Clinical Study Results

This summary reports the results of only one study. Researchers must look at the results of many types of studies to understand if a study medication works, how it works, and if it is safe to prescribe to patients. The results of this study might be different than the results of other studies that the researchers review.

Sponsor:	Pfizer Inc.
Medicine Studied:	PF-07817883 (also called ibuzatrelvir)
Protocol Number:	C5091003
Dates of Study:	24 May 2023 to 11 October 2023
Title of this Study:	A Study to Understand the Effect and Safety of the Study Medicine PF-07817883 in Adults Who Have Symptoms of COVID-19 but Are Not Hospitalized [A Phase 2b, Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Parallel Group, Dose Ranging Study to Evaluate Virological Response and Safety of Oral PF-07817883 in Non-Hospitalized Symptomatic Adult Participants With COVID-19]
Date of this Report:	22 August 2024

– Thank You –

If you participated in this study, Pfizer, the Sponsor, would like to thank you for your participation.

This summary will describe the study results. If you have any questions about the study or the results, please contact the doctor or staff at your study site.

Why was this study done?

What is COVID-19?

"Coronavirus disease 2019" (or COVID-19) is caused by a virus called **s**evere **a**cute **r**espiratory **s**yndrome **co**rona**v**irus **2** (SARS-CoV-2).

COVID-19 spreads easily from person to person and can cause mild to severe illness. People with COVID-19 can have different symptoms, including fever, chills, cough, loss of taste or smell, or trouble breathing.

What is PF-07817883?

PF-07817883, also called ibuzatrelvir, is a tablet that is swallowed (oral). It is being studied as a possible oral treatment for people with COVID-19 infection. Ibuzatrelvir is designed to block enzymes (proteins that help speed up chemical reactions in the bodies) that help the COVID-19 virus to spread in a person.

Ibuzatrelvir is an investigational medicine because it is not approved by the health authorities for use outside of research studies.

What was the purpose of this study?

The main purpose of this study was to learn about the effect of ibuzatrelvir on the participants' COVID-19 viral load.

Viral load tells how many virus particles are in a person's body.

The unit "log_{10} copies/mL" is usually used to count virus particles.

Researchers wanted to know:

- **Did participants taking ibuzatrelvir have reduced COVID-19 viral load after treatment?**
- **What medical problems did participants have during the study?**

What happened during the study?

How was the study done?

Figure 1 shows what happened during the study.

After study doctors confirmed participants can join the study, participants were randomly assigned to one of the following treatment groups:

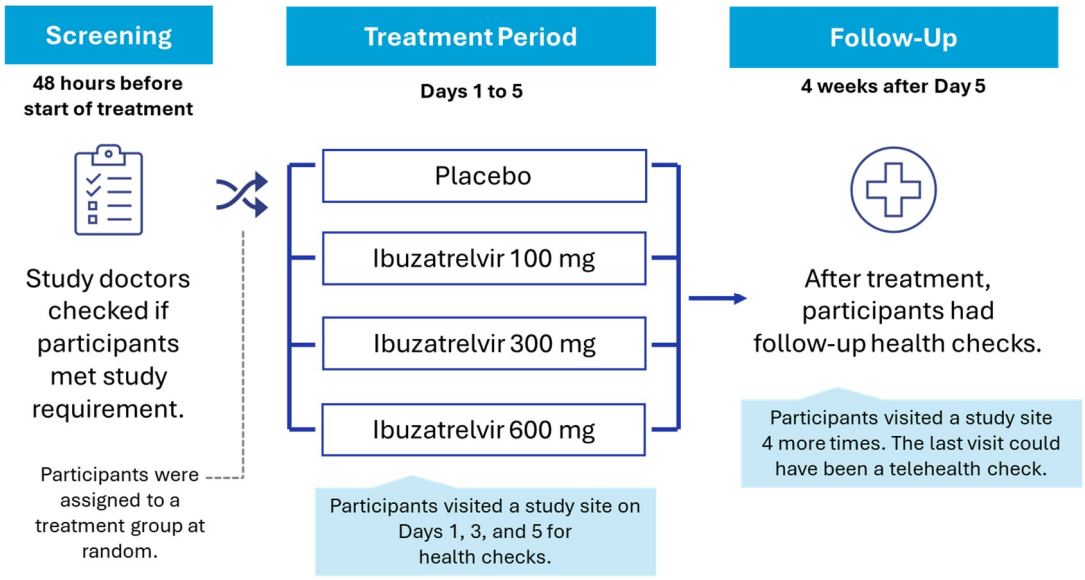
- 33% chance of getting placebo (a placebo in this study looks like ibuzatrelvir but does not contain any drug)
- 17% chance of getting ibuzatrelvir 100 milligrams (mg)
- 17% chance of getting ibuzatrelvir 300 mg
- 33% chance of getting ibuzatrelvir 600 mg

Participants were to take their assigned study medication twice a day (every 12 hours) for 5 days, for a total of 10 doses. Neither the researchers nor the participants knew which treatment each participant took. This is known as a "double-blind" study.

After completing the 5-day treatment, participants had follow-up health checks for 4 more weeks.

Throughout the study, researchers checked the participants' wellbeing, performed tests, and asked the participants how they were feeling.

Figure 1. How was this study done?



Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study at 49 locations in the United States.

When did this study take place?

It began on 24 May 2023 and ended on 11 October 2023.

Who participated in this study?

The study included participants who met the main study requirements:

- Were 18 years of age or older.
- Were **non-hospitalized, symptomatic individuals with COVID-19 infection**. This means that they:
    - Had confirmed COVID-19 infection with symptoms when they started the study.
    - Were not hospitalized for their COVID-19 infection.

A total of 237 participants started the study and took a study medication.

- A total of 90 men and 147 women participated.
- Participants were 18 to 65 years old.
- 227 participants finished the treatment period, and 10 participants did not. The most common reason for not finishing treatment was the participant left by their choice before the study was over.

How long did the study last?

Each participant was in the study for up to 33 days. The entire study took about 4 months to complete.

When the study ended in October 2023, the Sponsor began reviewing the information collected. The Sponsor then created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

What were the results of the study?

Did participants taking ibuzatrelvir have reduced COVID-19 viral load after treatment?

To answer this question, researchers measured the changes in participants' COVID-19 viral load using **nasopharyngeal** (**NP)** swabs.

The **NP swab** collects a sample from the nasopharynx, which is the area where the back of the nose meets the throat.

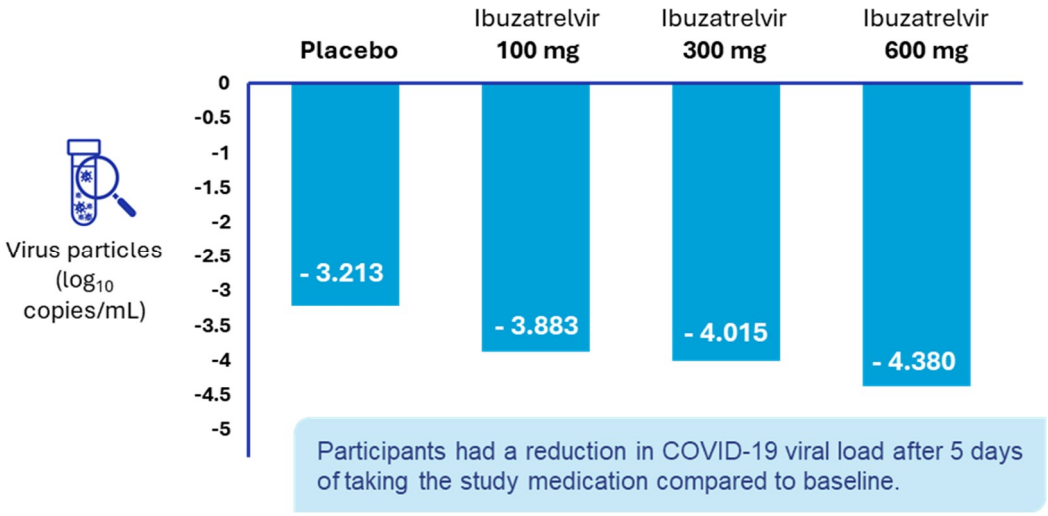
Researchers used the **NP swab test** to measure the participants' COVID-19 viral load **before (baseline), during**, and **after** treatment with their assigned treatment.

Researchers compared the results of those who took different doses of ibuzatrelvir to those who took a placebo. They wanted to see if those who took ibuzatrelvir had a bigger reduction in COVID-19 viral load after finishing treatment on Day 5 – compared to their baseline – than those who received a placebo.

This section describes the results of a subset of study participants, who had a viral load level of 4 $\log_{10}$ copies/mL or higher at baseline.

Results of analysis in this study are shown in Figure 2. After finishing treatment on Day 5, participants who took ibuzatrelvir (100, 300, or 600 mg) had bigger reductions in COVID-19 viral load than those who took placebo.

Figure 2. How much has the participants' COVID-19 viral load changed from baseline to after 5 days of treatment?



Based on these findings, the researchers have decided that the results are not likely the result of chance. The results of this study mean that ibuzatrelvir can lower COVID-19 viral load in non-hospitalized symptomatic adults with COVID-19 infection.

This does not mean that everyone in this study had these results. This is a summary of just some of the main results of this study. Other studies may have different results.

What medical problems did participants have during the study?

The researchers recorded any medical problems the participants had during the study. Participants could have had medical problems for reasons not related to the study (for example, caused by an underlying

disease or by chance). Or, medical problems could also have been caused by a study treatment or by another medicine the participant was taking. Sometimes the cause of a medical problem is unknown. By comparing medical problems across many treatment groups in many studies, doctors try to understand what effects a study medication might have on a participant.

Overall, 27 out of 237 participants (11.4%) reported at least 1 medical problem during the study:

- 9 out of 79 participants (11.4%) in the **placebo** group
- 2 out of 40 participants (5%) in the **ibuzatrelvir 100 mg** group
- 5 out of 39 participants (12.8%) in the **ibuzatrelvir 300 mg** group
- 11 out of 79 participants (13.9%) in the **ibuzatrelvir 600 mg** group

One (1) participant stopped treatment due to medical problems. This participant was from the **ibuzatrelvir 600 mg** group**.** The medical problems were that the liver enzymes called alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were high since baseline.

One (1) participant left the study due to a medical problem. This participant was from the ibuzatrelvir **300 mg** group. The medical problem was vomiting that the study doctor thought may be related to ibuzatrelvir.

The most common medical problems – those reported by 2 or more participants – are described in Table 1 on the next page.

Below are instructions on how to read Table 1.

Instructions for Understanding Table 1.

- The **1st** column of Table 1 lists medical problems that were commonly reported during the study. All medical problems reported by 2 or more participants overall are listed.
- The **2nd** to **5th** columns tell how many of the participants in each treatment group reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the participants in each treatment group who reported the medical problem.
- For example, using these instructions, you can see that 1 out of the 79 participants (1.3%) taking a placebo reported diarrhea. None out of the 40 participants (0%) taking ibuzatrelvir 100 mg reported diarrhea.

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants

Medical Problem	Placebo (79 Participants)	Ibuzatrelvir 100 mg (40 Participants)	Ibuzatrelvir 300 mg (39 Participants)	Ibuzatrelvir 600 mg (79 Participants)
Diarrhea	1 out of 79 participants (1.3%)	0 out of 40 participants (0%)	1 out of 39 participants (2.6%)	2 out of 79 participants (2.5%)

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants				
Medical Problem	Placebo (79 Participants)	Ibuzatrelvir 100 mg (40 Participants)	Ibuzatrelvir 300 mg (39 Participants)	Ibuzatrelvir 600 mg (79 Participants)
Vomiting	0 out of 79 participants (0%)	0 out of 40 participants (0%)	1 out of 39 participants (2.6%)	1 out of 79 participants (1.3%)
High ALT level	4 out of 79 participants (5.1%)	0 out of 40 participants (0%)	1 out of 39 participants (2.6%)	2 out of 79 participants (2.5%)
High AST level	1 out of 79 participants (1.3%)	1 out of 40 participants (2.5%)	0 out of 39 participants (0%)	1 out of 79 participants (1.3%)
Abnormal kidney function test	0 out of 79 participants (0%)	0 out of 40 participants (0%)	1 out of 39 participants (2.6%)	1 out of 79 participants (1.3%)
Common cold	2 out of 79 participants (2.5%)	0 out of 40 participants (0%)	0 out of 39 participants (0%)	0 out of 79 participants (0%)

Did study participants have any serious medical problems?

A medical problem is considered “serious” when it is life-threatening, needs hospital care, or causes lasting problems.

Overall, 1 out of 237 participants (0.4%) reported a serious medical problem during the study. This participant had been diagnosed with high blood pressure (hypertension) and an abnormal heart rhythm before joining this study in the ibuzatrelvir 300 mg group. During the study, this participant experienced high blood pressure and an abnormal heart rhythm (supraventricular extrasystoles) that needed hospital care.

Researchers do not believe this serious adverse event was related to ibuzatrelvir.

No participants died during the study.

Where can I learn more about this study?

If you have questions about the results of your study, please speak with the doctor or staff at your study site.

For more details on your study protocol, please visit:

www.pfizer.com/research/research_clinical_trials/trial_results	Use the protocol number **C5091003**

The full scientific report of this study is available online at:

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT05799495**
www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu	Use the study identifier **2023-506667-34**

Please remember that researchers look at the results of many studies to find out which medicines can work and are safe for patients.

Again, if you participated in this study, **thank you** for volunteering. We do research to try to find the best ways to help patients, and you helped us to do that!