Safety and Efficacy of DUR-928: A Potential New Therapy for Acute Alcoholic Hepatitis

Objectives: To evaluate safety, tolerability, and efficacy of DUR-928 in alcoholic hepatitis (AH) patients. DUR-928 is an endogenous small molecule with excellent safety profiles in multiple Phase 1 trials, which epigenetically regulates metabolism, inflammation, cell survival, and tissue regeneration.

Methods: 19 AH patients enrolled in the open label, dose escalating, multi-center trial; 15 had DF >32 (SAH), 12 had MELD scores of 21-30, and 11 had baseline bilirubin >8 mg/dL. Patients received doses of 30, 90, or 150 mg (IV infused for 2 hrs); 15 patients received only 1 dose of DUR-928 on Day 1, and the other 4 received doses on Day 1 and Day 4.

Main Findings:

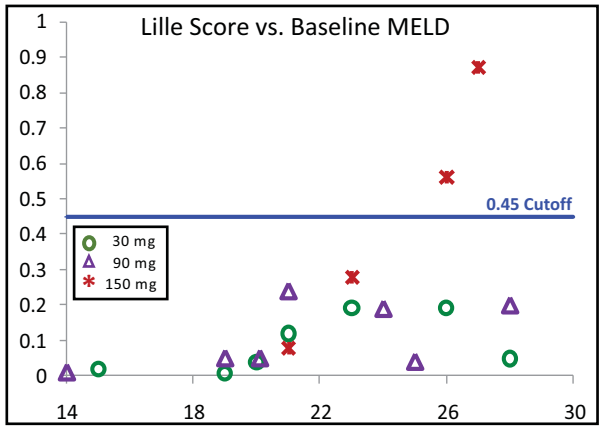
- No serious adverse events were related to the study drug.
- 100% of all treated patients survived the 28-day follow-up period.
- 89% of all treated patients responded (Lille < 0.45), including 100% of patients who received the 30-90 mg dose.
- MELD scores were significantly reduced from baseline on Day 28.
- Significant early reduction of bilirubin from baseline on Day 7 was observed, especially in patients with baseline levels >8 mg/dL.

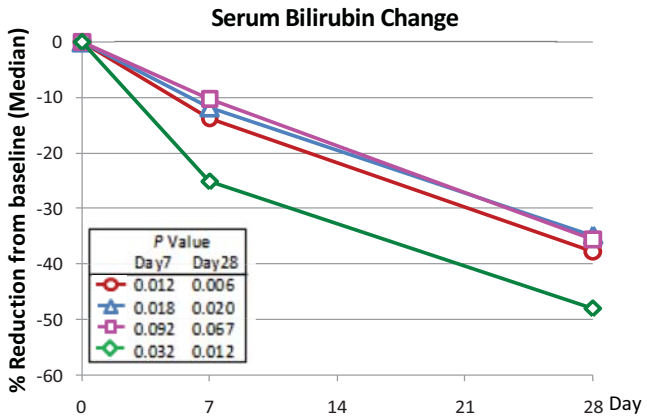
Conclusions:

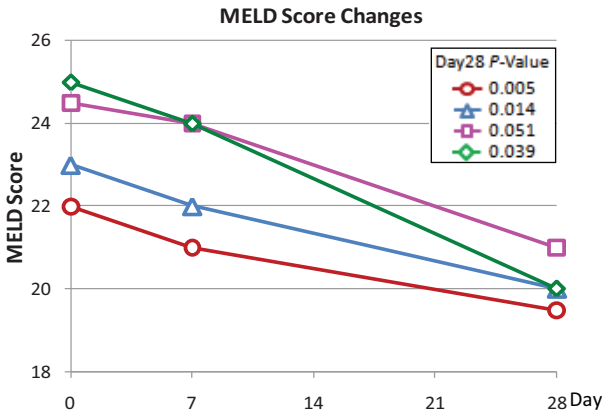
- DUR-928 was safe in AH patients, including severe AH patients.
- The efficacy signals from the trial are encouraging for further development of DUR-928 in patients with AH, including SAH.

AH Patient Category	n	Responders	Lille Median (Quartile)
All Patients 30 or 90 mg DUR-928	18 14	89% 100%	0.10 (0.04, 0.20) 0.05 (0.04, 0.19)
DF >32 (SAH) 30 or 90 mg DUR-928	15 11	87% 100%	0.19 (0.05, 0.22) 0.12 (0.05, 0.19)
MELD 21-30 30 or 90 mg DUR-928	12 8	83% 100%	0.19 (0.11, 0.25) 0.19 (0.10, 0.19)
Baseline bilirubin >8 mg/dL 30 or 90 mg DUR-928	11 8	82% 100%	0.10 (0.05, 0.20) 0.10 (0.05, 0.19)

1. One patient did not return for Day 7 visit.
2. SAH: Severe AH Patients.







All patients | DF >32 | MELD 21-30 | Bilirubin >8 mg/dL

Hassanein, T. et al., Abstract LB-09 (DURECT C928-010 Trial)