 INTRODUCTION

- Brodalumab is a fully human anti-interleukin-17 receptor A monoclonal antibody that antagonizes the action of specific inflammatory cytokines involved in psoriasis.
- Three pivotal phase 3 clinical trials demonstrated the efficacy and safety of brodalumab through 52 weeks in patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis (AMAGINE-1/2/3).

OBJECTIVE

- To evaluate the long-term efficacy and safety of brodalumab in patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis through 120 weeks.

METHODS

Study design

- AMAGINE-2 was a 52-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo- and active comparator-controlled clinical trial.
- Data from this analysis were derived from a long-term open-label extension study through 120 weeks.
- Patients received brodalumab 210 or 140 mg every 2 weeks (Q2W), ustekinumab or placebo during a 12-week induction phase, which was followed by a maintenance phase through week 52 (Figure 1).

RESULTS

Patient demographics and baseline disease characteristics

- Most patients were male, with a mean (standard deviation) age of 44.6 (12.8) years (Table 1).

Endpoints/Assessments

- Skin clearance was monitored by the sPGA and the psoriasis area and severity index (PASI).
- Safety was assessed by monitoring exposure-adjusted treatment-emergent adverse event rate per 100 patient-years.

Safety

- A total of 1790 patients received ≥1 dose of brodalumab, with a total time of exposure of 3228.5 years (Table 2).

CONCLUSIONS

- Treatment with brodalumab resulted in substantial psoriatic lesion clearing for ≥2 years in most patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis.
- Skin clearance response rates, as determined by sPGA 0/1, PASI 75, PASI 90, and PASI 100, were maintained from weeks 52 to 120 in patients who received brodalumab 210 mg Q2W.
- Patients receiving continuous treatment with brodalumab had higher rates of PASI 100 compared with patients who received placebo or ustekinumab during the induction phase.

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