Baseline characteristics of Patients with Transthyretin Cardiac Amyloidosis Enrolled in the Patisiran Expanded Access Program

Naveen Salha1, Zubair Shah2, Mazen Hanna3, Andrina Nikolaova4, Colleen Mofitt5, Catherine Summers6, Kelley Capocelli7, Brian Drachman7

1Ochsner Health and Vascular-Riverside Methodist Hospital, Columbus, OH, USA; 2Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, The University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, KS, USA; 3Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH, USA; 4Smidt Heart Institute, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA; 5Nemours Pharmaceuticals, Cambridge, MA, USA; 6Penn Presbyterian Medical Center, University of Pennsylvania Health System, Philadelphia, PA, USA

Conclusions
• Patients with transthyretin-mediated (ATTR) cardiac amyloidosis enrolled in the patisiran cardiomyopathy (CM) expanded access program (EAP) had a significant symptom burden at baseline despite receiving treatment with tafamidis or other disease-directed therapy
• At enrollment in the EAP, nearly all patients continued treatment with tafamidis or other disease-directed therapy
• Among patients in the EAP, the safety profile of patisiran was acceptable; patisiran is an investigational therapy development in prevention for the treatment of the CM of ATTR amyloidosis

Introduction
ATTR amyloidosis
• ATTR amyloidosis is a progressive, multisystem, and fatal disease
• Ongoing transthyretin (TTR) amyloid deposition in the heart drives the progression of CM, leading to:
  - Worsening heart failure and arrhythmias
  - A decline in functional status, quality of life, and death
• Patients with ATTR cardiac amyloidosis: in the United States, the prevalence of ATTR amyloidosis is higher than that of other cardiac amyloidoses. TTR amyloidosis is an important cause of heart failure mortality and is currently one of the only FDA-approved treatments for cardiac manifestations of ATTR amyloidosis (Table 1). Prior clinical data in patients with ATTR amyloidosis with polyneuropathy supported the potential for patients to improve cardiac manifestations of ATTR amyloidosis.

Patisiran-ATTR CM-EAP
• Alternating results from the Phase 3 APOLLO study (NCT03057083), in which patients presented functional capacity, health status, and quality of life in patients with ATTR amyloidosis with polyneuropathy compared with placebo; in EAP was established and is ongoing in the USA to provide patisiran for patients who have clinically worsening disease despite tafamidis or other disease-directed therapy

Objective
• To report the demographics, baseline characteristics, and safety data for patients enrolled in the patisiran ATTR CM-EAP

Methods
Design
• The patisiran ATTR CM EAP is an open-label, multicenter, single-arm program (Figure 1)

All analyses reported are descriptive

Results
Baseline characteristics
• All patients were 165 years of age, with approximately half over 75 years of age, and the mean age was 73.8 years (Table 1). Most patients were male (34.5%), and white (50.5%) (Table 2). The treatment of patients with patisiran (ATTRv) amyloid cardiac amyloidosis and Stage 1 disease (Table 3) was continued until either death or withdrawal of consent.

Adverse events (AEs)
• Most patients had eGFR levels between 45 and 90 mL/min/1.73 m², and one each due to death, and one each due to declining health, withdrawn consent, and heart transplant.

Cardiac manifestations
• The most frequently reported markers of progression leading to patisiran ATTR-CM EAP enrollment were increased cardiac troponin I ( Arya et al. 2015; 49.5%); 9.0% had progressed in >1 cardiac manifestation despite treatment, and 44.0% had progressed in ≥2 manifestations (Figure 4).