

Characterization of Peripheral Edema in Individuals with Prader-Willi Syndrome During Long-term Administration of Diazoxide Choline Extended-Release Tablet (DCCR)

Ashley Shoemaker MD, MSCI¹, Jack A. Yanovski MD, PhD², Evelien Gevers MD, PhD^{3,4}, Kathryn Obrynba MD⁵, Melissa D. Lah MD⁶, Parisa Salehi MD⁷, Shaila Ballal⁸, Julie S. Perry MD⁸, Michael Huang MD⁸, Jennifer L. Miller MD⁹

1. Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN, USA. 2. Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA. 3. Queen Mary University of London, Barts and The London Medical School, William Harvey Research Institute, Centre for Endocrinology, London, United Kingdom. 4. Barts Health NHS Trust, Royal London Hospital, London, United Kingdom. 5. Nationwide Children’s Hospital, Columbus, OH, USA. 6. Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA. 7. Seattle Children’s, Seattle, WA, USA. 8. Soleno Therapeutics, Inc., Redwood City, CA, USA. 9. University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA.

Abstract MON-662
ENDO 2025
July 12-15, 2025
San Francisco, CA

INTRODUCTION

Prader-Willi Syndrome

Prader-Willi syndrome (PWS) is a rare genetic neurobehavioral metabolic disorder characterized by hyperphagia, accumulation of excess fat, hypotonia, and behavioral / psychological challenges.^{1,2}

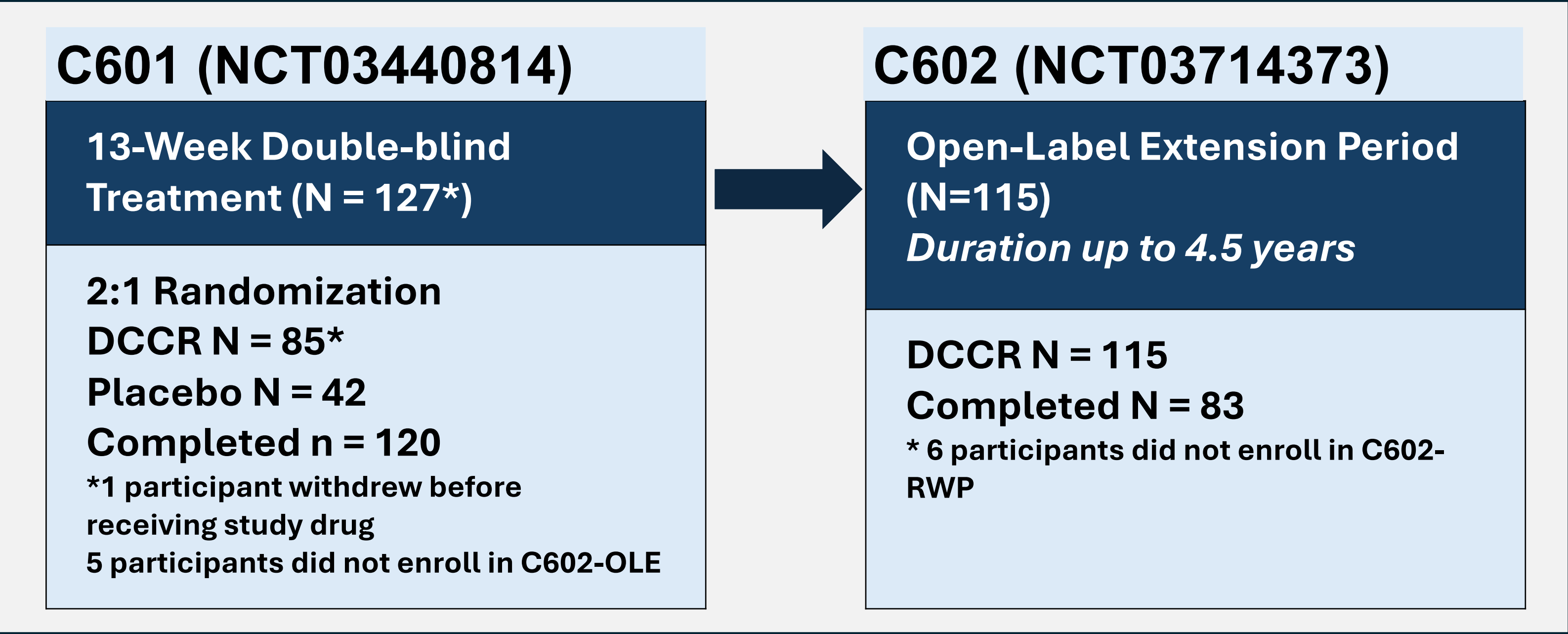
Diazoxide choline extended-release (DCCR)

DCCR is a non-diuretic benzothiadiazine and is the choline salt of diazoxide. DCCR is a once daily, extended-release tablet that provides for stable plasma concentrations and absorption throughout the GI tract. DCCR tablets have recently been approved by the FDA as VYKAT™ XR for the treatment of hyperphagia in individuals 4 years and over with PWS.³

Study C601 was a Phase 3 randomized (2:1 DCCR to Placebo), double-blind, parallel arm study comparing DCCR to Placebo in participants with genetically confirmed PWS, ages 4 years and older.

Study C602-OLE was a Phase 3 multicenter extension of Study C601. The study included an open-label extension (OLE) period of up to 4.5 years followed by a double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized withdrawal period of 16 weeks.

Figure 1. C601/C602-OLE Study Design



AIMS

To characterize peripheral edema in clinical trial participants with PWS during administration of DCCR for up to 4.5 years across studies C601 and C602-OLE.

METHODS

- We analyzed data for 125 participants who received at least one dose of DCCR during Studies C601 or C602-OLE.
- Adverse events (AE) related to peripheral edema were analyzed and time to first onset was estimated from the product-limit (Kaplan-Meier) method.
- Additionally, lower extremity pitting examinations were performed with digital pressure and findings were reported.

REFERENCES

- Butler MG, et al. *Curr Pediatr Rev*. 2019; 15(4):207-244.
- Miller JL, et al. *Am J Med Genet A*. 2011;155A(5), 1040–1049.
- VYKAT™ XR [package insert]. Soleno Therapeutics, Inc. 2025.

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics

	Overall (N = 125)
Age Mean (SD), Years	13.4 (7.0)
Sex % Male/Female	44.8 / 55.2
Weight Mean (SD), kg	62.1 (30.2)
BMI Mean (SD), kg/m ²	27.6 (9.6)
BMI z-score Mean (SD), kg/m ²	1.5 (1.1)
PWS Subtype % Deletion / Non-deletion / NA	61.6 / 37.6 / 0.8
Ongoing Growth Hormone Use % Yes / No	82.4 / 17.6
Peripheral Edema % Yes / No	15.2 / 84.8

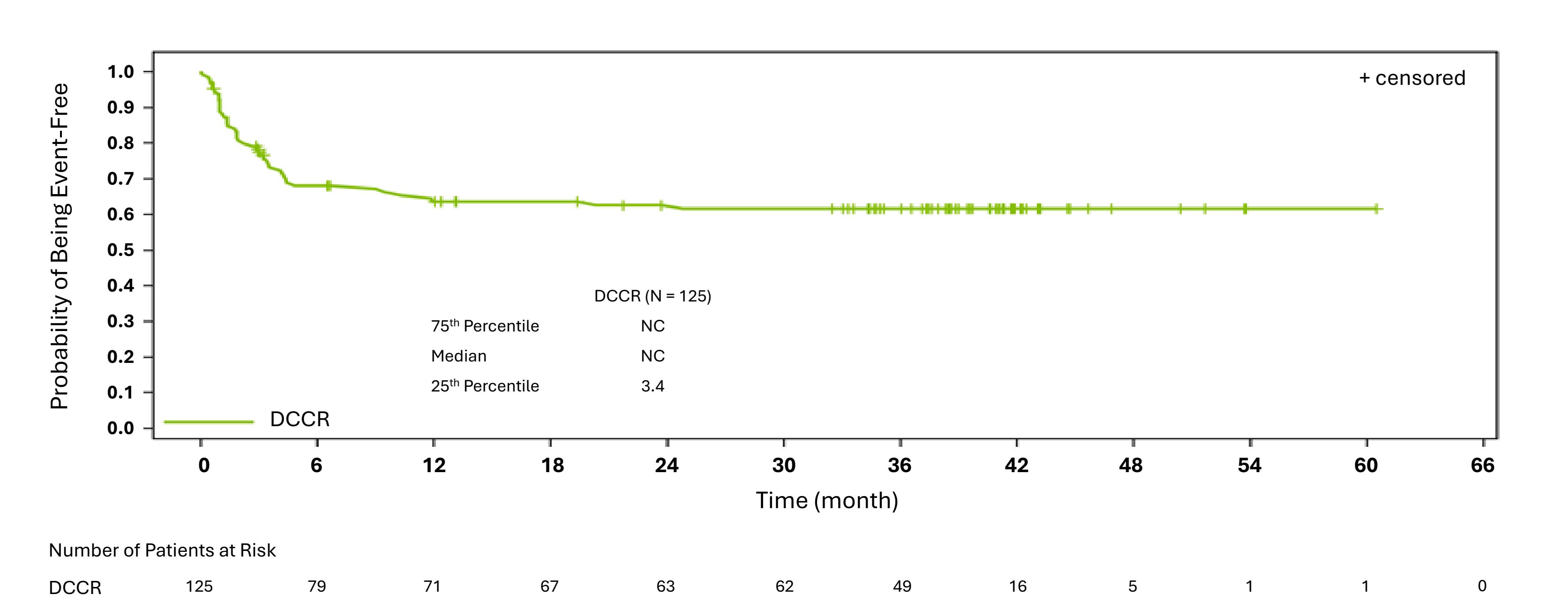
Table 2. Adverse Events

	Overall (N = 125)
Participants with any AE, n (%)	123 (98.4)
Any Peripheral Edema AE, n (%)	46 (36.8)
Edema, peripheral, n (%)	43 (34.4)
Peripheral swelling, n (%)	5 (4.0)
With Edema (N = 46)	
Severity of Peripheral Edema AE	n (%)
Grade 1 or 2	44 (95.7)
Grade 3	2 (4.3)
Grade 4 or 5	0
Study Drug Dosing Changes due to Peripheral Edema	n (%)
Any dose change	9 (19.6)
Discontinuation	3 (6.5)
Dose reduction	4 (8.7)
Dose interruption	3 (6.5)
New Diuretic Administered	2 (4.3)

Table 3. Pitting Assessment

Baseline (N1 = 125)		Week 26 (N1 = 104)		Week 104 (N1 = 85)	
Grade	n (%)	Grade	n (%)	Grade	n (%)
No pitting	116 (92.8)	No pitting	96 (92.3)	No pitting	79 (92.9)
1+	9 (7.2)	1+	7 (6.7)	1+	6 (7.1)
		2+	1 (1.0)		
Week 13 (N1 = 123)		Week 52 (N1 = 96)		Week 156 (N1 = 80)	
Grade	n (%)	Grade	n (%)	Grade	n (%)
No pitting	108 (87.8)	No pitting	88 (91.7)	No pitting	74 (92.5)
1+	10 (8.1)	1+	8 (8.3)	1+	5 (6.3)
2+	3 (2.4)			2+	1 (1.3)
3+	2 (1.6)				

Figure 2. Time to Onset of First Peripheral Edema AE



RESULTS

- Prior to starting DCCR, 15.2% of participants had a history of peripheral edema (including edema peripheral and peripheral swelling).
- Across Studies C601 and C602-OLE, mean DCCR exposure was ~2.5 years (median ~3.0 years, maximum 4.5 years).
- Peripheral edema AEs occurred in 46 (36.8%) participants:
 - Most peripheral edema AEs were mild to moderate (Grade 1 or 2)
 - Severe (Grade 3) peripheral edema AEs occurred infrequently
 - Relatively few (3 [6.5%]) participants discontinued study drug due to peripheral edema AEs
- Peripheral edema management included dose reductions, dose interruptions, and initiation of new diuretic.
- At nearly all study visits, no pitting was observed for >90% of participants on lower extremity examination
- Time to event analysis showed:
 - First onset of peripheral edema AEs typically occurred within the first 6 months of treatment
 - 68.0% of participants remained event-free at 6 months
 - 61.6% of participants remained event-free at 3 years

CONCLUSIONS

- Administration of DCCR in study participants with PWS was associated with peripheral edema in a minority (36.8%) of patients.
- When present, peripheral edema tended to occur early in treatment, was usually Grade 1 or 2, and infrequently resulted in study drug interruption or discontinuation.
- Overall, DCCR was well tolerated in the intended population.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Phase 3 program study investigators, participants, and their families. The authors acknowledge Jessica Dronen, MSc, for providing medical writing support and Scott Rosenberg, MS, for editorial support.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information, contact Michael Huang at mhuang@soleno.life.

AUTHOR CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES

Potential conflicts of interest may exist. Please refer to the Meeting App for details.

ABBREVIATIONS

AE = adverse event(s); BMI = body mass index; DCCR = diazoxide choline extended-release tablets; NA = not analyzed; NC = not calculated; OLE = open-label extension; PWS = Prader-Willi syndrome; RWP = randomized withdrawal period; SD = standard deviation.

ELECTRONIC POSTER and PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

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