Deucravacitinib in plaque psoriasis: 2-year laboratory results from the phase 3 POETYK PSO program

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Study design

- POETYK PSO-1 (HCT8364127) and PSO-2 (HCT8361795) were 52-week, multinational, phase 3, double-blind trials that randomized patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis 1:2:1 to deucravacitinib 6 mg once daily, placebo, or 30 mg apremilast daily.

- At Week 52, eligible patients were able to enroll in the POETYK LTE trial (HCT83602435) and receive open-label deucravacitinib 6 mg once daily for up to 2 years.

Objectives

- To determine whether there were any clinically relevant changes in blood laboratory parameters with up to 2 years of deucravacitinib treatment in the POETYK PSO-1, PSO-2, and LTE trials.

- To evaluate whether deucravacitinib elicits changes in the blood that are known to occur with JAK 1/2/3 inhibitors

Results

Population patient

- This analysis included 1519 patients who received 1 dose of deucravacitinib in POETYK PSO-1, PSO-2, and/or the LTE through the data cutoff date of October 1, 2021.

Laboratory assessments

- No clinically meaningful changes were observed over Weeks 0–100 in any of the evaluated laboratory parameters in the pooled POETYK PSO-1, PSO-2, and LTE data.

- Laboratory parameters remained within normal ranges for most patients throughout the period.

- Grade ≥3 laboratory abnormalities were rare (Table 2).

- Frequencies of individual events were comparable across groups over the first 52 weeks (POETYK PSO-1 and PSO-2), and no increases were seen with deucravacitinib treatment through Week 100 in the LTE.

- Grade ≥3 ONRs occurred rarely, were mostly transient, and were observed at a similar incidence in each treatment group over the first 52 weeks; almost all were related to recent physical exertion and none was serious.

- Discontinuations due to laboratory abnormalities were low and balanced across treatment groups over the first 52 weeks and were also low throughout 100 weeks in the LTE.

- ALT elevations in deucravacitinib-treated patients (Table 2) were predominantly transient and none was serious or resulted in discontinuation.

Conclusions

- In the large, phase 3 POETYK PSO-1, PSO-2, and LTE trials in patients with plaque psoriasis, no trends or clinically meaningful changes in multiple hematologic, lipid, and chemistry parameters were observed in 1519 patients with 2402.0 PY of deucravacitinib exposure.

- Signature laboratory changes associated with JAK 1/2/3 inhibitors were not observed over 2 years of deucravacitinib exposure.

- ATC grade 2 laboratory abnormalities and treatment discontinuations due to laboratory abnormalities in deucravacitinib-treated patients were rare, and were comparable to incidence rates observed with placebo and apremilast over the first 52 weeks.

- Deucravacitinib, a once daily drug, has the potential to become a treatment of choice and new standard of care for patients who require systemic therapy for their moderate to severe plaque psoriasis.

References

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Disclosures

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