Bimekizumab efficacy from treatment initiation through 4 years in patients with plaque psoriasis: A comprehensive, long-term, pooled analysis from BE BRIGHT

Bruce Strober,^{1,2} Mark Lebwohl,³ Peter Foley,⁴ Richard G. Langley,⁵ Akimichi Morita,⁶ Stefano Piaserico,⁷ Jackie Thirlwell,^{8,9} Balint Szilagyi,¹⁰ Bengt Hoepken,¹⁰ Jérémy Lambert,¹¹ Diamant Thaçi¹²

Objective

To provide the first disclosure of efficacy responses from treatment initiation of bimekizumab (BKZ) through 4 years in moderate to severe plaque psoriasis.

To provide a comprehensive view of efficacy in BKZ-treated patients over 4 years across clinical and health-related quality of life outcomes, using the largest available pool of 4-year global phase 3 clinical data at the time of this study.

Background

- Psoriasis is a chronic disease; assessing long-term treatment efficacy is imperative.¹
- BKZ is a monoclonal IgG1 antibody that selectively inhibits interleukin (IL)-17F in addition to IL-17A.^{2,3}
- BKZ has demonstrated rapid and superior efficacy in the treatment of psoriasis versus ustekinumab, adalimumab, and secukinumab, with established long-term durability of response.⁴⁻⁸

Methods

- Data were pooled across the 52-week BE VIVID, 56-week BE SURE and BE READY trials, and their open-label extension (OLE) BE BRIGHT. Analyzed patients were randomized to BKZ 320 mg every 4 weeks (Q4W) to Week 16, received BKZ Q4W or every 8 weeks (Q8W) thereafter, and entered the OLE (**Figure 1**).^{4-6,8}
- Proportions achieving ≥90%/100% improvement from baseline in Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI 90/PASI 100), body surface area (BSA) ≤1%, and Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) 0/1 are reported from initial study baseline through Year 4 (OLE Week 144).
- Missing data were imputed using modified non-responder imputation (mNRI).
 Patients who discontinued due to lack of efficacy/treatment-related adverse events were considered non-responders at subsequent timepoints; multiple imputation was used for other missing data.

Results

Baseline characteristics and patient disposition

• Baseline characteristics and patient disposition are presented in **Table 1** and **Figure 2**, respectively.

Treatment response

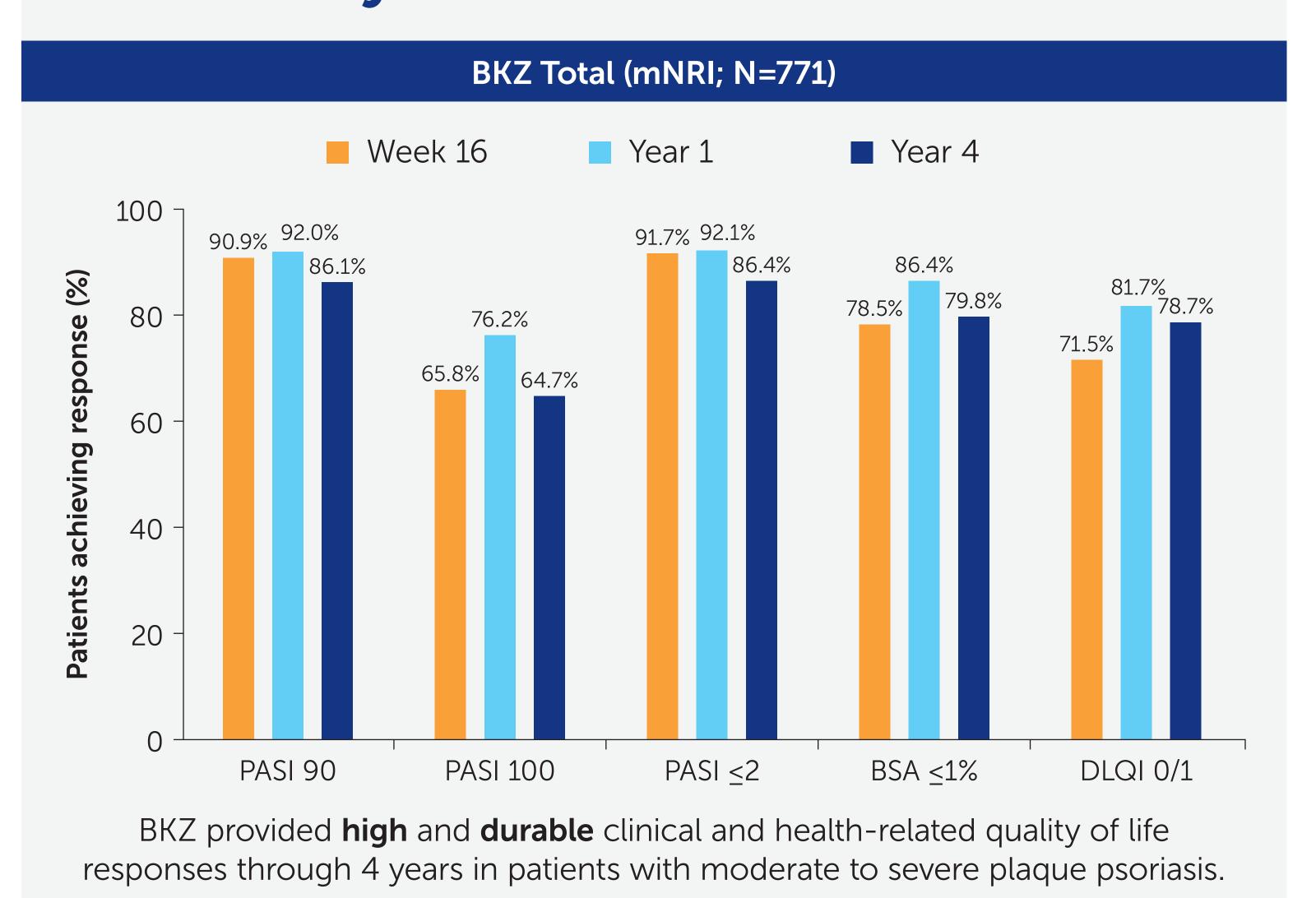
- BKZ treatment responses over 4 years are summarized in **Figure 3**.
- Among patients who received BKZ continuously from baseline and entered the OLE (N=771), 90.9%, 65.8%, 91.7%, 78.5%, and 71.5% of patients achieved PASI 90, PASI 100, PASI ≤2, BSA ≤1%, and DLQI 0/1, respectively, at Week 16. Responses were highly durable throughout 4 years of BKZ treatment, with 86.1%, 64.7%, 86.4%, 79.8%, and 78.7% of patients reporting PASI 90, PASI 100, PASI ≤2, BSA ≤1%, and DLQI 0/1, respectively, at Year 4.
- In the subset of patients who received BKZ Q4W/Q8W/Q8W (initial/maintenance/ OLE; N=197), 88.0%, 72.6%, 89.2%, 83.2%, and 83.3% reported PASI 90, PASI 100, PASI ≤2, BSA ≤1%, and DLQI 0/1, respectively, at Year 4.

Conclusions

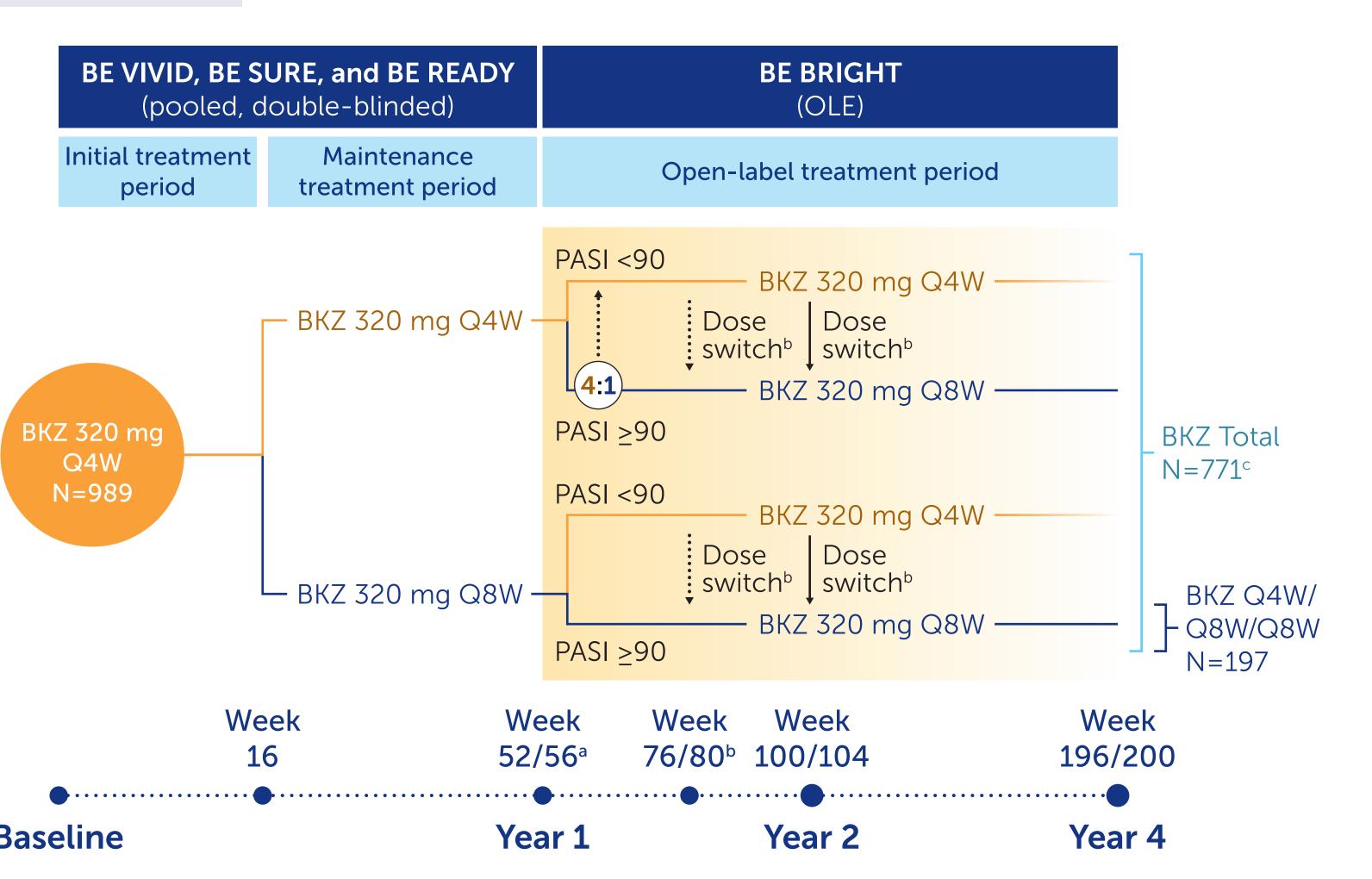
In patients who received bimekizumab and enrolled in the OLE, high rates of clinical and health-related quality of life responses were achieved rapidly and were highly durable in the long term through 4 years.

PASI 90, PASI 100, PASI \leq 2, BSA \leq 1%, and DLQI 0/1 response rates were consistent in the subset of patients enrolled in the OLE who received bimekizumab 320 mg Q4W to Week 16 then Q8W thereafter, the approved dosing regimen for the majority of patients with plaque psoriasis.^{9,10}

Summary





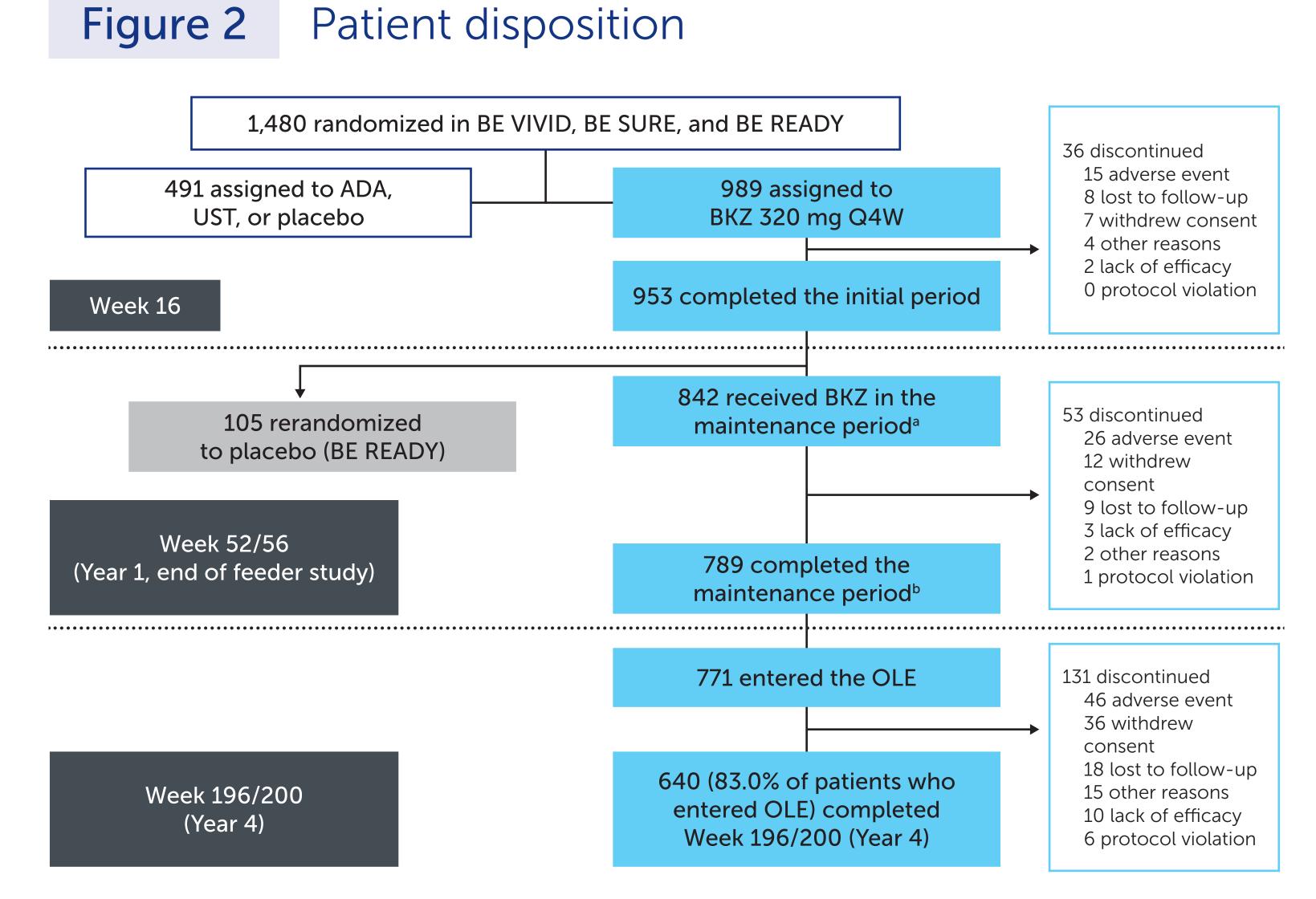


^aBE VIVID lasted 52 weeks, while BE SURE and BE READY lasted 56 weeks; ^bAt Week 76/80 (OLE Week 24), patients achieving ≥PASI 90 could switch to Q8W at the investigator's discretion; all patients were reassigned to BKZ Q8W at Week 100/104 (OLE Week 48) or the next scheduled visit via protocol amendment; ^cAll patients who were randomized to BKZ 320 mg Q4W to Week 16, received BKZ Q4W or Q8W thereafter, and entered the OLE.

Table 1 Baseline characteristics

	BKZ Total N=771 ^a	BKZ Q4W/Q8W/Q8W N=197
Age (years), mean <u>+</u> SD	45.4 <u>+</u> 13.5	45.0 ± 14.1
Male , n (%)	550 (71.3)	141 (71.6)
White, n (%)	656 (85.1)	185 (93.9)
Weight (kg), mean <u>+</u> SD	89.7 ± 21.2	88.5 ± 20.8
BMI (kg/m ²), mean \pm SD	29.9 ± 6.6	29.3 ± 6.2
Duration of psoriasis (years), mean \pm SD	18.6 <u>+</u> 12.7	18.9 <u>+</u> 12.0
PASI, mean <u>+</u> SD	21.1 ± 7.6	20.4 <u>+</u> 6.9
BSA (%), mean <u>+</u> SD	27.0 ± 15.6	24.5 <u>+</u> 12.2
I GA , n (%)		
3: moderate	508 (65.9)	142 (72.1)
4: severe	262 (34.0)	55 (27.9)
DLQI total score , mean <u>+</u> SD	10.5 ± 6.3	10.8 ± 6.0
Any prior systemic therapy, n (%)	618 (80.2)	154 (78.2)
Any prior biologic therapy, n (%)	309 (40.1)	73 (37.1)
anti-TNF	113 (14.7)	19 (9.6)
anti-IL-17	193 (25.0)	48 (24.4)
anti-IL-23	37 (4.8)	13 (6.6)
anti-IL-12/23	43 (5.6)	13 (6.6)

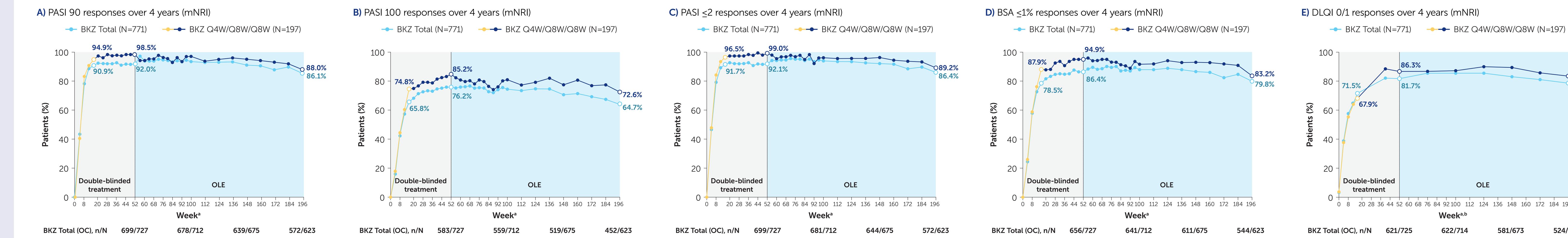
^aBaseline characteristics shown for all patients who were randomized to BKZ 320 mg Q4W to Week 16, received BKZ Q4W or Q8W thereafter, and entered the OLE.



^aOf these patients, 34 entered the escape treatment period (23 who did not achieve PASI 90 at Week 16, and 11 who did, were rerandomized to BKZ, and relapsed); ^bIncludes patients who completed the escape treatment period.

Figure 3 Response to BKZ over 4 years measured by (A) PASI 90, (B) PASI 100, (C) PASI \leq 2, (D) BSA \leq 1%, and (E) DLQI 0/1 [mNRI; OC]

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Yellow line coloring signifies BKZ Q4W dosing. For OC, data are presented as observed. BE RIGHT OLE; be and BE READY for these patients were considered missing, and from the point of escape and through Week 52 corresponds to the BE BRIGHT OLE; be a corresponds to the Week 52 corresponds to the Week 52 corresponds to the BE BRIGHT OLE; be a corresponds to the BRIGHT OLE; be a corresponds to the BRIGHT OLE; be a corresponds to the BRIGHT OLE; be a correspond to the BRIGHT OLE; be a correspond to the BRIGHT OLE; be a corr

ADA: adalimumab; BKZ: bimekizumab; BMI: body mass index; BSA: body surface area; DLQI: Dermatology Life Quality Index; Q4W: every 4 weeks; Q8W: every 8 weeks; SD: standard deviation; TNF: tumor necrosis factor; UST: ustekinumab.

Institutions: ¹Department of Dermatology, Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA; ²Central Connecticut Dermatology, Research, Cromwell, CT, USA; ¹Department of Dermatology, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya, Japan; ¬Dermatology Unit, Department of Dermatology, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya, Japan; ¬Dermatology Unit, Department of Dermatology, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya, Japan; ¬Dermatology Unit, Department of Dermatology, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya, Japan; ¬Dermatology Unit, Department of Dermatology, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya, Japan; ¬Dermatology Unit, Department of Dermatology, Nagoya, University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya, Japan; ¬Dermatology Unit, Department of Dermatology, Nagoya, University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya, Japan; ¬Dermatology Unit, Department of Dermatology, Nagoya, University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya, Japan; ¬Dermatology Unit, Department of Dermatology, Nagoya, University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya, Japan; ¬Dermatology Unit, Department of Dermatology, Nagoya, University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya, Univ

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