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(s) Studied:	Sisunatovir (PF-07923568)
Protocol Number:	C5241006
Dates of Study:	08 February 2023 to 28 April 2023
Title of this Study:	A Study to Assess the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics, Food Effect, and Palatability of Sisunatovir in Healthy Adult Participants [A Phase 1, Randomized, Sponsor Open, Two-Part Crossover Study to Assess Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics and Food Effect of Multiple Doses in Part 1 and Palatability of a Single Dose of Sisunatovir in Part 2, in Healthy Adult Participants]
Date(s) of this Report:	28 February 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 respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infection?

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a virus that can cause an infection with symptoms that are similar to a bad cold, such as cough, fever, sore throat, and a runny nose. This infection can be serious in older adults and in those with underlying medical conditions. People with serious RSV infection may have trouble breathing and may need to be hospitalized.

What is Sisunatovir (PF-07923568)?

Sisunatovir (PF-07923568) is a capsule that is swallowed. Researchers think it may help the body's immune system defend against RSV infection. Sisunatovir blocks a protein in the RSV virus called the RSV-F protein. By blocking this protein, sisunatovir prevents the virus from entering the human cells and prevents the spread of infection.

What was the purpose of this study?

The primary purpose of this study was to study the safety and tolerability of multiple doses of sisunatovir when given to healthy adult participants.

This study did not test if sisunatovir helps to improve RSV infection.

Researchers wanted to know:

- **What medical problems did participants have during the study?**

What happened during the study?

How was the study done?

Researchers tested multiple doses of sisunatovir on a group of healthy participants to determine the safety and tolerability when given in different strengths. Palatability or taste of sisunatovir was tested using 4 different liquids (water, infant formula, apple juice and saline [mild salt water]).

This study consisted of 2 parts. Part 1 had 3 periods (Periods 1-3) and Part 2 had 4 periods (Periods 4-7). In between each part, there was a washout period. Washout means no treatment was given and it is to allow all of the study medication to have left the participant's body.

Periods 1 and 2 in Part 1 were "double-blind", which means the participants and the investigators did not know who took the study medication and who took placebo. A placebo does not have any medicine in it but looks just like the study medication. Some participants took placebo instead of study medication.

Period 3 in Part 1 was "open label", which means both participants and the investigators knew what study medication is taken.

Part 1 consisted of 5 treatments: Treatment A, B, C, D, and L. Treatments A, B, C, and L were given with food. Treatment D was given to participants in fasted state (no solid food). The doses in each treatment are shown in Figure 1.

Part 2 was palatability testing and there was no placebo group.

In Part 2 participants were given 50 mg sisunatovir in 4 different liquids (vehicles) to swirl in the mouth and discard. This was to test the palatability.

The doses administered during each period are shown below and the sequence in which the treatments were administered is shown in Figure 1.

Treatment A: 400 mg sisunatovir twice daily Day 1-Day 4 and once on Day 5 given with food (Period 1); Eight 50 mg pills were given

Treatment B: 200 mg sisunatovir + placebo twice daily Day 1-Day 4 and once on Day 5 given with food (Periods 1 and 2); Four 50 mg pills of sisunatovir or 4 placebo pills were given

Treatment C: Placebo for sisunatovir twice daily Day 1-Day 4 and once on Day 5 given with food (Periods 1 and 2); 4 or 8 pills were given.

Treatment D: 200 mg sisunatovir twice daily Day 1-Day 4 and once on Day 5 fasted (Period 3); 4 pills were given.

Treatment L: 200 mg sisunatovir twice daily Day 1-Day 4 and once on Day 5 given with food; 4 pills were given.

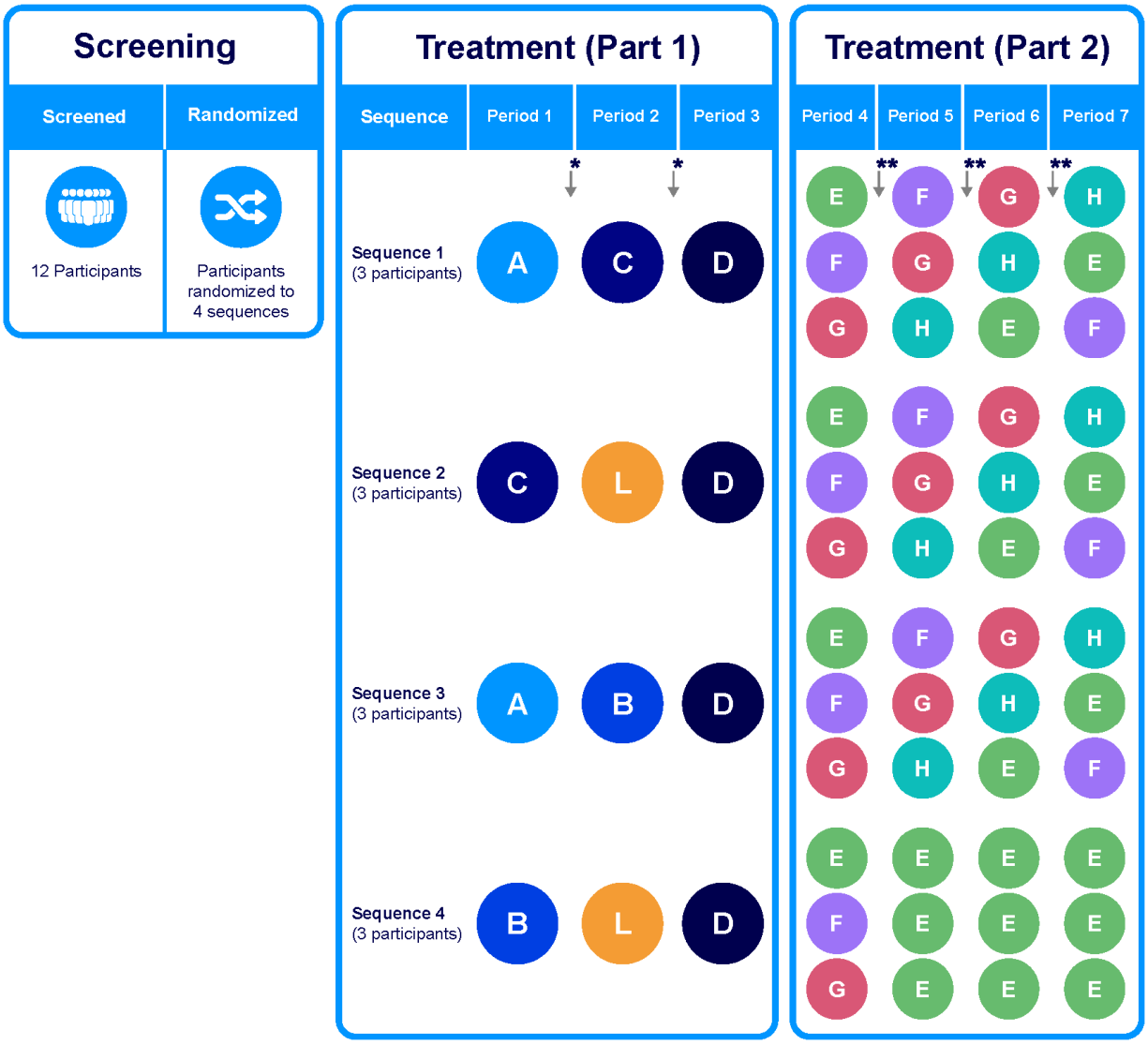
Treatment E: 50 mg sisunatovir in water (Period 4)

Treatment F: 50 mg sisunatovir in infant formula (Period 5)

Treatment G: 50 mg sisunatovir in apple juice (Period 6)

Treatment H: 50 mg sisunatovir in saline (Period 7)

Figure 1: Sequence of Treatment



Researchers checked the participants' health periodically during the study and asked them how they were feeling.

Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study at one location in Belgium.

When did this study take place?

It began 08 February 2023 and ended 28 April 2023.

Who participated in this study?

The study included healthy participants who met the inclusion/exclusion criteria for things such as age and weight.

- A total of 12 men and no women participated in the study.
- All participants were between the ages of 21 and 58 years.

Of the 12 participants who started the study, 11 finished the study. One participant did not finish the study due to withdrawal from the study by their choice.

How long did the study last?

Study participants were in the study for 30 days. The entire study took 80 days to complete.

When the study ended in April 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?

How safe and well tolerated was Sisunatovir?

In this study, researchers looked at the safety and tolerability of sisunatovir when given as multiple doses in different sequences, in fed and fasting states as well as when given with different liquids. The researchers did this by looking at medical problems that participants had during the study. Researchers were specifically interested in seeing if participants had the following:

- Any unwanted medical problems
- Abnormalities in laboratory tests, vital signs, and electrocardiograms (ECG). An ECG is a test that looks at how well the heart is working when it pumps blood around the body

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 unknown 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.

Eleven (11) out of 12 (91.7%) participants in this study had at least 1 medical problem. There was 1 participant who left the study due to their

own choice. All the medical problems reported are described in Table 1 for Part 1 of the study and in Table 2 for Part 2 of the study.

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 the participants are listed.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 6 participants taking Treatment A reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 6 participants who reported the medical problem.
- The **3rd** column tells how many of the 12 participants taking Treatment B + L reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 12 participants who reported the medical problem.
- The 4th column tells how many of the 6 participants taking the Treatment C reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 6 participants who reported the medical problem.
- The 5th column tells how many of the 11 participants taking Treatment D reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 11 who reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 1 out of the 6 (16.7%) participants taking Treatment C reported ear pain. None of the participants who took Treatment A, Treatment B + L, or Treatment D reported ear pain.

Table 1. Reported medical problems by study participants in Part 1 of the study

Medical Problem	Treatment A (6 participants)	Treatment B + L (12 participants)	Treatment C (6 participants)	Treatment D (11 participants)
Ear Pain	0	0	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	0
Abdominal discomfort	0	0	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	0
Abdominal distension	2 out of 6 participants (33.3%)	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	4 out of 11 participants (36.4%)
Abdominal pain	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	0	3 out of 11 participants (27.3%)
Abdominal pain upper	0	0	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	2 out of 11 participants (18.2%)
Abnormal feces	0	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	0	0

Table 1. Reported medical problems by study participants in Part 1 of the study

Medical Problem	Treatment A (6 participants)	Treatment B + L (12 participants)	Treatment C (6 participants)	Treatment D (11 participants)
Diarrhoea	2 out of 6 participants (33.3%)	0	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	4 out of 11 participants (36.4%)
Indigestion	0	0	0	2 out of 11 participants (18.2%)
Gas (Flatulence)	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	0	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	2 out of 11 participants (18.2%)
Frequent bowel movements	0	2 out of 12 participants (16.7%)	0	0
Lip dry	0	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	0	0
Nausea	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	0	3 out of 11 participants (27.3%)

Table 1. Reported medical problems by study participants in Part 1 of the study

Medical Problem	Treatment A (6 participants)	Treatment B + L (12 participants)	Treatment C (6 participants)	Treatment D (11 participants)
Pain in the food pipe (esophagus)	0	0	0	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)
Loss of strength or energy	0	0	0	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)
Tiredness	0	0	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)
Feeling drunk	0	0	0	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)
Infection of the pockets from which hair grows (follicles)	0	0	0	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)
Common cold	0	0	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	0

Table 1. Reported medical problems by study participants in Part 1 of the study

Medical Problem	Treatment A (6 participants)	Treatment B + L (12 participants)	Treatment C (6 participants)	Treatment D (11 participants)
Cold sores (oral herpes)	0	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	0	0
Limb injury	0	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	0	0
Liver test increased	0	0	0	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)
Limb discomfort	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	0	0	0
Pain in extremity	0	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	0	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)
Dizziness	0	0	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	0

Table 1. Reported medical problems by study participants in Part 1 of the study

Medical Problem	Treatment A (6 participants)	Treatment B + L (12 participants)	Treatment C (6 participants)	Treatment D (11 participants)
Dizziness when changing positions	0	0	0	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)
Headache	2 out of 6 participants (33.3%)	0	0	3 out of 11 participants (27.3%)
Nightmares	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	0	0	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)
Frequent urination	0	2 out of 12 participants (16.7%)	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	0
Excessive urination (volume)	0	0	0	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)
Cough	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	0	0	0

Table 1. Reported medical problems by study participants in Part 1 of the study

Medical Problem	Treatment A (6 participants)	Treatment B + L (12 participants)	Treatment C (6 participants)	Treatment D (11 participants)
Nasal dryness	0	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	0	0
Acne	0	0	0	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)
Dry skin	2 out of 6 participants (33.3%)	2 out of 12 participants (16.7%)	0	0
Itchy patches on skin (eczema nummular)	0	2 out of 12 participants (16.7%)	0	0
Redness of skin (erythema)	0	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	0	0
Dry rough skin patches (keratosis pilaris)	0	2 out of 12 participants (16.7%)	0	0

Table 1. Reported medical problems by study participants in Part 1 of the study

Medical Problem	Treatment A (6 participants)	Treatment B + L (12 participants)	Treatment C (6 participants)	Treatment D (11 participants)
Itching	0	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	0	0
Red flaky skin swelling (seborrheic dermatitis)	0	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	0	0
Skin discoloration	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	0	0	0
Skin irritation	0	0	0	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)
Hives (urticaria)	0	1 out of 12 participants (8.3%)	0	0
Localized bleeding (hematoma)	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	0	1 out of 6 participants (16.7%)	0

Below are instructions on how to read Table 2.

Instructions for Understanding Table 2.

- The **1st** column of Table 2 lists medical problems that were commonly reported during the study. All medical problems reported by the participants are listed.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 11 participants taking Treatment E reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 11 participants who reported the medical problem.
- The **3rd** column tells how many of the 11 participants taking Treatment F reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 11 participants who reported the medical problem.
- The **4th** column tells how many of the 11 participants taking the Treatment G reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 11 participants who reported the medical problem.
- The **5th** column tells how many of the 11 participants taking Treatment H reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 11 participants who reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 1 out of the 11 (9.1%) participants taking Treatment E reported abdominal discomfort. None of the participants taking Treatment F, Treatment G, or Treatment H reported abdominal discomfort.

Table 2. Reported medical problems by study participants in Part 2 of the study				
Medical Problem	**Treatment E (11 participants)**	**Treatment F (11 participants)**	**Treatment G (11 participants)**	**Treatment H (11 participants)**
Abdominal discomfort	1 out of 11 participants (9.1%)	0	0	0
Indigestion	0	0	0	1 out of11 participants (9.1%)
Nausea	0	0	0	1 out of11 participants (9.1%)
Dizziness	0	0	0	1 out of11 participants (9.1%)
Headache	1 out of11 participants (9.1%)	0	0	0

Slowness of thought	0	1 out of11 participants (9.1%)	0	0

What was the result of laboratory tests after participants received Sisunatovir or placebo?

Three (3) participants who received 400 mg sisunatovir with food, 3 participants who received 200 mg sisunatovir with food, 5 participants who received placebo, and 6 participants who received 200 mg sisunatovir in fasted state experienced abnormal laboratory tests.

None of these abnormal tests were considered clinically meaningful except for 1 participant who experienced a mild increase in liver enzymes without any symptoms. The lab abnormalities in this participant returned to normal when they were re-checked.

What was the result of the blood pressure, pulse rate and ECG tests after participants received Sisunatovir or placebo?

All 12 participants had blood pressure and pulse rate tests during the study.

No participants had changes in their blood pressure or pulse rate that were considered medically important.

One participant who received 200 mg sisunatovir in fasted state had an abnormal ECG. This change was not considered clinically significant.

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.

No participants (0%) had serious medical problems.

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 **C5241006**

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

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT05712460**
www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu	Use the study identifier **2022-003426-53**

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!