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Thank you for contacting Neurocrine Biosciences with your unsolicited Medical Information request regarding INGREZZA® (valbenazine) capsules and the effect of patient characteristics on tardive dyskinesia (TD) outcomes.

INGREZZA is a vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2) inhibitor indicated for the treatment of adults with tardive dyskinesia.<sup>1</sup>

Data were pooled from three 6-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials of once-daily valbenazine in adults with TD (2 Phase 2 and 1 Phase 3): KINECT (NCT01688037), KINECT 2 (NCT01733121), and KINECT 3 (NCT02274558), respectively. The population subgroups analyses included: age, sex, psychiatric diagnosis, TD duration, antipsychotic/anticholinergic medication use at baseline, antipsychotic medication category, lifetime history of suicidality, CYP 2D6 genotype and body mass index (BMI). The mean change from baseline to week 6 in the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) total score was used to evaluate TD improvement in all subgroups. The clinical relevance for AIMS mean score change was evaluated using Cohen's *d* effect size. Interpretation of these post-hoc analyses may be limited for some subgroups, due to relatively small sample size.<sup>2</sup>

The pooled analyses included 373 subjects (valbenazine 80 mg, n=101; valbenazine 40 mg, n=114; placebo, n=158). Baseline characteristics were generally similar across treatment groups, with the mean baseline AIMS total scores ranging from 8 to 12. In all subgroups, mean changes in AIMS total score from baseline to Week 6 indicated greater reductions with valbenazine relative to placebo (Figure 1A and 1B). A significant difference between valbenazine 80 mg and placebo ( $P<0.05$ ) was found in all subgroups except subjects who were taking a typical antipsychotic or a combination of typical/atypical antipsychotics (i.e., typical/both subgroup). Subgroups with the largest effect sizes ( $d\geq 0.8$ ) for valbenazine 80 mg were: age  $\geq 55$  years, men, TD duration  $<7$  years, no concomitant antipsychotic use (also 40 mg), concomitant anticholinergic use, history of lifetime suicidality, CYP2D6 PM genotype, BMI 25 to  $<30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>2</sup>

Adverse reactions in the three placebo-controlled studies of 6-week duration reported at an incidence of  $\geq 2\%$  and greater than placebo were somnolence (10.9% and 4.2%), anticholinergic effects (5.4% and 4.9%), balance disorders/falls (4.1% and 2.2%), headache (3.4% and 2.7%), akathisia (2.7% and 0.5%), vomiting (2.6% and 0.6%), nausea (2.3% and 2.1%) and arthralgia (2.3% and 0.5%), for valbenazine and placebo respectively.<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1A. AIMS Total Score Mean Changes from Baseline to Week 6 by Subgroup

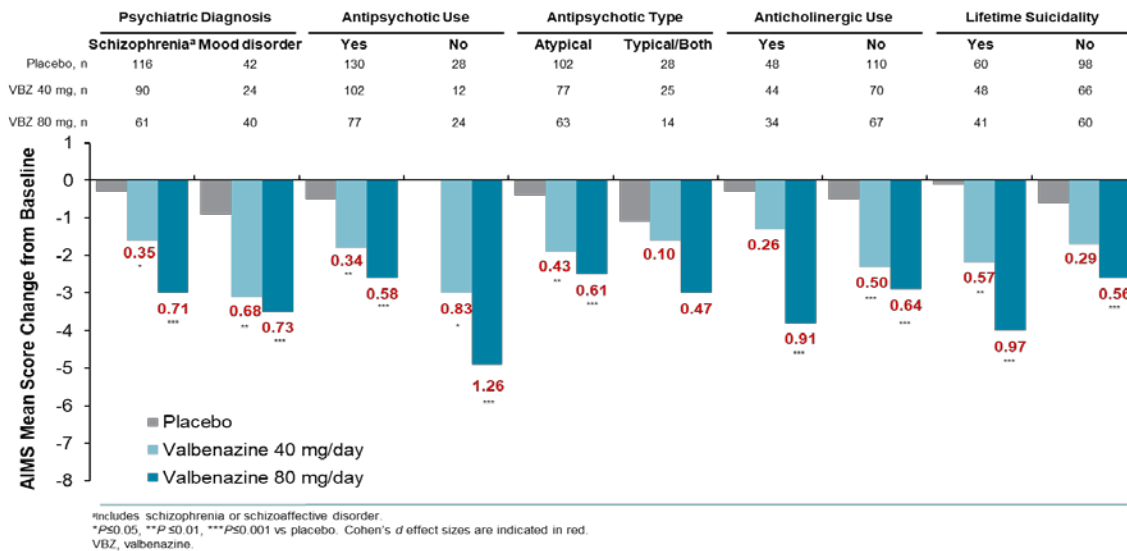
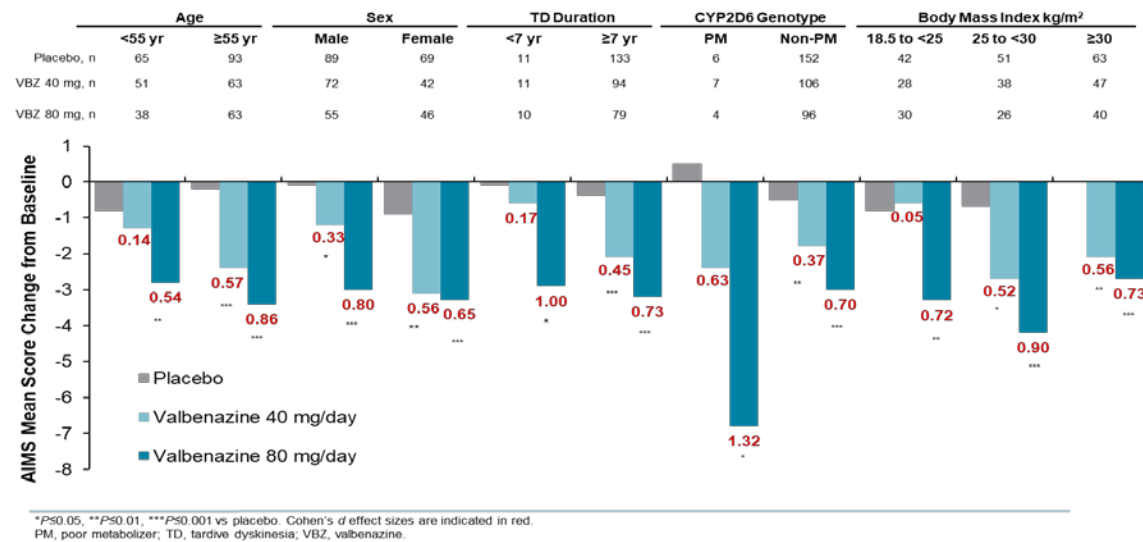


Figure 1B. AIMS Total Score Mean Changes from Baseline to Week 6 by Subgroup



For a more complete description of this analysis, please see attached data presentation from the 2017 Neuroscience Educational Institute Annual Congress presented by Meyer et al.

**This letter and the enclosed material are provided in response to your unsolicited medical information inquiry. Please feel free to contact Neurocrine Medical Information at (877) 641-3461 or [medinfo@neurocrine.com](mailto:medinfo@neurocrine.com) if you would like to request additional information.**



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References:

1. INGREZZA [package insert]. Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc., San Diego, CA; 2017
2. Meyer J et al. Effects of valbenazine on tardive dyskinesia: subgroup analyses of 3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials. Poster presented at the 2017 Neuroscience Education Institute, Colorado Springs, CO

Enclosures:

1. INGREZZA [package insert]. Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc., San Diego, CA; April 2017.
2. Important Safety Information. Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc., San Diego, CA; April 2017.
3. Meyer J et al. Effects of valbenazine on tardive dyskinesia: subgroup analyses of 3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials. Poster presented at the 2017 Neuroscience Education Institute, Colorado Springs, CO