



To learn more and see if you may be eligible, visit:



[ForwardFibromyalgiaStudy.com](http://ForwardFibromyalgiaStudy.com)

### Am I Eligible?

If you have fibromyalgia or experience symptoms of fibromyalgia, you may be eligible for the FORWARD study.

The FORWARD study is looking for adults who:\*

- Are at least 18 years of age
- Have fibromyalgia or experience the symptoms of fibromyalgia (muscle, joint, and bone pain, brain fog, trouble sleeping, etc.)
- Do not have any other conditions that cause pain besides fibromyalgia
- Are interested in participating in the clinical study

*\*Additional eligibility criteria apply*

If you meet these criteria, the FORWARD study may be of interest to you.



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Living with pain others  
can't see?

You may be eligible for a  
clinical study for Fibromyalgia.



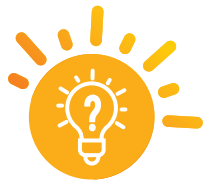
## About Fibromyalgia

Fibromyalgia is a chronic condition that causes muscle, bone, and joint pain across the body. It often impacts daily life and can be difficult to manage. In fibromyalgia, the central nervous system is more sensitive. This can cause normally not painful sensations to feel painful. Although pain is a main symptom of fibromyalgia, it is not the only symptom. The condition can cause fatigue, trouble sleeping, brain fog, and more.<sup>1</sup>

In the United States, fibromyalgia impacts millions of adults. The condition can occur in both men and women of all backgrounds. However, 80 to 90% of those with the condition are women.<sup>2</sup> People who have fibromyalgia often can feel misunderstood. Worrying about symptoms getting worse and not knowing what to expect can have a big impact on life.

While there are some medications approved to manage fibromyalgia, they don't help everyone. There is a need for new treatment options that could offer relief and improve people's lives.

### Fibromyalgia Facts



The exact cause of fibromyalgia is unknown



Women are twice as likely to have fibromyalgia compared to men



Fibromyalgia can take 3-6 years to be diagnosed due to its complexity<sup>3</sup>

### About the Study

This study is looking at how an investigational medication (AXS-14) may help fibromyalgia pain and other symptoms in adults. AXS-14 contains a medicine called esreboxetine. AXS-14 is an investigational medication for fibromyalgia. This means it has not yet been approved by the FDA for use in fibromyalgia.

The study is double-blind, and placebo controlled. This means that some people may take AXS-14 and other people may take placebo. The placebo looks exactly like AXS-14 but does not have any active medicine in it.

At the start of the study, all participants will take AXS-14. Then, some participants may switch to placebo. Some eligible participants may also have the option to start an open-label extension study. Everyone in the open-label study will take AXS-14.

Study participation will last up to 30 weeks and include up to 12 in-clinic and 2 remote visits. Compensation for time and travel may be available. People who participate in the study will receive study-related care at no cost. Participants' health will be looked after by a study physician and staff.

### Why Participate?

Participating in a clinical research study is an important part of developing new treatments. People like you can help researchers understand how well new medicines work.

Participating in a clinical research study is your choice. You may stop or leave a study at any time for any reason. Before deciding to join a study, it's important to learn as much as possible by talking with the study team and your doctor.

At the start of a study, you will be given an informed consent document. This document tells you about the potential benefits and risks of the study. It also explains your rights as someone taking part. Research studies are carefully watched. This is to keep participants safe and to avoid unnecessary risks.

#### References:

1. Sarzi-Puttini, P., Giorgi, V., Marotto, D. et al. Fibromyalgia: an update on clinical characteristics, aetiopathogenesis and treatment. *Nat Rev Rheumatol* 16, 645-660 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41584-020-00506-w>

2. Ruschak, I., Montesó-Curto, P., Rosselló, L., Aguilar Martín, C., Sánchez-Montesó, L., & Toussaint, L. (2023). Fibromyalgia Syndrome Pain in Men and Women: A Scoping Review. *Healthcare (Basel, Switzerland)*, 11(2), 223. <https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare11020223>

3. Gendelman O, Amital H, Bar-On Y, Ben-Ami Shor D, Amital D, Tiosano S, Shalev V, Chodick G, Weitzman D. Time to diagnosis of fibromyalgia and factors associated with delayed diagnosis in primary care. *Best Pract Res Clin Rheumatol*. 2018 Aug;32(4):489-499. doi: 10.1016/j.berh.2019.01.019. Epub 2019 Mar 4. PMID: 31174818.

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