Objectives: This abstract presents results from three clinical trials of infliximab biosimilar, BCD-055, including comparative data on pharmacokinetics (PK), efficacy and safety in a variety of patient populations.

Methods: All three studies were conducted as international multicenter randomized double-blind studies in direct comparison with innovator IFX. ASART-1 study (Phase 1, PK study) and ASART-2 study (Phase 3, efficacy and safety study) were conducted in patients with AS. After the screening patients were stratified by CRP and BASDAI score, randomized (1:1 ratio in ASART-1; 2:1 ratio in ASART-2) into 2 arms and received BCD-055 or innovator IFX at a dose 5 mg/kg IV on day 1 wk 0, 2, 6 and then every 8 wks (up to wk 54). LIRA study (Phase 3 study) was conducted in patients with active RA who were stratified by age and DAS28 score, randomized (2:1) into 2 arms and received BCD-055 or innovator IFX at a dose 3 mg/kg IV on day 1 wk 0, 2, 6 and then every 8 wks (up to wk 54).

Results: A total of 91 patients were enrolled in ASART-1 study, 198 patients in ASART-2 study and 195 patients in LIRA study in Russia and Belarus.

PK characteristics were equivalent for BCD-055 and innovator IFX. After the single administration 90%CI for the ratio of geometric means for AUC₀₋₃₃₆ was 86.40% – 110.09%, for C_{max} – 82.70% – 109.83%. After multiple-dose administration 90%CI for the ratio of geometric means for AUC_{0-1au} was 81.35% – 121.13%, for C_{max,ss} – 90.16% – 117.32%.

Efficacy: BCD-055 is non-inferior to innovator IFX both in RA and AS patients: ACR20 at wk 14 was reached by 75.83% of patients in BCD-055 group and 74.19% in innovator IFX group (p=0.951, 95% CI for difference in proportion [-12.90%; 16.18%], margin -20%), ASAS20 at wk 30 - by 81.30% and 67.74% respectively (p=0.061, 95% CI for difference in proportion [-1.18%; 28.28%], margin -17.5%).

Safety: BCD-055 and innovator IFX showed highly similar safety profiles in all three studies without cases of unexpected toxicity. The rates of AEs were equivalent for both drugs and varied from 47% in patients with AS to 53% in patients with RA. Immunogenicity assessment didn't find any significant difference between BCD-055 and innovator IFX, anti-drug antibodies occurred at the same rate irrespectively to the group.

Conclusions: BCD-055 is highly similar to innovator IFX in patients with active RA and in patients with AS in terms of efficacy, safety and PK.

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FRI0209 REAL-LIFE SAFETY PROFILE OF BIOSIMILAR ADALIMUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY ARTHRITIC CONDITIONS

V. Kaushik, S. Apparao. *Arthritis & Rheumatism Centre, Chennai, Chennai, India*

Background: Biologic therapies have dawned a new era in the management of patients with chronic inflammatory arthritis by nudging the goal post from control to induction of remission. Adalimumab, a TNF- α inhibitor, has proven to be safe and effective in improving the disease activity and quality of life in patients with conditions like rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and ankylosing spondylitis (AS).^{1,2} A biosimilar adalimumab (developed by *Cadila Healthcare Ltd., India*) has been approved for clinical use in 2014 in India. While the initial biosimilarity has been established for physicochemical, functional as well as clinical efficacy and safety aspects,^{3,4} ongoing evaluation of safety in real-life patients is crucial for such biosimilar therapies.

Objectives: We share our experience on the real-life safety profile of biosimilar adalimumab following its clinical use in patients with RA and AS.

Methods: Patients with RA or AS treated with biosimilar adalimumab in our outpatient clinic at Arthritis and Rheumatism Centre during the period of 17 Dec 2014 to 30 Mar 2016 were considered for this analysis. The patients were prescribed biosimilar adalimumab 40 mg subcutaneously every fortnight for a minimum of 6 months. The patients were followed up till the end of the treatment, and any safety signals or adverse events reported were collected and analysed.

Results: A total of 200 patients - 119 patients with AS and 81 patients with RA - who received biosimilar adalimumab therapy for a period of 6 months were included. The median age for the group was 36 (17–68 years); and 138 patients were males. The mean BMI was 25.74 $\pm$ 3.83; and the median duration of disease for the entire group was 4.54 (0.5–13.5) years - 4.54 (0.5–9.58) years for the patients with AS, and 4.58 (2.5–13.5) years for the patients with RA. About 90% (181 out of 200 patients) received concomitant therapy with methotrexate. Biosimilar adalimumab therapy was well tolerated by all patients, with no serious adverse events. Adverse events were noted in only 2 patients - one patient had developed pulmonary tuberculosis in the 4th month of treatment, biosimilar adalimumab was discontinued and AKT treatment was started; while another patient experienced rise in transaminases for which, the dose of methotrexate was reduced. Overall assessment of tolerability as "Excellent" was 65.5% by the treating physician and 82% by patients.

Conclusions: To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report on "real-life"

use of biosimilar adalimumab in such a large number of patients. The analysis reveals a safety and tolerability profile of biosimilar adalimumab comparable to that of the innovator product.

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FRI0210 REAL-WORLD HAWK STUDY: LONG-TERM SAFETY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ADALIMUMAB WITH HIGHER-DOSE METHOTREXATE IN JAPANESE PATIENTS WITH EARLY RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Y. Tanaka¹, T. Mimori², H. Yamanaka³, R. Nakajima⁴, K. Morita⁴, J. Kimura⁴, T. Takeuchi⁵. ¹The First Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Kitakyushu; ²Department of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University, Kyoto; ³Institute of Rheumatology, Tokyo Women's Medical University; ⁴AbbVie GK; ⁵Division of Rheumatology, Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan

Background: TNF inhibitors are first-line biologic therapy used in combination with MTX for treatment of RA. However, in Japan, limited real-world data exist on this combination with relatively higher doses of MTX (>8 to $\leq$ 16 mg/week).

Objectives: The HAWK study was designed to assess real-world, long-term safety and effectiveness of the TNF inhibitor ADA with MTX ($\geq$ 12 mg/week) in Japan. Week 52 results are presented.

Methods: This multicenter, prospective, observational study, enrolled biologic-naïve, early ($\leq$ 2 years) RA patients with DAS28-CRP $>$ 3.2 despite MTX therapy for $\geq$ 3 months. Eligible patients received ADA + MTX ($\geq$ 12 mg/week at beginning of ADA) for 104 weeks. Primary endpoint was DAS28-CRP $<$ 2.6 at week 52. Secondary endpoints included CDAI, SDAI, HAQ-DI and inhibition of structural joint damage using the mTSS. ADRs and dosage of ADA and MTX were recorded.

Results: As of April 15, 2016, 346 patients were enrolled (safety set 301; effectiveness set 293). Effectiveness set comprised 73% women; mean ($\pm$ SD) age, 54.3 (13.9) years; duration of RA, 12.1 (6.2) months; MTX dosage, 13.4 (1.8) mg/week; DAS28-CRP, 4.5 (0.9); and mTSS, 7.7 (10.0) at baseline. At week 52, DAS28-CRP $<$ 2.6 and low disease activity ($<$ 3.2) were achieved in 77% and 92% patients, respectively. Remission rates in CDAI ($\leq$ 2.8), SDAI ($\leq$ 3.3), and HAQ-DI ($\leq$ 0.5) were 49%, 51%, and 82%, respectively. Although average MTX dosage was decreased ($\leq$ 2 mg/week), unchanged, and increased ($\geq$ 2 mg/week) from baseline in 19.6%, 78.9%, and 1.4% patients over 52 weeks, respectively, there was no significant difference in disease activity improvement across these MTX dosage groups at week 52 (p=0.350). Structural remission rate at week 52 was 86% (Δ mTSS $\leq$ 0.5) (Figure). A total 110 ADRs occurred in 80 (26.6%) patients, 23 were serious in 21 (7.0%) patients (Table).

	All (N=301)		Serious (N=301)	
ADR				
Total	80	26.6%	21	7.0%
ADRs by SOC				
Infections and infestations	29	9.6%	9	3.0%
Investigations	16	5.3%	1	0.3%
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	13	4.3%	3	1.0%
Hepatobiliary disorders	9	3.0%	0	
ADRs of particular interest				
Tuberculosis	0		0	
Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia	4	1.3%	4	1.3%
Pneumonia bacterial*	6	2.0%	4	1.3%
Herpes zoster	4	1.3%	0	
Malignancy (1)	4	1.3%	4	1.3%
Interstitial lung disease	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Sepsis	0		0	
Pancytopenia	0		0	
Reactivation of hepatitis B	0		0	

*Pneumonia, Pneumonia bacterial, Pneumonia pneumococcal, Pneumonia legionella, Pneumonia streptococcal. (1) Colon cancer, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, ovarian cancer metastatic, lung neoplasm malignant.

Conclusions: Results show that ADA with MTX ($\geq$ 12 mg/week at the beginning) displayed a consistent safety profile and was effective with a DAS28-CRP remission rate of 77% in routine clinical practice. The ADR rate of 26% was similar to a previous, short-term (28 weeks) postmarketing surveillance report (1).

References:

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FRI0211 A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF REAL-WORLD TREATMENT PATTERNS OF INNOVATOR INFlixIMAB (REMICADE) AND BIOSIMILAR INFlixIMAB IN A TREATMENT NAïVE TURKISH RHEUMATOLOGIC DISEASE POPULATION

Y. Yazici¹, L. Xie², A. Ogbomo², D. Parenti³, K. Goyal³, A. Teeple³, L. Ellis³, I. Simsek⁴. ¹NYU Hospital for Joint Diseases, New York; ²STATinMED Research Inc, Ann Arbor; ³Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC, Horsham, United States; ⁴Güven Hospital, Ankara, Turkey

Objectives: This retrospective healthcare claims analysis examined treatment patterns of innovator infliximab (IFX) and biosimilar infliximab (CT-P13) in a Turkish rheumatologic disease population after CT-P13 availability in July, 2014.
Methods: Adult patients (pts) with ≥1 diagnosis code (ICD-10-CM) for rheumatoid arthritis (RA) were identified in a national Turkish healthcare database during the study period (01DEC2010–01DEC2015). Eligible pts had continuous medical/pharmacy enrollment ≥12 months before and ≥6 months after IFX or CT-P13 initiation (index date). Patients were naïve to IFX or CT-P13 (i.e. had no IFX or CT-P13 within 12 months before the index date). Demographics, concomitant diseases and medications, and treatment patterns, eg., dose, interval, discontinuation, and switch were summarized. Confirmed discontinuation was defined as a switch to another biologic medication or the absence of an index biologic claim for ≥120 days without censoring.
Results: Key results are shown in the Table. A total of 1044 patients initiated either medication. The majority (80%; n=831) initiated IFX. The IFX cohort had a mean age of 42 years; 56% were women and mean follow up was 12 months. The CT-P13 cohort consisted of 213 pts with mean age of 43 years; 58% women; and mean follow up of 9 months. Approximately one-third of pts in each cohort had a concomitant diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis (AS; TABLE). Other concomitant diseases and medications appeared balanced between cohorts. Pts in the IFX cohort had an average of 5.2 infusions and mean dose of 4.7 vials per infusion approximately every 8 weeks. Pts in the CT-P13 cohort had an average of 3.6 doses and mean dose of 5.8 vials per dispensing approximately 9 weeks apart. A confirmed discontinuation occurred in 55% of the IFX cohort; driven in part by switching. 24% of IFX pts had ≥1 biologic switch with 8% initially switching to CT-P13. Time to any discontinuation or censoring of IFX is shown in the Table. In the CT-P13 cohort, a confirmed discontinuation was observed in 63%; 31% switched to another biologic therapy; and 20% initially switched to IFX. Time to any discontinuation or censoring of CT-P13 is shown in the Table.
Conclusions: These findings in a single country indicate that real world utilization patterns may differ between innovator IFX and CT-P13, with predominantly more patients initiating IFX; greater overall CT-P13 discontinuation and a higher proportion of patients switching from CT-P13 to IFX. Further studies are needed to understand the reasons for these observed differences.
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	Innovator IFX Cohort (N= 831)		CT-P13Cohort (N=213)	
	N/Mean	%/SD	N/Mean	%/SD
Age (Mean)	42	13	43	12
Gender				
Female	465	56%	124	58 %
Average Length of Follow up Period (in Months)	12	3	9	2
Concomitant Disease During Baseline Period				
Ankylosing Spondylitis	230	28%	70	33%
Psoriatic Arthritis	130	16%	24	11%
Crohn's Disease	65	8%	11	5%
Ulcerative Colitis	64	8%	10	5%
Concomitant RA-Medications During Follow up Period				
Methotrexate	253	30%	69	32%
Sulfasalazine	147	18%	46	22%
Dosing Characteristics				
Average # of doses within follow up period	5.2	2.6	3.6	1.8
Mean # of weeks between doses	8.2	4.2	9.0	4.7
Mean # of days between 1st and 2 nd dose	38	37	50	41
Mean # of days between 2nd and 3rd dose	53	33	60	38
Mean # of days between 3rd and 4th dose	65	34	67	31
Switching				
# and % of patients with ≥1 switch	203	24%	66	31%
# of patient switches between Infliximab Types				
Switch to CT-P13	64	8%		
Switch to Innovator Infliximab			42	20%
Discontinuations				
# of Patients Confirmed to Have Discontinued	453	55%	134	63%
Time to confirmed discontinuation (days)	155	93	107	66
Time to any discontinuation or censoring (days)	239	130	169	102

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Rheumatoid arthritis - other biologic treatment

FRI0212 COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF FIRST-LINE BIOLOGIC MONOTHERAPY IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

E. Silvagni¹, A. Bortoluzzi¹, G. Carrara², M. Govoni¹, C. Scirè^{1,3}. ¹Department of Medical Science, Rheumatology Unit, University of Ferrara and Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria Sant'anna, Cona (Ferrara), ITALY, Ferrara (FE); ²Epidemiology Unit, Italian Society for Rheumatology; ³Epidemiology Unit, Italian Society for Rheumatology, Milan, Italy

Background: Non-Biologic disease modifying antirheumatic drugs (csDMARDs) are recommended in association to biologics (bDMARDs) in the treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) and combination therapy is superior than bDMARD monotherapy with a better drug survival. Limited data are available in literature about the best biological treatment choice when a monotherapy is necessary in biologic-naïve patients.
Objectives: To assess comparative effectiveness (drug survival) of different first-line bDMARDs when administered in monotherapy in a large population-based sample of RA deriving from the administrative health database of the Lombardy region in Italy.
Methods: Data were obtained from health database of the Lombardy Region between 1/1/2004 and 31/12/2013. Patients with RA, diagnosed by a rheumatologist, with a certified diagnosis (exemption code 006.714.0) and treated with first-line approved bDMARDs (Abatacept [ABA], Adalimumab [ADA], Certolizumab [CTZ], Etanercept [ETA], Golimumab [GOL], Infliximab [INF] and Tocilizumab [TCZ]) were included; the presence of a combination therapy of any duration with a concomitant csDMARD (Methotrexate, Leflunomide, Sulfasalazine, Cyclosporine and Hydroxychloroquine) was compared to monotherapy. Clinical characteristics recorded were age, sex, disease duration, Charlson Comorbidity Index, hospitalization for bacterial infections, use of concomitant glucocorticoid (GCs) or Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs). Propensity to treatment with monotherapy was assessed by logistic models and results were presented as odds ratios and 95%confidence intervals (CI) Effectiveness was evaluated as drug survival using Cox proportional hazard models. Results are presented as hazard ratios (HR) and CI, crude and adjusted for pre-specified confounders.
Results: 4478 RA patients who started a first-line bDMARD were included; 840 (18.8%) in monotherapy and 3638 (81.2%) in association to at least one csDMARD. Among biologic-naïve monotherapy patients, N.398 (47.4%) received ETA, N.215 (25.6%) ADA, N.92 (10.9%) INF, N.48 (5.7%) TCZ, N.35 (4.2%) ABA, N.30 (3.6%) CTZ, N.22 (2.6%) GOL. Median survival on treatment was 19.9 months (7.9–45.1). Monotherapy was associated with a lower age, longer disease duration, a consistently higher Charlson Comorbidity Index (in particular hepatic or renal disease), lower GCs and NSAIDs intake.