

nitrofurantoin, and 27% had not received any of the included drugs at the end of the 5-year follow-up for ILD and respiratory failure. MTX treatment was not associated with an increased risk of lung disease (≥ 1 redeemed prescription(s) compared to no prescriptions), HR 1.00 (95% CI 0.78 to 1.27) for ILD and 0.54 (95%CI 0.43 to 0.67) for respiratory failure at 5-year follow-up (Table). The SIR was 3-4 times increased for ILD in MTX-treated RA patients, but this was no different from the RA population in general compared to the background population.

Conclusion: RA patients had an increased risk of ILD compared to the general population, but that risk was not further increased in patients treated with MTX compared to non-MTX treated.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

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OP0233

EFFICACY, SAFETY, AND PHARMACODYNAMIC EFFECTS OF THE BRUTON'S TYROSINE KINASE INHIBITOR, FENEBRUTINIB (GDC-0853), IN MODERATE TO SEVERE SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS IN A PHASE 2 CONTROLLED STUDY

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Background: Fenebrutinib (GDC-0853, FEN) is an oral, non-covalent, and selective inhibitor of Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) in clinical development for autoimmune diseases.

Objectives: This was a randomized, placebo-controlled, multi-center study to evaluate the efficacy, safety, and pharmacodynamic effects of FEN in patients with moderate-to-severe systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) activity.

Methods: Patients who met SLICC or revised ACR SLE criteria, had ≥ 1 serologic marker of SLE, SLEDAI ≥ 8 , and were on ≥ 1 standard of care (SOC) therapy were included; patients with renal or CNS involvement, or exposure to B cell depleting or calcineurin inhibitor therapy were excluded. Patients were randomized to placebo (PBO), FEN 150mg QD, or FEN 200mg BID, for 48 weeks. A corticosteroid taper was recommended, with burst and taper permitted from Week 0 (W0) to W12 and W24 to W36. The primary endpoint was SRI-4 at W48. Post hoc subgroup analyses were conducted based on patient baseline disease characteristics.

Results: This study enrolled 260 patients, with the majority recruited in Latin America, USA, and Western Europe. At W48, the SRI-4 response rates for FEN 150mg QD and FEN 200mg BID were 51% (95% CI: -8.5, 21.2; p value 0.37) and 52% (95% CI: -7.3, 22.4; p value 0.34), respectively, compared to 44% for PBO (Table 1). Post-hoc analysis showed larger responses in subgroups of patients with higher baseline disease activity (Table 1). Safety results were similar between FEN and PBO arms, although more serious adverse events were observed in the FEN 200mg BID arm. Study discontinuations were balanced across the 3 arms (24-26%). FEN treatment significantly reduced levels of CD19+ B cells, anti-dsDNA autoantibodies, IgG, and a BTK-dependent RNA signature highly expressed in plasmablasts by W48 compared to PBO; C4 levels modestly improved with FEN vs. PBO (Table 2).

Table 1. SRI-4 Response (%) at W48 in Primary Analysis and in Post-hoc Patient Subgroups

	PBO	FEN 150mg QD	FEN 200mg BID
SRI-4 Response (%) at W48	44 n=84	51 n=87	52 n=88
SRI-4 Response (%) in Baseline Subgroups			
At least 1 BILAG A	48 n=42	54 n=39	59 n=46
At least 1 BILAG A and SLEDAI	37 n=19	53 n=17	65 n=26
increased DNA binding	39 n=57	50 n=54	57 n=54
SLEDAI arthritis with at least 4 swollen joints	39 n=71	53 n=70	59 n=69
SLEDAI arthritis with at least 4 tender joints	21 n=14	36 n=11	31 n=16
CLASI ≥ 10			

Table 2. Key Biomarker Results

	PBO	FEN 150mg QD	FEN 200mg BID
Median (%) Change from Baseline at W48			
Plasmablast signature	-19.7% n=52	-54.3%* n=53	-51.7%* n=57
CD19+ B cells (cells/ μ l)	-0.50 n=38	-57.0* n=49	-57.5* n=48
Anti-dsDNA ^a (IU/ml)	+6.9 n=31	-38.3* n=36	-75.7* n=33
Total IgG (g/L)	-0.20 n=65	-1.25* n=64	-1.56* n=64
C3 (g/L)	-0.02 n=65	+0.01 n=67	-0.01 n=66
C4 (g/L)	0.00 n=65	+0.02* n=67	+0.01* n=66

^aPatients who were positive at baseline (>30 IU/mL)

*Denotes significant vs. PBO; Kruskal-Wallis false-discovery rate controlled two sided (p -value ≤ 0.05)

Conclusion: The primary endpoint of SRI-4 for FEN was not met despite evidence of strong BTK target and pathway inhibition. FEN had an acceptable safety profile. Several disease activity subgroups were suggestive of a greater treatment effect on SRI-4 compared to PBO

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OP0234

MBS2320, A NOVEL SELECTIVE MODULATOR OF IMMUNE METABOLISM, IN PATIENTS WITH SEVERE RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: SAFETY, TOLERABILITY AND EFFICACY RESULTS OF A PHASE 2 STUDY

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Background: Despite the availability of several treatment options for Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA), many patients are classed as 'non-responders' who show little or no improvement. Hence, there remains a need for new therapies with a differentiated mechanism of action, to be used alone or in combination. MBS2320 is a selective modulator of immune metabolism displaying distinctive dual pharmacology: strong anti-inflammatory activity as well as a broader spectrum of osteoprotection than TNF α inhibition in preclinical models¹.

Objectives: To evaluate the safety, tolerability and efficacy of MBS2320 in patients receiving a stable dose of methotrexate (MTX).

Methods: Patients with active RA on a stable dose of MTX were randomised 2:1 to receive MBS2320 (80mg) or matching placebo once daily for 4 weeks. Subject to a satisfactory safety and tolerability assessment, patients were escalated to a dose of 120mg qd or remained on 80mg qd for a further 8 weeks. Safety, efficacy, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics were evaluated.

Results: 121 patients were randomised (Safety analysis set) to MBS2320 or matching placebo and 96 completed the study. Sixteen subjects were excluded from the efficacy analysis set due to evidence of poor compliance or absence of efficacy evaluations. Enrolled patients were mostly female (86.8%), white and with a mean (range) age at baseline (BL) of 52 (19-69) years. The study population had hard-to-treat, severe, active and erosive disease as indicated by high BL DAS28-CRP and DAS28-ESR, low Week-12 placebo ACR50 and DAS28-CRP responder rates (2.5% and 5% respectively) and a low ratio of synovitis-to-erosion volume despite treatment with DMARD(s).