

ESCAPE-NA1 trial

ESCAPE-NA1 Investigators



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH











Statement of funding and disclosures

- The trial was funded by:
 - Canadian Institutes for Health Research
 - Alberta Innovates
 - NoNO Inc.
- NoNO Inc was the regulatory sponsor for the trial, provided study drug, and monitored regulatory compliance of the study
- The trial was organized as an academic-industry collaboration and coordinated at the University of Calgary





Background

1,026 Experimental Treatments in Acute Stroke

Victoria E. O'Collins, B.Sci,¹ Malcolm R. Macleod, MRCP, PhD,³ Geoffrey A. Donnan, MD, FRACP,² Laura L. Horky, MD, PhD,² Bart H. van der Worp, MD, PhD,⁴ and David W. Howells, PhD¹ Ann Neurol 2006;59:467–477

- Publications of over 1000 treatments, largely neuroprotectants, have shown promise in pre-clinical models of ischemic stroke
- A smaller percentage (~10%) have been studied in human clinical trials, but no neuroprotectants have shown a clinical benefit
- Nerinetide (NA-1;Tat-NR2B9c) is a promising agent that has shown neuroprotection in cell cultures, rodents, primates and in a phase 2 study in humans undergoing endovascular repair of intracranial aneurysms*

*Hill et al., Lancet Neurol. 2012;11:942-950

Safety and efficacy of NA-1 in patients with iatrogenic stroke after endovascular aneurysm repair (ENACT): a phase 2, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

Michael DHill, Renee H Martin, David Mikulis, John H Wong, Frank L Silver, Karel G ter Brugge, Geneviève Milot, Wayne M Clark, R Loch MacDonald, Michael E Kelly, Mefford Boukon, Ian Fleetwood, Cameron McDougall, Thorsteinn Gunnarsson, Michael Chow, Cheemun Lum, Robert Dodd, Julien Paublanc, Timo Krings, Andrew M Demchuk, Mayank Goyal, Roberta Anderson, Julie Bishop, David Garman, and Michael Tymianski, for the ENACT trial investigators^{*}







Nerinetide reduces infarct volume in Cynomolgous macaques subjected to ischemia-reperfusion*





*Cook, Teves, Tymianski. Nature. 2012;483:213-217

LETTER

Treatment of stroke with a PSD-95 inhibitor in the gyrencephalic primate brain

doi:10.1038/nature10841



Nerinetide improves neurological function in a range of behavioral tests*





*Cook, Teves, Tymianski. *Nature*. 2012;483:213-217

LETTER

Treatment of stroke with a PSD-95 inhibitor in the gyrencephalic primate brain Dogtas J. Cook¹, Lacy Teves¹ & Michael Tymianski^{1,23,4}

doi:10.1038/nature10843



"Shift" on NIHPSS suggests that neuroprotection can improve function on top of reperfusion (cOR = 8.19)



cOR = 8.19 (1.48-45.3), p=0.016 N=24; 0 Dead



Adapted from data in: Cook, Teves, Tymianski. Nature. 2012;483:213-217



Study Design

ESCAPE-NA1 aimed to recapitulate the primate model in community-onset ischemic stroke, accounting for existing standards of care including alteplase

- Phase 3, multicentre, blinded, placebo-controlled, parallel group, single-dose design.
- Up to 1120 male and female subject will be enrolled
- Randomization 1:1 nerinetide to placebo, <u>stratified</u> by alteplase use and by declared first choice of device





Inclusion Criteria

- 1. Acute ischemic stroke (AIS) for immediate endovascular treatment.
- 2. Age 18 or greater.
- 3. Onset (last-seen-well) time to randomization time within 12 hours.
- 4. Disabling stroke defined as a baseline NIHSS > 5 at the time of randomization.
- Pre-stroke (24 hours prior to stroke onset) independent functional status in activities of daily living with modified Barthel Index (BI) > 90 (95 or 100). Patient must be living in their own home, apartment or seniors lodge where no nursing care is required.





Imaging criteria

- CT head: ASPECTS >= 5 (exclude large core)
- mCTA: ICA + M1 or M1 or functional M1 (all M2s)
- mCTA: moderate to good collaterals



 Multiphase CT Angiography: A

 New Tool for the Imaging Triage of

 Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke¹









Intervention

- Single, ten minute infusion of 2.6 mg/kg intravenous dose of nerinetide or (saline) placebo as soon as enrollment criteria met, and started within 30 minutes of randomization.
- All patients had EVT
- Patients received intravenous alteplase according to current stroke guidelines (best medical management)





48 ESCAPE-NA1 Sites









Nerinetide did not significantly improve functional independence in the entire trial population

Overall Results: 1105 (Alteplase and No-Alteplase combined)





NA-1: 61.3%, Placebo: 59. 2%, Absolute Risk Difference: 2.1%; adj RR = 1.04 (0.96 to 1.14); p=0.350



Effect modification (interaction) by alteplase treatment





P(interaction) = 0.0330, on binary outcome mRS 0-2



No Alteplase stratum



Effect size on mRS 0-2:

- 9.5% absolute risk difference
- Adj RR = 1.18 (1.01 to 1.38)

Mortality reduction:

• 7.5% absolute risk difference

Infarct volume reduction

• 39.2 vs. 26.7 ml (median)





Mortality Benefit in the no-alteplase stratum



HR = 0.56, CI95 0.34-0.95, p=0.030, Adjusted: age, sex, NIHSS, ASPECTS, occlusion loc, glc





Large reduction in nerinetide levels (red line) in the alteplase group







Safety events were similar in both groups

	Placebo (n=554)	Nerinetide (n=547)	RR* (95% CI)
Any serious adverse event	198 (35.7%)	181 (33.1%)	0.92 (0.79-1.09)
Stroke-in-evolution (progression)	43 (7.8%)	36 (6.6%)	0.85 (0.55-1.30)
Ischaemic stroke (new onset/recurrent)	20 (3.6%)	18 (3.3%)	0.91 (0.49-1.70)
Symptomatic ICH	24 (4.3%)	19 (3.5%)	0.80 (0.44-1.45)
Pneumonia	17 (3.1%)	25 (4.6%)	1.49 (0.81-2.73)
Congestive cardiac failure	4 (0.7%)	9 (1.6%)	2.28 (0.71-7.36)
Hypotension**	1 (0.2%)	7 (1.3%)	7.09 (0.88-57.4)
Urinary tract infection	7 (1.3%)	8 (1.5%)	1.15 (0.42-3.17)
Deep vein thrombosis/ pulmonary embolism	8 (1.4%)	3 (0.5%)	0.38 (0.1-1.42)
Angioedema	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	1.01 (0.06-16.1)
Hives/Urticaria/Pruritis	0	0	





Summary

- Including all patients, nerinetide was not superior to placebo (2.1% effect size)
- However, effect modification by alteplase was present
- In the no alteplase stratum,
 - 9.5% absolute effect size in the nerinetide group [adjRR 1.18 (1.01-1.38)]
 - 12.5 cc reduction in median infarct volume
 - 7.5% absolute mortality benefit [adjHR 0.56 (0.34-0.95)]
 - PK data show a large reduction in measureable nerinetide in the alteplase group
- Neuroprotection in humans is possible. This will be explored in further studies of nerinetide



Efficacy and safety of nerinetide for the treatment of acute ischaemic stroke (ESCAPE-NA1): a multicentre, double-blind, randomised controlled trial



Michael D Hill, Mayank Goyal, Bijoy K Menon, Raul G Nogueira, Ryan A McTaggart, Andrew M Demchuk, Alexandre Y Poppe, Brian H Buck, Thalia S Field, Dar Dowlatshahi , Brian A van Adel, Richard H Swartz, Ruchir A Shah, Eric Sauvageau, Charlotte Zerna, Johanna M Ospel, Manish Joshi, Mohammed A Almekhlafi, Karla J Ryckborst, Mark W Lowerison, Kathy Heard, David Garman , Diogo Haussen, Shawna M Cutting, Shelagh B Coutts, Daniel Roy, Jeremy L Rempel, Axel CR Rohr, Daniela Iancu, Demetrios J Sahlas, Amy Y X Yu, Thomas G Devlin, Ricardo A Hanel, Volker Puetz, Frank L Silver, Bruce C V Campbell, René Chapot, Jeanne Teitelbaum, Jennifer L Mandzia, Timothy J Kleinig, David Turkel-Parrella, Donald Heck, Michael E Kelly, Aditya Bharatha, Oh Young Bang, Ashutosh Jadhav, Rishi Gupta, Donald F Frei, Jason W Tarpley, Cameron G McDougall, Staffan Holmin, Joung-Ho Rha, Ajit S Puri, Marie-Christine Camden, Götz Thomalla, Hana Choe, Stephen J Phillips, Joseph L Schindler, John Thornton, Simon Nagel, Ji Hoe Heo, Sung-Il Sohn, Marios-Nikos Psychogios, Ronald F Budzik, Sidney Starkman, Coleman O Martin, Paul A Burns, Seán Murphy, George A Lopez, Joey English, Michael Tymianski, on behalf of the ESCAPE-NA1 Investigators



