Bimekizumab Versus Ustekinumab in Plaque Psoriasis: Lasting Efficacy Translates to Rapid and Sustained Improvements in Quality of Life in the BE VIVID Multicenter, Randomized, Double-Blinded Phase 3 Trial

Presented at Winter Clinical 2021 Virtual Congress | January 16–24

Objective
To determine whether improvements in disease control achieved with treatment may also be reflected in greater quality of life.

Background
- Psoriasis may impact patient quality of life and therefore it is important to determine whether improvements in disease control achieved with treatment may also be reflected in greater quality of life.
- Bimekizumab is a monoclonal IgG1 antibody that selectively inhibits interleukin-17A and -17F, in addition to IL-23, the latter of which is also a potent pro-inflammatory cytokine.

Methods
- In BE VIVID (NCT03370133) patients were randomized to bimekizumab through Week 16 to ustekinumab through Week 16 or placebo, randomized to ustekinumab through Week 52 or placebo.
- Post hoc analyses were performed to compare PASI ≤2 outcomes and DLQI 0/1 between bimekizumab and ustekinumab.

Results
- Bimekizumab treatment was associated with greater levels of disease control, as compared to ustekinumab, with 44.6% vs 17.3% achieving both PASI=0 and DLQI ≤1 at Week 52.
- These improvements in disease control translated to rapid and sustained improvements in quality of life. This was more pronounced in bimekizumab than ustekinumab with 80% vs 65.1% of patients achieving DLQI 0/1 at Week 52.

Conclusions
- Bimekizumab is a monoclonal IgG1 antibody that selectively inhibits interleukin-17A and -17F, in addition to IL-23. The results from this study indicate that bimekizumab is associated with rapid and sustained improvements in disease control, and these improvements are reflected in greater quality of life. This study provides evidence for the potential of bimekizumab to improve quality of life in patients with plaque psoriasis.