The EMBOLD Study
Relutrigine (PRAX-562-221):

Advancing a clinical-stage, novel treatment built for children with early-onset SCN2A and SCN8A developmental and epileptic encephalopathies (DEEs)

Duration
Up to 22 weeks for part A, with an option to continue receiving relutrigine after the completion of the study

At Home - Fully Remote
Choose between fully remote, in-clinic- or combined participation

Your child may be able to participate if they

- Are 2 through 18 years old
- Have received a diagnosis of
  - SCN2A gene mutation with onset of seizures in the first 3 months of life; or,
  - SCN8A gene mutation with seizures
- Have at least 8 motor seizures (seizures that involve movement) in the 4 weeks prior to screening
- Remain on up to two other sodium channel blockers

  (for example, phenytoin, carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, lacosamide) while trialing relutrigine; There is no cap on the number of other anti-seizure medications during the trial

Topline data from the first part of EMBOLD study in SCN2A and SCN8A DEE

46%
reduction
Children taking the study medication had nearly half as many seizures compared with those not taking it

About 1 in 3 children became completely free of seizures while taking the medication

Many children showed better alertness, communication, and less severe seizures

75%
reduction
Children who continued taking the medication for an extended period had even fewer seizures; about 3 out of 4 seizures were prevented

Based on these encouraging results, the next phase of the EMBOLD study for children with SCN2A and SCN8A DEEs has begun