Phathom Pharmaceuticals to Present VOQUEZNA® (vonoprazan) Data at DDW 2025 Annual Meeting

April 28, 2025

- *New data includes real-world analyses of VOQUEZNA-treated patients in the U.S. diagnosed with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)*

FLORHAM PARK, N.J., April 28, 2025 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- Phathom Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Nasdaq: PHAT), a biopharmaceutical company focused on developing and commercializing novel treatments for gastrointestinal (GI) diseases, today announced that the company will present real-world data for its first-in-class treatment VOQUEZNA® (vonoprazan) at Digestive Disease Week® (DDW) being held May 3–6, 2025, in San Diego, CA. VOQUEZNA is the first and only treatment of its kind approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use in adults for the relief of heartburn associated with Non-Erosive GERD and for the treatment of all severities of Erosive Esophagitis (EE), commonly referred to as Erosive GERD, and relief of related heartburn.

Two Phathom-sponsored posters will be presented on May 5, 2025, at 12:30 p.m. PT in the Poster Hall at the San Diego Convention Center. In addition, Phathom will host a Product Theater highlighting VOQUEZNA as a first-in-class treatment for GERD and will maintain a strong presence throughout the conference at booth #1743 on the exhibit floor.

“Millions of GERD patients continue to experience inadequate symptom control despite treatment with proton pump inhibitors (PPIs),” said Eckhard Leifke, M.D., Chief Medical Officer at Phathom. “The data we’re presenting at DDW this year analyze real-world treatment patterns and patient characteristics, offering valuable insights into how VOQUEZNA is being used in clinical practice. These findings suggest VOQUEZNA may play an important role for patients who have not achieved sufficient relief with existing therapies and reinforce Phathom’s commitment to advancing the understanding and management of acid-related GI diseases. We look forward to engaging with healthcare professionals and thought leaders at DDW to further discuss the evolving treatment landscape.”

A high-level schedule of Phathom-sponsored activities at DDW 2025 can be found below:

Sunday, May 4, 2025

- **VOQUEZNA® (vonoprazan) Product Theater: Expert Insights on GERD Therapy: A Case-Based Approach with a First-In-Class Acid Suppressant**
  - Time: 12:15 – 1:00 pm PT
  - Presenters: Dr. John Erik Pandolfino and Dr. Felice Schnoll-Sussman
  - Location: DDW Theater 1

- **Independent Medscape CME Symposia: Clinical Decisions in the Management of GERD: A Patient Simulation Challenge**
  - Time: 6:00 – 7:30 pm PT
  - Presenters: Dr. Charles Vega, Dr. Prakesh Gyawali and Dr. Rena Yadlapati
  - Independent CME sponsored by Phathom Pharmaceuticals

Monday, May 5, 2025

- **Tadataka ‘Tachi’ Yamada, MD, Lecture: Pivotal Role of Acid Suppression: PPIs, PCABs and Beyond in Clinical Practice**
  - Time: 8:00 – 9:30 am PT
  - AGA Clinical Symposium sponsored by Phathom Pharmaceuticals

- **Real-World Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Vonoprazan-Treated Patients in the United States Diagnosed With GERD: A Descriptive Analysis of Non-Erosive vs. Erosive GERD**
  - Time: 12:30 pm PT
  - Presentation #: Mo1369
  - Poster Session

- **Real-World Treatment Patterns of Prior Lines of PPI Therapy in Vonoprazan-Treated Patients in the United States Diagnosed with Non-Erosive or Erosive GERD**
  - Time: 12:30 pm PT
  - Presentation #: Mo1363
  - Poster Session

Following the meeting, data abstracts will be available on Phathom's publications and scientific congresses section of the company website.

VOQUEZNA is marketed exclusively by Phathom Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Please visit VoqueznaPro.com to learn more about VOQUEZNA.

About DDW

Digestive Disease Week® (DDW) is the largest international gathering of physicians, researchers and academics in the fields of gastroenterology, hepatology, endoscopy and gastrointestinal surgery. Jointly sponsored by the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD), the American Gastroenterological Association (AGA), the American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ASGE) and the Society for Surgery of the Alimentary Tract (SSAT), DDW is an in-person and online meeting from May 3-6, 2025. The meeting showcases more than 5,600 abstracts and hundreds of lectures on the latest advances in GI research, medicine and technology. More information can be found at www.ddw.org.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

VOQUEZNA® (vonoprazan) is a potassium-competitive acid blocker (PCAB) indicated in adults:

- for the healing of all grades of Erosive Esophagitis (Erosive Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease or Erosive GERD) and relief of heartburn associated with Erosive GERD.
- to maintain healing of all grades of Erosive GERD and relief of heartburn associated with Erosive GERD.
- for the relief of heartburn associated with Non-Erosive GERD.
- in combination with amoxicillin and clarithromycin for the treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) infection.
- in combination with amoxicillin for the treatment of *H. pylori* infection.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

CONTRAINDICATIONS

VOQUEZNA is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to vonoprazan or any component of VOQUEZNA, or in patients receiving rilpivirine-containing products.

For information about contraindications of antibacterial agents (clarithromycin and amoxicillin) indicated in combination with VOQUEZNA, refer to the *Contraindications* section of the corresponding prescribing information.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Presence of Gastric Malignancy: In adults, symptomatic response to therapy with VOQUEZNA does not preclude the presence of gastric malignancy. Consider additional follow-up and diagnostic testing in patients who have a suboptimal response or an early symptomatic relapse after completing treatment with VOQUEZNA. In older patients, also consider endoscopy.

Acute Tubulointerstitial Nephritis: Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis (TIN) has been reported with VOQUEZNA. If suspected, discontinue VOQUEZNA and evaluate patients with suspected acute TIN.

***Clostridioides difficile*-Associated Diarrhea:** Published observational studies suggest that proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) may be associated with an increased risk of *Clostridioides difficile*-associated diarrhea (CDAD), especially in hospitalized patients. VOQUEZNA may also increase the risk of CDAD. Consider CDAD in patients with diarrhea that does not improve. Use the shortest duration of VOQUEZNA appropriate to the condition being treated.

CDAD has been reported with use of nearly all antibacterial agents. For more information specific to antibacterial agents (clarithromycin and amoxicillin) indicated for use in combination with VOQUEZNA, refer to *Warnings and Precautions* section of the corresponding prescribing information.

Bone Fracture: Several published observational studies suggest that PPI therapy may be associated with an increased risk for osteoporosis-related fractures of the hip, wrist, or spine, especially in patients receiving high dose (multiple daily doses) and long-term therapy (a year or longer). Bone fracture, including osteoporosis-related fracture, has also been reported with vonoprazan. Use the shortest duration of VOQUEZNA appropriate to the condition being treated. Patients at risk for osteoporosis-related fractures should be managed according to the established treatment guidelines.

Severe Cutaneous Adverse Reactions (SCAR): Severe cutaneous adverse reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) have been reported with VOQUEZNA. Discontinue VOQUEZNA at the first signs or symptoms of SCAR or other signs of hypersensitivity and consider further evaluation.

Vitamin B12 (Cobalamin) Deficiency: Long-term use of acid-suppressing drugs can lead to malabsorption of Vitamin B12 caused by hypo- or achlorhydria. Vitamin B12 deficiency has been reported postmarketing with vonoprazan. If clinical symptoms consistent with vitamin B12 deficiency are observed in patients treated with VOQUEZNA, consider further workup.

Hypomagnesemia and Mineral Metabolism: Hypomagnesemia has been reported postmarketing with vonoprazan. Hypomagnesemia may lead to hypocalcemia and/or hypokalemia and may exacerbate underlying hypocalcemia in at-risk patients.

Consider monitoring magnesium levels prior to initiation of VOQUEZNA and periodically in patients expected to be on prolonged treatment, in patients taking drugs that may have increased toxicity in the presence of hypomagnesemia or drugs that may cause hypomagnesemia. Treatment of hypomagnesemia may require magnesium replacement and discontinuation of VOQUEZNA.

Consider monitoring magnesium and calcium levels prior to initiation of VOQUEZNA and periodically while on treatment in patients with a preexisting risk of hypocalcemia. Supplement with magnesium and/or calcium, as necessary. If hypocalcemia is refractory to treatment, consider discontinuing VOQUEZNA.

Interactions with Diagnostic Investigations for Neuroendocrine Tumors: Serum chromogranin A (CgA) levels increase secondary to drug-induced decreases in gastric acidity. The increased CgA level may cause false positive results in diagnostic investigations for neuroendocrine tumors. Temporarily discontinue VOQUEZNA treatment at least 4 weeks before assessing CgA levels and consider repeating the test if initial CgA levels are high.

Fundic Gland Polyps: Use of VOQUEZNA is associated with a risk of fundic gland polyps that increases with long-term use, especially beyond one year. Fundic gland polyps have been reported with vonoprazan in clinical trials and during postmarketing use with PPIs. Most patients who developed fundic gland polyps were asymptomatic and fundic gland polyps were identified incidentally on endoscopy. Use the shortest duration of VOQUEZNA appropriate to the condition being treated.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

Healing of Erosive GERD: The most common adverse reactions (≥2% of patients in the VOQUEZNA arm) include gastritis (3%), diarrhea (2%), abdominal distention (2%), abdominal pain (2%), and nausea (2%).

Maintenance of Healed Erosive GERD: The most common adverse reactions (≥3% of patients in the VOQUEZNA arm) include gastritis (6%), abdominal pain (4%), dyspepsia (4%), hypertension (3%), and urinary tract infection (3%).

Relief of Heartburn Associated with Non-Erosive GERD: The most common adverse reactions (≥2% of patients in the VOQUEZNA arm) include abdominal pain (2%), constipation (2%), diarrhea (2%), nausea (2%), and urinary tract infection (2%).

Treatment of *H. Pylori* Infection (VOQUEZNA and Amoxicillin): The most common adverse reactions (≥2% in any treatment arm) include diarrhea (5%), abdominal pain (3%), vulvovaginal candidiasis (2%), nasopharyngitis (2%), dysgeusia (1%), headache (1%), and hypertension (1%).

Treatment of *H. Pylori* Infection (VOQUEZNA, Amoxicillin and Clarithromycin): The most common adverse reactions (≥2% in any treatment arm) include dysgeusia (5%), diarrhea (4%), vulvovaginal candidiasis (3%), headache (3%), abdominal pain (2%), hypertension (2%), and nasopharyngitis (<1%).

For more information on adverse reactions and laboratory changes with amoxicillin or clarithromycin, refer to *Adverse Reactions* section of the corresponding prescribing information.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

VOQUEZNA has the potential for clinically important drug interactions, including interactions with drugs dependent on gastric pH for absorption, drugs that are substrates for certain CYP enzymes, and some diagnostic tests. Avoid concomitant use of VOQUEZNA with atazanavir or nelfinavir. See full Prescribing Information for more details about important drug interactions. Consult the labeling of concomitantly used drugs to obtain further information about interactions with vonoprazan.

For information about drug interactions, contraindications, and warnings and precautions of antibacterial agents (amoxicillin or clarithromycin) indicated in combination with VOQUEZNA, refer to their corresponding prescribing information.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Lactation: Breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment. Because of the potential risk of adverse liver effects shown in animal studies with vonoprazan, advise patients not to breastfeed during treatment with VOQUEZNA.

Renal Impairment: For the healing of Erosive GERD, dosage reduction is recommended in patients with severe renal impairment (eGFR < 30 mL/min). Use of VOQUEZNA is not recommended for the treatment of *H. pylori* infection in patients with severe renal impairment.

Hepatic Impairment: For the healing of Erosive GERD, dosage reduction is recommended in patients with moderate to severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class B and C). Use of VOQUEZNA is not recommended for the treatment of *H. pylori* infection in patients with moderate to severe hepatic impairment.

You are encouraged to report suspected adverse reactions by contacting Phathom Pharmaceuticals at 1-888-775-PHAT (7428) or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

Please click here to see full Prescribing Information for VOQUEZNA.

About Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)

GERD is one of the most prevalent gastrointestinal diseases, with approximately 1 in 5 U.S. adults living with the condition. Depending on the severity, GERD can cause heartburn, regurgitation, difficulty eating and drinking and damage to the esophageal lining.

There are two main types of GERD. The largest category of GERD is Non-Erosive GERD, which is characterized by reflux-related symptoms in the absence of esophageal mucosal erosions. It is estimated that approximately 70% of the overall GERD population have Non-Erosive GERD. Symptoms of Non-Erosive GERD may impact overall quality of life and can include episodic heartburn, especially at night, regurgitation, problems swallowing, and chest pain.

Erosive GERD, also referred to as Erosive Esophagitis (EE), is a subtype of GERD characterized by erosions in the gastric mucosa caused by acidic reflux of stomach contents into the esophagus. There are estimated to be over 65 million individuals with GERD in the U.S., of which approximately 30% have Erosive GERD. In addition to experiencing troubling symptoms including heartburn, patients with inadequately treated Erosive GERD may progress to more severe diseases including Barrett's esophagus and esophageal cancer.

About VOQUEZNA®

VOQUEZNA® (vonoprazan) tablets contain vonoprazan, an oral small molecule potassium-competitive acid blocker (PCAB). PCABs are a novel class of medicines that block acid secretion in the stomach. VOQUEZNA is approved in the U.S. for the treatment of adults with Erosive Esophagitis, also known as Erosive GERD, the relief of heartburn associated with Erosive GERD, the relief of heartburn associated with Non-Erosive GERD, and for the

treatment of *H. pylori* infection in combination with either amoxicillin or amoxicillin and clarithromycin. Phathom in-licensed the U.S. rights to vonoprazan from Takeda, which markets the product in Japan and numerous other countries in Asia and Latin America.

About Phathom Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Phathom Pharmaceuticals is a biopharmaceutical company focused on the development and commercialization of novel treatments for gastrointestinal diseases. Phathom has in-licensed the exclusive rights to vonoprazan, a first-in-class potassium-competitive acid blocker (PCAB) that is currently marketed in the United States as VOQUEZNA® (vonoprazan) tablets for the relief of heartburn associated with Non-Erosive GERD in adults, the healing and maintenance of healing of Erosive GERD in adults and relief of associated heartburn, in addition to VOQUEZNA® TRIPLE PAK® (vonoprazan tablets, amoxicillin capsules, clarithromycin tablets) and VOQUEZNA® DUAL PAK® (vonoprazan tablets, amoxicillin capsules) for the treatment of *H. pylori* infection in adults. For more information about Phathom, visit the company's website at www.phathompharma.com and follow on LinkedIn and X.

Forward Looking Statement

This press release contains forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, including statements about the possible treatment role that VOQUEZNA plays for GERD patients, Phathom's plans to continue to engage with healthcare professions regarding treatment options and estimates of the patient populations with GERD. The inclusion of forward-looking statements should not be regarded as a representation by Phathom that any of its plans will be achieved. Actual results may differ from those set forth in this press release due to the risks and uncertainties inherent in Phathom's business, including, without limitation: the results of market research regarding real-world usage of VOQUEZNA may not predict acceptance by patients, healthcare providers or payors in the future; we may not be able to successfully commercialize VOQUEZNA, VOQUEZNA TRIPLE PAK and VOQUEZNA DUAL PAK, which will depend on a number of factors including coverage and reimbursement levels from governmental authorities and health insurers as well as market acceptance by healthcare providers; regulatory developments in the United States and foreign countries; unexpected adverse side effects or inadequate efficacy of vonoprazan that may limit its development, regulatory approval and/or commercialization, or may result in recalls or product liability claims; Phathom's ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection and non-patent regulatory exclusivity for vonoprazan; Phathom's estimates regarding patient population and commercial coverage could prove to be inaccurate; and other risks described in the Company's prior press releases and the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and any subsequent filings with the SEC. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof, and Phathom undertakes no obligation to update such statements to reflect events that occur or circumstances that exist after the date hereof. All forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement, which is made under the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

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