

References for CEQUA® (cyclosporine ophthalmic solution) 0.09%

^aStudy Design: In the Phase 2/3 and Phase 3 studies, patients were randomized to receive twice-daily treatment with CEQUA (n=152) or vehicle (n=152; Phase 2/3), or CEQUA (n=371) or vehicle (n=373; Phase 3) for up to 3 months. The primary efficacy endpoint was the percentage of eyes with improvement from baseline in the Schirmer test score (≥ 10 mm increase) at month 3 and a key secondary efficacy endpoint was complete clearing of central corneal staining (Phase 3 study). Snellen visual acuity was a safety endpoint in both trials and used in the pooled efficacy analysis in an exploratory manner.^{1,6}

^bStudy Design: Ocular tissue distribution was evaluated in a total of 40 female New Zealand white rabbits that received a single dose (both eyes) of cyclosporine 0.05% with NCELL® Technology (n=20) or a commercially available cyclosporine 0.05% emulsion (n=20; Restasis®, Allergan). Pharmacokinetic parameters for cyclosporine exposure were assessed in tears, whole blood, and ocular tissues.⁵

^cInstillation site pain included burning and stinging.

References:

1. CEQUA® prescribing information. Cranbury, NJ: Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Inc.; 2022.
2. Goldberg DF, Malhotra RP, Schechter BA, Justice A, Weiss SL, Sheppard JD. A phase 3, randomized, double-masked study of OTX-101 ophthalmic solution 0.09% in the treatment of dry eye disease. *Ophthalmology*. 2019;126(9):1230-1237.
3. US Patent 9,937,225 B2.
4. Mandal A, Bisht R, Rupenthal ID, Mitra A. Polymeric micelles for ocular drug delivery: from structural frameworks to recent preclinical studies. *J Control Release*. 2017;248:96-116.
5. Weiss SL, Kramer WG. Ocular distribution of cyclosporine following topical administration of OTX-101 in New Zealand white rabbits. *J Ocul Pharmacol Ther*. 2019;35(7):395-402.
6. Malhotra R, Devries DK, Luchs J, et al. Effect of OTX-101, a novel nanomicellar formulation of cyclosporine A, on corneal staining in patients with keratoconjunctivitis sicca: a pooled analysis of phase 2b/3 and phase 3 studies. *Cornea*. 2019;38:1259-1265.