

Title: Efficacy of Lower-Sodium Oxybate by Baseline Sleep Inertia in a Phase 3 Clinical Study in Patients With Idiopathic Hypersomnia

Authors: Yves Dauvilliers, MD, PhD^{1,2}; Abby Chen, MS³; Marisa Whalen, PharmD⁴; Wayne Macfadden, MD⁴; Michael J. Thorpy, MD⁵

Institutions: ¹Sleep and Wake Disorders Centre, Department of Neurology, Gui de Chauliac Hospital, Montpellier, France; ²University of Montpellier, INSERM Institute Neuroscience Montpellier (INM), Montpellier, France; ³Jazz Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA, USA; ⁴Jazz Pharmaceuticals, Philadelphia, PA, USA; ⁵Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

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Yes ___

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Idiopathic hypersomnia is a debilitating neurologic sleep disorder. Sleep inertia (difficulty awakening) is a common symptom that can significantly impair functioning and quality of life. This post hoc analysis evaluated response to lower-sodium oxybate (LXB; Xywav[®]) by baseline sleep inertia in a phase 3 trial (NCT03533114).

Methods: Eligible participants began LXB treatment with an open-label treatment titration and optimization period (10–14 weeks), followed by a 2-week stable-dose period (SDP). Participants were randomized to placebo or continued LXB treatment during a 2-week, double-blind, randomized withdrawal period (DBRWP). Using the visual analog scale for sleep inertia (VAS-SI), participants rated their difficulty awakening during baseline, SDP, and DBRWP on a 100-mm line with anchors at 0 (very easy) and 100 (very difficult). VAS-SI terciles comprised score segments of <44 (group A), ≥44 to <70 (group B), and ≥70 (group C). Efficacy assessments included the Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS), Idiopathic Hypersomnia Severity Scale (IHSS), Clinical Global Impression of Severity (CGIs), and Patient Global Impression of Change (PGIc).

Results: Participants (A, n=34; B, n=33; C, n=32) were a mean (SD) 40.7 (13.5) years of age and primarily female (74%). At baseline, participants with the highest VAS-SI scores had numerically higher mean (SD) ESS (A=16.0 [3.1], B=15.6 [2.6], C=17.1 [2.4]) and IHSS (A=26.7 [7.7], B=34.5 [5.9], C=36.3 [5.5]) scores. Participants with the highest baseline sleep inertia were more frequently rated severely ill on the CGIs

(A=17.6%, B=12.1%, C=34.4%). Baseline total sleep time trended higher with increasing VAS-SI scores. From baseline to end of SDP, mean (SD) scores decreased (improved) on the ESS (A=-9.9 [5.1], B=-9.8 [3.5], C=-10.0 [5.1]) and IHSS (A=-14.1 [9.9], B=-19.0 [9.0], C=-18.1 [9.9]), regardless of baseline sleep inertia; nearly all (99%) participants reported improvement on the PGIC. Mean (SD) VAS-SI scores decreased by 9.3 (11.9), 31.5 (14.8), and 42.8 (22.9) in groups A, B, and C, respectively, at end of SDP. Spearman correlation coefficients for VAS-SI and IHSS items assessing sleep inertia were moderate (≥ 0.3) to strong (≥ 0.6).

Conclusion: Participants with higher baseline sleep inertia generally had greater baseline disease burden. LXB treatment was efficacious across subgroups regardless of baseline sleep inertia.

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Disclosures

Y Dauvilliers is a consultant for and has participated in advisory boards for Jazz Pharmaceuticals, UCB Pharma, Avadel, Idorsia, Harmony Biosciences, Takeda, and Bioprojet.

A Chen, M Whalen, and W Macfadden are full-time employees of Jazz Pharmaceuticals who, in the course of this employment, have received stock options

exercisable for, and other stock awards of, ordinary shares of Jazz Pharmaceuticals, plc.

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