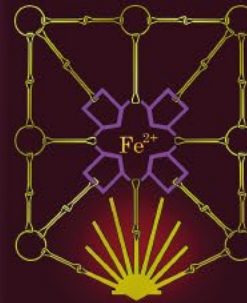


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INTERNATIONAL PORPHYRIA NETWORK

Patient demographics and clinical characteristics at enrolment in ELEVATE, an international registry of acute hepatic porphyria

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Disclosures

Eliane Sardh received grant support and personal fees, paid to Karolinska Institutet, from Alnylam Pharmaceuticals.

David Cassiman received consulting fees, advisory board fees, and lecture fees from Alnylam Pharmaceuticals.

Laurent Gouya received travel support and financial support from Alnylam Pharmaceuticals.

Bruce Wang is a scientific adviser to Alnylam Pharmaceuticals and Recordati Rare Diseases.

Weiming Du, Teresa L Kauf, and **Jamie L Weiss** are employees of and own stock and stock options in Alnylam Pharmaceuticals.

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In addition, Mount Sinai faculty are named co-inventors with Alnylam Pharmaceuticals on a patent related to the development of givosiran, the study drug. The Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai receives payments related to this patent from Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, and a portion of these payments are also distributed to faculty and other co-inventors.

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Scan this QR code to access a copy of the ELEVATE presentation on the Alnylam ICPP 2024 microsite

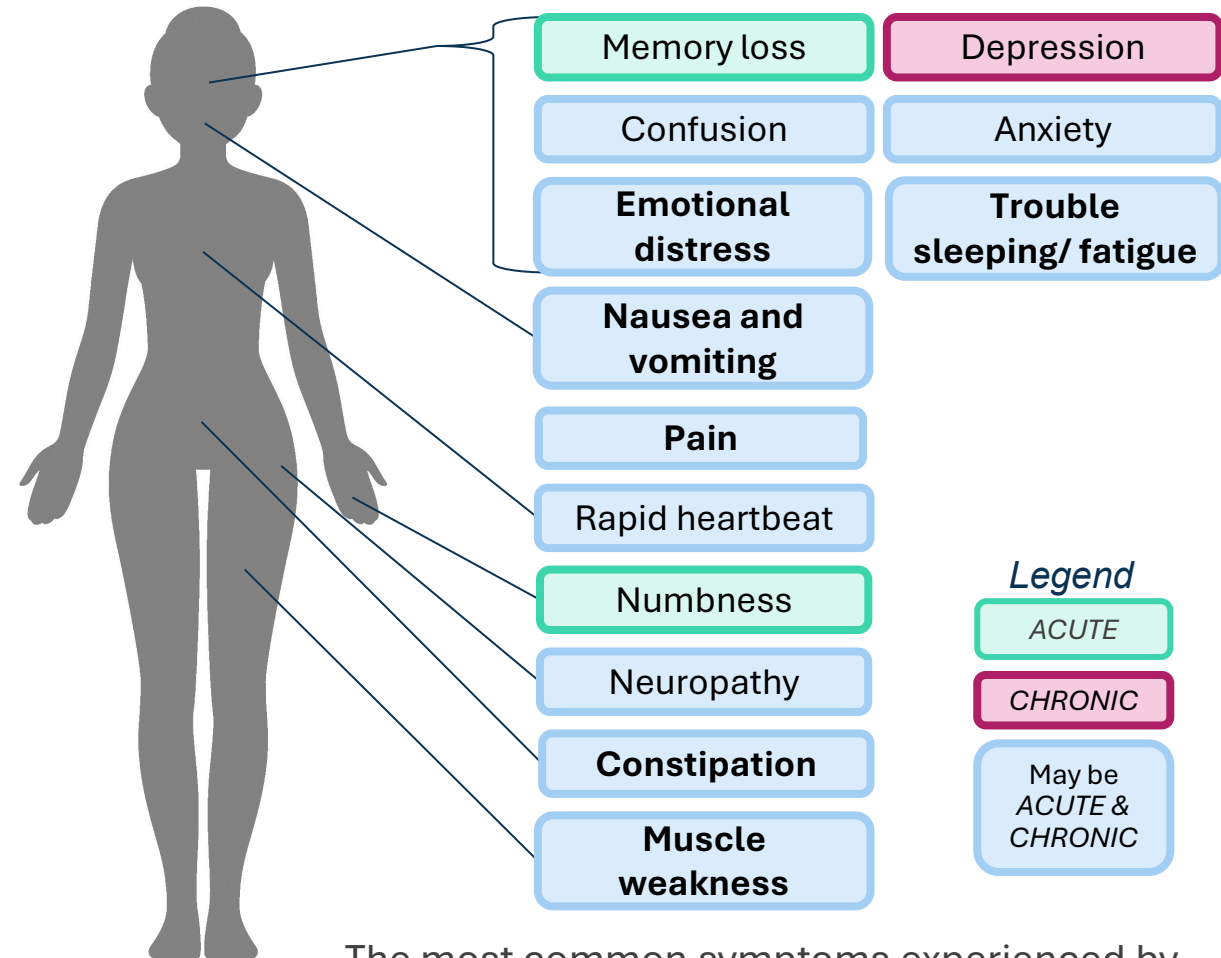


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Background (1/3)

- AHP is a group of four rare, genetic, multisystemic disorders:¹
 - AIP
 - HCP
 - VP
 - ADP
- Prevalence: symptomatic AHP diagnosed in ~1 per 100,000 people in Europe^{2,3}
 - AIP is the least rare type of AHP, with a prevalence of ~1 per 1,600 Caucasian people⁴
- Patients with AHP can experience:^{1,5,6}
 - acute attacks
 - chronic symptoms
 - progressive elements
 - long-term complications

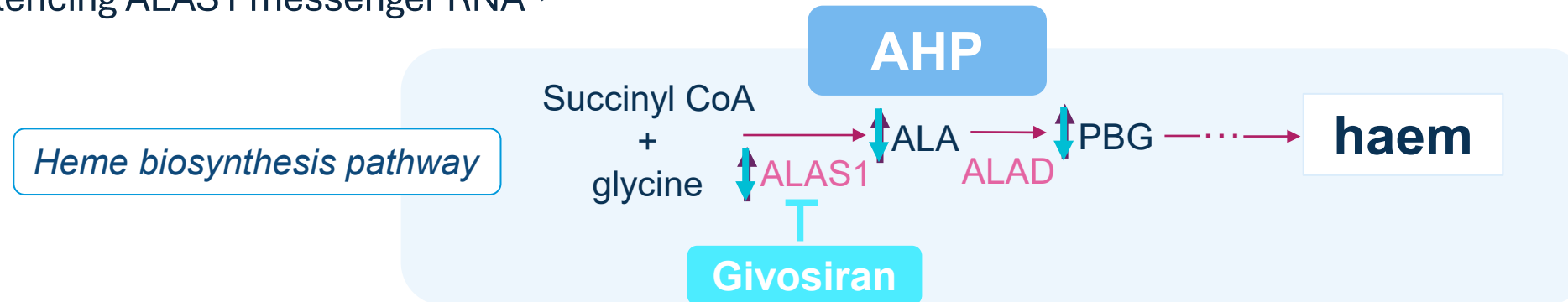
Acute and chronic symptoms of AHP^{1,6-9}



The most common symptoms experienced by people with AHP are indicated in **bold**⁹

Background (2/3)

- AHP is caused by a defect in the haem biosynthesis pathway¹
 - AIP: autosomal dominant mutations to *HMBS*
 - VP: autosomal dominant mutations to *PPOX*
 - HCP: autosomal dominant mutations to *CPOX*
 - ADP: autosomal recessive mutations to *ALAD*
- Givosiran is a small interfering RNA molecule that prevents accumulation of ALA and PBG in patients with AHP by silencing *ALAS1* messenger RNA^{2,3}



- Givosiran is approved in:
 - Brazil, Canada, Taiwan, and USA for treatment of AHP in adults^{4,5}
 - EU, Japan, Switzerland, and UK for treatment of adults and adolescents (≥ 12 years old) with AHP⁴⁻⁶

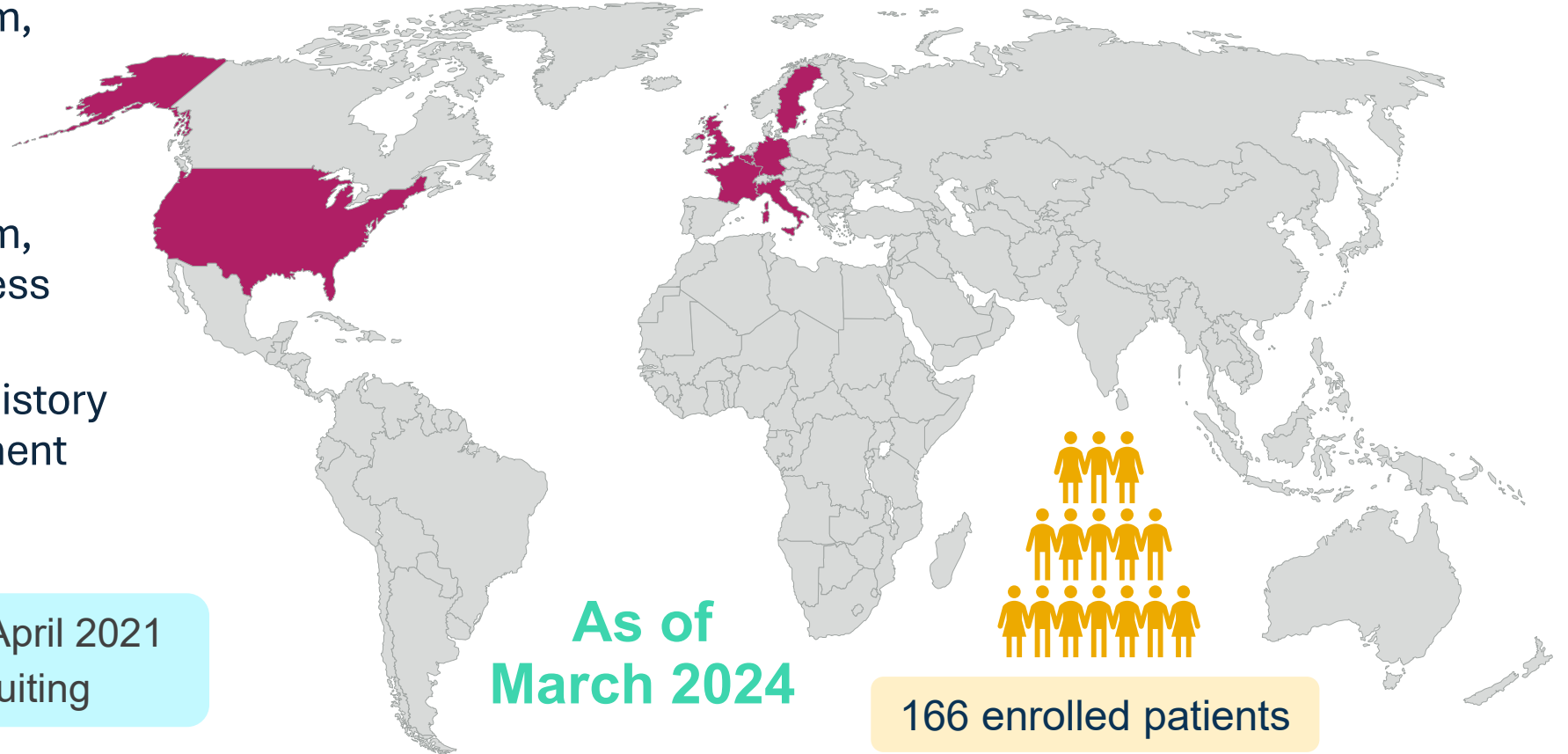
ADP, ALA dehydratase-deficiency porphyria; AHP, acute hepatic porphyria; AIP, acute intermittent porphyria; ALA, delta-aminolevulinic acid; ALAD, ALA dehydratase; ALAS1, delta-aminolevulinic acid synthase 1; CoA, coenzyme A; HCP, hereditary coproporphyria; PBG, porphobilinogen; VP, variegate porphyria

1. Wang B et al. *Hepatol Commun* 2019;3:193-206; 2. Balwani M et al. *N Engl J Med* 2020;382:2289-301; 3. Lazareth H et al. *Kidney Int Rep* 2021;6:1904-11; 4. Dickey A et al. *JIMD Rep* 2023;64:104-11;

5. Lee M-J et al. *J Formos Med Assoc* 2024;123:678-86; 6. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). 2021 HST16 (<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/hst16>)

Background (3/3)

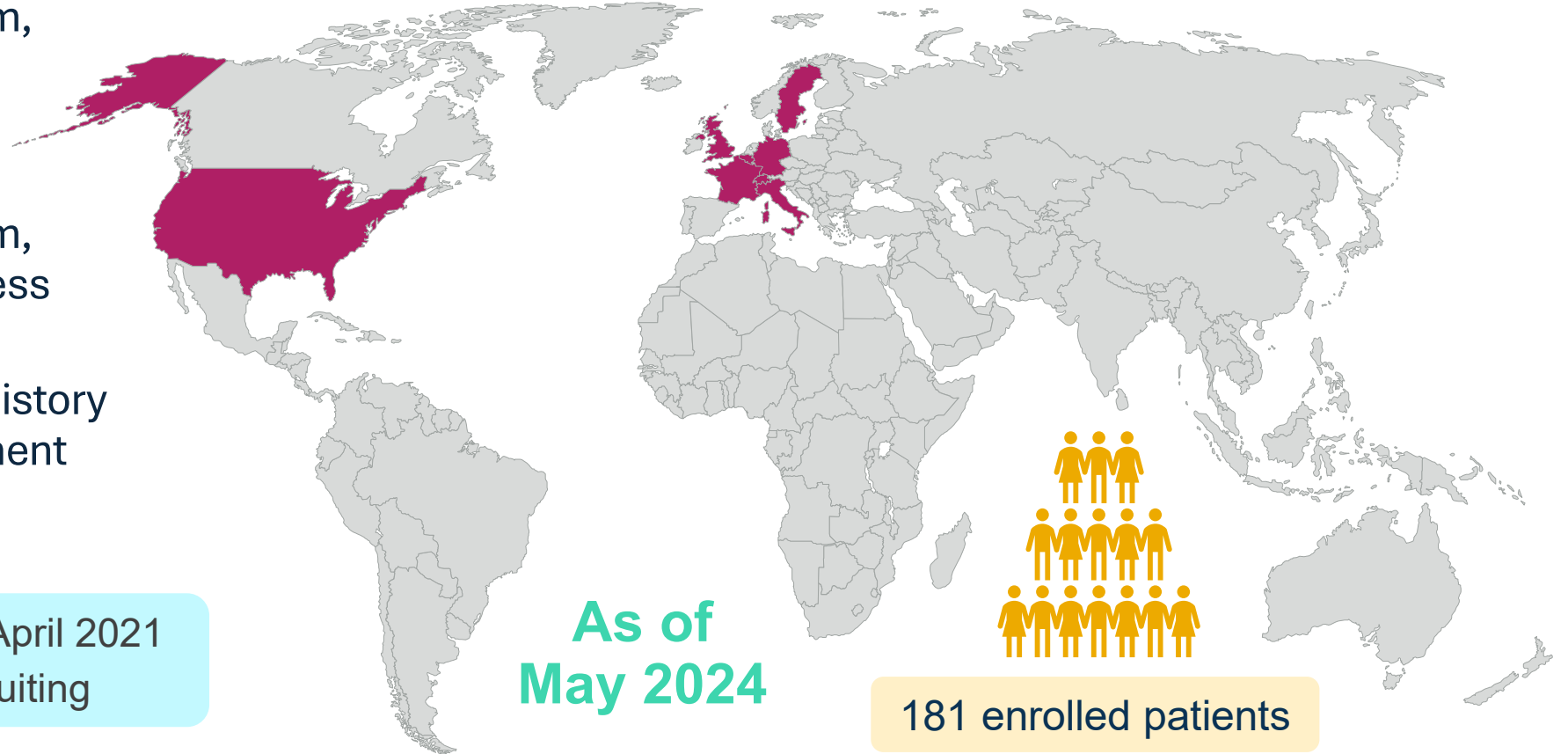
- ELEVATE (NCT04883905) is a global registry of patients with AHP created to:
 - characterize long-term, real-world safety of givosiran (primary objective)
 - characterize long-term, real-world effectiveness of givosiran
 - describe the natural history and clinical management of patients with AHP



- Initiated in April 2021
- Status: recruiting

Background (3/3)

- ELEVATE (NCT04883905) is a global registry of patients with AHP created to:
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- Initiated in April 2021
- Status: recruiting

26 sites activated in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, and USA

Methods

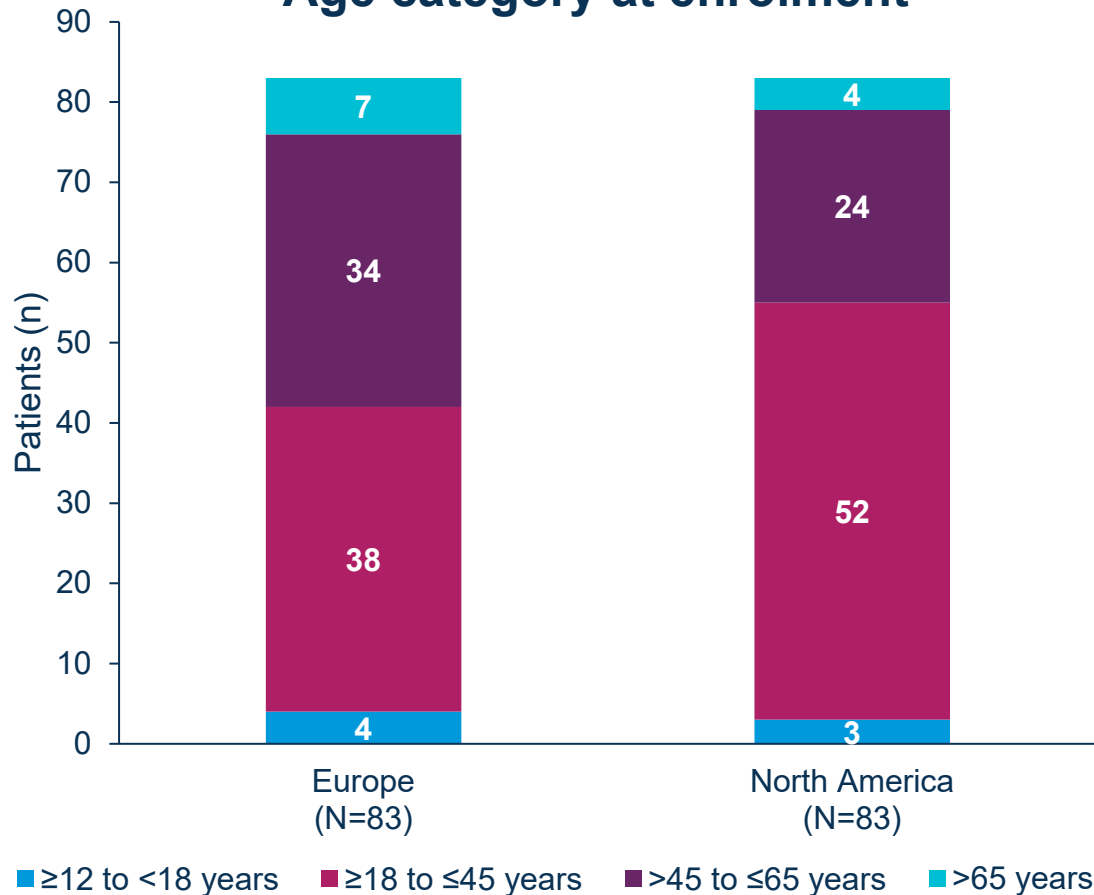
Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Documented diagnosis of AHP per physician's determination• Signed patient consent form• In Germany, patients must be treated per the givosiran SmPC for the treatment of AHP¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Current enrolment in a clinical trial for any investigational agent



- The data collection window (assessment period) for this analysis was defined as the period from 12-months before to 3-months after the informed consent form was signed

Demographics stratified by region

Age category at enrolment



Demographic	Europe (N=83)	North America (N=83)
Age at enrolment, years, median (range)	45.0 (12-77)	41.0 (13-72)
Male, n (%)	20 (24.1)	11 (13.3)
Female – childbearing potential, n (%)	44 (53.0)	45 (54.2)
Female – non-childbearing potential, n (%)	19 (22.9)	27 (32.5)
Race, n (%)		
White	52 (62.7)	66 (79.5)
Black or African American	6 (7.2)	4 (4.8)
Asian	3 (3.6)	5 (6.0)
Other	0	1 (1.2)
Unknown	1 (1.2)	4 (4.8)
Not reported	1 (1.2)	3 (3.6)
Not collected ^a	20 (24.1)	0
Body mass index ^b , kg/m ² , median (range)	23.8 (16.0-44.8)	26.1 (15.9-53.1)

^aPatients from French sites do not have race reported per regulatory guidance; ^bAssessment result used was that closest to informed consent date during the enrolment period

Results were based on data cutoff date of March 06, 2024

N, total number of patients included; n, patients included per subgroup

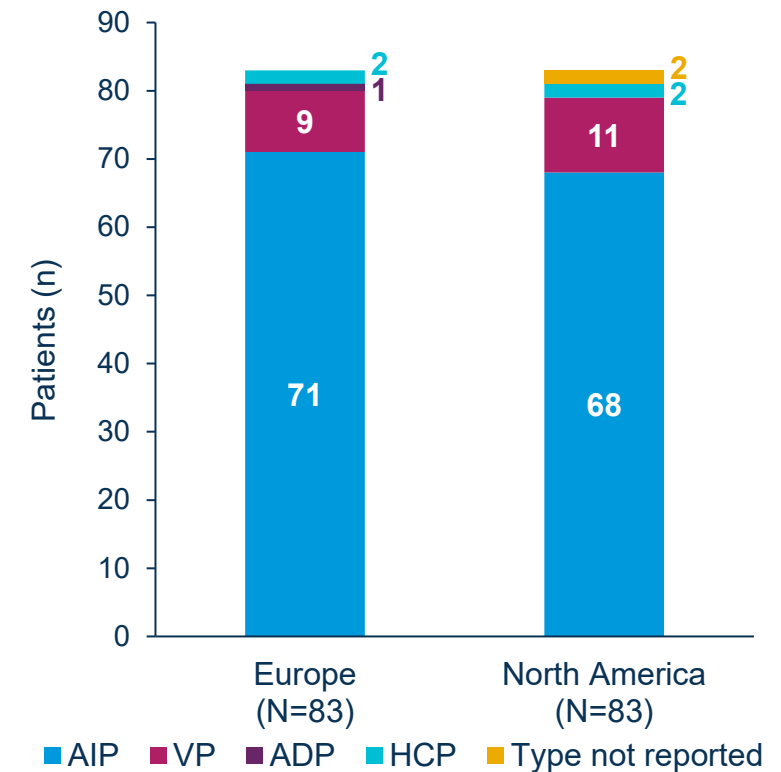
Baseline characteristics stratified by region

Characteristic	Europe (N=83)	North America (N=83)
Age at symptom onset, years, median (range)	30.0 (6-69)	28.0 (12-65)
Age at diagnosis, years, median (range)	31.0 (4-70)	28.5 (7-66)
Diagnostic test used for AHP diagnosis, ^a n (%)		
Genetic testing	60 (72.3)	57 (68.7)
PBG test	52 (62.7)	42 (50.6)
ALA test	39 (47.0)	34 (41.0)
Other biochemical testing	24 (28.9)	21 (25.3)
Faecal porphyrins	18 (21.7)	9 (10.8)
Relatives with known or suspected AHP, n (%)	51 (61.4)	53 (63.9)
History of iron overload, n (%)	13 (15.7)	8 (9.6)
History of liver disease, n (%)	8 (9.6)	9 (10.8)
History of chronic kidney disease, n (%)	19 (22.9)	8 (9.6)
ALA urine concentration, mmol/mol, mean (SD); n	7.8 (10.2); 18	2.3 (3.9); 23
PBG urine concentration, mmol/mol, mean (SD); n	10.8 (14.1); 18	6.7 (13.3); 20

^aMore than one test may have been performed for each patient

ADP, ALA dehydratase-deficiency porphyria; AIP, acute intermittent porphyria; ALA, delta-aminolevulinic acid; AHP, acute hepatic porphyria; HCP, hereditary coproporphyria; N, total number of patients included; n, patients included per subgroup; PBG, porphobilinogen; SD, standard deviation; VP, variegate porphyria

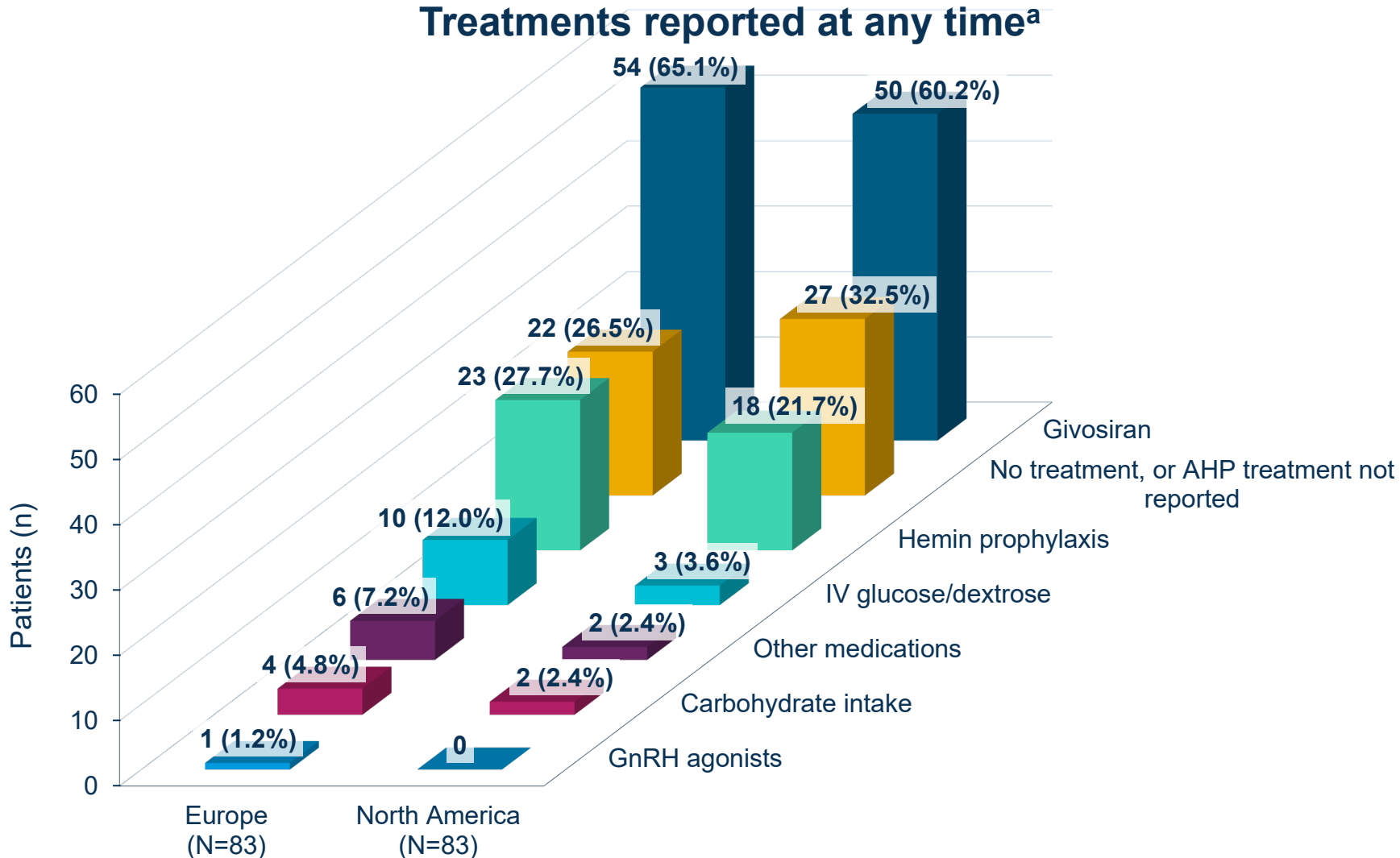
AHP type



Most prevalent mutations

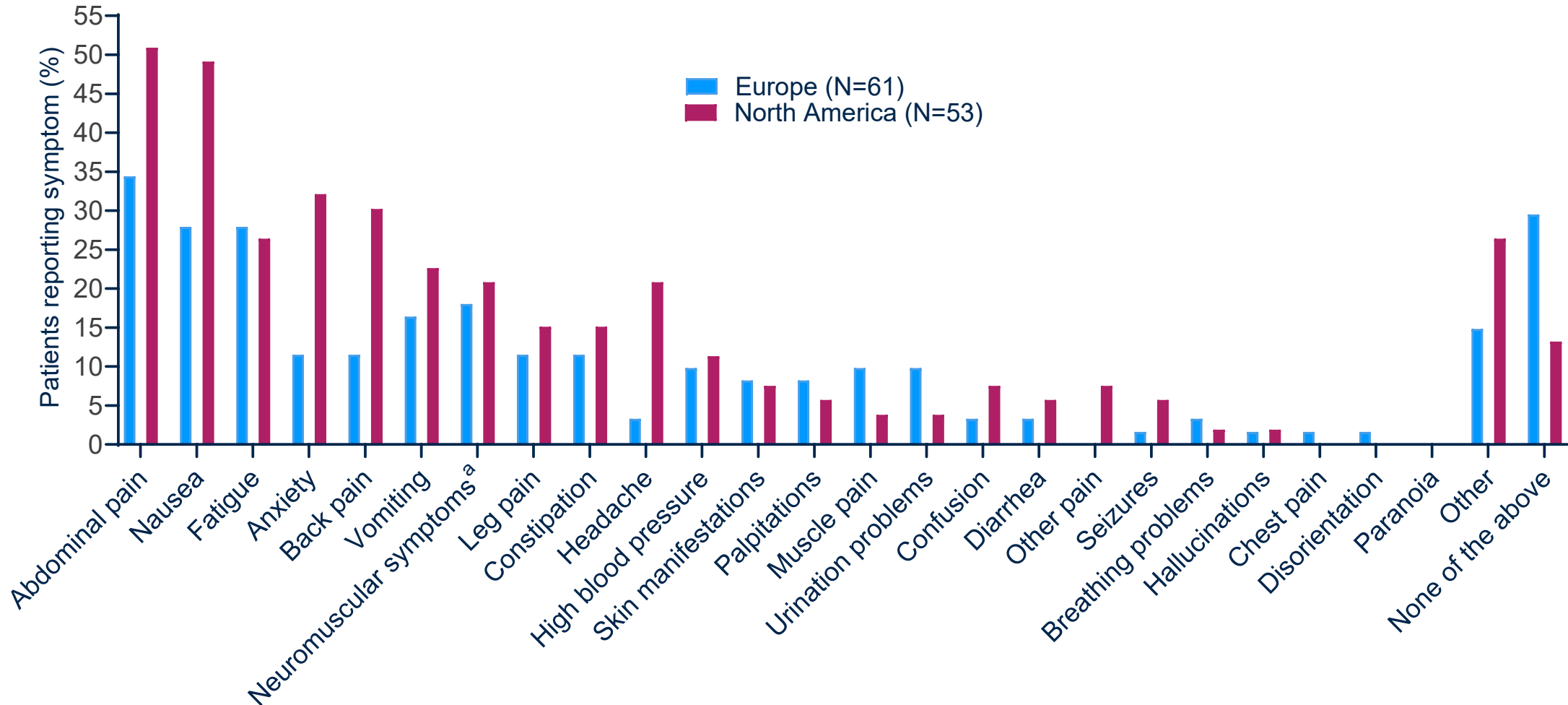
- Europe: *HMBS* Exon 9 (n=3)
- North America: *HMBS* R173W (n=5)

Treatment received stratified by region



^aAll reported medication records before data cut-off date (6 March 2024) are included; patients may have received more than one treatment type
AHP, acute hepatic porphyria; GnRH, gonadotropin hormone-releasing hormone; IV, intravenous; N, total number of patients included; n, patients included per subgroup

Symptoms reported during assessment period stratified by region



^aTingling, numbness, weakness and paralysis

Percentage was calculated based on the number of patients who reported signs and symptoms
N, total number of patients included

Conclusions

- Baseline demographics and characteristics of patients enrolled in ELEVATE confirm the heterogeneous nature of AHP
- The ELEVATE registry is still in recruitment phase
 - The registry is progressing well and is collecting a rich array of data for patients with and without treatment, and with a range of symptoms and comorbidities
 - Continued enrolment and follow-up are needed to collect sufficient data to assess safety and effectiveness endpoints
- Registry data collected will provide real-world evidence on the natural history and treatment of patients, helping to improve clinical management of AHP



**Thank you to the patients, their families,
investigators, study staff, and collaborators
for their participation in the ELEVATE registry**