

# RSV (Bronchiolitis) Overview



- Common lower respiratory tract infection and leading cause of infant hospitalization
- Significant impact on the elderly with 180k hospitalizations per year in the US\*
- No drugs approved for the treatment of RSV patients
- Standard of care in the hospital is oxygen and hydration

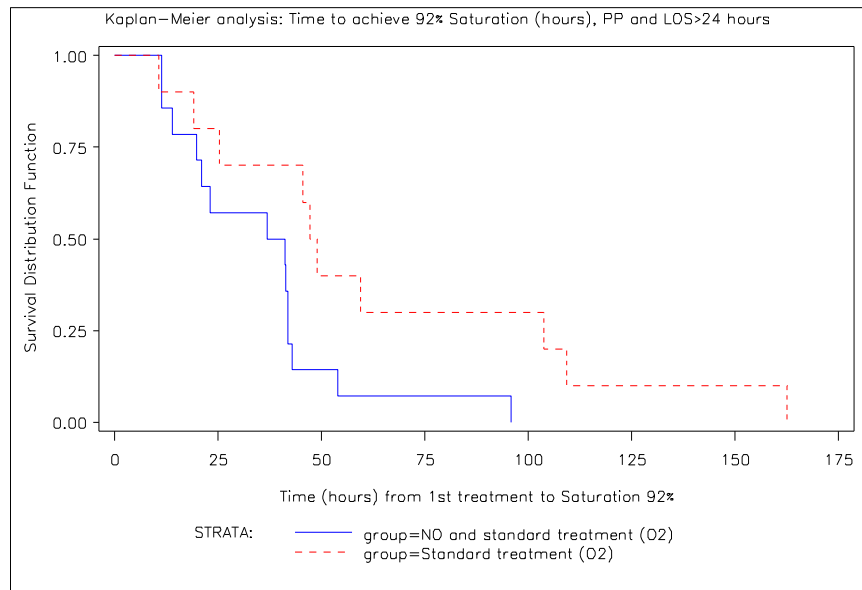
## Trial Design

- Randomized, Prospective, Double-blind
- 43 patients (age: 2-12 months) with bronchiolitis (mainly RSV)
- N=21: 160 ppm NO + O<sub>2</sub> 5x/day for 30 minutes up to 5 days
- N=22: Supportive Care (O<sub>2</sub> & hydration)
- 3 follow up visits at 2, 3 & 4 weeks post discharge

## Trial Highlights

- Single center at Soroka University Medical Center in Israel
- Presented at ATS 2015 in an oral session
- No treatment related SAEs
- Reduced length of hospital stay by >24hrs
- Statistical significance achieved in proposed phase III primary endpoint (Clinical Composite endpoint)

## Time to normal oxygen saturation (Per Protocol, N=24, minimum of one day of hospitalization)

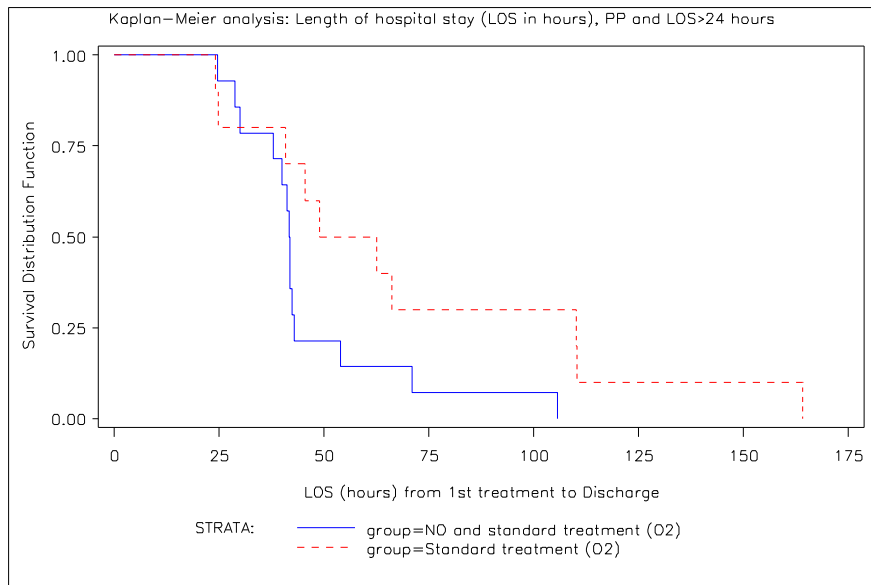


**P-value 0.0275**

- Time to normal oxygen saturation was 80% faster with Nitric Oxide compared with standard treatment
- Mean time to oxygenation was 35hr in the Nitric Oxide group compared to 63hr in the control
- No treatment related SAEs

## Decrease in Hospitalization time

(Per Protocol, N=24, minimum of one day of hospitalization)



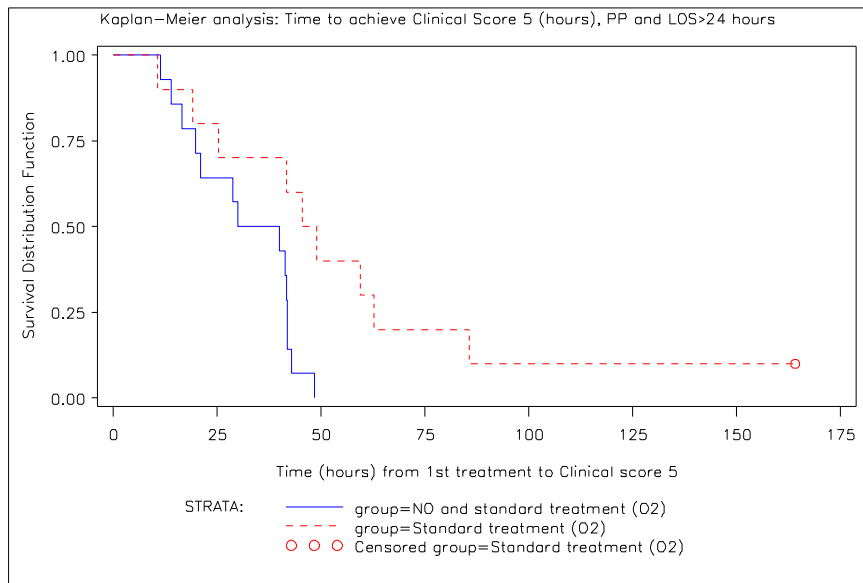
**P-value 0.0587**

- ~34% reduction in time of hospitalization a validated FDA end point
- On average patients stayed one day less in the hospital with Nitric Oxide treatment compare to standard treatment

# RSV Phase 2: Composite End Point

## Composite Clinical Score is based on Oxygenation, Respiratory Rate, Wheezing and Accessory Muscles

(Per Protocol, N=24, minimum of one day of hospitalization)



**P-value 0.0125**

- This Composite Score is an FDA validated endpoint used in a pivotal trial for children with asthma
- Mean baseline clinical score was ~8 in both groups
- Mean Time to normal clinical score ( $\leq 5$ ) was **80%** faster for the Nitric Oxide group

## Modified-Tal Scoring System

Score	Resp Rate	Wheeze	S <sub>p</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Acute Respiratory Muscle Utilization
0	<30	None	>95	None (no chest in-drawing, i.e., absence of lower part of the chest moves in or retracts when inhalation occurs)
1	30-45	Terminal Expiration Only	94-95	presence of mild intercostal in-drawing (just visible), no head bobbing or tracheal tug
2	46-60	Entire expiration and inspiration with stethoscope only	90-93	moderate amount of intercostal in-drawing, no head bobbing or tracheal tug
3	>60	Entire expiration and inspiration without stethoscope only	<89	moderate or marked intercostal in-drawing with presence of head bobbing or tracheal tug

## Randomized, Double Blind Trial

- Enroll 80-120 subjects at 4 sites in Israel with a 1:1 randomization between 160 ppm NO + supportive care (O<sub>2</sub> + hydration) and supportive care
- Subjects will be 0-12 months old with acute bronchiolitis requiring hospitalization with at least 28 weeks of gestation
- PE: the difference in hospital length of stay (discharge time based on physician decision)
- SE: the difference in time to achieve a clinical improvement based on the Modified Tal score (score  $\geq 8$  to enroll, score  $\leq 5$  is goal)
- SE: Safety (specifically methaemoglobinemia and NO<sub>2</sub> levels) and Tolerability
- Treatment will be five 30 minute sessions per day not to exceed 25 treatments
- ITT analysis includes hospitalized subjects receiving at least 5 treatments

## Key Changes v. Phase 2

- Age was 2-12 months
- Gestation was a minimum of 36 weeks
- ITT analysis was not restricted to hospitalized subjects
- Length of Stay was based upon hospital discharge, not physician decision
- Analysis included 24 subjects