



acadia
medical affairs

Acadia Pharmaceuticals Inc. is providing this letter in response to your unsolicited request for medical information. It is for scientific exchange and individual educational purposes only, and should not be copied or distributed. Information included in this letter may not be consistent with the US FDA-approved Prescribing Information for DAYBUE® (trofinetide) or may be related to unapproved uses of DAYBUE. This letter is not intended to advocate any unapproved or approved use, indication, dosage, or other treatment-related decision. Acadia strives to provide current, accurate, and fair-balanced information in compliance with current industry information dissemination guidelines.

For further information regarding Indication and Important Safety Information for DAYBUE, please click here: [Prescribing Information](#).

DAYBUE[®] (trofinetide): Questionnaires Used in the LOTUS Study

This letter is provided in response to your specific request for information regarding the questionnaires used in the LOTUS Phase 4 study of trofinetide in individuals with Rett syndrome.

Summary

- In the ongoing Phase 4 LOTUS study enrolling individuals prescribed trofinetide under routine clinical care, the effectiveness and tolerability of trofinetide treatment are primarily being assessed using three electronic caregiver-reported measures: the [Behavioral Improvement Questionnaire](#), [Quality-of-Life Inventory–Disability \(QI–Disability\) scale](#), and the [Gastrointestinal \(GI\) Health Questionnaire](#).¹

LOTUS (ACP-2566-014)

This is an ongoing Phase 4, prospective, observational, real-world study involving caregivers of adults or pediatric patients of either sex who are prescribed trofinetide under routine clinical care in the United States (US). The effectiveness and tolerability of trofinetide treatment are primarily being assessed using three electronic caregiver-reported measures,¹ which are available in English and US Spanish (**Table 1**). Two of the three questionnaires (Behavioral Improvement and GI Health) were created specifically for this study and have not been validated in individuals with Rett syndrome.² Caregivers can download their responses to these measures as PDFs to share with their Healthcare Providers.

Table 1. Electronic Caregiver-reported Measures²

Electronic caregiver-reported measure	Description	Frequency
Behavioral Improvement Questionnaire	Selection of perceived behavioral improvements since starting trofinetide, across multiple domains	Collected monthly for 6 months, and every 3 months thereafter
QI–Disability scale ³	A measure of quality-of-life for children and adolescents with intellectual disability	Collected monthly for 6 months, and every 3 months thereafter
GI Health Questionnaire	Information on GI symptoms occurrence, frequency, and management	Collected weekly for 12 weeks, then monthly for 3 months, then every 3 months

Abbreviations: GI=gastrointestinal; QI–Disability=Quality-of-Life Inventory–Disability.

Behavioral Improvement Questionnaire

This questionnaire is a novel measure in which caregivers report ‘yes’ or ‘no’ to “Have you observed improvements that are new and/or maintained in your loved one’s Rett syndrome symptoms as compared to before starting trofinetide?” A ‘yes’ answer enabled identification of areas of improvement from the checklist (**Table 2**).¹ The checklist of items was generated by compiling potential improvements from the items in the Rett Syndrome Behaviour Questionnaire (RSBQ), the top caregiver concerns from the US Natural History Study, and the RTT community list of symptoms in the Voice of the Patient Report.⁴⁻⁶

Table 2. Behavioral Improvement Questionnaire Questions²

1. Have you observed improvements that are new and/or maintained in your loved one's Rett symptoms as compared to before starting DAYBUE?
 2. Please check all areas in which improvements that are new and/or maintained have been observed:
 - ☐ Non-verbal communication: gestures, use of eye contact, etc.
 - ☐ Communication tools: use of AAC, choice cards, iPad, etc.
 - ☐ Verbal communication
 - ☐ Alertness
 - ☐ Social interaction/connectedness
 - ☐ Purposeful use of hands
 - ☐ Repetitive movements (e.g., wringing hands, mouthing hands)
 - ☐ Muscle tone abnormalities (high tone/rigidity)
 - ☐ Mobility or balance (e.g., walking, crawling, weight bearing for transfers)
 - ☐ Sleep
 - ☐ Breathing irregularities
 - ☐ Behavioral problems
 - ☐ Mood
 - ☐ Eating/swallowing
 - ☐ Grinding teeth
 - ☐ Other (please describe in free text field below)
- You selected Other above. Please describe. _____.

Abbreviation: AAC=Augmentative and Alternative Communication.

QI-Disability Scale

This scale was developed by Downs et al. as a measure of quality-of-life for children and adolescents with intellectual disability,¹ and has been validated in individuals with Rett syndrome.³ It includes 32 questions across 6 domains: social interaction, physical health, independence, positive emotions, leisure and the outdoors, and negative emotions (**Table 3**),⁷ and takes approximately 10 minutes to complete.²

Table 3. QI-Disability Questions²

Over the past month, how often has your child...	
Social Interaction	
1.	Expressed happiness when they were understood
2.	Appeared relaxed when making eye contact
3.	Initiated greetings with people verbally or nonverbally (e.g., eye contact)
4.	Enjoyed being included
5.	Enjoyed the social experience of mealtimes
6.	Responded positively when others paid attention to them (e.g., your child smiled, showed interest)
7.	Showed pleasure or excitement when looking forward to activities (e.g., going to school, outings, events)
Feelings and Emotions	
8.	Been in a good mood
9.	Smiled or brightened their facial expression
10.	Showed happiness through body language (e.g., making eye contact, body facing others)
11.	Showed cheeky or comical mannerisms (e.g., laughed, giggled)
12.	Been unsettled without an apparent reason
13.	Showed aggression (e.g., hitting, kicking, using offensive language, being destructive)
14.	Appeared angry or upset (e.g., crying, screaming, moving, or stiffening the body)
15.	Become withdrawn with a low mood
16.	Deliberately hurt themselves
17.	Expressed discomfort with changes in routine (e.g., carers, school, respite, out-of-home care)
18.	Showed signs of being anxious or agitated (e.g., teeth grinding, fast breathing, avoidance)

Physical Health

19. Had enough energy to participate in daily routines and activities
20. Kept in good general health (e.g., avoided coughs, colds, fever)
21. Slept well during the night
22. Been alert and aware during the day

Activities and the Outdoors

23. Enjoyed moving their body (e.g., walking, swinging)
24. Enjoyed feeling steady or stable during physical activities (e.g., sitting, standing, bike riding)
25. Enjoyed physical activities (e.g., going out for a walk, swimming, dancing)
26. Enjoyed going on outing in the community (e.g., shopping, party, sports, theatre)
27. Enjoyed spending time outdoors (e.g., contact with water, grass, wind, sunshine)

Daily Life

28. Expressed their needs (e.g., hunger, thirst, toileting)
29. Made their own choices for activities or things they enjoy (e.g., DVDs, toys)
30. Helped to complete routine activities (e.g., dressing, feeding, chores around the house)
31. Enjoyed making things with their hands – can be with help (e.g., building blocks, painting, cooking)
32. Enjoyed using technology (e.g., computer, tablet, applications on phones)

Abbreviation: QI-Disability=Quality-of-Life Inventory-Disability.

Caregiver response options are never, rarely, sometimes, often, and very often. Each item is rated on a 5-point Likert scale, and all items are linearly transformed to a scale of 0 to 100. Specifically, the response “never” is given the value 0, “rarely” is given the value 25, “sometimes” is given the value 50, “often” is given the value 75, and the response “very often” is given the value 100. Domain scores are calculated by summing all item scores and dividing that value by the number of items. Items in the negative emotions domain are reverse coded. Higher scores on the QI-Disability represent better quality-of-life.^{2,7} It has been estimated that a change of nearly 5 points on the QI-Disability would be meaningful.⁷

GI Health Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to assess GI health including dosing timing and amount, incidence of diarrhea and vomiting, the type of stool formation over the past 3 days, specifics about diarrhea frequency, and GI management strategies for preventing or managing diarrhea employed by caregivers.¹ The questionnaire was administered at enrollment (**Table 4**) and after initiation of trofinetide treatment (**Table 5**).²

Table 4. Baseline: GI Health Questionnaire Questions²

1. Has your loved one started taking DAYBUE yet?
2. Date of first DAYBUE dose
3. Rett syndrome type (Classic; Atypical; Does not meet the diagnostic criteria for either)
4. Rett syndrome diagnosis date
5. Last menstrual period: please indicate the first day of your loved one’s last period (Select this answer to input an approximate date of last menstrual period; No regular period for the past month [for example, spotting]; N/A [does not menstruate])
6. Approximate date of last menstrual period
7. On average, how many diaper changes due to bowel movements were usually required **per day** over the past month? (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, >8)
8. On average, how many toilet trips due to bowel movements are usually required per day over the past month? (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, >8)
9. Have you needed to manage gastrointestinal issues (e.g., constipation, diarrhea, vomiting) over the past month? *Please check all that apply:*
 - ☐ Constipation

- ☐ Vomiting
- ☐ Diarrhea
- ☐ Other

Abbreviation: GI=gastrointestinal.

Table 5. After initiation of DAYBUE: GI Health Questionnaire Questions²

Dosing

We would like to know how you are giving the medication to your loved one.

1. Please indicate how many times per day you give DAYBUE to your loved one (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
For today's doses, please select the approximate time and number of mL for each dose that you have given or plan to give your loved one today:

2. Time of 1st dose
3. Volume of 1st dose (mL) (0-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20, 21-25, 26-30, 31-35, 36-40, 41-45, 46-50, 51-55, 56-60, 61-65, 66-70, 71-75, 76-80)

[The caregiver to enter time and volume for the number of doses identified in Question 1]

Diarrhea

4. Which strategies have you tried for preventing or managing diarrhea for your loved one over the past week? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Using no constipation medications
- ☐ Using a lower dose of constipation medications than before starting DAYBUE
- ☐ Using antidiarrheal medications such as loperamide
- ☐ Skipped dose(s) of DAYBUE
- ☐ Did not take DAYBUE this week due to previous diarrhea
- ☐ Consumed supplementary fiber (e.g., psyllium, wheat dextrin, flaxseed, etc.)
- ☐ Specialized diet
- ☐ Avoided sugar alcohols (e.g., sorbitol, mannitol) that are used to sweeten medications
- ☐ Took a lower dose of DAYBUE than the target dose
- ☐ Increased fluids to maintain hydration
- ☐ Other (please describe in free text field below)

5. You selected Other above. Please describe. _____.

6. Over the **last 3 days**, has your loved one's stool been (Constipated; Formed/normal; Diarrhea)

[If Diarrhea is selected, respond to Questions 7-10. If not, proceed to Question 11]

7. Please pick the predominant form of diarrhea over the **last 3 days**. (Loose; Watery, contained inside the diaper; Watery, outside the diaper and on clothes; Outside the clothes [e.g., on chuck pads, wheelchair, bed])
8. Over the **last 24-hrs** how many diaper changes were required due to diarrhea? (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, >8)
9. Over the **last 24-hrs** how many toilet trips were required due to diarrhea? (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, >8)
10. Over the **last 24-hrs** how many clothing changes were required due to diarrhea? (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, >8)

Vomiting

11. Over the **last 24-hrs**, has your loved one experienced vomiting/retching/dry heaves? *[yes/no. If no, questionnaire is complete. If yes, continue to questions below]*

Over the **last 24-hrs**, how many times did your loved one experience:

12. Vomiting
13. Regurgitation/spit-up
14. Retching/dry heaves
15. What appeared to trigger the vomiting? (Food, Beverage, DAYBUE, Other)
16. What appeared to trigger the regurgitation? (Food, Beverage, DAYBUE, Other)
17. Did you do any of the following to manage the vomiting over the past week?
 - ☐ Changed how loved one consumes things (amount, speed, etc.)
 - ☐ Changed diet
 - ☐ Took anti-vomiting/nausea medication
 - ☐ Changed loved one's body position
 - ☐ Other (please describe in free text field below)

18. You selected Other above. Please describe. _____.
19. Did you do any of the following to manage the regurgitation over the past week? Choose all that apply.
- ☐ Changed how loved one consumes things (amount, speed, etc.)
 - ☐ Changed diet
 - ☐ Took anti-vomiting/nausea medication
 - ☐ Changed loved one's body position
 - ☐ Other (please describe in free text field below)
20. You selected Other above. Please describe. _____.

Abbreviation: GI=gastrointestinal.

References

1. Mayman H, et al. Real-world benefits and tolerability of trofinetide for the treatment of Rett syndrome: Interim analysis of the LOTUS study. Poster presented at the International Rett Syndrome Foundation's Scientific Meeting (IRSF); June 9–11, 2025.
2. Acadia Pharmaceuticals Inc. Data on File. ACP-2566-014 Protocol. 2023.
3. Downs J, Jacoby P, Leonard H, et al. Psychometric properties of the Quality of Life Inventory-Disability (QI-Disability) measure. *Qual Life Res.* 2019;28(3):783-794. [\[PubMed\]](#)
4. Mount RH, Charman T, Hastings RP, Reilly S, Cass H. The Rett Syndrome Behaviour Questionnaire (RSBQ): refining the behavioural phenotype of Rett syndrome. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry.* 2002;43(8):1099-1110. [\[PubMed\]](#)
5. Neul JL, Benke TA, Marsh ED, et al. Top caregiver concerns in Rett syndrome and related disorders: data from the US natural history study. *J Neurodev Disord.* 2023;15(1):33.
6. International Rett Syndrome Foundation (IRSF) and the Rett Syndrome Research Trust (RSRT). Voice of the Patient Report: Living with Rett Syndrome. August 9, 2022
7. Jacoby P, Epstein A, Kim R, et al. Reliability of the Quality of Life Inventory-Disability Measure in Children with Intellectual Disability. *J Dev Behav Pediatr.* 2020;41(7):534-539. [\[PubMed\]](#)