



EFFICACY OF ELINZANETANT ON VASOMOTOR SYMPTOMS AND SLEEP DISTURBANCE

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

OASIS-1 AND -2

Elinzanetant, a dual neurokinin (NK)-targeted therapy (NK1 and NK3 receptor antagonist), significantly reduced moderate-to-severe vasomotor symptom (M/S VMS) frequency and severity, improved sleep disturbance and menopause-related quality of life compared with placebo, and had a favorable safety profile in women with M/S VMS in 2 global Phase III trials (OASIS-1 and OASIS-2)¹

Post hoc analyses

VMS BY TIME OF DAY

Characterize the effect of elinzanetant on VMS frequency at different times of day (daytime and nighttime) over 12 weeks

SLEEP BY BASELINE VMS

Assess the effect of elinzanetant on sleep disturbance across subgroups defined by baseline VMS frequency

METHODS

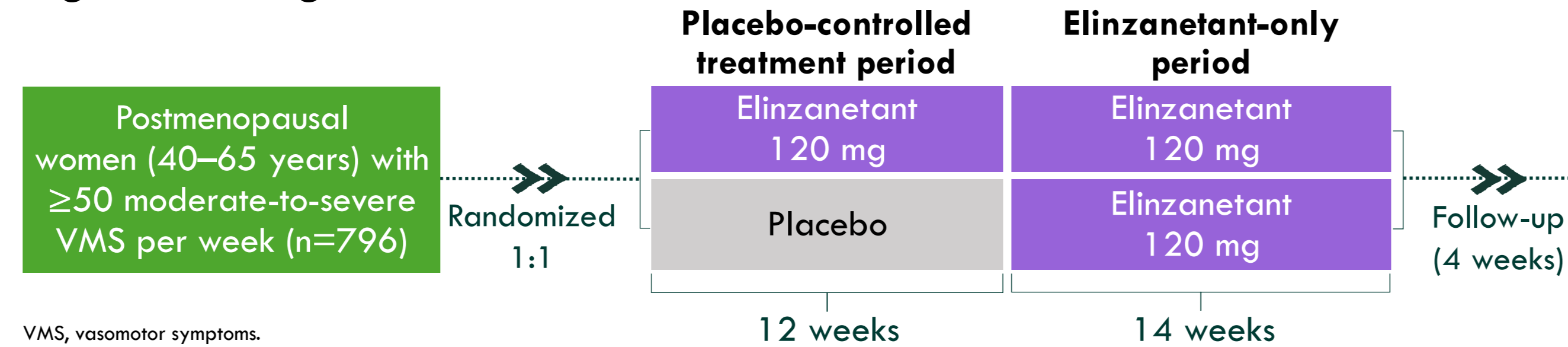
Study design and participants

OASIS-1 (NCT05042362) and OASIS-2 (NCT05099159) were Phase III, randomized, placebo-controlled, multicenter, multicountry, double-blind trials with similar designs

The trials enrolled naturally or surgically (bilateral oophorectomy with or without hysterectomy) postmenopausal women aged 40–65 years and experiencing ≥50 M/S VMS over 7 days during screening

Participants were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to receive either elinzanetant 120 mg for 26 weeks or placebo for 12 weeks followed by elinzanetant for 14 weeks; presented here are results for a post hoc pooled exploratory analysis from the US population (Figure 1)

Figure 1. Design of OASIS-1 and -2



VMS, vasomotor symptoms.

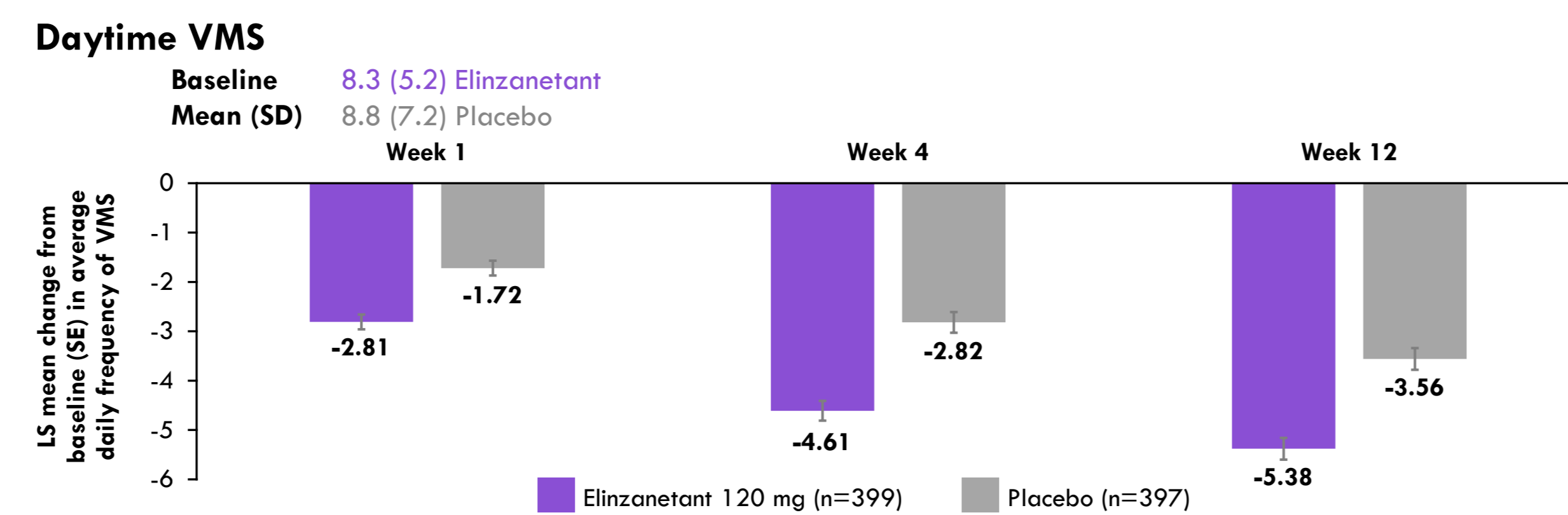
Table 2. Post hoc analyses from the OASIS-1 and -2 trials

Table with 2 main sections: Moderate-to-severe VMS assessed by time of day and PROMIS SD SF 8b by moderate-to-severe VMS frequency. Includes subgroups, assessment, analysis, statistical method, and time points.

LS, least squares; MMRM, mixed model for repeated measures; PROMIS SD SF 8b, Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System Sleep Disturbance Short Form 8b; VMS, vasomotor symptoms.

RESULTS

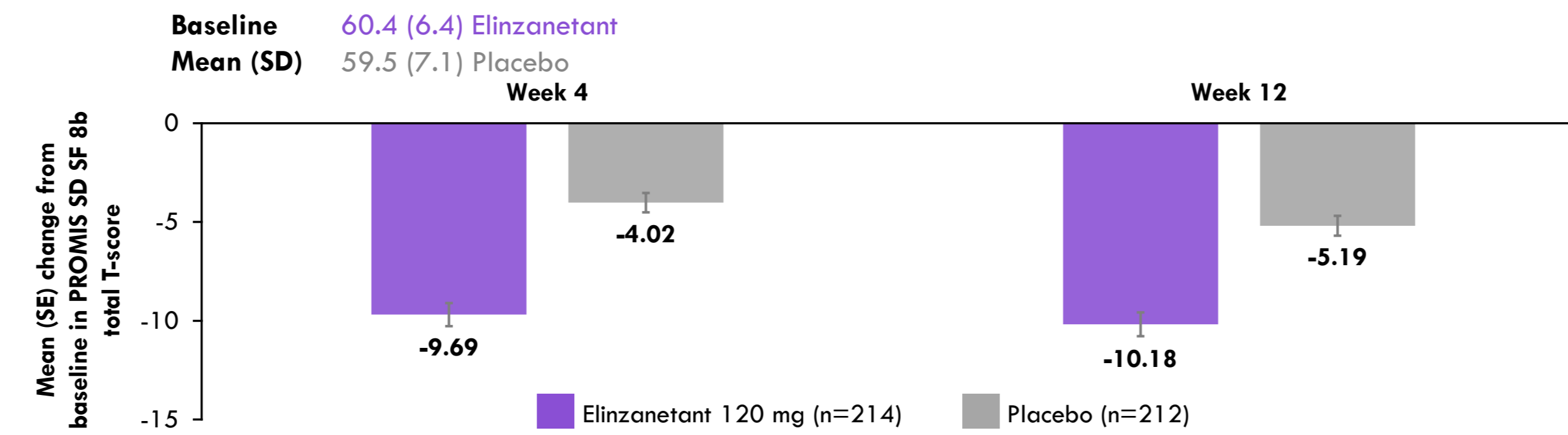
Figure 2. Mean moderate-to-severe VMS frequency at week 12



In the MMRM analysis, reductions from baseline in M/S VMS daily frequency by daytime VMS (LS mean change [95% CI]) were greater with elinzanetant vs placebo at week 1 (-1.1 [-1.5, -0.7]), week 4 (-1.8 [-2.3, -1.2]), and week 12 (-1.8 [-2.4, -1.2]) (all p<0.0001)

p values are indicative, not confirmatory. CI, confidence interval; LS, least squares; MMRM, mixed model for repeated measures; M/S, moderate-to-severe; SD, standard deviation; SE, standard error; VMS, vasomotor symptoms.

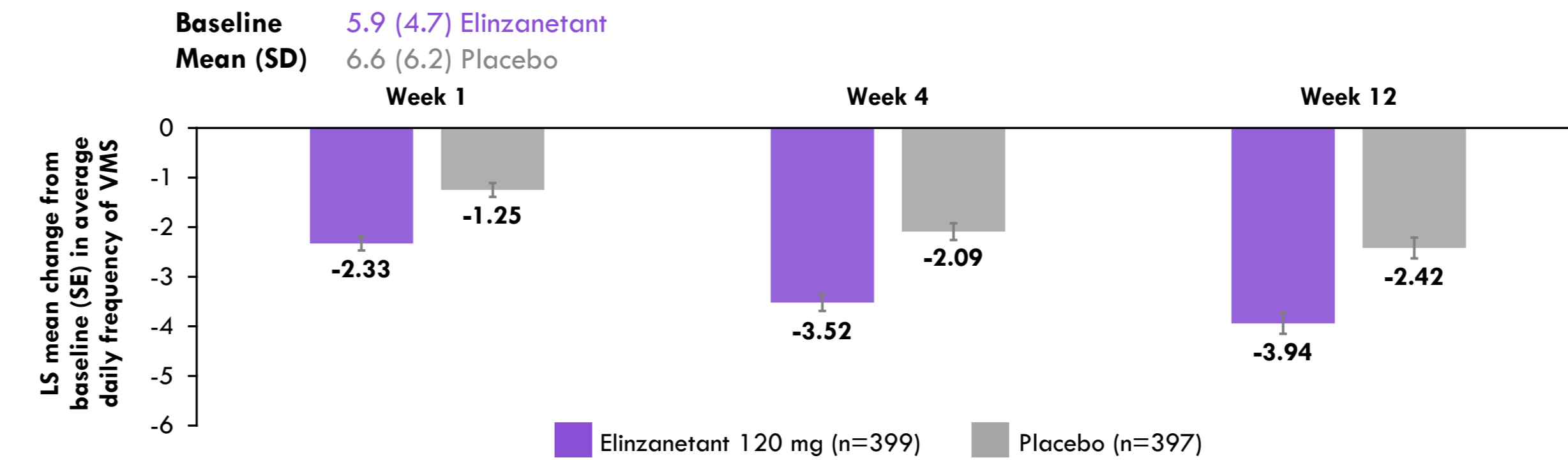
Lower VMS group (<12/day; n=426)



In the MMRM analysis, reductions in sleep disturbance in participants with low VMS at baseline (LS mean change [95% CI]) were greater with elinzanetant vs placebo (PROMIS SD SF 8b total T-score at week 4: -4.9 [-6.4, -3.3]; and week 12: -4.3 [-5.8, -2.9]) (both p<0.0001)

p values are indicative, not confirmatory. CI, confidence interval; LS, least squares; MMRM, mixed model for repeated measures; PROMIS SD SF 8b, Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System Sleep Disturbance Short Form 8b; SD, standard deviation; SE, standard error; VMS, vasomotor symptoms.

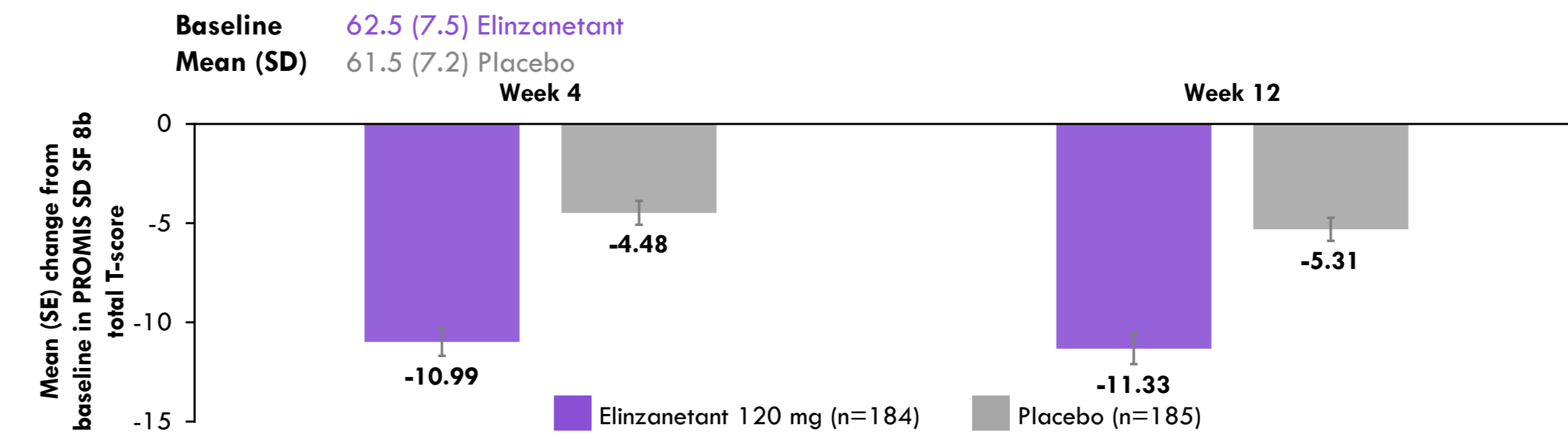
Nighttime VMS



In the MMRM analysis, reductions from baseline in M/S VMS daily frequency by nighttime VMS (LS mean change [95% CI]) were greater with elinzanetant vs placebo at week 1 (-1.1 [-1.5, -0.7]), week 4 (-1.4 [-1.9, -1.0]), and week 12 (-1.5 [-2.1, -0.9]) (all p<0.0001)

p values are indicative, not confirmatory. CI, confidence interval; LS, least squares; MMRM, mixed model for repeated measures; SD, standard deviation; SE, standard error; VMS, vasomotor symptoms.

Higher VMS group (≥12/day; n=369)



In the MMRM analysis, reductions in sleep disturbance in participants with high VMS at baseline (LS mean change [95% CI]) were greater with elinzanetant vs placebo (PROMIS SD SF 8b total T-score at week 4: -5.8 [-7.3, -4.3]; and week 12: -5.5 [-7.1, -3.9]) (both p<0.0001)

p values are indicative, not confirmatory. CI, confidence interval; LS, least squares; MMRM, mixed model for repeated measures; PROMIS SD SF 8b, Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System Sleep Disturbance Short Form 8b; SD, standard deviation; SE, standard error; VMS, vasomotor symptoms.

Baseline characteristics were generally balanced between the elinzanetant and placebo groups (Table 1)

Table 1. Baseline demographics and characteristics

Table with 4 columns: Characteristic, Elinzanetant 120 mg (n=399), Placebo 120 mg (n=397), Total (N=796). Rows include Age, Race, and Smoking status.

BMI, body mass index; SD, standard deviation.

CONCLUSIONS

Consistent reductions of M/S VMS frequency during the day and the night

Elinzanetant demonstrated greater reductions than placebo in M/S VMS during both daytime and nighttime, with improvements seen as early as week 1 and sustained through week 12

Sleep improvement possibly independent of VMS burden

Greater reductions in sleep disturbance were observed with elinzanetant vs placebo, regardless of baseline VMS frequency (≥12/day or <12/day)

These results underscore the potential of elinzanetant to improve VMS and sleep disturbance, 2 of the most frequent and disruptive menopausal symptoms

REFERENCES

1. Pinkerton JV, et al. JAMA. 2024;332(16):1343–1354.

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DISCLOSURES

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