Excessive sleepiness is a primary symptom of narcolepsy and obstructive sleep apnea.

**Methods**

The study received Institutional Review Board approval and was conducted in accordance with Good Clinical Practice and the Declaration of Helsinki. All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

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**Tables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) Reported in the Test Phase Among the Safety Population (N=43)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEAE</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Any</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Any adverse event related to TEAE</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1. Mean Ratings of Drug Strength**

**Figure 2A. Perceptions of Positive Drug Effects (primary and key secondary endpoints)**

**Figure 2B. Perceptions of Negative Drug Effects**

**Figure 3. Perceptions of Negative Drug Effects (primary and key secondary endpoints)**

**Figure 4. Relationship Between Bad Effects (WS Emax) and Disliking (WS Emax) Over 12 Hours (N=37)**

**Conclusions**

- On primary and secondary endpoints, ratings of positive effects were consistently lower and ratings of negative effects were consistently higher for supratherapeutic doses of JZP-110 compared to 90 mg PTN.

**REFERENCES**

