

Surrozen Operating, Inc. would like to thank the people who took part in this study. It would not have been possible to do the study without their help. The information from the study will help us understand severe alcohol-associated hepatitis (sAH) better. It may also help to develop better treatments for sAH.

sAH can happen from drinking too much alcohol, which can then lead to liver damage and death in severe cases. SZN-043 is a medication being developed for treating sAH. This study was done to find out how safe and effective SZN-043 is for patients with sAH. The study was done in 9 medical centres in 5 countries (including the United Kingdom), and was funded by Surrozen Operating, Inc.

Eleven people with sAH took part in the study and received either a lower dose (0.5 mg/kg, Group 1) or higher dose (1.0 mg/kg, Group 2) of SZN-043 on Day 0 and Day 4. The medication was given by intravenous infusion (dripped into a vein), which took around 30 minutes. Small samples of blood, urine, and tissue were taken from each person for safety and study-related tests.

Both doses of SZN-043 were well tolerated. All people who took part had at least 1 unwanted effect (health problems that started after taking SZN-043), but these were not considered to be related to SZN-043. Seven people completed the study and were still alive 3 months after taking SZN-043. Four people died due to their sAH getting worse. Antibodies (evidence of an immune system response) against the study medication were found in four people. This was not linked to unwanted effects on their health, but did last for over a year for one person. The study was stopped earlier than planned because there wasn't enough evidence that SZN-043 was helping to improve liver function or overall survival.