**Results:** Time Course of AEs in ITP Studies

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**Results:** Incidence of Thrombosis

- Patients with ITP have a higher risk of developing arterial and venous thromboembolic events (TVEs) than the general population. 1
- The incidence of TVEs may be 3-4 times higher in ITP patients than in control subjects. 1
- Studies in ITP patients treated with thrombopoietin receptor agonists have shown an incidence of TVEs of 2.6% to 8.9% in studies of 2-8 years duration.2
- In the fostamatinib phase 3 studies in ITP, an SMQ analysis revealed that only 1 of 146 patients (0.7%) had potential TVEs with up to 5 years of fostamatinib exposure.
- Several studies in animal models have shown that inhibition of SYK in platelets may reduce the incidence of TVEs.3,4

**Summary**

- Fostamatinib has been evaluated in >3500 patients with ITP or RA.
- Fostamatinib has a consistent and manageable safety profile.
- No new safety signals and no cumulative toxicity were observed with up to 62 months (5.2 years) of continuous treatment in ITP patients and up to 81 months (6.8 years) of continuous treatment in RA patients.
- Fostamatinib may reduce the risk of thromboembolic events.
- Ongoing studies of fostamatinib include:
  - Phase 3 study in patients with warm antibody autoimmune hemolytic anemia (NCT03764618)
  - Three phase 2/3 studies in hospitalized patients with COVID-19 (NCT04581954, NCT04579393, and NCT04629703).
  - All studies are actively enrolling patients.

**References**