

Effects of inhaled interferon-beta on hospitalised COVID-19 patients receiving supplemental oxygen

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Disclosures

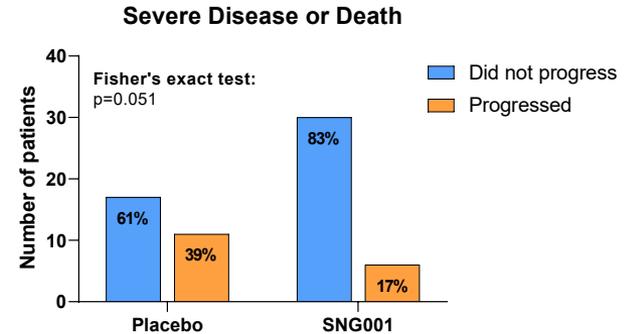
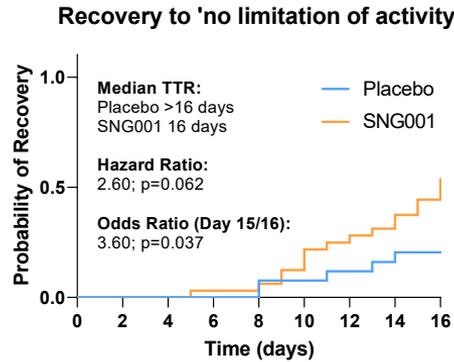
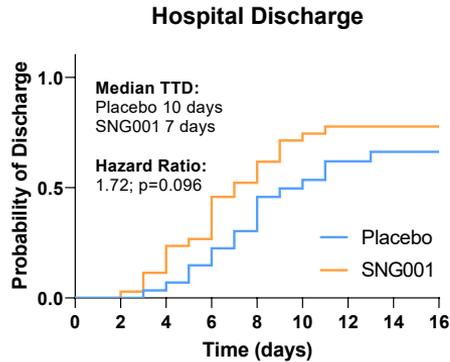
- Synairgen is a UK-based biotech company developing inhaled interferon beta (SNG001) as a treatment for severe viral lung infections
- Presenter
 - Employed by Synairgen
 - Owns shares and has share options in Synairgen

Background

- There remains an urgent need for new therapies to treat patients hospitalised due to lower respiratory tract infections caused by respiratory viruses
- Viruses, including SARS-CoV-2, suppress the release of interferon beta (IFN- β) to evade host antiviral responses
- SNG001, a formulation of IFN- β , is administered directly into the lungs via nebuliser to restore IFN- β levels at the site of infection
- In a randomised phase 2 trial in hospitalised COVID-19*, patients receiving SNG001 were more than twice as likely to recover to an Ordinal Scale for Clinical Improvement (OCSI) score of 1 ('no limitation of activities') than patients receiving placebo
- Here, we present results from subgroup analysis of patients from this trial receiving supplemental oxygen via mask or nasal prongs at baseline
- 28/50 (56%) patients receiving placebo and 36/48 (75%) patients receiving SNG001, were receiving supplemental oxygen at baseline

*Monk et al. (2021) Safety and efficacy of inhaled nebulised interferon beta-1a (SNG001) for treatment of SARS-CoV-2 infection: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Respir Med*; 9(2):196-206

Results of the subgroup analysis of patients receiving supplemental oxygen by mask or nasal prongs at baseline



Conclusions

- An analysis of hospitalised COVID-19 patients receiving supplemental oxygen at baseline from our Phase 2 trial suggested that this subgroup may benefit from treatment with SNG001 supporting initiation of the phase 3 SPRINTER trial focused on this patient group
- Results from the SPRINTER trial (SG018; NCT04732949) will be presented at ATS 2022 in May