



Controlling cough where it counts™



Corporate Presentation

March 2026

Nasdaq: TRVI

Forward Looking Statement Disclaimer

Statements contained in this presentation and oral statements made regarding the subject of this presentation regarding matters that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding Trevi's business plans and objectives, including future plans or expectations for Haduvio (nalbuphine ER) and plans with respect to clinical trials, expectations regarding Trevi's uses and sufficiency of capital, and other statements containing the words "believes," "anticipates," "plans," "expects," and similar expressions. Risks that contribute to the uncertain nature of the forward-looking statements include: uncertainties regarding the success, cost and timing of Trevi's product candidate development activities and ongoing and planned clinical trials; the risk that positive data from a clinical trial may not necessarily be predictive of the results of future clinical trials in the same or a different indication; uncertainties regarding Trevi's ability to execute on its strategy; uncertainties with respect to regulatory authorities' views as to the data from Trevi's clinical trials and next steps in the development path for Trevi's Haduvio in the United States and foreign countries; uncertainties inherent in estimating Trevi's cash runway, as well as other risks and uncertainties set forth in the annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and in subsequent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation speak only as of the date on which they were made. Trevi undertakes no obligation to update such statements to reflect events that occur or circumstances that exist after the date on which they were made.

This presentation includes statistical and other industry and market data that we obtained from industry publications and research, surveys and studies conducted by third parties as well as our own estimates of potential market opportunities. Industry publications and third-party research, surveys and studies generally indicate that their information has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, although they do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. We believe that these third-party sources and estimates are reliable but have not independently verified them. Our estimates of the potential market opportunities for our product candidates include several key assumptions based on our industry knowledge, industry publications, third-party research and other surveys, which may be based on a small sample size and may fail to accurately reflect market opportunities. While we believe that our internal assumptions are reasonable, no independent source has verified such assumptions. The industry in which we operate is subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk due to a variety of important factors that could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the estimates made by third parties and by us.

Best-in-Class Potential for Haduvio (nalbuphine ER) Across Difficult to Treat Chronic Cough Conditions



Significant unmet need*



Differentiated central and peripheral MOA



Only investigational therapy with positive results in IPF-related chronic cough and RCC studies



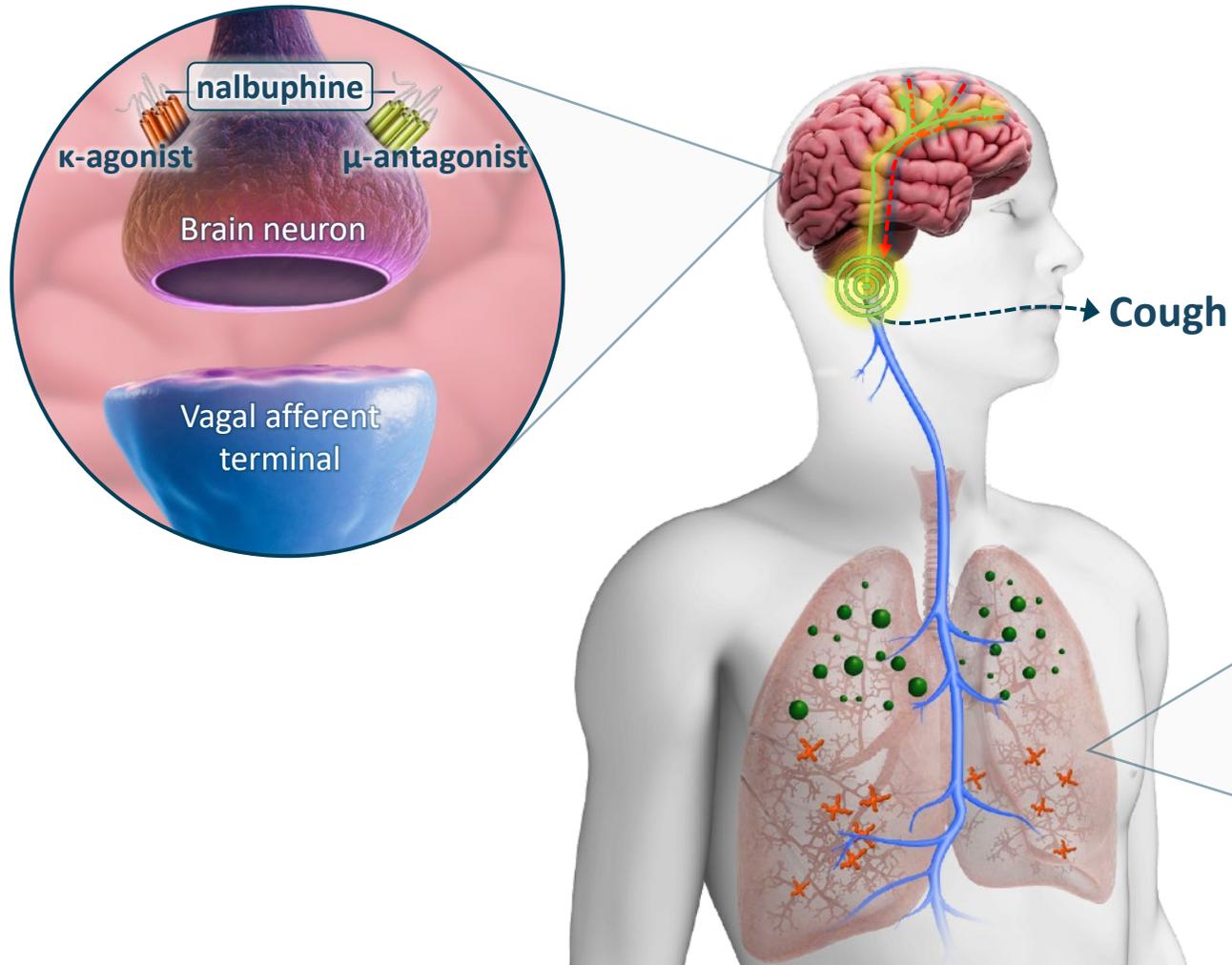
Specialty pricing and sales model



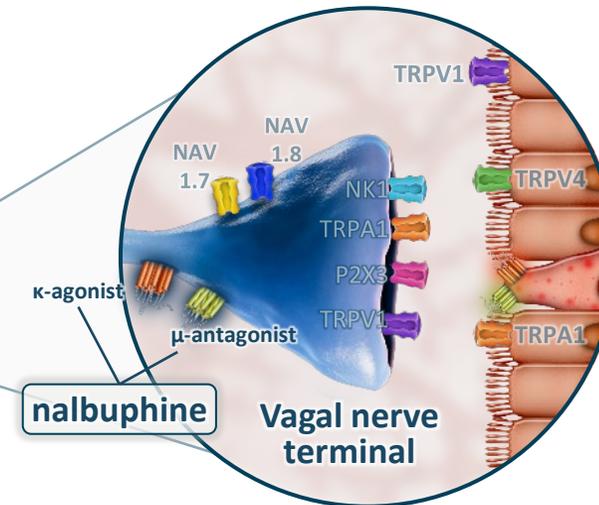
\$5B+ peak sales opportunity



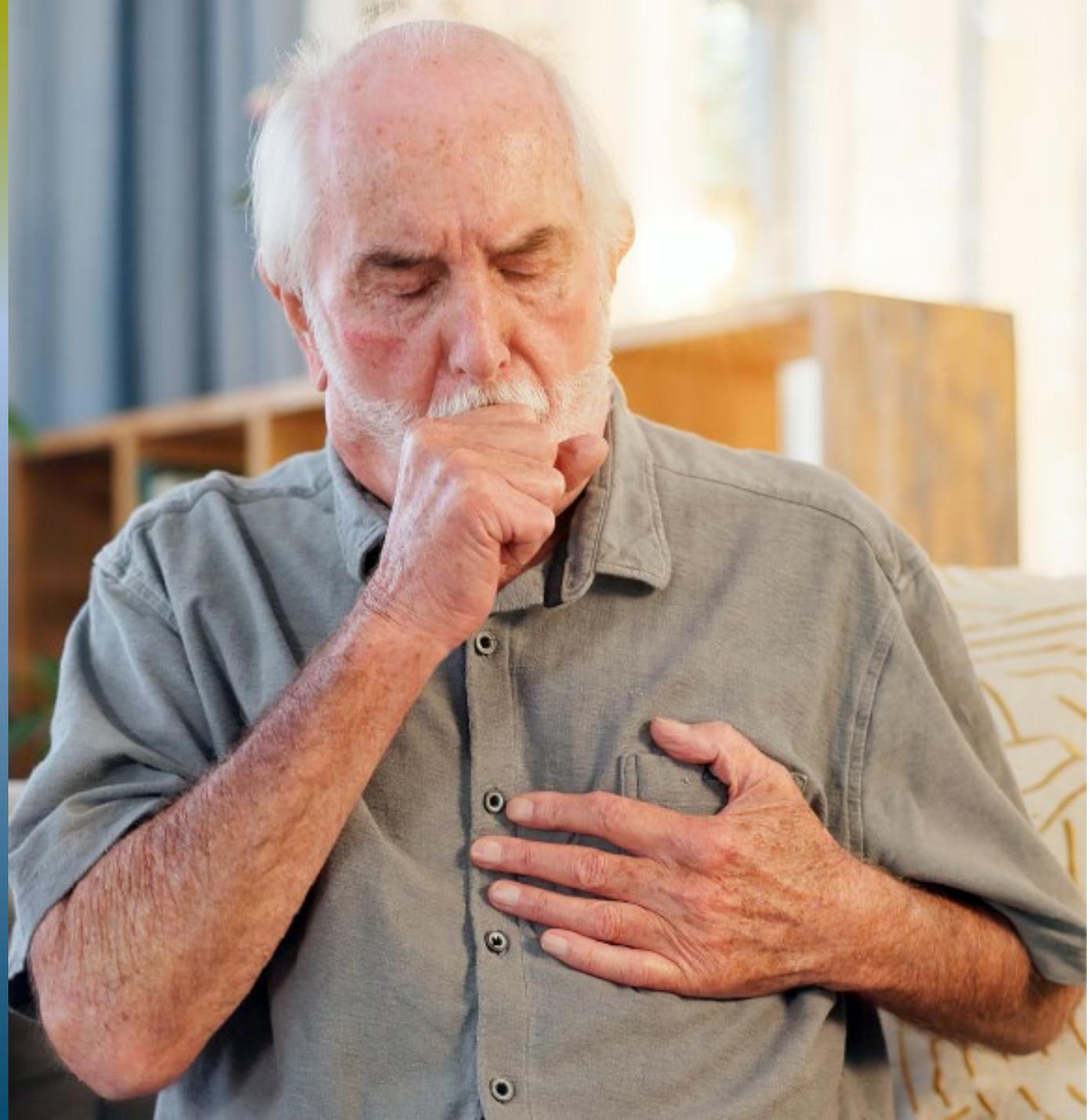
Nalbuphine ER Has a Differentiated Central and Peripheral Mechanism of Action



Nalbuphine is an unscheduled kappa receptor agonist and mu receptor antagonist (KAMA) that acts on the cough reflex arc **centrally and peripherally** by targeting opioid receptors involved in cough



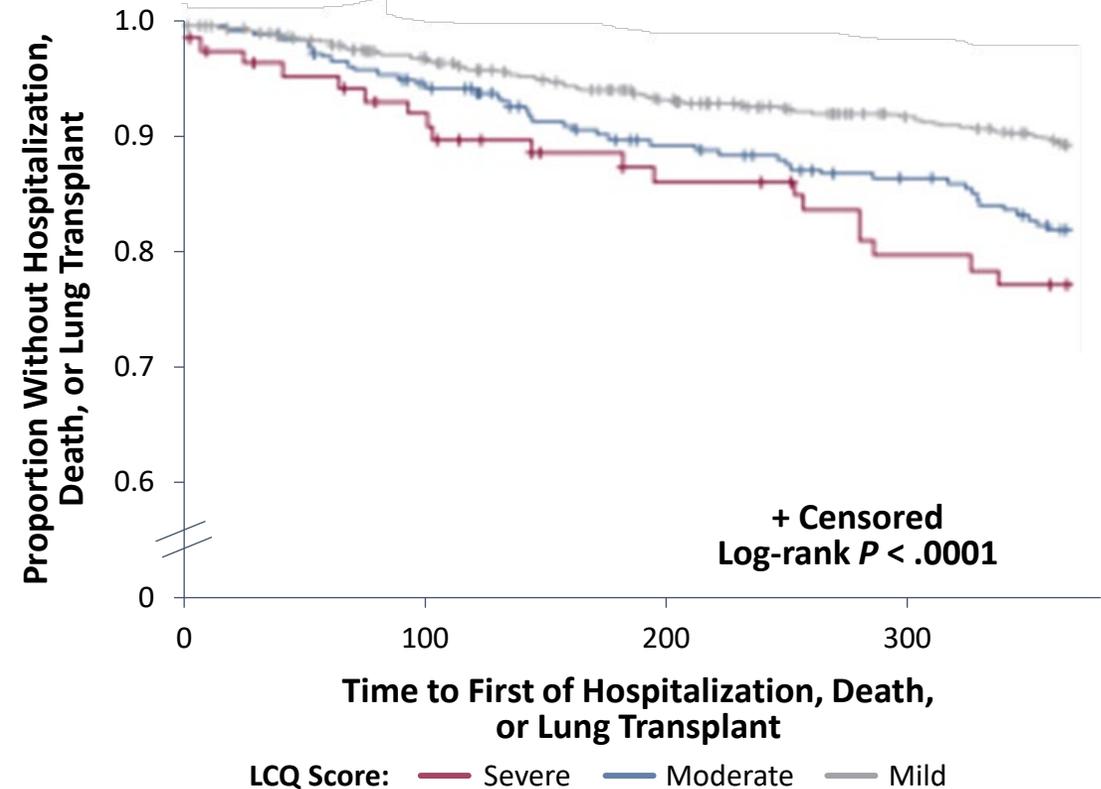
**Patients with Idiopathic
Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF) and
non-IPF Interstitial Lung
Disease-Related (non-IPF ILD)
Chronic Cough**



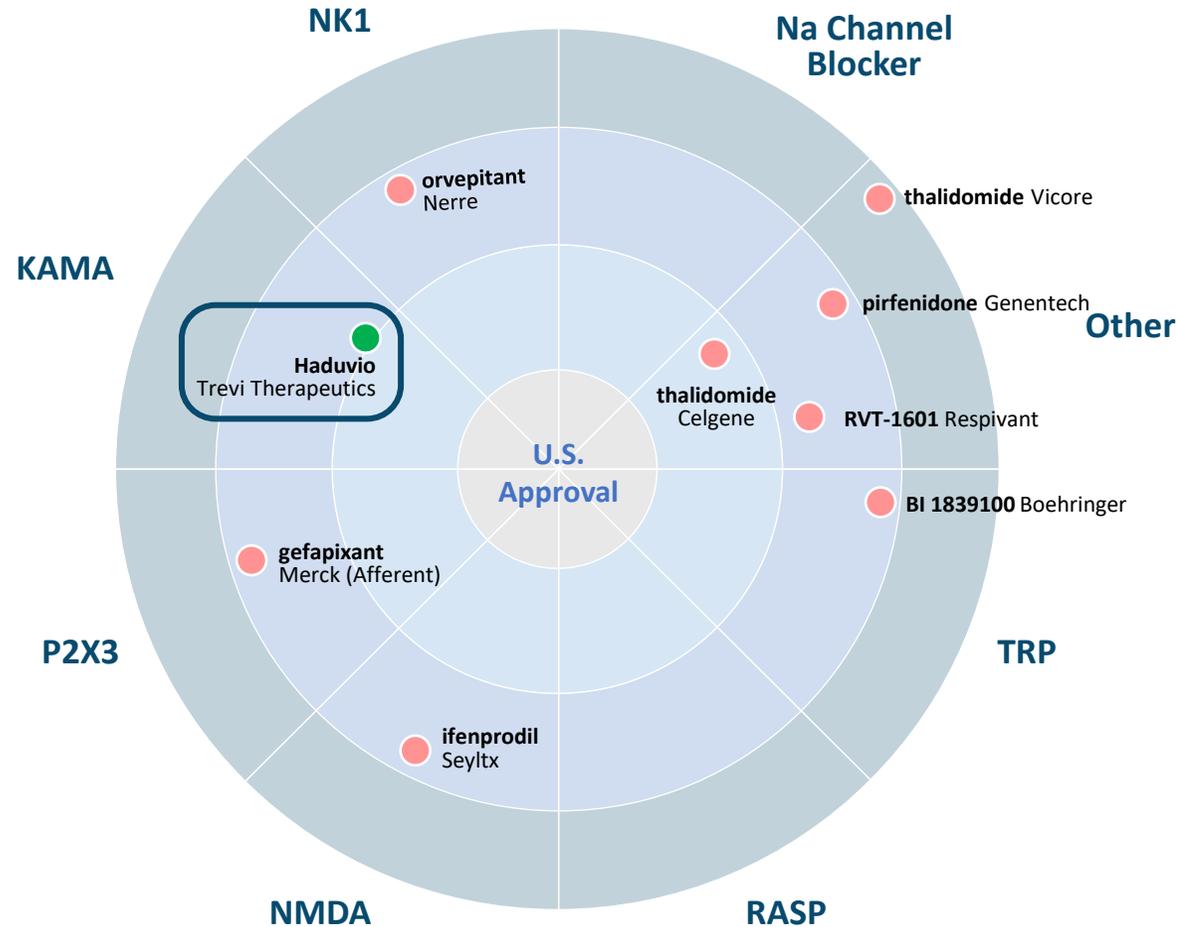
Chronic Cough in ILDs May Cause Damage to the Lungs and Deteriorates Quality of Life

- No FDA approved therapies in the US
- 150k US patients with IPF¹⁻³
- 60-70% of IPF patients have uncontrolled chronic cough⁴
- 3-5 year median life expectancy⁵
- Cough's role in IPF/ILDs⁶⁻⁹:
 - A higher cough severity is associated with an increased risk of health outcomes (i.e. respiratory hospitalization, death)*
 - Pro-fibrotic
 - Can cause fatigue, air hunger, and peripheral oxygen desaturation

Estimates for Respiratory Hospitalization, Death, and Lung Transplant by LCQ Score (Cough QoL) Severity Over Time from the US Pulmonary Fibrosis Foundation Registry (N=1,447)



Opportunity to be Best-in-Class and First-in-Class in IPF-Related Chronic Cough



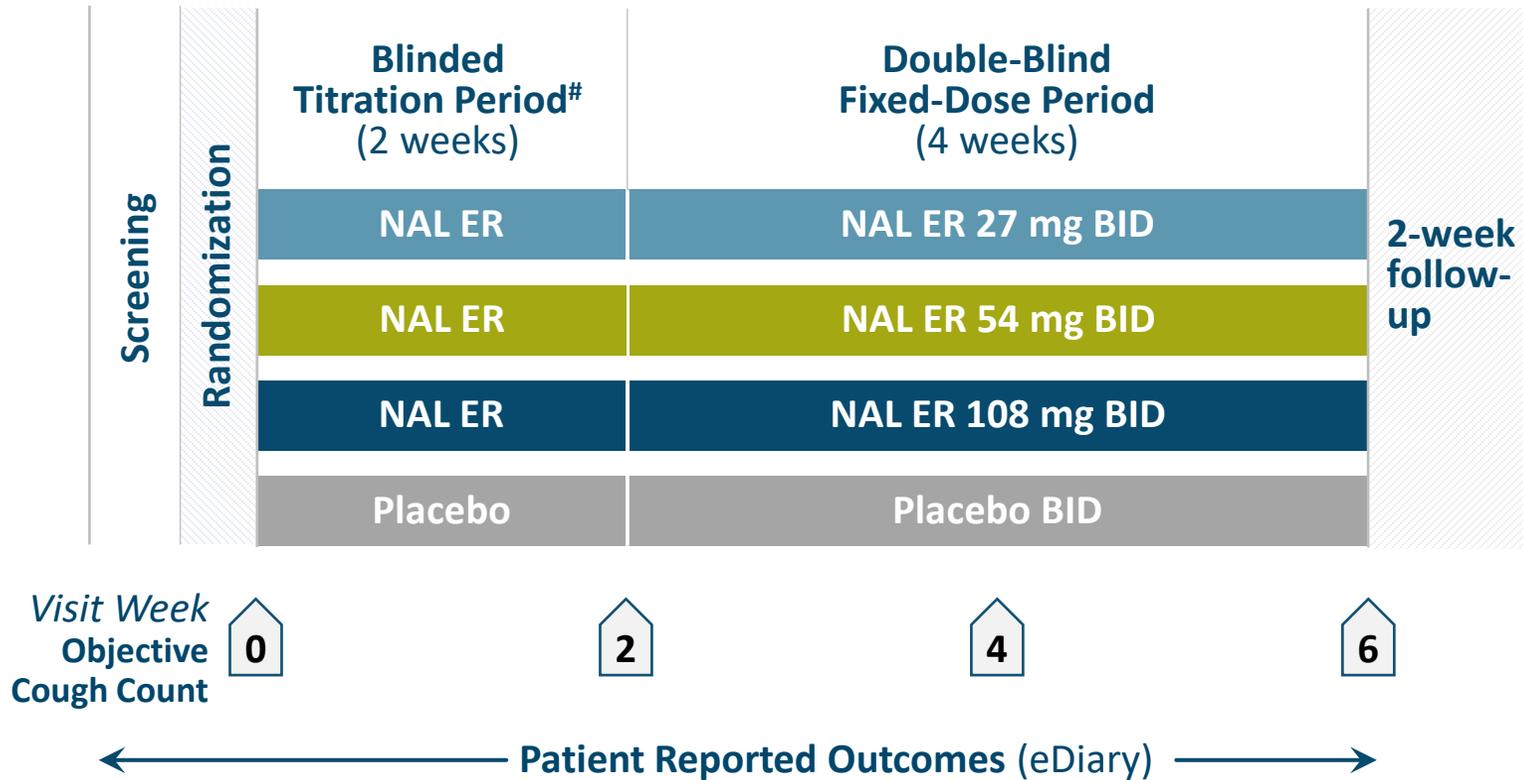
Peripheral Only Mechanisms Have Failed in IPF-Related Chronic Cough

- P2x3: gefapixant
- TRPA1: BI 1839100
- NK1: orvepitant

Anti-Fibrotics Have Not Shown Cough Benefit

- Aim to slow the progression of the disease
- No objective or patient-reported outcome cough benefit in clinical trials

Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3 Registration Active Development Discontinued



Primary Efficacy Endpoint

- Relative change from Baseline in 24-hour cough frequency versus placebo at Week 6 (using objective cough monitoring)

Secondary Efficacy Endpoints

- E-RS®:IPF Cough Subscale
- CS-NRS
- 24-hour cough frequency responder analysis (using objective cough monitor)
- E-RS:IPF®, LCQ, L-IPF, EQ-5D-5L
- PGI-S, PGI-C Cough, PGI-S, PGI-C IPF
- CGI-C, CGI-S Cough

Objective Cough Monitor

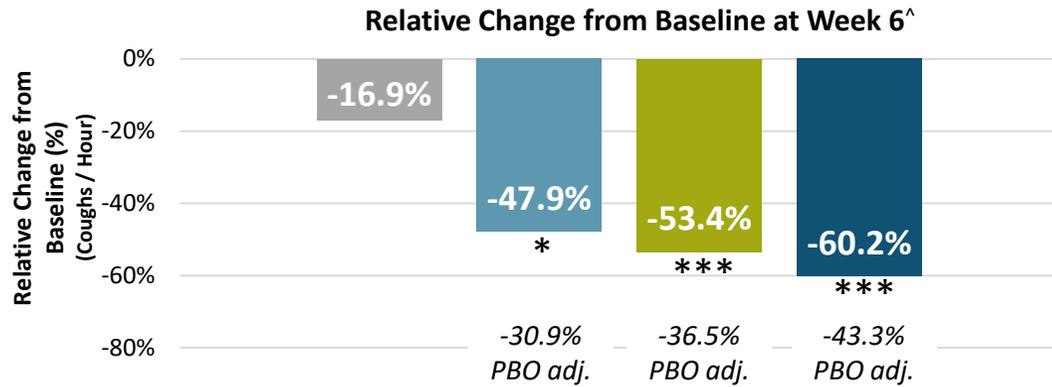


Blinded titration period consisted of:
 Day 1 - 2: 27mg QD
 Day 3 - 7: 27 mg BID
 Day 8 - 14: 54 mg BID (ONLY 54 mg BID and 108 mg BID dose groups)

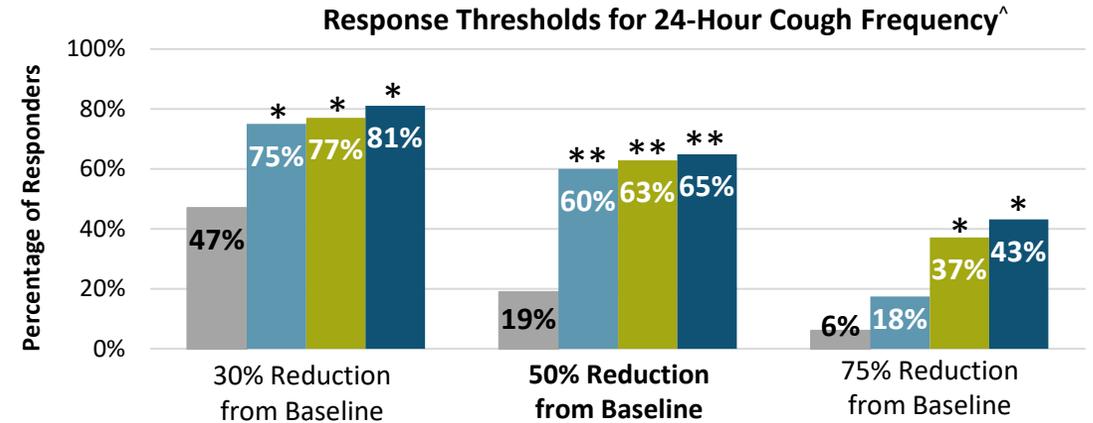
Rapid, Persistent, and Broad Response Observed in CORAL Phase 2b Trial



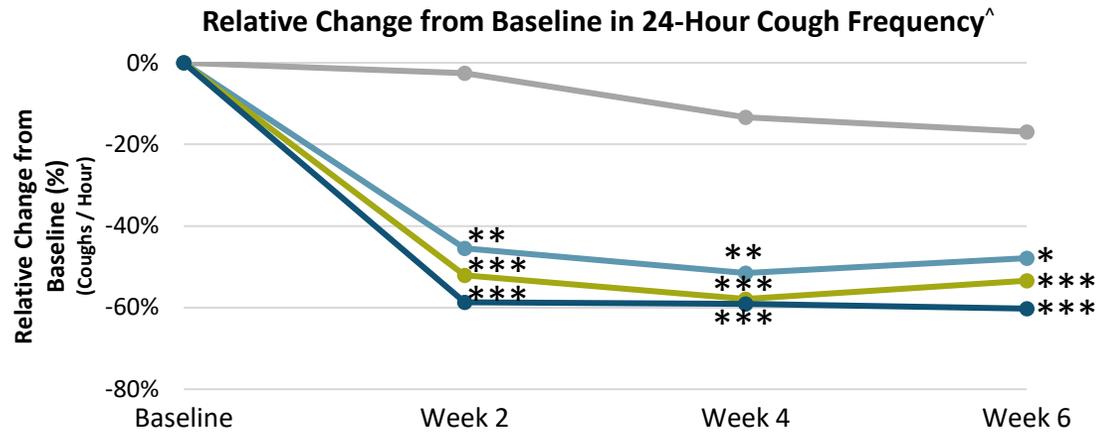
Significant Reduction in Cough Frequency (Primary Endpoint)



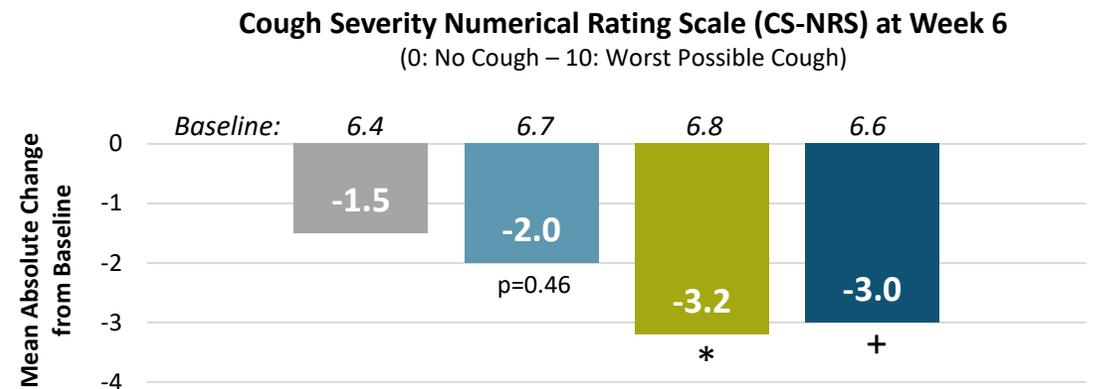
Broad Coverage Clinically Meaningful Response



Rapid and Persistent Cough Reduction



Significant Reduction in Patient-Reported Outcomes with 54 mg BID



■ Placebo (N=40) ■ 27 mg BID (N=42) ■ 54 mg BID (N=43) ■ 108 mg BID (N=40)

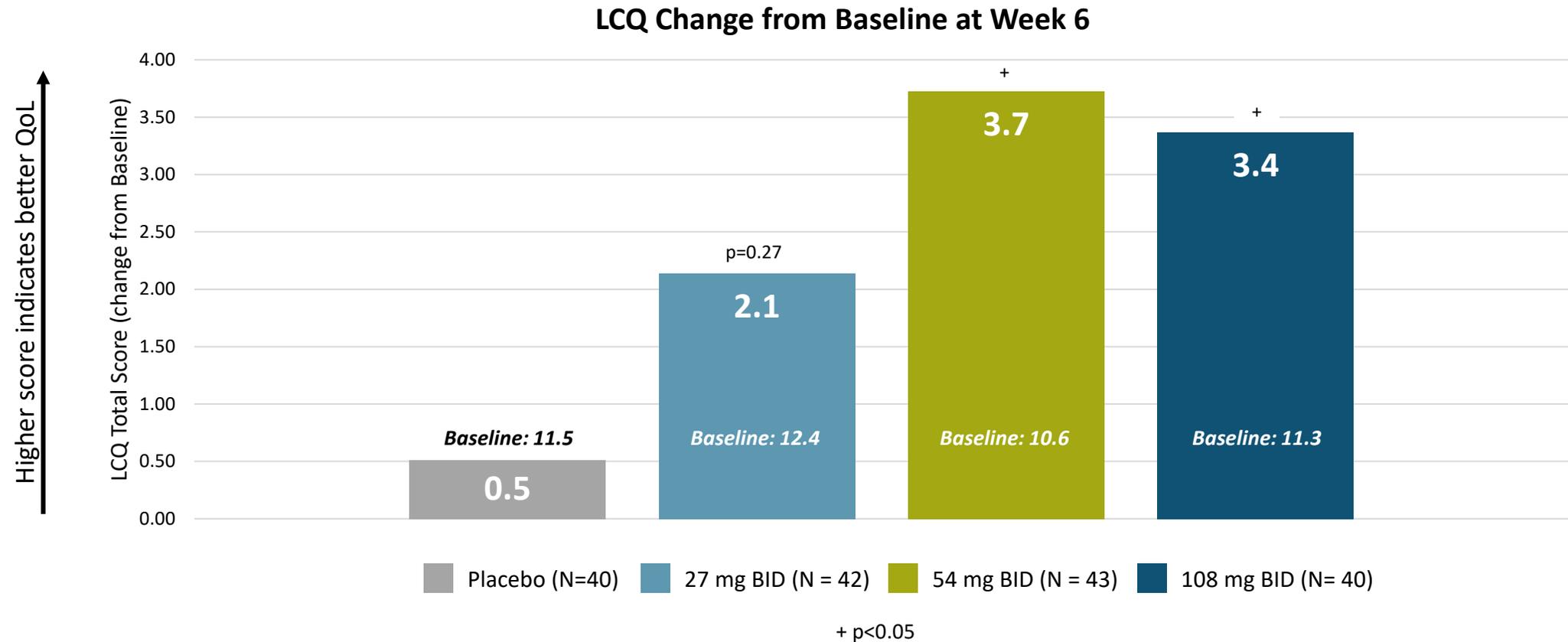


NAL ER / nalbuphine ER is an investigational therapy
 mITT population, Primary efficacy analysis conducted on log-transformed cough frequency data
[^]One placebo patient with an extreme outlier value at Week 6 was excluded from the modified intent-to-treat (mITT) population. Inclusion of the patient in the placebo group would have resulted in an increased cough frequency from baseline in the placebo group and much greater placebo-adjusted differences.
 Responder is defined those subjects meeting the pre-specified threshold
⁺Molyneux P et al. JAMA 2026 doi: 10.1001/jama.2025.26179

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

Change from Baseline in LCQ Total Score (higher score indicates better QoL)

An improvement of 1.3 units is considered clinically important on a 21-point scale



Summary of Common ($\geq 5\%$) TEAEs by Dose Received at Onset of AE

TEAEs most frequently occurred during the titration period at 27 mg



Denominator is total placebo events (placebo) or Total Active events (active doses)

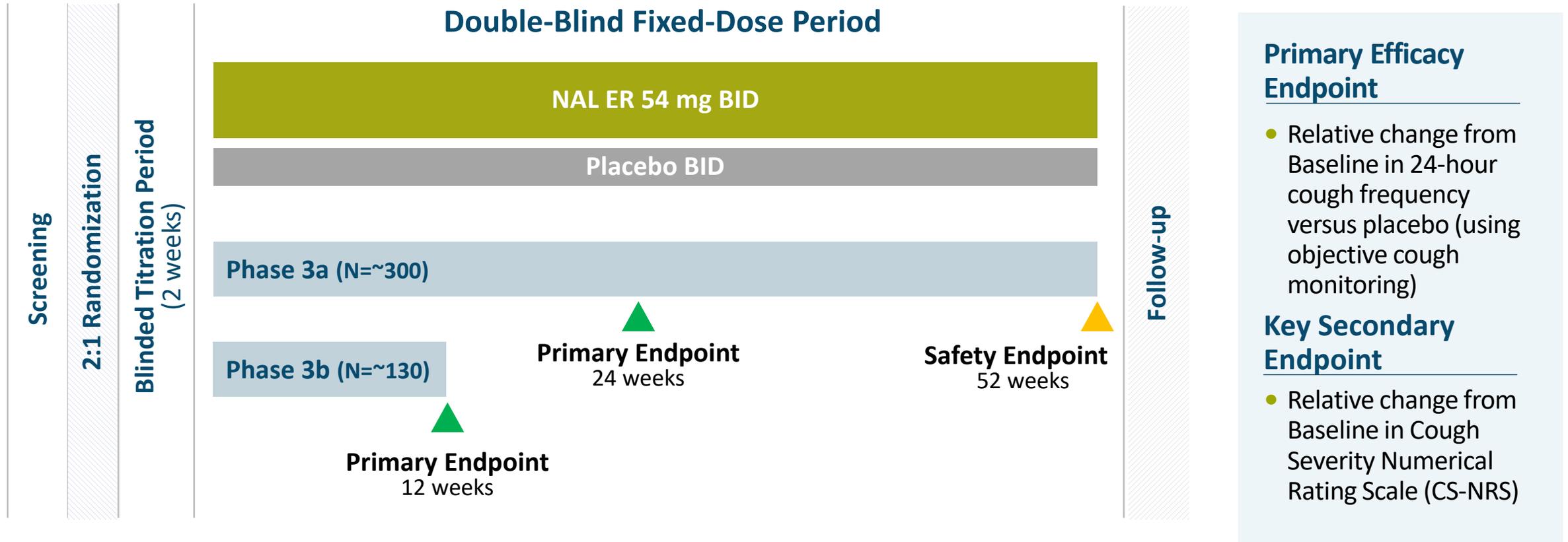
Preferred Term	Placebo (m = 63) n (%)	27 mg BID (m = 208) n (%)	54 mg BID (m = 94) n (%)	108 mg BID (m = 73) n (%)	Total Active (m = 375) n (%)
Nausea	2 (3.2)	39 (10.4)	7 (1.9)	6 (1.6)	52 (13.9)
Vomiting	0 (0)	15 (4.0)	12 (3.2)	11 (2.9)	38 (10.1)
Dizziness	2 (3.2)	18 (4.8)	6 (1.6)	13 (3.5)	37 (9.9)
Constipation	0 (0)	13 (3.5)	7 (1.9)	10 (2.7)	30 (8.0)

Post-hoc analysis to determine onset of adverse event by actual dose received

- Discontinuations due to TEAEs were **similarly distributed across the placebo (5.0%) and active (5.6%)** dose groups
- Majority of TEAEs were mild (Grade 1) or moderate (Grade 2) and consistent with prior NAL ER studies and the class of drug
 - Nausea, vomiting, constipation, dizziness, headache, and dry mouth all either Grade 1 or Grade 2 TEAEs
 - One patient at the 108 mg BID dose group reported Grade 3 TEAEs of fatigue and somnolence
- SAEs occurred in patients at a higher rate in the placebo dose group (10%) than the active dose group (1.6%)

Phase 3 Clinical Trial Designs in Patients with IPF-Related Chronic Cough

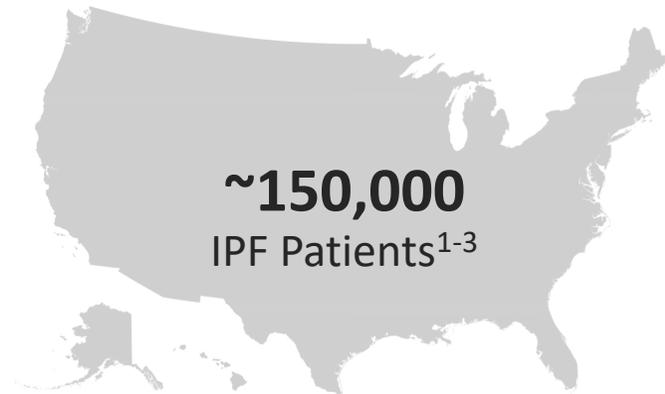
Two Phase 3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter, global trials



Initiation Expected for Phase 3a 2Q 2026 and Phase 3b 2H 2026

\$2-3B Haduvio Opportunity in IPF Leading with a Specialty Indication with a High Unmet Need and Favorable Commercial Dynamics

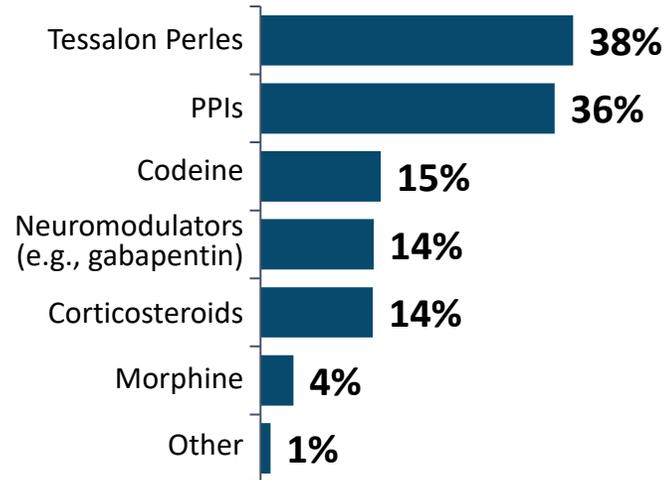
US IPF Opportunity Today



60-70%

Avg. % of IPF patients with uncontrolled chronic cough

IPF Cough Treatment Paradigm⁴

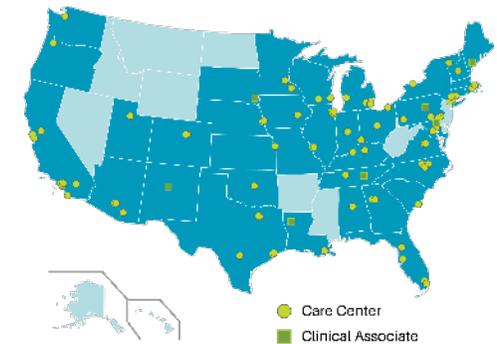


No FDA-approved therapies for patients with IPF-related chronic cough

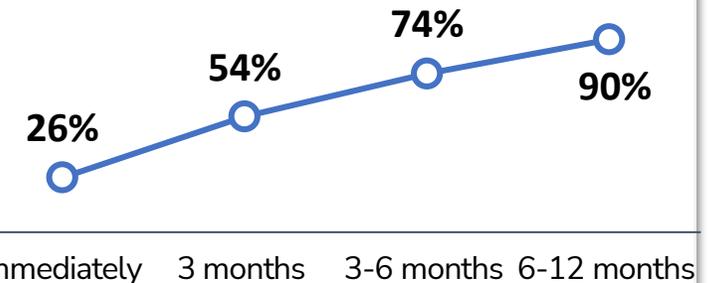
Antifibrotics have failed to show a benefit on cough reduction^{5,6}

Expected Commercial Model

80+ ILD Care Centers in the US Covered by 50-75 Reps

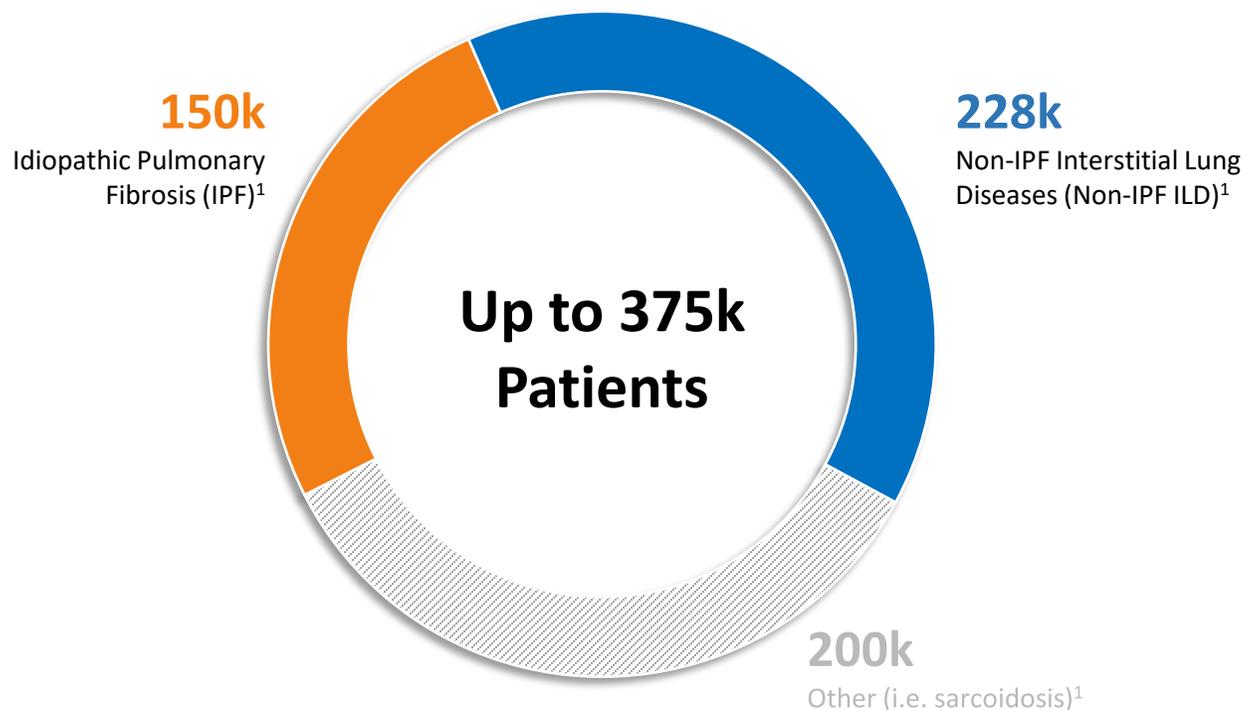


Rapid Potential Prescribing Uptake⁴



\$2-3B Haduvio Expansion Opportunity Into Patients with Non-IPF ILD-Related Chronic Cough

Estimated 2025 US ILD Prevalence



Patients with Non-IPF ILD-related chronic cough are similar to patients with IPF-related chronic cough^{2,3}

- Underlying lung fibrosis
- 50-60% have uncontrolled chronic cough
- No approved therapies for chronic cough
- High negative impact on QoL

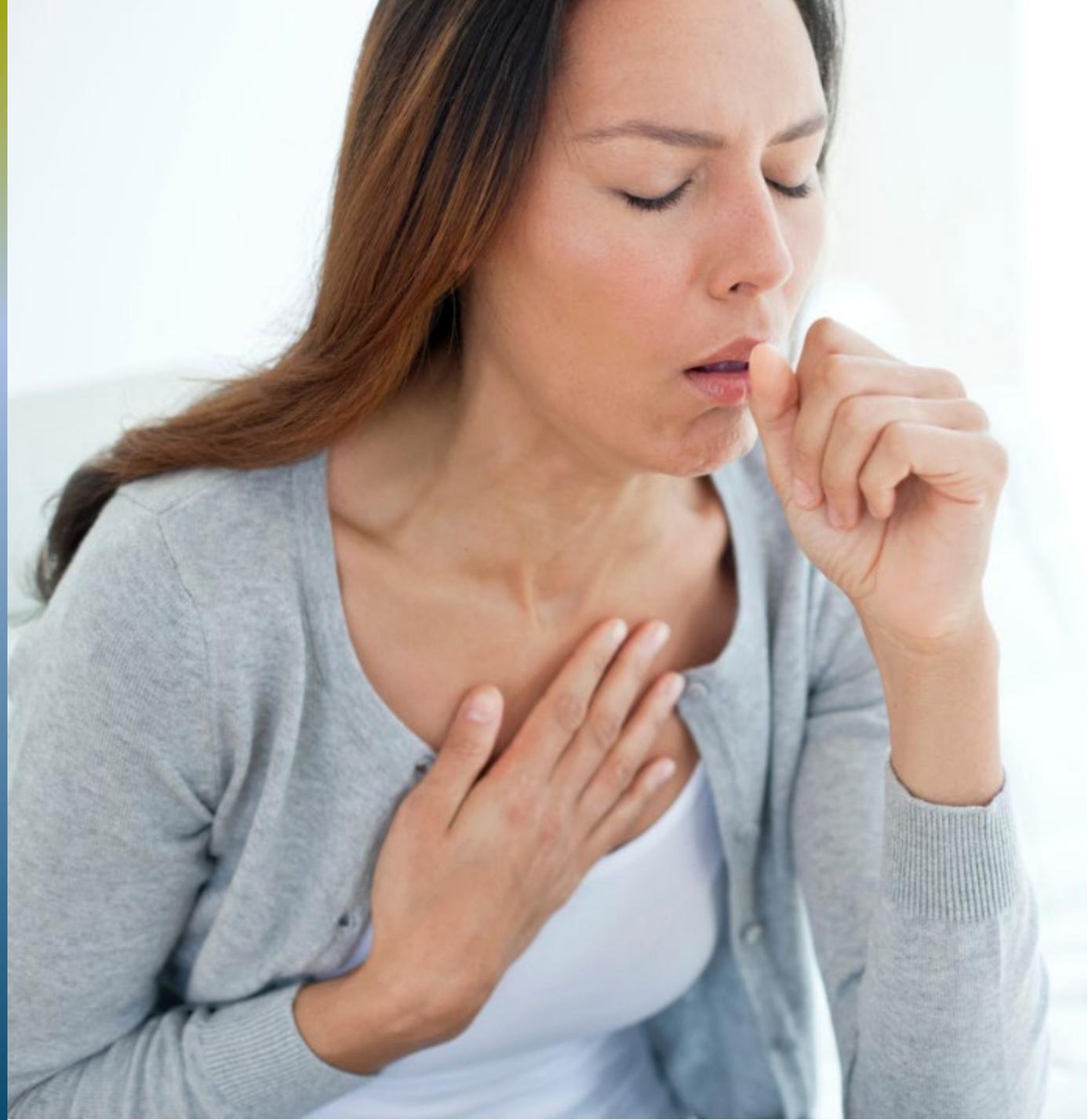
Next Steps

- Complete draft protocol
- Meet with the FDA

ILDs encompass over 200 indications with common fibrosis

Patients with Refractory Chronic Cough (RCC)

trevi[™]
THERAPEUTICS



Refractory Chronic Cough Carries a High Burden of Disease and Impact on Patients' Lives

Average of 8 years with chronic cough prior to diagnosis

61% have anxiety and/or depression

34% reduction in work activities

30% reduction in non-work activities

Impaired physical and psychological health

No FDA-approved therapies

 River Patient

60 year-old male

Chronic cough since 1977 (>45 years)

Tried two cough therapies and codeine

24-hour cough frequency

Baseline: 49.58 coughs/hour (1,190/day)

↓ -90% on NAL ER ↑ +3% on Placebo

Cough Severity-VAS (CS-VAS)

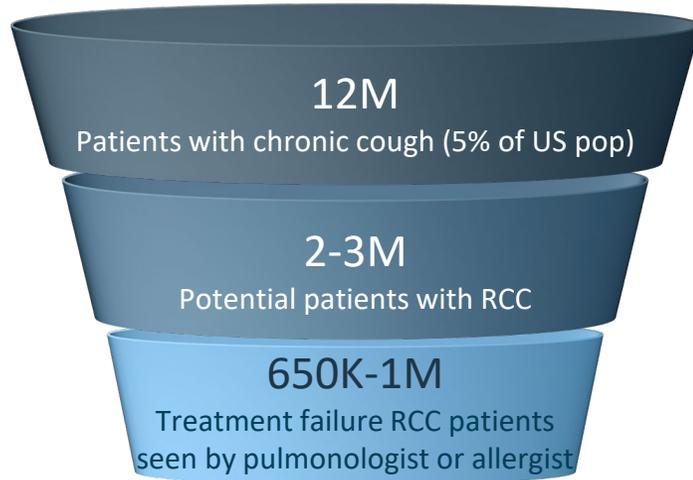
↓ -63% (-41 mm) ↓ -14% (-12 mm)
on NAL ER on Placebo

Change from Baseline at Day 21

Selected patient in the RIVER trial and not necessarily representative of the trial population as a whole

A Specialty Commercial Model in the RCC Market

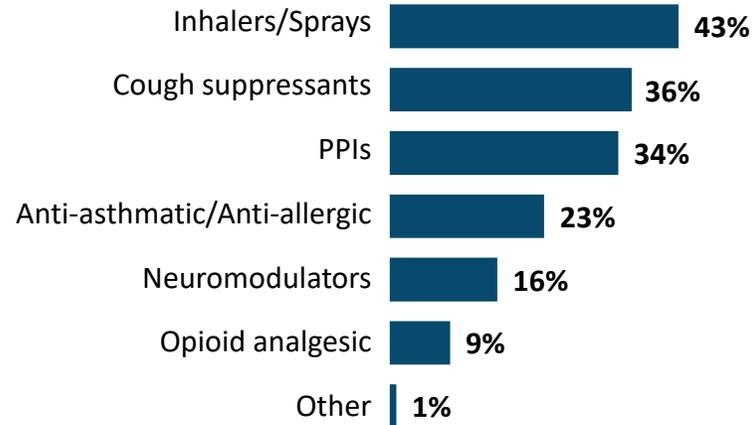
US RCC Opportunity



Focus on treatment failures:

- High unmet need
- RCC patients failing earlier lines of therapy
- Maintains specialty pricing across IPF and RCC

Current Treatment Paradigm



No FDA-approved therapies

High unmet need (5.8 / 7) and dissatisfaction (4.5 / 7) with current therapies

RCC Commercial Model

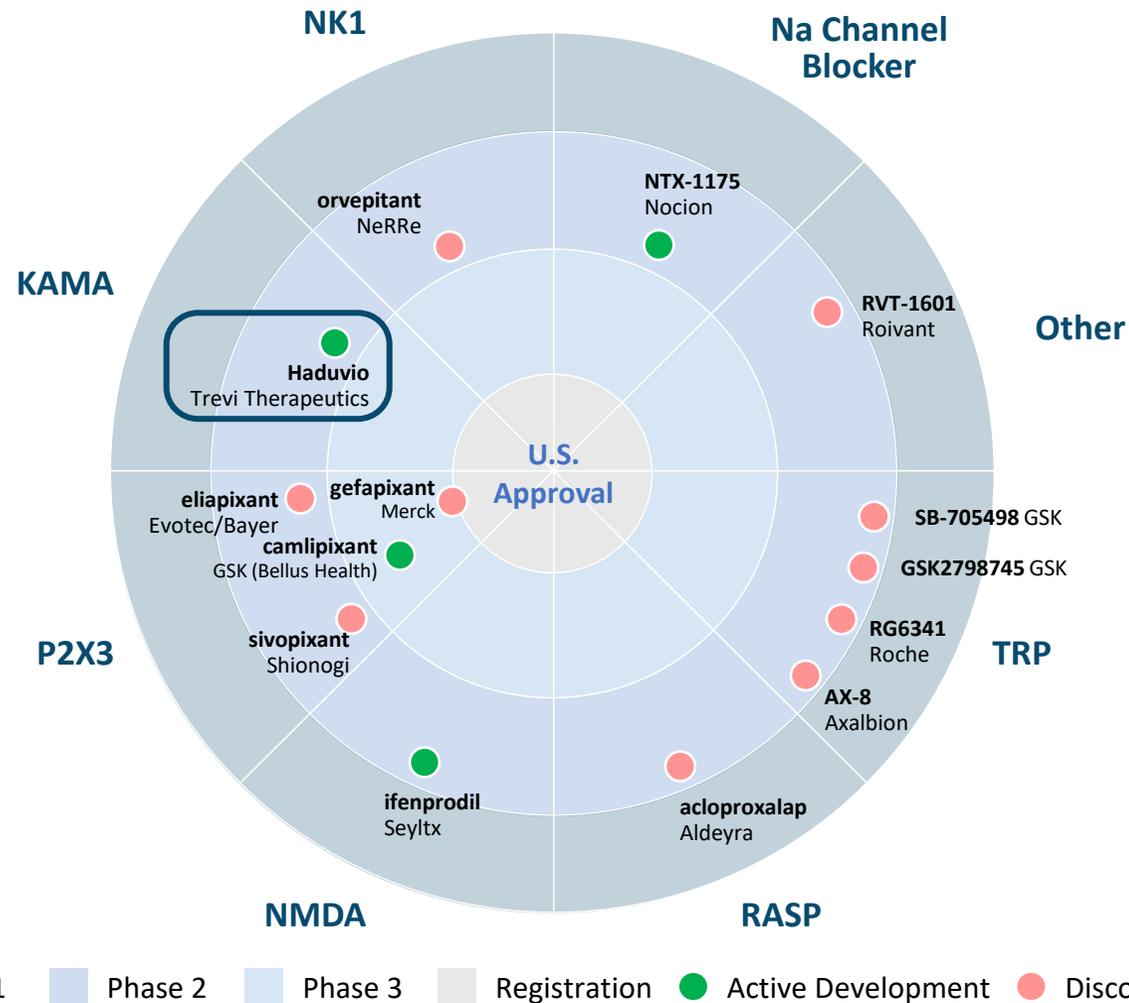
Plan to target pulmonologists and allergists would provide significant overlap with ILD centers



~1/3 RCC patients see a pulmonologist or allergist

Efficient proposed sales model with IPF/ILD (~10 incremental reps expected)

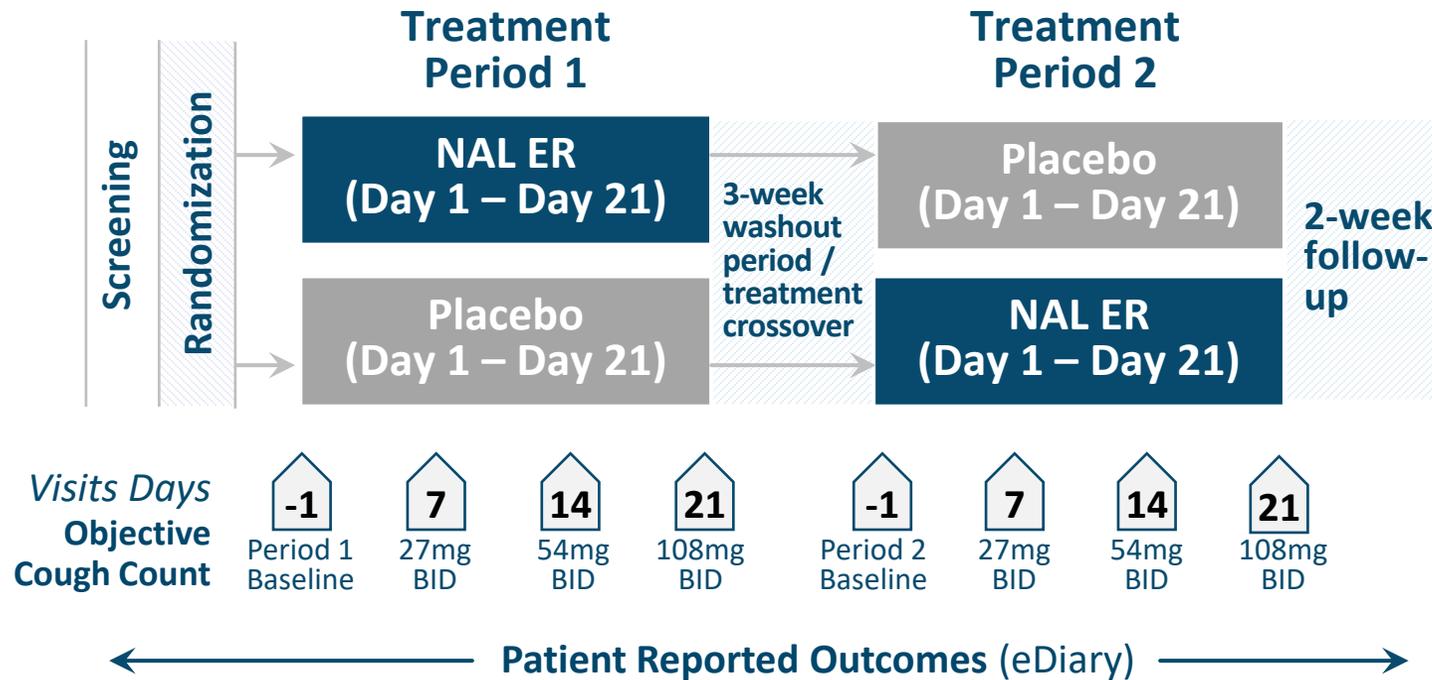
Haduvio's Central and Peripheral Mechanism Has Best-in-Class Potential in RCC



Haduvio is well-positioned in a category with a high unmet need and no FDA-approved therapies

- Differentiated central and peripheral mechanism
- Achieved a deep, broad, and rapid effect in clinical trials to date
- Statistically significant across a wide range of baseline cough counts
- Reduction in objective cough counts supported by patient-reported outcomes observed in clinical trials

Sources: Haduvio, Trevi Therapeutics: Trevi Therapeutics Press Release March 10, 2025, Orvepitant, NeRRe: NeRRe Therapeutics Press Release July 7, 2021, NTX-1175, Nocion: Nocion Therapeutics Press Release November 18, 2024, RVT-1601, Roivant Sciences: doi: 10.1016/S2213-2600(17)30310-7, GSK: doi: 10.1016/j.jaci.2014.01.038, GSK2798745, GSK: doi: 10.1183/23120541.00269-2021, RG6341, Roche: Roche YTD September 2024 Sales Presentation, AX-8, Axalbion: Axalbion Press Release August 27, 2024, Acloproxalap, Aldeyra: Aldeyra Press Release January 4, 2024, Ifenprodil, Seyltx: Seyltx Press Release July 16, 2024, Sivopixant, Shionogi: doi: 10.1007/s00408-022-00592-5, Camlipixant, GSK: GSK Annual Report 2024, Gefapixant, Merck: Merck Press Release December 20, 2023, Eliapixant, Evotec/Bayer: Bayer Press Release February 4, 2022, Haduvio (NAL ER / nalbuphine ER) is an investigational therapy



Subgroups (24-hour cough frequency):
 ≥20 coughs/hour
 10–19 coughs/hour

Primary Efficacy Endpoint

- 24-hour cough frequency using objective cough monitor

Secondary Endpoints

- Patient-Reported Cough Frequency (PR-CF)
- CS-VAS
- LCQ
- PGI-S, PGI-C Cough
- CGI-S, CGI-C Cough

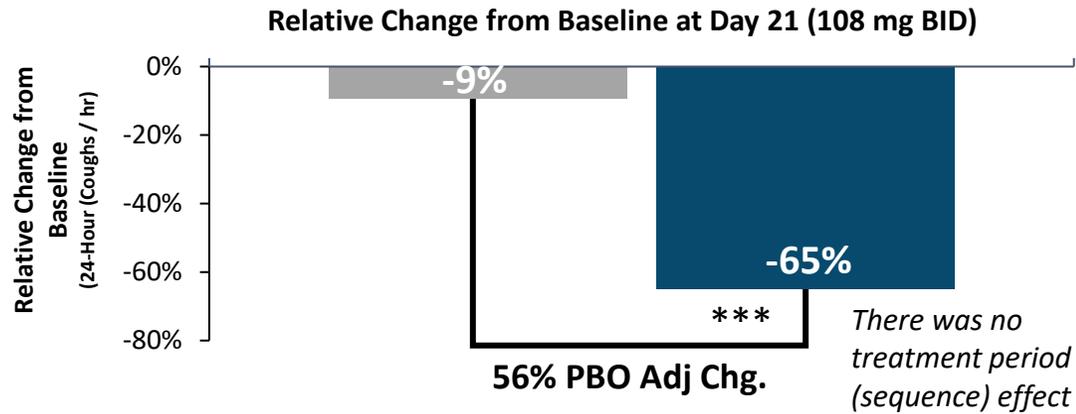
Objective Cough Monitor



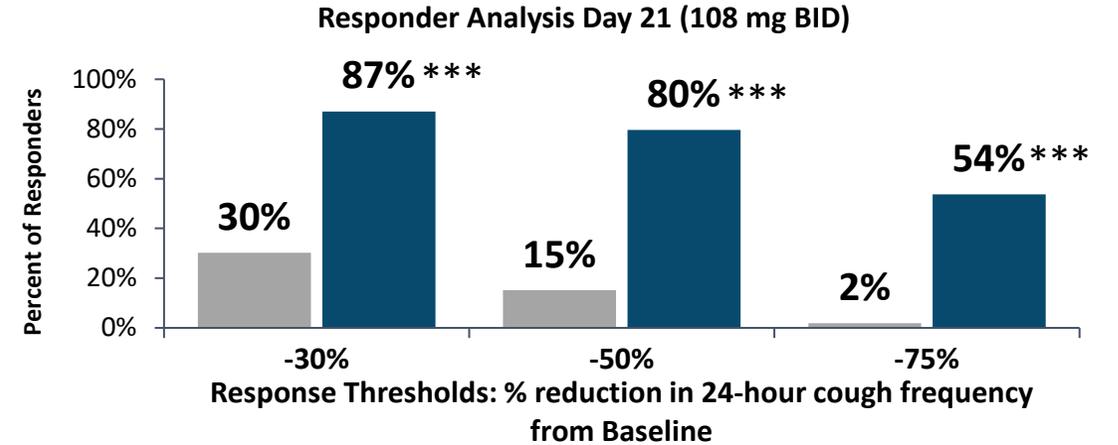
Large, Broad, and Rapid Effect Observed in RIVER Phase 2a Trial in RCC



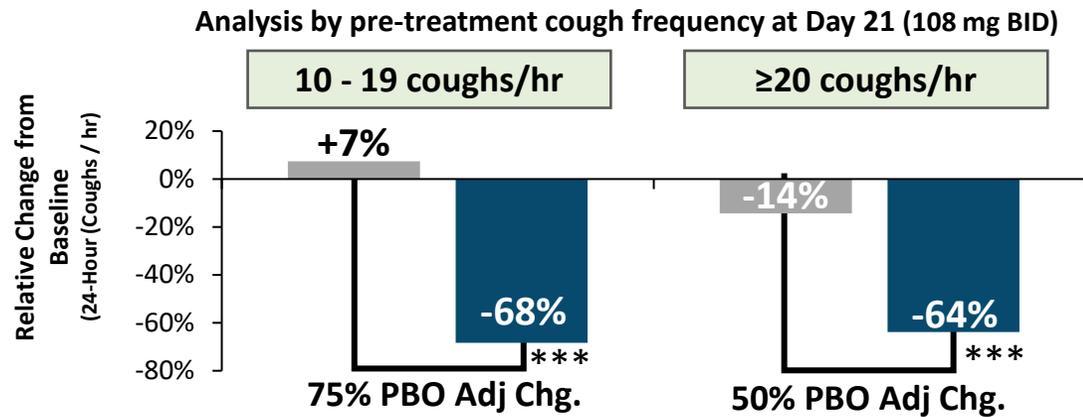
Significant Reduction in Cough Frequency (Primary Endpoint)



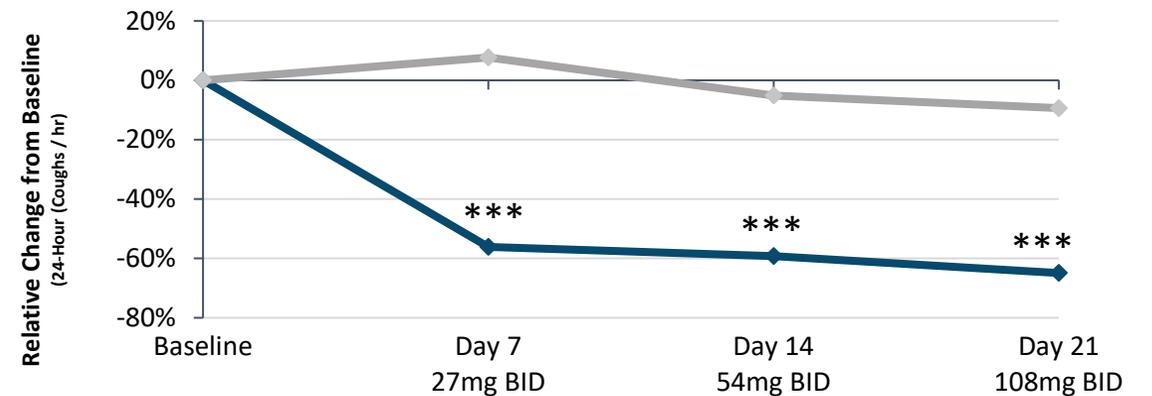
Broad Coverage Clinically Meaningful Response



Consistent Effect Across a Broad Range of Baseline Cough Counts



Rapid Onset - As Early as Day 7, Lowest Dose



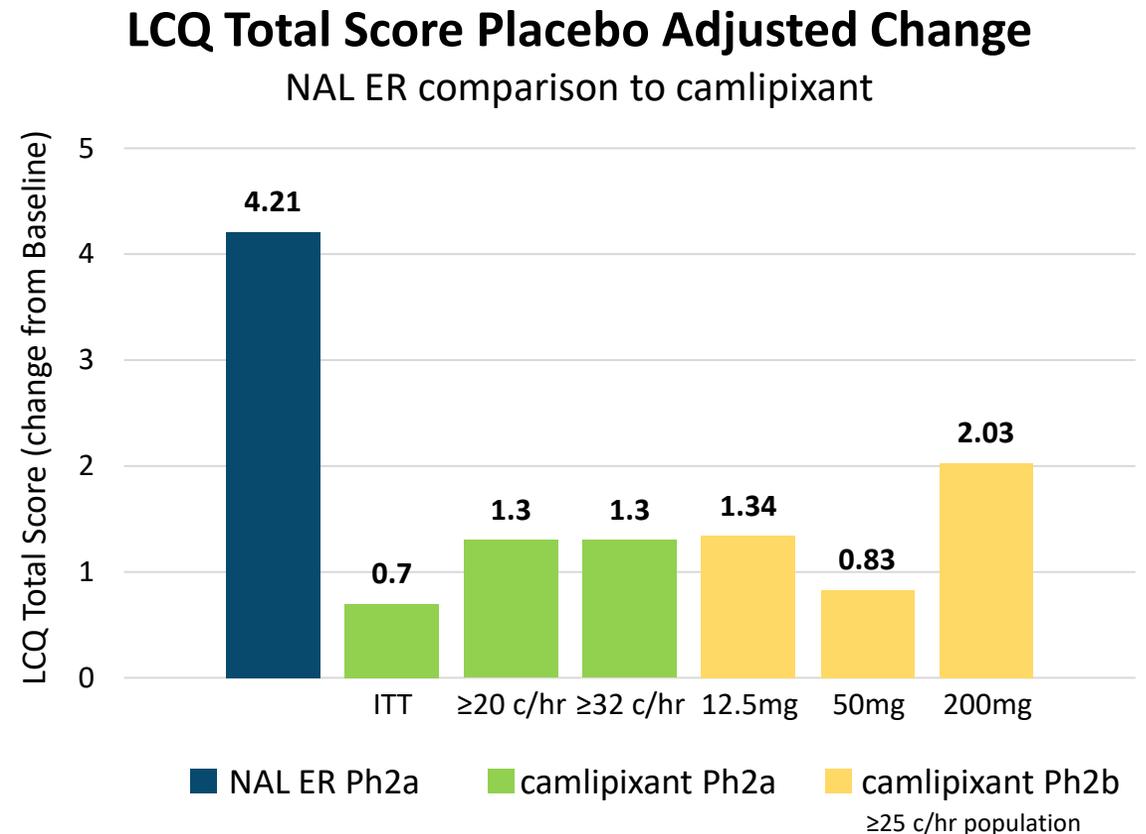
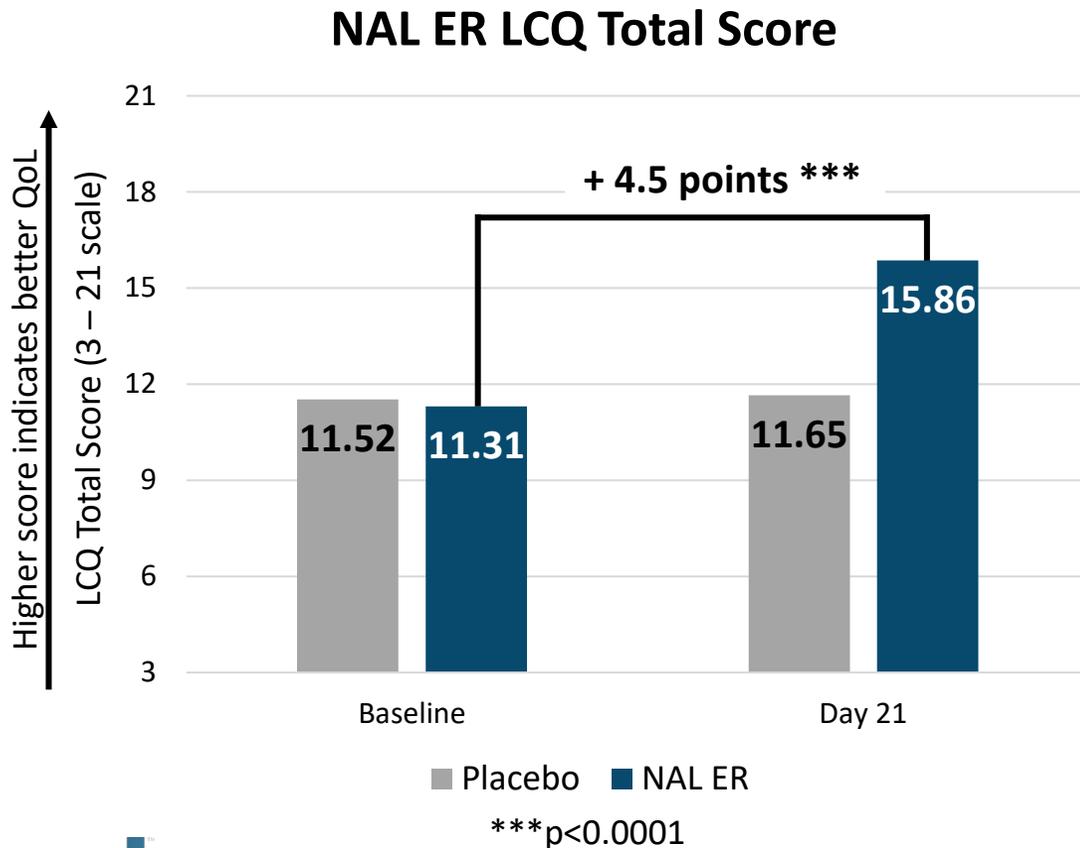
■ NAL ER ■ Placebo ***p<0.0001



Primary efficacy analysis conducted on log-transformed cough frequency data
 NAL ER / nalbuphine ER is an investigational therapy
 All graphs: Change from Baseline, Responder Analysis and Rapid Onset all conducted on the FAS population.

Change from Baseline in LCQ Total Score (higher score indicates better QoL)

An improvement of 1.3 units is considered clinically important on a 21-point scale



Summary of Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events by Preferred Term



Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events at ≥10% Frequency	Placebo N=59 n (%)	NAL ER N=63 n (%)
Constipation	4 (6.8)	18 (28.6)
Somnolence	0 (0)	16 (25.4)
Nausea	2 (3.4)	14 (22.2)
Dizziness	2 (3.4)	12 (19.0)
Headache	7 (11.9)	10 (15.9)
Fatigue	3 (5.1)	9 (14.3)

There were no treatment emergent serious adverse events

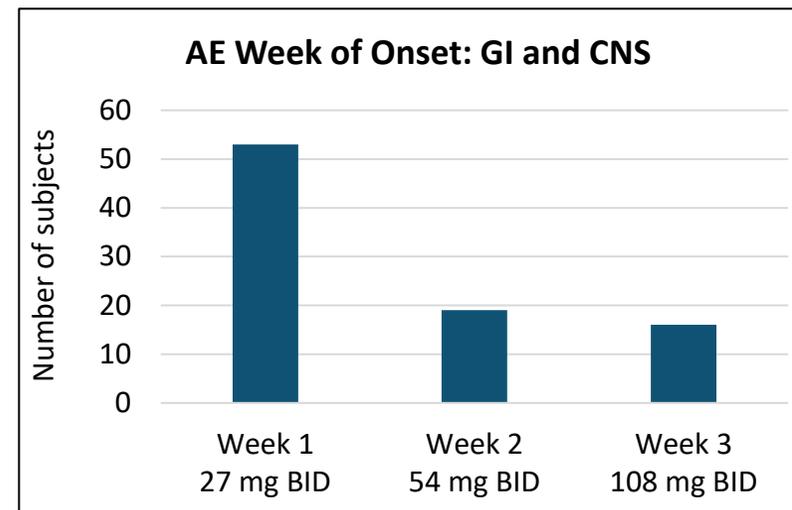
Six patients experienced treatment-emergent AEs that were CTCAE Grade 3:

NAL ER (4 patients): Somnolence, dizziness, headache, hypoaesthesia, lethargy, nephrolithiasis

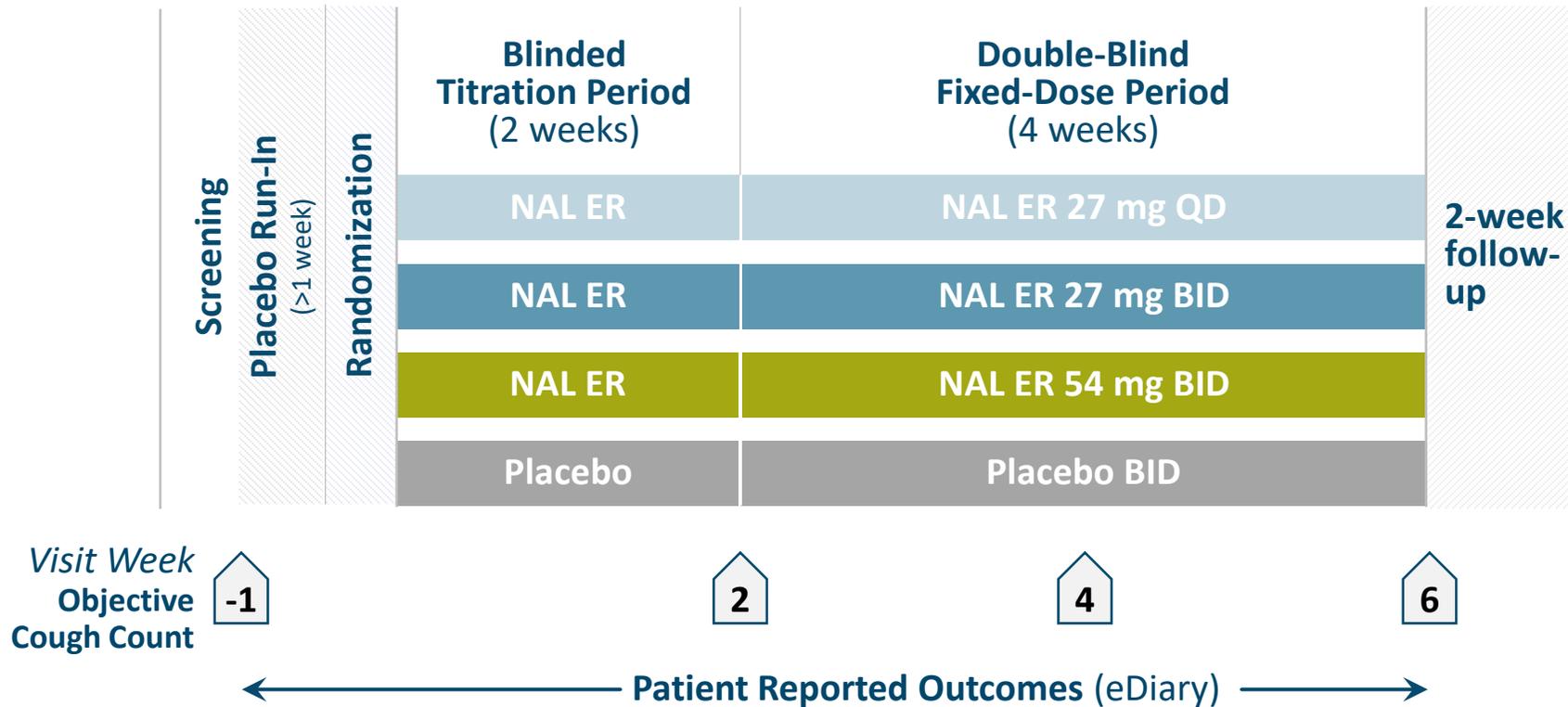
Placebo (2 patients): Headache and blepharitis

There were no CTCAE treatment-emergent AEs above Grade 3

	Total (N = 66)
Discontinued Treatment, n (%)	15 (22.7%)
Adverse Event	10 (15.2%)
Withdrawal by Subject	4 (6.1%)
Other	1 (1.5%)



Phase 2b Clinical Trial Design in RCC (N ~100)



24-hour cough frequency inclusion criteria:
 ≥ 10 coughs/hour

Primary Efficacy Endpoint

- Relative change from Baseline in 24-hour cough frequency versus placebo at Week 6 (using objective cough monitoring)

Secondary Endpoints

- Chronic cough patient reported outcomes

Objective Cough Monitor



Initiation Expected 2Q 2026

Milestones and Value Creation

First Half 2026



Expected Clinical Development Milestones

- ✓ Completed End-of-Phase 2 Meeting with the FDA for IPF-related Chronic Cough Program
- Initiation of the Phase 2b RCC trial
- Initiation of Phase 3a IPF-related chronic cough trial



Clinical Trial Data Visibility

- ✓ CORAL data published in JAMA
- New data presentations at the American Thoracic Society's (ATS) 2026 International Conference

Second Half 2026



Expected Clinical Development Milestones

- Initiation of Phase 3b IPF-related chronic cough trial
- Initiation of the non-IPF ILD-related chronic cough trial
- Enrollment updates in IPF-related chronic cough and RCC



Clinical Trial Data Visibility

- European Respiratory Society (ERS) Congress 2026
- CHEST Annual Meeting

\$188.3M in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities as of 12/31/25

Estimated cash runway into 2028