AUC at Day 28, stool frequency and consistency, abdominal pain, bloating, and safety data. A necessary improvement in stool frequency response for the 21 mg dose group was not powered to show improvement in clinical parameters. The unexpected finding of statistically significant reductions in breath methane values in patients with IBS-C as determined by a full breath test at Day 28 both dose groups, 21 mg and 42 mg of SYN-010. The primary objective of this study was to assess the change from baseline in breath methane concentrations in patients with IBS-C: Results of a Multi-Center Randomized Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Phase 2 Trial.

**RESULTS**

Demographics and baseline characteristics were well balanced among the groups.

**DISCLOSURES, REFS. & ACKGTS.**

No SAEs were observed in Study 1 and Study 2. The face treatment emergent adverse events were typically mild and comparable to the treatment groups. Participants were seen as rated, and if present, mild.

**CONCLUSIONS**

A numerical reduction of breath methane values was seen in Study 1 and confirmed in Study 2 when placebo patients were switched to SYN-010 at 42 mg. Study 2, while not powered to show differences in breath methane concentration, nevertheless showed reductions in abdominal pain and improvements in Monthly Responders and CSBMs with a noticeable dose and duration effect.

These favorable trends continued in Study 2 (open-label). Further development of SYN-010 appears warranted, and a Phase 3 study is planned.