Clinical Study Results

Inspired by patients. Driven by science.

Study Sponsor: UCB Biopharma SRL

Study Name: BE SHINING

Drug Studied: Bimekizumab

Protocol Number: PS0041

Study Purpose: A study to learn how well bimekizumab works and how safe it is in Chinese adults with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis

Thank you

UCB thanks all the participants of this study. All the participants helped the researchers learn more about using bimekizumab in Chinese people living with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis.

This is a summary of the main results of this study. This study is sometimes called the BE SHINING study. An independent, non-profit organization helped prepare this summary of the study results, which included feedback from patients.

We think it is important to share the results with the participants and the public. We hope this summary helps the participants understand their important role in medical research.

The purpose of this summary is only to share information. If you need medical advice, please contact your doctor. If you participated in this study and have questions about the results, please speak with study staff.

This summary was approved by UCB Biopharma SRL on 21 January 2026. The information in this summary is current as of this date.

Overview of this study

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a different way to treat moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in Chinese patients. Before a treatment is available for all patients, researchers do clinical studies to find out how the treatment works and how safe it is.

What treatments did the participants receive?

The participants in this study received bimekizumab or a placebo. A placebo looks like a treatment but does not have any medicine in it. Participants who received the placebo during the first treatment period of the study received bimekizumab during the second treatment period.

What were the results of this study?

The main question the researchers wanted to answer in this study was:

- **Did bimekizumab improve the participants' psoriasis symptoms?**

  Yes. Overall, the researchers found that Chinese participants who received bimekizumab had improved psoriasis symptoms after 16 weeks compared to Chinese participants who received the placebo.

  More details about the results of this study are included later in this summary.

What medical problems did the study doctors report as possibly related to study treatment?

There were 2 main treatment periods in this study: the **initial** treatment period and the **maintenance** treatment period.

In the initial treatment period, there were 34.6% of participants (46 out of 133) who had medical problems that the study doctors reported as **possibly related** to study treatment.

In both treatment periods combined, there were 46.2% of participants (60 out of 130) who had medical problems that the study doctors reported as **possibly related** to study treatment while receiving bimekizumab.

The most common possibly related medical problems were nose and throat infection (Upper respiratory tract infection) and pain where the injection was given.

Where can I learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study on the website listed on the last page. If a full report of the study results is available, it can also be found on that website.

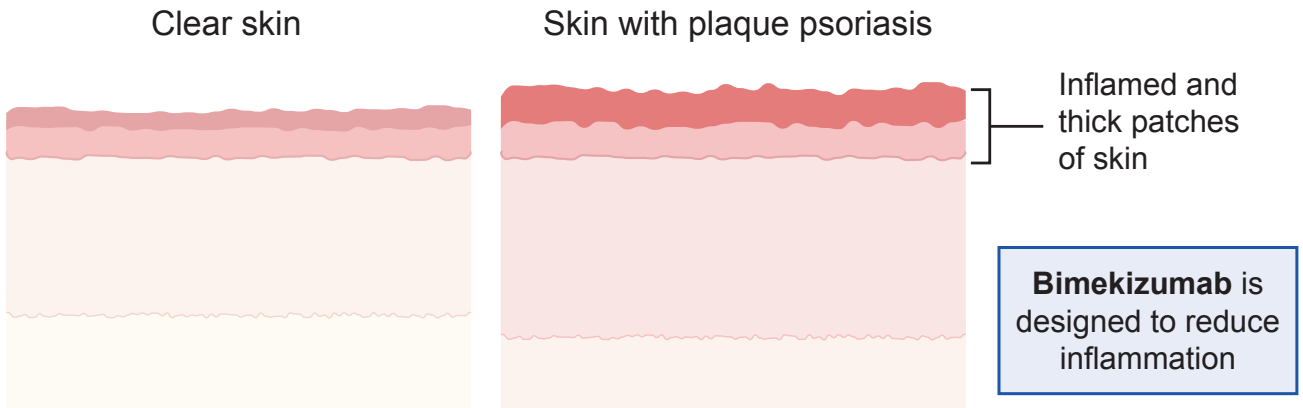
Why was the research needed?

Before a treatment is available to the public, researchers do clinical studies to get information about how well the treatment works and about how safe it is.

The researchers in this study wanted to learn if bimekizumab worked in a large number of Chinese participants living with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis. They also wanted to learn if the participants had any medical problems during the study.

Plaque psoriasis causes dry, red, scaly patches of skin. These patches are called plaques. They can form on any part of the body but most often on the elbows, knees, scalp, and lower back. These plaques can also be itchy and painful, and can sometimes crack and bleed, especially around the joints.

The drug that researchers are studying, **bimekizumab**, is designed to work by stopping certain proteins in the body that cause inflammation. Bimekizumab is already approved for adults with plaque psoriasis in certain countries. In this study, the researchers wanted to learn how bimekizumab works and how safe it is in Chinese adults with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis.



What was the main question studied?

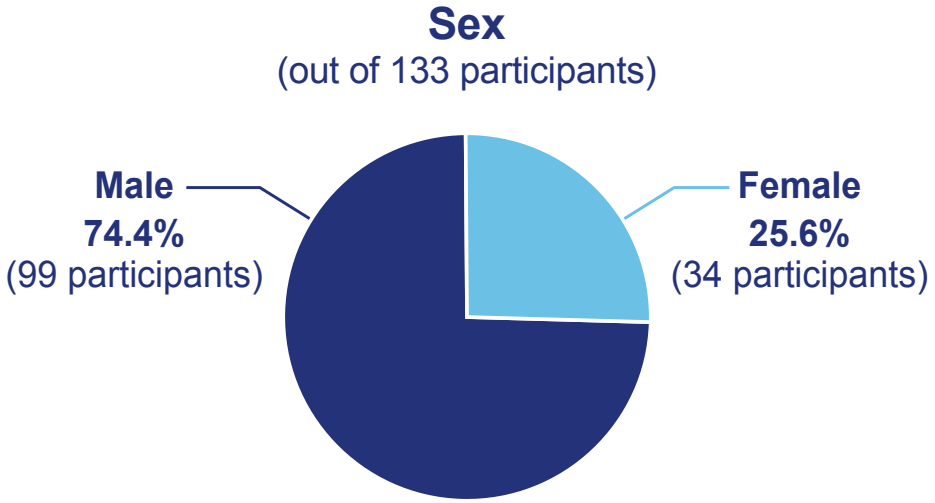
The main question the researchers wanted to answer in this study was:

- Did bimekizumab improve the participants' psoriasis symptoms?

The researchers also wanted to know what medical problems happened that were possibly related to study treatment.

Who participated in the study?

There were 133 Chinese participants with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis who participated in this study. They were 18 to 70 years old when they joined.



The study included participants in China only.

In this study, the researchers included Chinese participants living with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis who:

- Had plaque psoriasis for at least 6 months before joining the study
- Had plaque psoriasis that was considered moderate to severe by the study doctors, based on certain grading systems for plaque psoriasis
- Had plaque psoriasis that might benefit from systemic treatments, which are treatments that enter the bloodstream and affect the whole body

Each participant who completed the study was in the study for up to about 1 year. The whole study lasted 1 year and 5 months. The study started in October 2023 and ended in February 2025.

What treatments did the participants receive?

The participants in this study received bimekizumab or a placebo as injections just under the skin. The placebo injection looked like the bimekizumab injection but did not have any bimekizumab in it. The researchers used the placebo to better understand what effects may have been related to bimekizumab. Doses of bimekizumab were measured in milligrams (mg).

In this summary, “study treatment” means anything the participants received as a part of the study. This includes bimekizumab and the placebo. **Bimekizumab** is the treatment that the researchers wanted to learn more about.

This was a **double-blind** study. This means that none of the participants or study doctors knew what treatment each participant was receiving. UCB staff also did not know. Some studies are done this way because knowing what treatment the participants are receiving can affect the results of the study. After the study was completed, UCB learned what treatment each participant received so they could create a report of the results.

The researchers used a computer program to randomly choose if the participants received bimekizumab or the placebo. This helped make sure the treatments were chosen fairly and comparing the results for the treatments was as accurate as possible.

The chart below shows the treatments the researchers studied.

Initial Treatment Period

	Bimekizumab every 4 weeks	Placebo
	100 participants	33 participants
	320 mg as injections	As injections
	Once every 4 weeks for 16 weeks	

Clinical Study Results

All participants were able to continue into the maintenance treatment period, but 3 participants in the **Placebo** group and 4 participants in the **Bimekizumab every 4 weeks** group did not choose to do so for various reasons.

The participants who received bimekizumab every 4 weeks during the initial treatment period switched to receiving bimekizumab every 8 weeks in the maintenance treatment period. The participants who received the placebo during the initial treatment period switched to receiving bimekizumab every 4 weeks in the maintenance treatment period.

Maintenance Treatment Period

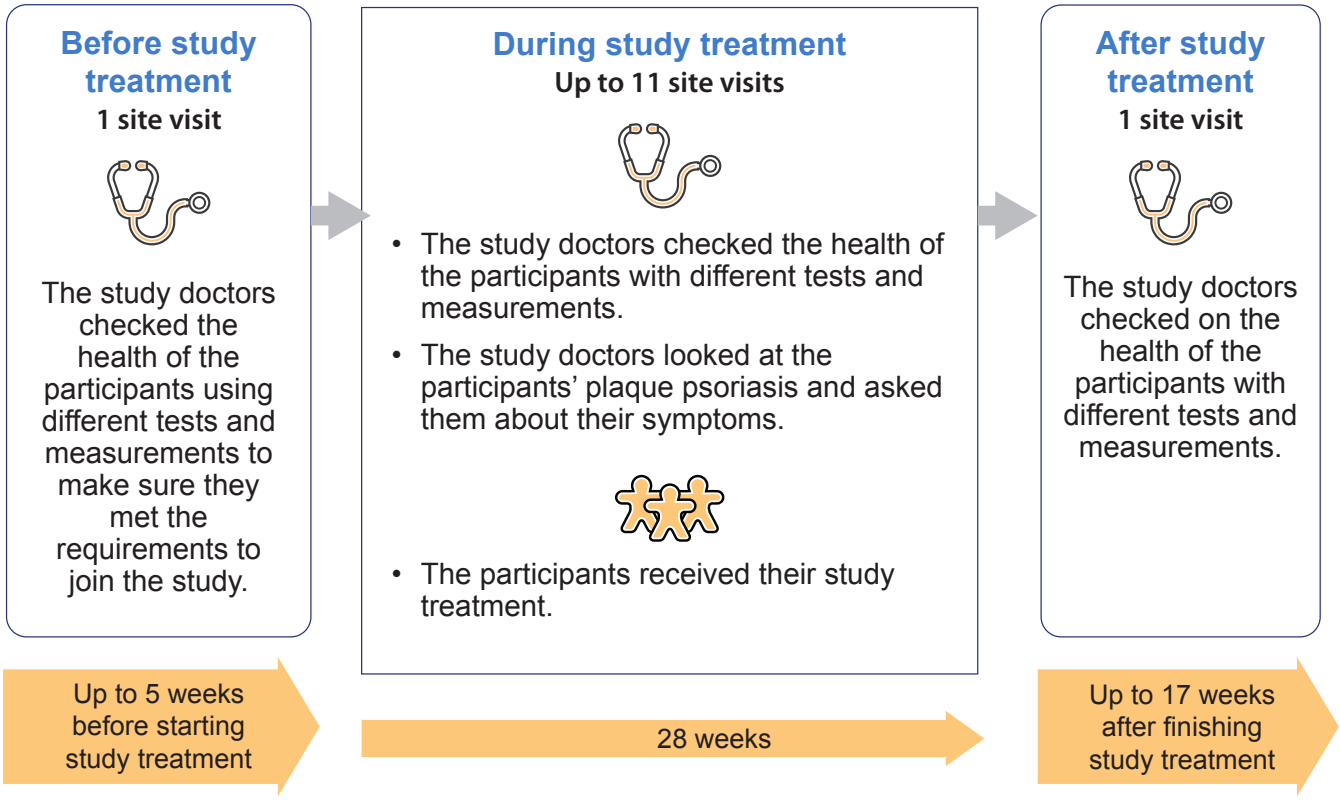
	Bimekizumab every 8 weeks	Bimekizumab every 4 weeks
	96 participants	30 participants
	320 mg as injections	
	Once every **8** weeks for 16 weeks	Once every **4** weeks for 16 weeks

Participants who received bimekizumab every 8 weeks in the maintenance treatment period also received placebo injections 4 weeks after each injection of bimekizumab. This prevented the participants and the researchers from learning which treatment group the participants were in.

What happened during this study?

All the participants first learned about the study and then decided to join. This is called “informed consent”.

The chart below shows what happened in this study for each participant:



What were the results of the study?

This is a summary of the main results from this study. These are the results from all the participants combined. The individual results of each participant might be different and are not in this summary.

Deciding which treatments work best usually takes results from several studies. Other studies may provide new information or different results. Always talk to a doctor before making any treatment decisions.

Did bimekizumab improve the participants' psoriasis symptoms?

Yes. Overall, the researchers found that Chinese participants who received bimekizumab had improved psoriasis symptoms after 16 weeks compared to Chinese participants who received the placebo.

The researchers answered this question by looking at the participants' skin at every visit and assessing their psoriasis symptoms by using 2 different scales: PASI and IGA.

The Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (**PASI**) is a scale from 0 to 72, where a lower score means less severe psoriasis symptoms. In this study, the researchers looked at how many participants had at least a 90% improvement in their PASI score from before starting the treatment to after the initial treatment period (Week 16).

The Investigator's Global Assessment (**IGA**) is a scale from 0 to 4, where:

- 0 means no psoriasis symptoms
- 1 means very mild psoriasis symptoms
- 2 means mild psoriasis symptoms
- 3 means moderate psoriasis symptoms
- 4 means severe psoriasis symptoms

In this study, the researchers looked at how many participants had an IGA score that improved by at least 2 points, measured from before starting the treatment to after the initial treatment period, and had no or very mild psoriasis symptoms after the initial treatment period (Week 16).

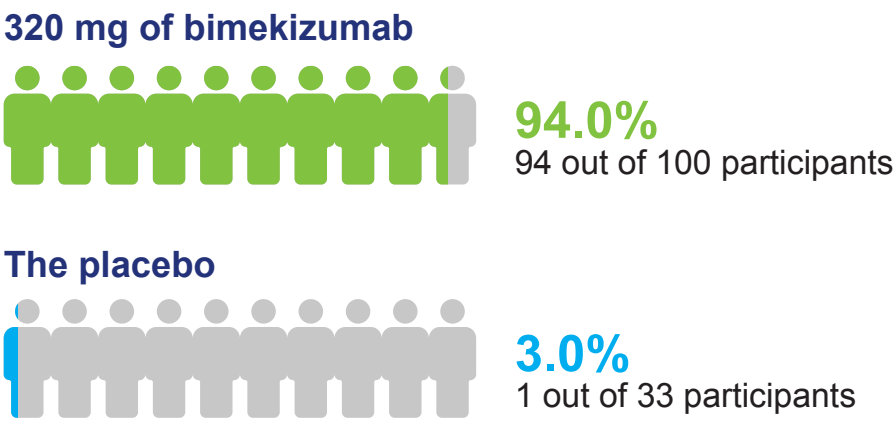
Results using the PASI scale:

There were **94.0%** of participants (94 out of 100) who received **320 mg of bimekizumab** every 4 weeks who had at least a 90% improvement in their PASI score after the initial treatment period.

There were **3.0%** of participants (1 out of 33) who received the **placebo** who had at least a 90% improvement in their PASI score after the initial treatment period.

The figure below shows these results.

Percentage of participants whose PASI score improved by at least 90% after the initial treatment period



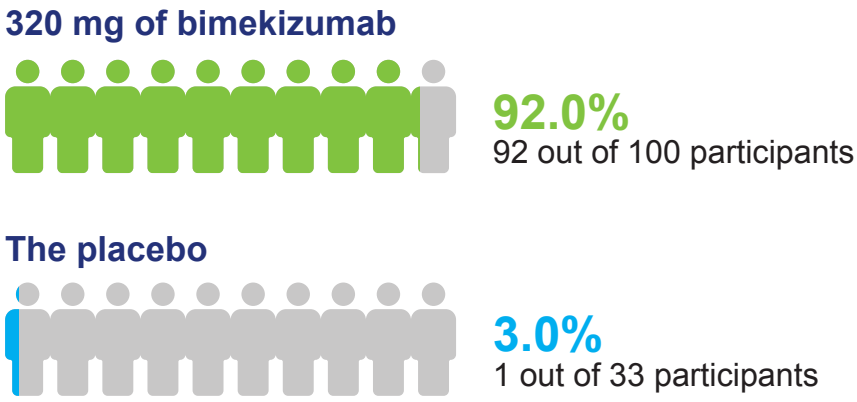
Results using the IGA scale:

There were **92.0%** of participants (92 out of 100) who received **320 mg of bimekizumab** every 4 weeks who had an IGA score that improved by at least 2 points and had no or very mild psoriasis symptoms after the initial treatment period.

There were **3.0%** of participants (1 out of 33) who received the **placebo** who had an IGA score that improved by at least 2 points and had no or very mild psoriasis symptoms after the initial treatment period.

The figure below shows these results.

Percentage of participants whose IGA score improved by at least 2 points and had no or very mild psoriasis symptoms after the initial treatment period



Overall, the researchers found that Chinese participants who received bimekizumab had improved psoriasis symptoms after 16 weeks compared to Chinese participants who received the placebo.

What medical problems did the study doctors report as possibly related to study treatment?

This section is a summary of the medical problems that the participants had during the study that the doctors reported as **possibly related** to study treatment. These medical problems are called "**adverse reactions**".

In this study, the doctors did not know what the participants were receiving when the medical problems happened. The study doctors reported the medical problems they thought were caused by study treatment, even though the participants could have received the placebo. So, some adverse reactions may be reported in participants who received the placebo, even though the placebo does not directly cause medical problems.

Some participants may have had more than 1 adverse reaction.

This summary also includes information about serious adverse reactions. An adverse reaction is considered "serious" when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or requires hospital care.

Other studies may or may not show that these medical problems were possibly related to study treatment. The results from several studies are often needed to decide if a treatment causes an adverse reaction. Always talk to a doctor before making any treatment decisions.

To give a more complete idea of the safety information collected during this study, the results below are presented for all participants in the initial treatment period and the participants who received bimekizumab in both treatment periods combined.

Did any adverse reactions happen during this study?

In the **initial** treatment period, there were 34.6% of participants (46 out of 133) who had an adverse reaction in this study.

Adverse reactions in the initial treatment period

	Bimekizumab every 4 weeks (out of 100 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 33 participants)
How many participants had **serious** adverse reactions?	none	none
How many participants had adverse reactions?	40.0% (40 participants)	18.2% (6 participants)
How many participants left the study due to adverse reactions?	1.0% (1 participant)	none

There were 46.2% of participants (60 out of 130) who received bimekizumab during **either** treatment period who had medical problems that the study doctors reported as **possibly related** to study treatment.

In the safety data below, the **Bimekizumab total** group includes adverse reactions that happened while participants were receiving bimekizumab during either part of this study.

There were 3 participants receiving the placebo during the initial treatment period who stopped participating in the study for various reasons including having adverse reactions. Since they never received bimekizumab, the results below include only 130 participants.

Adverse reactions in participants who received bimekizumab in either treatment period

	Bimekizumab total (out of 130 participants)
How many participants had **serious** adverse reactions?	 2.3% (3 participants)
How many participants had adverse reactions?	 46.2% (60 participants)
How many participants left the study due to adverse reactions?	 4.6% (6 participants)

What serious adverse reactions did the participants have?

The table below shows the serious adverse reactions that happened during the study. Some of the participants may have had more than 1 serious adverse reaction.

There were no serious adverse reactions during the initial treatment period.

Serious adverse reactions in both treatment periods combined

Serious adverse reaction	**Bimekizumab total** (out of 130 participants)
Stroke caused by blocked blood flow and oxygen supply to the brain (Cerebral infarction)	0.8% (1)
The small airways in the lungs becoming widened and damaged, making it harder to clear mucus and breathe easily (Bronchiectasis)	0.8% (1)
A type of colon cancer (Adenocarcinoma of the colon)	0.8% (1)
Inflammation of the stomach lining that can cause stomach ulcers (Gastritis erosive)	0.8% (1)

None of the participants died due to serious adverse reactions.

What adverse reactions did the participants have?

The most common adverse reactions were nose and throat infection (Upper respiratory tract infection) and pain where the injection was given.

The tables below show the adverse reactions that happened in 5.0% or more of participants in any treatment group. There were other adverse reactions, but those happened in fewer participants.

Adverse reactions in 5.0% or more of participants in the initial treatment period

Adverse reaction	Bimekizumab every 4 weeks (out of 100 participants)	Placebo (out of 33 participants)
Nose and throat infection (Upper respiratory tract infection)	15.0% (15)	3.0% (1)
Pain where the injection was given	5.0% (5)	3.0% (1)

Adverse reactions in 5.0% or more of participants who received bimekizumab in either treatment period

Adverse reaction	Bimekizumab total (out of 130 participants)
Nose and throat infection (Upper respiratory tract infection)	14.6% (19)
Pain where the injection was given	6.9% (9)
A condition that causes itchy, swollen skin (Eczema)	5.4% (7)

What did the researchers learn from this study?

The results of this study have helped researchers learn more about using bimekizumab in Chinese people living with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis.

In this study, the researchers found that:

- The participants who received bimekizumab had improved psoriasis symptoms on the PASI and IGA scales compared to the participants who received the placebo.
- There were 34.6% of participants (46 out of 133) in the initial treatment period and 46.2% of participants (60 out of 130) receiving bimekizumab in either treatment period who had medical problems that the study doctors reported as possibly related to study treatment.

Deciding which treatments work best for patients almost always takes results from several studies. This summary shows only the main results from this one study. Other studies may provide new information or different results.

The purpose of this summary is only to share information. If you need medical advice about your own health or situation, please contact your doctor.

When this document was approved, further clinical studies with bimekizumab were ongoing for other medical conditions.

Where can I learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study at the website listed below:

- www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT06011733

If you have questions about this study, UCB contact information is available at www.ucb.com/UCBcares.

Study Information

Protocol Number: PS0041

National Clinical Trial Number: NCT06011733

Study Sponsor: UCB Biopharma SRL sponsored this study. It is referred to as UCB in this summary.

Full Study Title: A Phase 3, Multicenter, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Parallel Group Study To Evaluate The Efficacy And Safety of Bimekizumab in Chinese Adult Study Participants With Moderate to Severe Plaque Psoriasis

Thank you

Participants in clinical studies belong to a large community of people who take part in clinical research around the world. They help researchers answer important health questions and find medical treatments for patients.

This summary was last updated on 21 January 2026.
The final clinical study report is dated 23 April 2025.