

# CKD Identifies Treatment-Responsive Subgroups in the Phase 3 Trial of RBT-1 in Cardiac Surgery



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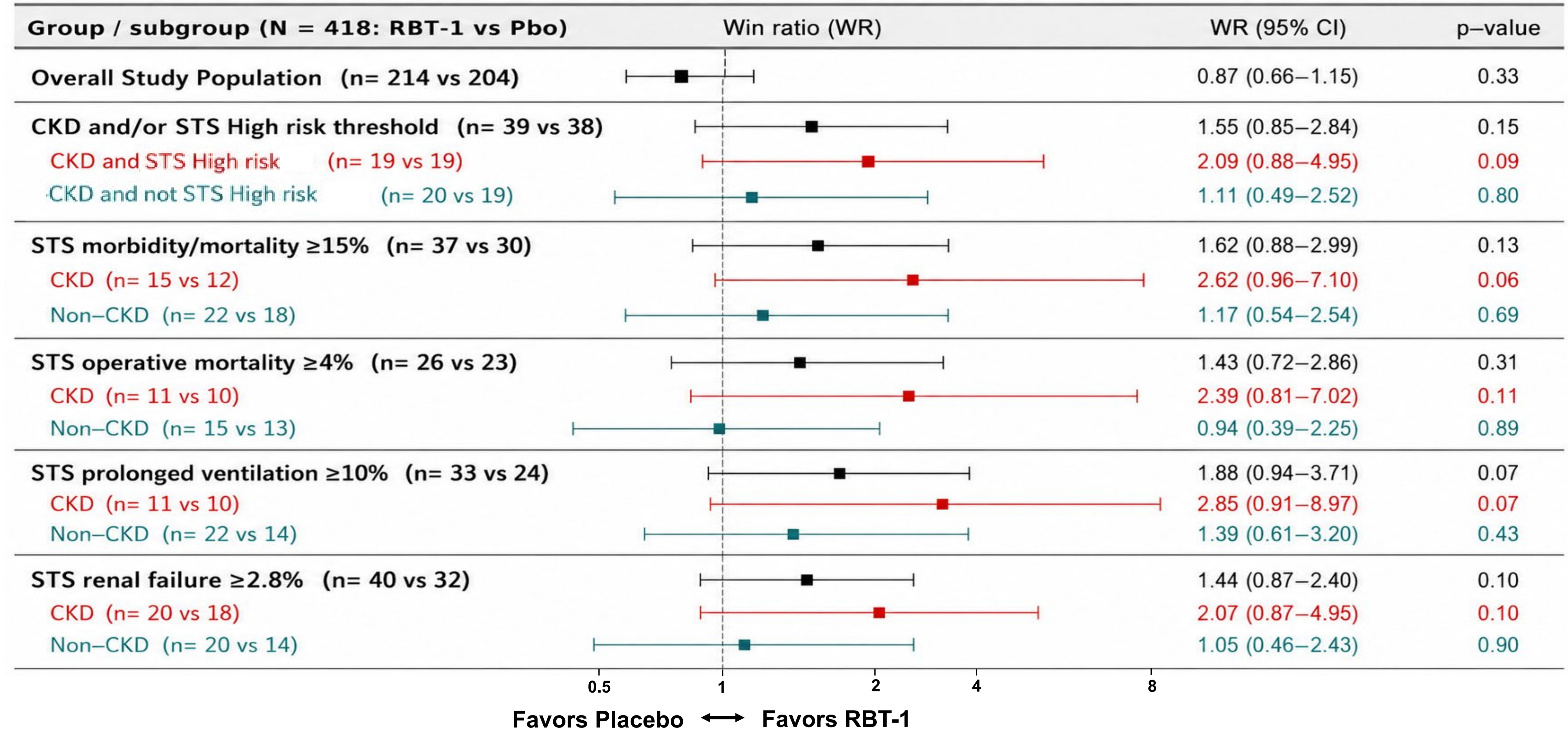
## INTRODUCTION

- Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is associated with poor postoperative outcomes and a higher risk of mortality following cardiac surgery
- RBT-1, a combination of stannic protoporphin (SnPP) and iron sucrose (FeS), is a preconditioning agent that activates anti-inflammatory and antioxidant pathways when administered prior to surgery
- PROTECT, a Phase 3 trial, evaluated the effect of RBT-1 on postoperative complications in patients undergoing on-pump cardiac surgery
- The trial was overall neutral and failed to show benefit in the overall population
- We hypothesized that insufficient enrichment for operative risk may have diluted the treatment effect

## METHODS

- Randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled trial in patients undergoing non-emergent cardiac surgery
- Primary endpoint was a hierarchical composite of death, AKI receiving dialysis, hospital readmission, and ICU length of stay, assessed using the win ratio method (WR; >1 favors RBT-1)
- Post-hoc analyses stratified participants by CKD status (eGFR ≤60 vs. >60 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>) and perioperative outcomes as predicted by the Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) Short-term/Operative Risk Calculator

## RESULTS



## CONCLUSIONS

- Post hoc analyses in higher-risk subgroups (subjects with CKD or multiple STS risk thresholds) showed directionally consistent win ratio estimates favoring RBT-1
- A majority (~70%) of enrolled patients met neither CKD nor STS high-risk criteria, consistent with lower-than-anticipated event rates in PROTECT
- A prospective trial with enrichment for CKD is warranted to confirm these findings