SAT0372

CHANGE OF SUBCLINICAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS AFTER FIVE YEARS ANTI-TNF TREATMENTS IN PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS

Abdulsamet Erden¹, Uğur Canpolat², Oğuz Abdullah Uyaroglu³, Cem Çöteli², Levent Kiliç¹, Ali Akdoğan¹, Umut Kalyoncu¹, Omer Karadag¹, Ali İhsan Ertenli¹, Sedat Kiraz¹, Kudret Aytemir², Şule Apraş Bilgen¹. ¹Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Rheumatology, Ankara, Turkey; ²Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Cardiology, Ankara, Turkey; ³Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Ankara, Turkey

Background: Although cardiovascular (CV) diseases are very common in inflammatory arthritis like psoriatic arthritis (PsA), long-term impact of medication on CV outcomes is lacking.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to evaluate the long-term effects of anti-TNF-α drugs on subclinical atherosclerosis assessed by the flow-mediated dilatation (FMD) and carotid intima media thickness (IMT).

Methods: A total of 30 patients with PsA according to classification of psoriatic arthritis (CASPAR) criteria¹ and 28 healthy controls were enrolled in this cross-sectional study between June 2011-July 2012. 22 out of 30 PsA patients completed the study. Demographic data (sex, age), PsA and psoriasis duration, joint pattern (monoarthritis, oligoarthritis or polyarthritis) and other PsA involvements (nail, enthesitis, dactylitis) were noted. Tender joint count, swollen joint count and disease activity score (DAS)-28 were used for joint activity assessment. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) were used for acute phase reactants. Sex and age matched healthy controls were selected as the control group for this study. Flow mediated dilatation (FMD) from brachial artery and carotid intima media thickness (IMT) were measured by an experienced cardiologist both at initial and 5-year follow-up visits.

Results: Psoriasis duration of PsA patients was 180±114 months. PsA disease duration was 108±33 months. The mean duration between two evaluations was 62±9 months. At first evaluation, 14 (63.6%) patients had peripheral joint, 1 (4.5%) patient had axial, and 7 (31.8%) patients had both peripheral and axial involvement among patients. Dactylitis in 6 (27.3%), enthesitis in 7 (31.8%) and nail in 12 (54.5%) patients were other clinical involvements. FMD% was lower in PsA patients than healthy controls [9.3±3.9 vs 12.9±1.8, p<0.001] and carotid IMT was more obvious in PsA patients than healthy controls [0.64±0.17 vs 0.54±0.09, p=0.017] (Figure). All PsA patients used anti-TNF α treatment during the follow-up period. 68.1% of the PsA patients were in remission during the control. At 5-year follow-up visits, there was no CV event in study groups. However, FMD% was lower in PsA patients than healthy controls [7.6±4.8 vs 12.9±1.8, p<0.001] and carotid IMT was also similar between PsA patients and healthy controls [0.61±0.33 vs 0.54±0.09, p=0.306]. After 5-year follow-up visits, there was no statistically significant difference in FMD% compared to baseline [p = 0.254]. ΔFMD% was found to be moderately correlated with the ΔBASDAI (r = -0.45).

Conclusion: Our results showed that there was a significant impact of anti-TNF-α drugs on progression of subclinical atherosclerosis at the vascular wall level, but no impact on the endothelial dysfunction. Further large-scale randomized studies are needed to confirm our findings.

Figure.

Disclosure of Interests: Abdulsamet Erden: None declared, Uğur Canpolat: None declared, Oğuz Abdullah Uyaroglu: None declared, Cem Çöteli: None declared, Levent Kiliç: None declared, Ali Akdoğan: None declared, Umut Kalyoncu Grant/research support from: MSD, Roche, UCB, Novartis and Pfizer, Consultant for: MSD, Abbvie, Roche, UCB, Novartis, Pfizer and Abdi Ibrahim, Speakers bureau: MSD, Abbvie, Roche, UCB, Novartis, Pfizer and Abdi Ibrahim, Omer Karadag: None declared, Ali İhsan Ertenli: None declared, Sedat Kiraz: None declared, Kudret Aytemir: None declared, Şule Apraş Bilgen: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-eular.6044

SAT0373

EFFECT OF FILGOTINIB ON PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES IN ACTIVE PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS: RESULTS FROM EQUATOR, A RANDOMIZED, PHASE 2 STUDY

Laura C. Coates¹, Philip J. Mease², Dafna D. Gladman³, Filip van den Bosch⁴, Chantal Tasset⁵, Luc Meuleners⁶, Robin Besuyen⁶, Jingjing Gao⁷, Mona Trivedi⁷, Thijs Hendriks⁶, Philip Helliwell⁸. ¹University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; ²Swedish Medical Center/Providence St Joseph Health and University of Washington, Seattle, United States of America; ³University of Toronto and Krembil Research Institute, Toronto Western Hospital, Toronto, Canada; ⁴Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium; ⁵Galapagos NV, Mechelen, Belgium; ⁶Galapagos BV, Leiden, Netherlands; ⁷Gilead Sciences, Inc., Foster City, United States of America; ⁸Leeds Institute of Rheumatic and Musculoskeletal Medicine, Leeds, United Kingdom

Background: Filgotinib (FIL) is an oral, selective Janus kinase 1 inhibitor under clinical investigation in a number of inflammatory diseases. FIL significantly improved multiple disease domains vs placebo (PBO) in patients with active psoriatic arthritis (PsA) in the multicenter, double-blind, phase 2 EQUATOR trial (NCT03101670) [1].

Objectives: To evaluate the effect of FIL vs PBO on patient reported outcomes (PROs) in EQUATOR and the extent to which effects on composite disease endpoints translate to clinically relevant improvements for patients.

Methods: Patients were randomized 1:1 to FIL 200 mg or PBO once daily for 16 weeks [1]. Patient's Global Assessment of Disease Activity (PtGADA), pain intensity (visual analog scale), Pruritus Numerical Rating Scale (NRS), Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index (HAQ-DI), 36-Item Short Form Survey (SF-36) Physical Component Summary (PCS) and Mental Component Summary (MCS), and Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue scale (FACIT-F) were assessed at week 16. Analysis of covariance was used to compare changes from baseline in outcomes between groups. Proportions of patients achieving normative PRO scores or minimal clinically important differences (MCIDs) were compared using Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel tests [2, 3].

Results: FIL significantly improved multiple PROs vs PBO at week 16 (Table). Proportions of patients reaching normative PRO values for FACIT-F and SF-36 PCS (≥40 or 50, respectively), and achieving MCIDs in HAQ-DI and SF 36 PCS, were significantly greater for FIL vs PBO (Table). Significant improvement in 6/8 SF 36 domains was observed at week 16 with FIL vs PBO (Fig a). Improvement in most individual FACIT F items was also observed (Fig b).

Conclusion: In EQUATOR, FIL-treated patients with active PsA reported greater and clinically meaningful improvements in most PROs at week 16 vs PBO, mirroring improvements previously reported with FIL in disease activity measures [1].

Table

Week 16	FIL (n=65)	PBO (n=66)	Treatment difference (95% CI)	p
Mean change from baseline				
PtGADA (mm)	-27.2 (22.1)	-13.5 (25.8)	-15.2 ^a (-22.3, -8.1)	<0.0001
Pain (mm)	-31.6 (21.3)	-11.1 (29.7)	-18.9 ^a (-26.7, -11.1)	<0.0001
Pruritus NRS	-2.5 (2.1)	-0.6 (2.2)	-2.2 ^a (-3.1, -1.4)	<0.0001
HAQ-DI	-0.6 (0.5)	-0.3 (0.5)	-0.3 ^a (-0.4, -0.1)	0.0009
SF-36 PCS	7.4 (6.6)	2.4 (6.6)	4.7 ^a (2.6, 6.8)	<0.0001
SF-36 MCS	4.3 (8.3)	3.2 (9.2)	1.2 ^a (-1.7, 4.0)	0.4128
FACIT-F	8.2 (7.3)	5.5 (8.1)	3.2 ^a (0.8, 5.5)	0.0086
Response rate, n/N (%)				
HAQ-DI MCID ≥0.35	41/63 (65)	26/62 (42)	23.2 ^b (5.7, 38.8)	0.0085
SF-36 PCS Score ≥50	11/64 (17)	4/63 (6)	10.9 ^b (-0.7, 22.5)	0.0471
MCID ≥2.5	49/65 (75)	26/66 (39)	36.0 ^b (19.2, 50.0)	<0.0001
SF-36 MCS Score ≥50	13/46 (28)	14/47 (30)	-1.5 ^b (-19.4, 16.6)	0.9879
MCID ≥2.5	32/65 (49)	40/66 (61)	-11.4 ^b (-27.4, 5.5)	0.2607
FACIT-F Score ≥40	18/58 (31)	7/57 (12)	18.7 ^b (3.6, 33.0)	0.0105
MCID ≥4	43/65 (66)	37/66 (56)	10.1 ^b (-6.5, 25.9)	0.1921

^aLeast-squares mean. ^bArithmetic mean.

CI, confidence interval

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Acknowledgement: This study was funded by Galapagos NV (Mechelen, Belgium). Medical writing support was provided by Alice Wareham PhD, CMPP (Aspire Scientific Ltd, Bollington, UK) and funded by Galapagos NV.

Disclosure of Interests: Laura C Coates Grant/research support from: AbbVie, Celgene, Lilly, Novartis and Pfizer, Consultant for: AbbVie, Amgen, BMS, Celgene, Galapagos, Gilead Sciences Inc., Janssen, Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer, Prothena Corp and UCB, Philip J Mease Grant/research support from: AbbVie, Amgen, BMS, Celgene, Janssen, Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer, SUN and UCB, Consultant for: AbbVie, Amgen, BMS, Galapagos, Gilead Sciences, Inc., Janssen, Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer, SUN and UCB, Speakers bureau: AbbVie, Amgen, BMS, Celgene, Genentech, Janssen, Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer and UCB, Dafna D Gladman Grant/research support from: AbbVie, Amgen, Celgene, Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer, and UCB, Consultant for: AbbVie, Amgen, BMS, Celgene, Galapagos, Gilead, Janssen, Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer, and UCB, Filip van den Bosch Consultant for: AbbVie, BMS, Galapagos, Janssen, Lilly, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer and UCB, Chantal Tasset Shareholder of: Warrants from Galapagos, Employee of: Galapagos, Luc Meuleners Shareholder of: Warrants from Galapagos, Employee of: Galapagos, Robin Besuyen Shareholder of: Warrants from Galapagos, Employee of: Galapagos, Jingjing Gao Shareholder of: AbbVie and Gilead Sciences, Inc., Employee of: Gilead Sciences, Inc., Mona Trivedi Shareholder of: Amgen and Gilead Sciences, Inc., Employee of: Gilead Sciences, Inc., Thijs Hendriks Shareholder of: Warrants from Galapagos, Employee of: Galapagos, Philip Helliwell Grant/research support from: Paid to charity: from AbbVie, Janssen and Novartis, Consultant for: Paid to charity: from AbbVie, Amgen, Pfizer, and UCB and Celgene. Paid to self: from Celgene and Galapagos

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-eular.6108

SAT0374 IXEKIZUMAB, WITH OR WITHOUT CONCOMITANT METHOTREXATE, IMPROVES THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF PSA FOR UP TO 52 WEEKS OF TREATMENT

Bernard Combe¹, Tsen-Fang Tsai², Satish Odhav³, J. Eugene Huffstutter⁴, Aubrey Trevelin Sprabery⁵, Chen-Yen Lin⁵, So Young Park⁵, Matthew Hufford⁵, Peter Nash⁶. ¹University of Montpellier, Montpellier, France; ²National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China; ³Arthritis Clinic, Jackson, United States of America; ⁴Arthritis Associates, Hixson, United States of America; ⁵Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, United States of America; ⁶University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

Background: Ixekizumab (IXE) is a high affinity monoclonal antibody selectively targeting interleukin (IL)-17A. It was previously demonstrated

that IXE, with or without concomitant methotrexate (MTX), was superior to placebo (PBO) in improving the signs and symptoms of patients with psoriatic arthritis (PsA) for up to 24 weeks^{1,2}.

Objectives: To evaluate the efficacy of IXE, with or without continuous concomitant MTX, for up to 52 weeks of treatment in patients with active PsA.

Methods: Patients with active PsA who were biologic naïve (SPIRIT-P1, NCT01695239) or had prior inadequate response or intolerance to tumour necrosis factor inhibitors (SPIRIT-P2; NCT02349295) were randomised to PBO (N=224), 80 mg IXE every 4 weeks (IXEQ4W, N=229) or every 2 weeks (IXEQ2W, N=226), after a 160 mg starting dose. In this post-hoc analysis, efficacy was assessed up to Week 52 for the following two subgroups: (i) patients who were treated with IXE as monotherapy i.e. no concomitant conventional disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs and (ii) patients who received constant dose of MTX from Weeks 0 to 52. Patients who had MTX dose change were excluded. Efficacy outcome measurements included American College of Rheumatology (ACR) 20/50/70 responses, minimal disease activity (MDA), and disease activity in psoriatic arthritis (DAPSA) low disease activity (LDA) (score ≤ 14). Patients who discontinued from treatment before Week 52 were included in the analysis. Missing values were imputed using non-responder imputation. All analyses were done post-hoc.

Results: Among patients randomised to IXE at Week 0, 177 (38.9%) patients were treated with IXE monotherapy while 183 (40.2%) patients received constant dose of MTX up to Week 52. The average MTX dose was 15.7 mg/week and 16.0 mg/week for IXEQ4W and IXEQ2W, respectively. Week 52 results are presented in Table 1. At Week 52, similar results were observed between the two groups of patients for the different disease activity measures (ACR, MDA, and DAPSA LDA) and there was also a trend for a numerical higher proportion of patients achieving ACR responses with IXE monotherapy compared to patients with concomitant MTX use. Over time (Weeks 0-52), ACR 20, 50, and 70 response rates increased from baseline and were largely similar between the two subgroups (data not shown).

Conclusion: In this post-hoc analysis, IXE treatment showed sustained efficacy in patients with PsA up to one year of treatment, with or without concomitant MTX therapy.

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Table 1. Efficacy Outcomes at Week 52

	IXEQ4W N=229		IXEQ2W N=226	
Concomitant Medication:	None (n=95)	MTX (n=85)	None (n=82)	MTX (n=98)
ACR 20	66.3%	55.3%	63.4%	55.1%
ACR 50	48.4%	38.8%	48.8%	38.8%
ACR 70	35.8%	27.1%	35.4%	23.5%
DAPSA LDA*	52.6%	52.9%	54.9%	41.2%
MDA	38.9%	35.3%	36.6%	22.7%

* score ≤ 14

Disclosure of Interests: Bernard Combe Consultant for: Abbvie, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Gilead, Janssen, Eli Lilly, MSD, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche-Chugai, Sanofi, UCB, Tsen-Fang Tsai Consultant for: AbbVie, Boehringer Ingelheim, Celgene, Eli Lilly, GSK-Stiefel, Janssen-Cilag, Novartis, Pfizer, Speakers bureau: AbbVie, Eli Lilly, Janssen-Cilag, Novartis, Pfizer, Satish Odhav Grant/research support from: AbbVie, Ardea Biosciences, AstraZeneca, BMS, Celgene Corporation, Centocor, Eli Lilly and Company, Galapagos, Genentech, GSK, Human Genome Sciences, Janssen, Merck, Mesoblast, Novartis, Novo Nordisk, Pfizer, Roche, Sanofi-Aventis, Takeda Pharmaceuticals, UCB, and Vertex Pharmaceuticals, Consultant for: AbbVie, Ardea Biosciences, AstraZeneca, BMS, Celgene Corporation, Centocor, Eli Lilly and Company, Galapagos, Genentech, GSK, Human Genome Sciences, Janssen, Merck, Mesoblast, Novartis, Novo Nordisk, Pfizer, Roche, Sanofi-Aventis, Takeda Pharmaceuticals, UCB, and Vertex Pharmaceuticals, J. Eugene Huffstutter Consultant for: Eli Lilly, Speakers bureau: Janssen, Genentech, Pfizer, Lilly, Regeneron, Aubrey Trevelin Sprabery Shareholder of: Eli Lilly and Company, Employee of: Eli Lilly and Company, Chen-Yen Lin Shareholder of: Eli Lilly and Company, Employee of: Eli Lilly and Company,