

## Long-term safety, tolerability and efficacy of alirocumab versus placebo in high cardiovascular risk patients: first results from the ODYSSEY LONG TERM study in 2,341 patients

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## Industry Relationships and Institutional Affiliations

Author	Disclosure
Jennifer G. Robinson	Research Grant; Significant; Amgen, AstraZeneca, Daiichi-Sankyo, Genentech/Hoffman La Roche, Glaxo-Smith Kline, Merck, Regeneron/Sanofi, Zinfandel/Takeda. Consultant/Advisory Board; Modest; Amgen, Hoffman LaRoche, Merck, Pfizer, Sanofi.
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Erik Stroes	Consultant/Advisory Board; Modest; MSD, Amgen, Sanofi, Regeneron, Torrent.
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Christelle Lorenzato	Employee of Sanofi.
Robert Pordy	Employee of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Umesh Chaudhari	Employee of Sanofi.
John J.P. Kastelein	Honoraria; Modest; Dezima Pharmaceuticals, Regeneron, Sanofi, Eli Lilly, Pfizer, Amgen, Genzyme, Aegerion, Esperion. Honoraria; Significant; Isis. Consultant/Advisory Board; Modest; Dezima Pharmaceuticals, Regeneron, Sanofi, Eli Lilly, Pfizer, Amgen, Genzyme, Aegerion, Esperion. Consultant/Advisory Board; Significant; Isis.

## Overview of the ODYSSEY Phase 3 Programme

Fourteen global Phase 3 trials including >23 500 patients across >2000 study centres

HeFH population	HC in high CV-risk population	Additional populations
Add-on to max tolerated statin (± other LLT)	Add-on to max tolerated statin (± other LLT)	
ODYSSEY FH I (NCT01623115; EFC12492) LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL OR LDL-C ≥100 mg/dL n=486; 18 months	ODYSSEY COMBO I (NCT01644175; EFC11568) LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL OR LDL-C ≥100 mg/dL n=316; 12 months	ODYSSEY MONO (NCT01644474; EFC11716) Patients on no background LLTs LDL-C ≥100 mg/dL n=103; 6 months
ODYSSEY FH II (NCT01709500; CL11112) LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL OR LDL-C ≥100 mg/dL n=249; 18 months	ODYSSEY COMBO II (NCT01644188; EFC11569) LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL OR LDL-C ≥100 mg/dL n=720; 24 months	ODYSSEY ALTERNATIVE (NCT01709513; CL11119) Patients with defined statin intolerance LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL OR LDL-C ≥100 mg/dL n=314; 6 months
ODYSSEY HIGH FH (NCT01617655; EFC12732) LDL-C ≥160 mg/dL n=107; 18 months	ODYSSEY CHOICE I (NCT01926782; CL1308) LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL OR LDL-C ≥100 mg/dL n=700; 12 months	
ODYSSEY OLE (NCT01954394; LTS 13463) Open-label study for FH from EFC 12492, CL 1112, EFC 12732 or LTS 11717 n≥1000; 30 months		ODYSSEY CHOICE II (NCT02023879; EFC13786) Patients not treated with a statin LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL OR LDL-C ≥100 mg/dL n=200; 6 months
ODYSSEY LONG TERM (NCT01507831; LTS11717) LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL n=2,341; 18 months		ODYSSEY OPTIONS I (NCT01730040; CL11110) Patients not at goal on moderate-dose atorvastatin LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL OR LDL-C ≥100 mg/dL n=355; 6 months
	ODYSSEY OUTCOMES (NCT01663402; EFC11570) LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL n=18,000; 64 months	ODYSSEY OPTIONS II (NCT01730053; CL11118) Patients not at goal on moderate-dose rosuvastatin LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL OR LDL-C ≥100 mg/dL n=305; 6 months

\*For ODYSSEY COMBO II other LLT not allowed at entry.

## ODYSSEY LONG TERM Study Design

**HeFH or High CV-risk patients**

**On max-tolerated statin ± other lipid-lowering therapy**

**LDL-C ≥1.81 mmol/L [70 mg/dL]**

Double-blind treatment (18 months) → Follow-up (8 weeks)

n=1553

**Alirocumab 150 mg Q2W SC**  
(single 1-mL injection using prefilled syringe for self-administration)

n=788

**Placebo Q2W SC**

Assessments: W0, W4, W8, W12, W16, W24, W36, W52, W64, W78

Primary efficacy endpoint at W24

**Pre-specified analysis**  
 Efficacy: All Patients To W52  
 Safety: Baseline-W78 (all patients at least W52)

86% (2011/2341) completed 52 weeks (both treatment arms)

26.1% (405/1553 alirocumab) and 25.6% (202/788 placebo) had completed 78 weeks by time of this analysis

Mean treatment duration: 65 weeks (both treatment arms)

ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT01507831.

## Baseline Characteristics

All patients on background of max-tolerated statin ± other lipid-lowering therapy	Alirocumab (n=1553)	Placebo (n=788)
Age, years, mean (SD)	60.4 (10.4)	60.6 (10.4)
Male, % (n)	63.3% (983)	60.2% (474)
Race, White	92.8% (1441)	92.6% (730)
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup> , mean (SD)	30.2 (5.7)	30.5 (5.5)
HeFH, % (n)	17.8% (276)	17.6% (139)
CHD history, % (n)	67.9% (1055)	70.1% (552)
Type 2 diabetes, % (n)	34.9% (542)	33.9% (267)
Any statin <sup>†</sup> , % (n)	99.9% (1552)	99.9% (787)
High-intensity statin <sup>‡</sup> , % (n)	44.4% (690)	43.4% (342)
Any LLT other than statins, % (n)	28.1% (437)	27.9% (220)
Ezetimibe, % (n)	13.9% (216)	15.0% (118)
LDL-C, calculated mean (SD), mmol/L [mg/dL]	3.2 (1.1) [122.7 (42.6)]	3.2 (1.1) [121.9 (41.4)]

<sup>†</sup>Patients should receive either rosuvastatin 20-40 mg, atorvastatin 40-80 mg daily, or simvastatin 80 mg daily unless not tolerated and/or appropriate other dose given according to the judgement of the investigator

<sup>‡</sup>High-intensity statin: atorvastatin 40-80 mg or rosuvastatin 20-40 mg daily.

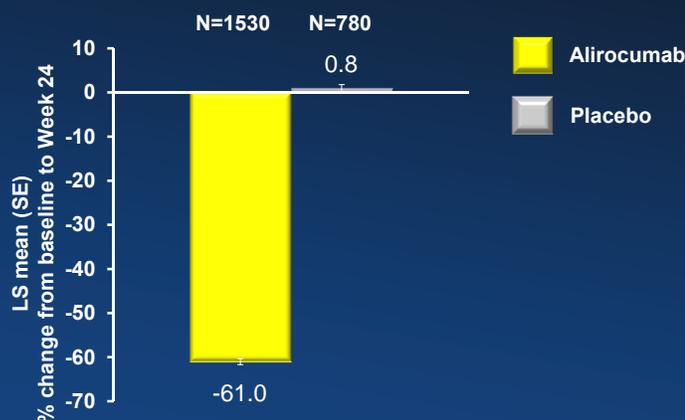
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## Alirocumab Significantly Reduced LDL-C from Baseline to Week 24 versus Placebo

**Primary Endpoint: Percent Change from Baseline to Week 24 in LDL-C**

All patients on background of maximally-tolerated statin ± other lipid-lowering therapy



**LS mean difference (SE) versus placebo: -61.9% (1.3); P<0.0001**

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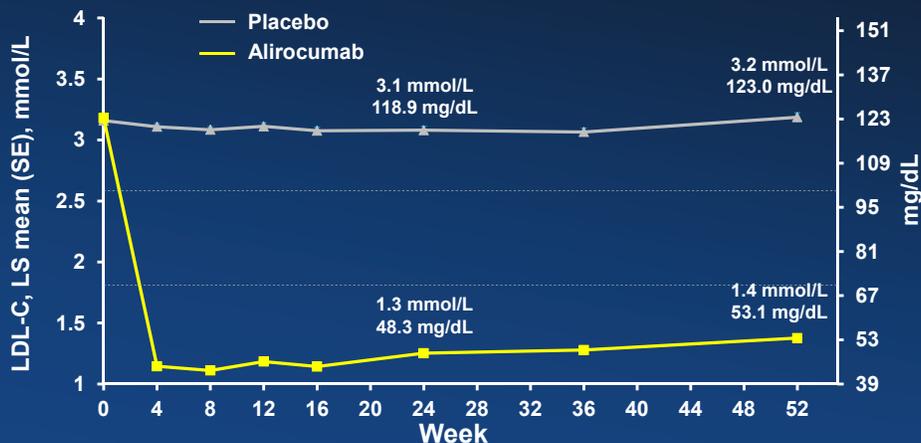
Intent-to-treat (ITT) analysis



## Alirocumab Maintained Consistent LDL-C Reductions over 52 Weeks

### Achieved LDL-C Over Time

All patients on background of maximally-tolerated statin ± other lipid-lowering therapy



7 Intent-to-treat (ITT) analysis

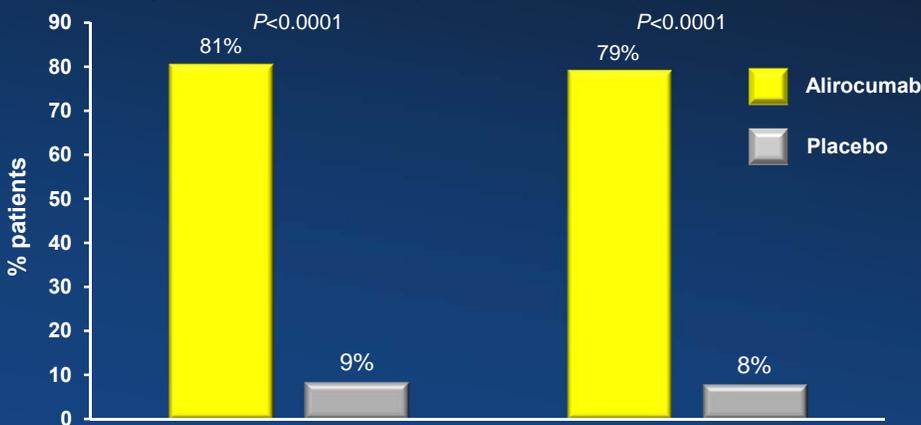


## Most Patients Receiving Alirocumab on Background Statin ± Other LLT Achieved LDL-C Goals

### Proportion of patients reaching LDL-C goal at Week 24

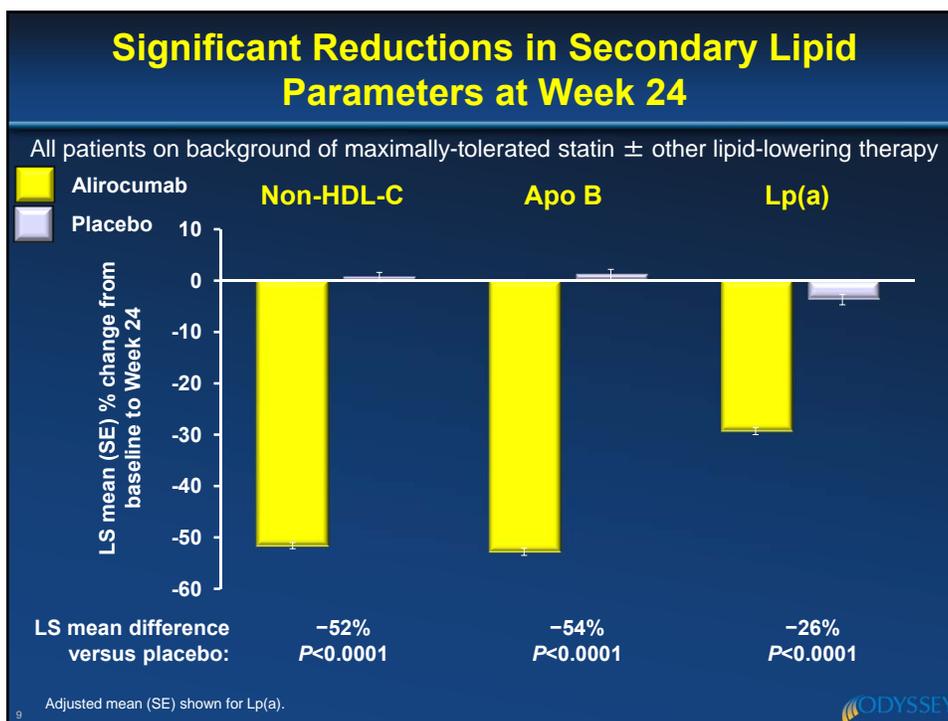
Very high-risk: LDL-C <1.8 mmol/L (70 mg/dL)  
High-risk: <2.6 mmol/L (100 mg/dL)

<1.8 mmol/L (70 mg/dL) regardless of risk



8 Intent-to-treat (ITT) analysis; LLT = lipid-lowering therapy





### Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events

Safety Analysis (at least 52 weeks for all patients continuing treatment, including 607 patients who completed W78 visit)

% (n) of patients All patients on background of max-tolerated statin ± other lipid-lowering therapy	Alirocumab (n=1550)	Placebo (n=788)
<b>TEAEs</b>	<b>78.6%</b> (1218)	<b>80.6%</b> (635)
<b>Treatment-emergent SAEs</b>	<b>16.5%</b> (255)	<b>17.6%</b> (139)
<b>TEAE leading to death</b>	<b>0.5%</b> (7)	<b>1.0%</b> (8)
<b>TEAEs leading to treatment discontinuation</b>	<b>6.2%</b> (96)	<b>5.5%</b> (43)

- ◆ Mean treatment duration: 65 weeks (both treatment arms)
- ◆ 26.1% (405/1553 alirocumab) and 25.6% (202/788 placebo) completed 78 weeks

Statistical analyses have not been performed.

## TEAEs by System-Organ-Class (≥2%) in any Group

Safety Analysis (at least 52 weeks for all patients continuing treatment, including 607 patients who completed W78 visit)

% (n) of patients All patients on background of max-tolerated statin ± other LLT	Alirocumab (n=1550)	Placebo (n=788)
Infections and infestations	45.5% (705)	46.1% (363)
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	27.2% (422)	28.6% (225)
Gastrointestinal disorders	18.6% (288)	18.8% (148)
Nervous system disorders	17.0% (264)	17.8% (140)
General disorders and administration site conditions	15.4% (238)	17.0% (134)
Injury, poisoning, and procedural complications	13.4% (207)	14.2% (112)
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders	11.0% (171)	10.9% (86)
Cardiac disorders	9.1% (141)	11.8% (93)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	9.1% (141)	8.5% (67)
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	9.1% (141)	8.4% (66)
Vascular disorders	7.9% (122)	8.9% (70)
Eye disorders	6.5% (100)	6.1% (48)
Investigations (lab parameters)	6.1% (95)	5.2% (41)
Psychiatric disorders	5.9% (91)	8.0% (63)
Renal and urinary disorders	4.6% (72)	6.0% (47)
Neoplasms, benign, malignant (incl cysts/polyps)	2.5% (38)	3.4% (27)
Reproductive system and breast disorders	2.5% (38)	3.2% (25)
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	2.4% (37)	3.0% (24)
Ear and labyrinth disorders	2.0% (31)	2.9% (23)

## Adverse Events of Special Interest

Safety Analysis (at least 52 weeks for all patients continuing treatment, including 607 patients who completed W78 visit)

% (n) of patients All patients on background of max tolerated statin ± other lipid-lowering therapy	Alirocumab (n=1550)	Placebo (n=788)
Treatment-emergent local injection site reactions	5.8% (90)	4.3% (34)
General allergic reaction events	9.0% (140)	9.0% (71)
All cardiovascular events <sup>†</sup>	4.0% (62)	4.4% (35)
Neurological events <sup>‡</sup>	4.2% (65)	3.9% (31)
Neurocognitive disorders <sup>‡</sup>	1.2% (18)	0.5% (4)
Ophthalmological events <sup>‡</sup>	2.5% (38)	1.9% (15)
Haemolytic anaemia	0	0

<sup>†</sup> Confirmed by adjudication. Adjudicated CV events include all CV AEs positively adjudicated. The adjudication categories are the following: CHD death, non-fatal MI, fatal and non-fatal ischemic stroke, unstable angina requiring hospitalisation, congestive heart failure requiring hospitalisation, ischemia driven coronary revascularisation procedure [PCI, CABG].

<sup>‡</sup>Company MedDRA Queries (CMQ).

<sup>12</sup> Statistical analyses have not been performed.



## Neurocognitive Adverse Events

Safety Analysis (at least 52 weeks for all patients continuing treatment, including 607 patients who completed W78 visit)

% (n) of patients All patients on background of max tolerated statin ± other lipid-lowering therapy	Alirocumab (n=1550)	Placebo (n=788)
<b>Any neurocognitive disorder<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>1.2% (18)</b>	<b>0.5% (4)</b>
Amnesia	0.3% (5)	0% (0)
Memory impairment	0.3% (5)	0.1% (1)
Confusional state	0.3% (4)	0.1% (1)
Confusion postoperative	<0.1% (1)	0% (0)
Dementia	<0.1% (1)	0.1% (1)
Disorientation	<0.1% (1)	0% (0)
Disturbance in attention	<0.1% (1)	0.1% (1)
Frontotemporal dementia	<0.1% (1)	0% (0)
Transient global amnesia	<0.1% (1)	0% (0)

<sup>†</sup>Company MedDRA Queries (CMQ).  
Statistical analyses have not been performed.

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## Post-hoc Adjudicated Cardiovascular TEAEs<sup>†</sup>

Safety Analysis (at least 52 weeks for all patients in ongoing study)

Safety Analysis (at least 52 weeks for all patients continuing treatment, including 607 patients who completed W78 visit)

% (n) of patients All patients on background of max tolerated statin ± other lipid-lowering therapy	Alirocumab (n=1550)	Placebo (n=788)
<b>CV events confirmed by adjudication</b>	<b>1.4% (22)</b>	<b>3.0% (24)</b>
CHD death	0.2% (3)	0.8% (6)
Non-fatal MI	0.7% (11)	2.2% (17)
Fatal + non-fatal ischaemic stroke	0.5% (8)	0.3% (2)
Unstable angina requiring hospitalisation	0	0.1% (1)

Patients are censored at the end of TEAE period (last injection of study treatment + 70 days).

<sup>†</sup>Primary endpoint for the ODYSSEY OUTCOMES trial: CHD death, Non-fatal MI, Fatal and non-fatal ischemic stroke, Unstable angina requiring hospitalisation. "Unstable angina requiring hospitalisation" is limited to the UA events with definite evidence of progression of the ischemic condition (strict criteria).

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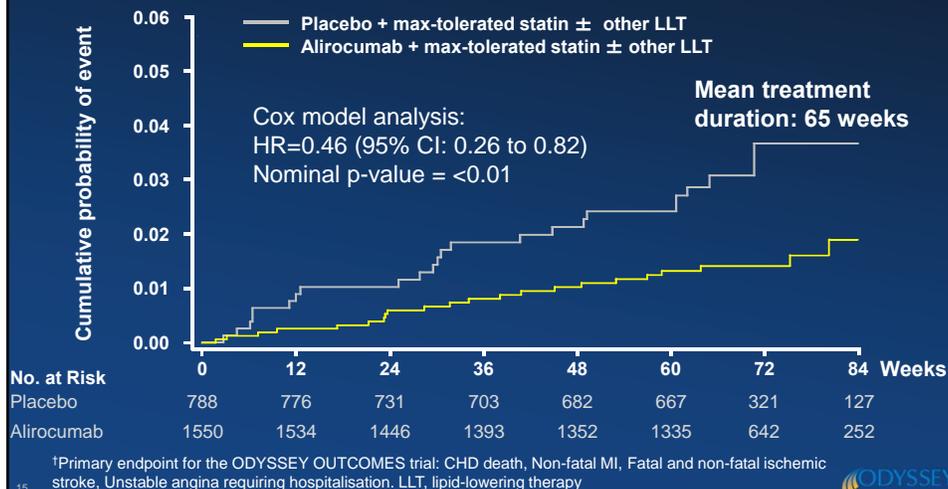


## Post-hoc Adjudicated Cardiovascular TEAEs<sup>†</sup>

Safety Analysis (at least 52 weeks for all patients in ongoing study)

### Kaplan-Meier Estimates for Time to First Adjudicated Major CV Event

Safety Analysis (at least 52 weeks for all patients continuing treatment, including 607 patients who completed W78 visit)



## Conclusions

- ◆ Largest and longest double-blind study of a PCSK9 inhibitor
  - Current analysis provides ~1900 patient-years of double-blind patient exposure to alirocumab 150 mg Q2W
- ◆ In high CV-risk patients on max-tolerated statin ± other LLT:
  - Self-administered alirocumab produced significantly greater LDL-C ↓ vs. placebo at W24 (LS mean difference –61.9%)
  - 79% of alirocumab pts achieved LDL-C goal of <1.81 mmol/L (70 mg/dL) at W24
  - Mean achieved LDL-C levels of 1.4 mmol/L (53.1 mg/dL) at W52 with alirocumab
  - TEAEs generally comparable in alirocumab and placebo arms
- ◆ A *post-hoc* safety analysis showed a lower rate of adjudicated major CV events

## Thank you to all principal investigators and national coordinators!

