PSORIASIS

GUSELKUMAB DEMONSTRATES GREATER EFFICACY COMPARED TO SECUKINUMAB ACROSS BODY WEIGHT QUARTILES AND BODY MASS INDEX CATEGORIES: WEEK 48 RESULTS FROM THE ECLIPSE TRIAL

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Background: ECLIPSE is a Phase 3, randomized, controlled trial comparing the long-term efficacy of guselkumab versus secukinumab for the treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis.

Objective: This post-hoc analysis evaluated efficacy by baseline body weight quartiles and body mass index (BMI) categories. There were no body weight restrictions for enrollment in the study.

Materials and Methods: Patients were randomized to receive guselkumab 100mg at Weeks 0/4/12, then every 8weeks (n=534), or secukinumab 300mg at Weeks 0/1/2/3/4, then every 4weeks (n=514), both through Week44. Efficacy endpoints included the proportions of patients achieving PASI90, PASI100, IGA0, and IGA0/1 responses at Week48. Data were analyzed by baseline body weight quartiles (Q1, ≤74kg; Q2, >74 to ≤87kg; Q3, >87 to ≤100kg; Q4, >100kg) and BMI categories (normal, <25kg/m2; overweight, ≥25 to <30kg/m2; obese, ≥30kg/m2). Missing data were imputed as non-response after applying treatment failure rules.

Results: The proportions of patients achieving a PASI90 response at Week48 in the guselkumab and secukinumab groups, respectively, were as follows: by baseline body weight quartiles—Q1, 86.7% vs 75.6% (11.1% [0.9%-21.3%]); Q2, 89.1% vs 73.0% (16.0% [6.0%-26.0%]); Q3, 80.3% vs 71.0% (9.3% [−1.9%-20.6%]); Q4, 82.1% vs 61.3% (20.9%

[9.4%-32.3%]); by BMI categories—normal, 88.1% vs 75.2% (12.8% [2.2%-23.5%]); overweight, 84.1% vs 73.4% (10.6% [1.6%-19.7%]); obese, 82.5% vs 65.3% (17.2% [8.8%-25.6%]) (percent difference [95% CI]). These results are consistent with the primary endpoint of PASI90 response at Week48 in the overall study population (guselkumab, 84.5% vs secukinumab, 70.0% [14.2% (9.2%-19.2%)]). Similar results were observed across all body weight quartiles and BMI categories for PASI100, IGA0, and IGA0/1 responses, with all between-treatment differences numerically favoring guselkumab.

Conclusions: Across baseline body weight quartiles and BMI categories, efficacy response rates at Week48 were consistently numerically greater for guselkumab compared to secukinumab in the treatment of moderate to severe psoriasis.