Bimekizumab Maintained Improvements in Efficacy Endpoints and Had a Consistent Safety Profile Through 52 Weeks in Patients with Axial Spondyloarthritis: Results from Two Parallel Phase 3 Studies

Objective
To report the efficacy and safety of bimekizumab in patients with active non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis and radiographic axial spondyloarthritis up to Week 52 in 2 studies.

Methods
• Bimekizumab, 160 mg every 4 weeks (Q4W) antibody that selectively inhibits interleukin-23 (IL-23), a cytokine critical for Th17 cell activation and function and hence neuroinflammation, was administered to patients.
• Two double-blind, randomized, parallel-group, multicentre phase 3 studies were conducted:
  - BE MOBILE 1 (NCT03928704; nr-axSpA) and 2 (NCT03928743; r-axSpA)
  - BE MOBILE 1: A randomized, placebo-controlled trial (PBO: n=126) comparing bimekizumab 160 mg Q4W to placebo (n=128)
  - BE MOBILE 2: A randomized, placebo-controlled trial (PBO: n=111) comparing bimekizumab 160 mg Q4W to placebo (n=221)

Results

Safety
• At Week 52, ASDAS <2.1 was achieved by >50% of BKZ-randomised patients
• No new safety signals were observed, consistent with the safety profile established in prior studies.

Efficacy
• Primary and secondary efficacy endpoints were assessed at Week 16, and are presented in this analysis to Week 52 (randomised set).
• Bimekizumab showed sustained efficacy to Week 52
• Achieved the primary and all ranked secondary endpoints at Week 16

Table 1: Baseline characteristics

Table 2: Efficacy endpoints at Week 52 (NR and MI)

Table 3: Safety overview

References