138

Improved tolerability following enzyme replacement therapy switch to pegunigalsidase alfa: a case series from two centers of the expanded access program

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Introduction

- IRRs are a frequent side effect of ERTs,¹ varying from mild to severe,² and may impact patient quality of life³
 - IRRs have been associated with ERT immunogenicity and tend to occur predominantly in the first year after ERT initiation but can also persist over time in some patients on long-term ERT^{4–6}
- The efficacy and safety of pegunigalsidase alfa^{7,8} has been extensively studied in > 140 patients with $FD^{4,9-13}$
 - In BALANCE,¹³ the only head-to-head Phase 3 trial in FD, patients were randomly assigned to receive pegunigalsidase alfa or agalsidase beta for 2 years. Despite a similar proportion of patients reporting IRRs in both groups, IRR rates were significantly lower among patients who switched to pegunigalsidase alfa compared with those who remained on agalsidase beta (0.5 vs 3.9 events per 100 infusions, p < 0.0001)
- To further understand the effect of switching to pegunigalsidase alfa in patients with a history of poor tolerability to agalsidase beta, we assessed patients from two centers participating in the EAP (NCT04552691) of pegunigalsidase alfa
- The EAP was established to provide access to pegunigalsidase alfa before its US approval (May 2023) for patients who cannot be adequately treated with other approved FD therapies and were unable to participate in ongoing US clinical trials

Objective

 To describe the experience of patients who had switched from agalsidase beta to pegunigalsidase alfa owing to tolerability issues at two participating EAP centers

Methods

- In the EAP, patients received pegunigalsidase alfa (1 mg/kg body weight) as an intravenous infusion every 2 weeks
- Prior to the EAP, agalsidase beta was administered (~1 mg/kg body weight, intravenously)
- If premedication was used during previous ERT administration, it was initially continued for 3 months; afterwards, gradual discontinuation of premedications could be attempted at investigator's discretion based on patient tolerability
- Results reported are based on medical records and review of the EAP until transfer to commercially available pegunigalsidase alfa or data cut-off date of March 14, 2024

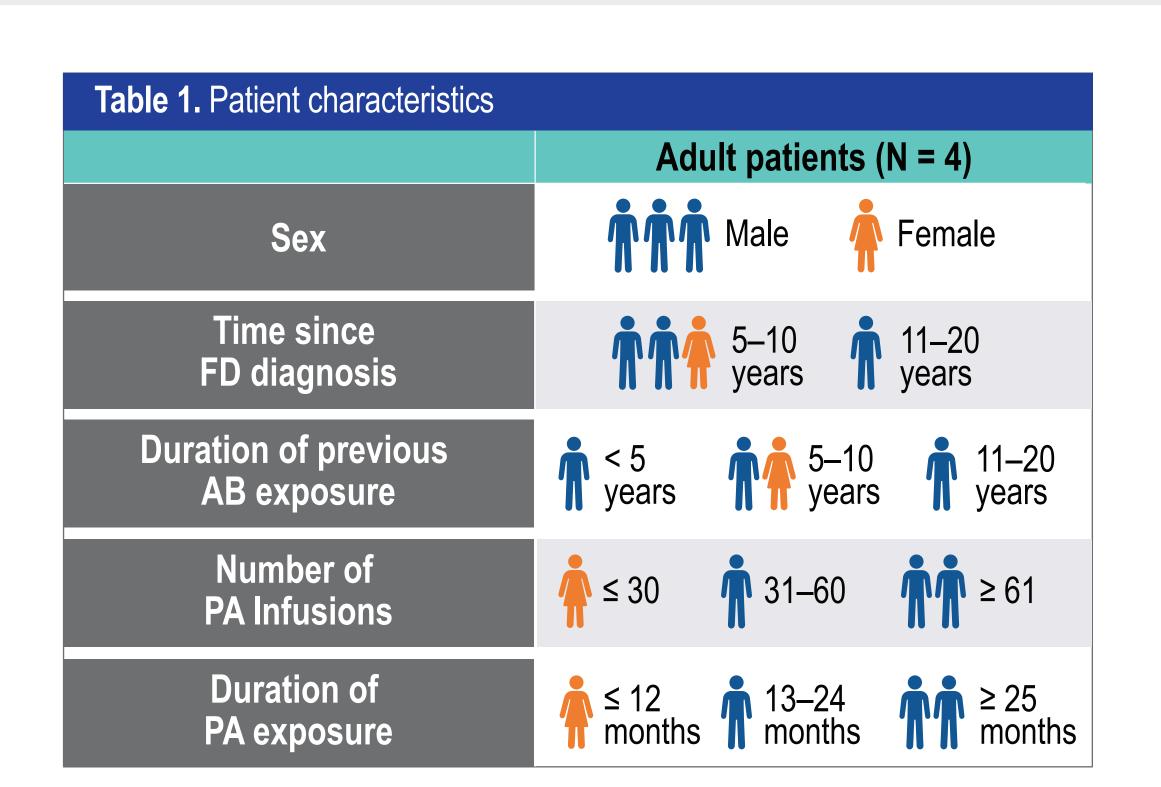
Results

Patient overview

- Four adults with FD (3 male, 1 female) were enrolled at the two US EAP centers between May 25, 2021 and April 14, 2023 owing to poor tolerability of agalsidase beta
- Each patient had > 3 years of continuous prior treatment with agalsidase beta (Table 1)
- 1 male had 11 years of ERT experience, including treatment with agalsidase alfa for 2 years
- 3 patients (2 male, 1 female) have since ended their participation in the EAP (between September 2023 and January 2024) and have transitioned to commercial pegunigalsidase alfa

Limitations

This analysis of 4 patient cases from two US sites is based on a small patient population. Additional tolerability data from patients switching ERT to pegunigalsidase alfa is needed to further characterize the generalizability of these findings



Summary of outcomes following switch to pegunigalsidase alfa



The female patient reported stable energy levels throughout the dosing period and currently receives 60-minute infusions without premedication

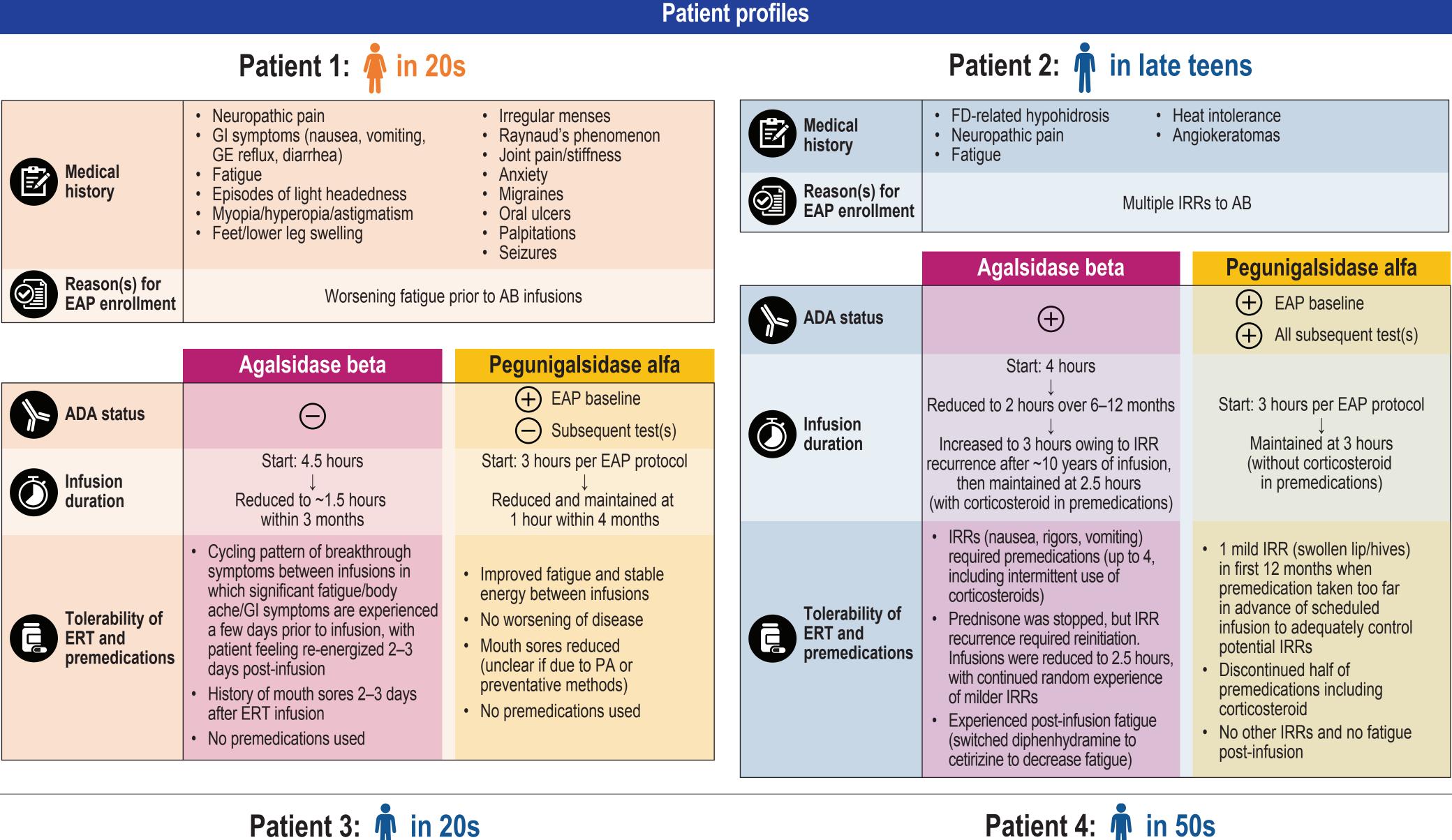


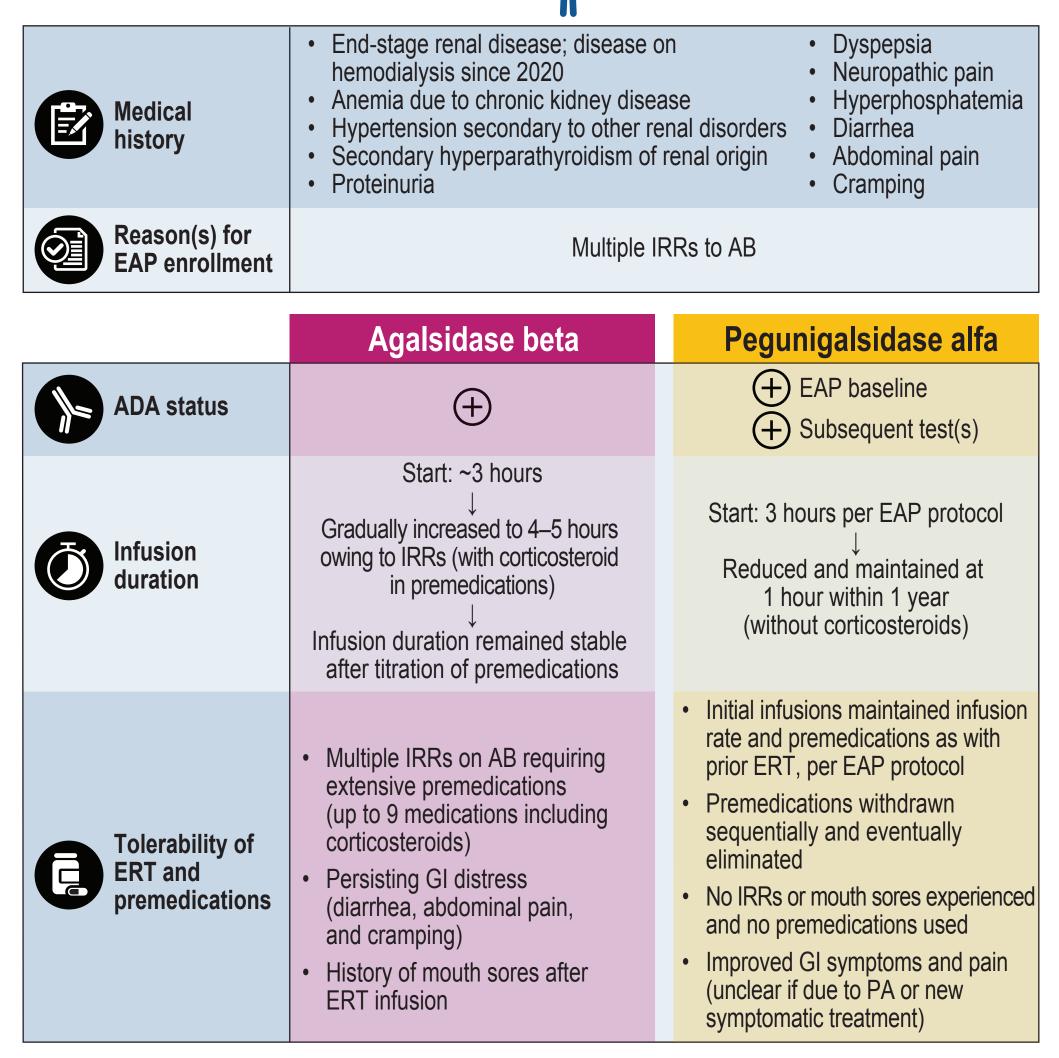
All males reduced or discontinued premedication with few to no IRRs

- 3/3 discontinued corticosteroids
 - 2/3 achieved reduced infusion duration



- No patients experienced pegunigalsidase alfa-related severe adverse events Mild IRRs were reported but are now controlled with adequate
- premedications (swollen lip/hives experienced by 1 male patient, and mild chilling/nausea and anxiety experienced by male patient)
- 1 male experienced several non-related severe adverse events, including 1 episode of MI





Patient 4: in 50s

 Coronary artery disease Stroke Mitral valve regurgitation Medical history peritoneal dialysis in 2020) Transient ischemic attacks

Reason(s) for EAP enrollmen

EAP enrollment

 5 episodes of MI 4 on AB, 1 on PA Chronic kidney failure (hemodialysis started in 2018, transition to

Renal cell carcinoma requiring Acroparesthesias nephrectomy Multiple IRRs to AB; FD progression, worsening GI symptoms. Multiple MIs, transient ischemic attack, began dialysis, and had worsening claudication

Hypertension

Asthma

Pancreatitis

Meningitis

Avascular necrosis of hip

Bipolar affective disorder

Chronic nausea and vomiting

Myopia and retinopathy

Agalsidase beta Pegunigalsidase alfa + EAP baseline ADA status (+) All subsequent test(s) Start: 4.5 hours Start: 3 hours per EAP protocol Reduced to 2.5 hours within Infusion duration 3.5 months (with corticosteroid Reduced and maintained at in premedications) 1–1.5 hours within 6 months (without corticosteroid in premedications) IRRs required intermittent increases in infusion duration IRRs eliminated while Multiple IRRs (eg, rigors, chilling, premedications were being nausea) requiring extensive discontinued; however, had premedication use (up to 7, **Tolerability of** IRRs (mild chilling/nausea, including corticosteroids) ERT and anxiety) recur a year after Famotidine used until minimum premedications premedication stopped; required infusion duration of 2.5 hours reinitiation of fexofenadine was achieved No other subsequent IRRs reported

Conclusions

- Based on insights from this case series and from post hoc analyses of clinical trials of pegunigalsidase alfa (see poster by Longo et al.*), switching from agalsidase beta to pegunigalsidase alfa treatment may offer the benefit of lower IRR incidence, reduced infusion duration, and lower premedication burden for some patients with poor tolerability to agalsidase beta
- Findings from a single female patient indicate improvement in symptom breakthrough prior to next ERT infusion upon switch to pegunigalsidase alfa; however, these observations need to be confirmed in a larger population
- Full results from the EAP will provide additional insights on the tolerability of pegunigalsidase alfa outside of clinical trials

*Poster #213: Lower Rate of Infusion-Related Reactions in Patients with Fabry Disease After Switching from Agalsidase Beta to Pegunigalsidase Alfa

Abbreviations

AB, agalsidase beta; ADA, antidrug antibody; EAP, Expanded Access Program; ERT, enzyme replacement therapy; FD, Fabry disease; GE, gastroesophageal; GI, gastrointestinal; IRR, infusion-related reaction; MI, myocardial infarction; PA, pegunigalsidase alfa; SD, standard deviation.

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