



Summary Report of Benefit-Risk Assessment

**CRYSVITA SOLUTION FOR INJECTION 10MG/ML
CRYSVITA SOLUTION FOR INJECTION 20MG/ML
CRYSVITA SOLUTION FOR INJECTION 30MG/ML**

NEW DRUG APPLICATION

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Active Ingredient(s) | Burosumab |
| Product Registrant | KYOWA KIRIN ASIA PACIFIC PTE. LTD. |
| Product Registration Number | SIN16178P, SIN16176P, SIN16177P |
| Application Route | Abridged Evaluation |
| Date of Approval | 30 April 2021, 03 May 2021 |

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A INTRODUCTION

CRYSVITA is indicated for the treatment of X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH) in adult and paediatric patients 1 year of age and older.

The active substance, burosumab, is a fully human monoclonal antibody that binds and inhibits excess fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23), the primary driver of hypophosphatemia in XLH, thereby restoring phosphate homeostasis.

Crysvita is available as a solution for injection containing 10 mg/mL, 20 mg/mL and 30 mg/mL of burosumab. Other ingredients in the solution are L-histidine, L-methionine, polysorbate 80, D-sorbitol and Water for Injection USP.

B ASSESSMENT OF PRODUCT QUALITY

The drug substance, Burosumab, and the drug product, Crysvita Solution for Injection, are both manufactured at Kyowa Kirin Co. Ltd, Takasaki Plant, Gunma, Japan.

Drug substance:

Adequate controls have been presented for the raw materials, reagents, and cell banking system. The in-process control tests and acceptance criteria applied during the manufacturing of the drug substance are considered appropriate. The drug substance manufacturer is compliant with Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP). Process validation was conducted on three consecutive production-scale batches

The characterisation of the drug substance and its impurities were in accordance with ICH guidelines. Potential and actual impurities are adequately controlled. The drug substance specifications were established in accordance with ICH Q6B, and the impurity limits were considered appropriately qualified. The analytical methods used have been adequately described and non-compendial methods are appropriately validated in accordance with ICH guidelines. Information on the reference standards used for identity, assay and impurities testing was presented.

The stability data presented for Kyowa Kirin Co. Ltd were adequate to support the approved storage condition and shelf life. The packaging is [REDACTED]. The drug substance is approved for storage at [REDACTED] with a shelf life of [REDACTED].

Drug product:

The manufacturing process utilises aseptic processing.

The drug product manufacturing site involved is compliant with GMP. Proper development and validation studies are conducted. It has been demonstrated that the manufacturing process is reproducible and consistent. Adequate in-process controls are in place.

The specifications were established in accordance with ICH Q6B, and impurity limits are considered adequately qualified. The analytical methods used have been adequately described and non-compendial methods are appropriately validated in accordance with ICH guidelines. Information on the reference standards used for identity, assay and impurities testing was presented.

The stability data submitted were adequate to support the approved shelf-life of 36 months when stored at 2-8 °C, protected from light. The container closure system is 5 mL Type I clear borosilicate tubing glass vial with fluoropolymer-laminated butyl rubber stopper and aluminium sealing cap with a polypropylene top.

C ASSESSMENT OF CLINICAL EFFICACY

The clinical efficacy of burosumab for the treatment of subjects with XLH aged 1 year and older was supported by one Phase 3 pivotal Study UX023-CL303 conducted in adult subjects; and one Phase 3 pivotal Study UX023-CL301 as well as two Phase 2 supportive Studies (UX023-CL201 and UX023-CL205) in paediatric subjects.

Efficacy in Adults:

Study UX023-CL303 (NCT 02526160) is an ongoing Phase 3, randomised, double-blind, 2-armed, placebo-controlled study with an open-labelled extension phase to assess the efficacy and safety of burosumab in adult subjects with XLH. Subjects were randomised 1:1 to receive double-blind burosumab 1 mg/kg (rounded to the nearest 10 mg) or placebo administered subcutaneously (SC) every 4 weeks (Q4W) for 24 weeks. At Week 24, subjects randomised to the placebo group crossed over to the burosumab treatment group and subjects randomised to the burosumab group continued to receive burosumab treatment in the open-label phase until Week 96. The use of placebo as a comparator was considered acceptable as there is no consensus regarding the use of oral phosphate and active Vitamin D in adults for XLH. The burosumab dose of 1.0 mg/kg Q4W, was based on phase 2 adult studies in which doses were titrated to achieve a serum phosphorus within the lower half of the normal range without hyperphosphatemia.

The key inclusion criteria were males or females between the ages of 18 and 65 years, with a confirmed diagnosis of XLH and who were presenting with characteristic biochemical and clinical features which included reduced serum phosphorus levels (< 2.5 mg/dL [0.81 mmol/L]), renal phosphate wasting (ratio of renal tubular maximum reabsorption rate of phosphate to glomerular filtration rate [TmP/GFR] < 2.5 mg/dL), and self-reported skeletal pain (BPI Worst Pain score ≥ 4).

The primary endpoint was the proportion of subjects achieving mean serum phosphorus levels above the lower limit of normal (LLN: 2.5 mg/dL [0.81 mmol/L]) at the midpoint of the dose interval (i.e., Weeks 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, and 22), as averaged across dose cycles between baseline and Week 24. The key secondary endpoints were the change from baseline to Week 24 in BPI Worst Pain score, WOMAC Stiffness score and WOMAC Physical Function score. Other relevant exploratory endpoints included healing of active fractures/pseudo fractures, change from baseline in total calcaneal enthesopathy burden (sum of dimensions of superior and inferior calcaneal spurs bilaterally measured in two dimensions) measured by lateral foot X-rays and improvement in 6-minute walk test (6MWT). The study was designed to demonstrate superiority of burosumab compared to placebo for the primary efficacy endpoint, followed by stepwise testing of superiority for the key secondary efficacy endpoints between the treatment groups.

A total of 134 subjects were enrolled in the study and randomised to receive either burosumab (68 subjects) or placebo (66 subjects). The demographics and baseline characteristics were generally well balanced between the two groups with some minor imbalances. The majority of subjects were females (65%), and the mean age was 40 ± 12.2 years. The mean time since XLH diagnosis was 31.4 ± 15.60 years and was similar in both treatment groups. Osteoarthritis was reported in 63.4% of subjects with 11% more in the burosumab group (69.1%) than in the placebo group (57.6%), and was more common in the knee (46%) followed by hip(s) (39.6%), and/or spine (35.1%). Nephrocalcinosis was reported in 11.9% of subjects with 8% higher incidence in burosumab group. Nephrolithiasis was reported in 13.4% of subjects which was balanced between the two groups. Baseline mean (SD) serum phosphorus was 1.98 (0.314) mg/dL (0.64 [1.10] mmol/L), mean (SD) TmP/GFR was 1.64 (0.386) mg/dL and serum 1,25(OH)₂D concentration was 33.0 (14.28) pg/mL (range: 4 to 80 pg/mL) and all were in line with the inclusion criteria.

The majority of subjects (72%) had severe pain scores with BPI Worst Pain score > 6.0 and about 68% received pain medication at baseline. Baseline radiographic characteristics were similar between the treatment groups characterised by bowing (94%), enthesopathy (93.3%), prior healed non-active fractures (59%), pseudo fractures (34.3%) and active unhealed fractures (11.9%) predominantly in the weight-bearing bones of the lower extremities. Overall, 94% of subjects had PHEX mutations classified as either pathogenic, likely pathogenic, or variants of uncertain significance.

Burosumab treatment resulted in significantly more subjects achieving mean serum phosphorus levels above the LLN compared to placebo through Week 24. In the burosumab group, 94.1% of subjects met the primary endpoint, compared with only 7.6% of subjects in the placebo group ($p < 0.0001$). Serum phosphorus in the burosumab treatment group was stable through Week 48. For the key secondary endpoints, burosumab treatment for 24 weeks resulted in a significantly greater improvement in the WOMAC Stiffness score compared to placebo, where the mean change from baseline was -1.15 for placebo versus -10.63 for burosumab ($p = 0.0122$ tested at a significance level of 0.0167). For the other two key secondary endpoints improvements were demonstrated with a numerical trend in favour of burosumab but did not reach statistical significance compared to placebo. For the BPI Worst Pain score, the changes from baseline were -0.42 for burosumab versus -0.98 for placebo ($p = 0.0919$ tested at a significance level of 0.05), whereas for the WOMAC Physical Function score, the changes from baseline were -0.97 for burosumab versus -6.90 for placebo ($p = 0.0478$ tested at a significance level of 0.025). At Week 24, burosumab demonstrated greater improvement compared to placebo in the healing of active fractures (35.7% vs 0%, respectively) and active pseudo fractures (37.3% vs 11.5%, respectively). The LS mean change from baseline for total calcaneal enthesopathy burden was numerically better with burosumab (0.12 cm) compared to placebo (-0.85 cm). From baseline to Week 24, the burosumab group also had a small LS mean increase in distance walked in the 6-minute walk time (6MWT), while the placebo group had small LS mean decrease (5.9 metres versus -5.7 metres respectively). Overall, burosumab 1mg/kg showed greater benefits in serum phosphorus levels, phosphate reabsorption (TmP/GFR), serum 1,25(OH)₂D levels, healing of fractures and pseudofractures, subject-reported stiffness, physical function and pain compared to placebo in adults with XLH.

Summary of key efficacy results from Study UX023-CL303

| Endpoint | Placebo | Burosumab |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Primary endpoint | | |
| Mean Serum Phosphorous > LLN | | |
| N | 66 | 68 |
| Responder rate (%) | 5 (7.6) | 64 (94.1) |
| 95% CI | (3.3, 16.5) | (85.8, 97.7) |
| p-value | <0.0001 | |
| Key secondary endpoints | | |
| CFB Worst Pain by BPI at Week 24 | | |
| N | 65 | 67 |
| LS Mean (SE) | -0.32 (0.222) | -0.79 (0.211) |
| LS Mean (SE) Difference | -0.46 (0.275) | |
| p-value | 0.0919 | |
| CFB Physical function (by WOMAC) at Week 24 | | |
| N | 65 | 67 |
| LS Mean (SE) | 1.79 | -3.11 |
| LS Mean (SE) Difference | -4.90 (2.479) | |
| p-value | 0.0478 | |
| CFB Stiffness (by WOMAC) at Week 24 | | |
| N | 65 | 66 |
| LS Mean (SE) | 0.25 | -7.87 |
| LS Mean (SE) Difference | -8.12 (3.237) | |
| p-value | 0.0122 | |
| Other secondary endpoints | | |
| Baseline active fractures and pseudo fractures-fully healed at Week 24 | | |
| N | 38 | 32 |
| %baseline | 9.9 | 36.9 |
| Odds ratio | 7.76 | |
| 95%CI | (2.56, 23.49) | |
| p-value | 0.0004 | |

CFB: change from baseline

Efficacy in Children:

The Phase 2 studies (UX023-CL201 and UX023-CL205) provided evidence to support the proposed 0.8 mg/kg Q2W dosing regimen in paediatric patients based on pharmacodynamic endpoints and preliminary efficacy analyses while the Phase 3 study (UX023-CL301) provided confirmatory evidence of the efficacy of burisumab in XLH paediatric patients aged 1 to 12 years.

Study UX023-CL201 (NCT 02163577) was randomised, open-label, dose-finding study in prepubescent children aged 5 to 12 years old with XLH. The study evaluated starting doses of 0.1, 0.2 or 0.3 mg/kg every two weeks (Q2W) or 0.2, 0.4 or 0.6 mg/kg every four weeks (Q4W). During the 16-week Titration Period, doses were adjusted every 4 weeks, as needed, by increments of 0.3 mg/kg Q2W or 0.4 mg/kg Q4W and within a maximum dose of 2.0 mg/kg for

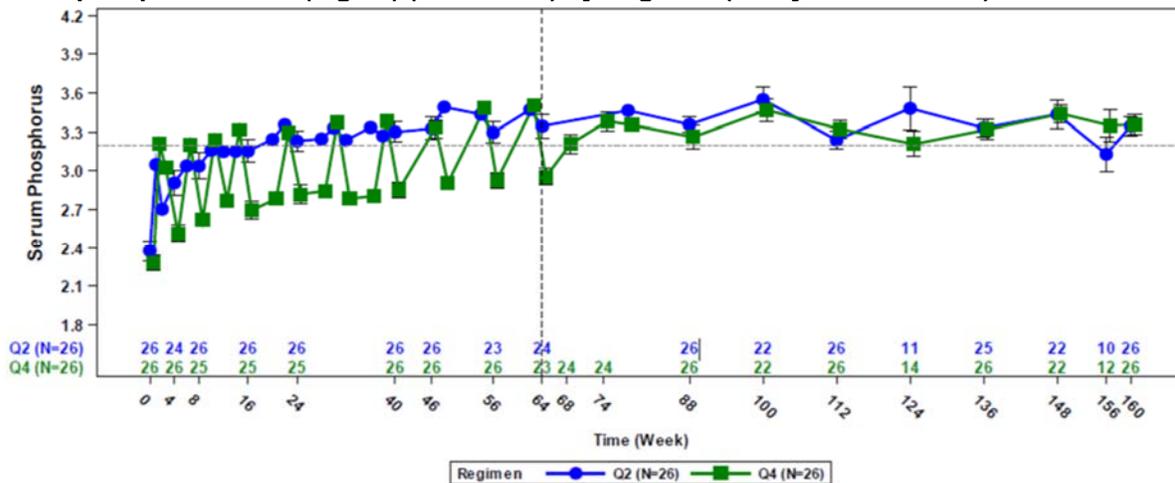
either group (Q2W or Q4W), to achieve a fasting serum phosphorus range of 3.5-5.0 mg/dL (1.13-1.62 mmol/L). During the 48-week Treatment Period, subjects continued to receive their individually optimised dose of burosumab from the Titration Period. Dose titration could continue into the Treatment Period, if necessary. At Week 64, all subjects switched to Q2W dosing of burosumab until the end of the study at Week 160.

The primary PD endpoint was the change in serum phosphorus levels, while the primary efficacy endpoint was change from baseline in severity of rickets as measured by Rickets Severity Score (RSS) total score assessment of wrist and knee radiographs at Week 40. Other key preliminary efficacy analyses included healing of rickets, change in serum markers of rickets (ALP) and change in standing height Z-score.

A total of 52 subjects were randomised in a 1:1 ratio to the Q2W (26 subjects) and Q4W (26 subjects) regimens. The demographic and baseline characteristics were generally balanced across the two groups with a mean (SD) age of 8.5 (1.87) years. At baseline, the mean serum phosphorus concentrations and TmP/GFR were below the respective reference ranges for paediatric patients. Mean (SD) RSS baseline scores were 1.80 (1.086) overall, 1.20 (0.636) at the knee, and 0.60 (0.578) at the wrist. The mean (SD) standing height Z score was -1.89 (0.996) and mean (SD) growth velocity was 5.35 (1.280) cm/year with most subjects at Tanner stage 1 (73%) and Tanner stage 2 (27%). Nearly all subjects (96%) had received conventional therapy with oral phosphate and active vitamin D analogues before enrolling in the study, with a mean (SD) duration of conventional therapy before entering the study of 6.9 (2.4) years.

Burosumab treatment resulted in statistically significant and dose-related increases in serum phosphorus levels from baseline to Week 64 in both the Q2W and Q4W groups ($p \leq 0.001$). The Q2W regimen achieved more stable phosphorous concentrations compared to Q4W regimen. At Week 64, all subjects were switched to Q2W dosing and by Week 88, both dose groups had similar levels of serum phosphorus in the target range that were sustained to Week 160. The mean dose also plateaued at approximately 1.0 mg/kg in the Q2W group and at 1.5 mg/kg in the Q4W group from Week 40.

Serum phosphorus level (mg/dL) (Mean \pm SE) by Regimen (Study UX023-CL201)



The results also showed that a dose of 0.8 mg/kg Q2W would increase serum phosphorus levels to within the normal range in around 60% of the subjects, while increasing serum phosphorus levels by at least 0.5 mg/dL in at least 80% of subjects. Hence, a starting dose of 0.8 mg/kg without prior dose titration was assessed to be effective in increasing serum phosphorus for most patients while avoiding the potential risk of hyperphosphataemia.

Burosumab treatment significantly reduced rickets severity as illustrated by significant decreases in mean RSS total scores in both regimens. The Q2W regimen decreased the mean total RSS by -1.06 from baseline at Week 40 ($p < 0.0001$) and by -1.00 at Week 64 ($p < 0.0001$). The Q4W regimen produced smaller decreases in the mean total RSS, albeit statistically significant compared to baseline (-0.73; $p < 0.0001$ at Week 40 and -0.84; $p < 0.0001$ at Week 64). When stratified by rickets severity, a greater reduction in mean RSS total score was observed in the higher RSS subgroup (severe Rickets with a total RSS scores at baseline ≥ 1.5) compared to the lower RSS subgroup (less severe rickets with a total RSS scores at baseline < 1.5), where the mean RSS total score decreased by 71% from baseline to Week 40 ($p < 0.0001$) in the higher RSS subgroup (Q2W regimen) but no reductions were observed in the lower RSS subgroup over the same time period.

The reduction in rickets severity was further supported by significant decreases in mean serum ALP levels in both regimens. Overall, the mean (SD) serum ALP levels decreased to 395 (95) U/L at Week 40 (mean change: -12.6%, $p < 0.0001$) and to 369 (76) U/L at Week 64 (-19.8%; $p < 0.0001$). In the higher RSS subgroup, the overall mean serum ALP level decreased to 419 (87) U/L at Week 40 (mean change: -14.7% $p < 0.0001$) and to 380 (76) U/L at Week 64 (-23.3%; $p < 0.0001$), with greater decreases for the Q2W group.

Healing of rickets was demonstrated in both regimens by significant improvements in LS mean RGI-C global scores at Week 40 (Q2W: +1.66; Q4W, +1.47) and at Week 64 (Q2W: +1.56; Q4W, +1.58) (all $p < 0.0001$). Substantial healing of rickets as demonstrated by RGI-C global scores ≥ 2.0 at Week 40 (Q2W, 69%; Q4W, 38%) and at Week 64 (Q2W, 58%; Q4W, 50%) was numerically better with Q2W regimen compared to Q4W regimen.

Burosumab also improved growth in paediatric patients with XLH. At Week 40, the LS mean [SE] changes in standing height Z score were statistically significant in the Q2W group (+0.17 [0.041]; $p < 0.0001$), while it was not statistically significant in the Q4W group (+0.09 [0.053]; $p = 0.0818$).

Summary of key efficacy results from Study UX023-CL201

| Endpoint | Q2W (N=26) | Q4W (N=26) | Overall (N=52) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Primary efficacy endpoint | | | |
| RSS total score, change from baseline | | | |
| <u>Week 40</u> | | | |
| LS Mean (SE) | -1.06 (0.110) | -0.73 (0.100) | -0.89 (0.070) |
| p-value | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 |
| <u>Week 64</u> | | | |
| LS Mean (SE) | -1.00 (0.110) | -0.84 (0.098) | -0.92 (0.073) |
| p-value | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 |
| Key secondary endpoints | | | |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| RGI-C global score, change from baseline | | | |
| <u>Week 40</u> | | | |
| LS Mean (SE) | +1.66 (0.091) | +1.47 (0.135) | +1.56 (0.072) |
| p-value | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 |
| <u>Week 64</u> | | | |
| LS Mean (SE) | +1.56 (0.112) | +1.58 (0.112) | +1.57 (0.079) |
| p-value | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 |
| Serum ALP level (U/L), change from baseline | | | |
| <u>Week 40</u> | | | |
| Mean (SD) | -79.4 (97.40) | -47.8 (70.86) | -63.6 (85.82) |
| %change from baseline, Mean (SD) | -15.29 (17.770) | -9.84 (15.100) | -12.57 (16.557) |
| p-value | 0.0003 | 0.0021 | <0.0001 |
| <u>Week 64</u> | | | |
| Mean (SD) | -113.9 (81.28) | -80.9 (67.11) | -97.8 (75.73) |
| %change from baseline, Mean (SD) | -23.03 (13.083) | -16.43 (12.558) | -19.80 (13.120) |
| p-value | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 |
| Standing height Z score, change from baseline | | | |
| <u>Week 64</u> | | | |
| LS Mean (SE) | +0.19 (0.051) | +0.12 (0.061) | +0.15 (0.039) |
| p-value | 0.0002 | 0.0456 | <0.0001 |

Study UX023-CL205 (NCT 02750618) is an ongoing, open-label, single arm study to assess the safety, pharmacodynamics (PD), pharmacokinetics (PK) and efficacy of burosumab in children with XLH aged 1 to 4 years for a total of 64 weeks. Subjects received a starting dose of 0.8 mg/kg burosumab administered via SC injection every 2 weeks (Q2W) and doses could be increased to 1.2 mg/kg based on the pre-specified dose-adjustment criteria: 1) two consecutive serum phosphorus measurements are below the normal range; 2) serum phosphorus concentrations are increased by < 0.5 mg/dL from Baseline; and 3) the subject has not missed a dose of burosumab that would account for the decrease in serum phosphorus concentration. The primary efficacy endpoint was the change from baseline over time in serum phosphorus. Other key PD endpoints included change from baseline over time in serum 1,25(OH)₂D and serum ALP levels. The secondary efficacy endpoints, which included improvement in bone deformities, were not yet available.

A total of 13 paediatric subjects were enrolled into the study with a mean age of 2.9 years (range: 1.2 to 4.9 years). Baseline ALP levels ranged from 286 to 980 U/L (reference range 104-345 U/L) and were elevated in 11 of 13 subjects. Clinical complications of XLH at baseline included gait disturbance, knee deformity, bone deformity and skull malformation (54% each), as well as tibial torsion (46%). All 13 subjects (100%) received previous XLH treatment with conventional therapy over a mean (SD) duration of 1.4 (1.2) years and the mean (SD) age at initiation was 1.6 (1.5) years. The mean baseline RSS total score was 2.92 (range: 1.0 to 6.5), and all subjects (100%) had both wrist and knee scores > 0, indicating persistent baseline rickets. PHEX mutations were classified as pathogenic for 11 subjects and as likely pathogenic or variant of uncertain significance for one subject each.

The 0.8 mg/kg Q2W dose resulted in increases in serum phosphorus into the normal range in 92.3% (12/13) of subjects. Mean (SD) serum 1,25(OH)₂D levels increased at all time-points from a baseline value of 44.83 (17.621) pg/mL to 94.09 (28.953) pg/mL at Week 1, 67.76 (14.574) pg/mL at Week 12, and 60.75 (14.112) pg/mL at Week 20. Mean (SD) serum ALP levels decreased from 549 (193.8) U/L at baseline to 389 (84.2) U/L at Week 20 (mean change: -24.8%). No meaningful changes in growth were observed during the short interval of 24 weeks. Radiographic changes in rickets severity and lower extremity deformity were not available at the Week 24 analysis. The improvements in serum phosphorus levels and other PD endpoints observed in the 1 to 4 year old children in this study were similar to that observed in 5 to 12 year old children in Study UX023-CL201.

Study UX023-CL301 (NCT 02015705) is an ongoing, Phase 3, randomised, open-label, active-controlled study to assess the efficacy and safety of burosumab compared with oral phosphate/active vitamin D (active control) in children aged 1 to 12 years with XLH. Subjects were administered with burosumab 0.8 mg/kg Q2W by SC injection and the dose could be increased to 1.2 mg/kg Q2W if a subject met the pre-specified dose adjustment criteria, which were similar to those applied in study UX023-CL205. Oral phosphate and active vitamin D therapy was administered on an individualised basis at the discretion of the investigator. The open-label design of the study was planned due to the different dosing schedules and routes of administration of the treatment and the active control. As the primary endpoint was based on the objective radiographic assessment by blinded radiologists, the open-label design was considered acceptable.

The key inclusion criteria were paediatric patients 1 to ≤ 12 years old with clinical evidence consistent with XLH (hypophosphatemia, radiographic evidence of rickets [RSS total score ≥ 2.0], and PHEX mutation or variant of uncertain significance in either the patient or in a directly related family member with appropriate X-linked inheritance). Eligible subjects were also required to have open epiphyses and to have received oral phosphate/active vitamin D therapy for ≥ 12 consecutive months (for children ≥ 3 years of age) or ≥ 6 consecutive months (for children < 3 years of age).

The primary efficacy endpoint was the difference in the change in rickets at Week 40 as assessed by the RGI-C global score between burosumab and active control. The key secondary endpoints were change in lower extremity skeletal abnormalities as assessed by the RGI-C long leg score, change from baseline in standing height/recumbent length Z score, change from baseline in RSS total score, change in serum phosphorus from baseline to mean post-baseline values and change from baseline in ALP.

A total of 61 paediatric subjects were enrolled into the study, with 29 subjects randomised to the burosumab group and 32 to the active control group in a 1:1 ratio. The mean age was 6.3 years (range: 1.0 to 12.9 years) with 26 subjects aged 1 to <5 years and 13 subjects aged 1 to <3 years. The demographic and baseline characteristics were generally balanced across the two groups. Subjects had biochemical findings associated with XLH including serum phosphorus < 3.0 mg/dL (< 0.97 mmol/L) (based on overnight fasting [minimum 4 hours] values), serum creatinine below the age adjusted upper limit of normal (ULN; based on overnight fasting [minimum 4 hours] values), serum 25(OH)D above the LLN (16 ng/mL). All subjects enrolled showed signs of XLH disease at baseline by several measures: the presence of rickets (RSS total score ≥ 2.0) and metaphyseal abnormalities on knee and wrist radiographs and serum phosphorus concentrations < 3.0 mg/dL (< 0.97 mmol/L) (lower limit of the reference range for paediatric patients: 3.2 mg/dL [1.03 mmol/L]). Majority were positive for

pathogenic mutations in the PHEX gene (55/61 [90%]) as assessed by genotyping for this study.

Most subjects had a history of bowing in the tibia/fibula (84%), bowing in the femur (80%), and/or intoeing (57%). Mean serum ALP concentrations were well above the reference range for paediatric subjects (upper limit of the reference range for children ages 1-15 years ranges from 297-385 U/L). All subjects had received conventional therapy with oral phosphate and active vitamin D analogs before enrolling in the study, with mean (SD) duration of conventional therapy before entering the study of 3.8 (3.09) years.

Superiority was demonstrated for the primary efficacy endpoint of improvement in RGI-C global scores for burosumab compared to active control after 40 weeks of treatment with a difference of +1.14 (95% CI: +0.83, +1.45; $p < 0.0001$, ANCOVA model) and maintained at 64 weeks of treatment with a difference of +1.02 (95% CI: +0.72, +1.33; $p < 0.0001$, GEE model). Greater improvement was observed in the burosumab group compared to the active control group in the RGI-C knee and wrist scores at 46 weeks (+1.12 [95% CI: +0.84, +1.41] and +1.31 [95% CI: +0.89, +1.74], respectively; both $p < 0.0001$) and maintained at 64 weeks (+1.01 [95% CI: +0.71, +1.30]; $p < 0.0001$, GEE model) and wrist (+1.15 [95% CI: +0.78, +1.51]; $p < 0.0001$, GEE model). Substantial healing of rickets was observed in significantly higher proportion of subjects with burosumab compared to placebo both at Week 40 (72% and 6% respectively, odds ratio [95% CI]: 39 [7, 212], $p < 0.0001$, logistic regression model) and Week 64 (86% and 19% respectively, odds ratio [95% CI]: 34 [6, 206], $p = 0.0002$, generalized linear mixed model). The decrease in RSS total score was at least 2 times greater in the burosumab group than in the active control group at both Week 40 and Week 64, and the difference between the groups was statistically significant at both time points (Week 40 $p < 0.0001$, ANCOVA model: Week 64 $p < 0.0001$, GEE model).

There was a significant reduction in ALP concentration with burosumab compared to active control group at Week 16 (mean percent change of -18% versus +0.4% with active control group) and was maintained at Week 40 and Week 64. The difference between the treatment groups in change in standing height/recumbent length Z score was statistically significant at Week 40 (+0.12 [95% CI: 0.01, 0.24], $p = 0.0408$, GEE model) and Week 64 (+0.14 [0.00, 0.29], $p = 0.0490$).

The difference in 6MWT distance walked between the treatment groups showed a trend towards improvement in the burosumab group relative to the active control group (+43 m [95% CI: -0.3, +87], $p = 0.0514$, GEE model).

Summary of key efficacy results from Study UX023-CL301

| Endpoint | Week | Active-Control (N=32) | Burosumab (N=29) | P-value |
|--|------|-----------------------|------------------|---------|
| RGI-C Global score | 40 | +0.77 (0.107) | +1.92 (0.110) | <0.0001 |
| LS mean (SE) change from baseline | 64 | +1.03 (0.136) | +2.06 (0.072) | <0.0001 |
| Substantial healing by RGI-C | 40 | 6% | 72% | <0.0001 |
| % RGI-C global score \geq +2.0 | 64 | 19% | 86% | <0.0001 |
| RSS Total score | 40 | -23% | -64% | <0.0001 |
| % mean change in baseline | 64 | -32% | -70% | <0.0001 |
| Lower limb deformity score by RGI-C | 40 | +0.22 (0.080) | +0.62 (0.153) | <0.0001 |
| LS mean (SE) (positive value indicate improvement) | 64 | +0.29 (0.119) | +1.25 (0.170) | <0.0001 |
| Serum ALP | 40 | -7% | -24% | <0.0001 |
| % Mean Change from baseline (decreases indicate improvement) U/L | 64 | -5% | -33% | <0.0001 |

| | | | | |
|---|----|---------------|---------------|---------|
| Serum Phosphorus | 40 | +0.20 (0.061) | +0.92 (0.080) | <0.0001 |
| LS mean (SE) change from Baseline, mg/dL | 64 | +0.21 (0.062) | +0.91(0.078) | <0.0001 |
| Standing Height/Recumbent Length | 40 | +0.03 (0.031) | +0.16 (0.052) | 0.0408 |
| Z score (primary analysis for Growth is Week 64) | 64 | +0.02 (0.035) | +0.17(0.066) | 0.0490 |
| LS Mean (SE) change from Baseline | | | | |
| Growth Velocity Z Score (Primary analysis for Growth is Week 64) | 40 | +0.73 (0.339) | +1.76 (0.337) | 0.0386 |
| LS Mean (SE) change from Baseline | 64 | +0.41 (0.265) | +1.53 (0.264) | 0.0047 |
| 6MWT Distance walked | 40 | +4 (14) | +47 (16) | 0.0514 |
| LS mean (SE) change from Baseline (m) | 64 | +29 (17) | +75 (13) | 0.0399 |
| PROMIS Pain Interference Domain score | 40 | -1.05 (1.754) | -5.31 (1.705) | 0.0212 |
| LS mean (SE) change from Baseline (decreases indicate less fatigue) | 64 | -1.29 (1.267) | -3.55 (1.873) | 0.3091 |

The clinical studies submitted to support use of burosumab in children and adults with XLH demonstrated sustained increase in serum phosphorus levels above the LLN without hyperphosphatemia. Studies UX023-CL201, conducted in children 5 to 12 years old, and UX023-CL205, conducted in children 1 to 4 years old, provided evidence to support the proposed dosing regimen of 0.8mg/kg Q2W burosumab in paediatric patients. Study UX023-CL301, conducted in children 1 to 12 years old, further provided confirmatory evidence of efficacy by demonstrating clinically meaningful improvements in RGI-C score, improvement in deformities, faster growth with burosumab compared to the active control. This was also supported by the biochemical markers such as ALP. In adults, study UX023-CL303 demonstrated that burosumab increased serum phosphorus levels throughout the dosing cycles, had a trend in improving bone pain (not statistically significant) and healing of bone lesions due to osteomalacia. Overall, the data was adequate to support the use of burosumab in paediatric and adult XLH patients aged 1 year and above. Although the adolescent population (13 to 17 years) was not specifically studied in the clinical trials, the use in this age group could be extrapolated from the efficacy and safety demonstrated in both the children and adult populations based on PK/PD modelling and simulations.

D ASSESSMENT OF CLINICAL SAFETY

The safety of burosumab was primarily based on data from Studies UX023-CL301 (through data cut-off), UX023-CL201 and UX023-CL205 in paediatric patients and Study UX023-CL303 (through data cut-off) in adult patients. A total of 65 children (ages 1-12 years) with XLH have been exposed to burosumab for a total of 115.23 subject years. A total of 176 adults with XLH have been exposed to burosumab for a total of 123.58 subject years.

Overview of safety profile in adult subjects (Study UX023-CL303)

| | UX023-CL303 – Double-blind period (Week 0-24) | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| | Placebo (N=66) | Burosumab (N=68) |
| Any AE | 61 (92.4%) | 64 (94.1%) |
| Treatment-related AE | 26 (39.4%) | 30 (44.1%) |
| SAE | 2 (3.0%) | 2 (2.9%) |
| Treatment-related SAE | 0 | 0 |
| Discontinuations due to AE | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| Deaths due to AE | 0 | 0 |
|------------------|---|---|

Overview of safety profile in paediatric subjects (Studies UX023-CL201, UX023-CL205, UX023-CL301)

| | UX023-CL201 | | | UX023-CL205 | UX023-CL301 (Treatment Period) | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | Q4W->Q2W (N=26) | Q2W (N=26) | Total (N=52) | Q2W (N=13) | Active control (N=32) | Q2W (N=29) |
| Any AE | 26 (100%) | 26 (100%) | 52 (100%) | 13 (100%) | 27 (84.4%) | 29 (100%) |
| Treatment-related AE | 21 (80.8%) | 17 (65.4%) | 38 (73.1%) | 5 (38.5%) | 7 (21.9%) | 17 (58.6%) |
| SAE | 1 (3.8%) | 0 | 1 (1.9%) | 0 | 3 (9.4%) | 3 (10.3%) |
| Treatment-related SAE | 1 (3.8%) | 0 | 1 (1.9%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Discontinuations due to AE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deaths due to AE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The most commonly reported treatment emergent adverse events (TEAEs) in the paediatric subjects who received burosumab were cough (54.2%), headache (47.9%), pyrexia (42.6%), pain in extremity (40.4%), nasopharyngitis (39.4%), vomiting (39.4%), arthralgia (37.2%), injection site erythema (31.9%), upper respiratory tract infection (30.9%) and injection site reaction (30.9%). The adverse event of special interest seen in children were injection site reactions (ISRs) with 51% of children in studies UX023-CL201 and UX023-CL205 reporting 1 to 2 ISRs and all of them were mild in intensity. About 38.5% of children had a possible hypersensitivity reaction characterised by injection site rash (6.2%), rash (3.1%), and urticaria (3.1%). All of them were mild to moderate in severity. No paediatric subject experienced a TEAE of hyperphosphatemia in the studies. Two subjects in Study UX023-CL201 experienced TEAEs potentially associated with ectopic mineralisation (mild, transient hypercalcemia and nephrocalcinosis that was not confirmed on central read). No deaths or discontinuations were seen in the paediatric studies due to TEAEs.

The most commonly reported TEAEs in the adult subjects were arthralgia (20.5%), nasopharyngitis (20.5%), back pain (18.2%), headache (14.8%), pain in extremity (11.9%), and fatigue (11.4%). A smaller proportion of adults (6%) than children experienced hypersensitivity reactions which were all mild to moderate in intensity. Restless leg syndrome (RLS) was the adverse event of interest in the adult subjects, with 11.8% subjects in the burosumab group and 7.6% subjects in the placebo group. Hyperphosphatemia events were reported in 4 (5.9%) subjects in the burosumab group and none in the placebo group and all of them were mild in intensity. Two subjects experienced ectopic mineralisation TEAEs (nephrolithiasis) at Week 24, of which one was mild and the other moderate in intensity. None of these events led to treatment discontinuation. No deaths due to TEAEs or drug related serious adverse events were reported in the study.

Overall, burosumab demonstrated an acceptable safety profile in both adults and children. Adverse events of special interest were ISRs in children and RLS in adults, all of which were mild to moderate in intensity. No hyperphosphatemia was observed in children and with <10%

in adults which was transient, mild, and reversible. No clinically meaningful changes related to potential ectopic mineralization were observed. The adverse events have been adequately highlighted in the package insert.

E ASSESSMENT OF BENEFIT-RISK PROFILE

XLH is a rare, chronic debilitating disease with no specific therapy that targets the underlying pathophysiology of hypophosphatemia. The current treatment options are oral phosphate and active vitamin D. However, these therapies may not be sufficient for correcting the biochemistry and managing the symptoms of XLH, and can further increase serum FGF23 levels. Moreover, they have also been associated with adverse effects including secondary hyperparathyroidism, nephrocalcinosis, nephrolithiasis, and cardiovascular abnormalities

The clinical studies with burosumab showed sustained increase in serum phosphorus levels which translated into improvement in bone health in both children and adults. Burosumab improved skeletal health across age groups, with reduction in rickets severity, substantial healing of rickets, improved growth in children, and improved fracture healing and evidence of healing of osteomalacia in adults. These improvements may have a substantial impact on the course of XLH disease and life-long disability. The most frequent TEAEs assessed as related in the clinical studies were injection site reactions in children and RLS in adults. These events were mild to moderate in intensity and manageable.

Based on the available data which demonstrated improvement in the biochemical, radiographic, and clinical aspects of XLH along with acceptable safety profile, the benefit-risk of burosumab for use in XLH in adults and children above 1 year of age was considered positive.

F CONCLUSION

Based on the review of quality, safety and efficacy data, the approval of burosumab for the treatment of X-linked hypophosphatemia in adult and paediatric patients 1 year of age and older was granted on 02 May 2021.

APPROVED PACKAGE INSERT AT REGISTRATION

CRYSVITA[®] Solution for Injection
Burosumab

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

CRYSVITA is indicated for the treatment of X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH) in adult and pediatric patients 1 year of age and older.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

CRYSVITA is administered by subcutaneous injection and should be administered by a healthcare provider.

Discontinue oral phosphate and active vitamin D analogs 1 week prior to initiation of treatment. Fasting serum phosphorus concentration should be below the reference range for age prior to initiation of treatment.

2.1 Pediatric Patients with X-linked Hypophosphatemia (1 to less than 18 years of age)

The recommended starting dose regimen is 0.8 mg/kg of body weight, rounded to the nearest 10 mg, administered every two weeks. The minimum starting dose is 10 mg up to a maximum dose of 90 mg.

After initiation of treatment with CRYSVITA, measure fasting serum phosphorus every 4 weeks for the first 3 months of treatment, and thereafter as appropriate. If serum phosphorus is above the lower limit of the reference range for age and below 5 mg/dL, continue treatment with the same dose.

Follow dose adjustment schedule below to maintain serum phosphorus within the reference range for age.

Dose Adjustment

Reassess fasting serum phosphorus level 4 weeks after dose adjustment.

Do not adjust CRYSVITA more frequently than every 4 weeks.

Dose Increase: If serum phosphorus is below the reference range for age, the dose may be increased stepwise up to approximately 2 mg/kg, administered every two weeks (maximum dose of 90 mg) according to the dosing schedule shown in [Table 1](#).

Table 1: Pediatric Dose Schedule for Stepwise Dose Increase

| Body Weight (kg) | Starting Dose (mg) | First Dose Increase to (mg) | Second Dose Increase to (mg) |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 10 - 14 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| 15 - 18 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| 19 - 31 | 20 | 30 | 40 |
| 32 - 43 | 30 | 40 | 60 |
| 44 - 56 | 40 | 60 | 80 |
| 57 - 68 | 50 | 70 | 90 |
| 69 - 80 | 60 | 90 | 90 |
| 81 - 93 | 70 | 90 | 90 |
| 94 - 105 | 80 | 90 | 90 |
| 106 and greater | 90 | 90 | 90 |

Dose Decrease: If serum phosphorus is above 5 mg/dL, withhold the next dose and reassess the serum phosphorus level in 4 weeks. The patient must have serum phosphorus below the reference range for age to reinitiate CRYSVITA. Once serum phosphorus is below the reference range for age, treatment may be restarted according to the dose schedule shown in [Table 2](#). Reassess serum phosphorus level 4 weeks after dose adjustment. If the level remains below the reference range for age after the re-initiation dose, the dose can be adjusted according to [Table 1](#).

Table 2: Pediatric Dose Schedule for Re-Initiation of Therapy

| Previous Dose (mg) | Re-Initiation Dose (mg) |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 10 | 5 |
| 15 | 10 |
| 20 | 10 |
| 30 | 10 |
| 40 | 20 |
| 50 | 20 |
| 60 | 30 |
| 70 | 30 |
| 80 | 40 |
| 90 | 40 |

2.2 Adult Patients with X-linked Hypophosphatemia (18 years of age and older)

The recommended dose regimen in adults is 1 mg/kg body weight, rounded to the nearest 10 mg up to a maximum dose of 90 mg, administered every four weeks.

After initiation of treatment with CRYSVITA, assess fasting serum phosphorus on a monthly basis, measured 2 weeks post-dose, for the first 3 months of treatment, and thereafter as appropriate. If serum phosphorus is within the normal range, continue with the same dose.

Dose Decrease

Reassess fasting serum phosphorus level 2 weeks after dose adjustment.

Do not adjust CRYSVITA more frequently than every 4 weeks.

If serum phosphorus is above the normal range, withhold the next dose and reassess the serum phosphorus level after 4 weeks. The patient must have serum phosphorus below the normal range to be able to reinitiate CRYSVITA. Once serum phosphorus is below the normal range, treatment may be restarted at approximately half the initial starting dose up to a maximum dose of 40 mg every 4 weeks according to the dose schedule shown in [Table 3](#). Reassess serum phosphorus 2 weeks after any change in dose.

Table 3: Adult Dose Schedule for Re-Initiation of Therapy

| Previous Dose (mg) | Re-Initiation Dose (mg) |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 40 | 20 |
| 50 | 20 |
| 60 | 30 |
| 70 | 30 |
| 80 and greater | 40 |

2.3 Missed Dose

If a patient misses a dose, resume CRYSVITA as soon as possible at the prescribed dose.

2.4 General Considerations for Subcutaneous Administration

Injection sites should be rotated with each injection administered at a different anatomic location (upper arms, upper thighs, buttocks, or any quadrant of abdomen) than the previous injection. Do not inject into moles, scars, or areas where the skin is tender, bruised, red, hard, or not intact.

The maximum volume of CRYSVITA per injection site is 1.5 mL. If more than 1.5 mL is required on a given dosing day, the total volume of CRYSVITA should be split and administered at two different injection sites. Monitor for signs of reactions.

Visually inspect CRYSVITA for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. CRYSVITA is a sterile, preservative-free, clear to slightly opalescent and colorless to pale brown-yellow solution for subcutaneous injection. Do not use if the solution is discolored or cloudy or if the solution contains any particles or foreign particulate matter.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Injection: 10 mg/mL, 20 mg/mL, or 30 mg/mL clear to slightly opalescent and colorless to pale brown-yellow solution in a single-dose vial.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not use CRYSVITA with oral phosphate and active vitamin D analogs.

Do not initiate CRYSVITA treatment if serum phosphorus is within or above the normal range for age.

CRYSVITA is contraindicated in patients with severe renal impairment or end stage renal disease because these conditions are associated with abnormal mineral metabolism.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hypersensitivity

Hypersensitivity reactions (e.g. rash, urticaria) have been reported in patients with CRYSVITA. Discontinue CRYSVITA if serious hypersensitivity reactions occur and initiate appropriate medical treatment [see *Adverse Reactions* (6.1)].

5.2 Hyperphosphatemia and Risk of Nephrocalcinosis

Increases in serum phosphorus to above the upper limit of normal may be associated with an increased risk of nephrocalcinosis. For patients already taking CRYSVITA, dose interruption and/or dose reduction may be required based on a patient's serum phosphorus levels [see *Dosage and Administration* (2)].

5.3 Injection Site Reactions

Administration of CRYSVITA may result in local injection site reactions. Discontinue CRYSVITA if severe injection site reactions occur and administer appropriate medical treatment [see *Adverse Reactions* (6.1)].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are described below and elsewhere in the labeling:

- Hypersensitivity [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)]
- Hyperphosphatemia and Risk of Nephrocalcinosis [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.2)]
- Injection Site Reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3)]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

Adverse Reactions in Pediatric Patients with XLH

CRYSVITA was studied in three pediatric XLH studies. Study 1 is a randomized, open-label phase 3 study in XLH patients ages 1 to 12 years, who were randomized to treatment with CRYSVITA or treatment with active control of oral phosphate and active vitamin D (CRYSVITA N = 29, Active Control N = 32). Study 2 is an open-label phase 2 study in XLH patients ages 5 to 12 years (N = 52). Study 3 is an open-label phase 2 study in XLH patients ages 1 to less than 5 years (N = 13). Overall, the patient population was 1-12 years (mean age 7.0 years), 49% male, and 88% white.

In Study 1, patients randomized to CRYSVITA received a mean dose of approximately 0.90 mg/kg (range 0.8-1.2 mg/kg) every 2 weeks. All patients in this group and the active control group completed 64 weeks of treatment.

Adverse reactions occurring in $\geq 10\%$ of subjects in the CRYSVITA group, with higher

frequency than in the subjects in the active control group, through the 64-week treatment period in Study 1 are shown in [Table 4](#).

Table 4: Adverse Reactions Reported in 10% or More of CRYSVITA-Treated Pediatric Patients and with Higher Frequency Than the Active Control Group in Study 1

| Adverse Reaction | CRYSVITA (N=29) n (%) | Active Control (N=32) n (%) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Pyrexia | 16 (55) | 6 (19) |
| Injection site reaction ¹ | 15 (52) | 0 (0) |
| Cough ² | 15 (52) | 6 (19) |
| Vomiting | 12 (41) | 8 (25) |
| Pain in extremity | 11 (38) | 10 (31) |
| Headache | 10 (34) | 6 (19) |
| Tooth abscess ³ | 10 (34) | 4 (13) |
| Dental caries | 9 (31) | 2 (6) |
| Diarrhea | 7 (24) | 2 (6) |
| Vitamin D decreased ⁴ | 7 (24) | 1 (3) |
| Constipation | 5 (17) | 0 (0) |
| Rash ⁵ | 4 (14) | 2 (6) |
| Nausea | 3 (10) | 1 (3) |

n = number of patients with an event; N = total number of patients who received at least one dose of CRYSVITA or active control

¹ Injection site reaction includes: injection site reaction, injection site erythema, injection site pruritus, injection site swelling, injection site pain, injection site rash, injection site bruising, injection site discoloration, injection site discomfort, injection site hematoma, injection site hemorrhage, injection site induration, injection site macule, and injection site urticaria

² Cough includes: cough and productive cough

³ Tooth abscess includes: tooth abscess, tooth infection, toothache

⁴ Vitamin D decreased includes: vitamin D deficiency, blood 25-hydroxycholecalciferol decreased, and vitamin D decreased

⁵ Rash includes: rash, rash pruritic, rash maculopapular, rash erythematous, rash generalized and rash pustular

In Study 2, 26 of the patients received CRYSVITA at a mean dose of 1.05 mg/kg (range 0.4 – 2.0 mg/kg) every 2 weeks at Week 64; the other 26 patients received CRYSVITA every 4 weeks. The mean duration of exposure in Study 2 was 124 weeks. In Study 3, patients received CRYSVITA at a mean dose of 0.90 mg/kg (range 0.8-1.2 mg/kg) every 2 weeks at Week 40. The mean duration of exposure in Study 3 was 45 weeks.

Adverse reactions occurring in more than 10% of CRYSVITA-treated patients from Studies 2 and 3 are shown in [Table 5](#).

Table 5: Adverse Reactions Reported in More Than 10% of Pediatric Patients Receiving CRYSVITA in Studies 2 and 3

| Adverse Reaction | Study 2 N=52 n (%) | Study 3 (N=13) n (%) | Overall (N=65) n (%) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Headache | 38 (73) | 1 (8) | 39 (60) |
| Injection site reaction ¹ | 35 (67) | 3 (23) | 38 (59) |
| Vomiting | 25 (48) | 6 (46) | 31 (48) |
| Pyrexia | 23 (44) | 8 (62) | 31 (48) |
| Pain in extremity | 24 (46) | 3 (23) | 27 (42) |
| Vitamin D decreased ² | 19 (37) | 2 (15) | 21 (32) |
| Rash ³ | 14 (27) | 1 (8) | 15 (23) |
| Toothache | 12 (23) | 2 (15) | 14 (22) |
| Myalgia | 9 (17) | 1 (8) | 10 (15) |
| Tooth abscess | 8 (15) | 3 (23) | 11 (17) |
| Dizziness ⁴ | 8 (15) | 0 (0) | 8 (12) |

n = number of patients with an event; N = total number of patients who received at least one dose of CRYSVITA

¹ Injection site reaction includes: injection site reaction, injection site erythema, injection site pruritus, injection site swelling, injection site pain, injection site rash, injection site bruising, injection site discoloration, injection site discomfort, injection site hematoma, injection site hemorrhage, injection site induration, injection site macule, and injection site urticarial

² Vitamin D decreased includes: vitamin D deficiency, blood 25-hydroxycholecalciferol decreased, and vitamin D decreased

³ Rash includes: rash, rash pruritic, rash maculopapular, and rash pustular

⁴ Dizziness includes: dizziness, and dizziness exertional

Hypersensitivity Reactions

In Study 1 (N=29 for CRYSVITA arm), the most frequent hypersensitivity reactions were rash (10%), injection site rash (10%) and injection site urticaria (7%). In Studies 2 and 3 (N=65), the most frequent hypersensitivity reactions were rash (22%), injection site rash (6%), and urticaria (5%).

Hyperphosphatemia

In pediatric studies, there were no events of hyperphosphatemia reported.

Injection Site Reactions (ISR)

In Study 1 (N=29 for CRYSVITA arm), 52% of the patients had a local injection site reaction (e.g. injection site urticaria, erythema, rash, swelling, bruising, pain, pruritus, and hematoma) at the site of CRYSVITA injection. In Studies 2 and 3 (N=65), approximately 58% of the patients had a local injection site reaction at the site of CRYSVITA injection. Injection site reactions were generally mild in severity, occurred within 1 day of injection, lasted approximately 1 to 3 days, required no treatment, and resolved in almost all instances.

Adverse Reactions in Adult Patients with XLH

The safety data described below reflect exposure to CRYSVITA in 68 adult XLH patients, age 20 - 63 years (mean age 41 years), of whom most were white/Caucasian (81%) and female (65%). These patients were enrolled in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase 3 study in adults with XLH (Study 4: CRYSVITA = 68, Placebo = 66), in which patients received CRYSVITA at a mean dose of 0.95 mg/kg (range 0.3 – 1.2 mg/kg) subcutaneously every 4 weeks at Week 24. Adverse reactions reported in more than 5% of CRYSVITA-treated patients and 2 patients or more than with placebo from the 24-week placebo-controlled portion of Study 4 are shown in [Table 6](#).

Table 6: Adverse Reactions Occurring in More Than 5% of CRYSVITA-Treated Adult Patients and in at Least 2 Patients More Than with Placebo in Study 4

| Adverse Reaction | CRYSVITA (N=68) n (%) | Placebo (N=66) n (%) |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Back pain | 10 (15) | 6 (9) |
| Headache ¹ | 9 (13) | 6 (9) |
| Tooth infection ² | 9 (13) | 6 (9) |
| Restless legs syndrome | 8 (12) | 5 (8) |
| Vitamin D decreased ³ | 8 (12) | 3 (5) |
| Dizziness | 7 (10) | 4 (6) |
| Constipation | 6 (9) | 0 (0) |
| Blood phosphorus increased ⁴ | 4 (6) | 0 (0) |

n = number of patients with an event; N = total number of patients who received at least one dose of CRYSVITA or placebo

¹ Headache includes: headache, and head discomfort

² Tooth infection includes: tooth abscess, and tooth infection

³ Vitamin D decreased includes: vitamin D deficiency, blood 25-hydroxycholecalciferol decreased, and vitamin D decreased

⁴ Blood phosphorus increased includes: blood phosphorus increased, and hyperphosphatemia

Hypersensitivity Reactions

In the double-blind period of Study 4, approximately 6% of patients in both the CRYSVITA and placebo treatment groups experienced a hypersensitivity event. The events were mild or moderate and did not require discontinuation.

Hyperphosphatemia

In the double-blind period of Study 4, 7% of patients in the CRYSVITA treatment group experienced hyperphosphatemia meeting the protocol-specified criteria for dose reduction (either a single serum phosphorus greater than 5.0 mg/dL or serum phosphorus greater than 4.5 mg/dL [the upper limit of normal] on two occasions). The hyperphosphatemia was managed with dose reduction. The dose for all patients meeting the protocol-specified criteria was reduced 50 percent. A single patient required a second dose reduction for continued hyperphosphatemia.

Injection Site Reactions (ISR)

In the double-blind period of Study 4, approximately 12% of patients in both the CRYSVITA and placebo treatment groups had a local reaction (e.g. injection site reaction, erythema, rash, bruising, pain, pruritus, and hematoma) at the site of the injection. Injection site reactions were generally mild in severity, occurred within 1 day of injection, lasted approximately 1 to 3 days, required no treatment, and resolved in almost all instances.

Restless Leg Syndrome (RLS)

In the double-blind period of Study 4, approximately 12% of the CRYSVITA treatment group had worsening of baseline restless leg syndrome (RLS) or new onset RLS of mild to moderate severity; these events did not lead to dose discontinuation. Non serious RLS has also been reported in other repeat dose adult XLH studies; in one case, worsening baseline RLS led to drug discontinuation and subsequent resolution of the event.

Spinal Stenosis

Spinal stenosis is prevalent in adults with XLH and spinal cord compression has been reported. In the CRYSVITA phase 2 and phase 3 studies of adults with XLH (total N=176), a total of 6 patients underwent spinal surgery. Most of these cases appeared to involve progression of a pre-existing spinal stenosis. It is unknown if CRYSVITA therapy exacerbates spinal stenosis or spinal cord compression.

6.2 Immunogenicity

As with all therapeutic proteins, there is potential for immunogenicity. The detection of antibody formation is highly dependent on the sensitivity and specificity of the assay. Additionally, the observed incidence of antibody (including neutralizing antibody) positivity in an assay may be influenced by several factors including assay methodology, sample handling, timing of sample collection, concomitant medications, and underlying disease. For these reasons, comparison of the incidence of antibodies to burosumab in the studies described below with the incidence of antibodies in other studies or to other products may be misleading.

Pre-existing anti-drug antibodies (ADA) have been detected in up to 10% of patients in clinical studies. ADA was not detected in patients who were antibody negative at the start of treatment. However, the assay used to measure ADA is subject to interference by serum burosumab, possibly resulting in an underestimation of the incidence of antibody formation. Due to the limitation of the assay conditions, the potential clinical impact of antibodies to burosumab is not known.

7 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

7.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no available data on CRYSVITA use in pregnant women to inform a drug-associated risk of adverse developmental outcomes. In utero, burosumab exposure in cynomolgus monkeys did not result in teratogenic effects. Adverse effects such as late fetal loss and preterm birth were observed in pregnant cynomolgus monkeys, however, these effects are unlikely to indicate clinical risk because they occurred at a drug exposure that was 64-fold higher, by AUC, than the human exposure at 1 mg/kg every 4 weeks and were accompanied in the non-XLH monkeys by maternal hyperphosphatemia and placental mineralization (see *Data*). Serum phosphorus levels should be monitored throughout pregnancy [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown; however, the estimated background risk in the U.S. general population of major birth defects is 2% to 4% and of miscarriage is 15% to 20% of clinically recognized pregnancies.

Data

Animal Data

In a reproductive toxicity study in pregnant cynomolgus monkeys without XLH, burosumab was administered intravenously once every two weeks from Day 20 of pregnancy to parturition or cesarean section on Day 133, which includes the period of organogenesis, at doses of 1-, 7- and 64-fold human exposure at the adult human dose of 1 mg/kg every 4 weeks. The treatment did not result in teratogenic effects in fetuses or offspring. An increase in late fetal loss, a shortened gestation period, and an increased incidence of preterm births were observed at 64-fold the human exposure at the adult human dose of 1 mg/kg every 4 weeks, concomitant with maternal hyperphosphatemia and placental mineralization. Burosumab was detected in serum from fetuses indicating transport across the placenta. Hyperphosphatemia but no ectopic mineralization was present in fetuses and offspring of dams exposed to 64-fold human exposure at the 1 mg/kg dose every 4 weeks.

Burosumab did not affect pre- and postnatal growth including survivability of the offspring.

7.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There is no information regarding the presence of burosumab in human milk, or the effects of burosumab on milk production or the breastfed infant. Maternal IgG is present in breast milk. However, the effects of local gastrointestinal exposure and limited systemic exposure to burosumab in the breastfed infant are unknown. The lack of clinical data during lactation precludes a clear determination of the risk of CRYSVITA to an infant during lactation. Therefore, the developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for CRYSVITA and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from CRYSVITA or from the underlying maternal condition.

7.3 Pediatric Use

Safety and efficacy of CRYSVITA have been established in pediatric patients 1 year and older. Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients 1 year and older with XLH are based on one phase 3, open-label, active control study [61 patients 1-12 years of age (Study 1)] and two open-label studies [52 patients 5 to 12 years of age (Study 2), and 13 patients 1 to 4 years of age (Study 3)] evaluating serum phosphorus and radiographic findings. Safety and effectiveness in adolescents are supported by evidence from the studies in pediatric patients 1 year to less than 13 years of age with additional modeling and simulation of adult and pediatric pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic data to inform dosing

Safety and efficacy for CRYSVITA in pediatric patients with XLH below the age of 1 have not been established [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)* and *Clinical Studies (12)*].

7.4 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of CRYSVITA did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger patients. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

8 OVERDOSAGE

There have been no reports of overdose with CRYSVITA. CRYSVITA has been administered in pediatric clinical trials without dose limiting toxicity using doses up to 2 mg/kg body weight with a maximal dose of 90 mg, administered every two weeks. In adult clinical trials, no dose limiting toxicity has been observed using doses up to 1 mg/kg or a maximal total dose of 128 mg every 4 weeks.

In non-XLH rabbits and cynomolgus monkeys, ectopic mineralization in multiple tissues and organs was observed at doses of burosumab that resulted in supra-physiologic serum phosphate levels. Adverse effects on bone including reductions in bone mineral density, bone mineralization and bone strength were also observed at exposure greater than human exposure [see *Nonclinical Toxicology (11.2)*].

In case of overdose, it is recommended that serum phosphorus levels, serum calcium levels and renal function be measured immediately and monitored periodically until resolution to normal/baseline levels. In case of hyperphosphatemia, withhold CRYSVITA and initiate appropriate medical treatment.

9 DESCRIPTION

Burosumab is a human immunoglobulin G subclass 1 (IgG1), anti-human fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23) antibody produced by recombinant DNA technology using Chinese hamster ovary cells. Burosumab is composed of two heavy chain (γ 1-chain) molecules and two light chain (κ -chain) molecules. Each heavy chain has an N-linked carbohydrate moiety at asparagine 297 (Asn297). The molecular weight of burosumab determined by mass spectrometry is approximately 147,000.

CRYSVITA (burosumab) injection for subcutaneous administration is supplied as a sterile,

preservative-free, clear to slightly opalescent and colorless to pale brown-yellow solution in a single-dose vial.

Each 1 mL of solution contains 10 mg, 20 mg or 30 mg of burosumab, L-histidine (1.55 mg), L-methionine (1.49 mg), polysorbate 80 (0.5 mg), D-sorbitol (45.91 mg) in Water for Injection, USP. Hydrochloric acid may be used to adjust to a pH of 6.25.

10 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

10.1 Mechanism of Action

X-linked hypophosphatemia is caused by excess fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23) which suppresses renal tubular phosphate reabsorption and the renal production of 1,25 dihydroxy vitamin D. Burosumab binds to and inhibits the biological activity of FGF23 restoring renal phosphate reabsorption and increasing the serum concentration of 1,25 dihydroxy vitamin D.

10.2 Pharmacodynamics

Following SC administration in XLH patients, higher burosumab concentrations were associated with greater increase of serum phosphorus levels. The increase in serum phosphorus was reversible and returned to baseline with elimination of systemic burosumab.

Ratio of renal tubular maximum reabsorption rate of phosphate to glomerular filtration rate (TmP/GFR) showed dose-dependent increases from baseline [see *Clinical Studies (12)*].

Elevation in serum total FGF23 was observed after initiation of burosumab treatment, however, the clinical implication is unknown.

10.3 Pharmacokinetics

The following pharmacokinetic parameters were observed in patients with XLH administered the approved recommended starting dosage based on a 70 kg patient, unless otherwise specified.

Burosumab exhibited linear pharmacokinetics following SC injections within the dose range of 0.1 to 1 mg/kg (0.08 to 0.8 times the maximum approved recommended dosage based on a 70 kg patient).

The steady-state trough mean (\pm SD) concentration of burosumab was 5.8 (\pm 3.4) mcg/mL in adult patients.

Absorption

The burosumab mean T_{max} values ranged from 8 to 11 days.

Distribution

The apparent volume of distribution of burosumab is 8 L.

Elimination

The apparent clearance is 0.290 L/day. The half-life of burosumab is approximately 19 days.

Metabolism

The exact pathway for burosumab metabolism has not been characterized. Burosumab is expected to be degraded into small peptides and amino acids via catabolic pathways.

Specific Populations

No clinical significant difference in burosumab pharmacokinetics was observed based on age. The effect of renal or hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of burosumab is unknown.

Pediatric Patients

The steady-state trough concentration was 15.8 (\pm 9.4) mcg/mL in patients aged 5 -12 years, and 11.2 (\pm 4.6) mcg/mL in patients aged 1- 4 years.

Body Weight

Clearance and volume of distribution of burosumab increases with body weight.

Drug Interaction Studies

No drug interaction studies have been conducted with CRYSVITA.

11 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

11.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

The carcinogenic potential of burosumab has not been evaluated in long term animal studies. Studies have not been performed to evaluate the mutagenic potential of burosumab.

No specific fertility studies have been performed in animals to evaluate the effects of burosumab.

Toxicology studies with burosumab of up to 40 weeks duration in non-XLH cynomolgus monkeys did not show significant adverse effects on female reproductive organs at doses up to 65-fold human exposure at the dose of 1 mg/kg every 4 weeks. In male monkeys, minimal mineralization of the rete testis or seminiferous tubules associated with hyperphosphatemia was observed at 11- to 37-fold human exposure, but semen analysis did not show any adverse effects.

11.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

In rabbits and cynomolgus monkeys, inhibition of FGF23 signaling by burosumab increased serum phosphate and 1,25 dihydroxy vitamin D. Ectopic mineralization in multiple tissues and organs was observed at doses of burosumab that resulted in supra-physiologic serum phosphate levels in the non-XLH animals. In a study in wild type (WT) and hypophosphatemic Hyp mice, a murine model of XLH, ectopic mineralization was markedly less in Hyp mice.

In adult cynomolgus monkeys, burosumab increased bone turnover, mineral content and/or mineral density and cortical thickness at 37- to 65-fold human exposure at the dose of 1 mg/kg every 4 weeks. Adverse effects on bone including reductions in bone mineral density, bone mineralization and bone strength were observed in adult male monkeys at 37- to 47-fold human

exposure at the dose of 1 mg/kg every 4 weeks.

In juvenile cynomolgus monkeys, burosumab increased bone turnover, mineral content and/or mineral density and/or cortical thickness at 0.5- to 5-fold clinical pediatric exposure. Bone mineralization was decreased in a male monkey at 5-fold pediatric exposure but there was no effect on bone strength. Burosumab did not affect bone development in juvenile monkeys at doses up to 5-fold pediatric exposure.

12 CLINICAL STUDIES

12.1 Pediatric X-linked Hypophosphatemia

CRYSVITA has been evaluated in three studies enrolling a total of 126 pediatric patients with XLH.

Study 1 (NCT 02915705) is a 64-week randomized, open-label study in 61 pediatric XLH patients, 1 to 12 years old that compared treatment with CRYSVITA to active control (oral phosphate and active vitamin D). At time of first dose the mean age of patients was 6.3 years and 44% were male. All patients had radiographic evidence of rickets at baseline, with an RSS score of ≥ 2.0 and had received oral phosphate and active vitamin D analogs for a mean (SD) duration of 4 (3.1) years. Oral phosphate and active vitamin D analogs were discontinued prior to study enrollment for a 7-day washout period and then reinitiated for patients in the active control group. Patients were randomized to receive either CRYSVITA at a starting dose of 0.8 mg/kg every two weeks or oral phosphate (recommended dose 20-60 mg/kg/day) and active vitamin D (recommended doses calcitriol 20-30 ng/kg/day or alfacalcidol 40-60 ng/kg/day).

Patients randomized to active control received a mean oral phosphate dose of approximately 41 mg/kg/day (range 18 to 110 mg/kg/day) at Week 40 and approximately 46 mg/kg/day (range 18 mg/kg/day to 166 mg/kg/day) at Week 64. They also received either a mean oral calcitriol dose of 26 ng/kg/day at Week 40 and 27 ng/kg/day at Week 64 or a therapeutically equivalent amount of alfacalcidol. Eight patients in the CRYSVITA arm titrated up to 1.2 mg/kg based on serum phosphorus measurements. All patients completed at least 64 weeks on study.

Study 2 (NCT 02163577) is a randomized, open-label study in 52 prepubescent XLH patients, 5 to 12 years old, which compared treatment with CRYSVITA administered every 2 weeks versus every 4 weeks. Following an initial 16-week dose titration phase, patients completed 48-weeks of treatment with CRYSVITA every 2 weeks. All 52 patients completed at least 64 weeks on study; no patient discontinued. Burosumab dose was adjusted to target a fasting serum phosphorus concentration of 3.5 to 5.0 mg/dL based on the fasting phosphorus level the day of dosing. Twenty-six of 52 patients received CRYSVITA every two weeks up to a maximum dose of 2 mg/kg. The average dose was 0.73 mg/kg (range: 0.3, 1.5) at week 16, 0.98 mg/kg (range: 0.4, 2.0) at week 40 and 1.04 mg/kg (range: 0.4, 2.0) at week 60. The remaining 26 patients received CRYSVITA every four weeks. At study entry, the mean age of patients was 8.5 years and 46% were male. Ninety-six percent had received oral phosphate and active vitamin D analogs for a mean (SD) duration of 7 (2.4) years. Oral phosphate and active vitamin D analogs were discontinued prior to study enrollment. Ninety-four percent of patients had radiographic evidence of rickets at baseline.

Study 3 (NCT 02750618) is a 64-week open-label study in 13 pediatric XLH patients, 1 to 4 years old. Patients received CRYSVITA at a dose of 0.8 mg/kg every two weeks with titration up to 1.2 mg/kg based on serum phosphorus measurements. All patients completed at least 40 weeks on study; no patients discontinued. At study entry, the mean age of patients was 2.9 years and 69% were male.

All patients had radiographic evidence of rickets at baseline and had received oral phosphate and active vitamin D analogs for a mean (SD) duration of 16.9 (13.9) months. Oral phosphate and active vitamin D analogs were discontinued prior to study enrollment.

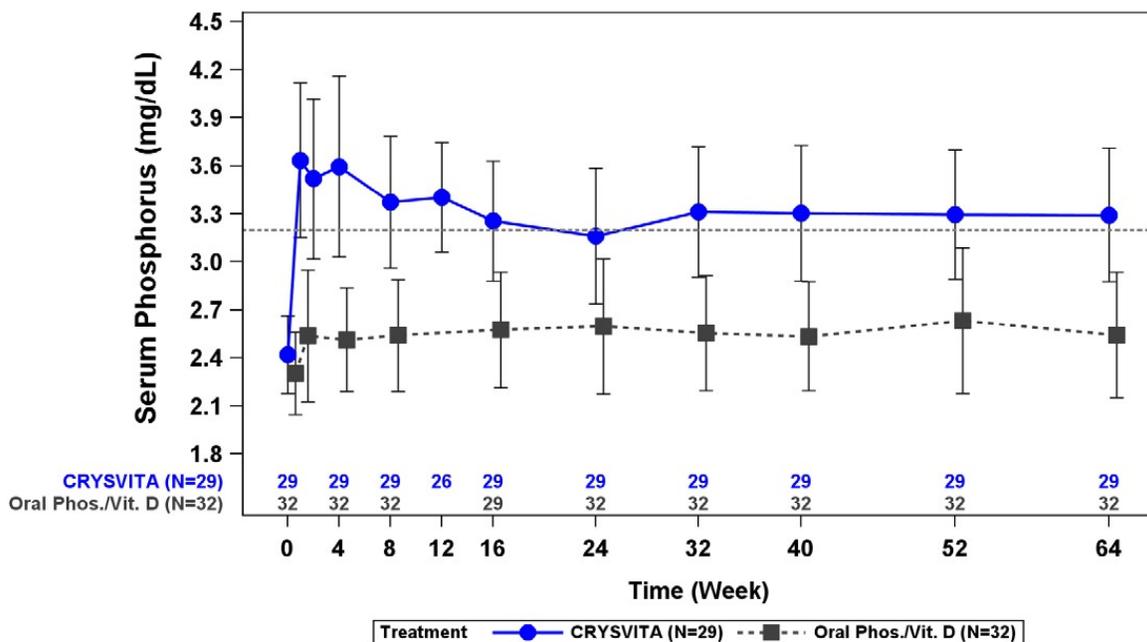
Serum Phosphorus

In Study 1, CRYSVITA increased mean (SD) serum phosphorus levels from 2.4 (0.24) mg/dL at baseline to 3.3 (0.43) mg/dL at Week 40 and to 3.3 (0.42) mg/dL at Week 64. In the active control group, mean (SD) serum phosphorus concentrations increased from 2.3 (0.26) mg/dL at baseline to 2.5 (0.34) mg/dL at Week 40 and to 2.5 (0.39) mg/dL at Week 64 (Figure 1). The renal phosphate reabsorptive capacity as assessed by TmP/GFR increased in the CRYSVITA-treated patients from a mean (SD) of 2.2 (0.37) mg/dL at baseline to 3.4 (0.67) mg/dL and 3.3 (0.65) mg/dL at Week 40 and Week 64, respectively. In the active control group, mean (SD) TmP/GFR decreased from 2.0 (0.33) mg/dL at Baseline to 1.8 (0.35) mg/dL at Week 40, and remained below baseline at Week 64 at 1.9 (0.49) mg/dL.

In Study 2, CRYSVITA increased mean (SD) serum phosphorus levels from 2.4 (0.40) at baseline to 3.3 (0.40) and 3.4 (0.45) mg/dL at week 40 and week 64 in the patients who received CRYSVITA every 2 weeks (Figure 2). The ratio of renal tubular maximum reabsorption rate of phosphate to glomerular filtration rate (TmP/GFR) increased in these patients from mean (SD) of 2.2 (0.49) at baseline to 3.3 (0.60) and 3.4 (0.53) mg/dL at week 40 and week 64.

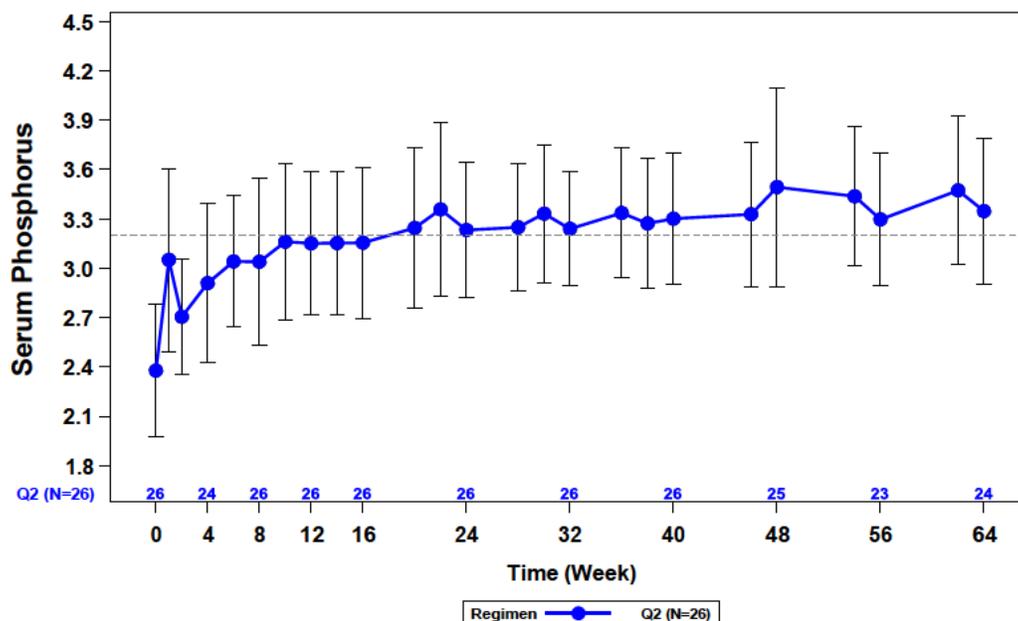
In Study 3, CRYSVITA increased mean (SD) serum phosphorus levels from 2.5 (0.28) mg/dL at baseline to 3.5 (0.49) mg/dL at week 40.

Figure 1: Serum Phosphorus Concentration and Change from Baseline (mg/dL) (Mean ± SD) by Treatment Group in Children 1-12 Years in Study 1



The dotted line represents the lower limit of normal (3.2 mg/dL) for patients in Study 1.

Figure 2: Serum Phosphorus Levels (mg/dL) Over Time in Children 5-12 Years Receiving CRYSVITA Every 2 Weeks in Study 2^a



a) Serum Phosphorus Level (mg/dL) (Mean \pm SD) - Q2W. The dotted line represents the lower limit of normal (3.2 mg/dL) for patients in Study 2.

Radiographic Evaluation of Rickets

Radiographs were examined to assess XLH-related rickets using the 10-point Thacher Rickets Severity Score (RSS) and the 7-point Radiographic Global Impression of Change (RGI-C). The RSS score is assigned based on images of the wrist and knee from a single timepoint, with higher scores indicating greater rickets severity. The RGI-C score is assigned based on side-by-side comparisons of wrist and knee radiographs from two timepoints, with higher scores indicating greater improvement in radiographic evidence of rickets. A RGI-C score of +2.0 was defined as radiographic evidence of substantial healing.

In Study 1, baseline mean (SD) total RSS was 3.2 (0.98) in the CRYSVITA group and 3.2 (1.14) in the active control group. After 40 weeks of treatment with CRYSVITA, mean total RSS decreased from 3.2 to 1.1 (0.72) and from 3.2 to 2.5 (1.09) in the active control group. LS mean (SE) RGI-C Global score was +1.9 (0.11) in the CRYSVITA group and +0.8 (0.11) in the active control group at Week 40 (see Table 7). At Week 40, 21 of the 29 patients in the CRYSVITA group and 2 of the 32 patients in the active control arm achieved a RGI-C global score \geq +2.0. These findings were maintained at Week 64 as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Rickets Response in Children 1-12 Years Receiving CRYSVITA Every 2 Weeks in Study 1

| Endpoint Timepoint | CRYSVITA Every 2 Weeks (N=29) | Active Control (N=32) |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| RSS Total Score | | |
| Baseline Mean (SD) | 3.2 (0.98) | 3.2 (1.14) |
| LS Mean change from baseline in total score ^a (reduction indicates improvement) with 95% CI | | |
| Week 40 | -2.0 (-2.33, -1.75) | -0.7 (-0.98, -0.43) |
| Week 64 | -2.2 (-2.46, -2.00) | -1.0 (-1.31, -0.72) |
| RGI-C Global Score^b | | |
| LS Mean score ^a (positive indicates healing) with 95% CI | | |
| Week 40 | +1.9 (+1.70, +2.14) | +0.8 (+0.56, +0.99) |
| Week 64 | +2.06 (+1.91, +2.20) | +1.03 (+0.77, +1.30) |

a) The estimates of LS mean and 95% CI for Week 40 are from an ANCOVA model accounting for treatment group, baseline RSS and baseline age stratification factor; the estimates for Week 64 are from a generalized estimating equation (GEE) model accounting for treatment group, visit, treatment by visit interaction, baseline RSS and baseline age stratification factor.

b) RGI-C at Week 40 is the primary endpoint of Study1

In Study 2, baseline mean (SD) RSS total score was 1.9 (1.17) in patients receiving CRYSVITA every two weeks. After 40 weeks of treatment with CRYSVITA, mean total RSS decreased from 1.9 to 0.8 (see [Table 8](#)). After 40 weeks of treatment with CRYSVITA, the mean RGI-C Global score was +1.7 in patients receiving CRYSVITA every two weeks. Eighteen out of 26 patients achieved an RGI-C score of $\geq +2.0$. These findings were maintained at week 64 as shown in [Table 8](#).

In Study 3, baseline mean (SD) total RSS was 2.9 (1.37) in 13 patients. After 40 weeks of treatment with CRYSVITA, mean total RSS decreased from 2.9 to 1.2 and the mean (SE) RGI-C Global score was +2.3 (0.08). All 13 patients achieved a RGI-C global score $\geq +2.0$.

Table 8: Rickets Response in Children 1-12 Years Receiving CRYSVITA Every 2 Weeks in Study 2 and Study 3

| Endpoint Timepoint | CRYSVITA Every 2 Weeks | |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|
| | Study 2 (N=26) | Study 3 (N=13) |
| RSS Total Score | | |
| Baseline Mean (SD) | 1.9 (1.17) | 2.9 (1.37) |
| LS Mean change from baseline in total score ^a (reduction indicates improvement) with 95% CI | | |
| Week 40 | -1.1 (-1.28, -0.85) | -1.7 (-2.03, -1.44) |
| Week 64 | -1.0 (-1.2, -0.79) | |
| RGI-C Global Score | | |
| LS Mean score ^a (positive indicates healing) with 95% CI | | |
| Week 40 | +1.7 (+1.48, +1.84) | +2.3 (+2.16, +2.51) |
| Week 64 | +1.6 (+1.34, +1.78) | |

a) The estimates of LS means and 95% CI (confidence interval) are from the generalized estimation equation model accounting for baseline RSS, visits and regimen and its interaction for Study 2 and from ANCOVA model accounting for age and baseline RSS for Study 3.

Lower Extremity Skeletal Abnormality

In Study 1, lower extremity skeletal abnormalities were assessed by RGI-C in standing long leg radiographs. At Week 64, the CRYSVITA group maintained greater improvement compared with the active control group (LS mean [SE]: +1.25 [0.17] versus +0.29 [0.12]; difference of +0.97 (95% CI: +0.57, +1.37, GEE model)).

In Study 3, the mean (SE) lower limb deformity as assessed by RGI-C, using standing long leg radiographs, was +1.3 (0.14) (see [Table 8](#)).

Serum Alkaline Phosphatase Activity

For Study 1, mean (SD) serum total alkaline phosphatase activity decreased from 511 (125) at baseline to 337 (86) U/L in the CRYSVITA group (mean change: -33%) and from 523 (154) at baseline to 495 (182) U/L in the active control group (mean change: -5%) at Week 64.

For Study 2, mean (SD) serum total alkaline phosphatase activity was 462 (110) U/L at baseline and decreased to 354 (73) U/L at Week 64 (-23%, $p < 0.0001$) in the patients who received CRYSVITA every 2 weeks.

For Study 3, mean (SD) serum total alkaline phosphatase activity was 549 (194) U/L at baseline and decreased to 335 (88) U/L at Week 40 (mean change: -36%).

Growth

In Study 1, CRYSVITA treatment for 64 weeks increased standing mean (SD) height Z score from -2.32 (1.17) at baseline to -2.11 (1.11) at Week 64 (LS mean change (SE) of +0.17 (0.07)).

In the active control group, mean (SD) height Z score increased from -2.05 (0.87) at baseline to -2.03 (0.83) at Week 64 (LS mean (SE) change of +0.02 (0.04)). The difference between the treatment groups at Week 64 was +0.14 (95% CI: 0.00, +0.29).

In Study 2, CRYSVITA treatment for 64 weeks increased standing mean (SD) height Z score from -1.72 (1.03) at baseline to -1.54 (1.13) in the patients who received CRYSVITA every two weeks (LS mean change of +0.19 (95% CI: 0.09 to 0.29)).

12.2 Adult X-linked Hypophosphatemia

Study 4 (NCT 02526160) is a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study in 134 adult XLH patients. The study comprises a 24-week placebo-controlled treatment phase. CRYSVITA was administered at a dose of 1 mg/kg every 4 weeks. At study entry, the mean age of patients was 40 years (range 19 to 66 years) and 35% were male. All patients had skeletal pain associated with XLH/osteomalacia at baseline. The baseline mean (SD) serum phosphorus concentration was below the lower limit of normal at 1.98 (0.31) mg/dL. Oral phosphate and active vitamin D analogs were not allowed during the study. One patient in the CRYSVITA group discontinued treatment.

Study 5 (NCT 02537431) is a 48-week, open-label, single-arm study in 14 adult XLH patients to assess the effects of CRYSVITA on improvement of osteomalacia as determined by histologic and histomorphometric evaluation of iliac crest bone biopsies. Patients received 1 mg/kg CRYSVITA every four weeks. At study entry, the mean age of patients was 40 years (range 25 to 52 years) and 43% were male. Oral phosphate and active vitamin D analogs were not allowed during the study.

Serum Phosphorus

In Study 4 at baseline, mean (SD) serum phosphorus was 1.9 (0.32) and 2.0 (0.30) mg/dL in the placebo and CRYSVITA groups respectively. During the initial 24 weeks of treatment, mean (SD) serum phosphorus across the midpoints of dose intervals (2 weeks post dose) was 2.1 (0.30) and 3.2 (0.53) mg/dL in the placebo and CRYSVITA groups, and mean (SD) serum phosphorus across the ends of dose intervals was 2.0 (0.30) and 2.7 (0.45) mg/dL in the placebo and CRYSVITA groups.

A total of 94% of patients treated with CRYSVITA achieved a serum phosphorus level above the lower limit of normal (LLN) compared to 8% in the placebo group through week 24 ([Table 9](#)).

Table 9: Proportion of Adult Patients Achieving Mean Serum Phosphorus Levels Above the LLN at the Midpoint of the Dose Interval in Study 4

| | Placebo (N = 66) | CRYSVITA (N = 68) |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Achieved Mean Serum Phosphorus > LLN Across Midpoints of Dose Intervals Through Week 24 - n (%) | 5 (8%) | 64 (94%) |
| 95% CI | (3.3, 16.5) | (85.8, 97.7) |
| p-value ^a | | < 0.0001 |

The 95% CIs are calculated using the Wilson score method.

^a P-value is from Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) testing for association between achieving the primary endpoint and treatment group, adjusting for randomization stratifications.

At baseline, the mean (SD) ratio of renal tubular maximum reabsorption rate of phosphate to glomerular filtration rate (TmP/GFR) was 1.60 (0.37) and 1.68 (0.40) mg/dL in the placebo and CRYSVITA groups respectively. At week 22 (midpoint of a dose interval), mean (SD) TmP/GFR was 1.69 (0.37) and 2.73 (0.75) mg/dL in the placebo and CRYSVITA groups. At week 24 (end of a dose interval), mean (SD) TmP/GFR was 1.73 (0.42) and 2.21 (0.48) mg/dL in the placebo and CRYSVITA groups.

Radiographic Evaluation of Osteomalacia

In Study 4, a skeletal survey was conducted at baseline to identify osteomalacia-related fractures and pseudofractures. Osteomalacia-related fractures are defined as atraumatic lucencies extending across both bone cortices and pseudofractures are defined as atraumatic lucencies extending across one cortex. There were 52% of patients who had either active (unhealed) fractures (12%) or active pseudofractures (47%) at baseline. The active fractures and pseudofractures were predominantly located in the femurs, tibia/fibula, and metatarsals of the feet. Assessment of these active fracture/pseudofracture sites at week 24 demonstrated a higher rate of complete healing in the CRYSVITA group compared to placebo as shown in [Table 10](#). During treatment through week 24, a total of 6 new fractures or pseudofractures appeared in 68 patients receiving CRYSVITA, compared to 8 new abnormalities in 66 patients receiving placebo.

Table 10: Comparison of Fracture Healing with CRYSVITA vs Placebo in Study 4

| | Active Fractures | | Active Pseudofractures | | Total Fractures | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Placebo n (%) | CRYSVITA n (%) | Placebo n (%) | CRYSVITA n (%) | Placebo n (%) | CRYSVITA n (%) |
| No. of fractures at baseline | 13 | 14 | 78 | 51 | 91 | 65 |
| Healed at week 24 | 0 (0%) | 7 (50%) | 7 (9%) | 21 (41%) | 7 (8%) | 28 (43%) |

Bone Histomorphometry

In Study 5, after 48 weeks of treatment, healing of osteomalacia was observed in ten patients as demonstrated by decreases in Osteoid volume/Bone volume (OV/BV) from a mean (SD) score of 26% (12.4) at baseline to 11% (6.5), a change of -57%. Osteoid thickness (O.Th) declined in eleven patients from a mean (SD) of 17 (4.1) micrometers to 12 (3.1) micrometers,

a change of -33%.

Mineralization lag time (MLt) declined in 6 patients from a mean (SD) of 594 (675) days to 156 (77) days, a change of -74%.

13 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

CRYSVITA (burosumab) injection for subcutaneous administration is supplied as a sterile, preservative-free, clear to slightly opalescent and colorless to pale brown-yellow solution. The product is available as one single-dose vial per carton in the following strengths:

10 mg/mL

20 mg/mL

30 mg/mL

(Not all presentations may be available locally)

CRYSVITA vials must be stored in the original carton until the time of use under refrigerated conditions at (2°C to 8°C). Keep CRYSVITA vial in the original carton to protect from light until time of use.

Do not freeze or shake CRYSVITA.

Do not use CRYSVITA beyond the expiration date stamped on the carton.

CRYSVITA vials are single-dose only. Discard any unused product.

Product Registrant:
Kyowa Kirin Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.
80 Robinson Road, #22-01
Singapore 068898

Version 1 (Date of Revision: Jan 2021)