Hereditary angioedema (HAE) is a rare genetic disease characterized by recurrent, often painful episodes of swelling of the skin and mucosal membranes. While HAE attacks can be severe, especially if they involve the face or larynx, many patients experience attacks mild to moderate in severity (not severe) and did not involve the face or larynx. In the Study Population and Design section, the study included adult patients aged ≥18 years with HAE type I or II who had experienced at least two attacks of angioedema within the previous 12 months. Patients were eligible for treatment if they were mild or moderate in severity (not severe) and did not involve the face or larynx. The PD parameter of interest was the PKa enzyme activity in plasma, which was preincubated for 5 minutes in plasma prior to DXS stimulation and determination of PKa enzyme activity. The PKA inhibition assay was performed using a fluorometric assay to measure the change in fluorescence per second (ΔF/s). The results showed that KVD900 inhibited PKa activity with a IC50 value of 47.5 ng/mL, indicating that KVD900 was able to inhibit PKa activity even at low concentrations. The statistical analysis showed that the PKA inhibition results were significant with a p-value of <0.0001, indicating that KVD900 was able to inhibit PKa activity in patients with HAE. The conclusions of the study were that KVD900 was able to provide fast symptom relief and could be used as a prophylactic drug for HAE patients.