Durability of DLQI Improvements Among Patients with Moderate to Severe Plaque Psoriasis Treated with Certolizumab Pegol: Three-Year Results from Two Phase 3 Trials (CIMPASI-1 and CIMPASI-2)

Presented at Fall Clinical Dermatology Conference 2020 | October 29–November 1 | Las Vegas, NV

Objective

To assess the impact of certolizumab pegol on dermatology life quality subdomains over the course of 144 weeks of treatment in patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis.

Introduction

- Certolizumab pegol (CZP) is an Fc-free, PEGylated, anti-tumor necrosis factor alpha that has shown durable clinical improvements over 144 weeks of treatment in patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis (PSO).
- PSO can negatively impact health-related quality of life (HRQoL), with links to pain and discomfort, social stigmatization, and psychological distress. Therefore, it is important to understand whether clinical responses translate into long-term improvements in HRQoL.
- Here, we present durability data on total DLQI and individual subdomains.

Materials and Methods

Study Design and Analysis

- Data were pooled from CIMPASI-1 (NCT02326298) and CIMPASI-2 (NCT03131572), phase 3 trials in adults with moderate to severe PSO, detailed study designs have been described previously (Figure 2).1
- DLQI by initial CZP randomization group through Week 144 is reported, as observed.
- We report: Absolute scores for total DLQI and DLQI subdomains through Weeks 0–144.
- Rate of DLQI subdomain remission: defined as a score of 0, indicating no impact of skin disease on that concept, at Weeks 48 and 144.

Results

- Baseline demographics are shown in Table 1 and patient numbers with available DLQI data at each week are shown in Table 2.
- Improvements in total DLQI observed over the first 48 weeks of CZP treatment were durable through Week 144 (Figure 3).
- Across all DLQI subdomains, baseline mean scores were similar between treatment groups (Table 2).
- At baseline, the DLQI subdomains with the highest scores were symptoms and feelings, daily activities, and leisure, indicating greatest impact of disease on these areas (Table 3).
- Improvements in the scores for these DLQI subdomains over the first 48 weeks were durable through to Week 144 for both treatment groups (Table 3).
- Remission rates at Week 48 across subdomains of interest were also maintained until Week 144 for both treatment groups (Figure 4).

Conclusion

Improvements in DLQI among CZP-treated patients were durable from Week 48 to Week 144 across both CZP treatment groups. This pattern was reflected in the DLQI subdomains (symptoms and feelings, daily activities, and leisure) which had the greatest impact on patients’ lives at baseline.

References


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Acknowledgements:

Supported by UCB Pharma. We thank the patients and their caregivers in addition to the investigators and their teams who contributed to this study. The authors acknowledge Susanne Wiegratz, MSc, UCB Pharma, Monheim am Rhein, Germany; F. Fierens, V. Ciaravino, M. Lebwohl for their contributions to this study. The authors thank the patients and their caregivers and the investigators and their teams who contributed to this study. This study was funded by UCB Pharma. We thank the patients and their caregivers in addition to the investigators and their teams who contributed to this study.

Table 1

Demographic and baseline characteristics

Table 2

Patient numbers with available DLQI data

Table 3

Baseline DLQI subdomain scores (OCI)

Figure 1

CIMPASI-1 and CIMPASI-2 study design

Figure 2

Total DLQI through Weeks 0–144 (OCI)

Figure 3

Absolute scores by DLQI subdomain through Weeks 0–144 (OCI)

Figure 4

Remission rates for DLQI subdomains at Week 48 and 144 (OCI)