### Welcome to Cara Therapeutics Notalgia Paresthetica Day

**SEPTEMBER 20TH, 2022** 



#### **Forward Looking Statements**

Statements contained in this presentation regarding matters that are not historical facts are "forward-looking" statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Examples of these forwardlooking statements include statements concerning the expected timing of the initiation, enrollment and data readouts from the Company's planned and ongoing clinical trials, the potential results of ongoing clinical trials, timing of future regulatory and development milestones for the Company's product candidates, the size of potential markets for the Company's product candidates, the potential for the Company's product candidates to be alternatives in the therapeutic areas investigated, including Notalgia Paresthetica, and the potential impact of COVID-19 on the Company's clinical development and regulatory timelines and plans. Because such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Risks are described more fully in Cara Therapeutics' filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2021 and its other documents subsequently filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission. All forwardlooking statements contained in this presentation speak only as of the date on which they were made. Cara Therapeutics undertakes no obligation to update such statements to reflect events that occur or circumstances that exist after the date on which they were made, except as required by law.



#### **Today's Speakers**





President, Dermatology Consulting Services, PLLC

**Brian Kim, MD, MTR** Vice Chair of Research, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, NY



#### Agenda

#### **Introductory Remarks**

Christopher Posner, CEO, President and Director, Cara Therapeutics

#### **Clinical Overview and Unmet Medical Need**

Zoe Draelos, MD, President, Dermatology Consulting Services, PLLC

#### Difelikefalin Potential Mechanism of Action in Notalgia Paresthetica

Brian Kim, MD, MTR, Vice Chair of Research, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, NY

#### Oral difelikefalin Phase 2 KOMFORT Study in Notalgia Paresthetica

Joana Goncalves, MD, CMO, Cara Therapeutics

#### Market Assessment and Commercial Opportunity in Notalgia Paresthetica

Eric Vandal, SVP, Commercial, Cara Therapeutics

Live Q&A Session



Oral difelikefalin is an investigational agent that has not been approved by the FDA. The efficacy and safety of 4 | oral difelikefalin has not been established.

#### **Introductory Remarks**

CHRISTOPHER POSNER, CEO, PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR, CARA THERAPEUTICS

#### **OUR MISSION:**

Transform the way pruritus is treated to bring quality to the lives of those who suffer.



# Millions of US Patients Could Benefit from a Chronic Pruritus Therapy

Estimated US Addressable Pruritis Population

SYSTEMIC	HD-Dependent Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) <sup>1-2</sup>	200K
	Non-Dialysis Dependent CKD (Stage 4-5) <sup>3-7</sup>	300K
	Chronic Liver Disease <sup>8-12</sup>	3M
	Atopic Dermatitis <sup>13-15</sup>	12M
🥙 NEUROLOGICAL	Notalgia Paresthetica <sup>16-19</sup>	>650K

1..National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/health-statistics/kidney-disease. 2. Pisoni et al. Pruritus in haemodialysis patients: international results from the Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study (DOPPS). Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation (2006); 21(12): 3495-3505. 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention https://nccd.cdc.gov/ckd/detail.aspx?Qnum=Q372. 4. DataMonitor 5. States Renal Data System https://adr.usrds.org/2020/chronic-kidney-disease/1-ckd-in-the-general-population. 6. Wong SJY et al. Decisions about Renal Replacement Therapy in Patients with Advanced Kidney Disease in the US Department of Veterans Affairs, 2000–2011. Clin Journal of Am Soc Neprol. 2016. 11(10): 1825-1833. 7. Sukul N et al. Pruritus and patient reported outcomes in non-dialysis CKD. Clin J Am Soc Neprhol 2019. 673-681. 8.Centers for Disease Control and Prevention https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/liver-disease.htm 9. Odea S et al. Prevalence of pruritus in patients with chronic liver disease: A multicenter study. Hepatology Research. 2018. 28(3): E252-E262. 10. Fujino H et al. Pruritus in patients with chronic liver disease and serum autotaxin levels in patients with primary biliary cholangitis. BMC Gastroenterology. 2019. 19:169. 11. Yoshikawa et al. Pruritus is common in patients with chronic liver disease and serum autotaxin scientific Reports. 2021. 11:3015. 12. Data on file. 13. National Eczema Association. https://nationaleczema.org/eczema/types-of-eczema/atopic-dermatitis/ 14. DRG Analysis. 15. Mollanazar NK, Smith PK, Yosipovitch G. Mediators of chronic pruritus in atopic dermatitis: getting the itch out? Clin Rev Allergy Immunol. (2016) 51:263–92. 16. US Census Bureau 2020 population projection; 17. Pereira P. et al., Acta DV 2018 ; 98:82-88; 18. Mollanazar NK. et al., Acta Clin Croat 2018; 57:721-725e; 19. Syneos market research and Apollo claims database



### Clinical Overview and Unmet Medical Need

ZOE DRAELOS, MD, PRESIDENT, DERMATOLOGY CONSULTING SERVICES, PLLC

#### Notalgia Paresthetica: Understanding the Itch

The "itch" you cannot scratch

The "itch" that cannot be reached

The "itch" that drives patients nuts

The "itch" that requires a collection of back scratchers

The "itch" that seeks the door jam





#### **Notalgia Paresthetica: Patient Presentation**

- Itch at the base of the shoulder blade
- Patients unable to sleep
- Varying intensity of itching with activity
- Patients are unable to concentrate due to itch
- Decreased quality of life
- Increased suicidal ideation
- Patients relate desire to "take skin off" at night and relax
- Characterized by pigmentation and thickened skin (lichenification)





#### **Notalgia Paresthetica: Clinical Presentation**

- Symptoms:
  - Chronic, intermittent, paroxysmal itching, tingling, numbness, burning, cold sensation, pins and needles sensation, and/or tenderness
  - Often accompanied by pain, hyperesthesia and other paresthesias
  - May be unilateral or bilateral
- Condition lasts multiple years, with mean duration between 21 months and 3 years
- Affects more women than men
- Diagnosed clinically, but under diagnosed due to lack of treatment, accounts for 8% of chronic itch patients
- No currently approved on-label treatment available



#### Notalgia Paresthetica: Treatments

- Often resistant to multiple therapies
- Conventional antipruritic therapies (i.e., antihistamines, topical corticosteroids) show poor effect
- Capsaicin commonly used as first line treatment by dermatologists
- Other anecdotal off-label therapies (no robust clinical studies):
  - Topical anesthetics
  - Tacrolimus
  - Intralesional steroids
  - Botulinum toxin A
  - Gabapentin
  - Oxcarbazepine

- Amitriptyline
- Surgical decompression
- Paravertebral local anesthetic blocks
- Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS)
- Electrical Muscle Stimulation (EMS)

- UV-B
- Spinal manipulation
- Physical therapy
- Osteopathic manipulative therapy
- Acupuncture
- Cryotherapy



#### **Notalgia Paresthetica: Summary**





**An Itch You Cannot Scratch** 

It May Not Go Away Quickly, If Ever

**Being Told There Is No Treatment** 

The Excitement of a Potential New Effective Treatment for NP



# Difelikefalin Potential Mechanism of Action in Notalgia Paresthetica

BRIAN KIM, MD, MTR, VICE CHAIR OF RESEARCH, ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI, NY

### Understanding Itch in Notalgia Paraesthetica

#### Notalgia Paresthetica is a Neuropathic Itch Disorder

#### **No FDA-approved treatments**

### Off label treatments are either ineffective or have tolerability issues<sup>1</sup>

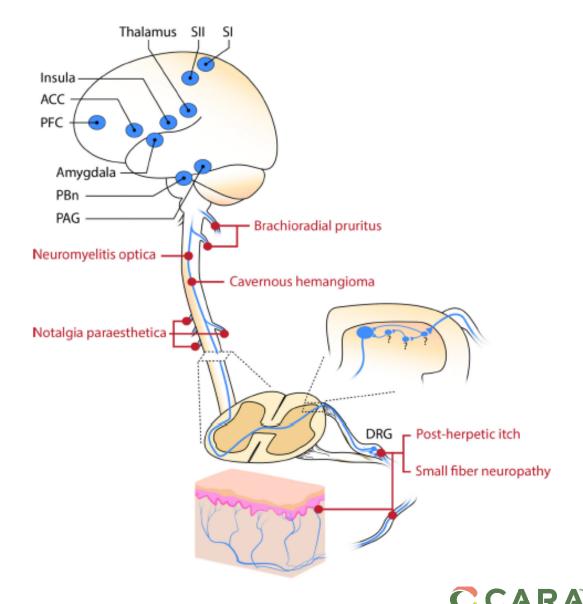
- Anti-inflammatories have poor efficacy
- Neuromodulatory drugs that are currently used are limited by tolerability issues



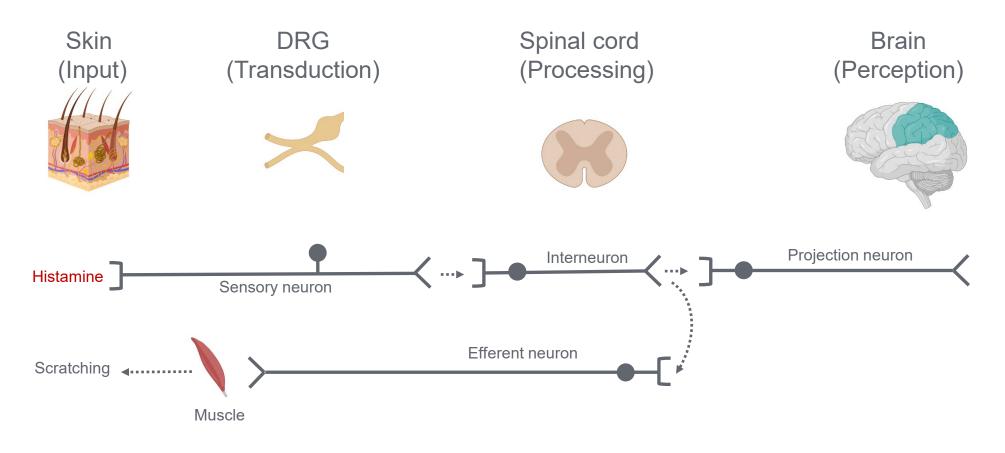


#### **Pathogenesis**

- Likely due to mechanical irritation along the spinal cord
- Believed to be caused by compression of the dorsal branches of the spinal nerves (T2-T6)
- Leads to circumscribed pruritus between the scapulae, usually unilateral but occasionally bilateral

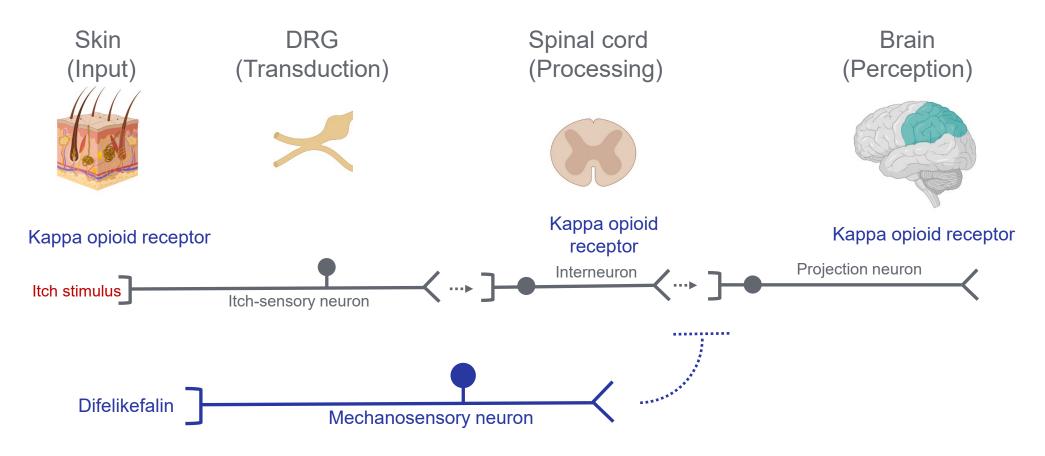


#### How is Itch and Scratch relayed in the Body?



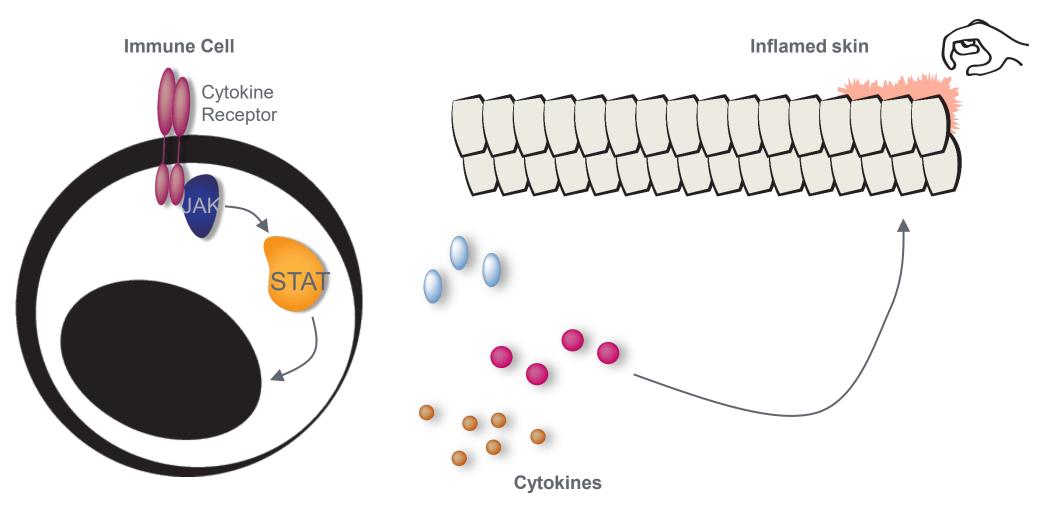


# How do Kappa Opioid Receptor Agonists suppress Itch?



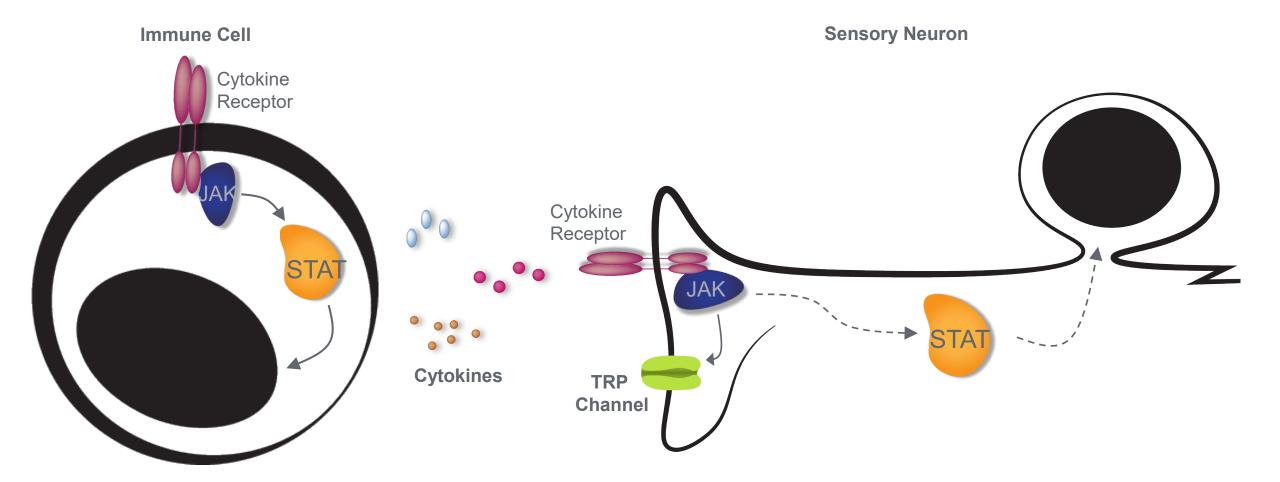


#### **Conventional Paradigm of Skin Inflammation**





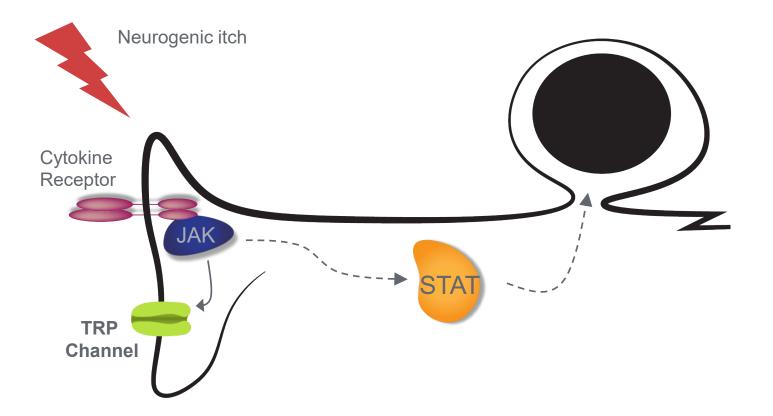
#### Itch is Secondary in Inflammatory Itch





#### Itch is Primary in Neuropathic Itch

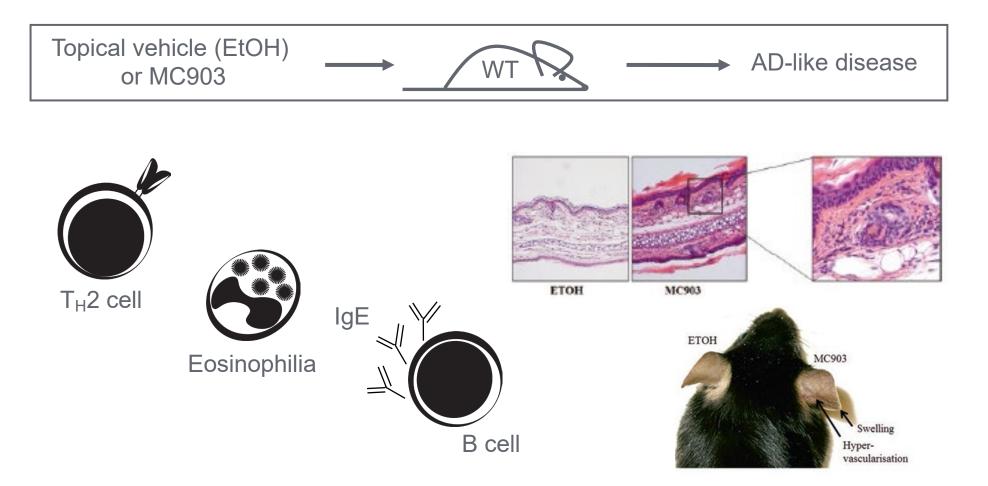
**Sensory Neuron** 





### Difelikefalin: Mechanism of Action

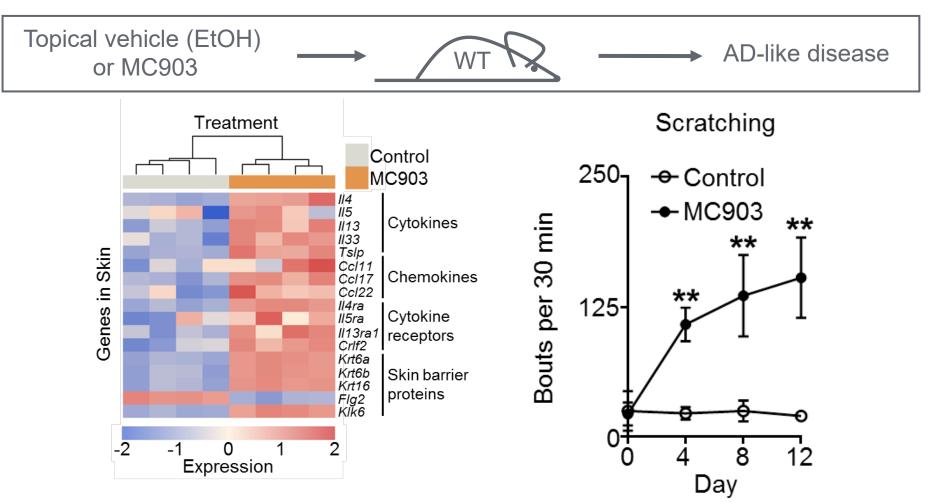
#### **Mouse Study Methods and Results**



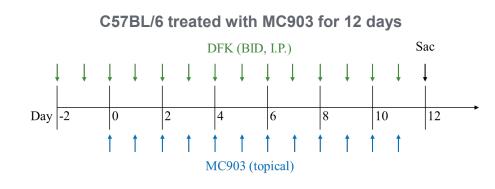
MC903, calcipotriol; IgE, immunoglobulin E; TH2, T helper 2; WT, wild type. 24 | Moosbrugger-Martinz V, et al. *Methods Mol Biol*. 2017;1559:91-106.



#### **Mouse Study Methods and Results**

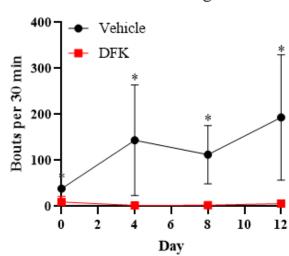


#### **Mouse Study Methods and Results**



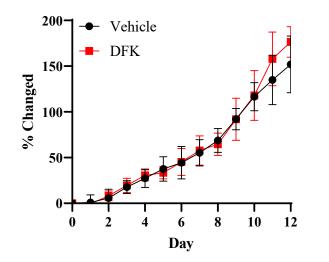
#CD45+ Cells in Skin # ILC2s in Skin **#CD4T** Cells in Skin 1500-150-15-N.S. N.S. N.S. \*10^4 cells / Skin 00 \*10^2 cells / Skin \*10^2 cells / Skin 1000 10-500 2 50· 5-Vehicle DFK Vehicle DFK Vehicle DFK

\* p<0.05 vs. control (unpaired t-test)</li>
26 | BID, twice daily; I.P., intraperitoneal; ILC2, innate lymphoid type-2 cells



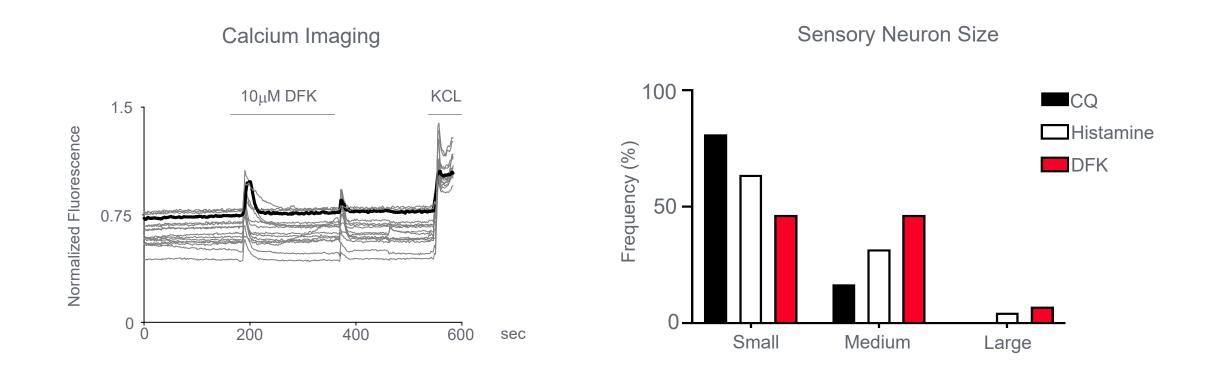
Scratching

Ear Thickness





## Mouse Study Results: DFK activates Medium Diameter (ie, Aβ) Sensory Neurons





#### **Potential of Difelikefalin in Neuropathic Itch**



Difelikefalin has demonstrated strong neuromodulatory action on suppressing itch in a mouse model

Difelikefalin's mechanism of action is well suited to potentially address neuropathic itch



#### How Is Difelikefalin different?

Primary Inflammatory Ite	ch			Primary Neurogenic Itch
Anti-inflammatory ag	gents:			Neuromodulatory agents
Abrocitinib Baricitinib	Scabetic Itch		<b>Brachioradial Pruritus</b>	<ul><li>Gabapentin</li><li>Neurontin</li></ul>
Corticosteroids Delgocitinib		Chronic Pruritus of Unknown Origin		<ul><li> Aprepitant</li><li> Nalfurafine (Japan)</li></ul>
Dupilumab Lebrikizumab	Atopic I	Dermatitis Itch	Postherpetic Itch	<ul><li>Nalbuphine</li><li>Difelikefalin</li></ul>
Nemolizumab Ruxolitinib				
Tralokinumab Upadacitinib		Dry Skin Itch	Notalgia Paresthetica	a
opadaotanio		Uremic Pruritu	IS	
	Insect Bite Itch		Scalp Pruritus	

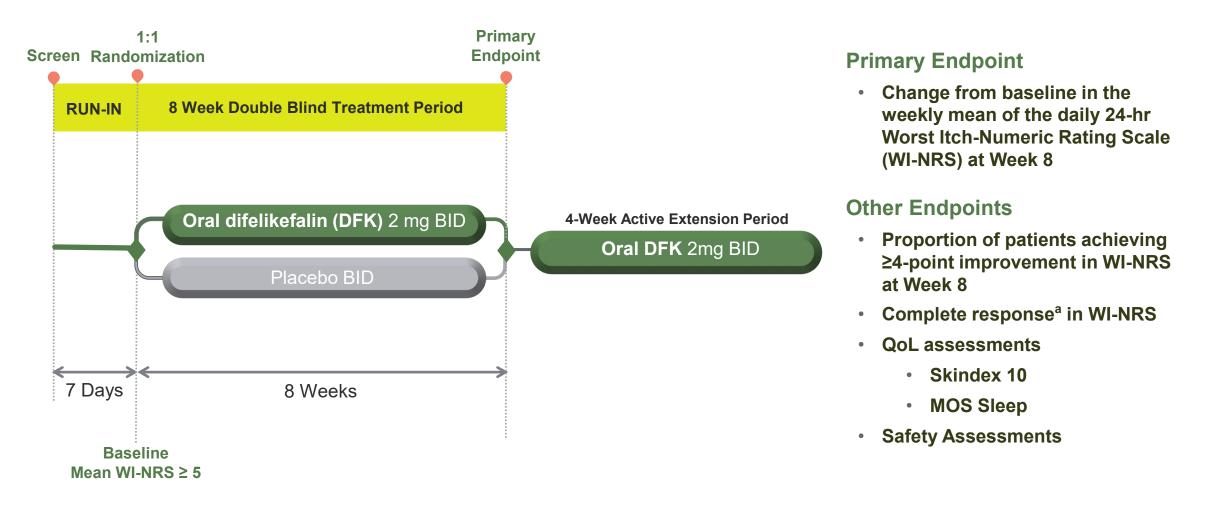


### Oral Difelikefalin Phase 2 KOMFORT Study in Notalgia Paresthetica

JOANA GONCALVES, MD, CMO, CARA THERAPEUTICS

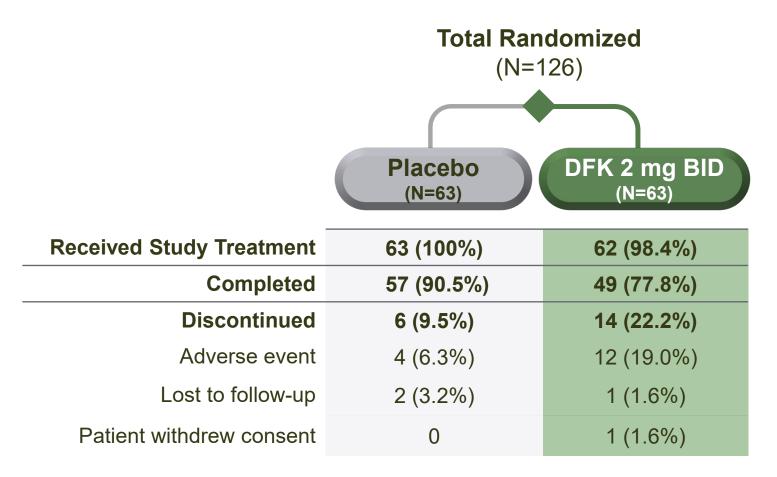
Oral difelikefalin is an investigational drug product and its safety and efficacy have not been fully evaluated by any regulatory authority. The FDA approved
 KORSUVA™ (difelikefalin) injection for the treatment of moderate-to-severe pruritus (itching) associated with chronic kidney disease (CKD-aP) in adults undergoing hemodialysis (HD).

#### **KOMFORT: POC Phase 2 Study Design**





#### Placebo-Controlled Period Patient Disposition





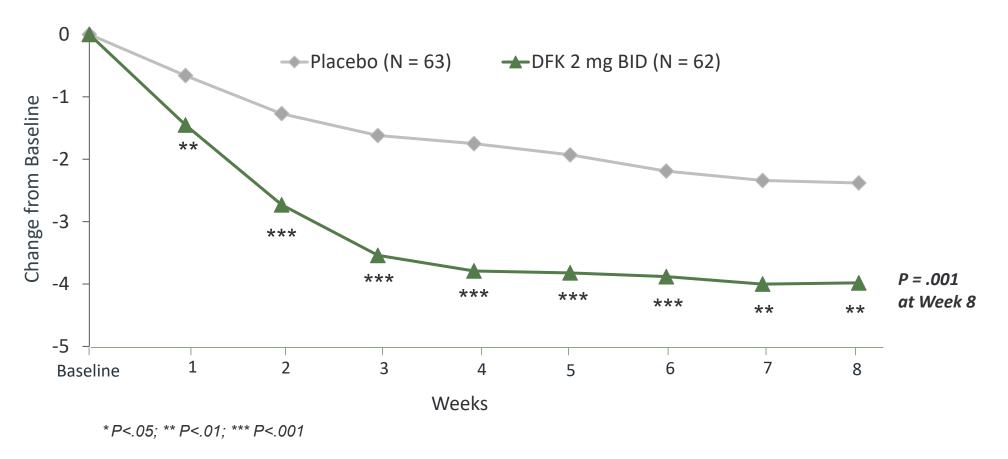
#### Placebo-Controlled Period Patient Demographics & Disease Characteristics

		Placebo (N=63)	DFK 2 mg BID (N=62)
Female, n (%)		42 (66.7%)	48 (77.4%)
	Age - Mean (SD)	60.2 (11.8)	59.3 (12.4)
	Race, n (%)		
·	White	56 (88.9%)	49 (79.0%)
	Black	4 (6.3%)	10 (16.1%)
	Other	3 (4.8%)	3 (4.8%)
	BMI – Mean (SD)	28.7 (5.2)	29.7 (5.8)
Duration of NP (yrs) – Mean (SD)		8.15 (7.4)	8.9 (10.4)
Baseline WI-NRS – Mean (SD)		7.6 (1.4)	7.6 (1.4)



#### Primary Endpoint: Change from Baseline in Daily WI-NRS at Week 8

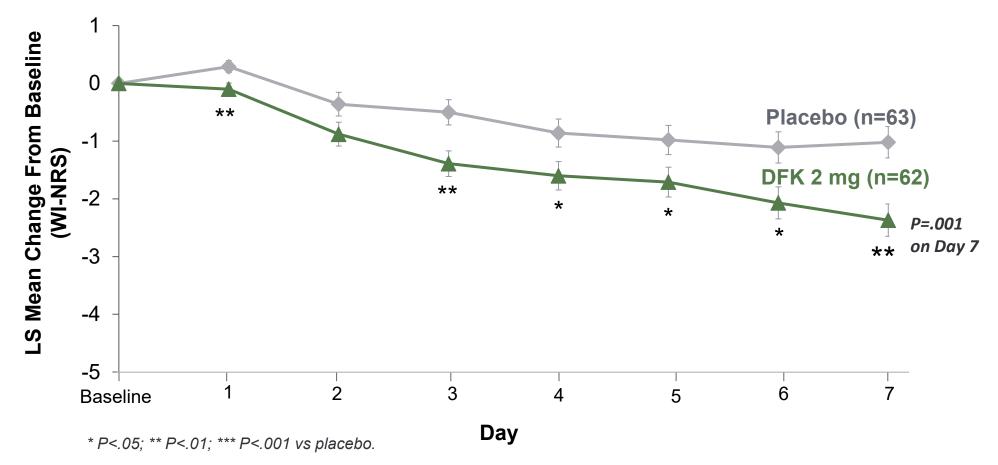
Significant Improvement observed with DFK vs Placebo at All Timepoints





#### Change from Baseline in Daily WI-NRS during Week 1

Improvement observed with DFK vs Placebo at All Timepoints, Starting on Day 1

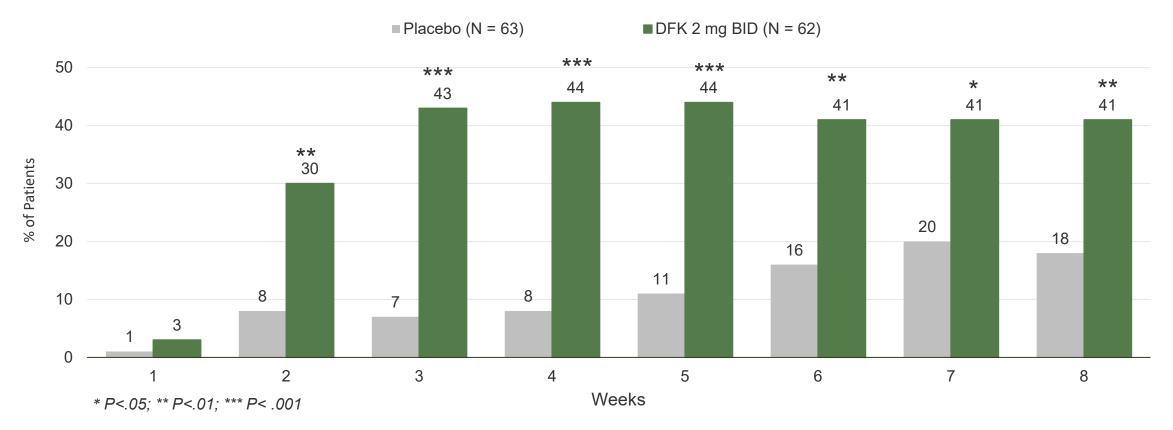


Analysis conducted in ITT population. LS means from mixed effects model with repeated measures with terms for treatment, day, treatment by day interaction, and baseline WI-NRS score. Bars indicate standard error. Missing data were imputed using multiple imputation under missing-at-random assumption.



#### ≥ 4-point Improvement in WI-NRS

Significantly Greater Proportion of Patients achieved a ≥4-point Improvement in WI-NRS score at Week 8 with DFK vs Placebo

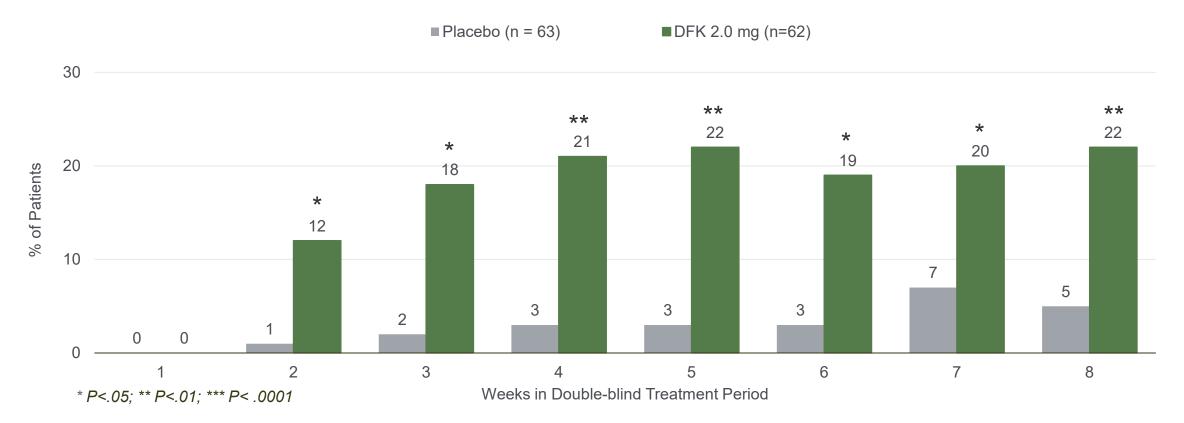


36 Estimated percentages & P-values from a logistic regression with terms for treatment and baseline WI-NRS score; Patients with missing weekly WI-NRS scores for a particular week are categorized as non-responders



### **Complete Responders in WI-NRS**

Significantly Greater Proportion of Patients achieved a Complete Response in WI-NRS score at Week 8 with DFK vs Placebo

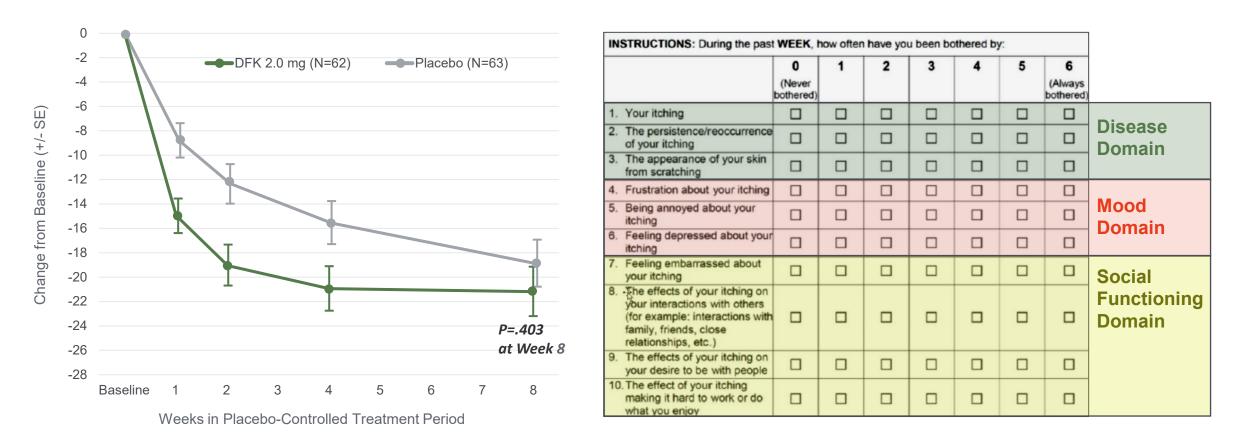


37 | Estimated percentages and P-values from a logistic regression with terms for treatment and baseline WI-NRS score; Patients with missing weekly Wi-NRS scores for a particular week are categorized as non-responders



#### Quality of Life Skindex-10 Total Score

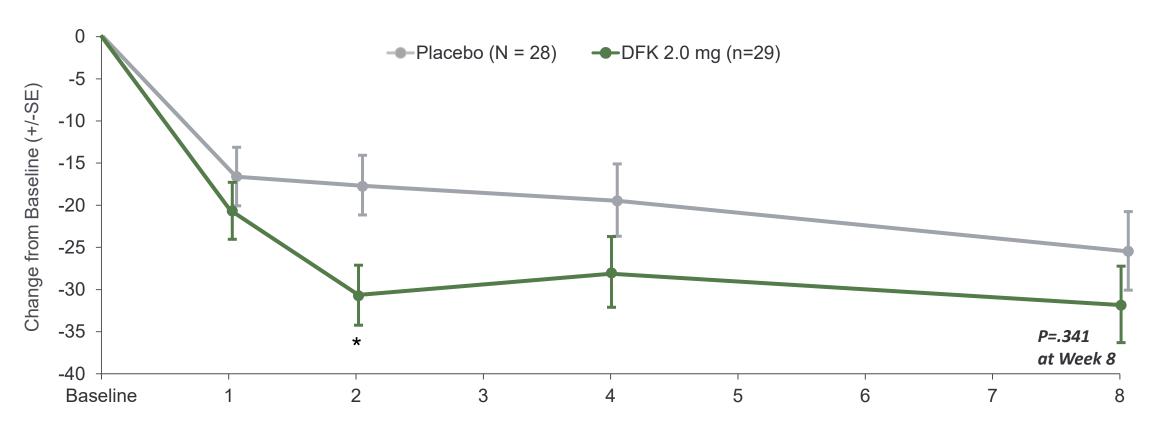
#### Statistically Significant Separation at Week 1, 2, 4 and Numerical Separation at Week 8





#### Quality of Life Itch MOS – Itch Related Sleep Disturbance Subscale

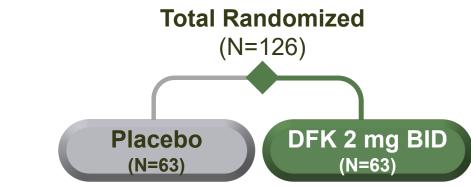
Numerical Separation of DKF vs Placebo at All Time Points



Weeks in Placebo-Controlled Treatment Period



#### Active Extension Period Patient Disposition

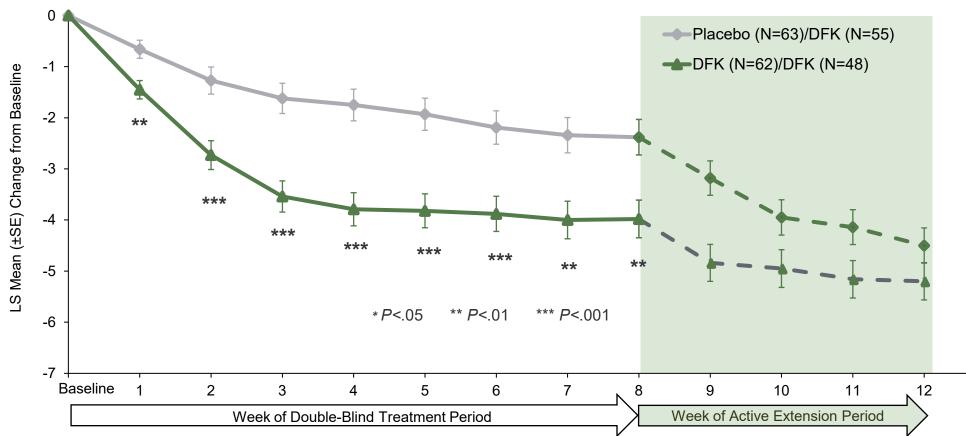


Placebo-Controlled Period		
<b>Received Study Treatment</b>	63 (100%)	62 (98.4%)
Completed	57 (90.5%)	49 (77.8%)
Active-Extension Period		
<b>Received Study Treatment</b>	55 (87%)	48 (76%)
Completed	53	48
Discontinued Due to AE	2	0



# **Change from Baseline in Daily WI-NRS**

Reduction in Itch observed in Placebo-DFK Group and Maintenance of Effect seen in DFK-DFK Group through Week 12

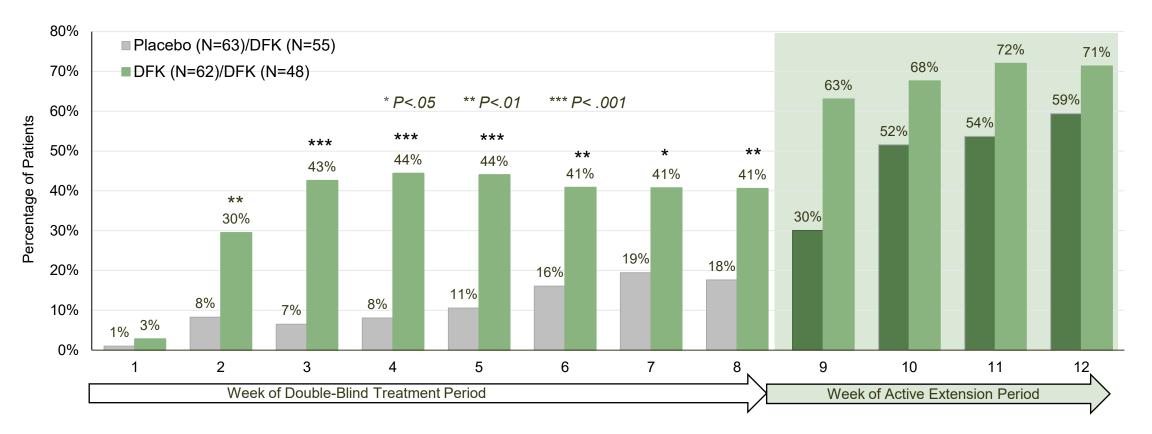


C CARA<sup>®</sup> THERAPEUTICS

Least squares means and SEs were estimated using a mixed model with repeated measures containing terms for treatment, week, treatment by week 41 | interaction, and baseline WI-NRS score. Missing mean weekly WI-NRS values were imputed separately in each study period assuming a missing at random mechanism. P-values are presented for the double-blind treatment period. Placebo patients started DFK 2 mg bid during the active extension period.

# ≥ 4-point Improvement in WI-NRS

Placebo/DFK Patients achieved 4-point Improvement and DFK/DFK maintained Response through Week 12

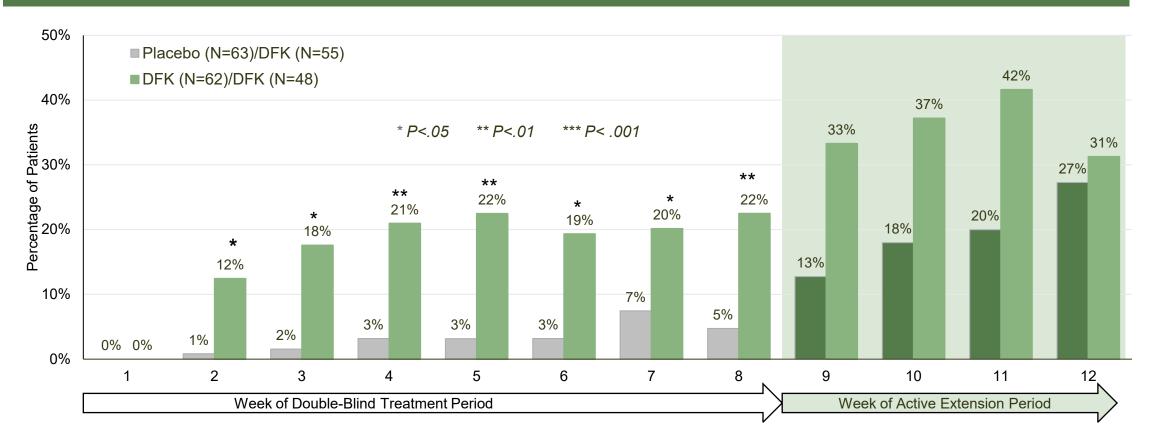


THERAPEUTICS

Percentages and P-values were estimated from a logistic regression with terms for treatment and baseline WI-NRS score. Missing mean weekly WI-NRS values were imputed separately in each study period assuming a missing at random mechanism. Patients who discontinued early were categorized as non-42 | responders in subsequent weeks. P-values are presented for the double-blind treatment period. Placebo patients started DFK 2 mg bid during the active extension period.

# Complete Response ≥70% Weekly WI-NRS Values 0 or 1

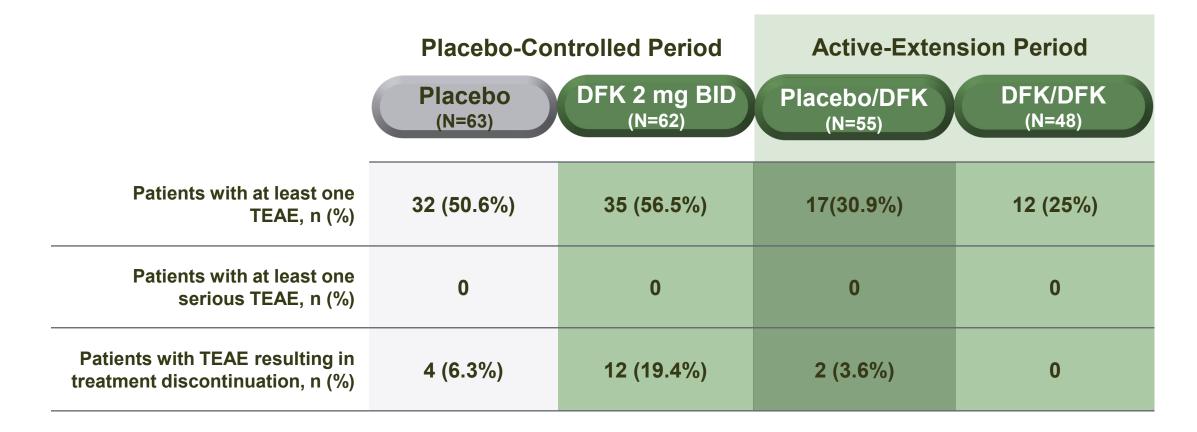
Placebo/DFK Patients achieved Complete Response and DFK/DFK maintained Efficacy through Week 12



Percentages and P-values were estimated from a logistic regression with terms for treatment and baseline WI-NRS score. Patients who discontinued early 43 were categorized as non-responders in subsequent weeks. Patients with fewer than 4 daily WI-NRS scores in a week were categorized as non-responders for that week. P-values are presented for the double-blind treatment period. Placebo patients started DFK 2 mg bid during the active extension period.



### **Summary of Adverse Events**





#### **Most Commonly Reported TEAEs**

Treatment-emergent Adverse Events at ≥5% frequency; n (%)	Placebo (N=63)	DFK 2 mg BID (N=62)		
Nausea	7 (11.1%)	8 (12.9%)		
Abdominal pain*	8 (12.7%)	7 (11.3%)		
Headache	3 (4.8%)	7 (11.3%)		
Dizziness	2 (3.2%)	7 (11.3%)		
Constipation	4 (6.3%)	6 (9.7%)		
Urine output increased <sup>#</sup>	1 (1.6%)	5 (8.1%)		
Constipation was the only AE reported >5% during the Active Extension Period; Placebo/DFK 3 (5.5%) versus DFK/DFK 0 (0%).				

Safety analyses performed in the safety population, defined as all randomized patients who received  $\geq 1$  dose of study drug based on actual treatment received. CCARA<sup>\*</sup> tincludes PTs abdominal pain, abdominal pain upper, abdominal discomfort, abdominal pain lower; #includes urine output increased and pollakiuria 45



## **KOMFORT Phase 2 Summary**

- Oral difelikefalin demonstrated strong anti-pruritic effect in patients with Notalgia Paresthetica
  - Primary endpoint met
  - Rapid onset of action with significant improvements achieved at Day 1 and maintained through Week 12
  - Significantly greater proportion of patients on difelikefalin had ≥ 4-point improvement and complete response starting at Week 2 and sustained through Week 12
  - Improvements in QoL and sleep reported through Week 8
  - Similar efficacy noted for placebo/DFK cross-over
- Oral difelikefalin was generally well tolerated with a favorable safety profile
- Next steps include engaging with FDA on path forward by Q4 2022

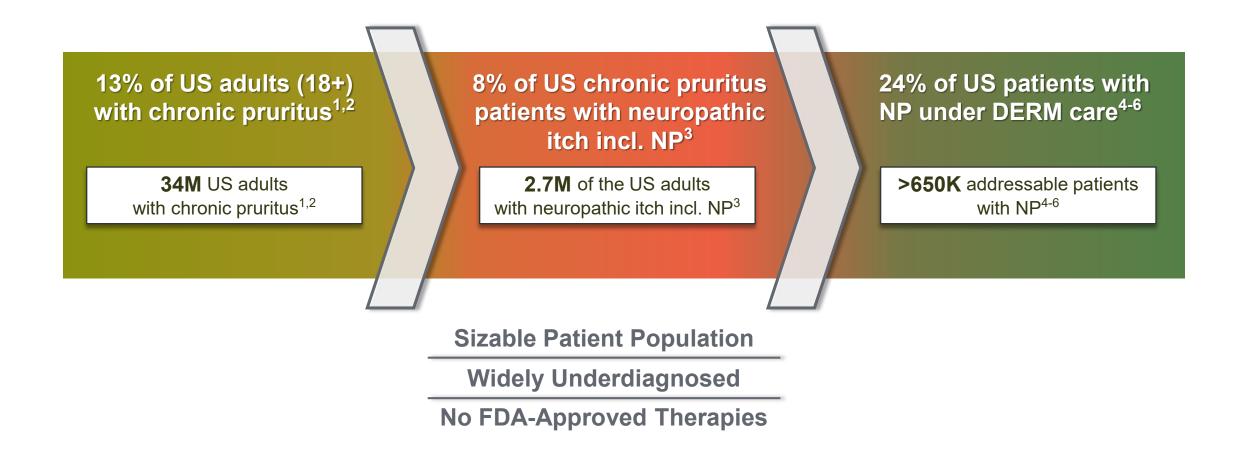
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# Market Assessment and Commercial Opportunity in Notalgia Paresthetica

ERIC VANDAL, SVP, COMMERCIAL, CARA THERAPEUTICS

#### Notalgia Paresthetica: A Sizable Market Opportunity



Source: 1. US Census Bureau 2020 population projection; 2. Mollanazar NK et al., Current Derm Report 2015: 4;20-29; 3. Pereira P. et al., Acta DV 48 | 2018; 98:82-88; 4. Syneos Health qualitative primary research of US dermatologists, Feb 2022; 5. Syneos Health quantitative research of derm office administrators, March 2022; 6. IQVIA, KOMODO, and RxDataScience Apollo claims database



## **Notalgia Paresthetica: Patient Qualitative Survey**

#### Diagnosis

**93%** diagnosis by dermatologist

**90%** back itching reason to see a doctor

#### **Symptoms**

**83%** itching daily on upper/middle portion of the back

#### **Treatment**

67% treatments were not helpful

**73%** currently not on therapy

#### **Impact on Patient's Life**

**70%** impacted emotions or mood

40% impacted sleep



49 | Source: JAAD International, Understanding the patient experience of living with notalgia paresthetica: A qualitative interview study. Volume 8, P94-101, September 01, 2022

#### Dermatologists try a Number of Off-label Treatments with Limited Success

Treatment Options for NP	Comments
<b>Topical</b> Corticosteroids, Capsaicin	<ul> <li>Corticosteroids are a commonly used treatment. Also used in combination with other drugs</li> <li>Some patients have difficulty applying topicals due to the location of the itch</li> </ul>

<b>Oral</b> Gabapentin, Pregabalin, Antidepressants	Key issues include: • Side effects • Lack of predictable efficacy
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Other	Nerve Block, Botox A, Phototherapy	
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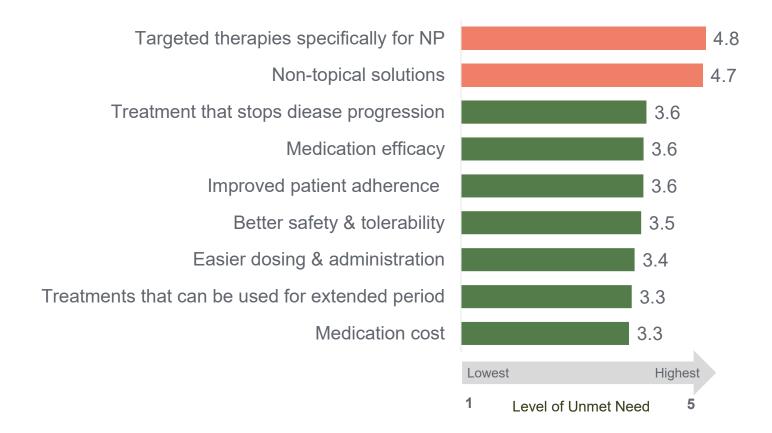
- These treatments can require referrals to other specialties (e.g., radiologists, orthopedists, neurologists)
- Insurance coverage can be an issue



#### **Unmet Needs**

#### Dermatologists are Frustrated by the Lack of Efficacy with Current Off-Label Options

#### Avg. Ratings of Unmet Needs in NP (N=17)



### **Oral DFK may help address a Significant Unmet Need**

Oral DFK can potentially address a significant patient population that is widely underdiagnosed

There are no approved therapies to treat pruritus related to NP

Dermatologists are looking for a product that is approved for NP with demonstrated safety and efficacy in this patient population

Dermatologists looking for an oral product that is easier for patients to use given the location of their itch



# I Thank you