The EPIK-P1 Trial

A retrospective chart review evaluating efficacy and safety of alpelisib in select adult and pediatric patients ≥2 years of age with PIK3CA-Related Overgrowth Spectrum (PROS).

About PIK3CA-Related Overgrowth Spectrum (PROS) Conditions

PROS is a wide-ranging spectrum of disorders caused by mutations in the PIK3CA gene. PROS conditions are rare and diverse, and they are typically characterized by atypical growths and anomalies in blood vessels, the lymphatic system and other tissues. PROS conditions can look different from each other in size, shape, and type of growth or malformation based on where in the body the mutation is found. PROS can disrupt mobility and substantially impact patients' quality of life.

What is the EPIK-P1 Trial?

The EPIK-P1 trial (NCT04285723) is a global, site-based, retrospective, non-interventional chart review of 57 pediatric and adult male and female patients aged 2 years or older with PROS who were treated with alpelisib as part of an expanded access program for compassionate use. Patient-level data were abstracted from medical charts of eligible patients at participating sites to describe the efficacy and safety of Vijoice in PROS patients.

Trial Design

Eligibility included patients who were aged 2 years or older with a diagnosis of PROS with a confirmed PIK3CA mutation, and a condition that was assessed by the treating physician as severe or life-threatening and treatment was deemed necessary.

Primary Efficacy Endpoint:

- Proportion of patients with response at Week 24, defined by at least 20% reduction in sum of measurable target lesion volume (1 to 3 lesions, confirmed by at least one subsequent imaging assessment) with no new lesions, no progression of non-target lesions, and no individual lesions with >20% growth from index date

Select Secondary Endpoints

- To assess changes in PROS symptoms and complications over time
- To assess type of medication and nondrug therapies (eg, PROS-related surgeries) over time

Safety

- To assess the safety and tolerability of alpelisib

Please see Important Safety Information on page 3 and full Prescribing Information here.

Results

Alpelisib reduced target lesion volume.

- In the primary endpoint analysis, conducted at Week 24, the EPIK-P1 study showed 27% of patients (10/37) achieved a confirmed response to treatment, defined as ≥20% reduction in the sum of PROS target lesion volume
- None of the 10 responders experienced disease progression at the time of data cutoff
- There were no surgeries due to PROS disease progression at data cutoff at week 24
- Additionally, the EPIK-P1 trial showed nearly 3 in 4 patients with imaging at baseline and Week 24 (74%, 23/31) achieved some reduction in target lesion volume, with a mean reduction of 13.7%.
  - 1 patient with a scan at index discontinued prior to Week 24 (considered non-responder)

Furthermore, patients experienced improvement in PROS symptoms and manifestations at Week 24*, including:

- Pain (91%, 20/22)
- Fatigue (76%, 32/42)
- Vascular malformation (79%, 30/38)
- Limb asymmetry (69%, 20/29)
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation (55%, 16/29)

**Improvement from baseline was evaluated in a subset of patients in the study population who reported symptoms at baseline and at Week 24*

The safety profile of alpelisib in EPIK-P1 compared favorably to that in the oncology setting.

- Adverse reactions (ARs) and treatment-related ARs were experienced by 84% and 39% of patients, respectively. There were no ARs leading to treatment discontinuation.
- Serious ARs occurred in 12% of patients who received alpelisib. Serious ARs occurring in two or more patients included dehydration (n=2) and cellulitis (n=2).
- The most common ARs of any grade were diarrhea (16%), stomatitis (16%) and hyperglycemia (12%). The most common grade 3/4 AR was cellulitis (3.5%); one adult case was considered treatment-related.
- 91% of patients remained on treatment at the end of the study.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Indication
VIJOICE® (alpelisib) tablets is a prescription medicine used to treat adult and pediatric patients aged 2 years and older with severe manifestations of PIK3CA-Related Overgrowth Spectrum (PROS) who require systemic therapy as determined by a health care provider. It is not known if VIJOICE is safe and effective in children under 2 years of age.

Important Safety Information
Patients should not take VIJOICE if they have had a severe allergic reaction to alpelisib or are allergic to any of the ingredients in VIJOICE.

VIJOICE may cause serious side effects. VIJOICE can cause severe allergic reactions. Patients should tell their health care provider or get medical help right away if they have trouble breathing, flushing, rash, fever, or fast heart rate during treatment with VIJOICE. VIJOICE can cause severe skin reactions. Patients should tell their health care provider or get medical help right away if they get a severe rash or a rash that keeps getting worse; reddened skin; flu-like symptoms; blistering of the lips, eyes, or mouth; blisters on the skin or peeling skin, with or without a fever. VIJOICE can cause high blood sugar levels (hyperglycemia). Hyperglycemia is common with VIJOICE and can be severe. Health care providers will monitor blood sugar levels before patients start, and during treatment with, VIJOICE. Health care providers may monitor blood sugar levels more often if patients have a history of type 2 diabetes. Patients should tell their health care provider right away if they develop symptoms of hyperglycemia or its complications, including excessive thirst, dry mouth, urinating more often than usual or having a higher amount of urine than normal, increased appetite with weight loss, confusion, nausea, vomiting, fruity odor on breath, difficulty breathing, or dry or flushed skin. VIJOICE can cause lung problems (pneumonitis). Patients should tell their health care provider right away if they develop new or worsening symptoms of lung problems, including shortness of breath or trouble breathing, cough, or chest pain. Diarrhea is common with VIJOICE and can be severe. Severe diarrhea can lead to the loss of too much body water (dehydration) and kidney injury. Patients who develop diarrhea during treatment with VIJOICE should tell their health care provider right away.

Before taking VIJOICE, patients should tell their health care provider if they have a history of diabetes; skin rash; redness of skin; blistering of the lips, eyes, or mouth; peeling skin; are pregnant, or plan to become pregnant, because VIJOICE can harm their unborn baby. Females who can become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment with VIJOICE and for 1 week after the last dose. Do not breastfeed during treatment with VIJOICE and for 1 week after the last dose. Males with female partners who can become pregnant should use condoms and effective birth control during treatment with VIJOICE and for 1 week after the last dose.

Patients should tell their health care provider about all the medicines they take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. VIJOICE and other medicines may affect each other and cause side effects. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your health care provider or pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

The most common side effects of VIJOICE are diarrhea, mouth sores (stomatitis), and hyperglycemia.

Please see full Prescribing Information for VIJOICE here.

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