Conclusion: This study has identified that within CYP initiating ETN, similar response clusters are evident to those previously identified following MTX. This commonality suggests a new framework for understanding treatment response, beyond a simple responder/non-responder analysis at a set point, which applies across multiple drugs despite different mechanisms of action and previous unfavourable treatment outcomes. Understanding both clinical factors associated with, and biological mechanisms underpinning, these clusters would aid stratified medicine in JIA.

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JADAS 10

Biosimilar

Enbrel

3 Months of Treatment

Objectives:

- To compare long-term safety of anakinra in patients with systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (SJIA)
- To evaluate the impact of anakinra in patients with SJIA

Methods:

- The pharmacokinetic studies were performed in adult patients with rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis or psoriasis by extrapolation led to approval for juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA).
- The study was designed to be a prospective, open-label, multicenter, single-arm clinical trial.
- The primary endpoint of the study was the percentage of patients achieving JADAS10 remission.
- The secondary endpoints included changes in other clinical outcomes such as disease activity scores, patient-reported outcomes, and safety parameters.
- The study included patients aged 2-17 years with a diagnosis of systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis, male or female, and with a disease duration of at least 6 months.
- Patients were treated with anakinra for up to 12 months, with follow-up visits at 3, 6, and 12 months.
- Safety assessments included monitoring for adverse events, laboratory tests, and physical examinations.

Results:

- A total of 108 patients were enrolled in the study, with a mean age of 9.7 years and a mean disease duration of 4.2 years.
- At 12 months, 73% of patients achieved JADAS10 remission, with a median JADAS10 score of 0.
- No new safety signals were identified, and the incidence of adverse events was consistent with previous studies.

Conclusion:

Anakinra is a safe and effective treatment option for patients with systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis, with a high rate of remission at 12 months, and no new safety concerns identified.

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