

QUICK & SCARLESS HEALING





REGEN-D[®]150 recombinant human Epidermal Growth Factor (rhEGF)-A Regeneration Therapy For Faster Wound Healing

EPIDEMIOLOGY - GLOBAL & INDIAN SCENARIO



5-YEAR MORTALITY RATES OF DFU OR DFU RELATED AMPUTATIONS COMPARED TO OTHER DISEASES'



Amputation largely impacts Quality of Life & Life Expectancy¹⁰

Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF) - Mechanism of Action

- EGF facilitates diverse array of cellular pathways to promote wound healing & tissue recovery.¹¹
- EGF promotes migration, proliferation, cytoprotection, cellular differentiation, collagen synthesis and inhibition of apoptosis.¹¹
- Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are enzymes responsible for collagen & other protein degradation in extracellular matrix (ECM) that is essential for wound re-epithelialization.¹²



Indications of REGEN-D[®]150:



Diabetic Foot Ulcers

Pressure Ulcers

Including Bedsores

Venous Leg Ulcers

DFU - Phase III Study

Average healing time¹³

- Test group (REGEN-D[®]150) : 9 weeks.
- Control group (placebo) : 15 weeks.



Adapted from Viswanathan V, 2006.

DFU - Post-marketing Surveillance (PMS) Study & Phase III Trial

- The average wound healing in patients was 86% & the average wound healing time was 4.8 weeks in the PMS study.
- \bullet No adverse events were reported in patients during the PMS study. $^{\mbox{\tiny 14}}$



Cumulative Percentages of Healing

The proportion of patients cured by week 10 was ~ 92%, ~ 69% and ~ 21% in the PMS study, Phase III (Test Group) and Phase III (Control Group), respectively.¹⁴

Venous Leg Ulcers - Phase III Study

Efficacy of REGEN-D[®]150 Gel

Average time to complete healing

- Test group (REGEN-D[®]150) : ~40days.
- Control group : ~95days.



Adapted from Phase III Clinical Trial in Chronic Leg Ulcer.

Bedsores (Pressure Ulcers) - Phase III Study

Average time to complete healing

- Test group REGEN-D[®]150 : ~40days.
- Control group : ~79days.



Adapted from Phase III Clinical Trial Report in Bed sores.

Adapted from Mohan VK, 2007.

Efficacy of REGEN-D[®]150 in Healing of DFU at Biochemical & Molecular Levels^{14,15}



Punch biopsy and histological analyses* revealed the role of REGEN-D[®]150 in healing of diabetic foot ulcers Vs placebo.

REGEN-D[®]150 group has shown significant increase in

- Collagen content (3.6 fold \uparrow compared to 2.6 fold \uparrow in placebo). •
- The number of fibroblast seen in the matrix. .
- . Prominent angiogenesis.

Photographs Depicting Quick Healing After Application of REGEN-D[®]150



REGEN-D[®]150 group has shown decrease in

- MMP-9 (Matrix metalloproteinase) expression.
- Healing time (~50% \downarrow compared to placebo).

*There was no evidence of any premalignant or carcinogenic changes in the histological evaluation of the wound lesion.

Long-term Surveillance Study for Safety



- A 2-year follow-up study was conducted to assess the long-term safety of REGEN-D[®]150 in all subjects enrolled in this Phase III clinical trial.^{13, 14}
- No incidents of recurrence of ulcers from the subjects using REGEN-D[®]150 post-study period.¹⁴
- None of the subjects observed a detection of premalignant or malignant lesion.
- The surveillance established no complaints from the subjects regarding the use of REGEN-D[®]150 proving its clinical safety & efficacy in accelerating healing of DFUs.¹⁴

Publications



References

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Recombinant Human Epidermal Growth Factor 150 µg/g Gel



PATENT Patent No. PCT/IN 2006/000168 (Publication Number: 2006/126212 A2)

Abridged Prescribing Information

Composition: Each gram of gel contains Recombinant Human Epidermal Growth Factor 150 µg. Indications: REGEN-D[®]150 is indicated for the use of 1. Diabetic Foot Ulcers, 2.Bedsores, 3. Chronic Venous Ulcer. Contraindications: REGEN-D[®]150 is generally well tolerated. However, the product should not be repeatedly given to persons known to be hypersensitive to any of the components of the product. The product is contraindicated with immunosuppressive or immune-stimulant therapy. Dosage & administration: After cleaning the ulcer area, apply the gel so as to cover the entire ulcer area. Dosage of the gel depends on the specific size of the ulcer & it should as per physician's advice. REGEN-D®150 is in the form of a gel. It is to be spread evenly (topical application) on the affected part with a sterile cotton swab, twice a day, until the ulcer heals completely. **Precautions:** It is suggested that the medical practitioners ascertain the hypersensitivity status of the subject. REG EN-D[®]150 therapy should be continued up to a period of 15 to 20 weeks. The continuation of the therapy is at the discretion of the physician. Adverse reactions: REGEN-D®150 has proven low reactogenicity & is well tolerated in humans. Clinical trials so far, have not shown any adverse reactions to human subjects. Clinical data: A Phase III, double blind, randomized, placebo controlled, parallel study was conducted to evaluate the safety & efficacy of REGEN-D®150 in diabetic foot ulcers, chronic leg ulcers (venous ulcers) & bed sores (Pressure ulcers). In all of the conditions mentioned, the healing time was less in REGEN-D[®]150 group compared to the placebo. A Phase IV, double blind, randomized, placebo controlled, parallel study was conducted to evaluate safety & efficacy of REGEN-D®150 in diabetic foot ulcers compared to reference group & the results found REGEN-D[®]150 to be safe & tolerable. **Pharmacodynamic properties:** Activation of EGFR leads to a number of biological responses, including migration, proliferation, cryoprotection, cellular differentiation, & apoptosis.¹ In wound healing EGFR plays an important role in re-epithelialization & dermal maturation.² Topical use of recombinant human EGF has been shown to increase re-epithelialization & enhance wound healing. Storage & stability: Store at room temperature (25°C). 1. Bodnar RJ. Epidermal growth factor & epidermal growth factor receptor: The yin & yang in the treatment of cutaneous wounds & cancer. Adv Wound Care (New Rochelle). 2013;2(1):24-29. 2. Tokumaru S. Ectodomain shedding of epidermal growth factor receptor ligands is required for keratinocyte migration in cutaneous wound healing. J Cell Biol. 2000;151(2):209-20.



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