# OASIS-1 and -2 responder analysis

#### June 29, 2024

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### Disclosures

These studies were sponsored by Bayer. **Nick Panay** has lectured and acted in an advisory capacity for: Abbott, Astellas, Bayer, Besins, Gedeon Richter, Mithra, Novo Nordisk, SeCur, Theramex and Viatris. James Simon has grant/research support from: AbbVie, Inc., Bayer Healthcare LLC., Daré Bioscience, Ipsen, Mylan/Viatris Inc., Myovant Sciences, ObsEva SA, Sebela Pharmaceuticals Inc., Viveve Medical; has been a consultant/advisory boards of: Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals Inc., Besins Healthcare, California Institute of Integral Studies (CIIS), Camargo Pharmaceutical Services, LLC, Covance Inc., Daré Bioscience, DEKA M.E.L.A S.r.I., Femasys Inc., KaNDy/NeRRe Therapeutics Ltd., Khyria, Madorra Pty Ltd., Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma Development America, Inc., QUE Oncology Pty, Limited, Scynexis Inc., Sebela Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Sprout Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Vella Bioscience Inc.; has served on the Speaker's bureaus of: Mayne Pharma, Inc., Myovant Sciences, Inc., Pfizer Inc., Pharmavite LLC., Scynexis Inc., TherapeuticsMD; and is a stockholder (direct purchase) in: Sermonix Pharmaceuticals. Claudio Soares has received research grants from: Ontario Brain Institute, Clairvoyant Therapeutics, Eisai Inc. and performed consultancy work for: Otsuka, Bayer, Eisai, Diamond Therapeutics. **Rebecca Thurston** has an advisory role for: Astellas, Bayer, Hello Therapeutics. Cecilia Caetano and Lineke Zuurman are employees of Bayer CC AG. Nazanin Haseli Mashhadi is an employee of Bayer PLC. Susanne Parke, Christian Seitz, Claudia Haberland, and Ulrike Krahn are employees of Bayer AG.

## Study overview

Elinzanetant is a dual NK-1,3 receptor antagonist in development for the treatment of moderate-to-severe VMS associated with menopause

OASIS 1 and 2 were pivotal Phase 3 studies assessing the efficacy and safety of elinzanetant over 26 weeks

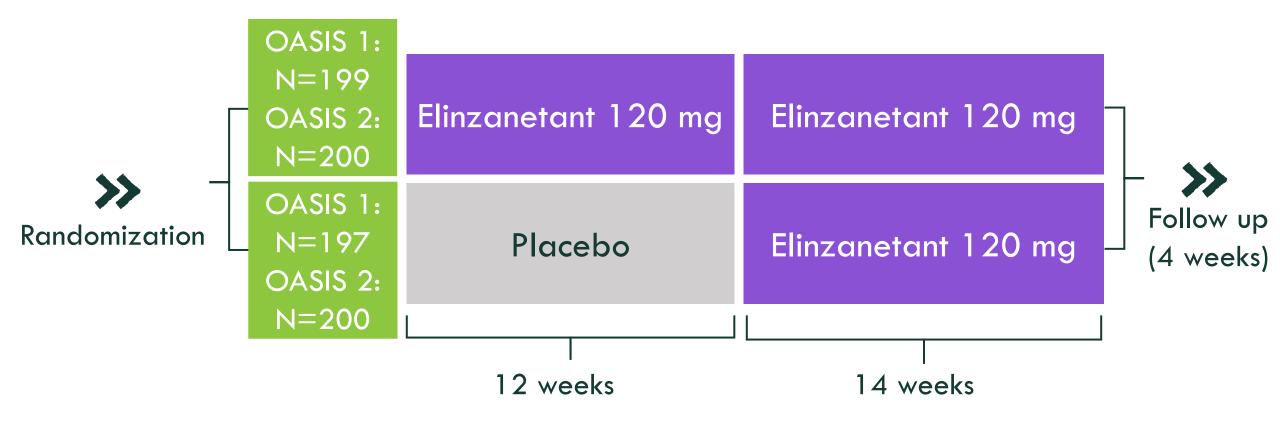
NK, neurokinin; VMS, vasomotor symptoms. Pinkerton J, et al. Menopause 2024. Online ahead of print. doi: 10.1097/GME.00000000002350 \* Naturally or surgically

### **Participants**

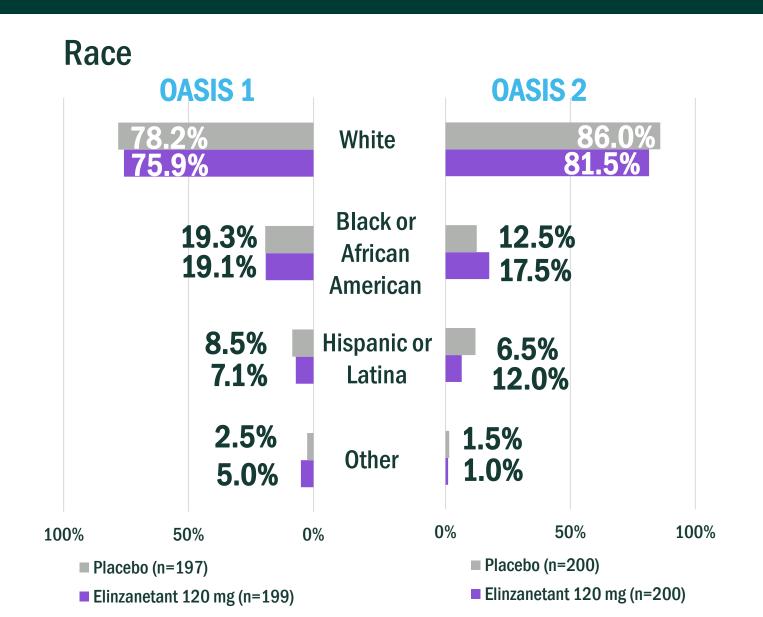
Postmenopausal\* women aged 40-65 years with ≥50 moderate/severe hot flashes per week **Sites** 

Sites across the US, Canada, Europe and Israel

## OASIS-1 and -2: Study design



## Participant demographics



Age (years) **OASIS 1** 54.5 54.6 **OASIS 2** 54.4 54.8 **BMI**  $(kg/m^2)$ **OASIS 1** 27.7 27.8

### OASIS 2

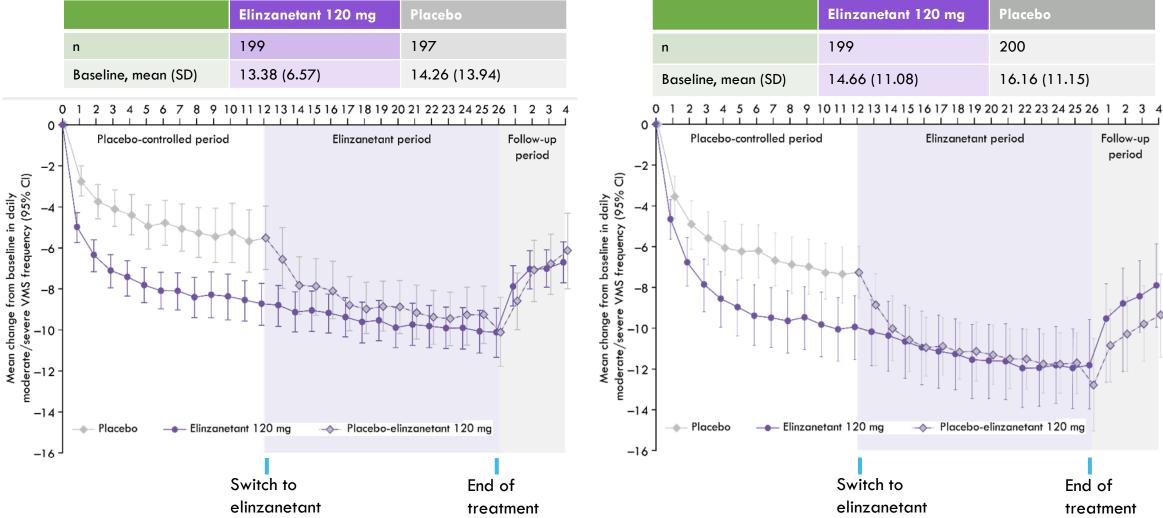
27.8 28.0

# Elinzanetant achieved statistical significance on all tested endpoints in both studies

Key secondary   Primary	Endpoint	OASIS 2 p-value	OASIS 1 p-value	Outcome
	Hot flashes frequency Week 4	<0.0001	<0.0001	<ul> <li>Elinzanetant superior</li> </ul>
	Hot flashes frequency Week 12	<0.0001	<0.0001	<ul> <li>Elinzanetant superior</li> </ul>
	Hot flashes severity Week 4	0.0003	<0.0001	<ul> <li>Elinzanetant superior</li> </ul>
	Hot flashes severity Week 12	<0.0001	<0.0001	<ul> <li>Elinzanetant superior</li> </ul>
	Hot flashes frequency Week 1	0.0013	<0.0001	<ul> <li>Elinzanetant superior</li> </ul>
	Mean change in PROMIS SD SF 8b total T- score from baseline to week 12	<0.0001	<0.0001	<ul> <li>Elinzanetant superior</li> </ul>
	Mean change in MENQOL total score from baseline to week 12	0.0059	<0.0001	<ul> <li>Elinzanetant superior</li> </ul>

## Mean change from baseline in frequency of moderate/severe VMS over time

### **OASIS 1**



### OASIS 2

### **Proportion of participants experiencing a reduction** $\geq$ 50% in mean daily frequency of moderate to severe VMS at weeks 4, 12, and 26 (treatment response)

### **OASIS 1**

n=175

■ PB0\*

n=169

PBO-EZN 120 mg

Week 12

Proportion of participants experiencing a reduction ≥50% in

severe VMS

moderate to

mean daily frequency of

**90%** 

80%

70%

**60%** 

**50%** 

40%

30%

20%

10%

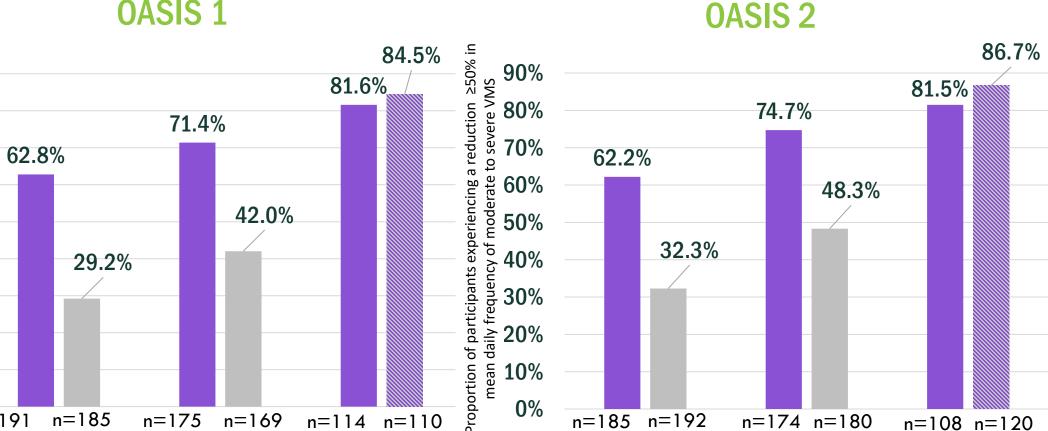
0%

n=191

EZN 120 mg

n=185

Week 4



0%

n=185 n=192

Week 4

**EZN 120 mg** 

n=174 n=180

Week 12

■ **PBO**\*

n=108 n=120

■ PBO-EZN 120 mg

Week 26

\*Placebo for weeks 1-12; placebo group switched to elinzanetant from weeks 13-26. EZN, elinzanetant; PBO, placebo; VMS, vasomotor symptoms.

n=114 n=110

Week 26

## **Overview of TEAEs: weeks 1-12**

N (%)	OASIS 1		OASIS 2	
	EZN 120 mg week 1-12 (N=199)	PBO week 1-12 (N=194)	EZN 120 mg week 1-12 (N=201)	PBO week 1-12 (N=199)
Any TEAE	102 (51.3%)	94 (48.5%)	89 (44.3%)	76 (38.2%)
Study drug- related TEAE	43 (21.6%)	28 (14.4%)	40 (19.9%)	18 (9.0%)
AE leading to discontinuation of study drug	17 (8.5%)	13 (6.7%)	13 (6.5%)	4 (2.0%)
Any SAE	4 (2.0%)	2 (1.0%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.5%)

EZN, elinzanetant; PBO, placebo; SAE, serious adverse event; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

## Most frequent TEAEs: weeks 1-12

N (%)	OASIS 1		OASIS 2	
	EZN 120 mg week 1-12 (N=199)	PBO week 1-12 (N=194)	EZN 120 mg week 1-12 (N=201)	PBO week 1-12 (N=199)
Headache	14 (7.0%)	5 (2.6%)	18 (9.0%)	5 (2.5%)
Fatigue	14 (7.0%)	3 (1.5%)	11 (5.5%)	3 (1.5%)
Arthralgia	10 (5.0%)	10 (5.2%)	5 (2.5%)	2 (1.0%)

EZN, elinzanetant; PBO, placebo; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

## OASIS 1 & 2: Responder summary

- In the OASIS 1 and 2 studies, elinzanetant showed a statistically and clinical meaningful reduction in the frequency of moderate to severe VMS, with quick onset and sustained effect over time.
- In OASIS 1 and 2,71% and 75% of elinzanetant-treated women experienced a reduction of 50% or more in the frequency of moderate to severe VMS from baseline to week 12, respectively; this percentage further increased to 82% at week 26.
- For women who switched from placebo to elinzanetant, the percentage of responders increased from 42% and 48% at week 12 to 85% and 87% at week 26, in OASIS 1 and 2, respectively.
- The safety profile of elinzanetant was favourable.

## **Questions?**