

A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Phase 3 Study of the Safety and Analgesic Efficacy of MNK-795 Controlled-Release Oxycodone/Acetaminophen Tablets (CR OC/APAP) in an Acute Pain Model

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MNK-795 (CR OC/APAP) Overview

- Controlled-release OC/APAP is being developed to manage moderate to severe acute pain that warrants treatment with an opioid analgesic
- Designed to provide both fast onset of analgesia (<1 h) and sustained analgesia over a q12h dosing interval
- Tablets employ a dual-layer biphasic delivery mechanism that, when administered as a single dose (ie, 2 tablets) ensures:
 - IR component delivers 3.75 mg OC/325 mg APAP
 - ER component delivers 11.25 mg OC/325 mg APAP



MNK-795 (CR OC/APAP) Pharmacokinetics

- Dose proportionality and linearity up to 30 mg/1300 mg
- After a single dose, plasma OC and APAP levels rose rapidly
 - OC plasma concentration was sustained over the 12-hour dosing interval, whereas APAP plasma concentration declined more rapidly to ~18% of the peak at 12 hours
- Steady state was achieved by day 2 (24 h)
- At steady state, CR OC/APAP (2 tablets q12h) produced comparable AUC to IR products dosed every 6 hours, with:
 - Less fluctuation in OC plasma concentrations
 - Lower trough plasma concentrations of APAP prior to subsequent dosing



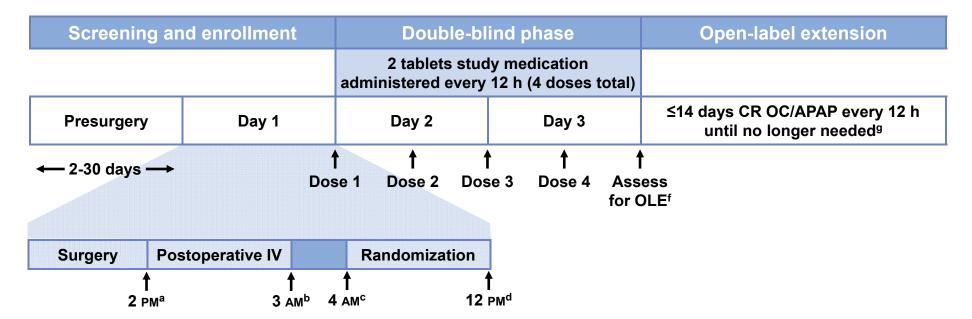
MNK-795 (CR OC/APAP) Tablets

- Incorporates technology designed to provide tamper resistance and abuse deterrence
 - Relative to a comparable IR formulation, CR OC/APAP has physicochemical properties that may deter abuse
 - More difficult to crush, snort, and inject
 - When the CR OC/APAP tablet is crushed, the IR and ER layers become mixed, delaying the onset of the medication



Study Design: Acute Pain Model

- Multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, phase 3 study of CR OC/APAP (7.5 mg/325 mg) in patients with moderate to severe acute pain following unilateral, first metatarsal bunionectomy
 - 48-hour primary; 14-day open label extension

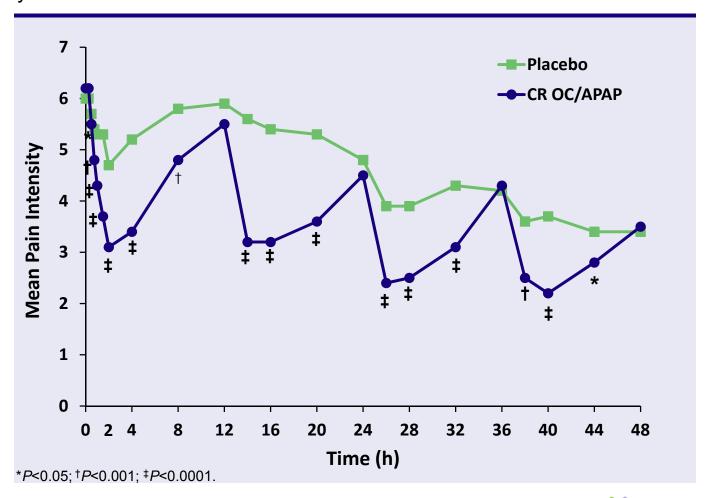


^aSurgery completed; ^bNerve block stopped; ^cEarliest start for pain assessment and randomization; ^dLatest start for pain assessment and randomization; ^eStudy medication administered within 30 minutes of randomization; ^fPatients assessed for participation in open-label extension within 48 to 52 hours of receiving first dose of study drug; ^gEnd-of-treatment evaluations performed within 3 days of receiving last dose of study drug; follow-up telephone call 7±2 days after receiving last dose of study drug (double-blind and open-label phases).



Double-Blind Efficacy Pain Intensity Over Time

Pain Intensity Scores over 48 hours of Double-Blind Treatment with CR OC/APAP and Placebo





Open-Label Extension

- ▶ 146 patients entered the open-label extension; 77 from prior double-blind CR OC/APAP, and 69 from prior double-blind placebo
- Instructed to take 2 tablets of CR OC/APAP (15 mg OC/650 mg APAP) q12h until no longer needed, and up to 14 days
- Safety and tolerability assessments
 - Adverse event (AE) monitoring
 - Physical examinations
 - Laboratory testing
- Global assessment of patient satisfaction



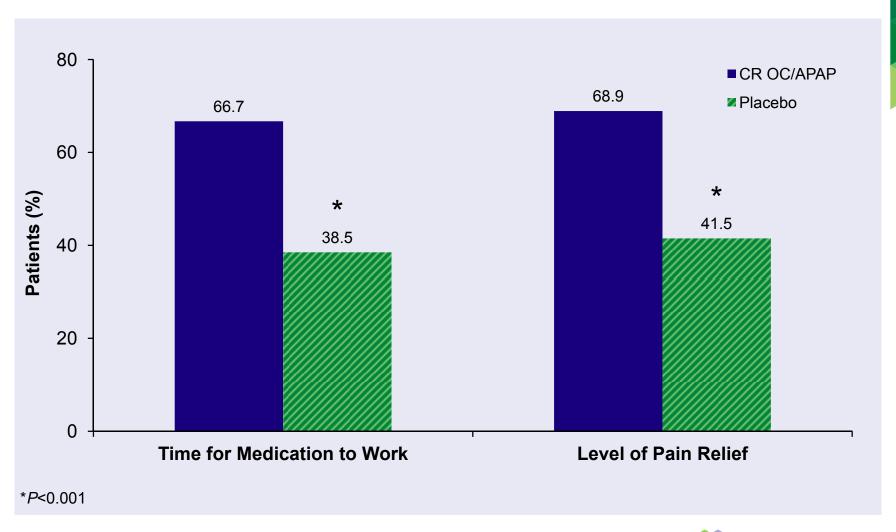
Open-Label Extension Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events

Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events Occurring During the Open-Label Phase

Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event, n (%)	Prior Double-Blind CR OC/APAP (n=77)	Prior Double-Blind Placebo (n=69)	All Patients (N=146)
Any TEAE	25 (32.5)	39 (56.5)	64 (43.8)
Nausea	8 (10.4)	18 (26.1)	26 (17.8)
Vomiting	3 (3.9)	8 (11.6)	11 (7.5)
Constipation	4 (5.2)	5 (7.2)	9 (6.2)
Somnolence	1 (1.3)	6 (8.7)	7 (4.8)
Headache	4 (5.2)	2 (2.9)	6 (4.1)
Dizziness	2 (2.6)	4 (5.8)	6 (4.1)
Peripheral edema	3 (3.9)	1 (1.4)	4 (2.7)
Pruritus	1 (1.3)	3 (4.3)	4 (2.7)
Infection	1 (1.3)	3 (4.3)	4 (2.7)

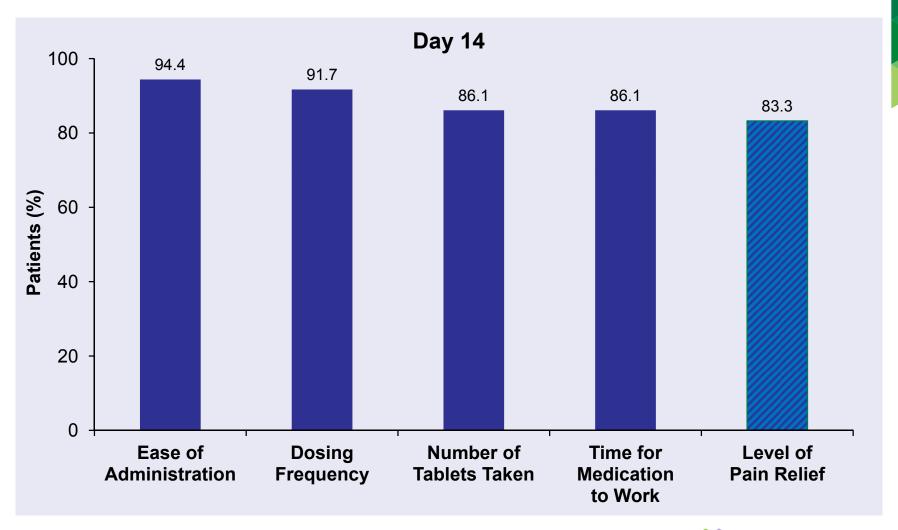


Percentage of Patients "Satisfied" or "Very Satisfied" on Items of the Global Assessment of Satisfaction at 48 Hours (end of double-blind)





Percentage of Patients "Satisfied" or "Very Satisfied" With CR OC/APAP After 14 Days of Open-Label Treatment





Summary

- CR OC/APAP q12h was effective and well tolerated for the treatment of moderate to severe acute pain in an acute postoperative pain model
- ➤ The majority of patients rated themselves as "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with every measure of treatment assessed
 - Ease of administration, 94.4%
 - Dosing frequency, 91.7%
 - Time for medication to work, 86.1%
 - Level of pain relief, 83.3%
- Multiple-dose administration of CR OC/APAP was generally well tolerated over the14-day open-label extension
 - The most frequently reported TEAEs were consistent with those seen with other opioids in general, and specifically, oxycodone



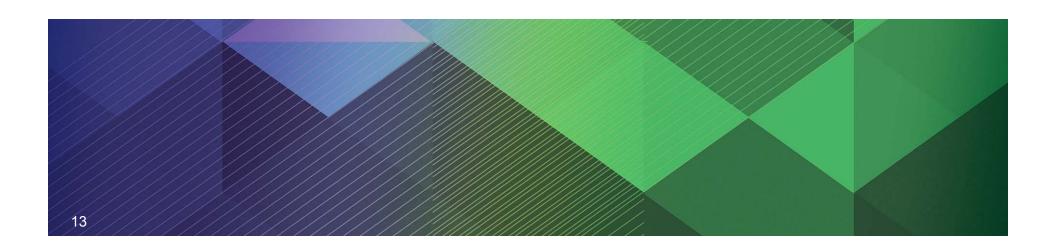
- Clinical trials
 - Efficacy & safety in acute pain
 - Poster 105
 - OL extension in acute pain
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 - OL safety study
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- Human abuse liability
 - Subjective effects
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 - Relationship between PK and subjective effects
 - Poster 68
 - Tamper-resistant properties
 - Poster 31

- Pharmacokinetic studies
 - Single-dose PK
 - Posters 19, 22
 - Steady-state PK
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 - Effects of food
 - Poster 20
 - Dose proportionality
 - Posters 24, 25
 - Half-value duration
 - Posters 87, 88



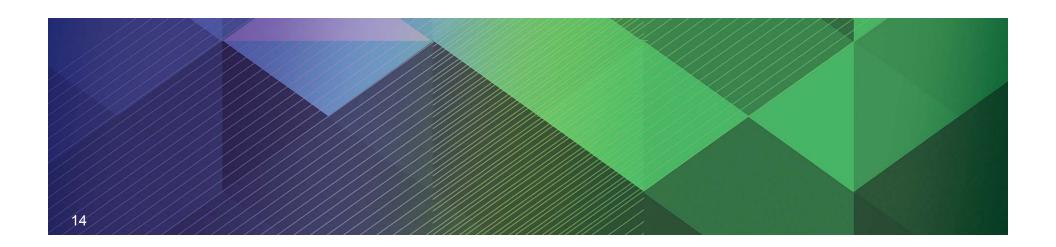


Thank You





Backup

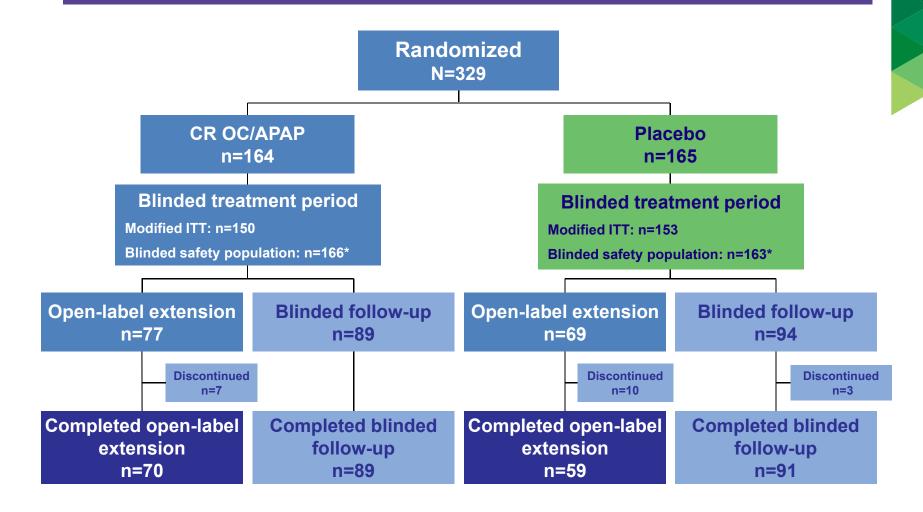


Measures and Outcomes Assessed (DB and OLE)

- Pain Intensity as rated with 11-item NRS (double-bind phase only)
 - Primary outcome was the summed pain intensity difference at 48 hours (SPID₄₈)
 - Pain intensity differences (PID) and summed pain intensity difference (SPID) over time
- Safety and tolerability assessments during both the double-blind and open-label phases of the study
 - Adverse event (AE) monitoring
 - Physical examinations
 - Laboratory testing
- Global assessment of patient satisfaction (48 hours and every openlabel clinic visit) to assess
 - Ease of administration
 - Dosing frequency
 - Number of tablets taken
 - Time for medication to work
 - Overall level of pain relief



Patient Disposition



^{*}Two patients were randomized to placebo but actually received CR OC/APAP.



Double-Blind Safety Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events

Summary of Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events Occurring in >3% of Patients				
Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event, n (%)	CR OC/APAP (n=166)	Placebo (n=163)	All Patients (N=329)	
Any TEAE	89 (53.6)	35 (21.5)	124 (37.7)	
Nausea	51 (30.7)	9 (5.5)	60 (18.2)	
Dizziness	22 (13.3)	2 (1.2)	24 (7.3)	
Headache	16 (9.6)	8 (4.9)	24 (7.3)	
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	15 (9.0)	7 (4.3)	22 (6.7)	
Vomiting	15 (9.0	0	15 (4.6)	
Constipation	7 (4.2)	5 (3.1)	12 (3.6)	
Somnolence	6 (3.6)	1 (0.6)	7 (2.1)	



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