Bimekizumab Impact on Health-Related Quality of Life and Physical Function in Patients with Active Psoriatic Arthritis who were Biologic DMARD-Naïve or had Inadequate Response or Intolerance to TNF-α Inhibitors: 1-Year Results from Two Phase 3, Randomized Studies

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Week 16, and Week 52

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>60-<70 >50-<60 >40-<50 >30-<40 >20-<30 >10-<20 0-<10

Objective

To report the impact of bimekizumab (BKZ) treatment up to 1 year on health-related quality of life (HRQoL) and physical function in patients with active psoriatic arthritis (PsA) who were biologic DMARD (bDMARD)-naïve or had inadequate response or intolerance to TNF- α inhibitors (TNFi-IR).

Background

- PsA imparts a substantial burden on patient HRQoL.¹
- Maximizing HRQoL through controlling symptoms, preventing structural damage, and normalizing physical and social function is a key treatment goal.²
- BKZ, a monoclonal IgG1 antibody that selectively inhibits interleukin (IL)-17F in addition to IL-17A, has demonstrated improvements in efficacy outcomes and HRQoL measures in patients with PsA in phase 3 studies up to 16 weeks.^{3,4}

Methods

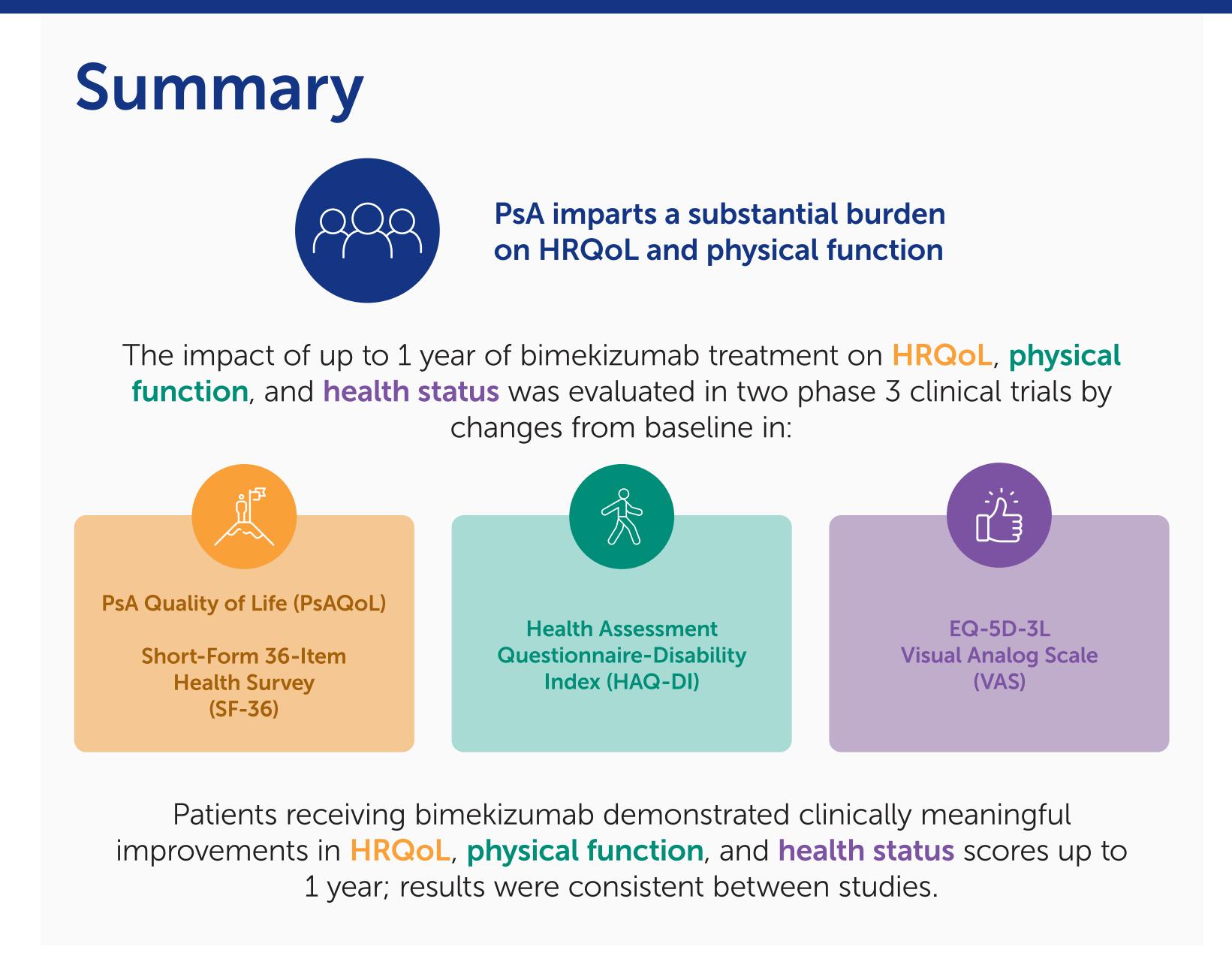
- BE OPTIMAL (NCT03895203) and BE COMPLETE (NCT03896581) are phase 3 studies assessing BKZ 160 mg every 4 weeks (Q4W) in patients with active PsA who were bDMARD-naïve or had inadequate response or intolerance to TNFi, respectively (Figure 1).
- Both trials had a 16-week double-blind, placebo (PBO)-controlled phase. PBO-receiving patients switched to BKZ at Week 16 (PBO/BKZ).
- Patients completing BE OPTIMAL at Week 52 or BE COMPLETE at Week 16 were eligible to enter BE VITAL (open-label extension; NCT04009499); BE COMPLETE plus BE VITAL is referred to as 'BE COMPLETE' hereafter (**Figure 1**). Data are reported here up to 52 weeks of therapy.
- We present individual study data for HRQoL, physical function, and health status outcomes up to 1 year. Psoriatic Arthritis Impact of Disease 12-item (PsAID-12) Questionnaire data were also collected; results reported on poster 2249.5
- Some BE COMPLETE outcomes were only collected to Week 40, as indicated in Figures 2–3.
- Non-responder and multiple imputation (NRI, MI) were used for missing binary and continuous variables.

Results

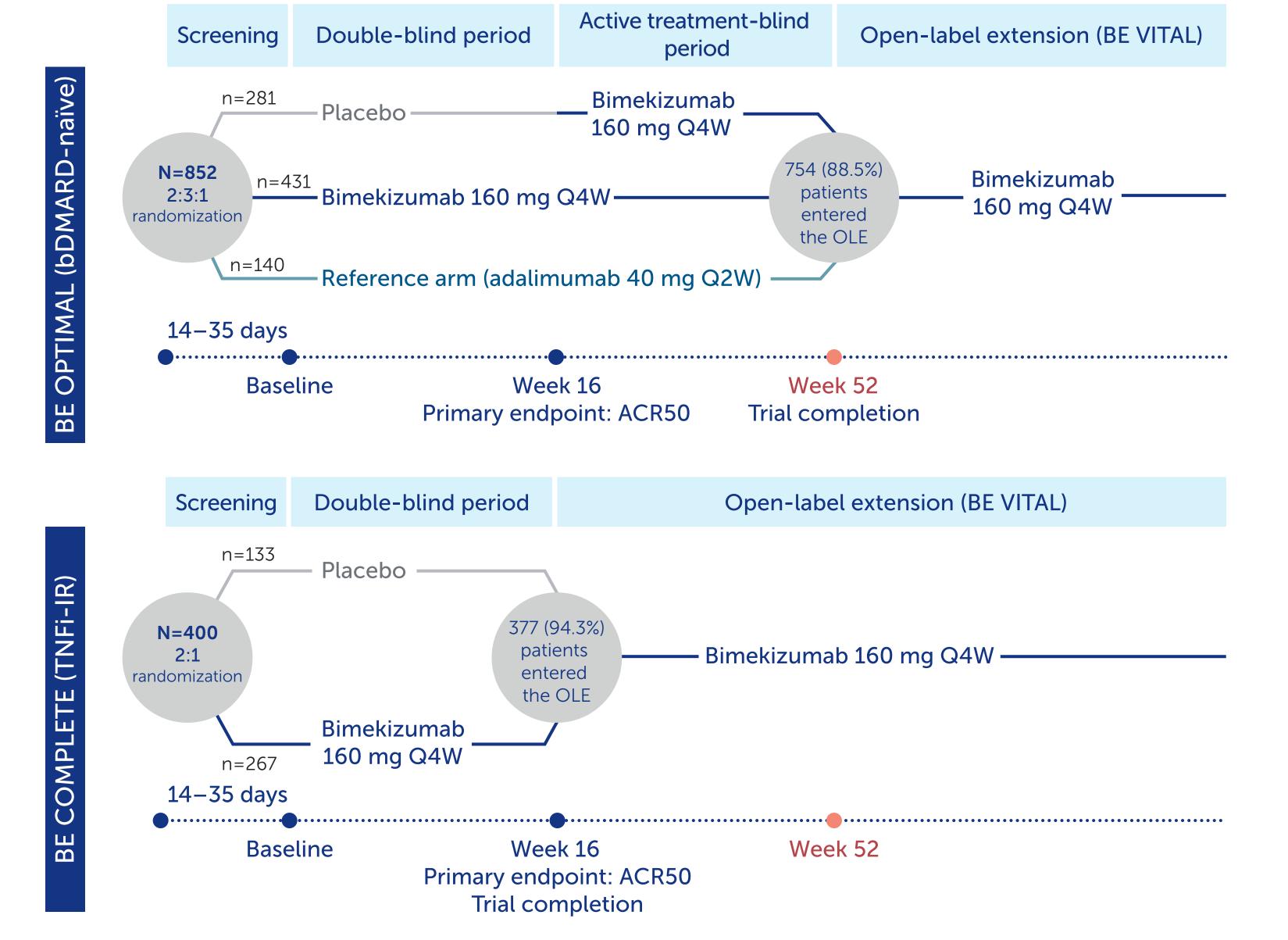
- Overall, 770/852 (90.4%) and 347/400 (86.8%) patients completed Week 52 of BE OPTIMAL and BE COMPLETE.*
- Baseline (BL) characteristics were generally comparable between treatment groups within trials, with some differences in some BL characteristics between trials (**Table 1**).
- Across both trials, Week 16 improvements in HRQoL, health status, and physical function were sustained to Week 52/40 in BKZ-treated patients (Figure 2).
- Patients who switched to BKZ achieved comparable improvements across HRQoL and physical outcomes to BKZ-randomized patients by Week 52/40 (Figure 2).
- PsAQoL individual item scores were sustained to Week 52 in BKZ-randomized patients and improved in PBO/BKZ-treated patients compared to Week 16 in BE OPTIMAL (**Figure 3**).
- Improvements in SF-36 individual domain scores at Week 16 were sustained to Week 52/40 on BKZ treatment. SF-36 physical functioning, role physical, and bodily pain scores showed most improvement over the other individual domains (Figure 4).

Conclusions

Treatment with bimekizumab resulted in sustained improvements in patient-reported measures of HRQoL, physical function, and health status from Week 16 up to 1 year in patients with active PsA, irrespective of prior bDMARD use.

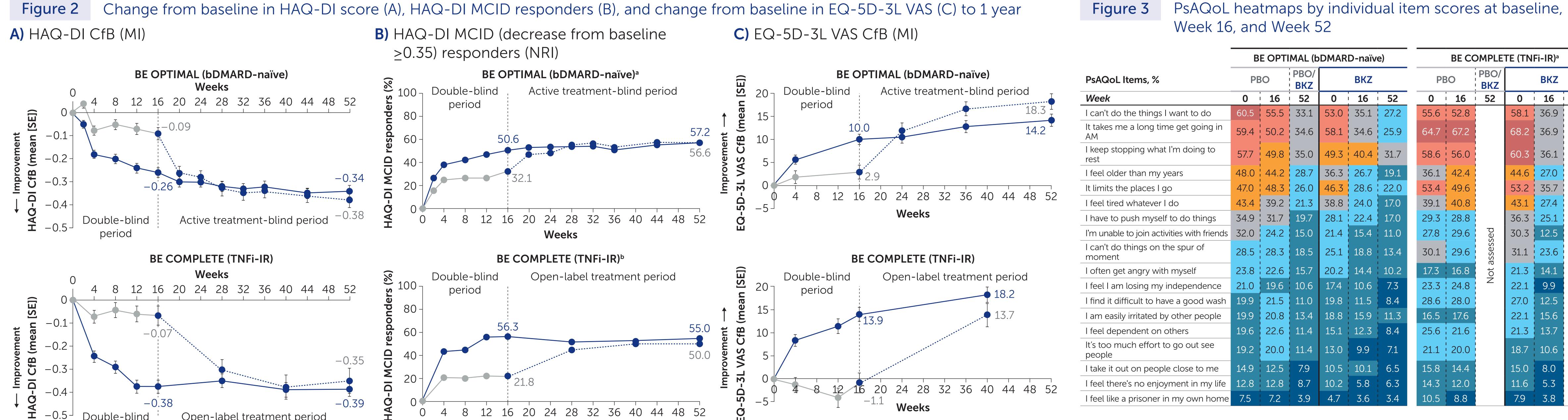








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BKZ 160 mg Q4W
→ · • · • · PBO/BKZ 160 mg Q4W

SF-36 individual domain scores at baseline, Week 16, and Week 52/40 (MI) Higher score indicates improvement in health status

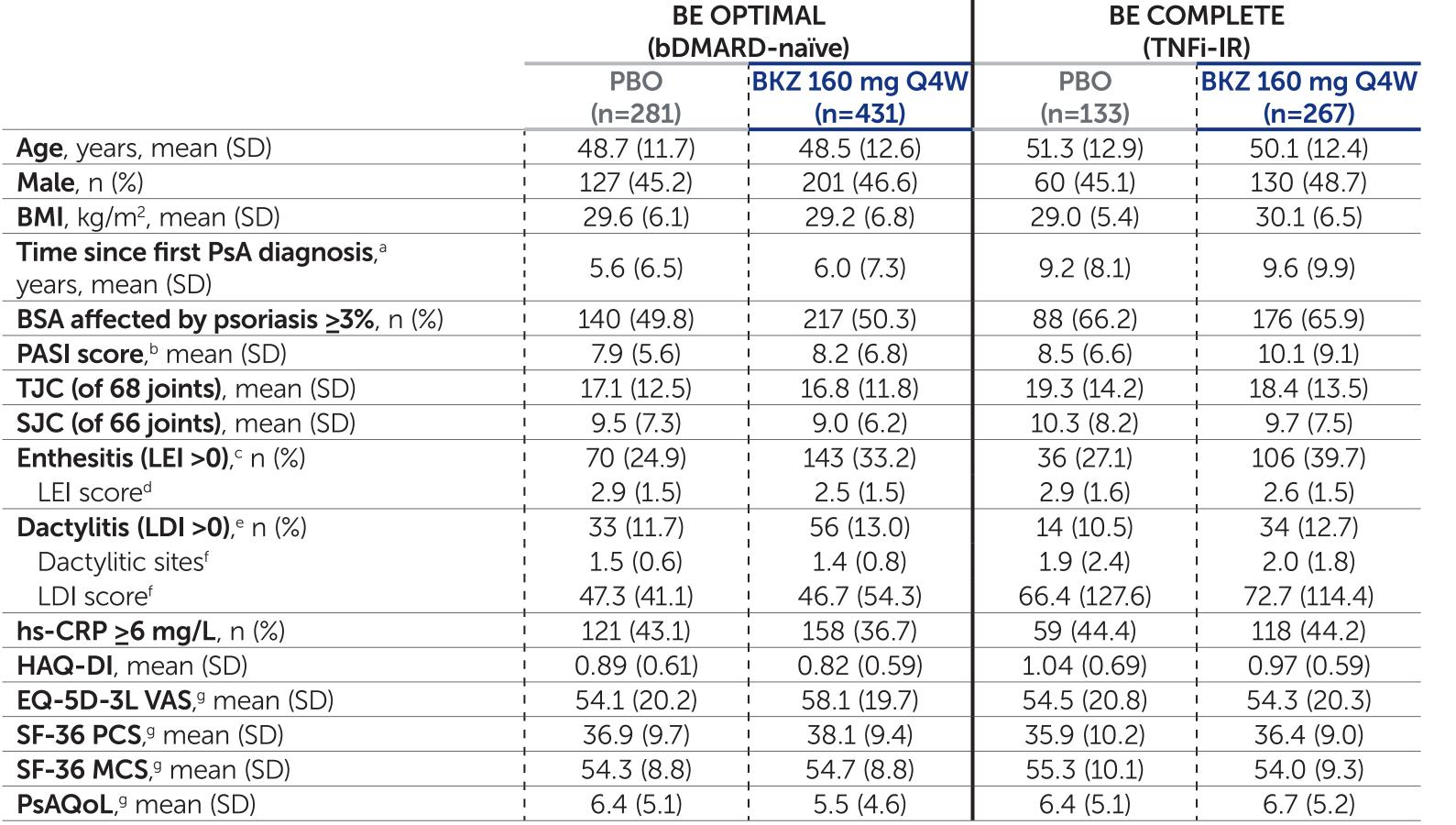


Table 1 Patient demographics and baseline characteristics

involving at least 3% of BSA at baseline; [c] Data missing for 6 BKZ patients in BE OPTIMAL, and 1 PBO patient in BE COMPLETE; [d] In patients with enthesitis at baseline (LEI >0); Data missing for 6 BKZ patients in BE OPTIMAL, and 1 PBO patient in BE COMPLETE; [e] Data missing for 1 PBO and 7 BKZ patients in BE OPTIMAL, and 1 PBO patient in BE COMPLETE; [f] In patients with dactylitis at baseline (LDI >0); Data missing for 1 PBO and 7 BKZ patients in BE OPTIMAL,

and 1 PBO patient in BE COMPLETE; [g] Data missing for 1 BKZ patient in BE OPTIMAL

A) BE OPTIMAL (bDMARD-naïve) B) BE COMPLETE (TNFi-IR) PBO/BKZ **BKZ 160 mg Q4W BKZ 160 mg Q4W** Mental health Social Baseline Baseline Baseline Week 16 BKZ 160 mg Week 16 PBO Week 16 PBO Week 16 BKZ 160 mg Week 52 PBO/BKZ 160 mg Week 52 BKZ 160 mg Week 40 PBO/BKZ 160 mg Week 40 BKZ 160 mg 1 leads Drinker in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatic drug; BKZ: bimekizumab; BL: baseline; black in the American College of Rheumatic drug; BKZ: bimekizumab; BC: baseline; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response criteria; black in the American College of Rheumatology response c

FNFi-IR: intolerance or inadequate response to 1-2 tumor necrosis factor inhibitors; **VAS:** visual analog scale

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Randomized set. HAQ-DI MCID defined as decrease from baseline >0.35 in patients with HAQ-DI >0.35 at baseline. [a] PBO/BKZ 160 mg Q4W n=221, BKZ 160 mg Q4W n=318; [b] PBO/BKZ 160 mg Q4W n=110, BKZ 160 mg Q4W n=231.

