

Safety and Tolerability of LIQ861 in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH): Results From INSPIRE Study at 1 Year

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on behalf of the INSPIRE study investigators

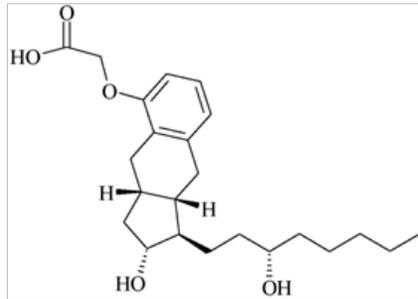
Dr N.S. Hill is a Consultant and Scientific Medical Advisor for Liquidia Technologies and has received grant/research support from Actelion, Bayer, Gilead, Liquidia Technologies, Reata, and United Therapeutics.

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Presenter: N.S. Hill

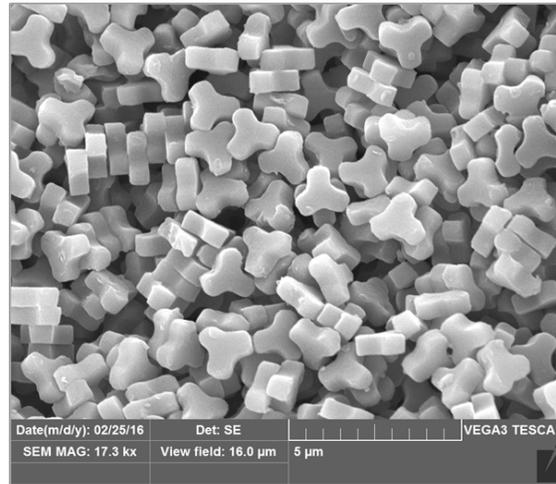
PRINT® Technology Results in a Uniform Size, Shape, and Chemical Composition of Dry Powder Inhalation Treprostinil Particles

Treprostinil



Treprostinil
(prostacyclin analog)

LIQ861 Dry-Powder Formulation



1.2 µm in size with
trefoil shape

RS00 Model 8 Dry-Powder Inhaler



Compact, disposable inhaler
previously approved by FDA and EMEA

Phase 1 PK trial demonstrated that 79.5 mcg of LIQ861 provides comparable systemic exposure to 9 breaths of Tyvaso®.

INSPIRE Study Design

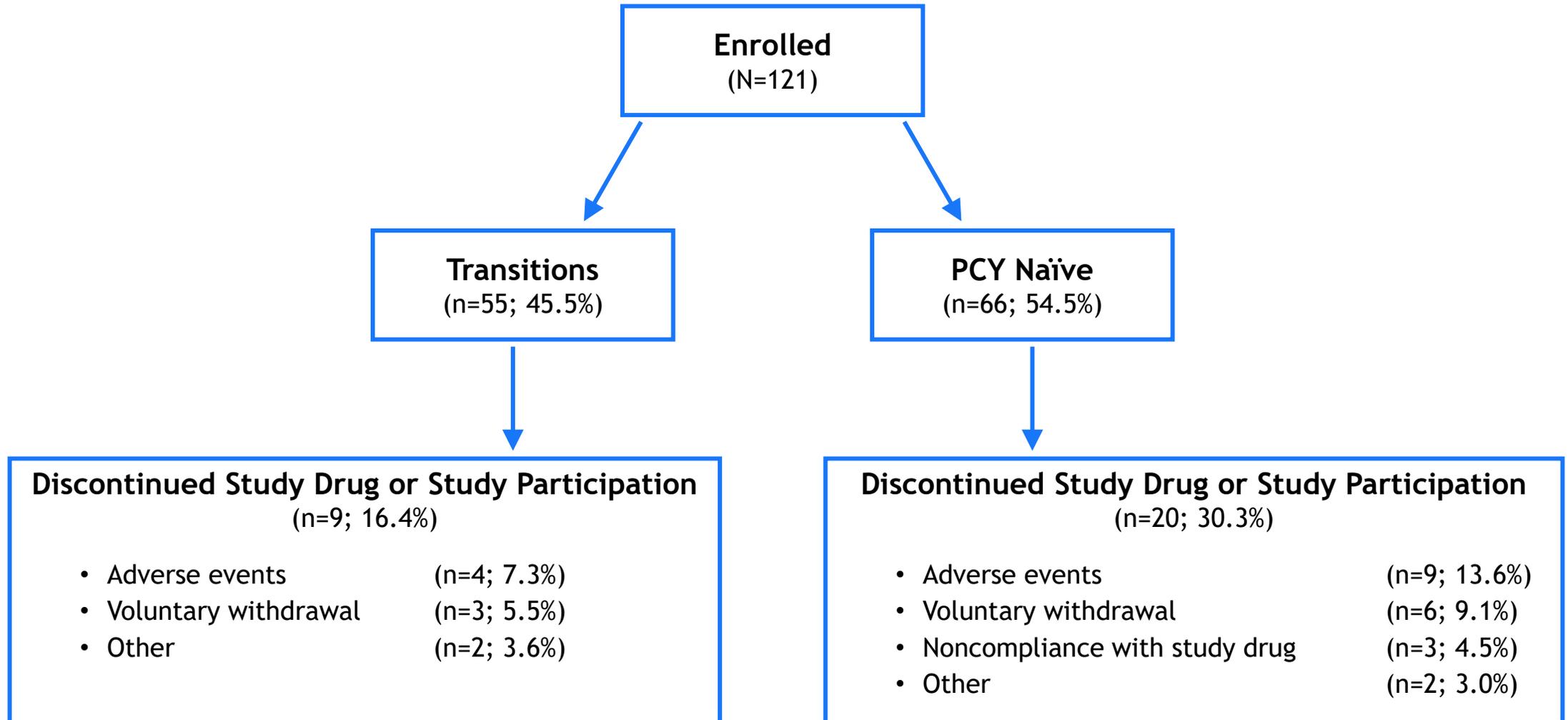
Treatment Phase for Primary Endpoint Was Followed by Evaluation for Safety and Tolerability

Subjects Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WHO Group I (PAH) NYHA Class II, III, and IV; N\geq100• Divided into 2 groups
Prostanoid-Naïve (PCY Naïve) ≤2 non-PCY oral PAH Rx	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initiate LIQ861 26.5 mcg capsule strength dose• Increase in 26.5 mcg increments weekly to tolerance and symptom relief
Transitions From Tyvaso[®] Stable doses \geq 3 mo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initiate with comparable dose of LIQ861• Titrate in 26.5 mcg incremental doses to tolerance and symptom relief
Primary Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incidence of AEs and SAEs

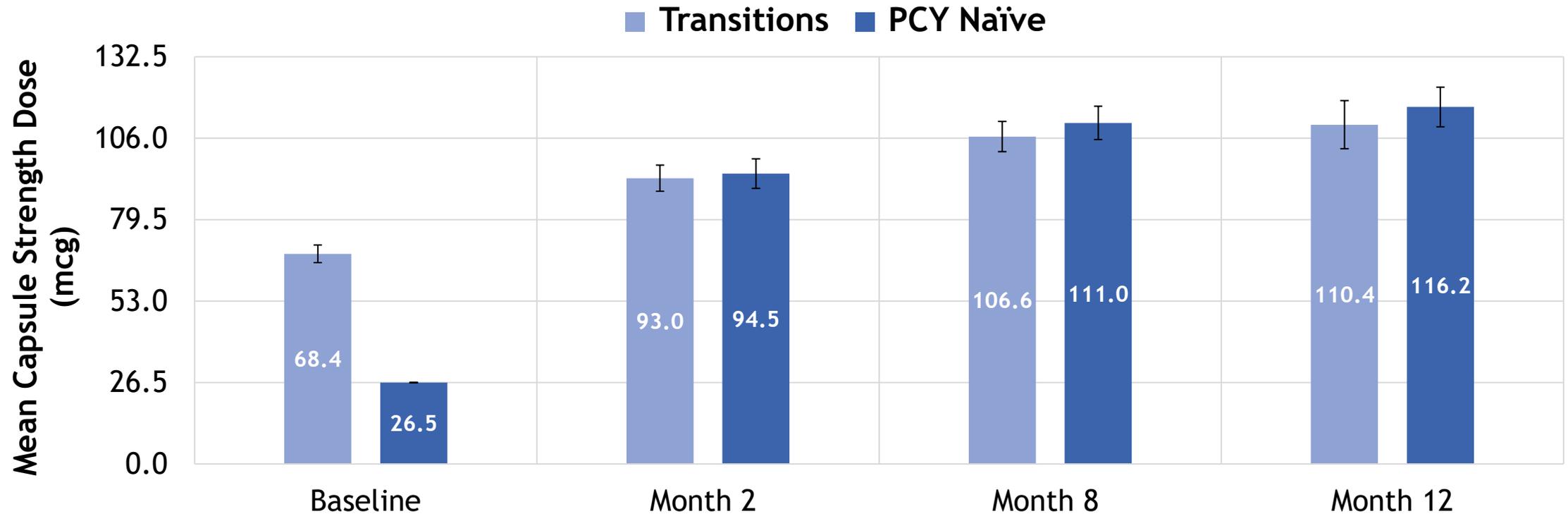
Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

		Transitions (n=55)	PCY Naïve (n=66)	Overall (n=121)
Sex	Female	47 (85.5%)	52 (78.8%)	99 (81.8%)
Age (years)	Mean ± SD	53 ± 14.1	55 ± 14.6	54 ± 14.3
BMI (kg/m ²)	Mean ± SD	30.07 ± 7.9	29.31 ± 7.8	29.66 ± 7.8
NYHA Functional Class at Screening	Class II	43 (78.2%)	37 (56.1%)	80 (66.1%)
	Class III	12 (21.8%)	29 (43.9%)	41 (33.9%)
PAH Duration (years)	Mean ± SD	7.25 ± 5.1	4.71 ± 5.1	5.87 ± 5.2
PAH Therapy at Screening	PDE5i alone	8 (14.5%)	12 (18.2%)	20 (16.5%)
	PGI2 alone	6 (10.9%)	-	6 (10.9%)
	ERA alone	5 (9.1%)	3 (4.5%)	8 (6.6%)
	sGC alone	-	2 (3%)	2 (3%)
	ERA + PDE5i	35 (63.6%)	46 (69.7%)	81 (66.9%)
	ERA + sGC	1 (1.8%)	3 (4.5%)	4 (3.3%)

Disposition of Patients



Patients Were Able to Increase the LIQ861 Dose During the Trial



- The median dose of LIQ861 at the end of the study was 106 mcg of treprostinil QID
- At end of the study, one patient achieved a dose of 212 mcg QID (equivalent to approximately 24 breaths of Tyvaso® QID)

AEs Related to Treatment Comprise the Majority of AEs and Are Commonly Seen with Inhaled Prostacyclin Therapy^{1,2}

Most Common AEs (≥4%) Related to LIQ861 Treatment

	Overall N=121			
	No. (%) Subjects	No. of Events		
		Mild	Moderate	Severe
Cough	58 (48%)	46	12	0
Headache	35 (29%)	25	9	1
Throat Irritation	19 (16%)	18	1	0
Dizziness	14 (12%)	13	1	0
Chest Discomfort	13 (11%)	10	3	0
Diarrhea	12 (10%)	7	5	0
Nausea	9 (7%)	6	2	1
Flushing	9 (7%)	9	0	0
Dyspnea	7 (6%)	4	3	0
Oropharyngeal Pain	6 (5%)	5	0	1

As expected, PCY Naïve patients had a higher rate of AEs related to treatment than Transition patients (85% vs 73%).



Liquidia Technologies data on file. 1. McLaughlin VV, Benza RL, Rubin LJ, et al. Addition of inhaled treprostinil to oral therapy for pulmonary arterial hypertension: a randomized controlled clinical trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2010;55(18):1915-1922. doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2010.01.027 2. Spikes LA, Bajwa AA, Burger CD, et al. BREEZE: Open-label clinical study to evaluate the safety and tolerability of treprostinil inhalation powder as Tyvaso DPI™ in patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension. *Pulm Circ.* 2022;12(2):e12063. Published 2022 Apr 7. doi:10.1002/pul2.12063

Most Common AEs
(≥4%) Related to
LIQ861 Treatment

Transitions n=55

PCY Naïve n=66

	No. (%) Subjects	No. of Events			No. (%) Subjects	No. of Events		
		Mild	Moderate	Severe		Mild	Moderate	Severe
Cough	19 (35%)	17	2	0	39 (59%)	29	10	0
Headache	16 (29%)	12	4	0	19 (29%)	13	5	1
Throat Irritation	5 (9%)	5	0	0	14 (21%)	13	1	0
Dizziness	6 (11%)	5	1	0	8 (12%)	8	0	0
Chest Discomfort	8 (15%)	6	2	0	5 (7%)	4	1	0
Diarrhea	4 (7%)	2	2	0	8 (12%)	5	3	0
Nausea	4 (7%)	3	1	0	5 (7%)	3	1	1
Flushing	3 (6%)	3	0	0	6 (9%)	6	0	0
Dyspnea	4 (7%)	2	2	0	3 (5%)	2	1	0
Oropharyngeal Pain	-	-	-	-	5 (8%)	4	0	1
Vomiting	-	-	-	-	3 (4%)	0	2	1
Fatigue	-	-	-	-	3 (4%)	2	1	0
Pain in Jaw	-	-	-	-	3 (4%)	3	0	0
Lung Disorder	-	-	-	-	3 (4%)	2	1	0

Other Safety Data

- **Twenty-one (17%) patients experienced SAEs**
 - **No SAEs were deemed as treatment-related by the Medical Monitor**
- **No clinically relevant findings were observed for:**
 - Clinical labs
 - Physical exams
 - Vital signs

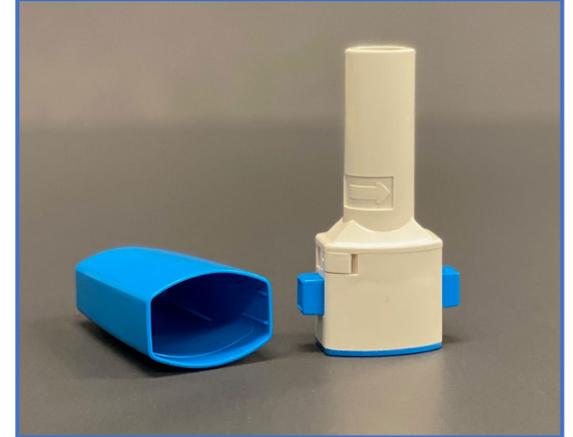
LIQ861 in Pivotal Phase 3 INSPIRE Study: Safety and Tolerability at 1 Year

- The study's primary objective was to evaluate the long-term safety and tolerability of LIQ861 through approximately one year of treatment with the option to roll over into an open-label extension.
- Other than expected prostanoid-related adverse events, inhaled administration of LIQ861 had no important adverse safety outcome during the INSPIRE trial.

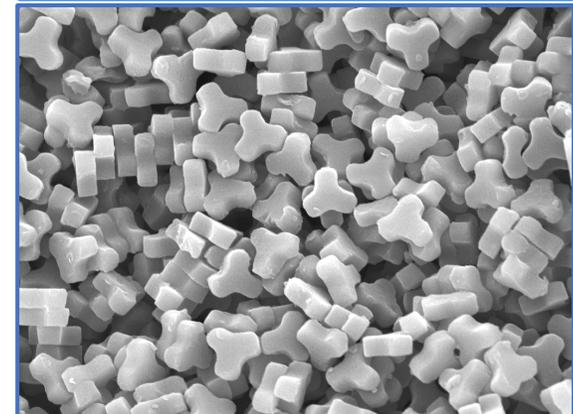
Clinical Implication

LIQ861 dry-powder formulation of treprostinil provides a safe and tolerable treatment option patients with PAH.

RS00 Model 8 Dry-Powder Inhaler



Dry Powder Treprostinil Developed Using PRINT



Thank You to Patients and Principal Investigators

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