

Goal

Review the current landscape of recent clinical trials to examine the potential for a future natural history cohort comprised of the the placebo-arms of relevant clinical trials.

We reviewed clinicaltrials.gov looking for NASH/NAFLD trials registered as:

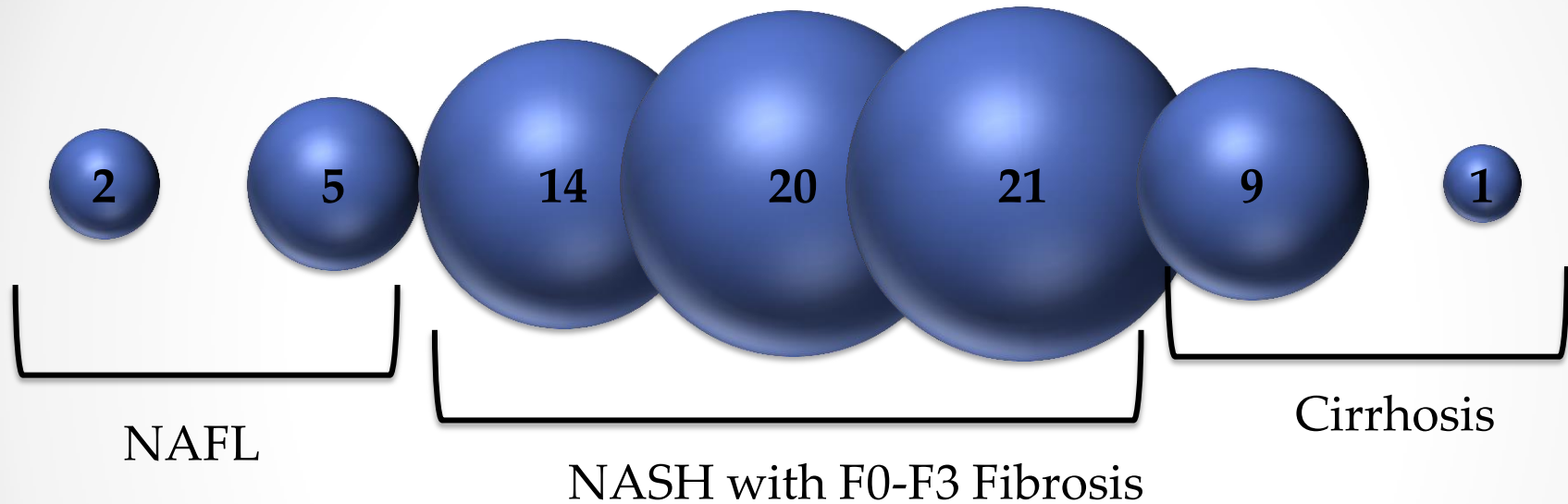
- Beginning since January 1, 2010
- Phase 2, 3, or 4
- Placebo-controlled
- Interventional trials studying drugs or biologicals on the regulatory pathway
- Investigating primary liver endpoints

25 clinical trials met these basic criteria

Review: Stages of Disease from Liver Forum #3

- Group 1: NAFL
 - 1 = Isolated Steatosis
 - 2 = Indeterminate NASH
- Group 2: NASH/F0-F3
 - 3 = Definite NASH without Fibrosis
 - 4 = NASH with early fibrosis
 - 5 = NASH with advanced fibrosis
- Group 3: Cirrhosis
 - 6 = NASH with compensated cirrhosis
 - 7 = NASH with decompensated cirrhosis

Number of Companies Studying each Phase of Disease



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Stages of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

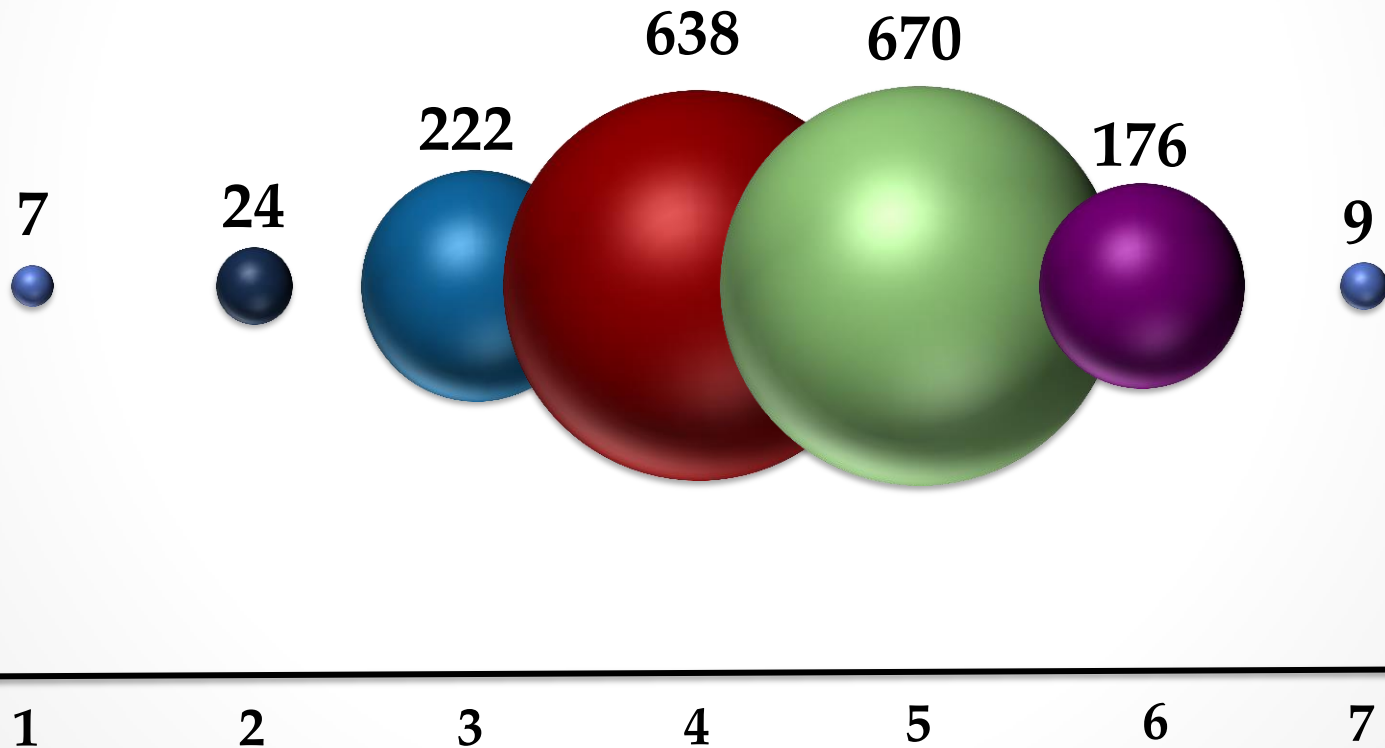
*Numbers don't add up to 25 because most studies are looking at more than 1 phase of disease

Estimate of Natural History Cohort

- The combined number of placebo arms from the 25 studies totals approximately 1760*

*Some studies didn't specify exact placebo group numbers placebo numbers were estimated off of total enrollment and number of study arms.

Estimate of the Number of Placebo Participants in each Phase of Disease



*Numbers are estimated off of the estimated number of placebo patients in each study divided by the number of phases of disease that study enrolled.

The recent NASH/NAFLD clinical trials are

- # Trials conducting liver biopsy at baseline: 19/25
- # Trials conducting liver imaging at baseline: 6/25
- # Trials conducting imaging **or** biopsy at baseline: 2/25
- # of Trials looking at biologicals: 3/5
- # of Trials looking at drugs: 22/25
- Phases of trials:
 - Phase 2: 22
 - Phase 3: 2
 - Phase 4: 1

Placebo-cohort characteristics

- 7 of the 25 studies have publications available
 - In total, these 7 studies enrolled **404** placebo-arm participants
- We reviewed the publications to collect baseline characteristics of the placebo cohort from each of the individual trials.
- While there was some variability in the baseline characteristics that were collected and reported, many of the baseline data reported was consistently reported in all 7 studies (Table 1).

Table 1. Placebo-cohort baseline characteristics (n=404)

Baseline Characteristics	Weighted Average*
Age	50.7
Sex (% male)	39.9
ALT (U/L)	73.0
AST (U/L)	50.7
Alkaline Phosphatase (U/L)	78.5
Total Cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.8
LDL (mmol/L)	2.9
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	1.8

**Averages from each individual study were weighted based on placebo-arm sample sizes

Table 1. Placebo-cohort baseline characteristics (n=404) cont.

Baseline Characteristics	Weighted Average*
Fasting serum insulin (pmol/L)	154.2
Fasting serum glucose (mmol/L)	6.1
HOMA-IR	6.3
BMI (kg/m ²)	32.9

**Averages from each individual study were weighted based on placebo-arm sample sizes

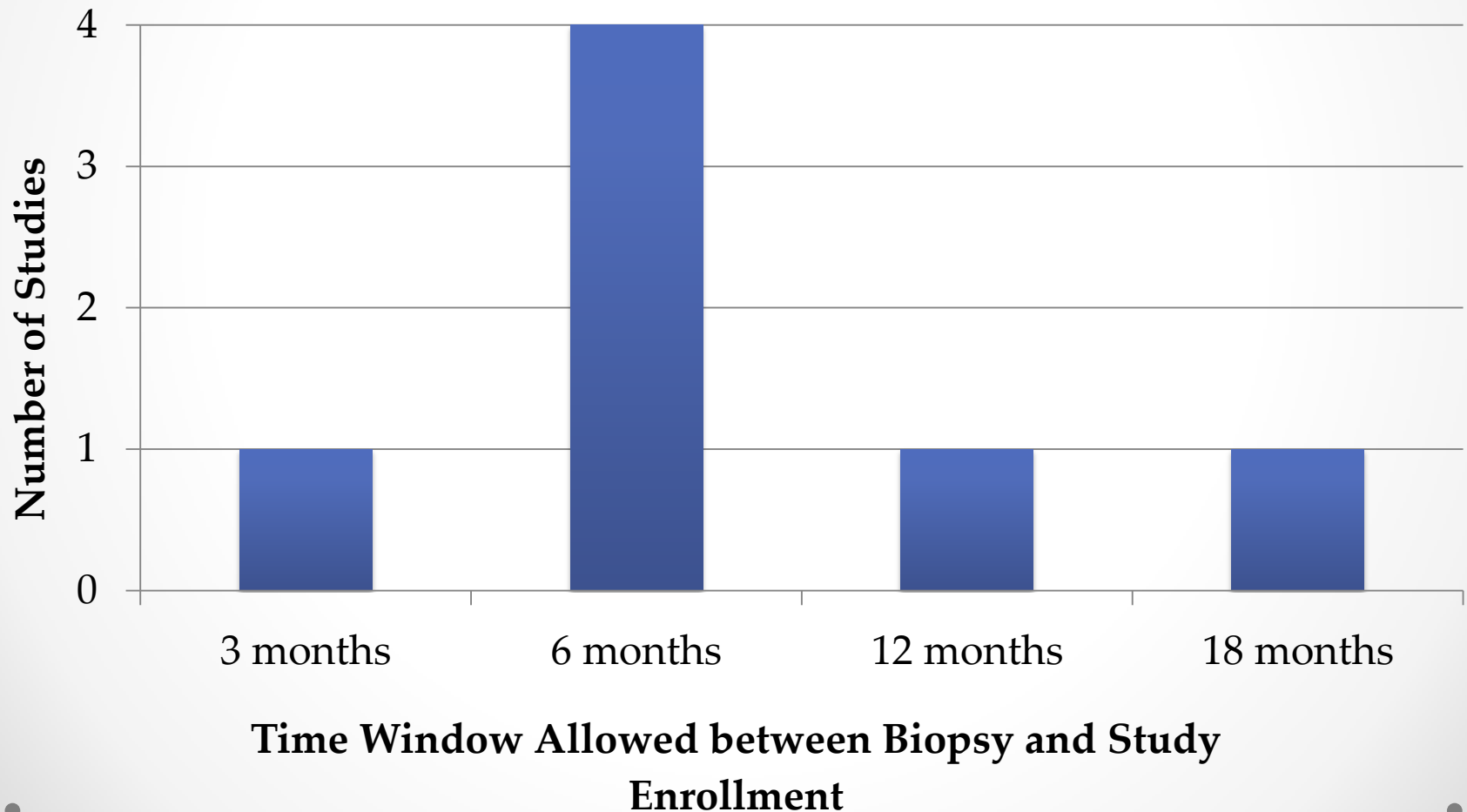
Table 1. Placebo-cohort baseline characteristics (n=404) cont.

Baseline Characteristics	Weighted Average*
Histology: Fibrosis stage	1.5
Histology: Total NAFLD activity score	5.0
Histology: Hepatocellular ballooning score	1.2
Histology: Steatosis score weighted	2.1
Histology: Lobular inflammation score	1.7

**Averages from each individual study were weighted based on placebo-arm sample sizes

Histologic evidence:

The 7 studies varied in the number of months allowed between liver biopsy and enrollment in the study as shown below:



Citations

- Neuschwander-Tetri BA, Loomba R, Sanyal AJ, Lavine JE, Van Natta ML, Abdelmalek MF, Chalasani N, Dasarathy S, Diehl AM, Hameed B, Kowdley KV, McCullough A, Terrault N, Clark JM, Tonascia J, Brunt EM, Kleiner DE, Doo E. (2015). NASH Clinical Research Network. Farnesoid X nuclear receptor ligand obeticholic acid for non-cirrhotic, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (FLINT): a multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet*. 385(9972):956-65. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61933-4.
- Ratziu V, Harrison S, Francque S, Bedossa P, Lehert P, Serfaty L, Romero-Gomez M, et al. (2016). Elafibranor, an Agonist of the Peroxisome Proliferator-activated Receptor-alpha and -delta, Induces Resolution of Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis Without Fibrosis Worsening. *Gastroenterology*. *Article in Press*.
- Sanyal AJ, Abdelmalek MF, Suzuki A, Cummings OW, Chojkier M. (2014). No significant effects of ethyl-eicosapentanoic acid on histologic features of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in a phase 2 trial. *Gastroenterology*. 147:377-384.
- Safadi R, Konikoff FM, Mahamid M, Zelber-Sagi S, Halpern M, Gilat T, Oren R, et al. (2014). The fatty acid-bile acid conjugate Aramchol reduces liver fat content in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 12:2085-2091 e2081
- Le TA, Chen J, Changchien C, Peterson MR, Kono Y, Patton H, Cohen BL, et al. (2012). Effect of colesvelam on liver fat quantified by magnetic resonance in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: a randomized controlled trial. *Hepatology*. 56:922-932.
- Armstrong MJ, Gaunt P, Aithal GP, Barton D, Hull D, Parker R, Hazlehurst JM, et al. (2016). Liraglutide safety and efficacy in patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (LEAN): a multicentre, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled phase 2 study. *Lancet*. 387:679-690
- Loomba R, Sirlin CB, Ang B, Bettencourt R, Jain R, Salotti J, Soaft L, et al. (2015). Ezetimibe for the treatment of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: assessment by novel magnetic resonance imaging and magnetic resonance elastography in a randomized trial (MOZART trial). *Hepatology*. 61:1239-1250.