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EXTENDED REPORT

Update on the safety profile of certolizumab pegol in rheumatoid arthritis: an integrated analysis from clinical trials

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ABSTRACT

Objective To report the long-term safety data of certolizumab pegol (CZP) in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) accumulated as of 30 November 2011.

Design Data from 10 completed randomised controlled trials (RCT) of CZP in RA and several open-label extensions (OLE) were pooled across all doses. Reported adverse events (AE) occurred between the first dose and 84 days after the last dose. All deaths, serious infectious events (SIE) and malignancies were reviewed by external experts, classified according to predefined rules, and validated by an external steering committee. Incidence rates (IR) and event rates (ER) per 100 patient-years (PY) are presented.

Results 4049 RA patients who received CZP were included in the safety pooling; total exposure 9277 PY, mean exposure 2.1 years (range 0.04–7.6). SIE, most frequently pneumonia (IR 0.73/100 PY), were the most common serious AE, occurring more frequently in CZP compared to placebo-treated patients in RCT (IR 5.61/100 PY vs 1.35/100 PY, odds ratio (OR) 4.35, 95% CI 0.65 to 29.30). SIE rates were lower in the CZP-treated population including OLE (ER 4.33/100 PY). 44 patients developed tuberculosis (IR 0.47/100 PY), 39 from high endemic regions. 58 deaths occurred in CZP-exposed patients (IR 0.63/100 PY) and 70 developed malignancies excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (IR 0.76/100 PY), including five lymphomas (IR 0.05/100 PY).

Conclusions No new or unexpected safety signals associated with CZP emerged in this updated long-term safety analysis. While SIE rates were higher for CZP than for placebo in RCT, the rate decreased with continued exposure to CZP. These rates are consistent with data previously reported for CZP and other tumour necrosis factor inhibitors.

INTRODUCTION

The widespread use of biological agents has transformed the management of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Ongoing evaluation of the long-term safety profile of these agents is essential to ensure their effective and appropriate use. Experience to date with biological agents, including tumour necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitors, has highlighted that they are associated with an increased risk of serious bacterial infections, tuberculosis and non-bacterial opportunistic infections, and may be associated with malignancies.¹ Other potential adverse events (AE) considered important are gastrointestinal

perforations, demyelinating disorders and lupus-like syndromes.^{2,3}

Certolizumab pegol (CZP) is a pegylated Fc-free TNF inhibitor approved for adult patients with moderate to severe active RA.^{4,5} In addition to RA, CZP has demonstrated a positive risk benefit in Crohn's disease, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis and axial spondyloarthritis.^{6,7,8,9,10} It is estimated close to 47 000 patients are receiving CZP worldwide.¹¹

To date, the safety of CZP in RA has been evaluated in individual clinical trials (including FAST4WARD,¹² RAPID 1,¹³ RAPID 2,¹⁴ Study 014,¹⁵ REALISTIC,¹⁶ CERTAIN¹⁷ and DOSEFLEX)¹⁸ and in integrated safety summaries. This paper presents an updated and long-term safety analysis of all CZP-treated patients in RA clinical trials, with CZP exposure of up to 7 years in some patients. The evaluation and review process was led by an external, independent safety steering committee, who identified and defined key AE types, and with expert input performed a manual review of these events.

METHODS**Data sources and patient populations**

A pooled safety analysis was performed on one open-label, single-dose pharmacokinetic study (n=16), 10 randomised controlled trials (RCT) and several open-label extensions (OLE) or other open-label periods of clinical trials in RA (see supplementary table S1 and figure S1, available online only). Data up to 30 November 2011 were included.

Trials included monotherapy, combination therapy (receiving CZP concomitantly with methotrexate or other disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs) and mixed populations (monotherapy and combination therapy) (see supplementary table S1, available online only). Two formulations of CZP were used, a lyophilised powder for solution or a solution for injection provided in a pre-filled syringe. CZP was administered at a dose of 200 mg once every 2 weeks (Q2W) following a loading dose of 400 mg at weeks 0, 2 and 4 (registered dose), CZP 400 mg once every 4 weeks (additional registered dose in USA only) or 400 mg Q2W (dose used in the two pivotal trials (RAPID 1¹³ and RAPID 2¹⁴) and their OLE).

In RAPID 1¹³ and RAPID 2¹⁴ the protocol specified early, mandatory escape to OLE CZP for patients failing to achieve an ACR20 response at weeks 12 and 14. In the RAPID 1 and RAPID 2



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OLE all patients initially received CZP 400 mg Q2W before switching to CZP 200 mg Q2W after at least 6 months.

As the study designs (including patient inclusion and exclusion criteria) and baseline populations of the included trials were largely similar, patient data were pooled without application of corrective factors. Data from two patient populations are presented: (1) the placebo-controlled population (RCT) includes all patients participating in RCT with data presented for placebo and CZP treated patients; (2) the all studies population (RCT + OLE) reports data for any patient exposed to CZP and includes all patients who withdrew from the RCT and were treated thereafter with CZP. For patients treated with CZP in RCT, events from the RCT are included in both the RCT and RCT+OLE populations.

As well as a general safety update, AE reported here include serious infectious events (SIE), opportunistic infections (OI), tuberculosis, malignancies, major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE), gastrointestinal perforations, demyelinating disorders, anaphylactic disorders and lupus-like syndromes, as well as data on laboratory parameters.

Safety assessments

AE and serious adverse events (SAE) were recorded and categorised according to the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) V9.0. In some cases, individual symptoms as well as overall diagnoses were each recorded and counted separately, which could lead to overestimation of AE incidence (eg, a patient diagnosed with pharyngitis could also be counted as simultaneously experiencing laryngitis and pyrexia). AE were defined as taking place between the first dose and 84 days after the last dose of the study drug (84 days being six times the half-life of CZP).¹³

The definition of SAE was broad, encompassing the regulatory definition of medical occurrences that were life threatening or led to death, hospitalisation, congenital anomalies or birth defects, or resulted in persistent or significant disability.¹⁹ In addition, all OI, malignancies (excluding some basal-cell carcinomas at the discretion of the investigator) and any medical events deemed important by the investigator were considered SAE. The latter criterion was subject to individual investigator interpretation and no guidance was provided in the study protocols.

MACE included fatal and serious non-fatal myocardial infarction, cerebrovascular events and congestive heart failure, based on MedDRA terms and medical review.

Gastrointestinal perforations were identified using the high-level term 'gastrointestinal ulcers and perforation, site unspecified' and a manual search to capture other potential cases of gastrointestinal perforation (perforation, abscess, appendicitis, diverticulitis and fistula). A medical review was subsequently performed.

Exposure to CZP

Total CZP exposure was defined as the time from the first dose to 84 days after the last dose. Exposure to CZP as used in the incidence rate calculation was defined as the time from the first dose until the first occurrence of a particular AE.

Both exposure-adjusted event rates (ER) and incidence rates (IR) per 100 patient-years (PY) are presented in this analysis. When AE occur in individual patients more than once, ER are usually appropriate as all events and the full duration of drug exposure are accounted for (see supplementary figure S2, available online only). When AE typically occur in individual patients only once (eg, in the case of tuberculosis), IR are more appropriate as data are censored after the first occurrence of a particular event in an individual patient.

All statistics were performed using the STAT V9.1 program.

Centralised external medical review of selected AE

A retrospective central review led by external experts was performed in order to increase the consistency of evaluation of selected AE. The steering committee (VB, JC, RvV, XM) identified AE of concern to patients treated with biological agents (including SIE, OI, malignancies, demyelinating events, gastrointestinal perforations and death) and oversaw the centralised medical review process. The steering committee manually reviewed the database records for the predefined AE, including the investigator description of each event used by the sponsor for coding the sub committee proposals, in a blinded fashion using predetermined rules, and provided a final diagnosis of each case. The classification rules were developed by consensus with the input of specialist subcommittees of independent clinicians. The subcommittees applied the rules to each case initially and decisions were validated by the steering committee.

The subcommittees for SIE and OI (KW, OL, LC, JC and XM) classified SIE by the regulatory definition of SAE of infection,¹⁹ with an additional criterion of the need for intravenous antibiotics. A list of OI, including strict diagnosis criteria, was developed and validated by the steering committee. The list of OI and criteria for diagnosis were predominantly derived from validated and published sources such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC),²⁰ and were consistent with the RATIO registry (see supplementary table S3, available online only).²¹

The malignancies committee (RvV and an oncologist) categorised malignancies as solid tumours (including melanoma), lymphoma or non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC).

The committee for deaths (VB and two cardiologists) categorised deaths as primarily due to cardiovascular events, infectious events, malignancies or other causes.

Tuberculosis screening

In CZP studies before 2007, screening for tuberculosis was conducted according to the respective national guidelines of the recruiting centre (criteria for purified protein derivative (PPD) positivity varied between ≥ 5 mm and ≥ 20 mm). In 2007, protocols were amended mandating that all patients be treated prophylactically for tuberculosis if PPD positivity of 5 mm or greater was observed at baseline.^{22–23} This amendment was enforced for all patients already on CZP treatment.

Laboratory assessments

Laboratory assessments including haematology and biochemistry were assessed repeatedly according to protocol in both the RCT and OLE. Markedly abnormal (grade 3 or grade 4) abnormalities were defined in accordance with the rheumatology common toxicity criteria, V2.0.²⁴ For ALT and AST, grade 3 and grade 4 abnormalities were defined as being values three times the upper limit of normal (ULN) or greater; for bilirubin, values of two times ULN or greater; and for creatinine, values 1.8 times ULN or greater.

RESULTS

Patient population

The RCT population included 2965 CZP patients and 1137 placebo patients enrolled in 10 RCT in RA (table 1). Overall, 1413 patients were exposed to CZP 400 mg Q2W, twice the registered dose. In CZP-treated patients, mean exposure duration was 152 days and total exposure 1302 PY (table 2). The placebo patients' mean exposure was 110 days and total exposure duration 373 PY.

Table 1 Baseline population characteristics for placebo and CZP-treated patients (all doses) in RCT and RCT+OLE

Baseline population characteristics	RCT		RCT+OLE
	Placebo (n=1137)	CZP (n=2965)	CZP (n=4049)
Mean age, years (SD)	53.1 (11.84)	53.3 (11.96)	53.2 (11.96)
Female, n (%)	905 (79.6%)	2372 (80.0%)	3224 (79.6%)
Mean disease duration (SD)	7.95 (7.40)	7.57 (6.83)	7.68 (6.94)
Duration of RA in years, n (%)			
≤2 years	236 (20.8%)	629 (21.2%)	848 (20.9%)
Rheumatoid factor at baseline, n (%)			
Negative	168 (14.8%)	573 (19.3%)	707 (17.5%)
Positive	798 (70.2%)	2130 (71.8%)	2912 (71.9%)
Unknown	171 (15.0%)	262 (8.8%)	430 (10.6%)
Geographical region, n (%)			
Western Europe	278 (24.5%)	595 (20.1%)	800 (19.8%)
Central Europe	231 (20.3%)	636 (21.5%)	810 (20.0%)
Eastern Europe	102 (9.0%)	408 (13.8%)	503 (12.4%)
North America	468 (41.2%)	1115 (37.6%)	1673 (41.3%)
Rest of the world	58 (5.1%)	211 (7.1%)	263 (6.5%)
Baseline steroid use, n (%)			
Yes	629 (55.3%)	1657 (55.9%)	2229 (55.1%)
Baseline methotrexate use, n (%)			
Yes	804 (70.7%)	2272 (76.6%)	3082 (76.1%)
Previous TNF inhibitor/other biological agents, n (%)	189 (16.6%)	518 (17.5%)	744 (18.4%)

CZP, certolizumab pegol; OLE, open-label extension; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; RCT, randomised controlled trial.

The RCT+OLE population included 4049 CZP patients participating in RCT, uncontrolled studies (n=16) and OLE (mean exposure duration 782 days (2.1 years); total patient exposure 9277 PY) (table 2). The longest CZP exposure duration was 2759 days (approximately 7.6 years).

Overall safety

In RCT, the overall IR of AE was 335.86/100 PY for CZP-treated patients compared to 362.27/100 PY for placebo-treated patients. In RCT+OLE, IR was 188.83/100 PY. The majority of AE were of mild to moderate intensity in both populations (table 2). In RCT+OLE, the MedDRA term 'infections and infestations' was the most common type of AE (IR 61.24/100 PY). The incidence of AE peaked during the first 3 months for CZP and placebo, then decreased over time (figure 1A).

The IR of all SAE was 20.97/100 PY with CZP and 17.01/100 PY with placebo in RCT, and 13.96/100 PY in RCT+OLE (table 2). The ER of SAE was 29.49/100 PY with CZP and 21.73/100 PY with placebo in RCT, and 21.31/100 PY in RCT+OLE. ER is usually higher than IR, particularly with longer-term exposure, due to multiple recurrences of the same AE. Pneumonia was the most commonly reported SAE with CZP in both RCT and RCT+OLE (see supplementary table S4, available online only). The incidence of SAE peaked during the first 3 months, then decreased with exposure (figure 1A).

AE leading to treatment discontinuation

For CZP-treated patients in RCT, the IR of AE leading to treatment withdrawal was 10.24/100 PY (placebo 8.43/100 PY; RCT+OLE CZP 5.85/100 PY). Infections were the most common AE leading to withdrawal in CZP patients in both RCT and RCT+OLE (IR 3.01/100 PY and 1.86/100 PY, respectively).

Across all studies, 73 patients discontinued treatment due to neoplasms (IR 0.79/100 PY).

Deaths

Among CZP-treated patients in RCT, there were 11 deaths (0.4%; IR 0.84/100 PY) compared to one death (0.1%; IR 0.27/100 PY) in placebo-treated patients. Across the RCT+OLE AE led to death in 58 CZP-treated patients (1.4%; IR 0.63/100 PY). The rate remained stable over time (figure 1C). Death was primarily related to cardiovascular events in 17 patients (IR 0.18/100 PY), malignancies in 12 patients (IR 0.13/100 PY) and infections in 13 patients (IR 0.14/100 PY). The population-matched WHO standardised mortality rate for CZP-treated patients across the RCT+OLE was 0.83 (95% CI 0.63 to 1.07), using 2008 mortality rates.

Serious infections

In RCT, SIE occurred with an ER of 6.14 (4.93–7.62)/100 PY in CZP-treated patients, compared to 1.34 (0.49–3.28)/100 PY in the placebo group; (OR 4.81, 95% CI 0.72 to 31.99; table 2) and IR of 5.61/100 PY and 1.35/100 PY for CZP and placebo, respectively (OR 4.35, 95% CI 0.65 to 29.30). CI related to rare events should be interpreted with caution, due to the asymptotic approximation method used to calculate the CI. In RCT+OLE, SIE occurred in CZP-treated patients with an ER of 4.33/100 PY (IR 3.65/100 PY). IR peaked in the first months of treatment (figure 1B; see supplementary table S2, available online only).

In RCT, the most frequent SIE in the CZP-treated group by preferred term included pneumonia (ER 0.77/100 PY), cellulitis (ER 0.38/100 PY), and erysipelas (ER 0.38/100 PY). In RCT+OLE, the most frequent SIE included pneumonia (ER 0.77/100 PY), cellulitis (ER 0.31/100 PY) and urinary tract infection (ER 0.16/100 PY).

Opportunistic infections

In CZP-treated patients in the RCT population, nine tuberculous events occurred in nine patients (0.69 events/100 PY) compared to none in placebo, while in the RCT+OLE population 44 events occurred in 44 patients (0.47 events/100 PY). The majority of tuberculous events (39/44) occurred in central and eastern Europe (IR central Europe 0.58/100 PY; eastern Europe 1.02/100 PY), three events in western Europe (IR 0.23/100 PY) and one event in North America (IR 0.05/100 PY). Eleven of the 44 tuberculosis cases were diagnosed after implementation of the protocol amendment (in January 2008). Among these 11 patients, two cases occurred in trials started after implementation of the protocol amendment. Ten of the 11 patients were PPD negative at baseline (PPD<5 mm), and two patients from central Europe developed active tuberculosis while on prophylactic isoniazid treatment. Across all studies, there were 30 cases of pulmonary (including pleural and mediastinum lymph nodes) tuberculosis (IR 0.32 events/100 PY) and 14 cases of extrapulmonary or disseminated tuberculosis (table 4). No non-tuberculous mycobacterial infections were identified.

Five other OI occurred in CZP-treated patients in the RCT population (ER 0.38/100 PY), while 21 other OI occurred in the RCT+OLE population (ER 0.23/100 PY) (table 2). The most common non-tuberculous OI were oesophageal candidiasis and bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (table 3). No OI were reported in the placebo group. The rate of OI did not increase with prolonged exposure to CZP (figure 1B). No cases of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy were reported.

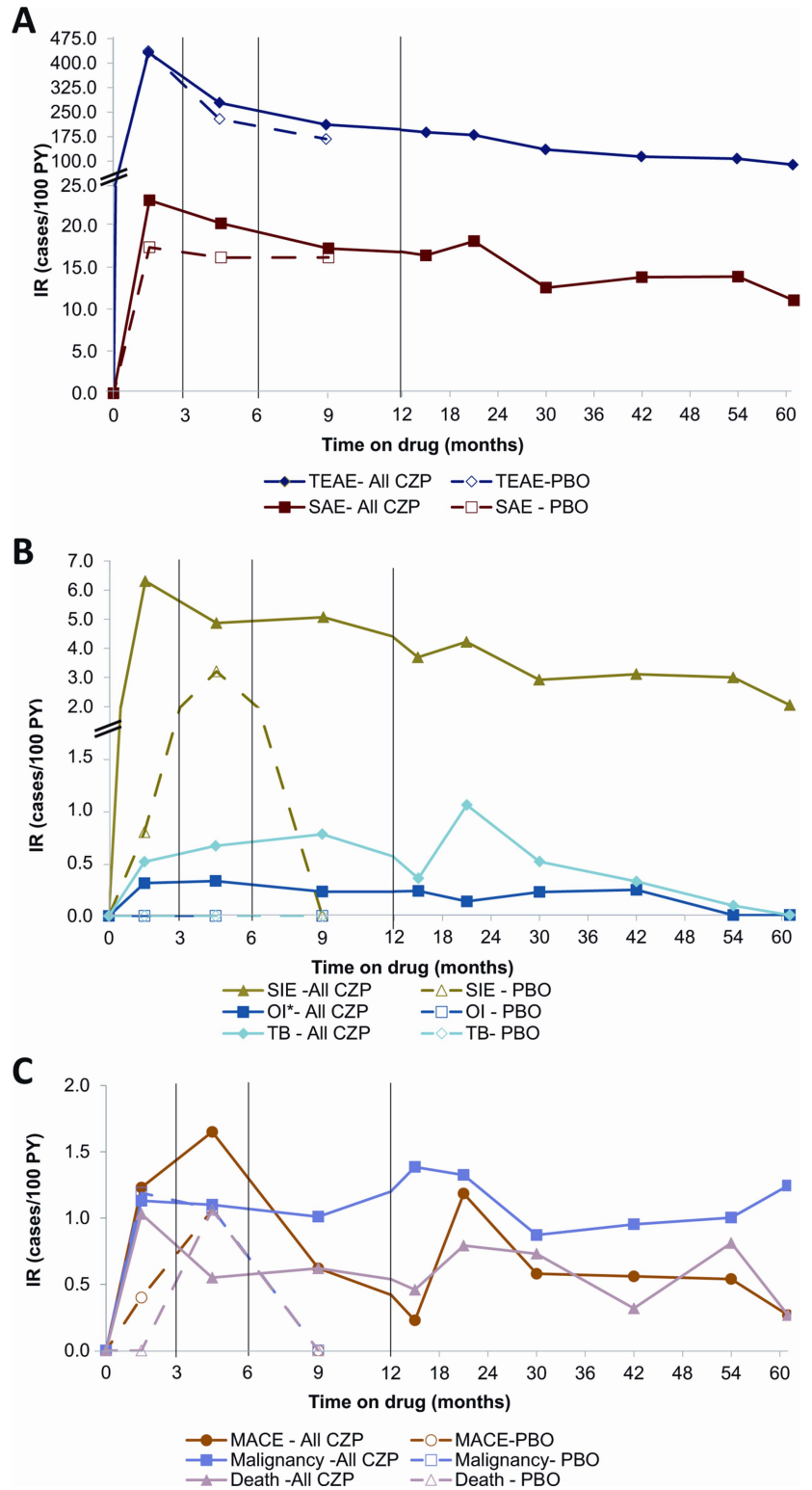
Table 2 Adverse events and serious adverse events reported for CZP-treated patients (all doses) in the placebo-controlled population (RCT) and all studies (RCT+OLE) population

	RCT								RCT+OLE							
	Placebo (n=1137)				All CZP doses (n=2965)				All CZP doses (n=4049)							
Total exposure (PY)	373				1302				9277							
Mean exposure (days)	110				152				782							
Median exposure (days)	111				112				267							
	IR/100 PY (95% CI)		ER/100 PY (95% CI)		N pts		% pts		IR/100 PY (95% CI)		ER/100 PY (95% CI)		N pts		% pts	
AE	362.27 (336.16 to 389.86)		589.10 (N/A)		713		62.7		335.86 (321.47 to 350.72)		568.30 (N/A)		2048		69.1	
Mild	217.37 (199.25 to 236.69)		342.30 (N/A)		530		46.6		218.81 (208.28 to 229.73)		352.35 (N/A)		1620		54.6	
Moderate	134.97 (121.81 to 149.17)		212.73 (N/A)		384		33.8		115.85 (109.17 to 122.84)		186.70 (N/A)		1120		37.8	
Severe	26.24 (21.18 to 32.14)		34.07 (29.31 to 39.16)		93		8.2		20.50 (18.07 to 23.17)		29.26 (26.82 to 31.83)		256		8.6	
AE leading to death	0.27 (0.01 to 1.49)		0.27 (0.01 to 1.72)		1		0.1		0.84 (0.42 to 1.51)		1.08 (0.61 to 1.84)		11		0.4	
SAE	17.01 (13.01 to 21.85)		21.73 (17.72 to 26.33)		61		5.4		20.97 (18.50 to 23.68)		29.49 (27.04 to 32.06)		260		8.8	
SIE	1.35 (0.44 to 3.14)		1.34 (0.49 to 3.28)		5		0.4		5.61 (4.39 to 7.06)		6.14 (4.93 to 7.62)		72		2.4	
All malignancies excluding NMSC	0.81 (0.17 to 2.36)		1.34 (0.49 to 3.28)		3		0.3		0.77 (0.37 to 1.41)		0.84 (0.44 to 1.56)		10		0.3	
OI excluding tuberculosis	0		0		0		0		0.31 (0.08 to 0.79)		0.38 (0.14 to 0.95)		4		0.1	
Tuberculous infections	0		0		0		0		0.69 (0.32 to 1.31)		0.69 (0.34 to 1.36)		9		0.3	
MACE	0.54 (0.07 to 1.94)		0.54 (0.09 to 2.14)		2		0.2		1.08 (0.59 to 1.81)		1.15 (0.67 to 1.94)		14		0.5	

*Treatment-emergent adverse events of oesophageal candidiasis were included as OI.

AE, adverse events; CZP, certolizumab pegol; ER, event rate (includes repeat occurrences of the same AE in individual patients, with the denominator being the total duration of exposure); IR, incidence rate (the number of new cases per 100 PY, with the denominator being the exposure duration up to the first occurrence of a particular AE); MACE, major adverse cardiovascular event; N/A, not available, due to number of events being greater than the number of time units; NMSC, non-melanoma skin cancer; OI, opportunistic infection; OLE, open-label extension; pts, patients; PY, patient-years; RCT, randomised controlled trial; SAE, serious adverse event; SIE, serious infectious event.

Figure 1 Incidence rates over time in all patients receiving CZP (all doses) in RCT+OLE and placebo populations. (A) Treatment-emergent and serious adverse events. (B) Serious infections, opportunistic infections, and tuberculosis. (C) MACE, malignancy, and death. CZP, certolizumab pegol all doses; IR, incidence rate; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular event; OI, opportunistic infections excluding tuberculosis; OLE, open-label extension; PBO, placebo; RCT, randomised controlled trial; SAE, serious adverse event; SIE, serious infectious event; TB, tuberculosis; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event. IR are calculated over set exposure periods and reported at the average exposure time within each period (eg, 4.5 months for 3–6 month exposure). Note: Rates of MACE, malignancy and death in the placebo group are very similar at month 4.5 and 0 at month 9 and therefore lines between these time points are superimposed. Note: Y axis of panels A and B is not continuous.



Malignancies

In patients treated with CZP, 67 solid malignancies were reported in 66 patients, five patients developed lymphoma, and 25 patients developed NMSC (34 events) across all studies (table 4). In the RCT+OLE population, IR were 0.71/100 PY and 0.27/100 PY for solid tumours and NMSC, respectively, and 0.05/100 PY for lymphoma. Breast cancer was the most common solid tumour in women, with 11 events (IR 0.12/100 PY) occurring in CZP-treated patients in the RCT+OLE

population. The five lymphoma cases included one each of extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, Hodgkin’s disease, mycoses fungoides and non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma. IR of malignancy remained stable in the RCT+OLE population over time (figure 1C, table 4). There were no cases of hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma.

As the majority of the exposed population was from outside the USA, it was deemed appropriate to calculate standardised IR using malignancy rates in the WHO general population using

Table 3 Opportunistic infections (including tuberculosis) for CZP-treated patients (all doses) in RCT and RCT+OLE

	RCT CZP (n=2965)		RCT+OLE CZP (n=4049)	
	ER/100 PY	No of events	ER/100 PY	No of events
Bronchopulmonary aspergillosis	0.23	3	0.03	3
Oesophageal or oral candidiasis	0.15	2	0.08	7
Fungal oesophagitis or gastrointestinal infection	0	0	0.02	2
Herpes zoster disseminated	0	0	0.03	3
Histoplasmosis disseminated	0	0	0.02	2
Nocardiosis	0	0	0.01	1
<i>Pneumocystis jiroveci</i> pneumonia	0	0	0.01	1
Soft tissue salmonella	0	0	0.01	1
Gastroenteritis salmonella	0	0	0.01	1
Tuberculosis infections	0.69	9	0.47	44
Pulmonary tuberculosis*	0.38	5	0.32	30
Extrapulmonary or disseminated tuberculosis*	0.31	4	0.15	14

No OI occurred in patients receiving placebo.

*Pulmonary tuberculosis includes pleural and mediastinum lymph node tuberculosis. The other 14 tuberculous events were either extrapulmonary only or disseminated tuberculosis. Of the 44 tuberculous events, 11 events were diagnosed after 1 January 2008. CZP, certolizumab pegol; ER, event rate; OI, opportunistic infection; OLE, open-label extension; PY, patient-years; RCT, randomised controlled trial.

the GLOBOCAN database. Using GLOBOCAN, the age and gender-matched standardised IR for all malignancies excluding NMSC in all CZP-treated patients was 1.27 (95% CI 0.99 to 1.61) and 1.06 (0.82 to 1.33) using the US population-matched Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) database. For lymphoma only, the standardised IR for CZP-treated patients was 2.72 (95% CI 0.88 to 6.34) using GLOBOCAN, and 1.81 (95% CI 0.59 to 4.23) using the SEER database.

Other events of interest

A total of 76 MACE events were identified (ER 0.82/100 PY) in the RCT+OLE population. The rate of MACE events peaked in the first 6 months of therapy (figure 1C).

In CZP-treated patients in the RCT+OLE population, no cases of multiple sclerosis, optic neuritis or other demyelinating disorders were reported.

In the RCT or RCT+OLE populations, no cases of anaphylactic shock possibly related to CZP were reported. Two mild immuno-allergic reactions were reported. One was reported by the primary investigator as being related to diclofenac, and occurred 115 days after the administration of the first CZP dose and 3 days after the most recent CZP dose. The second, related by the primary investigator to a bee sting, occurred more than 4 years after the first dose of CZP. In both cases, CZP injections were continued without any recurrences of the reaction.

In CZP-treated patients in RCT, possible mild to moderate lupus-like syndrome, as defined by the investigator with no specific protocol guidance provided, was reported in three patients (ER 0.38/100 PY). No events were reported in placebo patients. In RCT+OLE, seven patients reported possible cases of mild to moderate lupus-like syndrome (ER 0.10/100 PY).

Six gastrointestinal perforations with CZP in RCT+OLE (ER 0.07/100 PY) have been reported in detail elsewhere.²⁵

Laboratory parameters

Baseline data, change from baseline, shift tables and by-subject review of possible clinically relevant laboratory abnormalities for creatinine and liver parameters (bilirubin, ALT and AST) did not identify any clinically relevant effect of CZP (see supplementary table S5, available online only). Grade 3 abnormalities were generally infrequent and occurred similarly between groups within RCT. Changes in lipid profile were not measured in these studies.

Table 4 Malignancies reported for CZP-treated patients (all doses) in RCT+OLE, by type and time of occurrence

Cancer	RCT Placebo (n=1137)		RCT CZP (n=2965)		RCT+OLE CZP (n=4049)	
	IR/100 PY (95% CI)	No of events	IR/100 PY (95% CI)	No of events	IR/100 PY (95% CI)	No of events
All malignancies excluding NMSC	0.81 (0.17 to 2.36)	5	0.77 (0.37 to 1.41)	11	0.76 (0.59 to 0.96)	72
Solid tumour*	0.81 (0.17 to 2.36)	5	0.69 (0.32 to 1.31)	10	0.71 (0.55 to 0.91)	67
NMSC	0.27 (0.01 to 1.49)	1	0.23 (0.05 to 0.67)	6	0.27 (0.18 to 0.40)	34
Lymphoma	0	0	0.08 (0.00 to 0.43)	1	0.05 (0.02 to 0.13)	5

All malignancies including NMSC

Time of occurrence (months on CZP)	No of patients in safety pooling	IR/100 PY (95% CI)	No of events during time period
0-<3	4049	1.13 (0.57 to 2.03)	12
≥3-<6	3886	1.10 (0.53 to 2.03)	11
≥6-<12	3449	1.01 (0.54 to 1.72)	18
≥12-<18	1960	1.38 (0.71 to 2.42)	12
≥18-<24	1655	1.32 (0.63 to 2.42)	11
≥24-<36	1466	0.87 (0.45 to 1.53)	12
≥36-<48	1334	0.95 (0.49 to 1.67)	13
≥48-<60	1219	1.00 (0.50 to 1.79)	11
≥60	941	1.24 (0.57 to 2.35)	10

*Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC).

CZP, certolizumab pegol; IR, incidence rate; OLE, open-label extensions; PY, patient-years; RCT, randomised controlled trial.

DISCUSSION

The safety of CZP in RA has been comprehensively evaluated based on 4049 CZP-treated RA patients, collectively comprising 9277 PY, with individual patient exposures of up to 7.6 years.

As previously reported,²⁶ AE and SAE peaked during the first 3–6 months of both CZP and placebo treatment. These rates decreased after the initial 6 months of therapy. This may be due to a ‘survival bias’ whereby patients who are intolerant to the drug do not continue into the OLE. The overall rate of AE reported is, therefore, influenced by the CZP exposure period over which the rate is calculated.

Patients with RA are at an increased risk of infection compared to the general population.²⁷ Furthermore, there is an increased risk of SIE associated with biological agents, predominantly during the first months of treatment, and which some studies have identified with TNF inhibitors particularly.^{28 29 30 31 32 33} In line with this, and the recent meta-analysis of SIE performed by the Cochrane Collaboration,³⁴ there was an initial increase in the rate of SIE in patients receiving CZP compared to placebo patients, and infections were the most common SAE. Mandatory early withdrawal of patients without an ACR20 response at weeks 12 and 14 in RAPID 1 and RAPID 2 studies resulted in higher withdrawal rates for placebo compared to CZP-treated patients, resulting in a fourfold increased total exposure of patients to CZP versus placebo. Therefore, comparisons between these groups in RCT should be interpreted with caution.³⁵ Moreover, patients in these two studies received higher than indicated doses of CZP, but the effect of dose was not analysed in this integrated safety update.

As in most OLE, the rate of SIE did not increase with prolonged exposure to CZP and is in line with that reported in the literature for other TNF inhibitors (ER range from 2.6/100 PY to 6.4/100 PY).^{26 32 33 36} Caution is necessary, however, when making indirect comparisons between biologics or when reviewing meta-analyses, as study populations differ across trials in terms of the inclusion and exclusion criteria, risk factors, geographical regions and standards of care. Furthermore, the definition of SIE differs between studies and it is not always transparent if IR or ER are being reported. ER are particularly relevant for long-term extension studies, when more than one SIE can be reported in an individual patient. Treatment with any biologic, including CZP, should not be started in a patient with an active infection and patients should be continuously monitored for the development of infections.

Tuberculosis rates in RCT and RCT+OLE (IR 0.69/100 PY and 0.47/100 PY, respectively) are in line with those reported for other monoclonal TNF inhibiting antibodies, including adalimumab (reported as being 0.50/100 PY in the ReAcT study,³⁷ and 0.29/100 PY in a recent analysis of long-term safety data from clinical trials in RA).³⁸ Cases of tuberculosis, which were predominantly reported in central and eastern Europe, fell significantly after the introduction of standardised tuberculosis screening (PPD ≥ 5 mm) across CZP clinical trials in 2007. These data highlight the fact that routine tuberculosis screening applying strict PPD criteria is a critical component of management for patients being considered for TNF inhibitor therapy, and that clinical vigilance during long-term treatment is essential. No non-tuberculous mycobacterial infections have been reported with CZP but the included trial populations had relatively few comorbidities, such as diabetes mellitus. No cases of multifocal leukoencephalopathy have been reported, and the frequency of non-tuberculous OI with CZP appears to be low.

There is no signal showing an increased risk of malignancy with CZP in general and over time compared to the general population, with no cases of hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma reported. The incidence rate of all malignancies excluding NMSC with CZP

in RCT+OLE (0.76/100 PY) is similar to data from a US observational database (1.30/100 PY).³⁹ The rate of lymphoma cases reported with CZP (IR 0.05/100 PY) is also in line with that reported in the Swedish Biologics Register for patients treated with TNF inhibitor therapy (0.096 events/100 PY) and RA patients naive to TNF inhibitor therapy (0.092 events/100 PY).⁴⁰

RA is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease and cardiovascular deaths.⁴¹ Some studies have suggested that the use of TNF inhibitors may reduce the risk of cardiovascular events in RA patients.^{41–44} The risk of MACE with CZP did not increase with increased exposure duration.

Five out of six patients who developed gastrointestinal perforations while receiving CZP had previous risk factors. The event rate of gastrointestinal perforations observed with CZP is within the range reported by Curtis *et al*⁴⁵ for TNF inhibitor users concomitantly exposed to oral corticosteroids.

Evidence has recently emerged indicating that many biological agents may be associated with an increased risk of demyelinating disease.^{46 47} Lupus-like reactions and anaphylactic reactions were rare events with the use of CZP. A detailed search of the safety database, using validated terms such as multiple sclerosis, optic neuritis and other demyelinating conditions, did not identify any demyelinating events in patients receiving CZP in RA clinical trials to date. Lupus-like reactions and anaphylactic reactions were also rare events with the use of CZP.

Similarities in recruited patients and study design in the clinical trials allowed pooling of data and a more comprehensive safety assessment. The external medical review allowed an independent (although retrospective) review of data reported by investigators. The limitations of the dataset include the fact that clinical trials are subject to strict inclusion and exclusion criteria, with rigorous patient monitoring throughout treatment; therefore this patient population likely have fewer comorbidities than those seen in daily clinical practice. Differential reporting of AE, particularly OI also highlights the need for clear instructions and definitions of AE for investigators for optimal data collection. There is a need for the ongoing monitoring of the safety profile of CZP within the clinical practice environment.

No new or unexpected safety signals have emerged in this long-term safety analysis of RA clinical trials, and the data are consistent with those reported in the post-marketing use of CZP. There were no increases in the event rate of AE, SAE or SIE with prolonged exposure. This updated longer-term safety analysis for CZP in RA is in line with the AE profile previously reported and with other biologics, including TNF inhibitors.

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