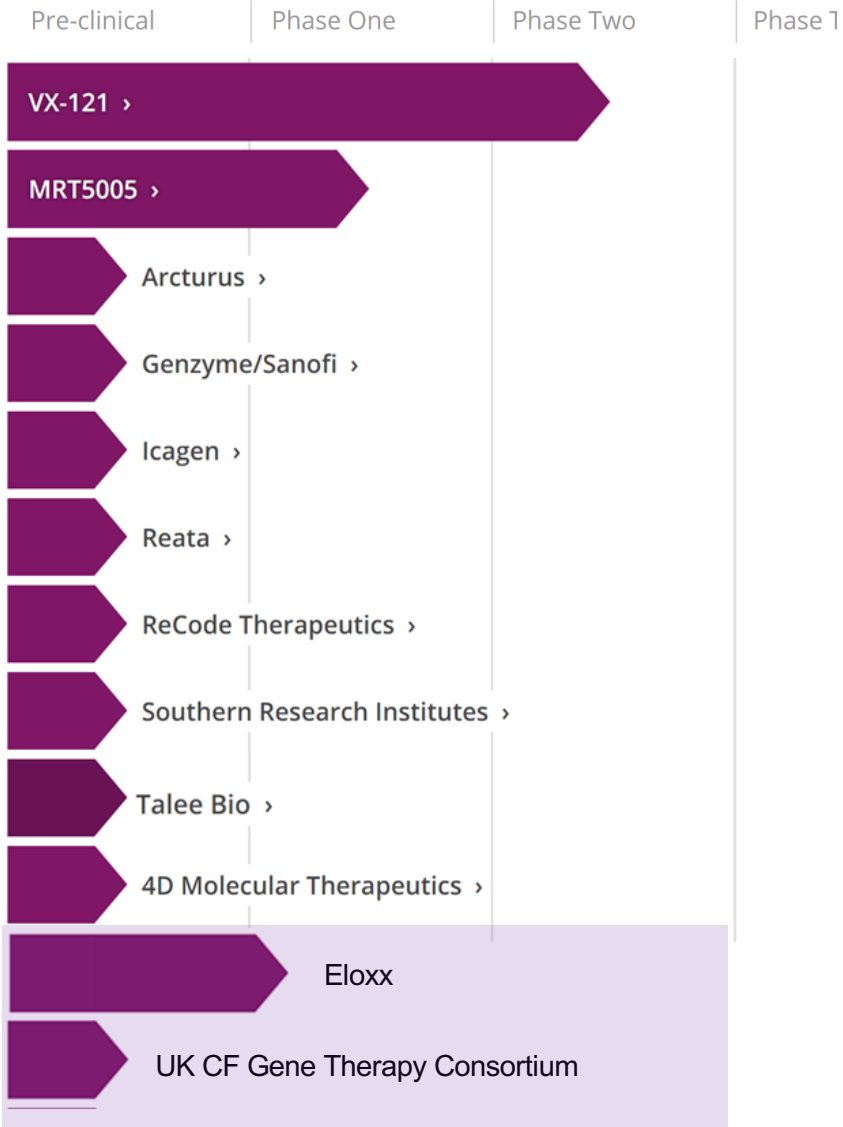
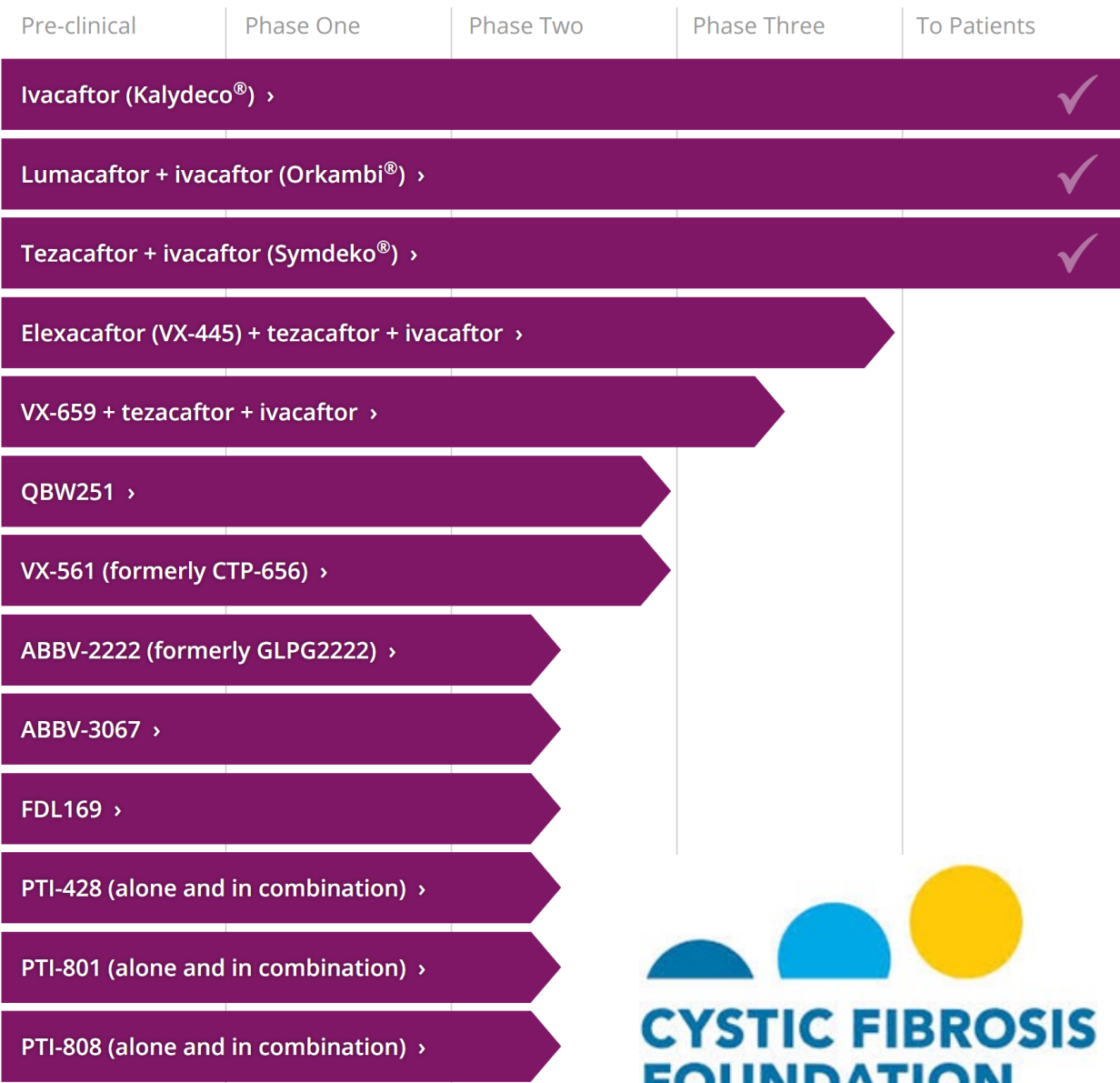
Therapeutics Coverage in 2022



CF Treatment



Restore CFTR Function | [Learn more >](#)



Developing Highly Effective Therapy for the Last 5-10%

- **Strategies: stop mutation readthrough, RNA delivery and repair, DNA delivery and expression, gene editing and stem cells**

Nonsense (PTC) mutations largest single group with unmet need:

- **Eloxx in phase I with gentamicin analog**
- **Partnership with Southern Research Institute/University of Alabama**
 - **Screening of 750,000 compounds for new readthrough agents**
- **CFFT Laboratory, Lexington, Mass.**

The unanswered questions?

- Long-term side effects
- Safety in pregnancy
- Best time to start
- Interactions
- Need for other medications
- Adherence to new drugs
- Adherence to other drugs
- Role in end stage disease or post-transplant



Emerging issues....RWE

- **Drug-related**

- Renal disease – 42% adults (n = 80), [creat clearance <80]¹
- Ototoxicity – 50.8% adults (n = 153), [varying severity]²
- Polypharmacy



- **Age related**

- Obesity – 11% adults (n = 187), BMI>25³
- Hypercholesterolemia – 24% (PI) and 43% (PS) adults (n = 334)⁴
- ? Ischaemic heart disease – case reports



- **Drug/CF/age related ??**

- Cancer – ↑GI malignancy (SIR 3.5; 95% CI 2.6–4.7)⁵
 - Colonoscopic screening programme; >40 y, FEV₁>40%
 - Cardiovascular disease

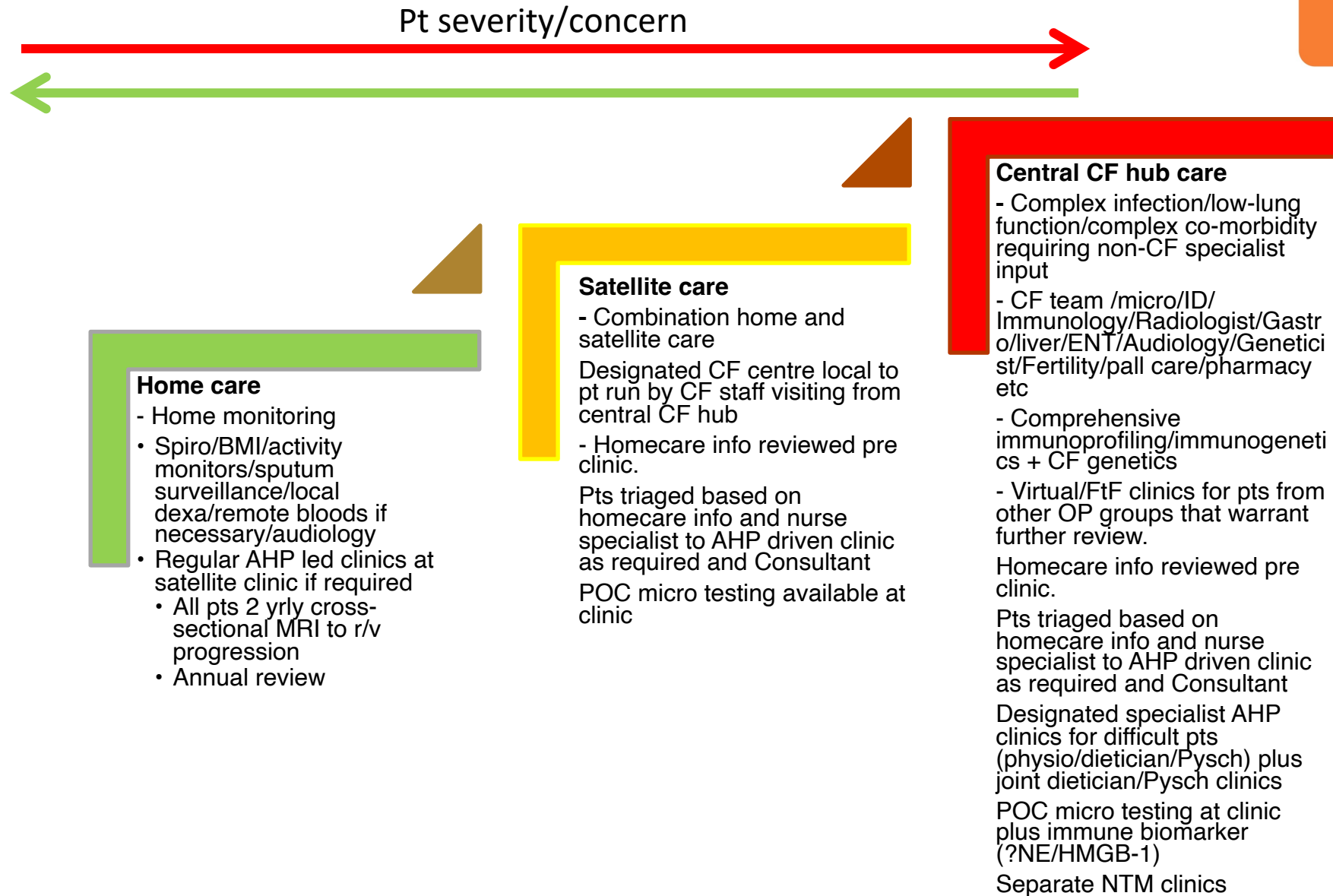
25% advanced adenomas and 3%
carcinoma



1. Al-Aloul M et al. *Pediatr Pulmonol.* 2005;39:15–20
2. Conrad DJ et al. *Pharmacogenet Genomics.* 2008;18:1095–1102

3. Coderre L et al. *J Cyst Fibros.* 2012;11:393–397
4. Rhodes B et al. *J Cyst Fibros.* 2010;9:24–28
5. Maisonneuve P et al. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2013;105:122–129
6. Niccum DE et al. *J Cyst Fibros.* 2016;pii:S1569–1993(16)00009-6

Future Adult CF Outpatient care delivery model



The Future

- Large number of drugs in clinical development
- Pre-clinical pipeline is strong
- Challenges of how do we use them, when do we use them, what combinations will work best?
- The natural history of CF will alter
 - Likely rise in co-morbidities
 - Tailor drug therapies over time
- This is an unprecedented time of CF research