Clinical Study Results

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 medication 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:	Velsipity® (etrasimod)
Protocol Number:	C5041005
Dates of Study:	18 January 2023 to 29 April 2024
Title of this Study:	A Study of Etrasimod in Adults With Moderate-to-Severe Atopic Dermatitis, Who Have Tried Prior Systemic Treatments for Atopic Dermatitis [A Phase 2/3, Two-Part Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Long-Term Safety With Oral Etrasimod, 2 mg, Once Daily in Adult Participants With Moderate-to-Severe Atopic Dermatitis With a History of Prior Systemic Treatment Failure.]
Date(s) of this Report:	26 February 2025

– Thank You –

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

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

Why was this study done?

What is atopic dermatitis?

Atopic dermatitis (AD), also known as eczema, is a common inflammatory skin disease which causes dry, red skin and intense itch. A key feature of AD is a relapsing history of the disease which means it can keep happening to the same patient after treatment. The disease happens because the immune system mistakenly thinks a layer of the skin called the epidermal barrier is harmful.

What is etrasimod?

Etrasimod is pronounced as "eh-TRAS-i-mod". Etrasimod is given as a tablet that is swallowed. Researchers think it may help reduce skin inflammation in patients with AD.

What was the purpose of this study?

The purpose of the study was:

- To find out if the signs of AD were reduced in participants who took etrasimod compared to participants who did not take etrasimod.
- To find out if etrasimod is safe when given to participants with AD.

Researchers wanted to know:

- **Did the participants taking etrasimod for 16 weeks have lower visible signs of AD?**
- **What medical problems did participants have during the study?**

What happened during the study?

How was the study done?

This study included 2 parts. In the first part (Part 1), researchers tested etrasimod on a group of study participants to find out if etrasimod improved skin condition in people with AD compared to another group of study participants who took placebo. A placebo does not have any medicine in it, but looks like the study medication. The researchers also tested if etrasimod was safe to use if taken for a long period of time. The second part of the study (Part 2), was to look at how safe it was to take etrasimod over a long period of time in a different group of study participants.

In Part 1, researchers compared the results of study participants taking etrasimod to the results of study participants taking a placebo. In Part 2, everyone in a different group of study participants would have been taking etrasimod.

In Part 1, half of the participants were to take etrasimod and half were to take placebo. Study participants were put in either treatment group by chance. Because the study participants and the researchers did not know who took etrasimod and who took the placebo, this is called "double blind"

(DB). This part of the study was called the Part 1 DB period and lasted about 4 months (16 weeks) for each participant.

At the end of the Part 1 16-week DB period, all participants took etrasimod (not the placebo) for up to an extra 52 weeks. This meant that the etrasimod group continued to take etrasimod while the placebo group switched to etrasimod. Because the researchers and participants knew only etrasimod was being taken, this is called “open label”. This 52-week treatment period was called the Part 1 open label extension (OLE) period. A participant could not take study treatment for longer than 68 weeks in total.

Researchers analyzed the study data after all participants had finished the Part 1 16-week DB period. The results showed that etrasimod did not lower signs of AD more than placebo. As a result, the Part 1 OLE period of the study was stopped, and Part 2 of the study was not started.

Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study at 38 locations in 4 countries in North America and the European Union.

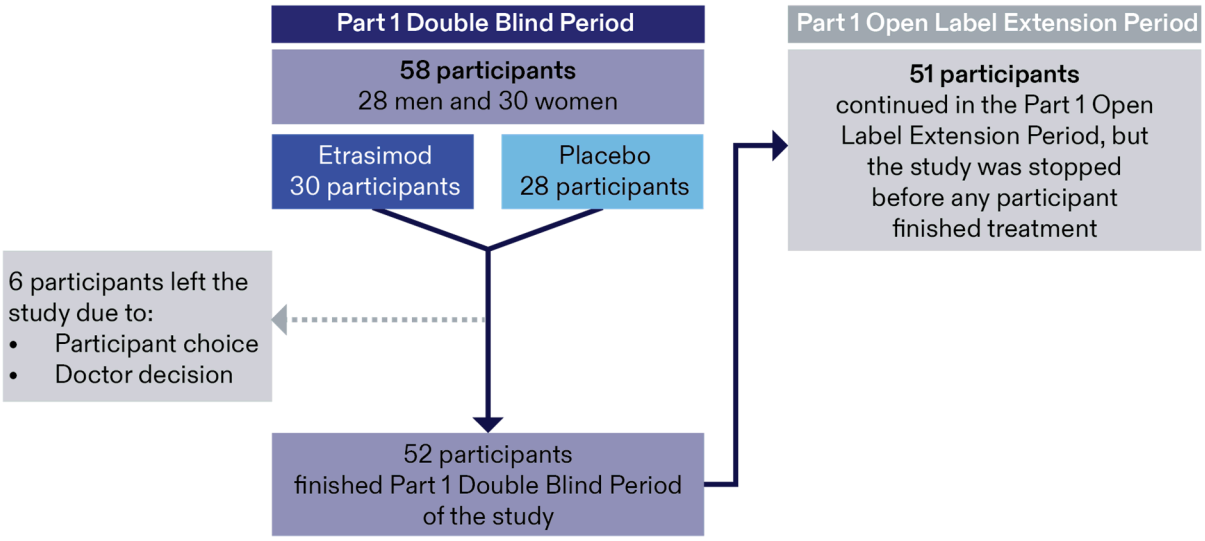
When did this study take place?

It began 18 January 2023 and ended 29 April 2024.

Who participated in this study?

The study included participants who were adults at least 18 years of age who had moderate to severe AD for at least 1 year. These participants also did not respond well to previous "systemic" treatments. Participants could not have other skin diseases, infections, cancers, or eye disease. Figure 1 shows how many participants took part in the study.

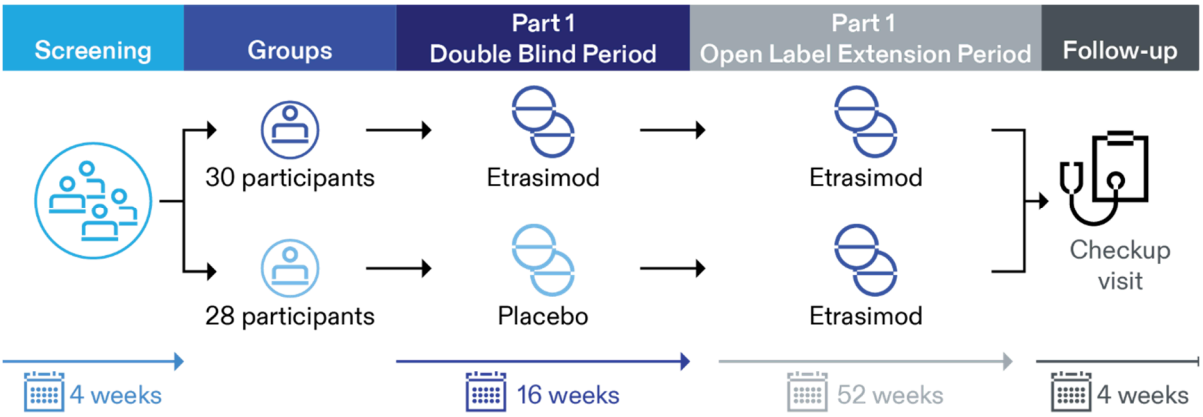
Figure 1. What happened in the study?



How long did the study last?

Study participants in Part 1 DB period were in the study for 16 weeks (4 months), and those entering the Part 1 OLE period were in the study up to an extra 52 weeks (Figure 2). The entire study ran for 15.5 months until it was stopped by the Sponsor in April 2024. The Sponsor then created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

Figure 2. How long did the study last?



What were the results of the study?

Did taking etrasimod for 16 weeks reduce the visible signs of AD?

To answer this question, researchers looked at the signs of AD and gave them a score using a system called the Investigator's Global Assessment (IGA). Table 1 gives a description of the IAG scores.

Table 1. What did each IAG score mean?

4	**Severe** (Signs of AD are dark red with thick hard skin that is very rough)
3	**Moderate** (Places with AD are red and hard skin is easy to feel and may be rough)
2	**Mild** (Signs of AD are visible)
1	**Almost Clear** (AD has not cleared fully and there may be some small signs of the disease)
0	**Clear** (AD has cleared even if the skin has not gone back to its normal color)

All participants had an IGA score of either 3 or 4 at the start of the study

Did etrasimod help lower the signs of AD compared with placebo?

At the start of the study, all participants had an IGA score of either 3 (Moderate) or 4 (Severe). For the researchers to be sure etrasimod was reducing signs of AD, the IGA score needed to go down to either 0 (Clear) or 1 (Almost Clear) and to be reduced by at least 2 points at Week 16 compared with Day 1. This was called the IGA response.

There was no difference in IGA response at Week 16 between participants who took etrasimod and participants who took placebo. Based on these results, the researchers decided to stop the study, because etrasimod was not better than placebo after 16 weeks of treatment. This means the study results did not show that etrasimod was better than placebo at reducing the signs of AD. It was for this reason that this study was stopped and not for any safety reasons.

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

Was it safe for participants to take etrasimod?

To answer this question the researchers wanted to know if participants needed to stop taking etrasimod in the study for safety reasons.

The researchers also wanted to know about special medical problems called Adverse Events of Special Interest. These special medical problems were problems with how the heart or blood works, infections, cancer, or problems with breathing, the eyes, the brain, or the liver.

Did any participants need to stop taking etrasimod because of medical problems that started during the study?

During the Part 1 DB period, there was 1 of 30 participants (3.3%) who stopped taking etrasimod because their AD was getting worse. There was 1 of 28 participants (3.6%) who stopped taking placebo because their AD was getting worse.

During the combined Part 1 DB and OLE period, there was 1 of 58 participants (1.7%) who stopped taking etrasimod because their AD was

getting worse. When this participant was in the Part 1 DB period they were in the placebo group.

There were 2 participants who took etrasimod during the combined Part 1 DB and OLE periods that stopped taking etrasimod for a short time because they had problems with their breathing. One of 30 participants (3.3%) stopped etrasimod during the Part 1 DB period. One of 51 participants (2.0%) stopped etrasimod during the Part 1 OLE period and had to go to the hospital for care. Both participants got better, stayed in the study, and were able to start taking etrasimod again.

Did any participants have any special medical problems during the study?

There were 3 participants who were taking etrasimod during the combined Part 1 DB and OLE periods whose blood pressure went up in a way that was important. Blood pressure went up for 2 of 30 participants (6.7%) during the Part 1 DB period, and for 1 of 51 participants (2.0%) during the Part 1 OLE period. Blood pressure medicine was given for all 3 participants, and etrasimod treatment was not stopped.

There was 1 of 28 participants (3.6%) who was taking placebo in Part 1 DB period who had skin cancer which was treated and the participant recovered.

There were no other special medical problems.

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 medication might have on a participant.

In the Part 1 DB period of this study, 16 out of 30 participants (53.3%) taking etrasimod and 8 out of 28 participants (28.6%) taking placebo had at least 1 medical problem. The most common medical problems – those reported by more than 5% of participants in each group – are described below.

Below are instructions on how to read Table 1 and Table 2.

Instructions for Understanding Table 1 and Table 2.

- The **1st** column lists medical problems that were commonly reported during the study. All medical problems reported by more than 5% of participants are listed.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 30 participants taking etrasimod reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 30 participants taking etrasimod who reported the medical problem.
- The **3rd** column tells how many of the 28 participants taking a placebo reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 28 participants taking a placebo who reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 16 out of the 30 (53.3%) participants taking etrasimod reported a medical problem. A total of 8 out of the 28 (28.6%) participants taking a placebo reported a medical problem.

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants in the Part 1 DB period of the study		
Medical Problem	**Etrasimod (30 Participants)**	**Placebo (28 Participants)**
Any medical problem	**16 out of 30 participants (53.3%)**	**8 out of 28 participants (28.6%)**
COVID-19	2 out of 30 participants (6.7%)	0 out of 28 participants (0%)
Nasopharyngitis (common cold)	2 out of 30 participants (6.7%)	1 out of 28 participants (3.6%)
Dermatitis atopic (AD)	2 out of 30 participants (6.7%)	1 out of 28 participants (3.6%)
Hypertension (high blood pressure)	1 out of 30 participants (3.3%)	2 out of 28 participants (7.1%)

Table 2. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants in the combined Part 1 DB and OLE periods of the study		
Medical Problem	**Etrasimod in the combined Part 1 DB and OLE periods (30 Participants)**	**Placebo in Part 1 DB period and etrasimod in Part 1 OLE period (28 Participants)**
Any medical problem	**19 out of 30 participants (63.3%)**	**11 out of 28 participants (39.3%)**
COVID-19	2 out of 30 participants (6.7%)	0 out of 28 participants (0%)
Nasopharyngitis (common cold)	2 out of 30 participants (6.7%)	1 out of 28 participants (3.6%)
Respiratory tract infection (infection of the airways)	2 out of 30 participants (6.7%)	0 out of 28 participants (0%)
Dermatitis atopic (AD)	2 out of 30 participants (6.7%)	2 out of 28 participants (7.1%)
Hypertension (high blood pressure)	3 out of 30 participants (10.0%)	2 out of 28 participants (7.1%)

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.

No participants had serious medical problems in the Part 1 DB period of this study. One participant taking etrasimod during the combined Part 1 DB and OLE periods went to the hospital with breathing problems in the Part 1 OLE period. The problem got better, and the participant continued in the study in the Part 1 OLE period.

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 **C5041005**

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

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT05732454**
https://euclinicaltrials.eu	Use the study identifier **2022-003361-37**

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!