Safety and efficacy of valbenazine for the treatment of chorea associated with Huntington's disease(KINECT®-HD): a phase 3, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

Furr Stimming E, et al. *Lancet Neurol.* 2023;22(6):494-504. doi:10.1016/S1474-4422(23)00127-8

WARNING: DEPRESSION AND SUICIDAL IDEATION AND BEHAVIOR IN PATIENTS WITH HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE¹

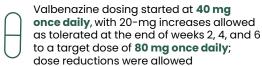
VMAT2 inhibitors, including INGREZZA, can increase the risk of depression and suicidal thoughts and behavior in patients with Huntington's disease. Anyone considering the use of INGREZZA must balance the risks of depression and suicidal ideation and behavior with the clinical need for treatment of chorea. Closely monitor patients for the emergence or worsening of depression, suicidal ideation, or unusual changes in behavior. Inform patients, their caregivers, and families of the risk of depression and suicidal ideation and behavior and instruct them to report behaviors of concern promptly to the treating physician. Particular caution should be exercised in treating patients with a history of depression or prior suicide attempts or ideation, which are increased in frequency in patients with Huntington's disease.

Please see the full INGREZZA FDA-approved <u>Prescribing Information</u>, including Boxed Warning, for additional Important Safety Information

Study Design



128 adults with motor manifest Huntington's disease (HD) were randomized (1:1) to 12 weeks of double-blind treatment with valbenazine or placebo





Efficacy, safety, and tolerability of valbenazine were assessed throughout the 12-week

throughout the 12-week treatment period and the end of 2-week no-drug follow-up period

Screening and Baseline Period		Dose-adjustment Period (8 weeks)				Maintenance Period (4 weeks)		Follow-up (2 weeks)	
(4 weeks)	40 mg	60 m	ng	80 mg		80 mg		(2 WOOK	3)
Week -4	Day -1	Week 2	Week 4	Week 6	Week 8	Week 10	Wee	k 12	Week 14

Dose levels represent maximum daily dosages of valbenazine for each 2-week interval in the dose-adjustment period and for the 4-week maintenance period. Based on tolerability as judged by the investigator, reductions to the next lower dose were allowed (e.g., $80 \text{ mg} \rightarrow 60 \text{ mg}$).

Key Inclusion Criteria

- Adults 18-75 years with a diagnosis of manifest HD
- Expanded CAG repeat (≥37) in HTT gene
- Unified Huntington's Disease Rating Scale® (UHDRS®) Total Maximal Chorea (TMC) Score ≥8 and Total Functional Capacity Score ≥5

Key Exclusion Criteria

- Serious, unstable, untreated or undertreated medical or psychiatric illness
- Score 211 on the depression subscale of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale
- Significant risk for suicidal ideation or behavior
- Use of antipsychotics or other dopamine receptor blockers, strong CYP3A4 inducers, dopamine agonists/precursors, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, or VMAT2 inhibitors

ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT04102579

Study Population

Full-analysis set (N=125)

61

placebo

4 valbenazine

Safety-analysis set (N=127)

63

placebo

64

valbenazine

In the full-analysis set:

- 109 (85%) of participants completed study treatment
 - 54 receiving placebo
- 55 receiving valbenazine
- Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were similar between treatment groups

Demographics

Female

54% (68/125)

White

96% (120/125)

Not Hispanic or Latino

94% (117/125)

Mean age **53.7** ±10.8

Baseline Characteristics

Mean CAG repeat length

43.4 ±3.2

Mean TMC score

12.2 ±2.6

CGI-S ≥4ª

49% (61/125)

PGI-S ≥3a

45% (56/125)

CGI-S, Clinical Global Impression of Severity; FDA, US Food and Drug Administration; HD, Huntington's disease; PGI-S, Patient Global Impression of Severity; TMC, Total Maximal Chorea; UHDRS®, Unified Huntington's Disease Rating Scale; VMAT2, vesicular monoamine transporter 2.

1. INGREZZA [package insert]. San Diego, CA: Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc.

^aRepresents moderate or worse severity

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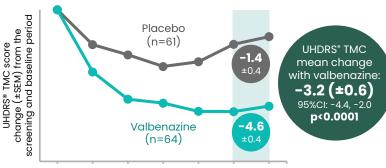
I Efficacy of valbenazine for treatment of chorea

Primary outcome:

Mean change in UHDRS® TMC score from the screening and baseline period to the maintenance period as assessed by on-site study investigators

- · Screening and baseline period: average of screening and baseline values of each participant
- Maintenance period: average of week 10 and week 12 values of each participant

KINECT-HD met its primary endpoint with a statistically significant reduction in chorea with valbenazine versus placebo



Week 0 Week 2 Week 4 Week 6 Week 8 Week 10 Week 12

Secondary outcomes:

Score of very much improved or much improved at week 12 on:

- Clinical Global Impression of Change (CGI-C)
- Patient Global Impression of Change (PGI-C)

Mean change from baseline to week 12 in **Quality of Life in Neurological Disorders** (Neuro-QoL) T-scores:

- Upper Extremity Function (UEF)
- Lower Extremity Function (LEF)



Neuro-QoL UEF T-score

Placebo: -3.0 Valbenazine: -1.6

Difference: 1.4; p=0.3304

Neuro-QoL LEF T-score



Placebo: 0.6 Valbenazine: -0.3 Difference: -0.9

(no statistical comparison due to fixed-sequence testing procedure)

Statistically significant improvements in CGI-C and PGI-C response status were found with valbenazine versus placebo

Safety and tolerability of valbenazine

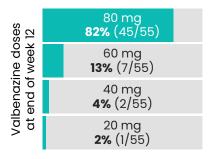
Treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs)

 The most commonly reported TEAEs with higher incidence in the valbenazine group were somnolence and fatigue

64% (40/63) 77% (49/64)	Any TEAE
3% (2/63) 2% (1/64)	Serious TEAE
5% (3/63) 14% (9/64)	TEAE leading to dose reduction
6% (4/63) 8% (5/64)	TEAE leading to study drug discontinuation
2% (1/63) 0/64	TEAE resulting in deatha
■ Placebo ■ Valbenazine	

Tolerability of valbenazine

 In participants taking valbenazine at the week 12 visit, most were taking the highest dose (80 mg)



In summary...



KINECT®-HD results support the efficacy of valbenazine in individuals with chorea associated with Huntinaton's disease

For questions, please contact Neurocrine Medical Information at: medinfo@neurocrine.com

