



PTG-300

PTG-200

PN-943

Real World Treatments and Thrombotic Events in Polycythemia Vera Patients in USA between 2018-2019

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Disclosures

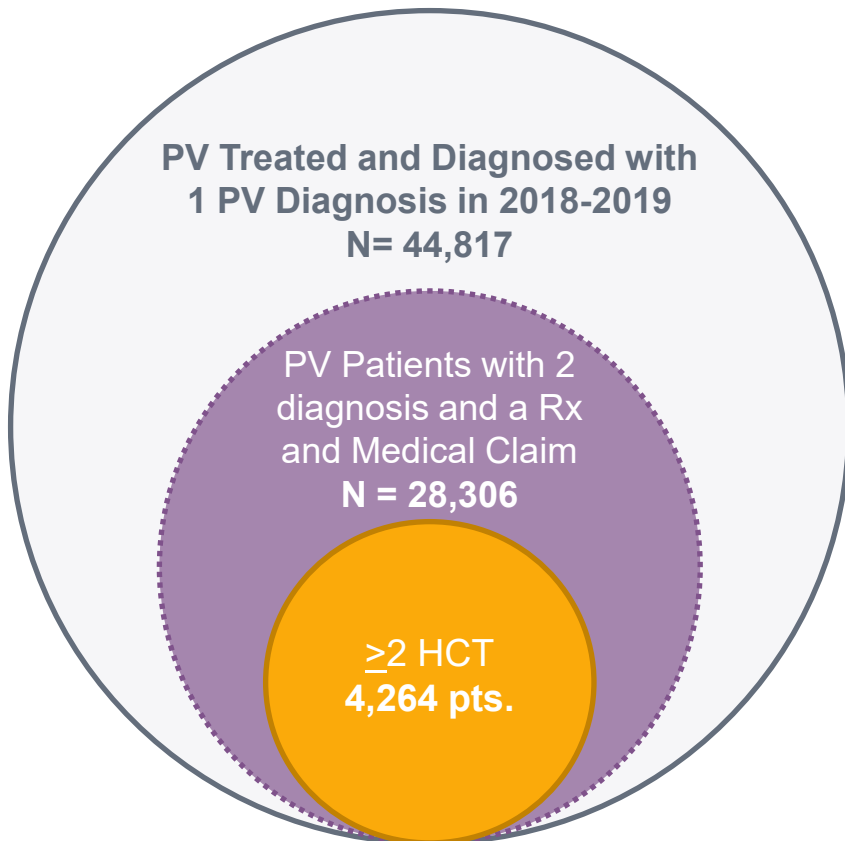
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Evaluation of Real-World Standards of Care in Large Population of U.S. Polycythemia Vera (PV) Patients

Large, representative, and longitudinal source of healthcare claims data that captures over 290MM patients with over 78% of all prescription claims and 60% of all medical claims. Medical, hospital, and prescription history is captured across treatment settings and payers with history back to 2003



Identified PV patients treated in the U.S. in 2018 and 2019

- 44,817 PV patients who had at least one PV diagnosis
- Diagnosis of PV solely based on ICD code
- Final cohort included only PV patients with two confirmed PV diagnoses and had at least one medical/hospital claim and one prescription claim. N=4,264

HCT levels were obtained from a sub-cohort of 4,264 patients utilizing clinical laboratory data

- Patients had at least 2 HCT tests following treatment initiation

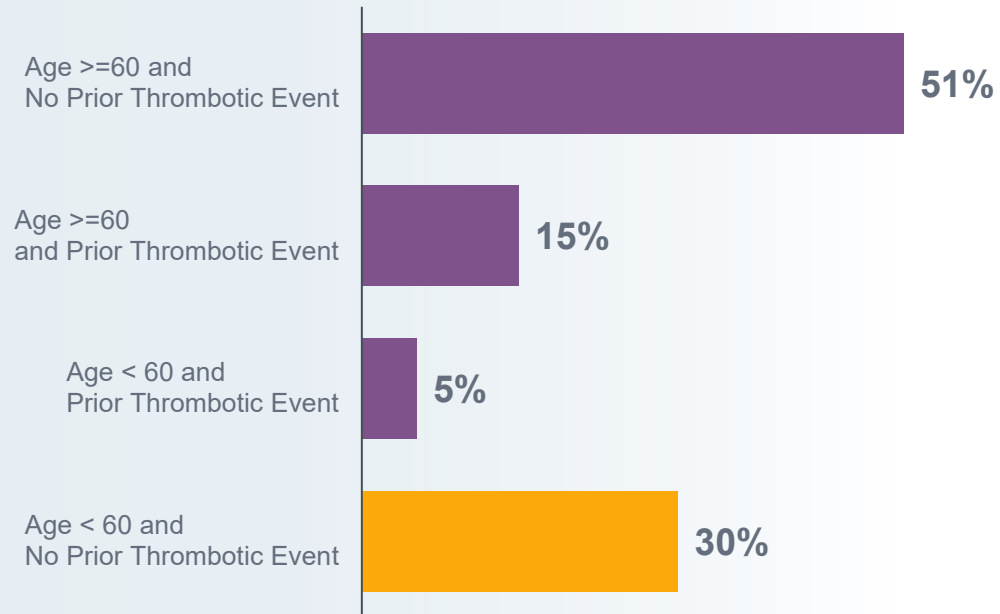
* Prescription, Hospital or Medical claim can be for any market

**62% of the patients had at least 1 year of PV treatment history (35% had at least 3 years PV history)

*** For ASH Abstract, thrombotic events were evaluated based on a subset of patients (3,445 out of 4,264) who had a look forward period shorter than 5 years

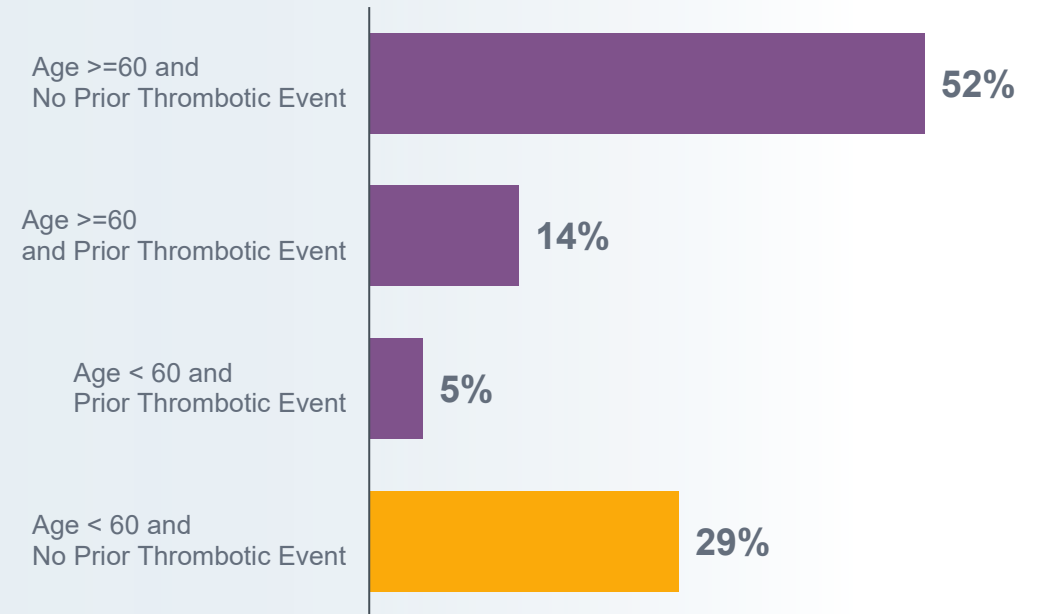
~70% of the Patients In Sample Were In the High Risk* At the Time of Diagnosis

All Treated Patients (n = 28,306)



*Risk was defined as thrombotic event

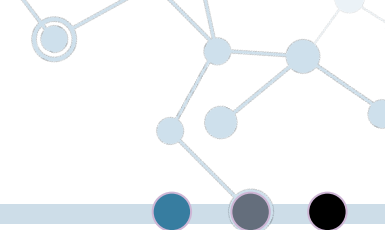
All Treated Patients ≥ 2 HcT (n = 4,264)



Median patient age was 65, with 66% of study population age 60 or over

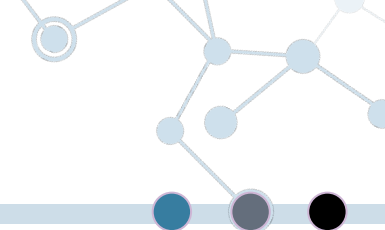
~70% of patients in sample were high risk with a history of thrombosis and/or age over 60 at time of diagnosis

Population and Demographics (n=4,264)

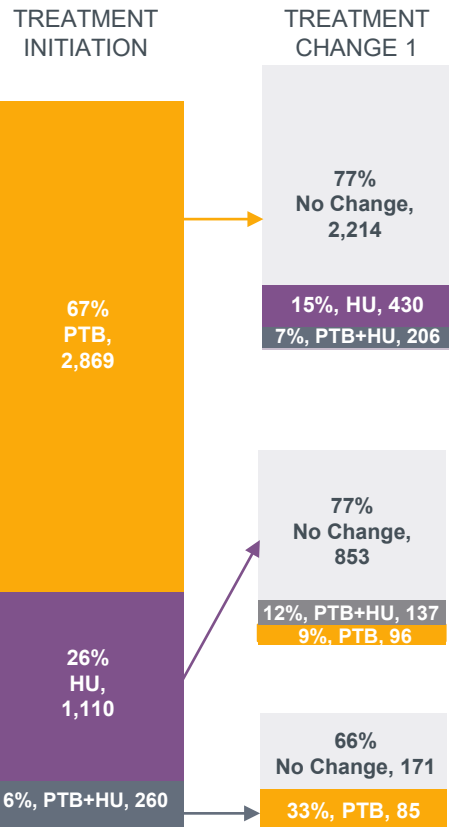


VARIABLE	TOTAL		LOW RISK		HIGH RISK	
	n = 4,264	100%	n = 1,278	30%	n = 2,986	70%
AGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS						
Median Range	65 (11-94)		52 (11-59)		65 (29-94)	
AGE GROUPINGS AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS						
≤ 39	153	4%	138	3%	15	0%
40-59	1,298	30%	1,109	26%	189	4%
60-79	2,331	55%			2,331	55%
≥ 80	482	11%			482	11%
GENDER						
Female	1,605	38%	364	9%	1,241	29%
Male	2,659	62%	883	21%	1,776	41%
COMORBIDITY						
Hypertension	2,758	65%	668	16%	2,090	49%
Bleeding	1,501	35%	419	10%	1,082	25%
Diabetes	1,097	26%	252	6%	845	20%
Coronary Artery Disease	917	22%	163	4%	754	18%
Peripheral Artery Disease	689	16%	100	2%	589	14%
Splenomegaly	428	10%	127	3%	301	7%

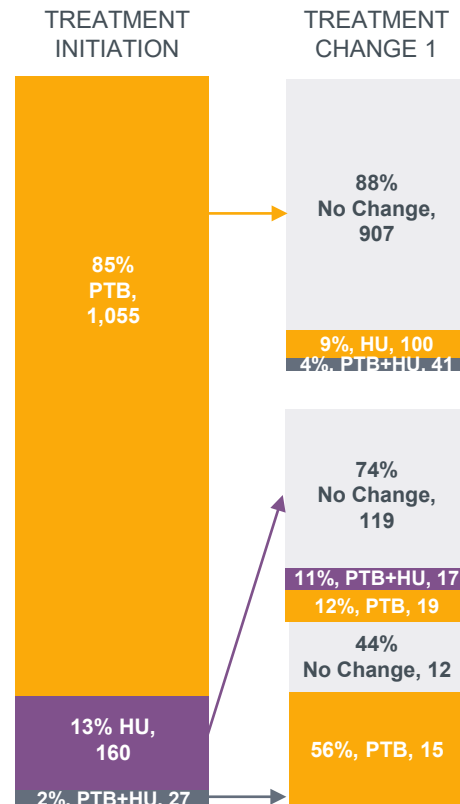
Treatment Over Two-Year Period in All Treated Patients (n=4,264)



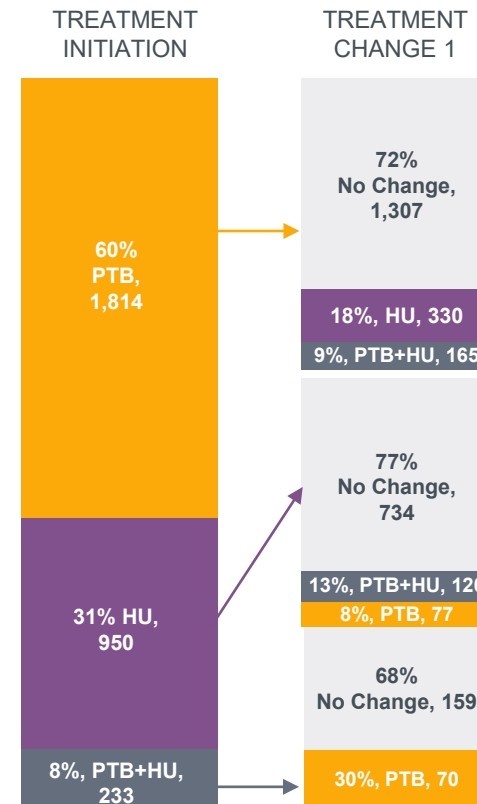
**All Treated Patients
N = 4,264**



**Low Risk Patients
N = 1,247**

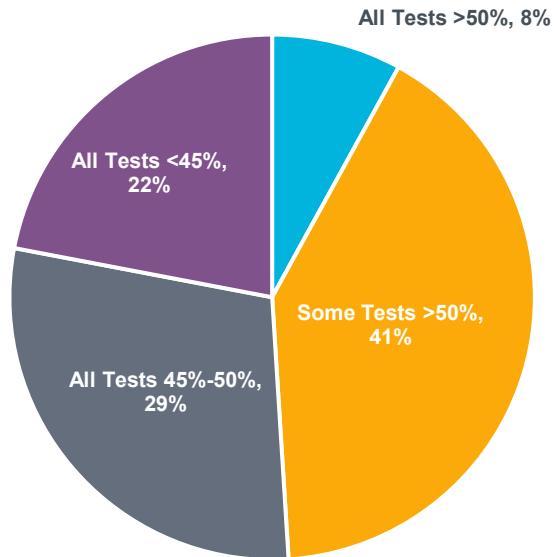


**High Risk Patients
N = 3,017**

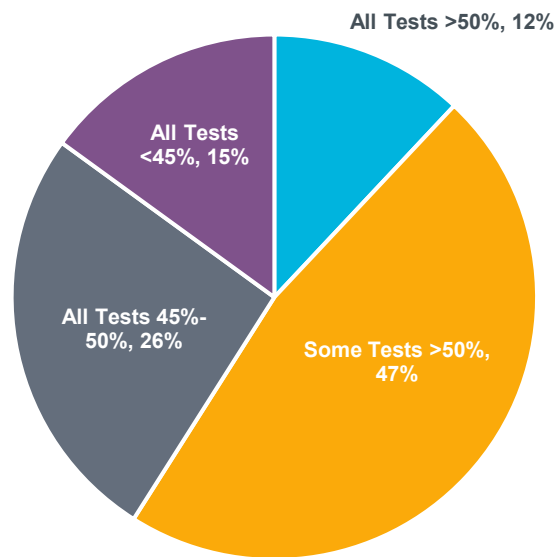


Hematocrit Not Being Managed According to Guidelines in Treated Patients with ≥ 2 HcT Tests (n=4,264)

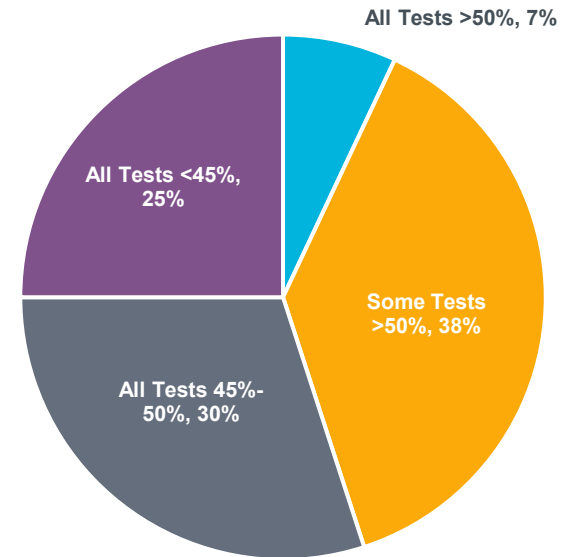
All Patients
N=4,264



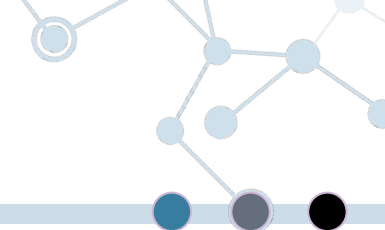
Low Risk Patients
N=1,247



High Risk Patients
N=3,017



Thrombotic Events in PV Patients with up to 5 Years of Follow-up (n=3,445)



Among the 397 high risk patients who had another thrombotic event, 180 (45%) were treated with phlebotomy only and never switched to any other therapies

Risk Group	Total Patient Count	Patient with TE Post Treatment Initiation	% of TE	DVT	Stroke
Low Risk Patients					
Age <60 and No Prior TE	1,018	55	5%	15 (1%)	17 (2%)
High Risk Patients					
All High Risk Patients	2,427	397	16%	151 (6%)	138 (6%)
Patients with No Prior TE (Age ≥60 w/o prior TE)	1,774	161	9%	59 (3%)	43 (2%)
Patients with Prior TE (Age ≥60 or <60 with prior TE)	653	236	36%	92 (14%)	95 (15%)

 Presented in ASH abstract

Conclusions and Summary

- **Patients are often not treated to NCCN guidelines to maintain HCT <45%**
 - 60% of high risk patients initiated treatment with phlebotomy alone and the majority (72%) did not change treatment over the course of two years
 - Despite currently available treatments in US, patients' HcT level after treatment were higher than recommended as per guidelines
 - Only 22% of patients remained always under 45%
 - Nearly half (49%) of patients had HCT > 50% at least once during the observation period
- **Risk of thrombotic events remains high with treatment**
 - Of the patients with a prior thrombotic event, 36% of patients had at least one other thrombotic event within five years of treatment initiation
 - DVT and stroke were the most common thrombotic events
 - Among the 397 high risk patients who had another thrombotic event, 180 (45%) were treated with phlebotomy only and never switched to any other therapies