Comparative Effectiveness of Bimekizumab in Patients with Psoriatic Arthritis: Results from a Systematic Literature Review and Network Meta-analysis

Philip J. Mease,¹ Dafna D. Gladman,² Joseph F. Merola,^{3,4} Peter Nash,⁵ Stacy Grieve,⁶ Victor Laliman-Khara,⁶ Damon Willems,⁷ Vanessa Taieb,⁸ Adam R. Prickett,⁹ Laura C. Coates¹⁰

Presented at ISPOR 2023 | May 7–10 | Boston, MA

Objectives

To establish the relative clinical efficacy and safety of bimekizumab vs approved biological or targeted synthetic disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (b/tsDMARDs) for psoriatic arthritis (PsA) using network meta-analysis (NMA).

Background

- PsA is a chronic, systemic, heterogeneous, inflammatory disease in which patients experience musculoskeletal symptoms alongside psoriasis-associated skin
- Bimekizumab is a monoclonal immunoglobulin G1 (IgG1) antibody that selectively inhibits interleukin (IL)-17F in addition to IL-17A.
- Bimekizumab has demonstrated clinically meaningful and significant joint and skin efficacy responses at Week 16 versus placebo in patients with PsA in phase 3 studies, BE OPTIMAL (bDMARD-naïve) and BE COMPLETE (prior tumor necrosis factor inhibitor [TNFi]-inadequate responders).^{2,3}

Methods

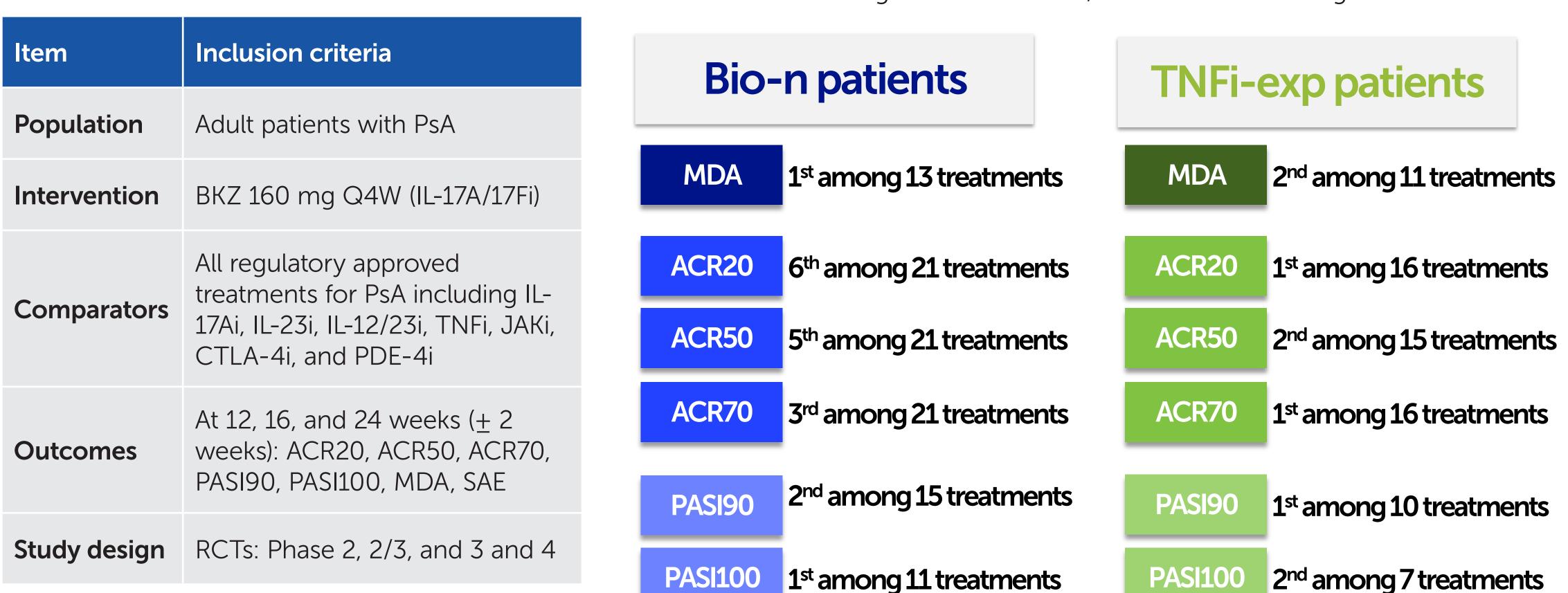
- A systematic literature review (SLR) was conducted following Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines to identify randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of approved b/tsDMARDs in PsA published from January 1991 through 2 May 2022 (Table 1).
- Bayesian binomial NMAs were conducted to compare the efficacy outcomes, American College of Rheumatology (ACR) 20/50/70, Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) 90/100, minimal disease activity (MDA), and safety for bimekizumab 160 mg with b/ tsDMARDs at regulatory-approved doses in patients who were b/tsDMARD-naïve (bio-n) and TNFi-experienced (TNFi-exp).4-6
- Studies reporting data at Week 16 were included in the NMA. In the absence of 16week data, data available at Weeks 12, 14, or 24 were included.
- Serious adverse events (SAEs) were analyzed using Week 12 to 24 data in a mixed population.
- Four NMA models (fixed-effect [FE] unadjusted, FE baseline risk-adjusted, randomeffects [RE] unadjusted, and RE baseline risk-adjusted) were assessed for best fit using deviance, effective number of parameters, deviance information criterion, estimation of RE dispersion (for RE models only), and estimation of the baseline risk adjustments and the respective 95% credible interval (CrI)(beta placebo) for the adjusted model only.
- Analyses in bio-n patients were adjusted for variation in baseline risk across RCTs.
- Odds ratios (ORs) and differences of mean change with the associated 95% Crl were calculated for the best-fitting models.
- The probability of bimekizumab 160 mg being better than other treatments was calculated using surface under the cumulative ranking curve (SUCRA) to determine relative rank.

Results

- There were 41 studies that met the inclusion criteria of the NMA.
- The networks of evidence for ACR50 in bio-n and TNFi-exp patients are shown in **Figure 1.**
- The results for the NMA on efficacy outcomes are presented in Figures 2 to 5, and Tables 2 and 3.
- MDA: Bimekizumab 160 mg ranked 1st among 13 treatments in bio-n patients and 2nd among 11 treatments in TNFi-exp patients.
- Joint outcomes: Bimekizumab 160 mg ranked 6th for ACR20, 5th for ACR50 (Figure 2), and 3rd for ACR70 among 21 treatments in bio-n patients, and 1st among 16 treatments for ACR20, 2nd among 15 treatments for ACR50 (Figure 3), and 1st among 16 treatments for ACR70 in TNFi-exp patients.
- Skin outcomes: Bimekizumab 160 mg ranked 2nd among 15 treatments for PASI90 and 1st among 11 treatments for PASI100 (Figure 4) in bio-n patients, and 1st among 10 treatments for PASI90 and 2nd among 7 treatments for PASI100 in TNFi-exp patients (Figure 5)
- Safety: In the mixed population including 24 treatments, bimekizumab 160 mg was comparable to other b/tsDMARDs for SAEs due to no significant pairwise comparison observed between active treatments.

Summary of bimekizumab 160 mg results

According to SUCRA values, bimekizumab 160 mg ranked:



Conclusion

Table 1 Inclusion criteria

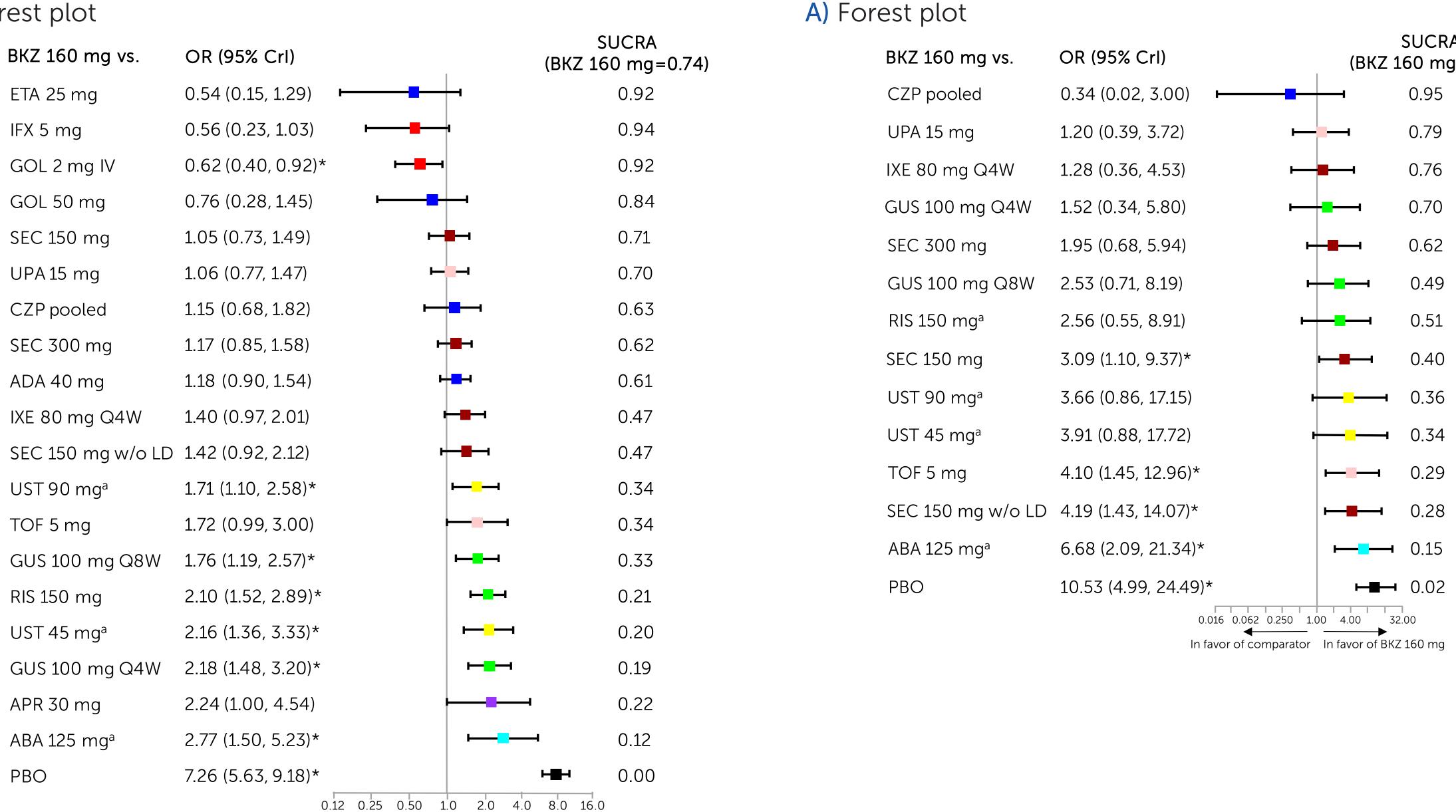
Bimekizumab 160 mg ranked highly for clinically meaningful stringent outcome measures including ACR response, PASI, and MDA when compared with other b/tsDMARDs in patients with PsA who are bio-n or TNFiexp. Safety outcomes with bimekizumab were comparable with other b/tsDMARDs.

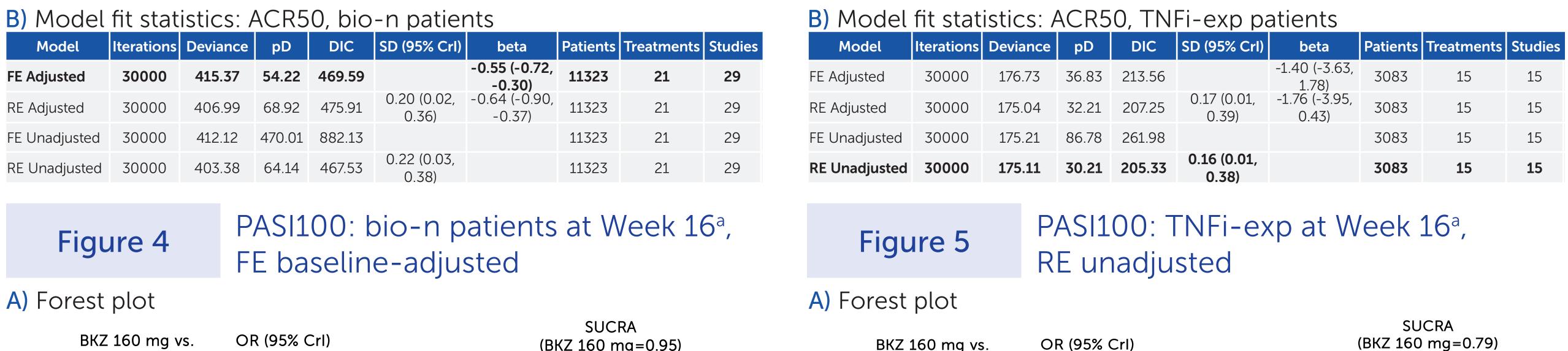
Figure 1 B) TNFi-exp patients A) Bio-n patients SEC 150 mg w/o LD GUS 100 mg Q8W RIS 150 mg

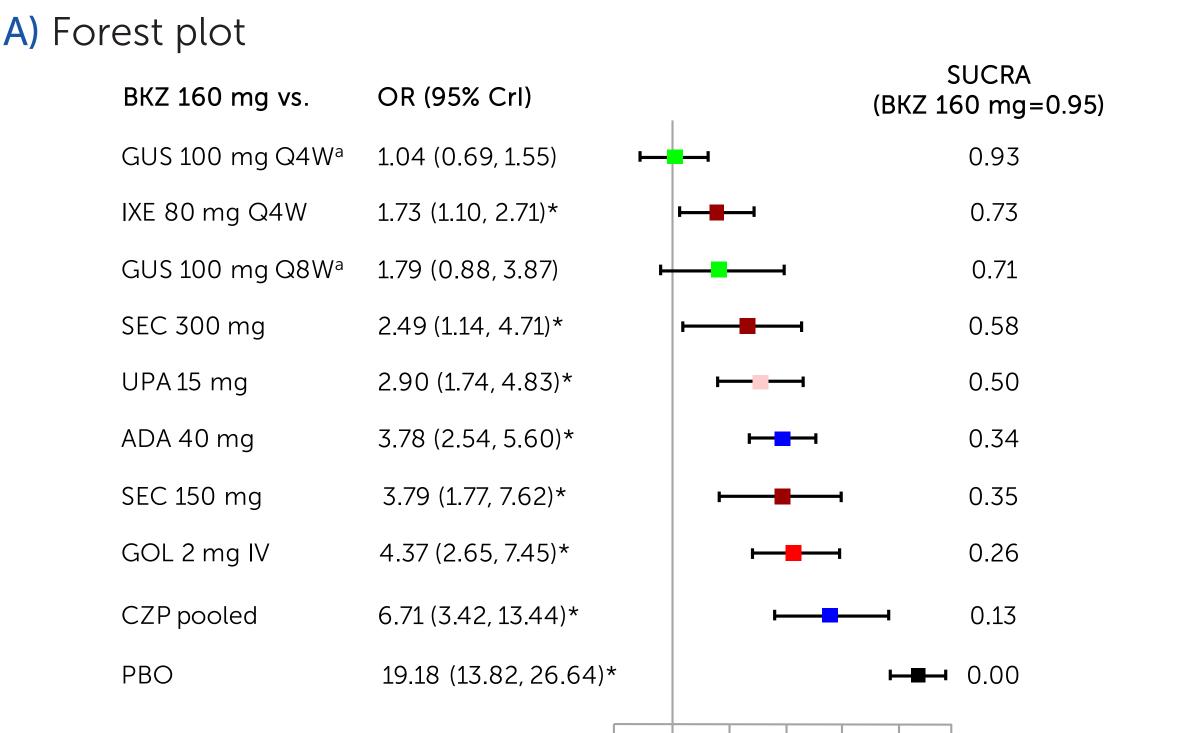
Figures 1A and 1B represent the networks for ACR50; italicized studies within the ACR50 network diagrams represent those included in the networks for PASI100. The number of patients analyzed for each intervention is not represented for PASI100. The size of the circle representing each intervention is proportional to the number of patients included in the analysis. Intervention with >1000 patients or <100 patients were capped to a maximum and minimum size, respectively. The line width is proportional to the number of studies connecting the intervention.



ACR50: bio-n patients at Week 16a, FE baseline-adjusted A) Forest plot SEC 150 mg CZP pooled SEC 300 mg IXE 80 mg Q4W UST 90 mg^a UST 45 mg^a







In favor of comparator In favor of BKZ 160 mg

		0.0E / 1.27					
С	SD (95% Crl)	beta	Patients	Treatments	Studies		Model
bi	o-n patie	ents				<u>B)</u>	Mode
of con	nparator In favor c	→ of BKZ 160 mg					
C	0.50 1.00 2.00	4.00 8.00 16.	.00 32.00				
5.64)	*	۰	0.0	0			
1)*			0.1	3			
•		<u> </u>	-				

Model	Iterations	Deviance	pD	DIC	SD (95% Crl)	beta	Patients	Treatments	Studies	Model	Iterations	Deviance	рD	DIC	SD (95% Crl)	beta	Patients	Treatments	Studies
E Adjusted	30000	129.20	21.06	150.27		-0.95 (-1.23, -0.63)	3205	11	10	FE Adjusted	30000	65.84	14.05	79.90		-0.74 (-0.98, 0.88)	1102	7	7
E Adjusted	30000	129.00	21.30	150.30	0.14 (0.01, 0.38)	-0.94 (-1.30, -0.42)	3205	11	10	RE Adjusted	30000	65.56	13.80	79.35	0.20 (0.01, 0.39)	-0.84 (-1.17, 3.04)	1102	7	7
E Unadjusted	30000	135.32	65.94	201.26			3205	11	10	FE Unadjusted	30000	66.32	21.18	87.50			1102	7	7
E Unadjusted	30000	132.87	20.14	153.01	0.23 (0.02, 0.39)		3205	11	10	RE Unadjusted	30000	66.56	15.20	81.76	0.20 (0.01, 0.39)		1102	7	7

0.36

0.29

0.031 0.125 0.500 2.00 8.00 32.00 128.00

In favor of comparator In favor of BKZ 160 mg

0.00

2.47 (0.42, 11.54)

4.80 (1.19, 23.09)*

6.55 (1.23, 35.94)*

GUS 100 mg Q8W^a

ACR50: TNFi-exp at Week 16a,

RE unadjusted

Table 2	Odds ratios and SUCRA for ACR20, ACR70, PASI90, and MDA
Table 2	bio-n patients at Week 16 ^a

	ACR20		ACR70		PASI90		MDA			
Treatment	OR (95% Crl)	SUCRA	OR (95% Crl)	SUCRA	OR (95% Crl)	SUCRA	OR (95% Crl)	SUC		
BKZ 160 mg	REF	0.75	REF	0.81	REF	0.89	REF	0.8		
GOL 2 mg IV	0.42 (0.28, 0.63)*	0.99	0.67 (0.39, 1.06)	0.97	2.46 (1.63, 3.79)*	0.46	1.08 (0.50, 1.89)	0.7		
IFX 5 mg	0.63 (0.35, 1.04)	0.92	0.78 (0.32, 1.45)	0.91	1.87 (0.98, 3.24)	0.60	-	-		
ETA 25 mg	0.73 (0.42, 1.20)	0.88	2.83 (0.88, 7.55)	0.19	24.26 (8.86, 88.77)*	0.03	_	-		
GOL 50mg	0.87 (0.44, 1.49)	0.80	1.68 (0.74, 3.32)	0.42	4.78 (2.21, 8.85)*	0.20	_	-		
JPA 15 mg	0.98 (0.70, 1.36)	0.77	1.03 (0.69, 1.47)	0.79	2.72 (1.76, 4.25)*	0.40	1.32 (0.88, 1.89)	0.5		
ADA 40 mg	1.09 (0.85, 1.41)	0.68	1.10 (0.80, 1.49)	0.73	2.91 (2.09, 4.11)*	0.35	1.35 (0.95, 1.85)	0.5		
SEC 300 mg	1.13 (0.85, 1.50)	0.64	1.04 (0.66, 1.58)	0.77	1.41 (0.94, 2.15)	0.72	1.29 (0.85, 1.90)	0.6		
SEC 150 mg w/o LD	1.14 (0.79, 1.64)	0.63	1.52 (0.88, 2.64)	0.47	-	-	_	-		
XE 80 mg Q4W	1.24 (0.86, 1.75)	0.56	1.62 (1.03, 2.47)*	0.42	1.14 (0.73, 1.76)	0.82	1.09 (0.67, 1.74)	0.7		
SEC 150 mg	1.33 (0.98, 1.77)	0.48	1.13 (0.72, 1.72)	0.71	2.78 (1.69, 4.68)*	0.39	1.36 (0.78, 2.30)	0.5		
CZP pooled	1.45 (0.95, 2.20)	0.41	1.19 (0.69, 1.91)	0.67	4.62 (2.68, 7.70)*	0.19	1.27 (0.49, 2.41)	0.6		
GUS 100 mg Q4W	1.45 (1.03, 2.03)*	0.41	1.88 (1.11, 3.06)*	0.32	1.01 (0.66, 1.57) ^a	0.88	2.03 (1.26, 3.12)*a	0.1		
RIS 150 mg	1.55 (1.16, 2.09)*	0.35	1.94 (1.31, 2.80)*	0.29	1.99 (1.37, 2.96)*	0.58	1.99 (1.39, 2.76)*a	0.1		
GUS 100 mg Q8W	1.65 (1.18, 2.33)*	0.30	1.40 (0.85, 2.18)	0.54	0.89 (0.58, 1.39) ^a	0.95	1.73 (1.09, 2.64)*a	0.3		
ΓOF 5 mg	1.76 (1.08, 2.87)*	0.27	1.49 (0.81, 2.80)	0.49	-	-	1.40 (0.74, 2.59)	0.5		
ABA 125 mg	1.93 (1.11, 3.30)*	0.23	2.77 (1.36, 6.46)*a	0.16	-	-	_	_		
UST 90 mg	1.93 (1.27, 2.82)*	0.21	1.69 (1.00, 2.74) ^a	0.39	-	-	-	_		
APR 30 mg	2.27 (1.65, 3.10)*	0.12	2.62 (0.80, 7.64)	0.22	-	-	-	_		
UST 45 mg	2.52 (1.68, 3.70)*	0.09	2.08 (1.21, 3.51)*a	0.26	-	-	-	-		
РВО	4.91 (3.93, 6.15)*	0.00	8.99 (6.75, 11.53)*	0.00	21.09 (15.77, 28.73)*	0.04	6.30 (4.59, 8.19)*	0.0		
REF=reference treatmen bimekizumab 160 mg is										

bimekizumab 160 mg is superior if the OR >1 (shaded dark green) or inferior if the OR<1 (shaded red). For OR>1.1 bimekizumab 160 mg has a numerical advantage without significance (comparable, shaded light green), for OR 1±0.1 there is no meaningful difference (shaded peach), and for OR<0.9 bimekizumab 160 mg has a numerical disadvantage without significance (comparable, shaded light red). alf Week 16 data not available, Week 24 data was

Odds ratios and SUCRA for ACR20, ACR70, PASI90, and MDA: Table TNFi-exp patients at Week 16^a

Tuestine	ACR20		ACR70		PASI90		MDA		
Treatment	OR (95% Crl)	SUCRA	OR (95% Crl)	SUCRA	OR (95% Crl)	SUCRA	OR (95% Crl)	SUCRA	
BKZ 160 mg	REF	0.96	REF	0.83	REF	0.85	REF	0.78	
CZP pooled	1.07 (0.24, 4.19)	0.90	2.02 (0.12, 9.66)	0.59	1.44 (0.04, 12.35)	0.69	1.26 (0.05, 12.49)	0.66	
GUS 100 mg Q4W	2.16 (0.73, 6.84)	0.71	1.12 (0.15, 4.19)	0.80	1.48 (0.31, 6.73)	0.72	0.89 (0.15, 5.42)	0.79	
UPA 15 mg	2.39 (1.09, 6.01)*	0.68	2.11 (0.73, 10.88)	0.55	4.78 (1.60, 15.16)*	0.29	2.27 (0.65, 7.54)	0.49	
SEC 300 mg	2.57 (1.22, 6.15)*	0.65	1.24 (0.08, 4.48)	0.82	3.32 (0.09, 40.65) ^a	0.50	1.42 (0.04, 15.09)	0.64	
APR 30 mg	2.46 (0.91, 7.16)	0.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GUS 100 mg Q8W	2.67 (1.18, 6.52)*	0.62	5.00 (1.21, 24.73)*a	0.25	2.32 (0.64, 8.10) ^a	0.55	1.69 (0.36, 7.75) ^a	0.58	
IXE 80 mg Q4W	2.72 (1.13, 7.37)*	0.60	1.61 (0.22, 4.92)	0.69	2.69 (0.59, 10.86)	0.51	1.72 (0.43, 6.59)	0.59	
TOF 5 mg	3.57 (1.38, 9.32)*	0.44	1.41 (0.04, 7.48)	0.75	-	-	6.47 (2.07, 20.46)*	0.16	
SEC 150 mg	3.78 (1.83, 8.80)*	0.41	2.10 (0.12, 8.07)	0.57	6.62 (0.20, 69.73) ^a	0.31	3.30 (0.05, 40.52)	0.40	
UST 45 mg	4.68 (1.24, 16.48)*	0.34	7.95 (1.25, 118.50)*a	0.16	-	-	-	-	
UST 90 mg	4.98 (1.40, 17.81)*	0.31	7.23 (1.27, 90.04)*a	0.17	-	-	-	-	
SEC 150 mg w/o LD	4.81 (1.86, 11.78)*	0.30	2.18 (0.14, 10.14)	0.55	-	-	-	-	
RIS 150 mg	4.77 (1.94, 12.96)*	0.30	5.63 (0.58, 22.47) ^a	0.23	2.22 (0.54, 8.74) ^a	0.58	2.95 (0.74, 11.09) ^a	0.39	
ABA 125 mg	7.29 (3.11, 19.63)*	0.13	3.02 (0.17, 12.75) ^a	0.43	-	-	-	-	
РВО	11.43 (6.52, 22.65)*	0.01	8.87 (0.90, 23.82)	0.11	28.40 (13.02, 72.19)*	0.02	11.28 (4.99, 28.63)*	0.03	

bimekizumab 160 mg is superior if the OR >1 (shaded dark green) or inferior if the OR<1 (shaded red). For OR>1.1 bimekizumab 160 mg has a numerical advantage without significance (comparable, shaded light green), for OR 1 ± 0.1 there is no meaningful difference (shaded peach), and for OR<0.9 bimekizumab 160 mg has a numerical disadvantage without significance (comparable, shaded light red). alf Week 16 data not available, Week 24 data was

nstitutions: 1Swedish Medical Center and Providence St. Joseph Health, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA; 2Toronto Western Hospital, Schroeder Arthritis Institute, Toronto, ON, Canada; ³Department of Dermatology, Harvard Medical School, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA; ⁴Division of Rheumatology, Department of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA ; 5School of Medicine, Griffith University, Sunshine Coast, Australia; ⁶Cytel, Inc, Waltham, MA, USA; ⁷UCB Pharma, Brussels, Belgium; ⁸UCB Pharma, Colombes, France; ⁹UCB Pharma, Slough, UK; ¹⁰Nuffield Department of

DSU Technical Support Document 2. 2016. Available at: https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/nice-dsu/tsds/full-list; 5Dias S. NICE DSU Technical Support Document 4. 2013 Available at: https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/nice-dsu/tsds/full-list; ⁶Dias S. NICE DSU Technical Support Document 3. 2011 Available at: https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/ nice-dsu/tsds/full-list. Author Contributions: Substantial contributions to study conception/design, or acquisition/analysis/interpretation of data: PJM, DDG, JFM, PN, SG, VLK, DW, VT, ARP, LCC; Drafting of the publication or revising it critically for important intellectual content: PJM, DDG, JFM, PN, SG, VLK, DW, VT, ARP, LCC, Final approval of the publication: PJM, DDG, JFM, PN, SG, VLK, DW, VT, ARP, LCC. Author Disclosures: LCC: Received grants/research support from AbbVie, Amger Celgene, Eli Lilly, Janssen, Novartis, Pfizer, and UCB, worked as a paid consultant for AbbVie, Amgen, Bristol Myers Squibb, Celgene, Eli Lilly, Gilead, Galapagos Janssen, Moonlake, Novartis, Pfizer, and UCB, and has been paid as a speaker for AbbVie, Amgen, Biogen, Celgene, Eli Lilly, Galapagos, Gilead, GSK, Janssen, Medad Novartis, Pfizer, and UCB; DDG: Consultant and/or received grant support from Abbvie, Amgen, BMS, Celgene, Eli Lilly, Gilead, Galapagos, Janssen, Novartis, Pfize and UCB; **JFM:** Consultant and/or investigator for AbbVie, Amgen, Biogen, BMS, Dermavant, Eli Lilly, Janssen, LEO Pharma, Novartis, Pfizer, Regeneron, Sanofi, Sun

Pharma, and UCB Pharma; **PN:** Research grants, clinical trials, and honoraria for advice and lectures on behalf of AbbVie, Boehringer Ingelheim, BMS, Eli Lilly, Galapagos/Gilead, GSK, Janssen, Novartis, Pfizer, Samsung, Sanofi, and UCB Pharma; **SG, VL-K, ZL:** Employees of Cytel, Inc which served as a consultant on the project; **ARP, DW, VT:** Employee and stockholder of UCB Pharma. **Acknowledgements:** This study was funded by UCB Pharma. All costs associated with the development of this presentation were funded by UCB Pharma. Medical writing and editorial services were provided by Leah Wiltshire of Cytel, Inc. Heather Edens (UCB Pharma, Smyrna, GA, USA) provided publication coordination, and Costello Medical provided review



SA64

ABA: abatacept; ACR: American College of Rheumatology; ADA: adalimumab; APR: apremilast; bio-n: b/tsDMARDs: biological or targeted synthetic disease-modifying antirheumab; BKZ: bimekizumab; BK 12/23 inhibitor; IL-17Ai: IL-17Ai: IL-17Ai: IL-17A inhibitor; IL-17A/17Fi: IL-17A/17Fi: IL-17A/17Fi: IL-17A/17Fi: IL-17A/17Fi inhibitor; IL-23 arthritis; Q4W: every 4 weeks; Q8W: every 8 weeks; RCT: randomized controlled trial; RE: random effects; REF: reference treatment; RIS: risankizumab; SAE: serious adverse event; SD: standard deviation; SEC: secukinumab; Vs: versus; W/o LD: without loading dose.