Plain Language Clinical Study
Summary

This summary reports the results of only one study. Researchers must look at the results of many types of studies to understand if a study medicine works, how it works, and if it is safe to prescribe to patients. The results of this study might be different than the results of other studies that the researchers review.

Sponsor: Pfizer Inc.

Medicine(s) Studied: Rimegepant

Protocol Number: C4951021 (BHV3000-309)

Dates of Study: 09 August 2022 to 07 November 2024

Title of this Study: Efficacy and Safety Study of Rimegepant for Migraine Prevention in Japanese Subjects (Japan Only)

[A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Rimegepant for Migraine Prevention in Japanese Subjects]

Date(s) of this Report: 09 October 2025

– Thank You –

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If you participated in this study, Pfizer, the Sponsor, would like to thank you for your participation.

This summary will describe the study results. Do you have any questions about the study or the results? If so, please contact the doctor or staff at your study site.

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Why was this study done?

What is migraine?

Migraine is a type of headache disorder. It is a condition affecting the brain with recurrent attacks that are characterized by multiple symptoms, including head pain of moderate-to-severe intensity, sensitivity to noise or light, as well as nausea and vomiting.

What is rimegepant?

Rimegepant (ri-ME'-je-pant) is a medicine approved for the treatment and prevention of migraine attacks in a number of countries around the world. Rimegepant is also known as Nurtec® ODT or Vydura®. Both Nurtec® and Vydura® provide rimegepant in the form of an **orally disintegrating tablet (ODT)**.

> Medicines in **ODT** form are placed on or under the tongue and dissolve quickly in the mouth even without water.

"Calcitonin gene-related peptide", also called **CGRP**, is a protein released in the brain and the nervous system. CGRP is involved in the development of migraine attacks through activating pain-signaling nerves, inflammation, and dilation of blood vessels. Rimegepant works by blocking CGRP's effects, thereby relieving and/or reducing the frequency of migraine attacks.

What was the purpose of this study?

The main purpose of this study was to learn about how rimegepant works in Japanese participants who have migraine. The results from participants who took rimegepant were compared with the results from participants who took placebo. A placebo does not have any medicine in it, but it looks just like the study medicine.

This study included 2 phases:

- The participants and researchers did not know who took rimegepant and who took placebo. This is known as **double-blind treatment (DBT)** phase.
- After the completion of DBT phase, participants were entered into an **open-label extension (OLE)** phase. In this phase, the researchers and participants knew what treatment they were taking. All participants took rimegepant.

Researchers wanted to know:

- **Did rimegepant reduce the number of migraine days per month in participants in the last 4 weeks of DBT phase (Weeks 9 to 12) compared to placebo?**

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What happened during the study?

How was the study done?

First, a study doctor (researcher) checked each participant to make sure they were able to join the study. This is called "screening".

Once the screening visit was complete, participants had a "28-day observation period". During this period, participants were provided with an electronic diary (eDiary) to record any migraine attacks, pain features of the migraine, and associated symptoms. They were also asked to write down if they used any migraine medication to stop the migraine and/or treat its symptoms. After completing the observation period, participants had a "baseline visit" to check if they qualified for treatment. Participants who qualified for treatment after this screening then entered the "DBT phase".

Participants were assigned by chance (like flipping a coin) to take either rimegepant 75 mg every other calendar day or a placebo every other calendar day for 12 weeks. This means each participant had an equal chance of taking rimegepant or of taking placebo.

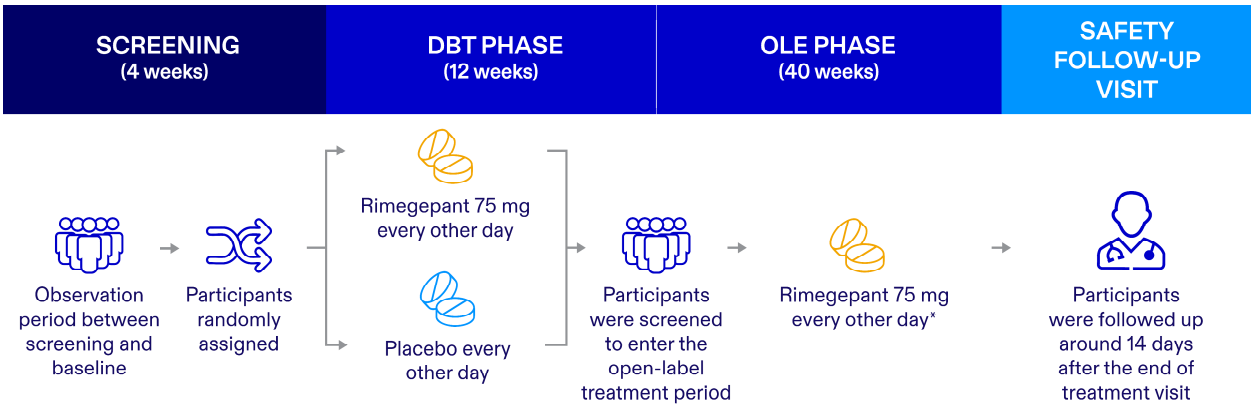
Participants' health was monitored, including blood tests after completing the 12-week DBT phase. Participants were then entered into the OLE phase. During the OLE phase, participants received a single dose of rimegepant 75 mg every other calendar day for up to 40 weeks.

During the OLE phase, if the participants had a migraine attack on a day that they were not scheduled to take rimegepant, they were allowed to take 1 dose of rimegepant 75 mg on that day to treat the migraine.

All participants had a check-up visit at around Week 52 after they stopped taking study treatment. After their check-up visit, participants were then followed up for safety around 14 days later to see how they were doing. Participants were

instructed to record any migraine attacks, pain features of the migraine, and any associated symptoms in the eDiary during these visits. A summary of what happened in the study is shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Study plan



*During the OLE phase, participants took rimegepant 75 mg every other day and as needed a single dose of rimegepant could be taken to treat a migraine on non-scheduled dosing days.

DBT = double-blind treatment; OLE = open-label extension.

Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study in Japan.

When did this study take place?

It began 09 August 2022 and ended 07 November 2024.

Who participated in this study?

The study included participants who had been having migraine for at least a year. The participants must have started experiencing migraine before they were 50 years old. The number of participants who took part in the study is detailed in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2. Number of participants who took part in the study

DBT = double-blind treatment; OLE = open-label extension.

Overall, 493 participants entered the safety follow-up period in this study. Of these, 488 participants completed the safety follow-up period.

How long did the study last?

Study participants were in the study for about 52 weeks. The entire study took about 27 months to complete.

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The study ended in November 2024. This is a summary of the report of results that the Sponsor created.

What were the results of the study?

Did rimegepant reduce the number of migraine days per month in participants in the last 4 weeks of DBT phase (Weeks 9 to 12) compared to placebo?

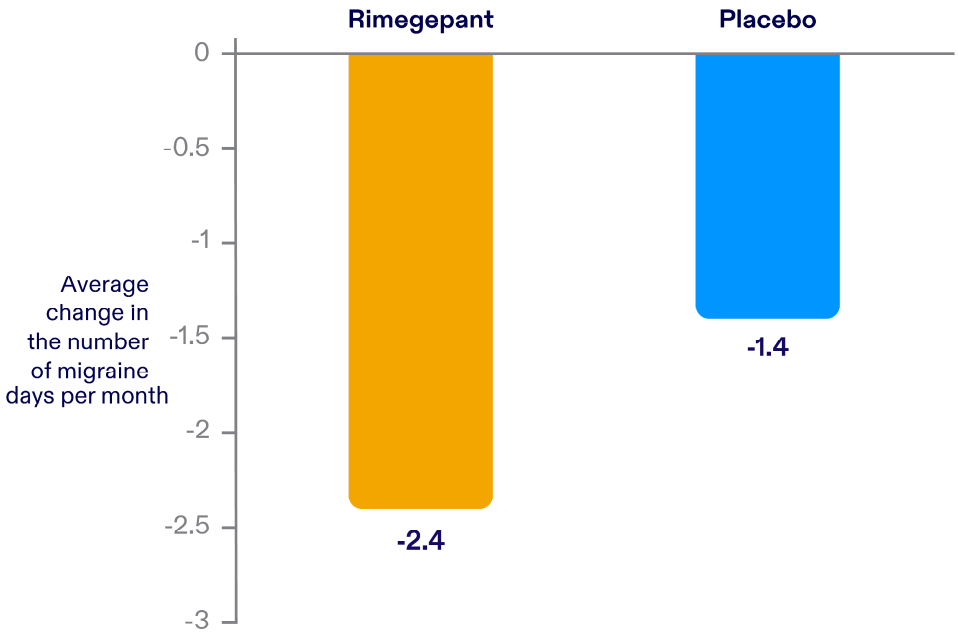
To answer this question, researchers calculated the average change in the number of migraine days per month from the observation period until the end of DBT phase. The researchers then looked at the number of migraine days that the participants had in the last 4 weeks (Weeks 9 to 12) of the DBT phase. To do this, researchers used the data recorded by participants in the eDiary during the observation period and the DBT phase.

The results are presented for a total of 240 out of 247 participants (97.2%) who took rimegepant and 244 out of 249 participants (98.0%) who took placebo. The remaining 7 participants (2.8%) who took rimegepant and the 5 participants (2.0%) who took placebo were not included in the results. This was because they had recorded less than 14 days of eDiary data in all 3 months during the DBT phase.

The average change in the number of migraine days per month between the observation period and the last 4 weeks of DBT phase is shown in Figure 3 below.

- On average, participants who took rimegepant had about 2.4 fewer migraine days per month.
- On average, participants who took placebo had about 1.4 fewer migraine days per month.

Figure 3. Average change in the number of migraine days per month between the observation period and the last 4 weeks of DBT phase



Based on these results, the researchers have decided that the results are not likely the result of chance. Based upon these results, rimegepant resulted in a more significant reduction in migraine days per month than placebo did.

This does not mean that everyone in this study had these results. This is a summary of just some of the main results of this study. Other studies may have different results.

What medical problems did participants have during the study?

The researchers recorded any medical problems the participants had during the study. Participants could have had medical problems for reasons not related to the study (for example, caused by an underlying disease or by chance). Or, medical problems could also have been caused by a study treatment or by another medicine the participant was taking. Sometimes the cause of a medical problem is unknown. By comparing medical problems across many treatment groups in many studies, doctors try to understand what effects a study medicine might have on a participant.

DBT Phase

A total of 135 out of 247 participants (54.7%) who took rimegepant and 102 out of 249 participants (41.0%) who took placebo in the DBT phase had at least 1 medical problem. Four (4) participants who took rimegepant and 2 participants who took placebo stopped taking the study medicine because of medical problems. The most common medical problems – those reported by 2% or more participants in either treatment group during DBT phase – are described below in Table 1.

Below are instructions on how to read Table 1.

Instructions for Understanding Table 1.

- The **1st** column of Table 1 lists medical problems that were commonly reported during the study. All medical problems reported by 2% or more participants in either treatment group during DBT phase are listed below.

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- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 247 participants who took rimegepant reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 247 participants who took rimegepant and reported the medical problem.
- The **3rd** column tells how many of the 249 participants who took placebo reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 249 participants who took placebo and reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 21 out of the 247 participants (8.5%) who took rimegepant reported common cold. A total of 25 out of the 249 participants (10.0%) who took placebo reported common cold.

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants in the DBT phase		
Medical Problem	**Rimegepant (247 Participants)**	**Placebo (249 Participants)**
Common cold	21 out of 247 participants (8.5%)	25 out of 249 participants (10.0%)
Coronavirus infection	8 out of 247 participants (3.2%)	4 out of 249 participants (1.6%)
COVID-19	7 out of 247 participants (2.8%)	7 out of 249 participants (2.8%)
Flu (influenza)	5 out of 247 participants (2.0%)	5 out of 249 participants (2.0%)
Stomach pain upper	8 out of 247 participants (3.2%)	2 out of 249 participants (0.8%)
Hard or dry stool	7 out of 247 participants (2.8%)	1 out of 249 participants (0.4%)
Pain in throat or mouth	9 out of 247 participants (3.6%)	8 out of 249 participants (3.2%)
Back pain	3 out of 247 participants (1.2%)	6 out of 249 participants (2.4%)
Fever	6 out of 247 participants (2.4%)	3 out of 249 participants (1.2%)

DBT = double-blind treatment.

OLE Phase

A total of 337 out of 458 participants (73.6%) in the OLE phase had at least 1 medical problem. Six (6) participants stopped taking the study medicine because of medical problems. The most common medical problems – those

reported by 2% or more participants in either treatment groups during the OLE phase – are described below in Table 2.

Below are instructions on how to read Table 2.

Instructions for Understanding Table 2.

- The **1st** column of Table 2 lists medical problems that were commonly reported during the study. All medical problems reported by 2% or more participants in either treatment group during the OLE phase are listed below.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 227 participants who took rimegepant in the DBT phase and then rimegepant in the OLE phase reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 227 participants who took rimegepant in both parts of the study and reported the medical problem.
- The **3rd** column tells how many of the 231 participants who took placebo in the DBT phase and then rimegepant in the OLE phase reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 231 participants who took placebo in the DBT phase and then rimegepant in the OLE phase and reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 51 out of the 227 participants (22.5%) who took rimegepant in both parts of the study reported common cold. A total of 64 out of the 231 participants (27.7%) who took placebo in the DBT phase and then rimegepant in the OLE phase reported common cold.

Table 2. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants in the OLE phase		
Medical Problem	**Rimegepant in the DBT phase then OL Rimegepant (227 Participants)**	**Placebo in the DBT phase then OL Rimegepant (231 Participants)**
Common cold	51 out of 227 participants (22.5%)	64 out of 231 participants (27.7%)
COVID-19	32 out of 227 participants (14.1%)	28 out of 231 participants (12.1%)
Flu (influenza)	11 out of 227 participants (4.8%)	14 out of 231 participants (6.1%)
Coronavirus infection	12 out of 227 participants (5.3%)	10 out of 231 participants (4.3%)
Stomach flu	6 out of 227 participants (2.6%)	7 out of 231 participants (3.0%)
Swelling of the tissues in sinuses	7 out of 227 participants (3.1%)	6 out of 231 participants (2.6%)
Infection in the bladder	4 out of 227 participants (1.8%)	5 out of 231 participants (2.2%)
Sore throat	5 out of 227 participants (2.2%)	3 out of 231 participants (1.3%)
Hard or dry stool	9 out of 227 participants (4.0%)	8 out of 231 participants (3.5%)
Stomach pain upper	7 out of 227 participants (3.1%)	8 out of 231 participants (3.5%)

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Table 2. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants in the OLE phase		
Medical Problem	**Rimegepant in the DBT phase then OL Rimegepant (227 Participants)**	**Placebo in the DBT phase then OL Rimegepant (231 Participants)**
Toothache	8 out of 227 participants (3.5%)	5 out of 231 participants (2.2%)
Tooth cavities	8 out of 227 participants (3.5%)	4 out of 231 participants (1.7%)
Stomach pain	6 out of 227 participants (2.6%)	4 out of 231 participants (1.7%)
Loose stools (diarrhea)	6 out of 227 participants (2.6%)	4 out of 231 participants (1.7%)
Mouth pain and sores	6 out of 227 participants (2.6%)	3 out of 231 participants (1.3%)
Back pain	15 out of 227 participants (6.6%)	9 out of 231 participants (3.9%)
Joint pain	7 out of 227 participants (3.1%)	1 out of 231 participants (0.4%)
Muscle pain	0 out of 227 participants (0%)	5 out of 231 participants (2.2%)
Rash	1 out of 227 participants (0.4%)	6 out of 231 participants (2.6%)
Mouth or throat pain	11 out of 227 participants (4.8%)	10 out of 231 participants (4.3%)
Fever	7 out of 227 participants (3.1%)	12 out of 231 participants (5.2%)

Table 2. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants in the OLE phase		
Medical Problem	**Rimegepant in the DBT phase then OL Rimegepant (227 Participants)**	**Placebo in the DBT phase then OL Rimegepant (231 Participants)**
Increased level of a liver protein (enzyme) called "ALT" in the blood	4 out of 227 participants (1.8%)	5 out of 231 participants (2.2%)
Period pains	3 out of 227 participants (1.3%)	6 out of 231 participants (2.6%)
Low red blood cell count caused by lack of iron	6 out of 227 participants (2.6%)	1 out of 231 participants (0.4%)

DBT = double-blind treatment; OL = open-label; OLE = open-label extension.

Did study participants have any serious medical problems?

A medical problem is considered “serious” when it is life-threatening, needs hospital care, or causes lasting problems.

DBT Phase

Two (2) out of 247 participants (0.8%) who took rimegepant and 2 out of 249 participants (0.8%) who took placebo had serious medical problems during the DBT phase. The serious medical problems reported are listed below:

- Rimegepant treatment:
    - Inflammation of an organ in the body called the pancreas that caused pain in the belly and back (1 participant)
    - COVID-19 (1 participant)
- Placebo treatment:
    - Appendicitis or inflammation of the appendix, which is a small part of the gut (1 participant)
    - Suspected liver damage caused by medication (1 participant). The liver is the body’s chemical factory that helps break down drugs, alcohol, and waste and also cleans the blood

Researchers do not believe any of the serious medical problems reported by participants in the DBT phase were related to study medicine.

OLE Phase

Four (4) out of 458 participants (0.9%) had serious medical problems during the OLE phase. The serious medical problems were reported by single participants are listed below:

- Hard or dry stool
- Abnormal liver function
- Coronavirus infection
- Bony growth at the joints

Researchers believe that serious medical problems of hard or dry stool and abnormal liver function were related to the study medicine.

No participants died during the study.

Where can I learn more about this study?

If you have questions about the results of your study, please speak with the doctor or staff at your study site.

For more details on your study protocol, please visit:

www.pfizer.com/research/research_clinical_trials/trial_results	Use the protocol number **C4951021**

The full scientific report of this study is available online at:

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT05399485**

Please remember that researchers look at the results of many studies to find out which medicines can work and are safe for patients.

Again, if you participated in this study, **thank you** for volunteering.
We do research to try to find the best ways to help patients, and you helped us to do that!

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