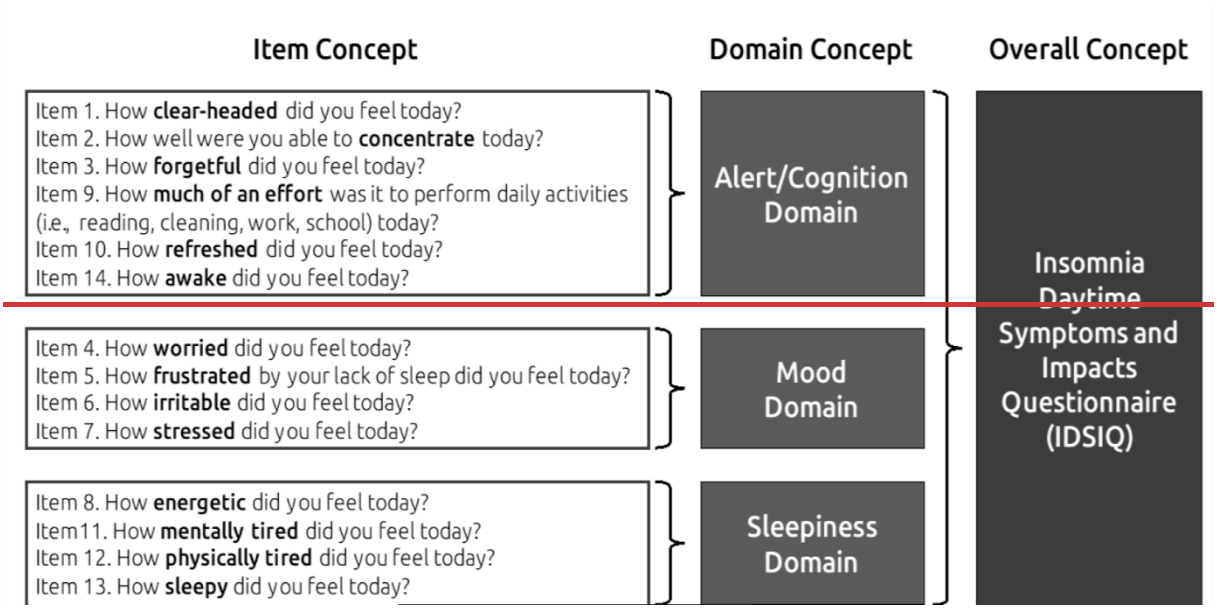
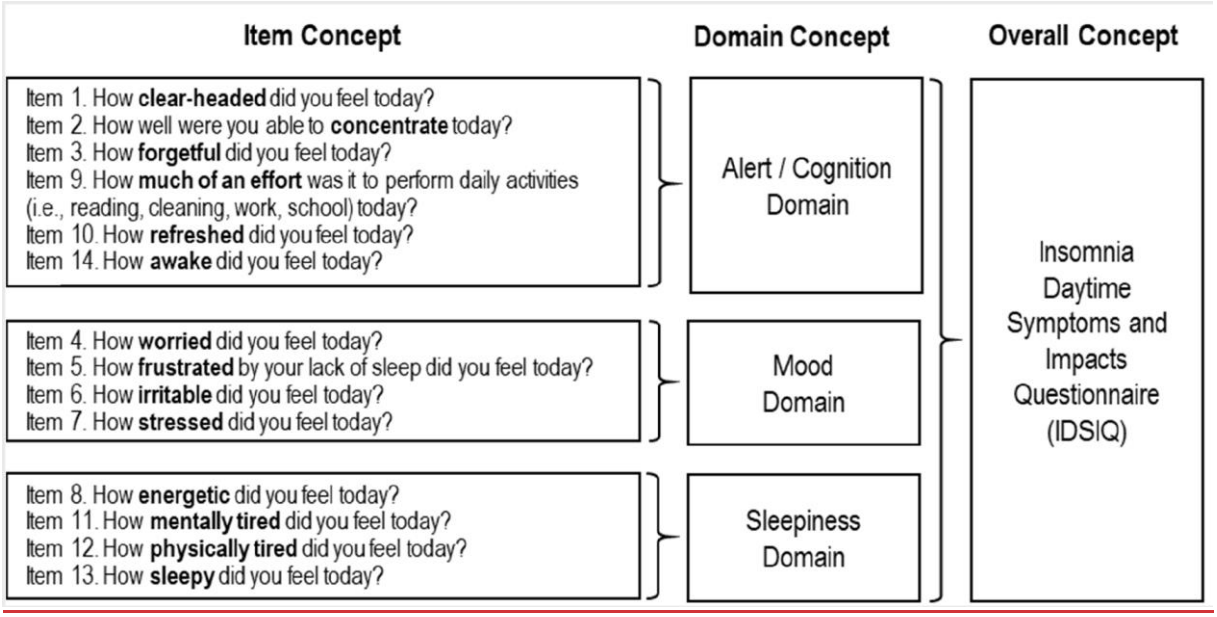
Each null hypothesis is tested against the alternative hypothesis: that ACT-541468 improves WASO/LPS/sTST/ IDSIQ sleepiness domain score at the given dose (25 or 50 mg) and time point (Month 1 or Month 3) compared to placebo.

Insomnia Daytime Symptoms and Impacts Questionnaire (IDSIQ)

The IDSIQ patient reported outcome (PRO) instrument (S. Hudgens et al., The Patient - Patient-Centered Outcomes Research (2021) 14:249–268) is programmed on the electronic hand-held device in the subject's language, and must be completed every day in the evening before the evening sleep diary by the subject without study staff input or interference from Screening (Visit 1) until EOT (Visit 10). The IDSIQ is structured in 3 domains (i.e., alertness/cognition; negative mood; tiredness/sleepiness) and contains overall 14 items, each based on an 11-point numeric rating scale. For each domain the total rating score of all associated items is considered.





This tool is based on an existing instrument, the Daytime Insomnia Symptom Scale [Buysse et al., Sleep Med. 2007 Apr;8(3):198–208]. The psychometric validation of the IDSIQ instrument was performed in a Phase 2 study (NCT03056053; ID-078A203) conducted in subjects with insomnia. The instrument was validated according to FDA guidelines.

Results:

The study showed statistically significant effects on all primary endpoints and the secondary efficacy endpoint sTST, for both the 25 mg and the 50 mg strength. Thus, daridorexant improved sleep onset and sleep maintenance, with significant reductions in WASO and LPS at both doses; and increased the subjective total sleep time (sTST) significantly at both doses.