

About Dravet Syndrome Research

Many treatments available today do not reduce seizures enough for people living with Dravet syndrome, even when taking multiple medications.^{1,2} More therapeutics are needed, but they must first be evaluated in clinical trials.

A clinical trial, also called a research trial, is conducted to learn whether an investigational medication is safe and effective for use in people with a particular medical condition such as Dravet syndrome. Clinical trials must follow strict scientific standards to help ensure the safety of participants while researchers learn more about the investigational medication.

Clinical trials such as the Argus Trial depend on the participation of volunteers to help researchers learn more about the effects of an investigational medication.



Visit:

ArgusTrialforDravet.com/US



References:

1. What is Dravet Syndrome? Epilepsy Foundation. Accessed January 25, 2025. <https://www.epilepsy.com/what-is-epilepsy/syndromes/dravet-syndrome>
2. What is Dravet Syndrome? Dravet Syndrome Foundation. Accessed January 25, 2025. <https://dravetfoundation.org/what-is-dravet-syndrome/>

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A Dravet Syndrome Clinical Trial

Now enrolling the Argus Trial evaluating an investigational medication, Clemizole, in children and adults with Dravet syndrome.





About the Argus Trial

The Argus Trial is being conducted to see if an investigational medication, Clemizole, decreases the number of seizures in participants with Dravet syndrome who are 2 years and older. If you or someone you care about has frequent seizures from Dravet syndrome, even when taking antiseizure medication(s), this clinical trial may be an option.

Individuals may be able to participate in the trial for up to 3½ years. It will include about 16 clinic visits and 14 phone visits. During this time, all participants' Dravet syndrome symptoms and overall health will be closely monitored. They will also be asked to keep track of their seizures at home.

About the Investigational Medication

The investigational medication, Clemizole, is an oral solution that will be administered twice a day during the trial. Clinical trials in participants with Dravet syndrome have shown there is evidence that the investigational medication, Clemizole, may have the potential to help reduce seizures.

Participants will have a 1 in 2 (50%) chance of receiving the investigational medication, Clemizole, or a placebo (a liquid that looks like the investigational medication but contains no active medication) for the first 4 months of treatment. After that time, all eligible participants may have the opportunity to receive Clemizole for up to 3 years. Participants must remain on their antiseizure medications they are currently taking during the trial.

How to Qualify

People living with Dravet syndrome may be able to participate in this trial if they:*

- Are at least 2 years old
- Have a diagnosis of Dravet syndrome
- Had an onset of seizures before turning 18 months old
- Have a lack of seizure control despite taking 1 to 4 antiseizure medications
- Have frequent seizures

* This is not a complete list of trial requirements. The trial doctor will review all the requirements with you and/or the potential participant.

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Why Participate

If the person living with Dravet syndrome qualifies and decides to participate, they will receive:

- All trial-related care and the investigational medication, Clemizole, or the placebo at no charge
- Assistance with trial-related travel expenses (including food and lodging), as needed
- Close monitoring by a trial doctor and trial team
- The opportunity to help researchers learn more about Dravet syndrome

Safety while participating in the Argus Trial is our highest priority. If you have any questions or concerns, a trial team member is available to help.

Participation in any clinical trial is always voluntary. Participants are free to leave the trial at any time and for any reason. Privacy will be maintained throughout the trial.

About Dravet Syndrome^{1,2}

Dravet syndrome is a type of epilepsy that causes frequent seizures that are difficult to treat. The majority of cases of Dravet syndrome are caused by a genetic mutation, and seizures usually begin during the first year of life.

There is more to Dravet syndrome than seizures. It can cause significant developmental delays in thinking, learning, speech, movement, and growth. Other health issues associated with Dravet syndrome include sleep disturbances, behavior problems, and nervous system disorders.

