

Contemporary Oral Medication Usage and Frequency in Patients With Transthyretin Cardiac Amyloidosis

This is a plain language summary of the oral and poster presentation by Dasgupta et al, presented at the Heart Failure Society of America (HFSA) Annual Scientific Meeting, 27 – 30 September 2024; Atlanta, GA, USA



WHAT IS ATTR – CM ?

- Transthyretin cardiac amyloidosis, or ATTR-CM for short, is a type of heart disease. It is caused by a protein, called transthyretin or TTR, that misfolds and clumps together into strands called amyloid fibrils in blood. These amyloid fibrils then accumulate in the heart muscle, leading to thickening and stiffening of the heart walls, thus making it difficult for the heart to pump blood effectively. This can lead to heart failure.



WHAT IS ACORAMIDIS?

- Acoramidis is an investigational medicine that is designed to stabilize the TTR protein and prevent it from misfolding and forming harmful amyloid fibrils
- Therefore, there is no accumulation of amyloid fibrils in the heart (and other tissues of the body), reducing the likelihood of heart failure. Acoramidis is taken two times a day by mouth (oral) and was studied in people with ATTR-CM in a clinical trial called ATTRibute-CM.



WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY?

- ATTR-CM is an increasingly recognized cause of heart failure, especially in older patients who often have other health issues that also need treatment/medicines
- While medicines in clinical trials are used according to strict guidelines, it's also important to see how they are used in everyday life. The first step is to understand how and which medicines are taken by patients with ATTR-CM on a daily basis.
- This study analyzed the oral medicine use in patients with ATTR-CM, using information from:
 - 1 ATTRibute-CM clinical trial
 - 2 Real-world insurance claims data



WHAT IS THE ATTRibute-CM TRIAL?

- The ATTRibute-CM clinical trial investigated how effective and safe 800 mg of acoramidis-HCl was when taken twice a day for 30 months to treat ATTR-CM. To do this, acoramidis was compared with placebo. The study lasted for two and a half years (30 months).
- Results from the trial demonstrated that participants with heart failure due to ATTR-CM who received acoramidis showed improved clinical outcomes over 30 months compared with those who received placebo



WHO TOOK PART IN THIS STUDY?



- At the start of the study (baseline), the characteristics of participants were similar in both groups

For more information, please visit:
<https://bridgebio.com/what-is-attr/patient-resources>



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WHAT ARE THE KEY FINDINGS OF ORAL MEDICATION USE IN THE ATTRibute-CM TRIAL?



632 people

570 were men (90%)
62 were women (10%)
555 were White (88%)



Average age

77 years

- The study showed that more than half of people with ATTR-CM were taking medicines that are to be used twice a day (62%) and two or more times a day (64%)
- People with ATTR-CM took nearly all (97%) of the acoramidis tablets that they were given

62%

Other
medicines taken
twice a day

64%

Other medicines taken
**two or more
times a day**

97%

Percentage of
**acoramidis
taken**

- People with ATTR-CM most frequently took the following medicines twice a day:

Antithrombotic agents (medicines to prevent blood clots) **33%**

Diuretics (also known as “water pills”, used to get rid of excess salt and water) **19%**

Beta-blocking agents (also known as “beta blockers,” helps to slow down your heart rate and reduce blood pressure, making it easier for your heart to pump blood) **14%**

Agents acting on renin-angiotensin system (medicine that helps to maintain your blood pressure within healthy range and fluid balance) **6%**

Diabetes medicines **6%**

- Names of the most frequent medicines taken twice a day were apixaban, furosemide, metformin, metoprolol, and sacubitril-valsartan

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WHAT ARE REAL WORLD INSURANCE CLAIMS DATA (OPTUM CLINFORMATICS DATA MART)?

- The Optum Clinformatics Data Mart is a system that collects health data from people with commercial and Medicare Advantage healthcare insurance coverage
- We focused on data from people with ATTR-CM who were enrolled in their health insurance plan for at least 2 years and used a medicine for at least 28 days



WHAT WERE THE KEY FINDINGS?



5601 people

3198 were men (57%)
2403 were women (43%)
3661 were White (65%)



Average age

76 years

- We found that most of the people with ATTR-CM were prescribed at least one medicine that was to be used twice a day (88%) and two or more times a day (92%)

88%

Other medicines taken
twice a day

92%

Other medicines taken
two or more times a day

- People with ATTR-CM were using medicines from an average of 9 different brands and 7 medicine classes
- These people with ATTR-CM also took medicines used to treat heart failure, heart disease, high blood pressure, excess fluid, and diabetes
- People with ATTR-CM most frequently took the following medicines twice a day:

Beta-blocking agents (also known as “beta blockers”, helps to slow down your heart rate and reduce blood pressure, making it easier for your heart to pump blood)	49%
Antithrombotic agents (medicines to prevent blood clots)	35%
Diuretics (also called “water pills”, used to get rid of excess salt and water)	32%
Agents acting on Renin-Angiotensin system (medicine that helps to maintain your blood pressure within healthy range and fluid balance)	17%
Diabetes medicines	15%

- The most frequent medicines taken twice a day were apixaban, carvedilol, furosemide, metoprolol, and potassium chloride. The most frequent medicines taken two or more times a day were furosemide, atorvastatin, metoprolol, apixaban, and carvedilol.

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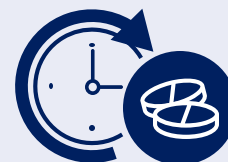
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WHAT DO THESE RESULTS MEAN?

- These results show that most people with ATTR-CM already use medicines that are taken two or more times a day
- If people with ATTR-CM are prescribed acoramidis, it should not pose an additional burden when taking their other medication



IS ACORAMIDIS APPROVED BY HEALTH AUTHORITIES?

- Acoramidis is an investigational drug and is not approved by any health authority.



GLOSSARY

- **Placebo:** Sugar or dummy pill without any medicine
- **Randomization:** A process wherein a participant in a study receives a type of study required medication by random chance using a computer program

This study was funded by BridgeBio Pharma, Inc. San Francisco, CA, USA.

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