

Corporate Presentation

September 2022



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Trevi Therapeutics: Two Successful Trials Validating the Mechanism in These Hard to Treat Conditions



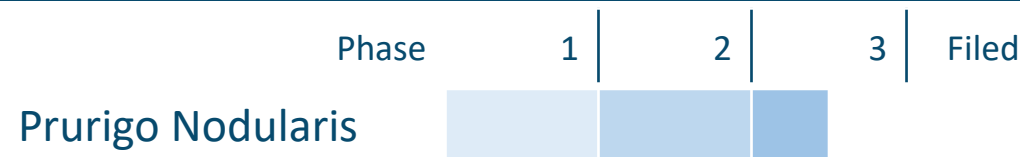
Chronic Cough in Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF)



- 75.1% reduction in daytime cough frequency from study baseline, 52.5% placebo-adjusted change ($p < 0.0001$)
- 24-hour cough frequency reduction and patient reported outcomes were consistent with the reduction in daytime cough frequency



Prurigo Nodularis (PN)



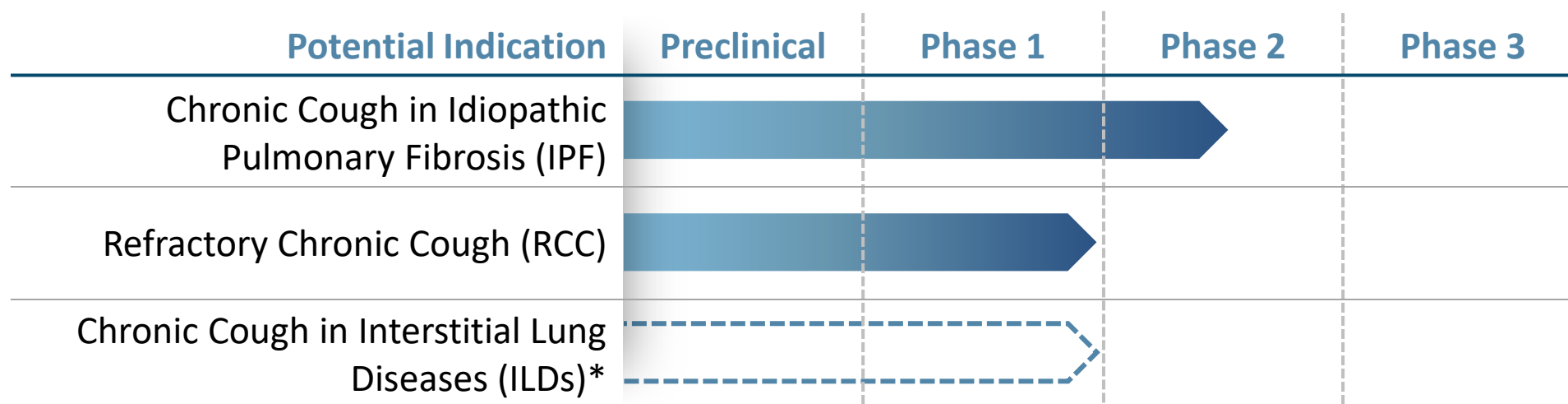
- Trial achieved statistical significance on the primary and all key secondary endpoints
- Statistically significant for the primary efficacy endpoint measured by a 4-point reduction in the Worst Itch Numerical Rating Scale (WI-NRS) ($p = 0.0157$)

Trevi's Go Forward Development Strategy

Goal: Leverage Haduvio's novel MOA and oral advantage in a focused way to maximize value in chronic cough

Chronic Cough Strategy: Prioritize IPF chronic cough while maintaining optionality with additional chronic cough indications

**Haduvio
(nalbuphine ER)**



Broad Applications for Centrally and Peripherally Active Mechanism of Action of Haduvio™ (nalbuphine ER)

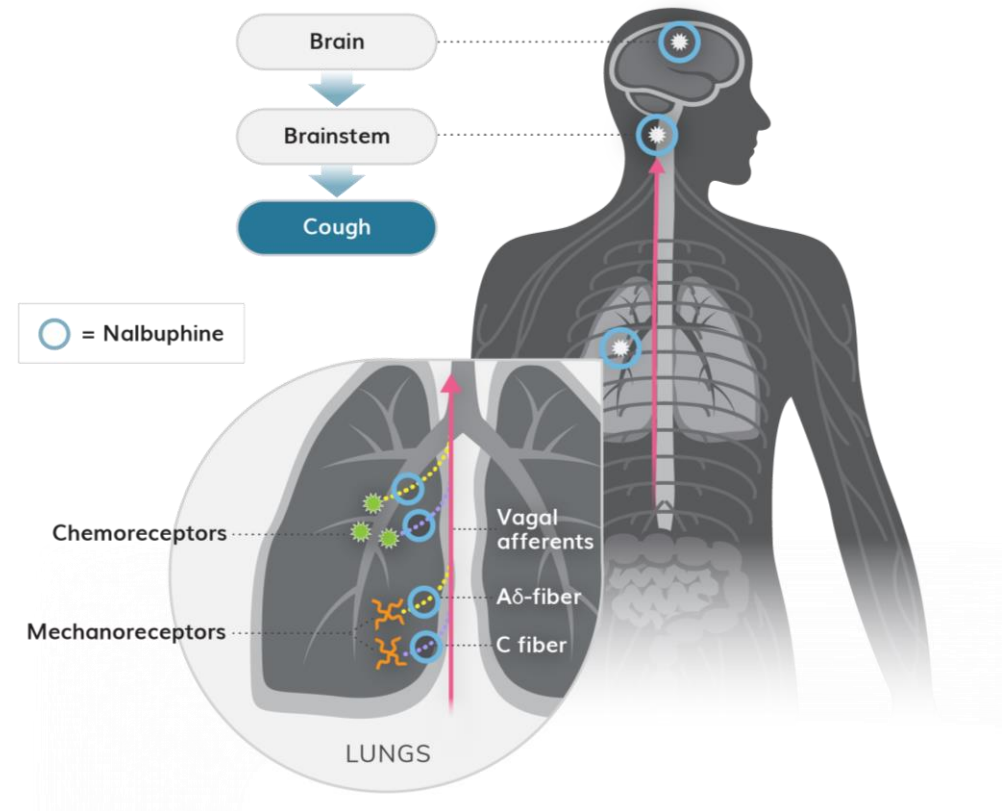
Haduvio has a novel mechanism of action acting through the mu and kappa receptors, both peripherally and centrally in the body

Mechanism of Action: mu antagonist + kappa agonist



Dynamic interchange between
the two receptors

Cough is proposed to be mediated by pulmonary C-fibers or by irritant receptors, as well as sensitization in either or both the central and peripheral nervous systems^{1,2}



Chronic Cough in Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF)



Haduvio is the First and Only Oral Therapy to Achieve Primary Endpoint in Treating Chronic Cough in IPF

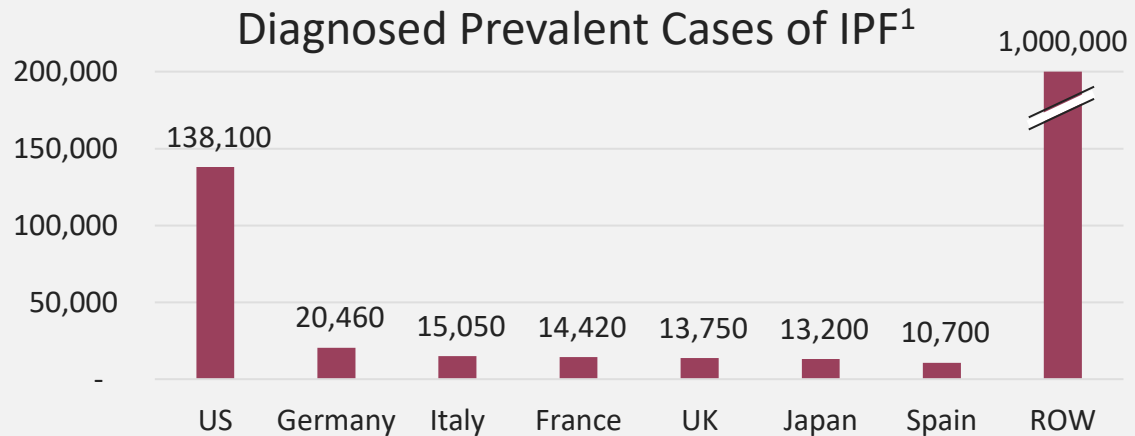


A highly statistically significant reduction was observed with Haduvio for the treatment of chronic cough in IPF

- ✓ Primary endpoint: 52.5% placebo-adjusted reduction in the geometric mean percent change ($p < 0.0001$)
 - 75.1% reduction in daytime cough frequency from study baseline for oral Haduvio in daytime cough frequency to day 22 of treatment
- ✓ Reduction in 24-hour cough frequency was consistent with the reduction in daytime cough frequency
- ✓ Key secondary endpoints on patient and clinician reported outcomes were also statistically significant
- ✓ Safety profile remains consistent with prior Haduvio studies in other patient populations with no new safety signal

Prevalence and The Significant Role of Chronic Cough in IPF

Epidemiology



30,000-40,000

Incident cases of IPF in the US every year²

226-520

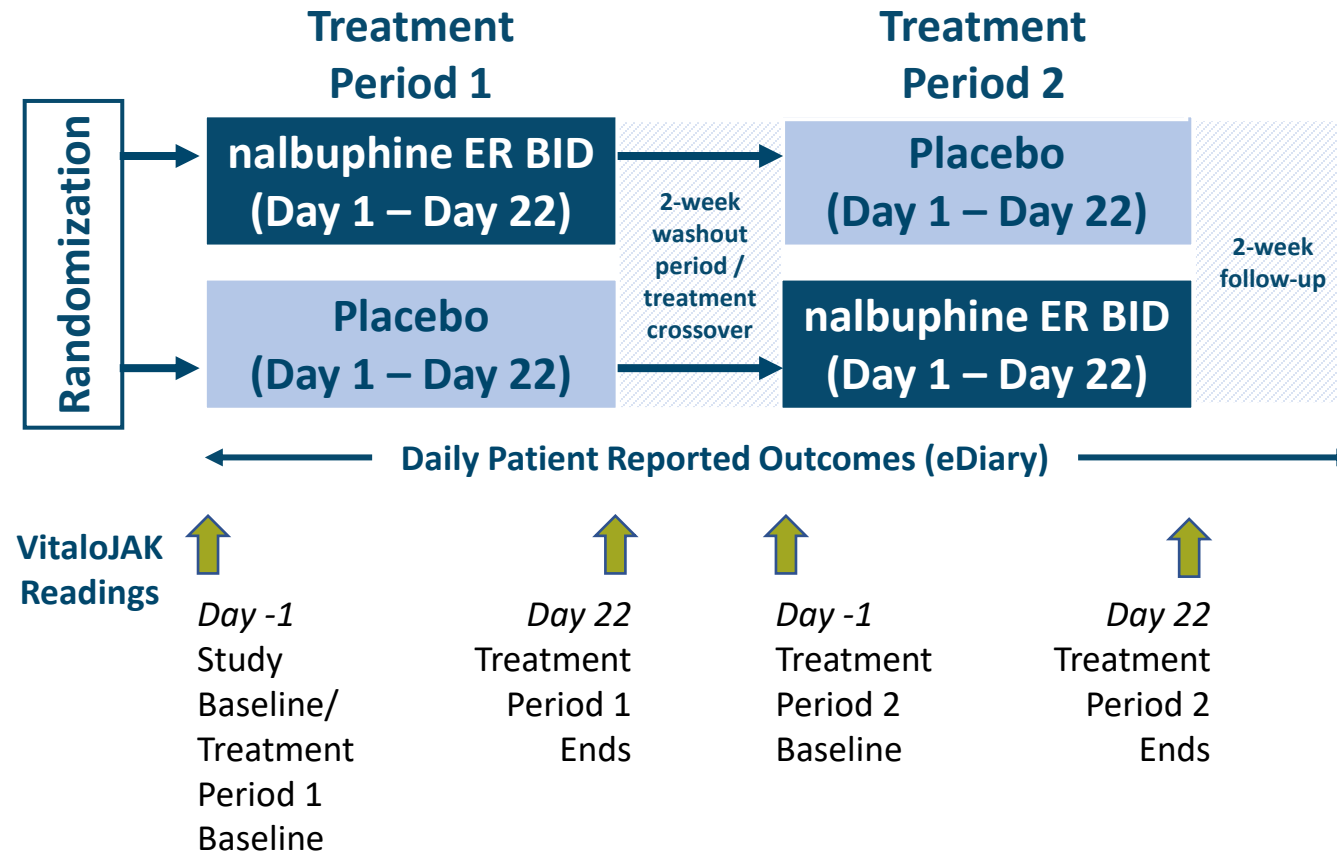
Median coughs per day of an IPF patient.^{3,4}

The urge to cough cannot be relieved by coughing.⁵

- **IPF is a high burden disease** that has a high impact on QoL, e.g.:³⁻⁷
 - Coughing can increase feelings of anxiety as it induces breathlessness
 - Coughing spells or episodes lead to significant fatigue, air hunger, peripheral oxygen desaturation
 - The social impact and isolation of chronic cough in IPF further compounds limited exercise ability, reduced walking distance and the need to use supplemental oxygen
- Chronic cough may also **contribute to enhanced activation of profibrotic mechanisms and disease worsening in IPF**⁸
- Cough may be an **early clinical marker of disease activity**, may identify patients at high risk of progression, and may predict time to lung transplantation or death⁹

CANAL Phase 2 Trial Design

Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Two Treatment Period Crossover



NALBUPHINE ER

Oral tablet dosed BID

Titrated to 162mg over the active treatment period



The VitaloJAK® Cough Monitor provides a fully validated system for objective measurement of cough.

Validated, 510k cleared and CE marked medical device system.

Primary Endpoint

- Mean change in daytime cough frequency (coughs per hour) from baseline as assessed by objective digital cough monitoring at Day 22 by treatment.

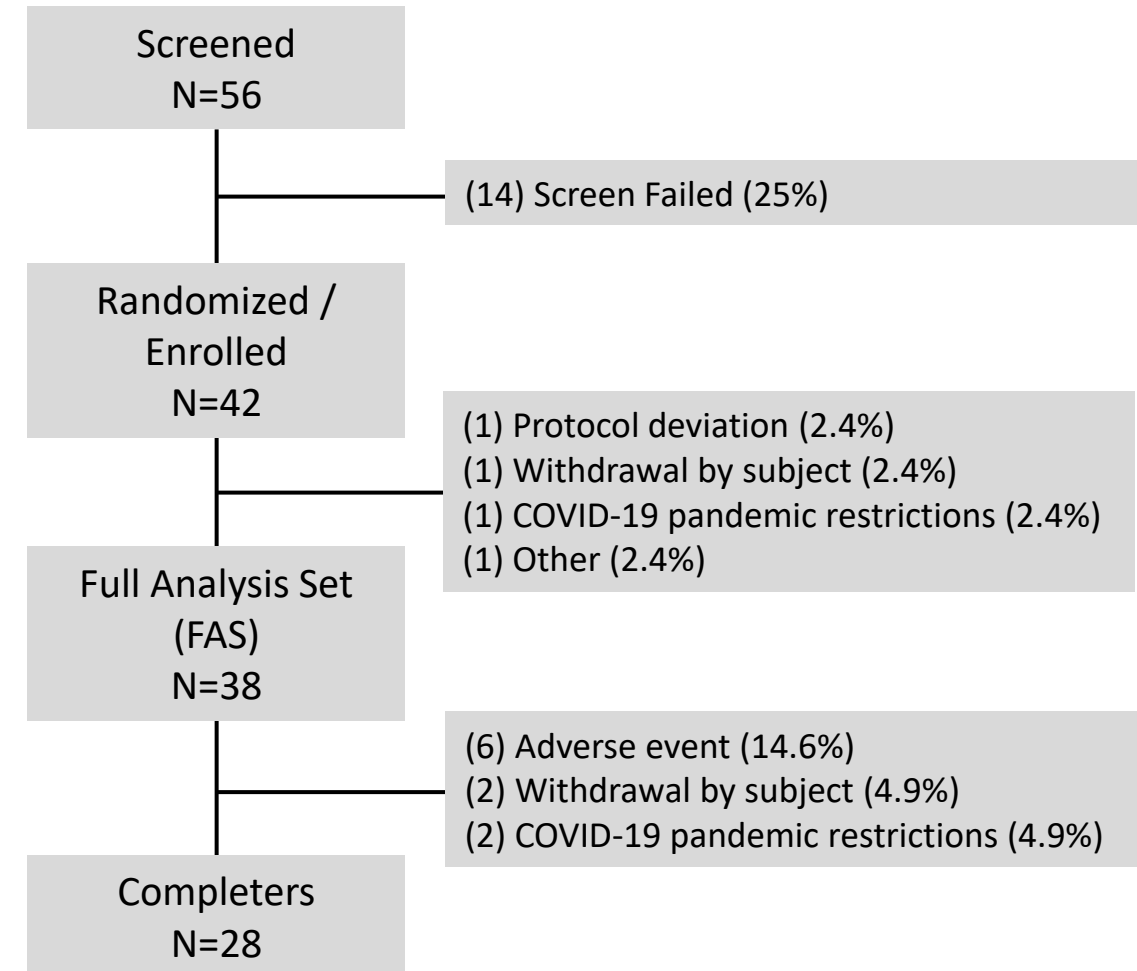
Secondary Endpoints

- Relative change in daytime cough frequency (coughs per hour) from baseline at Day 22 by treatment.
- Relative change in 24-hour (combined daytime and nighttime) cough frequency (coughs per hour) from baseline at Day 22 by treatment.
- Relative change in nighttime cough frequency (coughs per hour) from baseline at Day 22 by treatment.
- Mean change in the Evaluating Respiratory Symptoms (E-RS®) diary cough subscale (E-RS diary question number 2) from baseline at Days 9, 16, and 22 by treatment.
- Mean change in the Cough Severity Numerical Rating Scale at Days 8, 15, and 21 by treatment.
- Mean change in the E-RS diary breathlessness subscale (E-RS diary questions 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11) from baseline at Days 9, 16, and 22 by treatment.
- Mean change in the Clinical Global Impression – Change (CGI-C) over time measured at Day 21 by treatment.

Baseline Characteristics and Patient Disposition



	Full Analysis Set (Subjects Completing ≥1 Treatment Period)
Number of subjects, n	38
Age (years), mean	74
Male, n (%)	32 (84.2%)
Anti-fibrotic (%)	21 (51.2%)
Proton Pump Inhibitors	28 (68.3%)
Daytime cough frequency (coughs/hr):	
Mean	28
Min-Max	3.18 - 92.35
24Hr cough frequency (coughs/hr):	
Mean	21
Min-Max	3.13 - 66.42



Primary Endpoint Achieved Statistically Significant Reduction in Daytime Cough Frequency with Haduvio

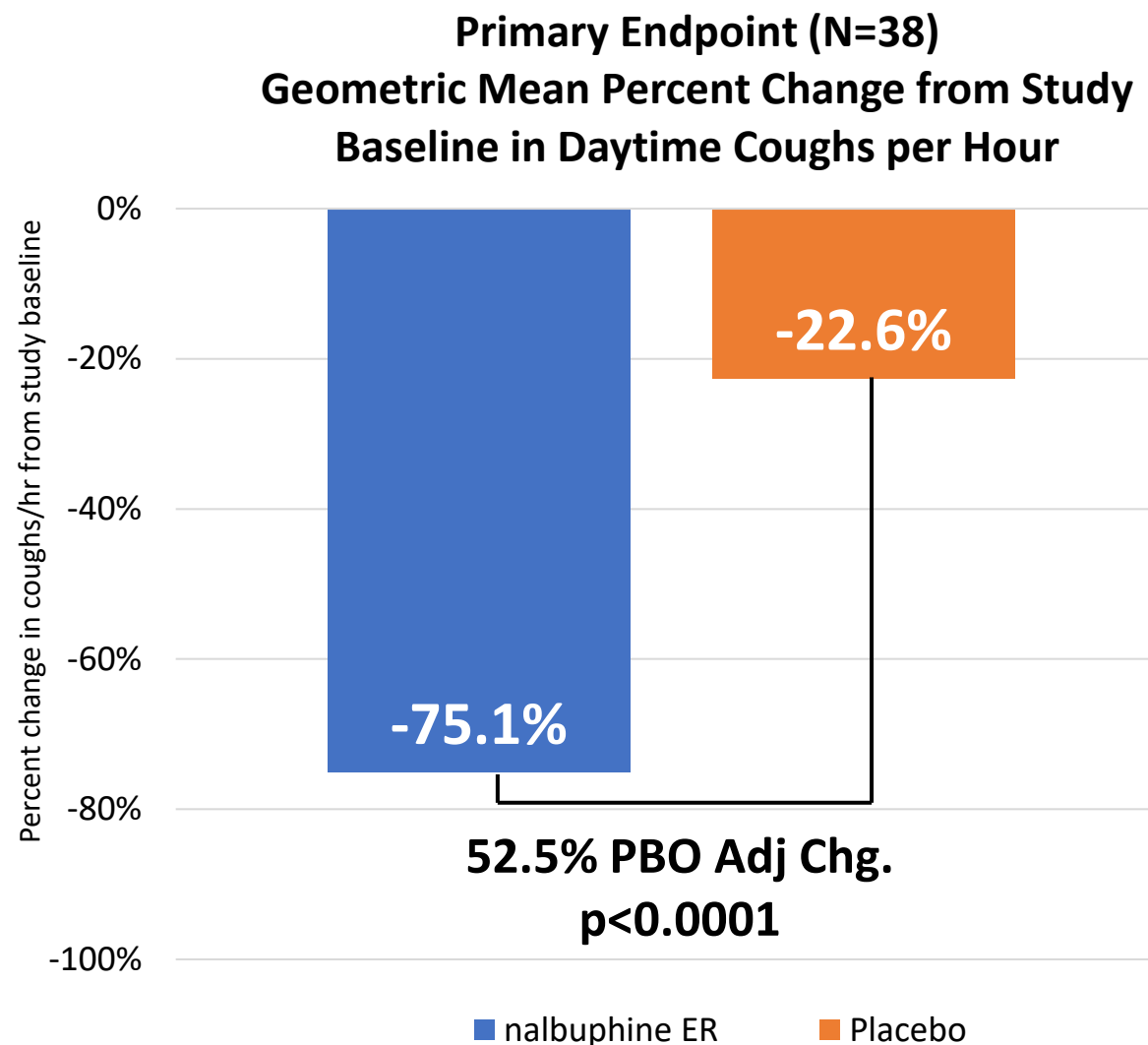


75.1% Reduction

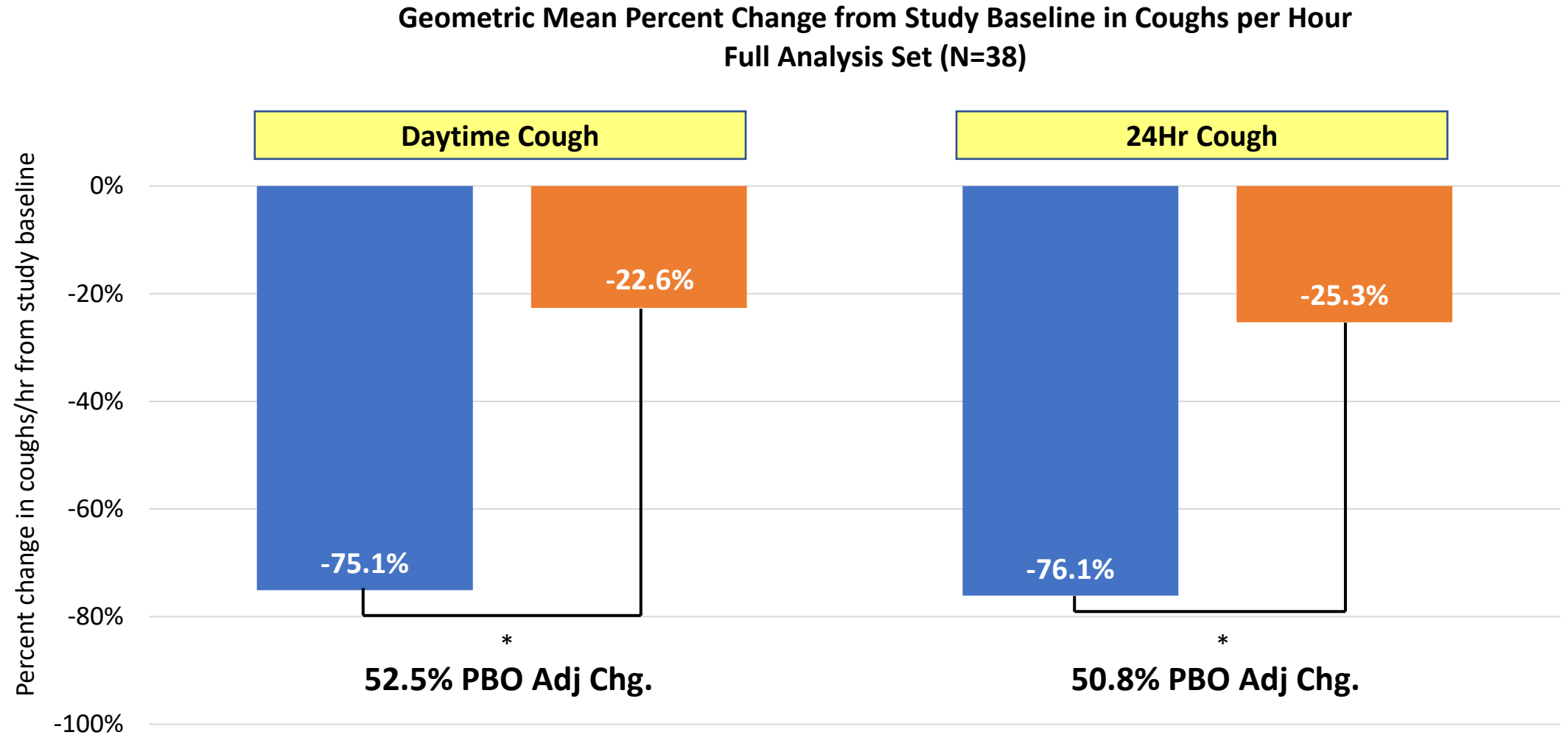
in daytime cough frequency at Day 22 with Haduvio

52.5% change compared to placebo

in daytime cough frequency at Day 22 with Haduvio



Reduction of Cough Frequency And Placebo-Adjusted Change Were Consistent Between Daytime and 24Hr Cough Frequency



Post-Hoc Responder Analyses

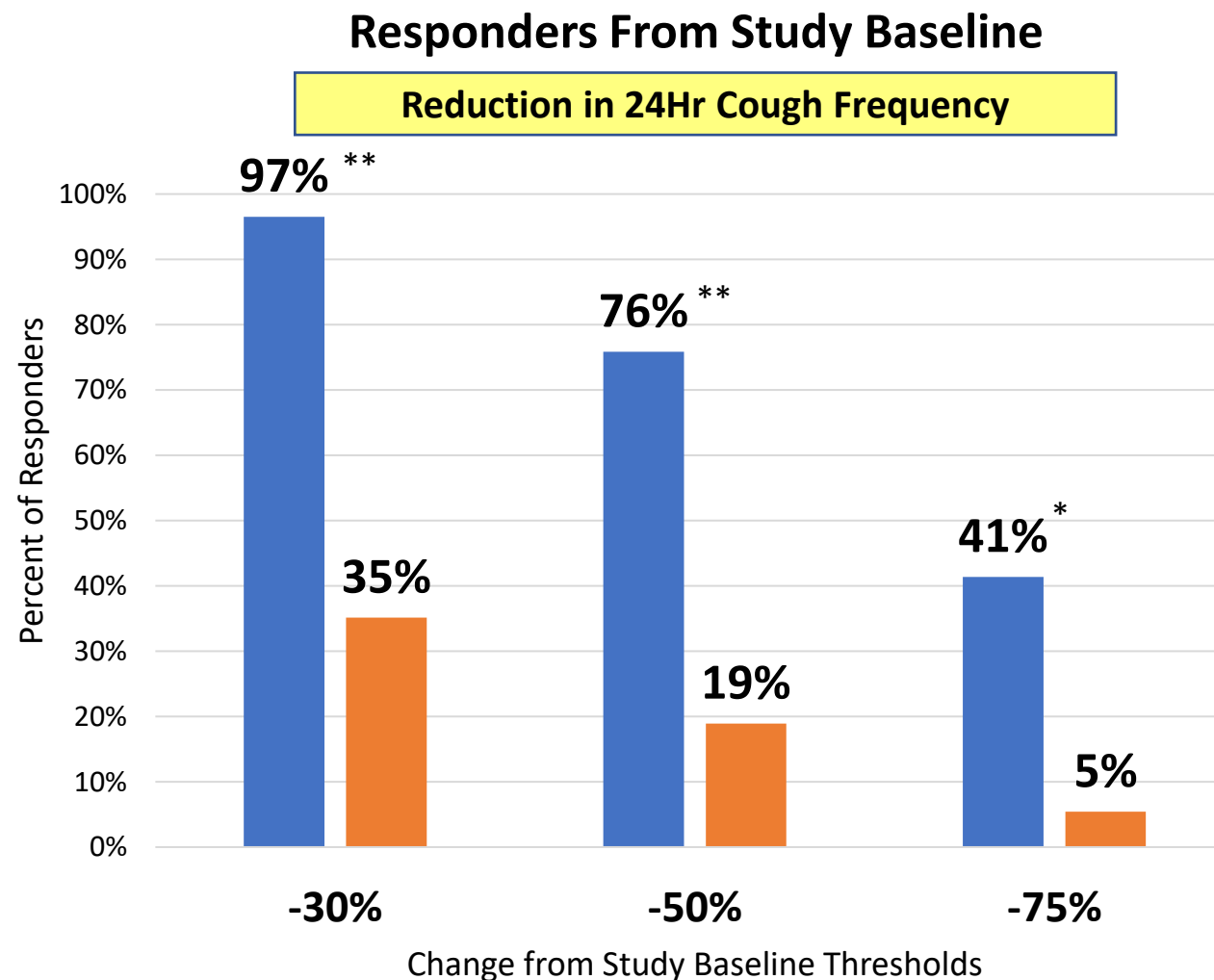
Clear Separation Between Haduvio vs. Placebo at All Thresholds

97% of Haduvio subjects

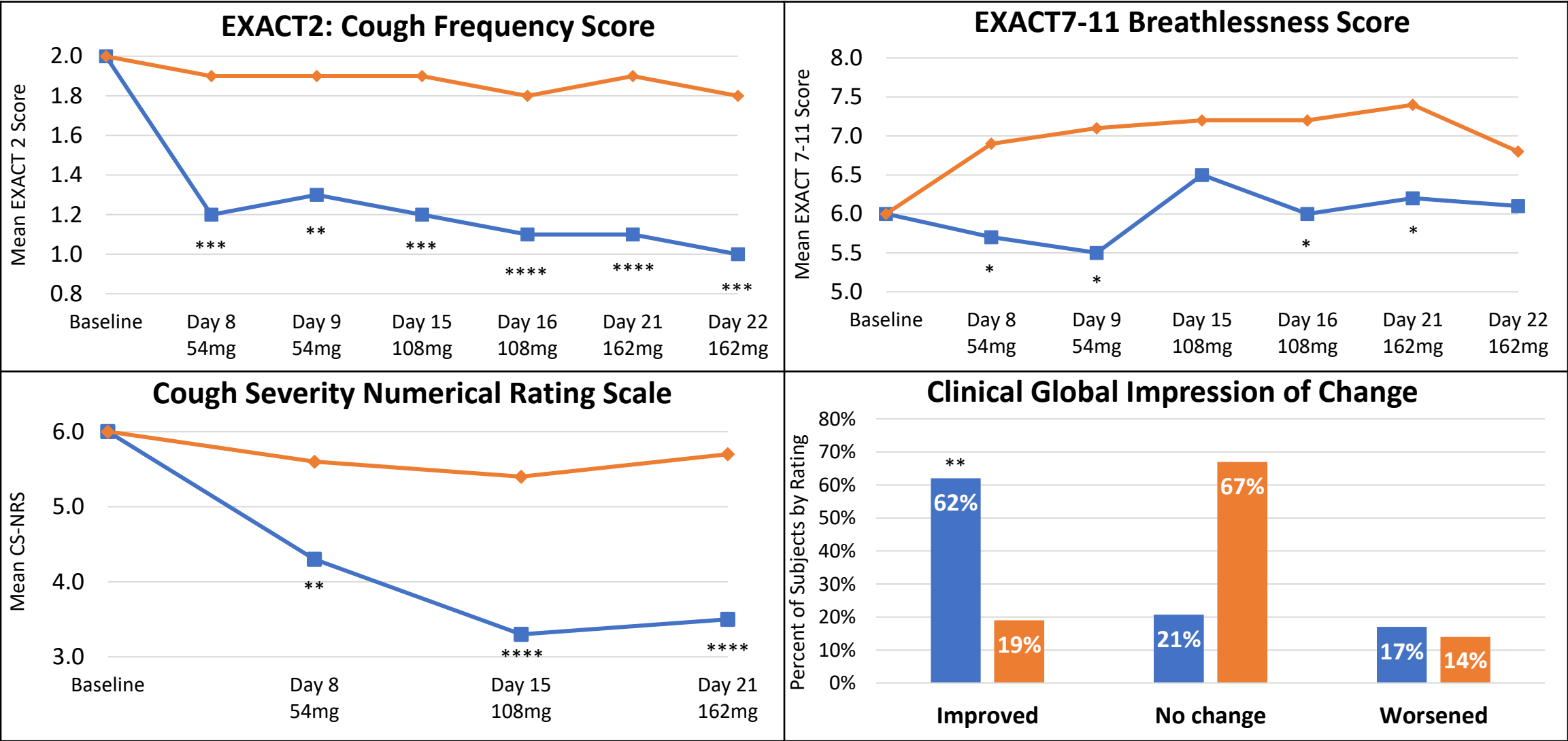
saw a clinically meaningful reduction in 24Hr cough frequency

(Subjects experiencing a 20-30% reduction in their cough frequency is considered clinically meaningful)¹

76% of Haduvio subjects reduced their cough frequency in half



Patient and Clinician Reported Outcomes Support the Results Seen in the Objective Cough Monitor on the Full Dataset (N=38)

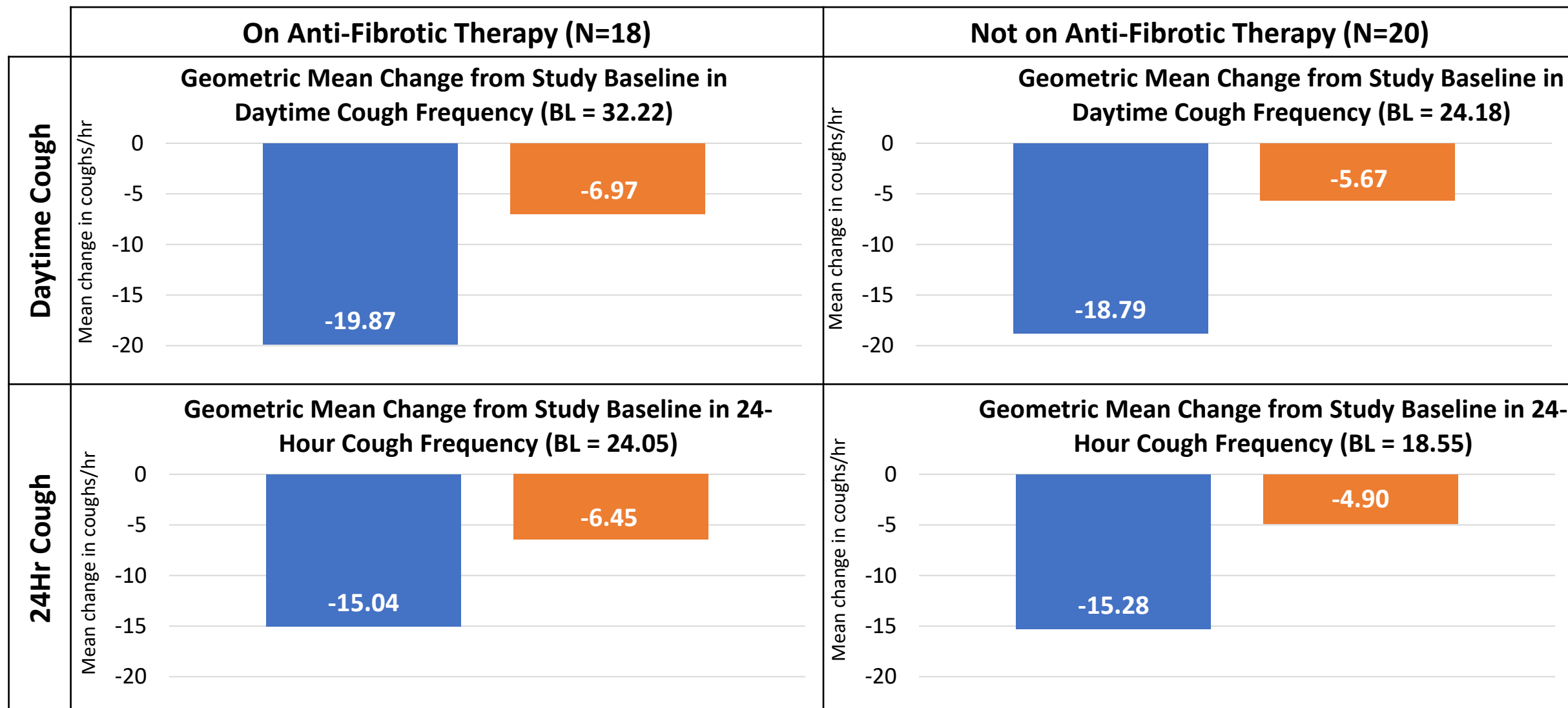


EXACT2, EXACT7-11, and CS-NRS endpoints calculated as geometric mean percent change from baseline. CGI-C calculated as percent of subjects seeing improvement/decline vs. study baseline
Haduvio (nalbuphine ER) is an investigational drug

— Haduvio (oral nalbuphine ER)
— Placebo

*p<0.05 **p<0.01 ***p<0.001 ****p<0.0001

Magnitude of Haduvio Effect Remained Consistent Independent of Background Anti-Fibrotic Therapy



Summary of Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events Safety Population



Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events at ≥10% Frequency	Haduvio BID N=38 n (%)	Placebo N=40 n (%)	Total N=41 n (%)
Nausea	16 (42)	0 (0)	16 (39)
Fatigue	12 (32)	3 (8)	15 (37)
Constipation	11 (29)	2 (5)	13 (32)
Dizziness	10 (26)	0 (0)	10 (24)
Somnolence	9 (24)	1 (3)	9 (22)
Vomiting	7 (18)	5 (13)	10 (24)
Headache	5 (13)	5 (13)	10 (24)
Anxiety	5 (13)	0 (0)	5 (12)
Depression	4 (11)	0 (0)	4 (10)

Summary of Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events by CTCAE Grade

Safety Population¹



	Haduvio BID N=38 n (%)			Placebo N=40 n (%)			Total N=41 n (%)		
GRADE	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Nausea	9 (24)	7 (18)	-	-	-	-	9 (22)	7 (17)	-
Fatigue	8 (21)	3 (8)	1 (3)	1 (3)	1 (3)	1 (3)	9 (22)	4 (10)	2 (5)
Constipation	8 (21)	3 (8)	-	1 (3)	1 (3)	-	9 (22)	4 (10)	-
Dizziness	7 (18)	3 (8)	-	-	-	-	7 (17)	3 (7)	-
Somnolence	7 (18)	2 (5)	-	1 (3)	-	-	7 (17)	2 (5)	-
Vomiting	4 (11)	3 (8)	-	5 (13)	-	-	7 (17)	3 (7)	-
Headache	2 (5)	3 (8)	-	5 (13)	-	-	7 (17)	3 (7)	-
Anxiety	2 (5)	1 (3)	2 (5)	-	-	-	2 (5)	1 (2)	2 (5)
Depression	3 (8)	-	1 (3)	-	-	-	3 (8)	-	1 (2)

Chronic Cough in IPF – Anticipated Next Steps

Phase 2b Clinical Trial Design*

- The trial is expected to be a dose-ranging, parallel arm design trial with four arms (three active dose arms and a placebo arm)
- The trial is expected to assess Haduvio treatment over a period to be determined of between three and six months
- The objectives of the trial will be to select the dose for further development, assess reduction of cough and impact on quality of life, assess safety and validate the use of the VitaloJAK (objective cough monitor) and a patient reported outcome measure
- Primary efficacy endpoint of a decrease in 24Hr cough frequency assessed using VitaloJAK

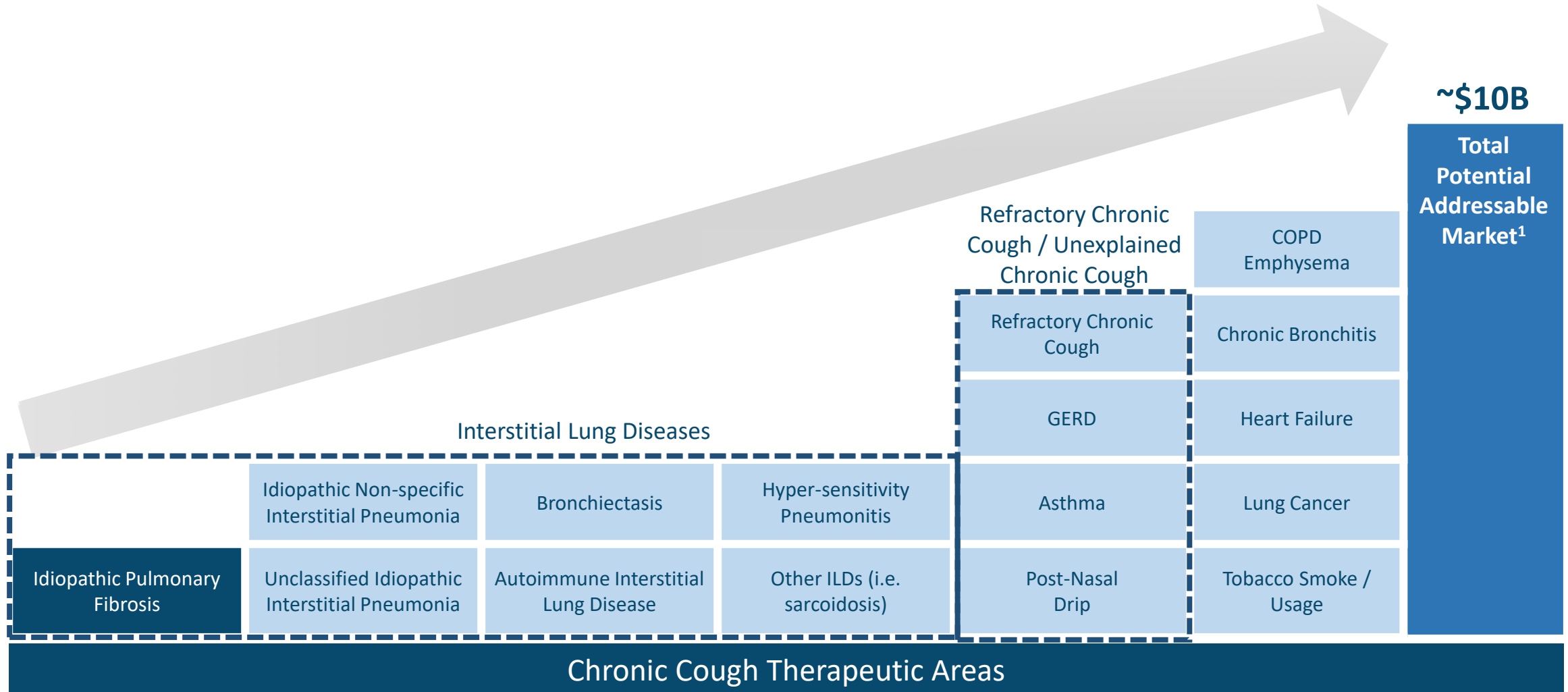
Next Steps

- Align with the FDA on protocol for the next clinical trial and submit IND
- Initiate Phase 2b clinical trial in 1H 2023

Unmet Need Across Chronic Cough Indications



Opportunities in Chronic Cough



Current Development
 Potential Future Development

Chronic Cough Indications of Interest

Country	Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis - chronic cough	Interstitial Lung Disease (chronic cough)	RCC
 US	138,100 ¹	~93,000 ²	~16,620,000 ³
 DE	1,800 to 18,900 ⁴	4,500 to 11,400 ⁴	~ 4 million (est. 5% of the population) ⁵
 FR	4,960 ⁶	5,700 to 12,309 ⁶	~3.3 million (est. 5% of the population) ³
 UK	5,000 ⁷	2,000 to 4,000 ⁷	119,584 to 797,226 chronic cough- refractory not known ⁸

	IPF-chronic cough	ILD (chronic cough)	RCC
Duration ⁹	~3-5 years	~3-5 years	Lifelong

Current Financial Position

- **Cash Position**
 - ~\$79M in cash and investment position as of June 30, 2022
 - \$55M raised in public offering announced on 9/23/22
 - Cash runway into 2026
- **Term loan with SVB - \$11.7M outstanding as of 6/30/22**