Bimekizumab Impact on Core Group for Research and Assessment of Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis (GRAPPA) Domains for Patients with Psoriatic Arthritis: 52-Week Results from Four Phase 3 Studies

Objective
To report bimekizumab (BKZ) efficacy across the core GrAPPA for Research and Assessment of Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis (GRAPPA) domains in patients with PsA. The domains are four domains – skin domain, enthesitis, dactylitis, and axSpA: Domain-specific efficacy was compared with placebo (PBO) in two Phase 2b studies: BE OPTIMAL (TNF-IR) and BE COMPLETE (bDMARD-naive) and was suggestive of efficacy for axial disease in PsA.1

Background
- The GRAPPA domain-based treatment recommendations for PsA focus on four domains
- Six key domains: peripheral arthritis, axial disease, enthesitis, dactylitis, skin psoriasis, and nail psoriasis
- PsA-related conditions: uveitis and inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)

Methods
- Patients were randomized to receive subcutaneous BKZ 160 mg or PBO every 4 weeks (Q4W) in a 24-week double-blind period followed by an open-label treatment extension period. The primary endpoint was PASI100 in the double-blind period.

Results
- PASI100 was achieved in 69.8% of patients in the BKZ group vs 6.1% in the PBO group at Week 24. PASI90 was achieved in 84.8% of patients in the BKZ group vs 14.0% in the PBO group at Week 24.

Conclusions
- For BE MOBILE 1 and 2, only outcomes related to axial disease are reported here.
- From Week 16, all PBO-randomized patients received BKZ 160 mg Q4W to achieve the predefined target for continuous efficacy with BKZ 160 mg Q4W in those patients with PsA.
- In patients with psoriasis, superior skin domain efficacy has been demonstrated versus secukinumab (IL-17A inhibitor), ustekinumab (IL-12/23 inhibitor), and adalimumab (TNF antagonist). BE OPTIMAL included a reference arm (adalimumab 40 mg Q2W).

No instances of Uveitis
No instances of Uveitis

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