OP0224

FILGOTINIB TREATMENT LEADS TO RAPID AND SUSTAINED REDUCTIONS IN INFLAMMATORY BIOMARKERS IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATE TO SEVERE PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS

D. D. Gladman¹, W. Jiang², A. Hertz², V. Malkov², O. K. Yoon², M. Trivedi², M. Alani^{2,3}, L. Vestergaard², R. Besuyen⁴, R. Galien⁵, A. M. Mirza², V. Chandran¹. ¹University of Toronto and Krembil Research Institute, Toronto Western Hospital, Toronto, Canada; ²Gilead Sciences Inc., Foster City, United States of America; ³University of Washington, Seattle, United States of America; ⁴Galapagos BV, Leiden, Netherlands; ⁵Galapagos SASU, Romainville, France

Background: Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is a chronic inflammatory musculoskeletal disease characterized by musculoskeletal and cutaneous inflammation. In the recent EQUATOR study (NCT03101670), patients (pts) with active PsA receiving the oral, selective Janus kinase 1 (JAK1) inhibitor filgotinib (FIL) had significant and sustained improvements versus placebo (PBO) in clinical signs and symptoms. We present here updated results of the EULAR 2019 presentation of EQUATOR on circulating biomarkers in PsA.

Objectives: To evaluate the impact of FIL on the levels of circulating proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines, adhesion molecules, and markers of matrix remodeling in EQUATOR pts with active PsA.

Methods: EQUATOR was a 16-week, double-blind, multicenter, Phase 2 study in pts with active PsA. Pts were randomized 1:1 to FIL 200mg (n=65) or PBO (n=66) once daily. Serum samples (FIL n=60 and PBO n=61) were collected at baseline (BL) and at Weeks 1, 4, and 16. The association of BL biomarkers with PsA disease characteristics was analyzed by Spearman's rank-order correlation. Biomarker changes from BL were assessed in time-paired serum samples using multiplex and high sensitivity ELISA-based assays. Analytes were grouped by hierarchical clustering; treatment effect on a biomarker was defined as a difference in change from BL between pts receiving FIL versus PBO. Improvements in PsA clinical signs and symptoms were determined by assessing changes from BL in a number of clinical disease activity scores including psoriatic arthritis disease activity score (PASDAS), psoriasis area and severity index (PASI) and disease activity index for psoriatic arthritis (DAPSA) scores.

Results: BL levels of numerous biomarkers were associated (p<0.05) with clinical measures of PsA. Several clusters of biomarkers were identified based on the rate and magnitude of FIL treatment response. Cluster 1 included biomarkers with substantial reductions from BL with FIL by week 1, such as the acute phase proteins CRP and SAA (>50%), and the inflammatory mediators IL-6, CXCL10, and IL-23 (>25%). Cluster 2 included biomarkers of cell adhesion (ICAM-1, VCAM1) with a 5%–15% reduction from BL with FIL by week 1. Cluster 3 included biomarkers of matrix remodeling (MMP1, SC1M) with a delayed >25% reduction from BL with FIL that was significant by Week 4. Finally, Cluster 4 included biomarkers with a modest (5%–10%) increase from BL with FIL (Eotaxin, IL-15, and adiponectin). Spearman rank correlation analyses showed that at BL, many biomarkers were positively associated with disease scores, and tended to segregate between psoriasis weighted scores such as PASI and arthritis weighted scores such as DAPSA. The observed decrease in proinflammatory cytokines were associated with on-treatment improvements from BL in disease score for pts receiving FIL.

Conclusion: Compared with PBO, FIL significantly decreased BL levels of circulating biomarkers associated with PsA disease activity, including proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines, adhesion molecules, and markers of matrix remodeling. The observed decreases in circulating proinflammatory cytokines and biomarkers of both bone pathobiology and psoriatic disease suggest that FIL improves PsA clinical signs and symptoms at a molecular level. These findings are consistent with reduced disease activity in pts with PsA and suggest that FIL treatment leads to a rapid and sustained reduction of inflammation in PsA.

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OP0225

TOFACITINIB AS MONOTHERAPY FOLLOWING METHOTREXATE WITHDRAWAL IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS PREVIOUSLY TREATED WITH OPEN-LABEL TOFACITINIB + METHOTREXATE: A RANDOMISED, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED SUBSTUDY OF OPAL BALANCE

P. Nash¹, L. C. Coates², P. J. Mease³, A. Kivitz⁴, D. D. Gladman⁵, F. Behrens⁶, J. C. C. Wei⁷, D. Fleishaker⁸, J. Wu⁹, C. Wang⁸, A. B. Romero¹⁰, L. Fallon¹¹, M. A. Hsu⁸, K. Kanik⁸. ¹Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia; ²University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; ³Swedish Medical Center and University of Washington, Seattle, United States of America; ⁴Altoona Center for Clinical Research, Duncansville, United States of America; ⁵University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; ⁶Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany; ⁷Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan, Republic of China; ⁸Pfizer Inc, Groton, United States of America; ⁹Pfizer Inc, Groton, United States of America; ¹⁰Pfizer Inc, Barcelona, Spain; ¹¹Pfizer Inc, Montreal, Canada

Background: Tofacitinib is an oral JAK inhibitor for the treatment of psoriatic arthritis (PsA).

Objectives: To assess tofacitinib 5mg BID as monotherapy after methotrexate (MTX) withdrawal vs with continued background MTX in patients (pts) with PsA.

Methods: OPAL Balance (NCT01976364) was an open-label (OL) long-term extension (LTE) study of tofacitinib in pts with PsA who participated in Phase (P)3 studies (OPAL Broaden, NCT01877668; OPAL Beyond, NCT01882439). Pts who completed ≥24 months' tofacitinib treatment in the LTE (stable 5mg BID for ≥3 months) and were receiving oral MTX (7.5–20mg/week; stable for ≥4 weeks) entered the multicentre, 12-month, double-blind, MTX withdrawal substudy. Pts remained on OL tofacitinib 5mg BID and were randomised 1:1 to receive placebo (tofacitinib monotherapy, ie, blinded MTX withdrawal) or MTX (tofacitinib + MTX; same stable doses). Primary endpoints were changes from substudy baseline (Δ) in PASDAS and HAQ-DI at Month (M)6. Secondary efficacy endpoints were assessed at all time points. Safety was assessed throughout the substudy.

Results: Of 180 pts randomised, 179 were treated (tofacitinib monotherapy n=90; tofacitinib + MTX n=89). Pt characteristics were similar between treatment arms. At M6, least squares mean (LSM) (standard error [SE]) ΔPASDAS was 0.229 (0.079) for tofacitinib monotherapy and 0.138 (0.081) for tofacitinib + MTX, and LSM (SE) ΔHAQ-DI was 0.043 (0.027) and 0.017 (0.028), respectively (Figure 1); no clinically meaningful differences were observed. Efficacy and pt-reported outcomes were generally similar between treatment arms at M6 and M12 (data not shown). Rates of pts achieving minimal disease activity, and maintaining an absence of enthesitis and dactylitis, were sustained to M12 in both treatment arms (Figure 2). Adverse event rates (Table) and laboratory parameters were comparable between treatment arms, but liver enzyme elevations were more common with tofacitinib + MTX.

Conclusion: No clinically meaningful differences in efficacy and safety were observed in PsA pts who received OL tofacitinib 5mg BID as monotherapy after MTX withdrawal vs with continued MTX. Safety was consistent with previous P3 studies. The substudy was an estimation study and not powered for hypothesis testing.

Figure 1. LSM (SE) ΔPASDAS* and ΔHAQ-DI* up to Month 12 of the MTX withdrawal substudy

*Primary endpoints at Month 6
Results were based on a repeated measures model with the fixed effects of treatment, visit, treatment by visit interaction, and baseline value, without imputation for missing values; a common unstructured covariance matrix was used. The numbers of patients included in the repeated measures model for tofacitinib monotherapy and tofacitinib + MTX arms were 90 and 89, respectively, for both PASDAS and HAQ-DI. For each endpoint at each time point, the 95% CI of the LSM difference between the tofacitinib monotherapy and tofacitinib + MTX arms included 0
Δ, change from substudy baseline; CI, confidence interval; HAQ-DI, Health Assessment Questionnaire-Disability Index; LSM, least squares mean; MTX, methotrexate; PASDAS, Psoriatic Arthritis Disease Activity Score; SE, standard error

Figure 2. Proportion (SE) of patients achieving a) MDA,* and maintaining absence of b) enthesitis* and c) dactylitis,* up to Month 12 of the MTX withdrawal substudy

*Missing response=non-response. The numbers of patients included in this analysis were 90 and 89 for tofacitinib monotherapy and tofacitinib + MTX, respectively; *In patients with LEI=0 at baseline, no imputation; *In patients with DSS=0 at baseline, no imputation DSS, Dactylitis Severity Score; LEI, Leeds Enthesitis Index; MDA, minimal disease activity; MTX, methotrexate; SE, standard error

Table. Safety outcomes to Month 12

Pts with events, n (%) AEs of special interest	Tofacitinib monotherapy N=90	Tofacitinib + MTX N=89
AE	43 (47.8)	41 (46.1)
Serious AE	4 (4.4)	3 (3.4)
Discontinuations due to AE	3 (3.3)	4 (4.5)
Death	0	0
Herpes zoster (serious/non-serious)	1 (1.1)	2 (2.2)
Serious infection	0	2 (2.2)
Opportunistic infection ^a	0	1 (1.1)
Malignancy (excl. NMSC) ^a	1 (1.1)	1 (1.1)
NMSC ^a	0	0
Major adverse cardiovascular event ^a	0	0
Venous thromboembolism ^c	0	0
Arterial thromboembolism ^c	1 (1.1)	0
Gastrointestinal perforation ^a	0	0
Interstitial lung disease ^b	0	0
Laboratory parameters^d		
ALT ≥3xULN	0	5 (5.6)
ALT (IU/L), mean (SE)	-2.7 (1.6)	2.5 (1.3)
AST ≥3xULN	0	3 (3.4)
AST (IU/L), mean (SE)	-1.5 (1.2)	1.7 (0.8)

Reviewed by independent ^aexternal/^binternal adjudication committee

^cPer Standardised MedDRA Query terms

^dWithout regard to baseline abnormality

ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ULN, upper limit of normal

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NETAKIMAB DECREASES DISEASE ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS: RESULTS FROM A RANDOMIZED DOUBLE-BLIND PHASE 3 CLINICAL TRIAL (PATERA)

T. Korotaeva¹, I. Gaydukova², V. Mazurov², A. Samtsov³, V. Khayrutdinov³, A. Bakulev⁴, M. Kokhan⁵, A. Kundzer⁶, N. Soroka⁷, E. Dokukina⁸, A. Ereemeeva⁸.
¹Nasonova Research Institute of Rheumatology, Moscow, Russian Federation;
²Mechnikov North-Western State Medical University, St-Petersburg, Russian Federation;
³Kirov Military Medical Academy, St-Petersburg, Russian Federation;
⁴Razumovsky Saratov State Medical University, Saratov, Russian Federation;
⁵Ural Research Institute of Dermatovenereology and Immunopathology, Ekaterinburg, Russian Federation;
⁶Healthcare Institution Municipal Clinical Hospital No. 1, Minsk, Belarus;
⁷Scientific and Practical Center of Surgery, Transplantology and Hematology, Minsk, Belarus;
⁸JSC BIOCAD, St-Petersburg, Russian Federation

Background: Netakimab (NTK) is a humanized anti-interleukin 17A antibody approved for the treatment of moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis.

Objectives: To determine the efficacy and safety of NTK in patients (pts) with active psoriatic arthritis (PsA), based on 24-week (Wk) data from an ongoing phase 3 study (NCT03598751, PATERA).

Methods: 194 eligible adult pts with PsA (CASPAR, 2006) with inadequate response to csDMARD or one TNFi, were randomized (1:1) to receive NTK 120mg or placebo (PBO) subcutaneously at Wk 0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 18, 22. 84 pts from PBO arm who did not meet ACR20 (20% improvement of the American College of Rheumatology criteria) by Wk 16 were switched to NTK 120mg. The primary endpoint was ACR20 at Wk 24. DAPSA (Disease Activity Index for Psoriatic Arthritis), the proportion of pts achieved ACR50/70, minimal disease activity (MDA) (≥5/7 MDA criteria) and Psoriatic arthritis response criteria (PsARC) were also analyzed.

Results: Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were similar across treatment arms (Table 1). 80 (82.47%) pts in NTK arm and 9 (9.28%) in the PBO arm achieved ACR20 at Wk 24 (p<0.0001). A significantly greater percentage of NTK-treated pts had ACR50/70, PsARC response, MDA at Wk 24 (Figure 1). By Wk 24 DAPSA significantly improved for NTK vs PBO. DAPSA remission was achieved by 36.08% and 13.40% in NTK and PBO arms, respectively (p=0.003). NTK was well tolerated. The most frequent AEs (≥3%) were lymphopenia, neutropenia, hypercholesterolemia, ALT increased, upper respiratory tract infection, systolic blood pressure increased, hyperglycemia, hyperbilirubinemia. Most AEs were mild to moderate. Severe treatment-related AEs were observed in 1.03% vs 2.06% for NTK and PBO, respectively. No treatment-related SAEs were reported. No anti-drug antibodies were detected.

Table 1. Baseline demographics and disease severity characteristics

Arm	NTK (N=97)	PBO (N=97)
Age (years) *	44.0 (11.66)	43.1 (11.88)
Male, n (%)	52 (53.61)	50 (51.55)
PsA duration, mo*	63.1 (73.12)	68.2 (77.49)
DAS28-CRP*	4.62 (0.97)	4.41 (1.11)
DAPSA*	32.19 (12.23)	33.54 (15.98)
TJC (66/68) *	12.9 (9.97)	12.0 (9.88)
SJC (66/68) *	7.0 (4.93)	7.2 (7.18)
MTX at baseline	83 (85.6)	83 (85.6)
Previous PsA therapy		
Sulfasalazine, n (%)	9 (9.28)	11 (11.34)
Leflunomide, n (%)	4 (4.12)	8 (8.25)
Anti-TNFa, n (%)	22 (22.68)	17 (17.53)

* mean (standard deviation); Mo=months, PsA=psoriatic arthritis, SJC=swollen joint count, TJC=tender joint count, DAS28=Disease Activity Score, MTX=methotrexate, CRP=C-reactive protein, DAPSA=Disease activity index for psoriatic arthritis, TNF=tumor necrosis factor