

## How does this study work?

The study aims to enroll about 180 adults globally at sites in North America, Latin America, Asia-Pacific region, Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

This study consists of a "Screening Period", which may last up to 24 hours; a "Treatment Period", where you receive or take study drug once a day for 5 consecutive days; and a "Follow-up Period", which will last 28 days after you take your last dose of the study drug.

Neither you nor your study doctor will know whether you receive EDP-938 or placebo.

## Why is this study important?

Currently, there is no approved treatment for RSV infection in adults.

If EDP-938 is effective at treating RSV, it may shorten the amount of time you feel unwell and prevent a more severe RSV infection.

The data we get from you during this study may help doctors learn more about the study drug as RSV treatment and this may help future patients.

**A Phase 2b, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of EDP-938 in Non-hospitalized Adults with Acute Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection who are at High Risk for Complications.**

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# Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) is a common virus that infects the respiratory tract

If you are an adult who has tested positive for RSV and are 65 years of age or older, or have congestive heart failure, COPD, or asthma, a clinical trial might be right for you.



## What is RSV?

Respiratory syncytial virus, or RSV, is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold symptoms.

RSV is contagious and can spread from person to person by inhaling respiratory droplets from coughing or sneezing. The transmission of respiratory infections can also occur by touching the nose or mouth or another object exposed to the virus.

### Common symptoms of RSV infection are

- Nasal Discharge
- Wheezing
- Nasal Congestion
- Shortness of Breath
- Sinus Congestion
- Sore Throat
- Hoarseness
- Earache
- Sneezing
- Cough

Many people with an RSV infection recover without special treatment. Sometimes, however, RSV infection can be more severe, especially when the lungs are also infected, and people need to be hospitalized and receive supportive treatment (for example, fluids or oxygen).

## What are clinical trials?

Clinical trials are research studies that are performed to evaluate a new medical treatment, such as a new medicine or a new use for an already approved medicine. They are the main way that study doctors determine whether or not a new medicine is safe and effective. Often, clinical trials are used to find out if a new medicine can be more effective, or cause fewer side effects, than an existing medicine.

## Are there any trials available to me?

The purpose of this research study is to see if an experimental drug called EDP-938 is safe and effective when administered to adults at high risk for complications of an acute RSV infection, as compared to treating RSV infection with a placebo (a pill that does not have active medicine in it). EDP-938 has already been tested in six clinical trials, and the results showed that this experimental medicine was safe and well tolerated.

If you have RSV symptoms, please consider participating in this clinical research study and contact your doctor immediately.

## What is expected of me if I participate?

If you are eligible and decide to participate in this study, you will be asked to go to your study doctor's office for 6 visits over 33 days. The first visit will take longer (a few hours) because your study doctor will need to check if you are suitable to participate in this study. The rest of the visits will take less time and the study doctor will talk with you about the length of each visit.

Study visits will involve meeting with the study doctor and study staff to undergo certain tests and assessments that are specific to the trial. These procedures might include completion of questionnaires, blood tests, and/or nasal swabs. You can speak with the study doctor about the full list of procedures and expectations.

