



Acacia Pharma Group plc
Presentation

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Overview

Acacia Pharma

Hospital pharmaceutical group based in Cambridge UK and Indianapolis US developing & commercialising new nausea & vomiting products

Pipeline

BARHEMSYS™ PONV NDA accepted for filing and under review by FDA
APD403 CINV completed one Phase 2 study

Milestones

BARHEMSYS PONV PDUFA date October 5 2018
Launch targeted 2Q 2019
APD403 CINV second Phase 2 1H 2019

Financial

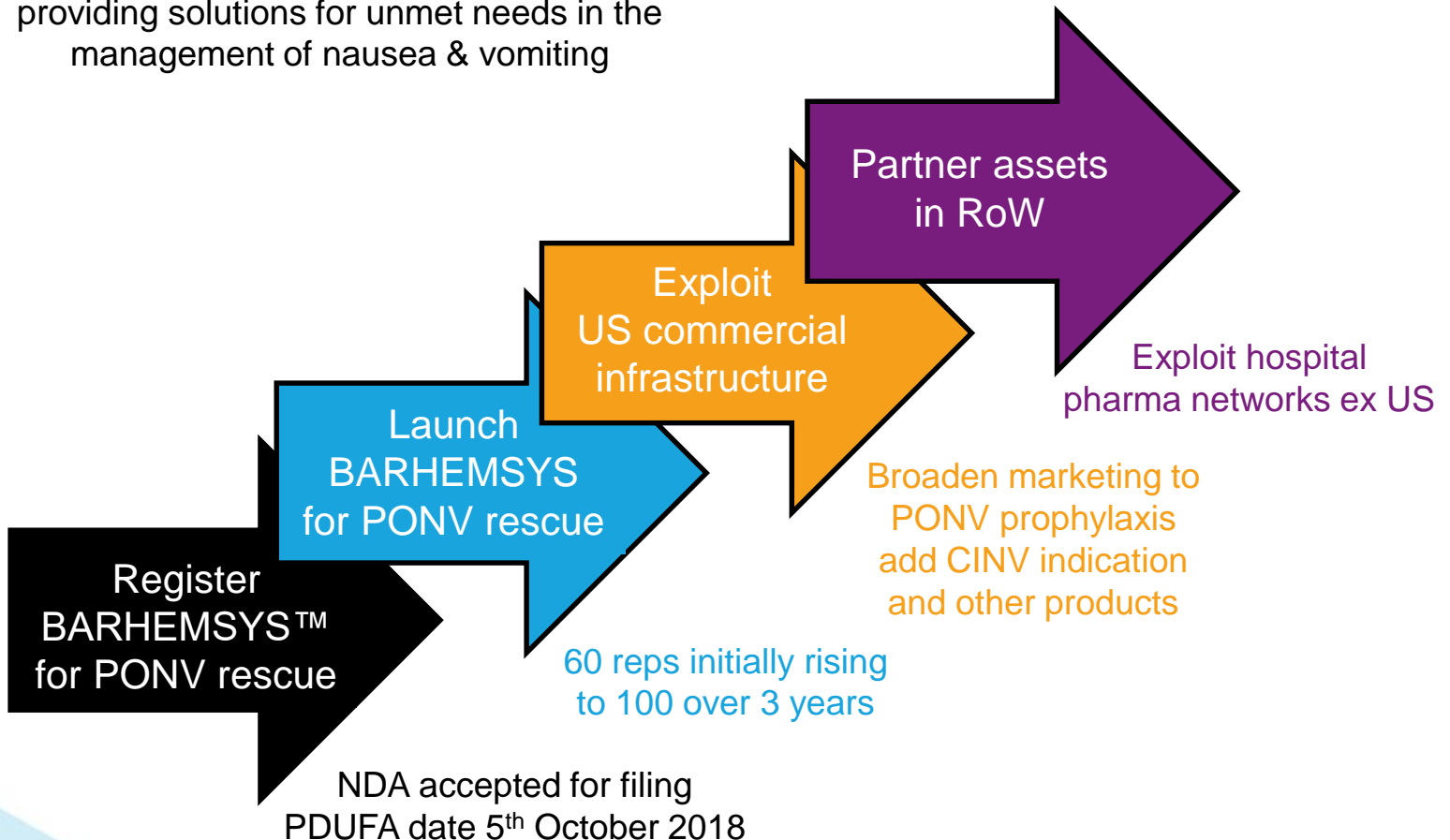
IPO March 2018 Euronext Belgium : ACPH
Raised €40m to fund PONV pre-launch activities
Market cap ~ €190m

Nausea & vomiting and BARHEMSYS™

- Post-operative nausea & vomiting (PONV) is a large, concentrated, US hospital opportunity which can be addressed efficiently
 - Rescue treatment of PONV is a major unmet need
 - Opportunity to improve patient outcomes
 - Significant pharmacoeconomic incentives to better manage PONV
-
- BARHEMSYS (intravenous amisulpride) can provide the solution
 - NDA accepted for filing; PDUFA date 5th October 2018
 - Broad label sought; including rescue treatment and high risk combination prophylaxis
-
- Second indication in chemotherapy induced nausea & vomiting (CINV)
 - Phase 2 proof of concept in delayed CINV completed
 - Opportunity size similar to PONV

Company vision

To build a US hospital pharmaceutical company providing solutions for unmet needs in the management of nausea & vomiting



Led by an experienced team based in Cambridge UK and Indianapolis IN



Dr Julian Gilbert
CEO & Co-founder

Co-founder Arakis
Repurposing & supportive
care Arakis & Mundipharma
Partnering/licensing



Christine Soden
CFO & CoSec

CFO BTG & Optos
Transition from development
to US sales



Dr Gabriel Fox
CMO

Repurposing NeXstar
Oncology & supportive care
Hoffmann La Roche



Mike Bolinder
CCO Acacia Pharma Inc

Head of Hospital Marketing at
Cadence/Mallinckrodt
Led commercialisation of
OFIRMEV® to anaesthetists



Dr Patrick Vink
Chairman

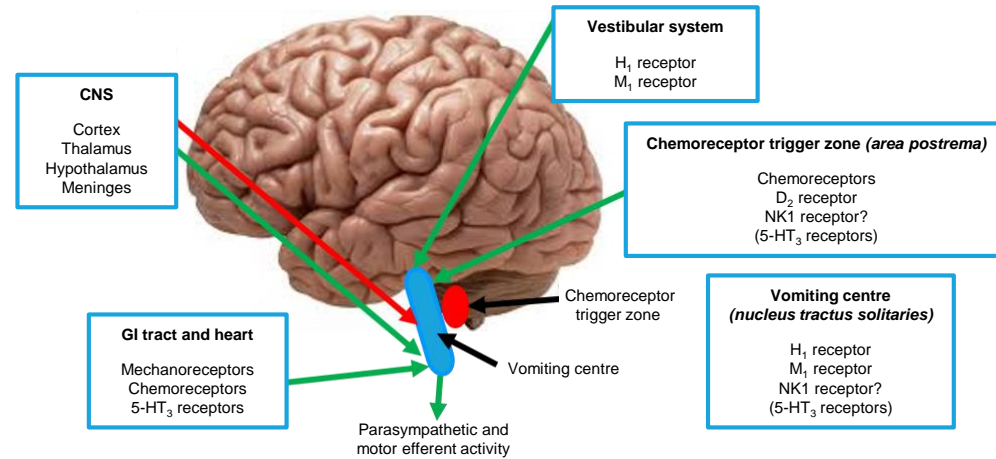
COO Cubist
Hospital pharma commercial
& technical



Scott Byrd
Non-executive Director

CCO Cadence
Launched OFIRMEV® to
anaesthetists and built
infrastructure

Nausea & vomiting is a complex process managed with combinations of antiemetics



- Multiple pathways involved
- In particular:
 - Serotonin (5-HT₃)
 - Substance P (NK1)
 - Dopamine (D₂)



- Combinations of antiemetics with different mechanisms of action are used



- Current standard-of-care
 - 5-HT₃s and corticosteroids
 - NK1s added in cancer



- Despite this
 - ~32% of surgical patients still get PONV
 - Up to 50% of cancer patients get CINV

High incidence of PONV increases morbidity, & hospital costs, reducing income potential

Common complication
of surgery (30-80%)

Increases morbidity and is
a driver for ERAS protocols
to improve mobilisation

25%

increase in length of stay

Increases
hospital costs

Unanticipated & extended
in-patient hospital stays and
extended time in PACU

~\$2,300

per day

Distressing
to patients

Patient satisfaction linked to
income and used as a
marketing tool

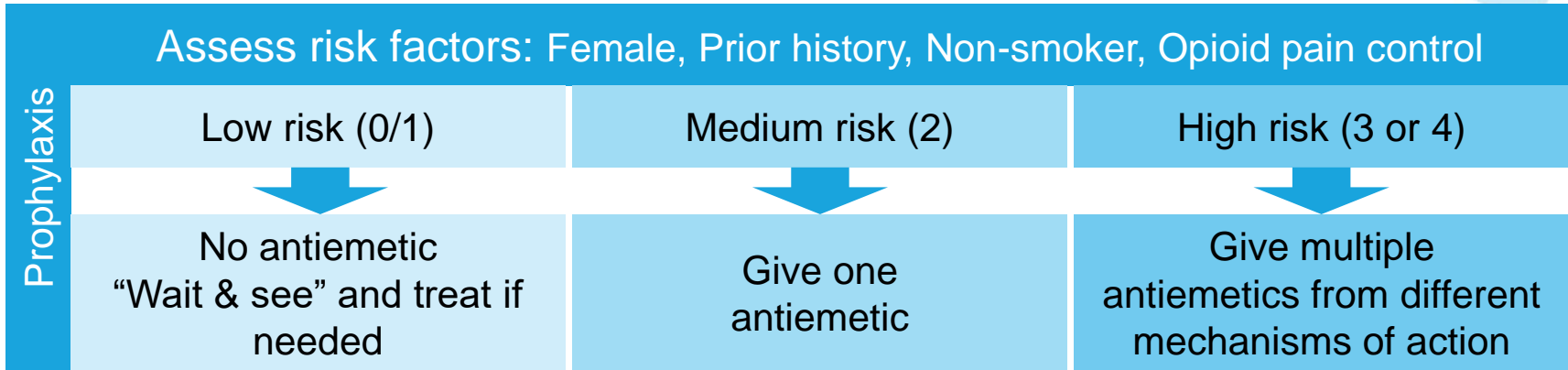
1st

over pain

Better PONV management can therefore
reduce morbidity & hospital costs and optimise hospital income

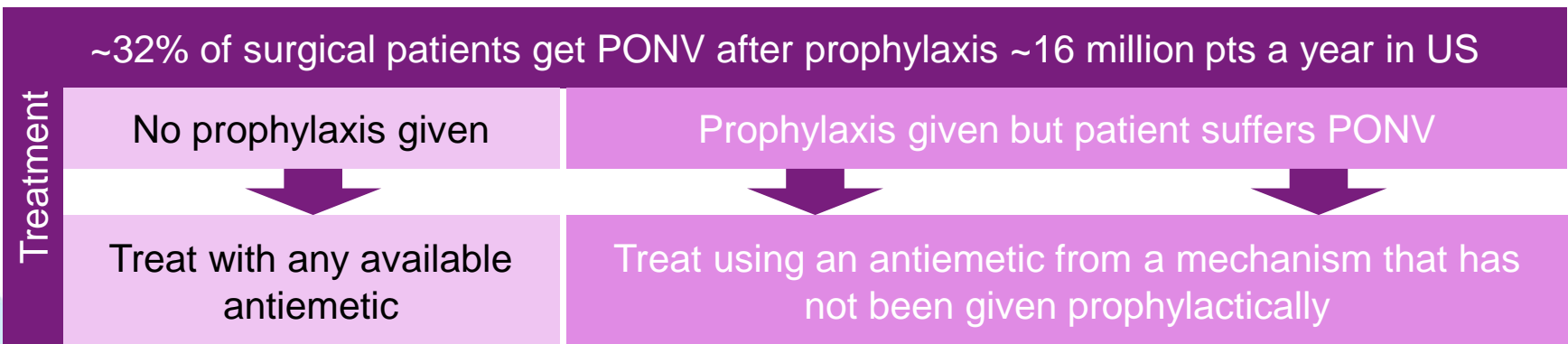
Management of PONV & unmet need

PREVENTION



~90% of patients get 5-HT₃, ~80% 2nd drug get steroid

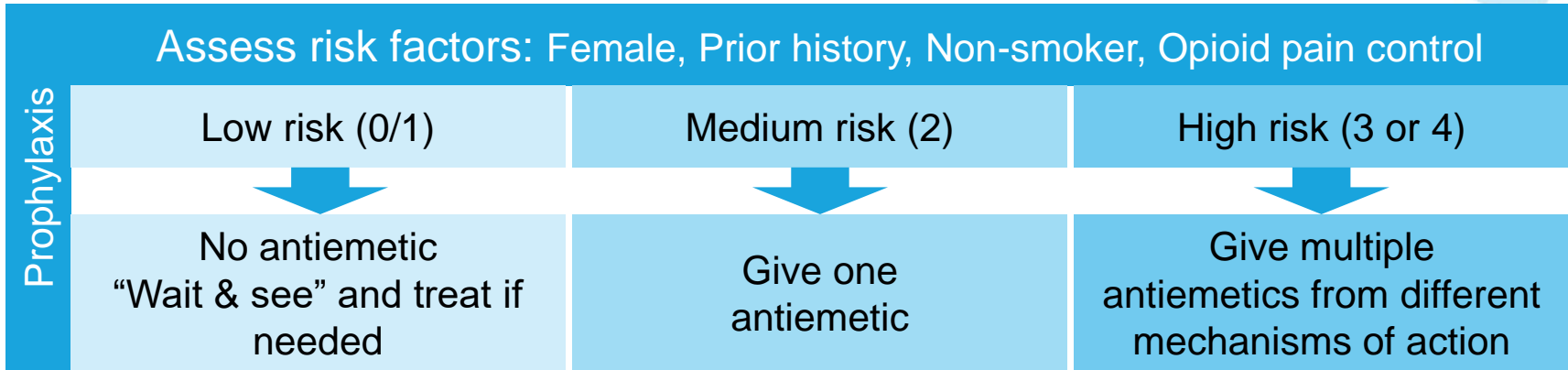
TREATMENT



Can't use 5-HT₃s, can't use steroids too slow

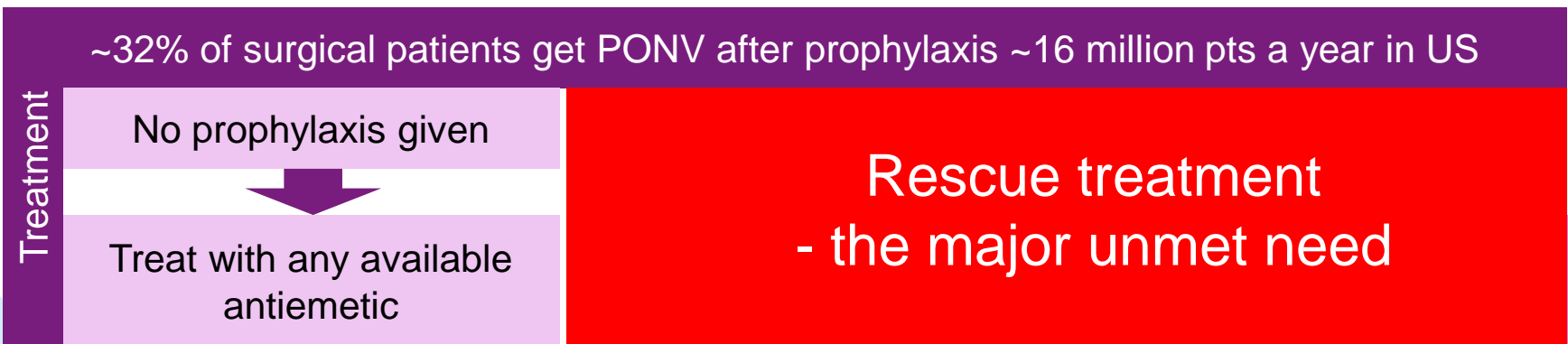
Management of PONV & unmet need

PREVENTION



~90% of patients get 5-HT₃, ~80% 2nd drug get steroid

TREATMENT



Can't use 5-HT₃s, can't use steroids too slow

Current options for rescue treatment are unsuitable

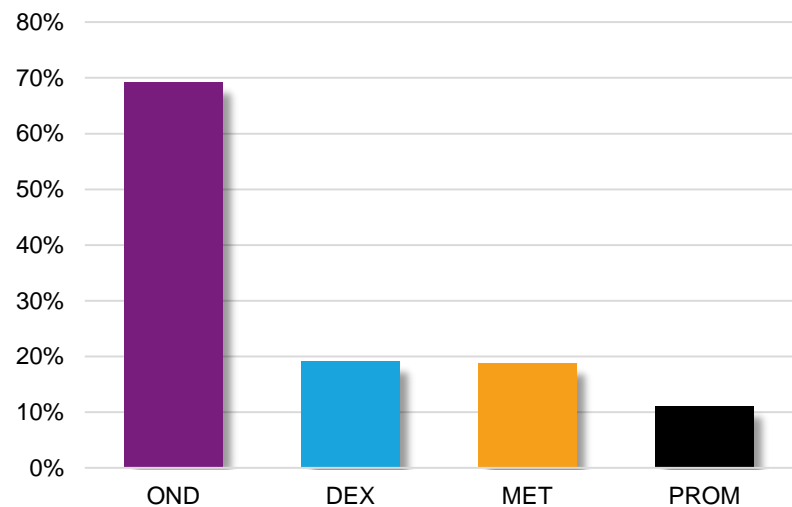
“When rescue therapy is required, the antiemetic should be chosen from a **different therapeutic class** than the drugs used for prophylaxis” (Consensus Guidelines)

- 90% of US prophylaxis includes a 5-HT₃ antagonist

And yet

- 69% rescue patients receive a 5-HT₃ (against guidelines, contrary to label)
- 20% receive a steroid that takes 2 hours to work
- Metoclopramide and promethazine weak antiemetics and have side effect issues

PONV Rescue Current Practice

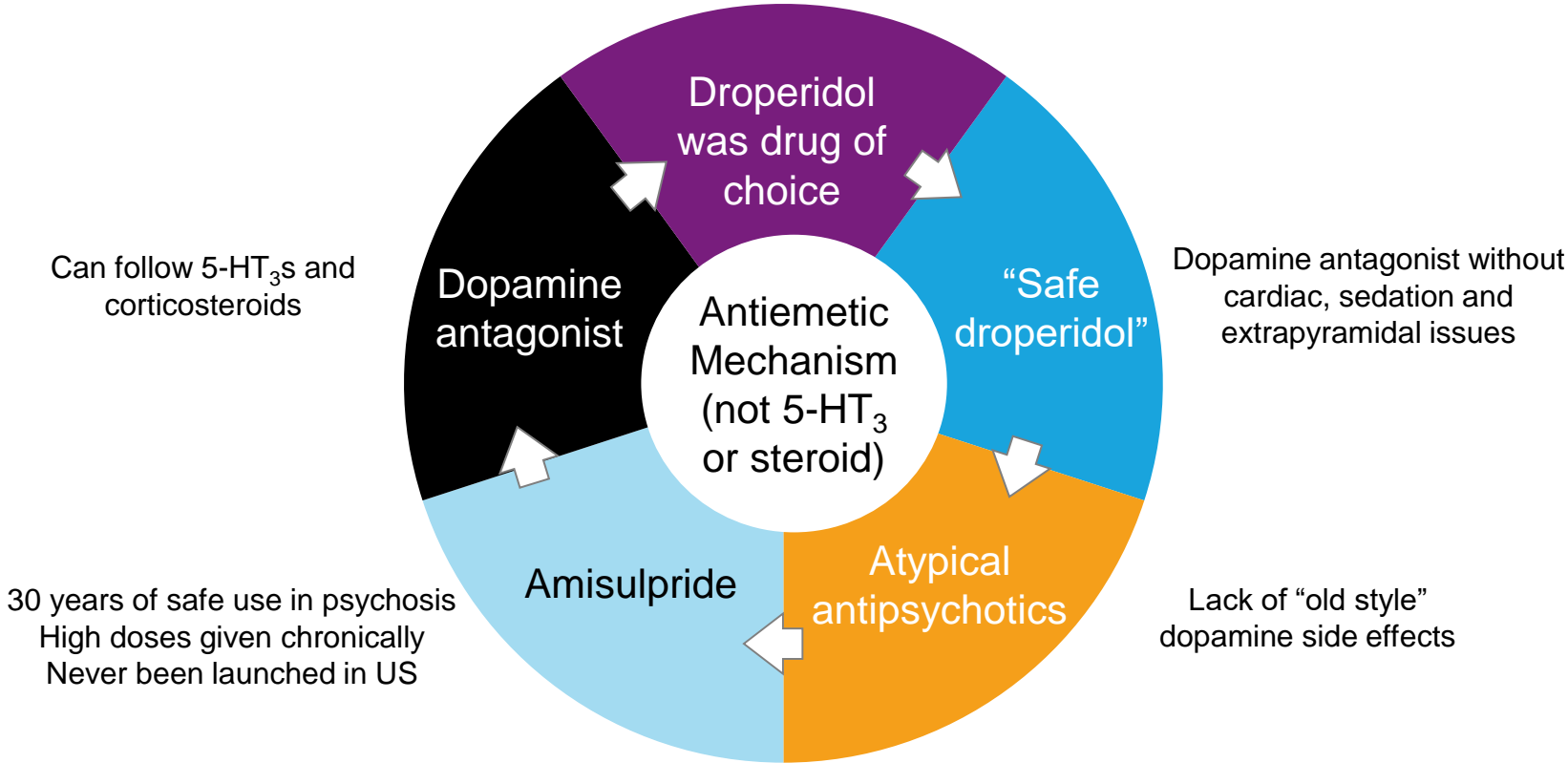


No drug currently indicated for rescue treatment of PONV

A real need for a safe and effective antiemetic from a different therapeutic class

BARHEMSYS™ (amisulpride) designed to provide the solution for PONV





Boxed warning in 2001 for QT prolongation
Also extrapyramidals and sedation



BARHEMSYS could be the first drug registered for rescue treatment

BARHEMSYS™ NDA under review by the FDA

- NDA accepted by FDA for filing; PDUFA date 5th October 2018
- Broad and unique proposed label:
 - Treatment of established PONV (including after failed 5-HT₃ prophylaxis) with 10 mg single dose
 - Prophylaxis of PONV (alone or in combination) with 5 mg single dose
- Comprehensive and robust NDA package of 8 clinical trials, 4 of which are pivotal, conducted in US & Europe
- Extensive database:
 - ~3,000 patients of whom ~2,000 received BARHEMSYS

	Prophylaxis	Treatment
Single agent	<p>DP10015 Phase 3 pivotal trial successfully completed</p> 	<p>DP10018 Phase 3 pivotal trial successfully completed</p> 
With/after other antiemetics	<p>DP10017 Phase 3 pivotal trial successfully completed</p> 	<p>DP10019 Phase 3 pivotal trial successfully completed</p> 

BARHEMSYS™ shown to prevent and treat PONV, alone and in combination

BARHEMSYS 10mg
rescues patients who
have failed prior
prophylaxis

DP10019

Phase 3 pivotal rescue treatment study in 705 patients
Significantly improved the complete response rate
Placebo 28.5% vs BARHEMSYS 41.7% (p=0.003)

BARHEMSYS 5mg is
additive in combination
preventing PONV in
high risk patients

DP10017

Phase 3 pivotal combination prophylaxis study in 1147 patients
Significantly improved the complete response rate
Placebo 46.6% vs BARHEMSYS 57.7% (p=0.0002)

BARHEMSYS 5mg
prevents PONV

DP10015

Phase 3 pivotal monotherapy prophylaxis study in 342 patients
Significantly improved complete response rate
Placebo 32.5% vs BARHEMSYS 44.3% (p=0.034)

BARHEMSYS 10mg
treats PONV

DP10018

Phase 3 pivotal treatment study in 560 patients
Significantly improved complete response rate
Placebo 21.5% vs BARHEMSYS 31.4% (p=0.016)

BARHEMSYS™ has important safety benefits

- Excellent safety profile in all clinical trials
 - Number of adverse events generally lower with BARHEMSYS than placebo
 - Consistent with large published literature on high-dose oral amisulpride use
- Absence of the key toxicities which limit use of other antiemetics:
 - No cardiac toxicity (unlike droperidol, haloperidol)
 - No extrapyramidal side effects (unlike droperidol, metoclopramide, prochlorperazine, etc)
 - No sedation (unlike older D₂ antagonists, anti-histamines)
 - No tissue damage on infusion (unlike promethazine)
 - No anticholinergic effects eg dry mouth (unlike transdermal scopolamine patch, promethazine)
- Effect on QT interval below 10 ms threshold of FDA concern
 - Maximal QT prolongation with 5 mg BARHEMSYS dose = 5.0 ms (upper bound of CI: 7.1 ms)
 - Standard extrapolation of 10 mg treatment dose: maximal prolongation = 7.9 ms (upper bound of CI: 9.1 ms)

BARHEMSYS offers the benefits of a dopamine antagonist without the risks

BARHEMSYS™ is an effective, safe antiemetic with a unique proposed label

BARHEMSYS shown to be an effective dopamine antiemetic

- Works in both rescue treatment and combination prophylaxis
- Unique profile in rescuing patients after failure of prophylaxis with other antiemetics
- Effectiveness translates into faster mobilisation and discharge from PACU and hospital

BARHEMSYS shown to be a safe dopamine antiemetic

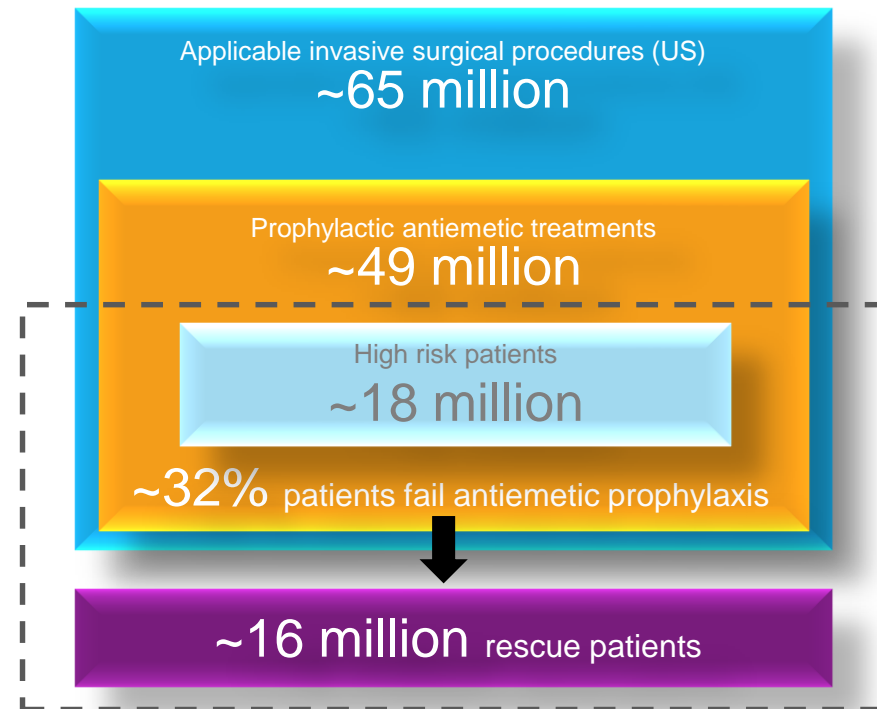
- Absence of “old style” D₂ side effect problems – QT, EPS & sedation
- Extremely low incidence of the side effects that have limited the use of antiemetics such as scopolamine, metoclopramide, promethazine, etc

BARHEMSYS has a unique proposed label

- No other antiemetic has rescue treatment claim after failed prophylaxis
 - No other antiemetic has combination use claim in prophylaxis

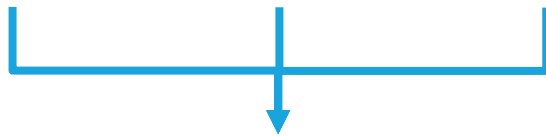
BARHEMSYS™ provides significant commercial opportunity

- Large hospital market opportunity in US
 - ~32m rescue treatment events a year
 - ~18m high risk prophylaxis events a year
- Highly concentrated, addressable, profitable opportunity
 - ~1,600 US hospitals; 80% of surgical procedures
 - Address with 60 reps initially, rising to 100
 - Favourable cost of goods
- Unmet need exists for an effective antiemetic with a different mechanism
 - US research indicates physicians intend to use BARHEMSYS in ~60% of their patients
 - Rescue treatment for failed prophylaxis represents the greatest unmet need



Price BARHEMSYS™ to optimise access in US hospitals

Anaesthesia Pharmacy Key surgeons

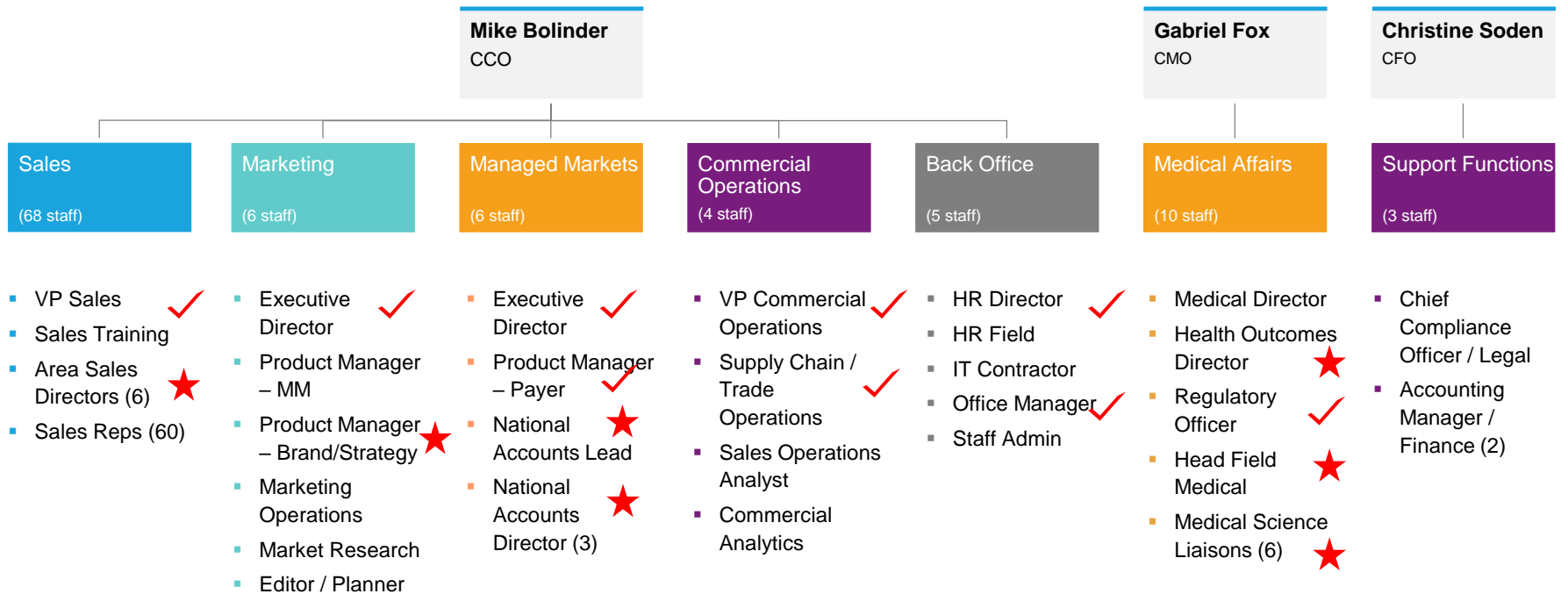


Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee

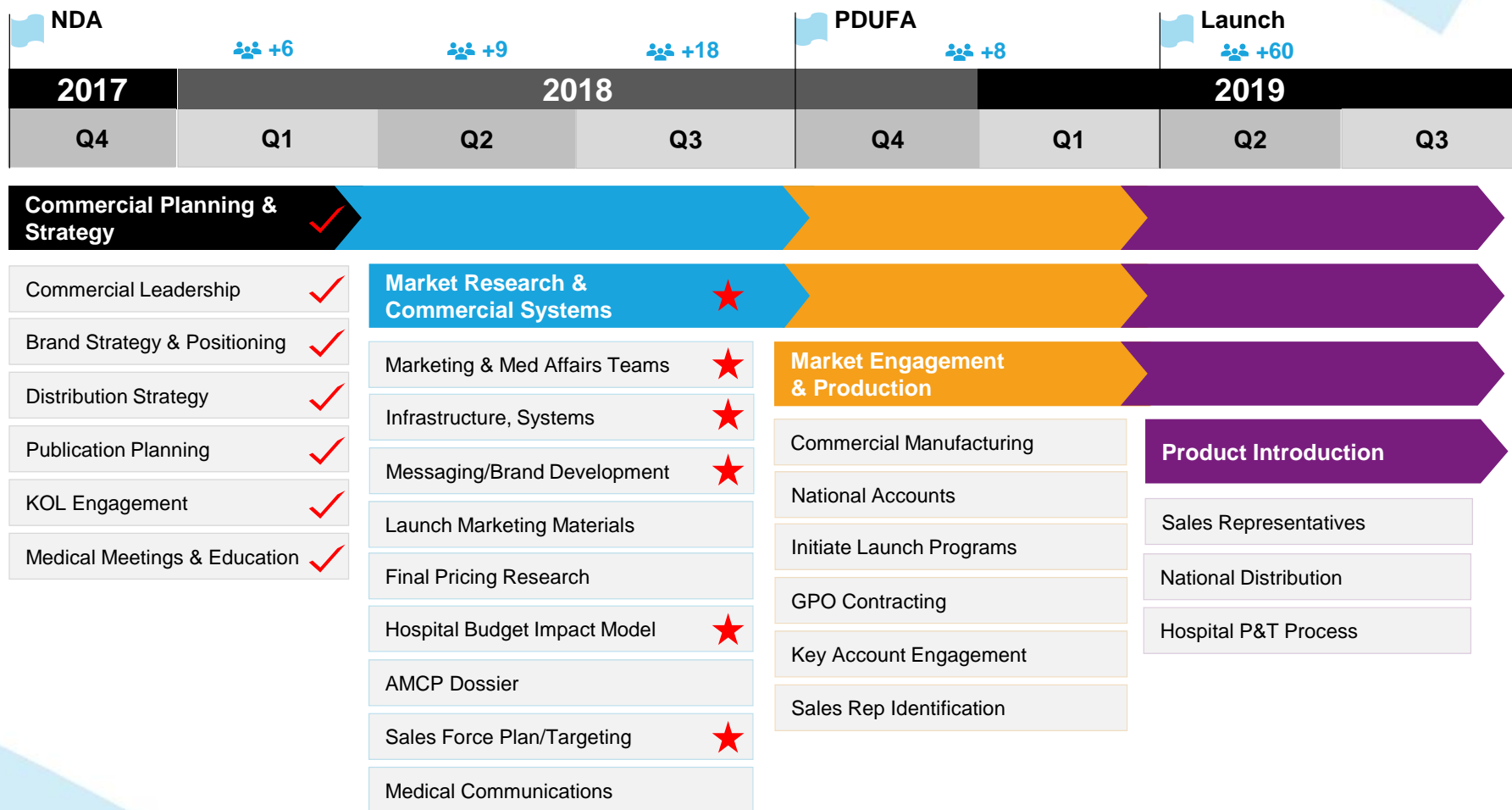
Reviews assessment and votes to revise formulary

- Real unmet need
 - No drug approved for rescue treatment
- Paid for through capitated fixed fee for surgical procedure - “the DRG”
- Key to demonstrate pharmacoeconomic benefit
 - ~¼ day saving in length of stay ~\$750
- Key to have appropriate restrictions on use
 - Use following failed standard of care
- Price for access on >80% of hospital formularies

Key US commercial leadership already in place, other positions in process




BARHEMSYS™ US launch readiness plan




Key launch workstreams completed and ongoing

APD403 for CINV

- Chemotherapy induced nausea & vomiting (CINV) common with many chemotherapy drugs
 - Highly emetogenic (HEC) >90%, moderately emetogenic (MEC) 30-90%
 - Two phases of CINV, acute (day 1) and delayed (days 2-5)
- Guidelines recommend triple therapy
 - 5HT₃ + NK1 + steroid
- Unmet medical is delayed CINV where up to 50% of patients are not controlled
 - Predominant issue is delayed nausea

>90% 
 Patients get CINV when receiving HEC

Two phases of CINV: 


Acute

(Day 1)

Delayed

(Day 2-5)

Delayed 
CINV
 Is the unmet medical need

Potential launch in: 

2022

- APD403 (intravenous and oral amisulpride) shown to have a profound effect on delayed CINV and particularly nausea in Phase 2
 - 32% relative risk reduction

32% 
 relative risk reduction of delayed CINV

- Commercial opportunity similar to BARHEMSYS PONV
- Potential launch in 2022

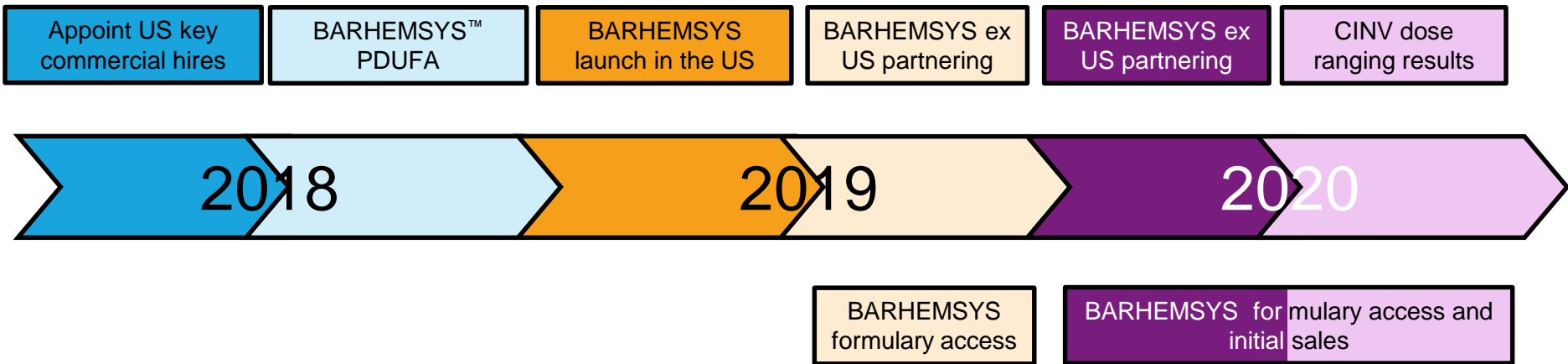
Commercial opportunity similar size to 
BARHEMSYS™ PONV

Commercial franchise patent protected to 2031

- Method of use patents allowed/ granted widely for BARHEMSYS™ and APD403, including Japan, US, China and Europe
 - Initial patent term to March 2031
 - Patent extensions likely
 - Patents can be listed in Orange Book in the US
 - Additional selection applications filed

	PONV	CINV
US	Method of use of <50mg amisulpride for PONV	Method of use of 1-40mg amisulpride in combo for CINV & 2.5-20mg amisulpride for CINV
Europe	New use of amisulpride for PONV	New use of amisulpride for CINV

Short term news flow on lead assets



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