CLINICAL STUDY RESULTS

A study of fezolinetant to treat hot flashes in women going through menopause (Daylight)

Thank you!

Astellas is grateful to you for taking part in this clinical study. We think it is important that you and the general public know the results of clinical studies. Astellas reviewed all the study information and created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

Overall Summary:

Fezolinetant is being studied as a potential treatment for hot flashes in women going through menopause who cannot take hormone replacement therapy, or HRT. In this study, women going through menopause were either given fezolinetant or a placebo for up to 24 weeks. The women treated with fezolinetant had fewer hot flashes than the women treated with the placebo. The placebo looked like fezolinetant but did not have any medicine in it.

WHY WAS THE STUDY NEEDED?

Hot flashes are the most common reason women going through menopause seek medical attention. Hormone replacement therapy, or HRT, is most often prescribed to treat hot flashes. However, HRT can't be used by all women.

Researchers wanted to find other ways to treat hot flashes. In this study, women going through menopause either took fezolinetant 45mg, or a placebo. The placebo looked like fezolinetant but did not have any medicine in it. The women did this for up to 24 weeks. During the study, any medical problems were also recorded.

The study started in November 2021 and ended in April 2023. The women were in the study for up to 27 weeks.

WHAT WERE THE MAIN QUESTIONS THIS STUDY HELPED ANSWER?

- Did fezolinetant lower the number of hot flashes after 24 weeks of treatment more than the placebo?
- Did the women have any medical problems from fezolinetant or the placebo during the study?

WHAT KIND OF STUDY WAS THIS AND WHO TOOK PART?

In this study, there were 2 study treatments:

- Fezolinetant 45 mg
- Placebo

The treatment group each woman was assigned to was chosen by chance alone.

The women in the study and the study doctors did not know who received which of the study treatments. This helps make study results fair and unbiased.

Information on the women who took part in the study
Women from 40 to 65 years old who were going through menopause and had hot flashes took part
453 women joined the study; 452 women received treatment

WHERE DID THE STUDY TAKE PLACE?

This study took place at 69 clinics worldwide.

The number of people who took part in each country is shown here:

Country	Number of women
Poland	94 women
Canada	86 women
United Kingdom	47 women
Czech Republic	44 women
Spain	42 women
Denmark	32 women
Hungary	24 women
Germany	23 women
Turkey	16 women
Sweden	13 women
The Netherlands	12 women
Belgium	5 women
Italy	5 women
Finland	4 women
Norway	4 women
France	2 women

WHAT HAPPENED DURING THE STUDY?

The study doctors checked if each woman met the study rules to join the study before they received their assigned treatment.

The 453 women were placed into 1 of 2 treatment groups. 452 women received treatment.

Fezolinetant 45 mg once a day	Placebo once a day
226 women took 2 tablets of **fezolinetant** (a 30 mg tablet and a 15 mg tablet) They did this at the same time once a day for up to 24 weeks	226 women took 2 **placebo** tablets They did this at the same time once a day for up to 24 weeks

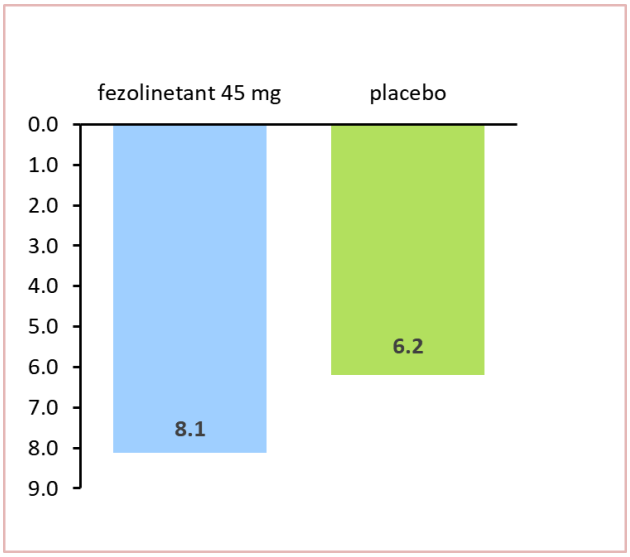
Then, 3 weeks after treatment ended, the women visited their clinic for a follow-up visit.

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY?

Did fezolinetant lower the number of hot flashes after 24 weeks of treatment more than the placebo?

- The women recorded the number and severity of their hot flashes each day during the study. The severity could be mild, moderate or severe.
- The average daily number of **moderate and severe** hot flashes were compared before treatment started with after 24 weeks of treatment.
- The drop in the number of hot flashes after 24 weeks of treatment was compared for the women taking fezolinetant 45 mg with the women taking the placebo.

The average drop in the number of daily hot flashes that were moderate to severe after 24 weeks of treatment is shown below.



- Both treatment groups had fewer hot flashes after 24 weeks of treatment. But the women who took fezolinetant 45 mg had fewer hot flashes than the women who took the placebo.
- The difference between the groups was large enough to be sure that fezolinetant lowered the number of hot flashes after 24 weeks of treatment more than the placebo.

WHAT MEDICAL PROBLEMS DID THE WOMEN HAVE DURING THIS STUDY?

Much research is needed to know whether a treatment causes a medical problem. When new treatments are being studied, researchers keep track of all medical problems that people have while they are in the study. These problems are called **adverse events** and are recorded whether or not they might be caused by the treatment received.

What important adverse events did the women have during this study?

In this study, some adverse events were considered important as they were of particular interest to the researchers. These adverse events are shown here.

Important adverse event	Fezolinetant 45 mg (out of 226 women)	Placebo (out of 226 women)
Bleeding in the uterus	6 women (2.7%)	10 women (4.4%)
Thickening, unusual cell growth, or cancer in the uterus lining	1 woman (0.4%)	2 women (0.9%)
Blood test results		
Higher-than-normal liver function tests	10 women (4.4%)	6 women (2.7%)
Lower-than-normal count of cells that help blood to clot (platelets)	0 women	1 woman (0.4%)

Did the women have any adverse reactions during this study?

An adverse event that the study doctor thinks **might have been caused by a study treatment** is called an **adverse reaction**. This summary provides information on the adverse reactions recorded **during this study only**. Other studies may record different adverse reactions.

A summary of the adverse reactions recorded during the study is shown here:

Adverse reactions summary	Fezolinetant 45 mg (out of 226 women)	Placebo (out of 226 women)
How many women had adverse reactions?	39 women (17.3%)	25 women (11.1%)
How many women stopped receiving study treatment because of adverse reactions?	7 women (3.1%)	7 women (3.1%)
How many women had serious adverse reactions?	1 woman (0.4%)	0 women

What adverse reactions did the women have during this study?

Adverse reactions that happened in 4 or more women in either treatment group are shown here:

Adverse reactions	Fezolinetant 45 mg (out of 226 women)	Placebo (out of 226 women)
Headache	9 women (4.0%)	9 women (4.0%)
Fatigue	7 women (3.1%)	0 women
Feel like vomiting (nausea)	5 women (2.2%)	2 women (0.9%)
Cannot get to sleep or stay asleep (insomnia)	4 women (1.8%)	0 women

What serious adverse reactions did the women have during this study?

An adverse reaction is considered serious when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or needs hospital care.

1 woman who took fezolinetant had a serious adverse reaction. She had a higher-than-normal liver function test.

HOW HAS THIS STUDY HELPED PATIENTS?

Clinical studies help researchers and health authorities answer research questions so they can decide on new treatments for patients. This study helped researchers learn more about treatment of hot flashes for women going through menopause.

Other studies may provide new or different results. Researchers review the results of many studies before they decide on a new treatment.

ARE THERE PLANS FOR FURTHER STUDIES?

Further clinical studies with fezolinetant are planned.

WHERE CAN I LEARN MORE ABOUT THIS STUDY?

This document is a short summary of the main results from this study.

This summary was completed by Astellas in November 2023.

The full name for this study is: A Phase 3b, Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled, 24-week Study to Assess the Efficacy and Safety of Fezolinetant in Menopausal Women Suffering From Moderate to Severe Vasomotor Symptoms (Hot Flashes) and Considered Unsuitable for Hormone Replacement Therapy (Daylight)

Astellas study number: 2693-CL-0312

EudraCT number: 2021-001685-38

United States National Clinical Trials number: NCT05033886

You can find more information about this study at the websites listed below.

- www.clinicaltrials.gov and searching for the number **NCT05033886**
- www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu and searching for the number **2021-001685-38**
- www.clinicaltrials.astellas.com and searching for the study number **2693-CL-0312**

Astellas Pharma Global Development Inc. sponsored this study.

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Thank you for taking part in this important research!