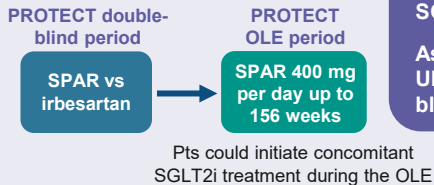


Concomitant Sparsentan and Sodium-Glucose Cotransporter-2 Inhibitors in Patients With IgA Nephropathy in the PROTECT Open-Label Extension

Background

- SPAR, a DEARA, was granted accelerated approval in the US for IgAN based on the PROTECT trial of SPAR vs irbesartan¹⁻⁵
- Data suggest that SGLT2is may reduce the progression of IgAN^{6,7}
- Here we report the early experience in the PROTECT OLE with SGLT2is combined with ongoing SPAR to treat IgAN

Study Design



We assessed pts in the OLE who initiated SGLT2i treatment

Assessments: UPCR, body weight, blood pressure, safety

Key inclusion criteria

- Enrolled and participating in the PROTECT OLE
- Initiated concomitant SGLT2i treatment during the OLE

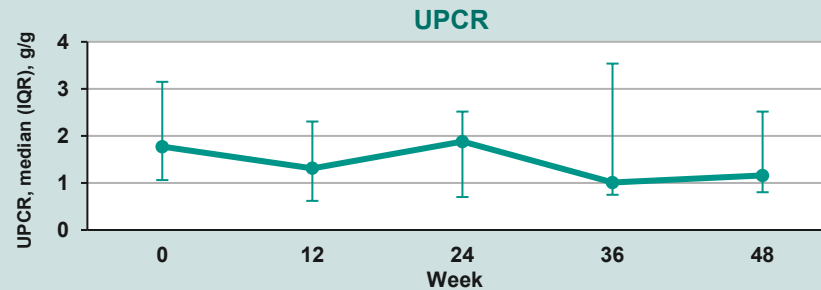
Key exclusion criterion

- Enrolled in the randomized PROTECT OLE SGLT2i Substudy

Results



- Reduction in proteinuria was seen for up to 48 weeks with the addition of an SGLT2i to ongoing SPAR treatment



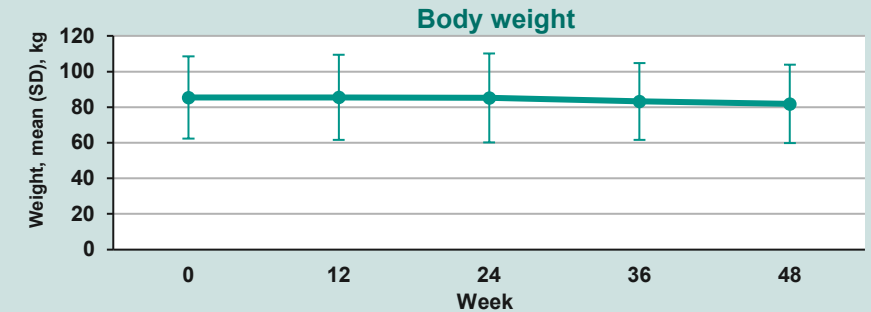
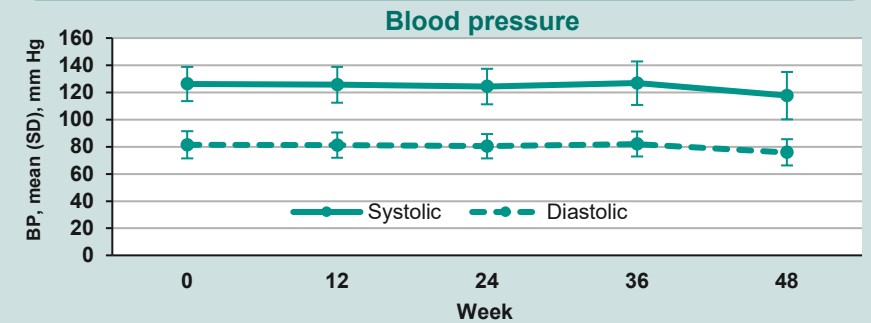
- 39 pts initiated an SGLT2i*
- 5 discontinued the OLE
- 2 discontinued the SGLT2i but continue to receive SPAR in the OLE



- 26 pts (67%) had an AE, most commonly hyperkalemia (5 pts [13%]), COVID-19 (4 pts [10%]), and hypertension (3 pts [8%])
- No new safety signals were identified



- Mean body weight and blood pressure (systolic and diastolic) remained relatively stable over time following addition of an SGLT2i to ongoing SPAR treatment



Conclusion

Early experience of pts during the PROTECT OLE period shows that an SGLT2i added to stable SPAR treatment is generally well tolerated and provides additional benefit on proteinuria reduction with combination therapy.

PROTECT OLE Substudy (NCT03762850)

A randomized substudy within the PROTECT OLE period is further investigating the safety and efficacy of SPAR with or without concomitant SGLT2i treatment