# Maintenance and Improvement of Skin Clearance Response With Brodalumab **Among Patients With Moderate-to-Severe Psoriasis**

### Neal D. Bhatia, ' Seemal R. Desai,<sup>2</sup> Craig Teller,<sup>3</sup> Abby Jacobson<sup>4</sup>

'Therapeutics Clinical Research, San Diego, CA; <sup>2</sup>Innovative Dermatology, PA, Plano, TX, The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; <sup>3</sup>Bellaire Dermatology, Bellaire, TX; <sup>4</sup>Ortho Dermatologics (a division of Bausch Health US, LLC), Bridgewater, NJ



## INTRODUCTION

- Brodalumab is a human anti-interleukin-17 receptor A monoclonal antibody that is efficacious in treating moderate-to-severe psoriasis
- Maintenance of skin clearance among patients receiving brodalumab 210 mg subcutaneously every 2 weeks (Q2W) stratified by categories of psoriasis area and severity index (PASI) response at 12 weeks was previously assessed in two phase 3 studies (AMAGINE-2/-3) of adults with moderateto-severe plaque psoriasis<sup>2</sup>



## OBJECTIVE

 To evaluate skin clearance response with brodalumab 210 mg Q2W through week 52 in the phase 3, double-blind, randomized, placebocontrolled AMAGINE-1 trial



## **METHODS**

- Patients in AMAGINE-I were initially randomized to brodalumab 210 mg Q2W or placebo for I2 weeks<sup>3</sup>
- After 12 weeks, those receiving brodalumab 210 mg Q2W who achieved static physician's global assessment score of 0 or 1 (sPGA 0/1) were re-randomized to brodalumab 210 mg Q2W or placebo
- Beginning at week 16, patients re-randomized to placebo who had return of disease, defined as sPGA  $\geq$ 3, qualified for retreatment with their induction dose of brodalumab
- 128 patients from AMAGINE-I who received continuous brodalumab 210 mg Q2W through week 52 were included in this post hoc analysis comprising
- 83 patients who were re-randomized to brodalumab 210 mg Q2W
- 45 non-re-randomized patients who received brodalumab 210 mg Q2W after inadequate sPGA response
- Skin clearance was monitored by categories of PASI response using nonresponder imputation



#### Week 12 PASI Responses

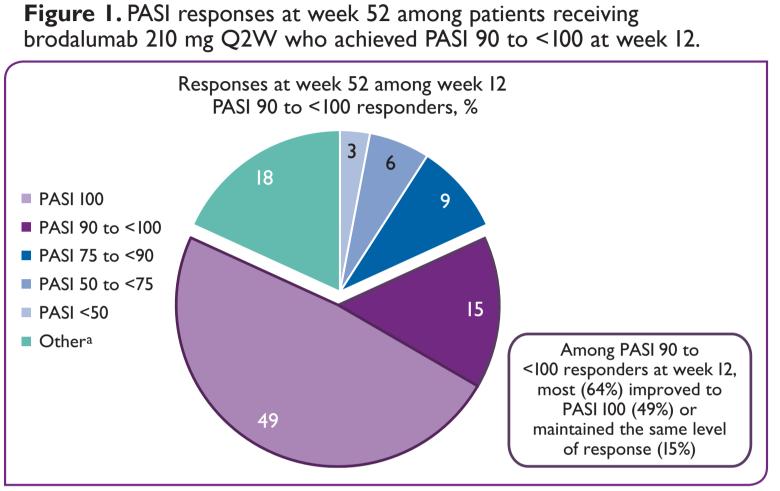
• At week 12, among 128 patients who received continuous brodalumab 210 mg Q2W, 63% achieved PASI 90% improvement (PASI 90) or greater  $(37\% \text{ achieved PASI 100 and 26\% achieved PASI 90 to <100; Table I)$ 

Table I. PASI Response at Week 12 in AMAGINE-I

Response at week 12, n (%)	Continuous brodalumab 210 mg Q2W (N=128)
PASI 100	47 (37)
PASI 90 to <100	33 (26)
PASI 75 to <90	21 (16)
PASI 50 to <75	II <b>(9</b> )
PASI <50	16 (13)
PASI, psoriasis area and severity index; Q2W, every 2 weeks.	

### PASI Responses at Weeks 16, 28, and 52

- Among patients achieving PASI 100 at week 12, >75% maintained PASI 100 at weeks 16 and 28
- 81% maintained PASI 100 at week 16
- 77% maintained PASI 100 at week 28
- Among patients achieving PASI 100 at week 12, 79% maintained PASI 100 through week 52
- Notably, most patients (64%) who achieved PASI 90 to <100 at week</li> 12 either improved to PASI 100 (49%) or maintained the same level of clearance (15%; Figure 1) at week 52



PASI, psoriasis area and severity index; Q2W, every 2 weeks. \*Other includes 6 patients who discontinued before week 52 (n=2), those who received retreatment after return of disease (static physician's global assessment score  $\geq$ 3) at or after week 16 (n=3), and those with missing data (n=1).

• Of patients who achieved PASI 75 to <90 at week 12, 43% experienced improvement at week 52 (19% improved to PASI 100 and 24% improved to PASI 90 to <100)

# CONCLUSIONS

 These data demonstrate maintenance and continued improvement of skin clearance through week 52 with brodalumab

Acknowledgments: This study was sponsored by Ortho Dermatologics. Medical writing support was provided by MedThink SciCom and funded by Ortho Dermatologics. Ortho Dermatologics is a division of Bausch Health US, LLC.

References: I. Siliq [package insert]. Valeant Pharmaceuticals North America LLC; 2017. 2. Strober et al. Poster presented at: 76th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology; February 16-20, 2018; San Diego, CA. **3.** Papp et al. Br / Dermatol. 2016;175:273-286.