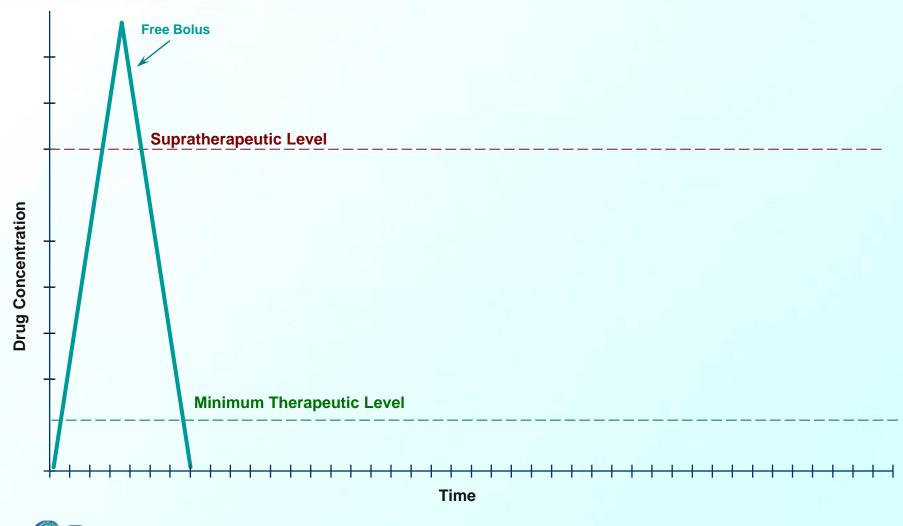
EXPAREL[™], an investigational extended-release liposome injection of bupivacaine, delays time to first opioid and reduces opioid requirements for three days after hemorrhoidectomy

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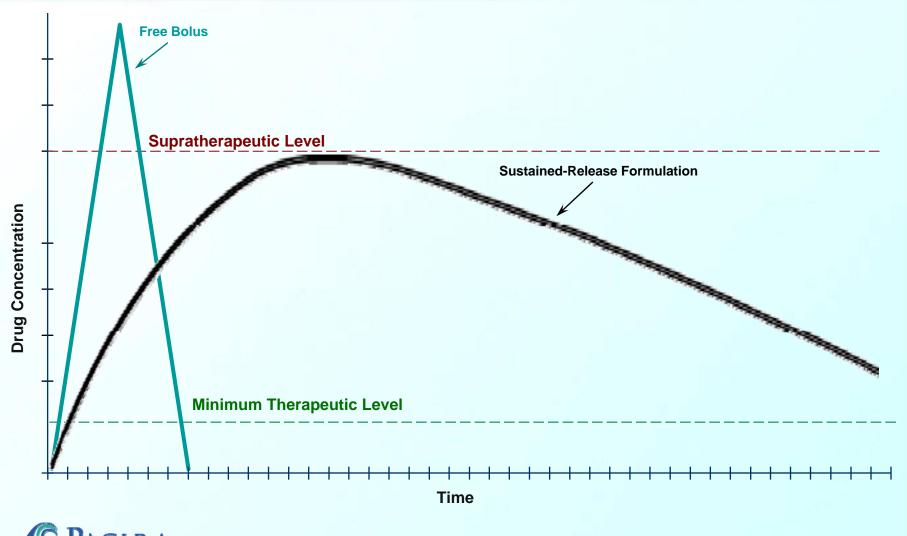
October 9, 2010

*Employed by Pacira Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Injectable Drug: Release Profile



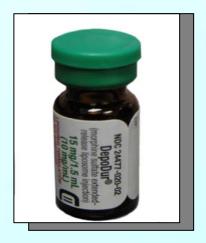
Injectable Drug: Sustained Release Profile



<u>DepoFoam®</u> Multivesicular Liposomes







Scanning Electron Microscopy image



EXPAREL DepoFoam Release of bupivacaine

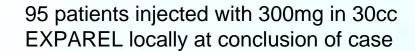






Trial Design

189 patients having Milligan-Morgan hemorrhoidectomy were treated at 12 centers in Poland, Georgia, and Serbia; 25% patients also in nested pk study



94 patients injected with 30cc placebo locally at conclusion of case

Rescue Morphine 10mg IM q4 prn; NRS (at rest) at 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72; BPI at 0, 24, 72; Satisfaction at 24, 72; Discharge after 72hrs



Labs, Visit at day 8

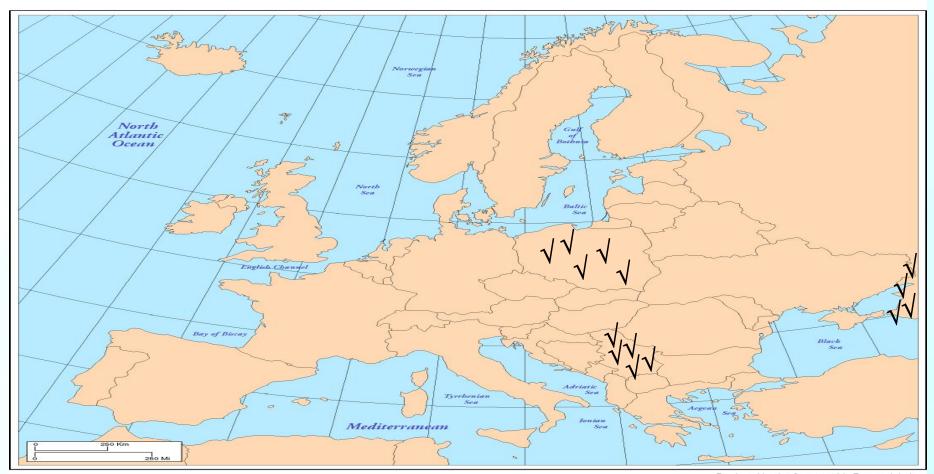


Wound check, BPI, End of study at day 30



Sites

EUROPE



Produced by the Cartographic Research Lab University of Alabama



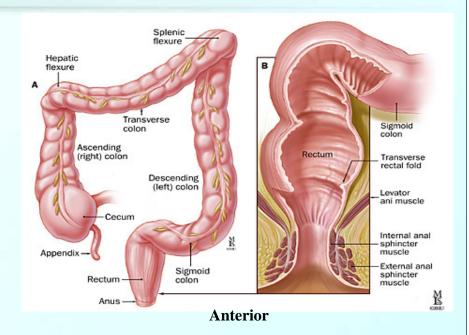
Demographics: Well Matched

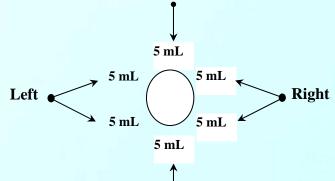
	EXPAREL 300mg (n=95)	Placebo (n=94)
Age (Mean)	48.0y	48.7y
Male	66.3%	71.3%
Female	33.7%	28.7%
Race		
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%	0%
Asian	0%	0%
Black or African American	0%	0%
White or Caucasian	100%	100%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic or Latino	0%	0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	100%	100%
ASA		- "
1	60.0%	52.1%
2	37.9%	44.7%
Weight (Mean)	76kg	79kg
Height (Mean)	172cm	174cm
BMI (Mean)	25.5kg/m2	25.9kg/m2



Protocol

- General Anesthesia
- Milligan-Morgan technique
 - Instruments may vary
- 2 or 3 column
- Excisional
- Internal or Internal/External
- Cumulative Incision >3cm
- No Fissurectomy
- Double-Blinded







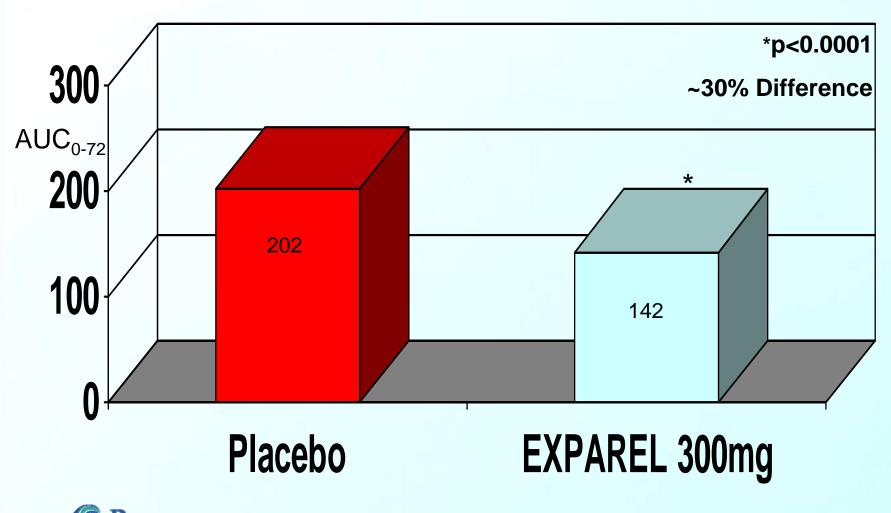
Primary Endpoint

 The primary endpoint is the area under the curve (AUC₀₋₇₂) of the numeric rating scale at rest (NRS-R) pain intensity scores through 72 hours for subjects receiving EXPAREL vs. placebo

 To assess: "On a scale of 0-10, where 0 = no pain and 10 = worst possible pain, how much pain are you having right now?"



Results: Primary Endpoint - AUC₀₋₇₂ of NRS



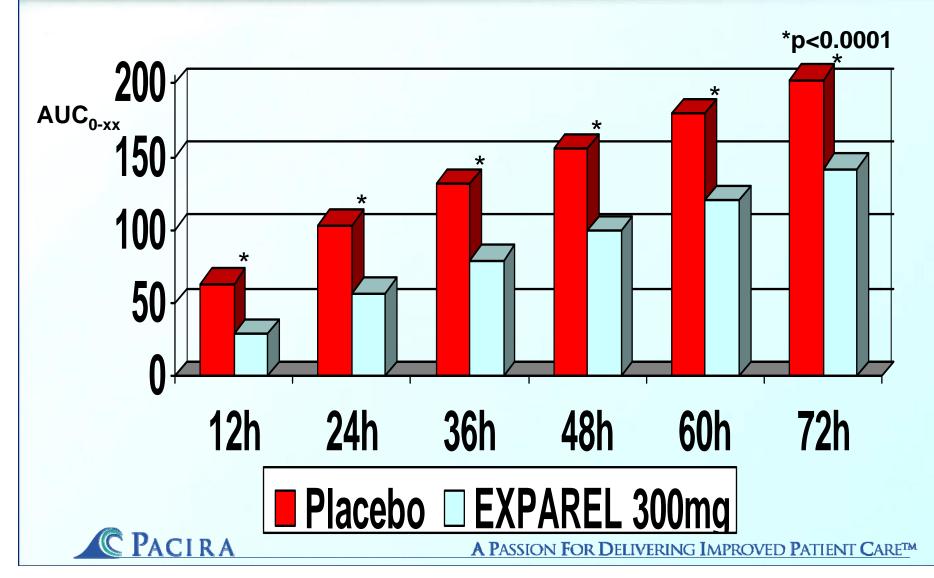
Results: Summary

 The study met its primary endpoint with a statistically significant reduction in AUC₀₋₇₂ in the subjects receiving EXPAREL compared to placebo (p<0.0001)

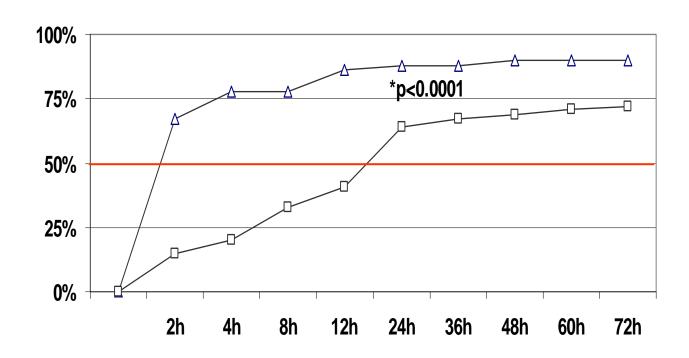
 The difference was statistically significant at p<0.0001 at every tested timepoint from 0 hours to 72 hours (12, 24, 36, 48, 60, and 72 hours)







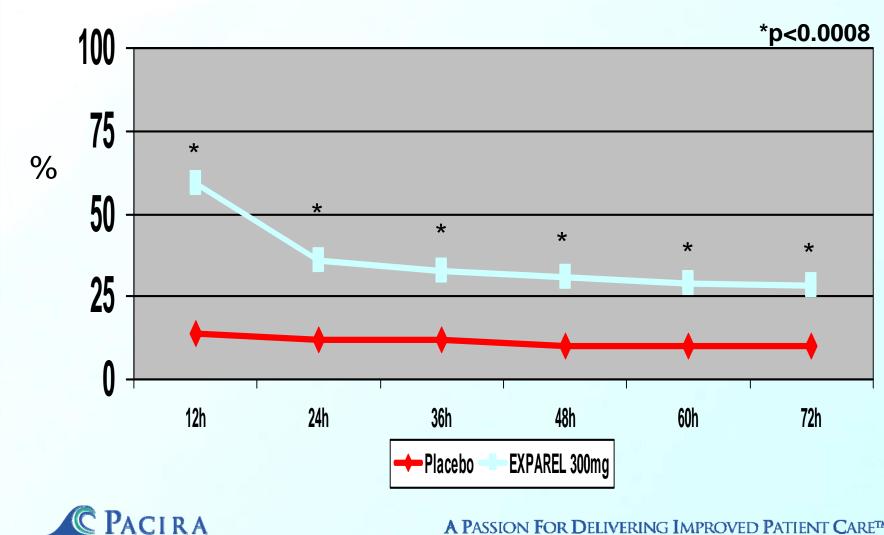
Median Time to First Opioid: 1h 10m vs 14hr 20m



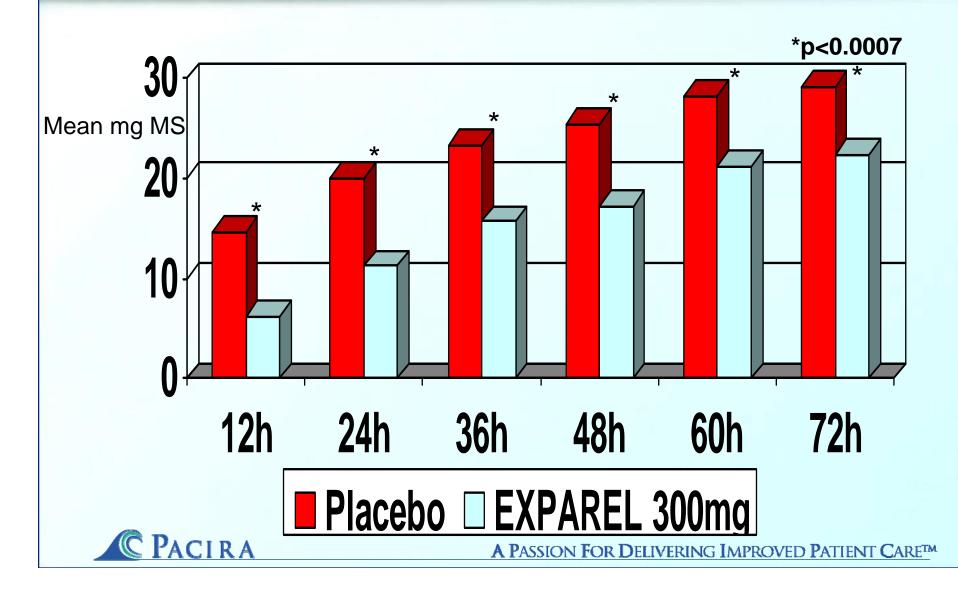
o Placebo o EXPAREL 300mg



Patients Avoiding Opioids (%): 14 vs 59 at 12h; 10 vs 28 at 72h



Total Opioid Consumption (mg): 15 vs 6 at 12h; 29 vs 22 at 72h



Safety: Equivalent to Placebo

Patients who experienced:	Placebo	EXPAREL
At Least One TEAE	18%	17%
At Least One Related TEAE	0%	1%
Gastrointestinal AE (e.g., PONV)	14%	8%
SAE	1%	0%
Discontinuation Due to AE	0%	0%
Death	0%	0%



Benefits of a Non Opioid Platform

Decreased opioid-related side effects

Nausea, vomiting, constipation, urinary retention, pruritis, somnolence, respiratory depression

Decreased hospital resource consumption

- Time from PACU to floor
- Nursing time to monitor opioid-related side effects and PCA

Faster ambulation

Less need for patients to be tethered to IV pole

Faster hospital discharge

- Increased patient satisfaction
- Effective pain control for patients who do not tolerate opioids
 - Elderly, obese, sleep apnea, chronic opioid users



Conclusions

- EXPAREL provided pain control out to 72 hours
- Reduced opioid consumption
 - Patients needed fewer opioids
 - More patients remained opioid free
 - Patients stayed off opioids until later in hospitalization
- Safety equivalent to placebo

EXPAREL has the potential to offer clinically meaningful analgesia and decrease the need for opioid analgesic drugs



