Sustained treatment effect of spesolimab over 12 weeks for generalized pustular psoriasis flares; results from the Effisayil 1 study

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Patients with a GPP flare who received IV spesolimab achieved rapid clearance of pustular and skin lesions that was sustained for the duration of the 12-week study

PURPOSE

To determine if the rapid response to spesolimab for the treatment of a GPP flare observed within 1 week is sustained over 12 weeks, and to describe the observed changes in GPPGA pustulation subscore and total score in all patients.

INTRODUCTION

- GPP is a rare, neutrophilic skin disease characterized by episodes of widespread eruption of sterile, macroscopic pustules that can occur with or without systemic inflammation and symptoms[1,2]
- Effisayil 1 (NCT03782792) was a global, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of spesolimab, an anti-IL-36 receptor antibody, in patients with GPP presenting with a flare. At Week 1:[3]
  - The primary endpoint (GPPGA pustulation subscore of 0; no visible pustules) was achieved by 54% of patients receiving spesolimab vs 6% receiving placebo (one-sided p<0.001)
  - The key secondary endpoint (GPPGA total score of 0 or 1; clear or almost clear skin) was achieved by 43% of patients receiving spesolimab vs 11% receiving placebo (one-sided p=0.0118)

CONCLUSIONS

- Patients with a GPP flare treated with spesolimab achieved pustular and skin clearance, which was sustained through Week 12
- Patients initially randomized to placebo had the opportunity to receive spesolimab at Day 8, which led to improvements in pustular and skin clearance that were sustained through Week 12
- These data indicate that spesolimab rapidly targets the underlying causes of GPP flares and maintains this effect over time, further supporting its use as a potential therapeutic option for patients with a GPP flare

METHODS

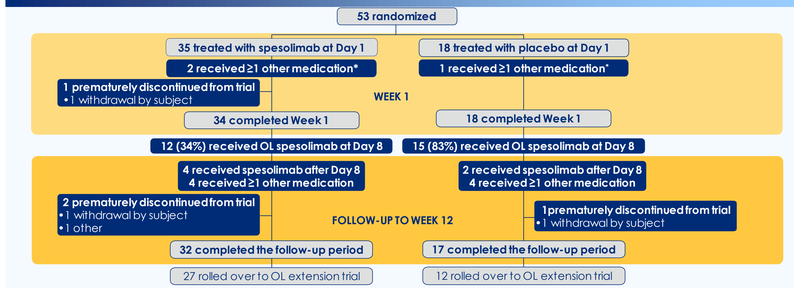
- Scan the QR code at the bottom of this poster to see full details of the Effisayil 1 study design and patient characteristics at baseline[3,4]
- GPPGA total score and pustulation subscore were recorded on Days 1–3, and Weeks 1–4, 8, and 12

Analysis populations

- Patients who received up to two doses of spesolimab: Day 1 plus optional OL spesolimab on Day 8 for persistent flare symptoms; missing values, any use of another medication to treat GPP, or use of spesolimab for treating a new GPP flare were considered to be a non-response
- ITT analysis: observed values for all patients over time according to the randomized treatment received on Day 1, regardless of the use of any other medication for GPP or any additional dose of spesolimab

RESULTS

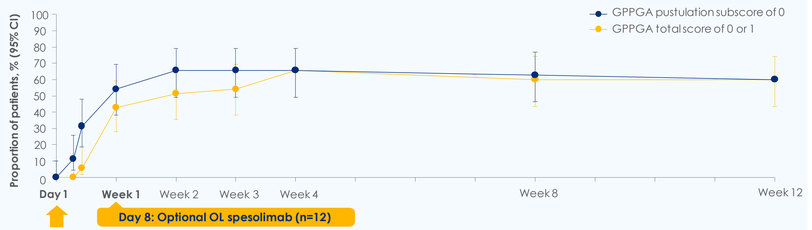
Patient disposition in the Effisayil 1 study[3]



For patient-level treatment information, please scan the QR code at the bottom of the poster. *1 patient continued other medication beyond Week 1.

Optional OL spesolimab at Day 8 was received by 12 patients in the spesolimab arm and 15 in the placebo arm; spesolimab for a new flare after Day 8 was received by 4 patients in the spesolimab arm and 2 in the placebo arm

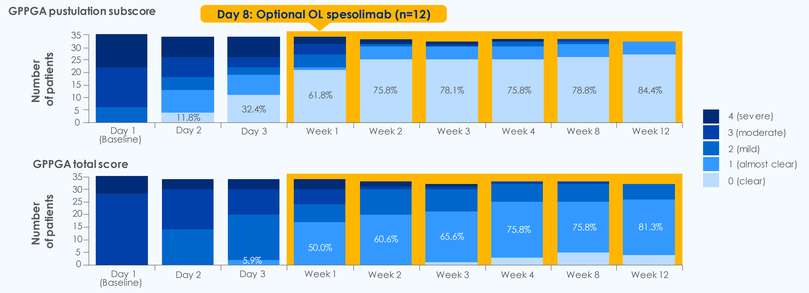
Proportion of patients randomized to spesolimab with a GPPGA pustulation subscore of 0 or a GPPGA total score of 0 or 1, through Week 12



Treatment effect in patients initially randomized to spesolimab who received up to two doses of spesolimab: Day 1 (n=35) and an optional OL dose at Day 8 (n=12). Arrows indicate the days of IV spesolimab administration. Missing values, any use of other medication for GPP, or the use of spesolimab for the treatment of a new GPP flare were regarded to be a non-response for this analysis.

Among patients who received up to two doses of spesolimab, 54.3% achieved a GPPGA pustulation subscore of 0 and 42.9% achieved a GPPGA total score of 0 or 1 at Week 1; these responses were sustained in 60.0% of patients from Week 4 until Week 12

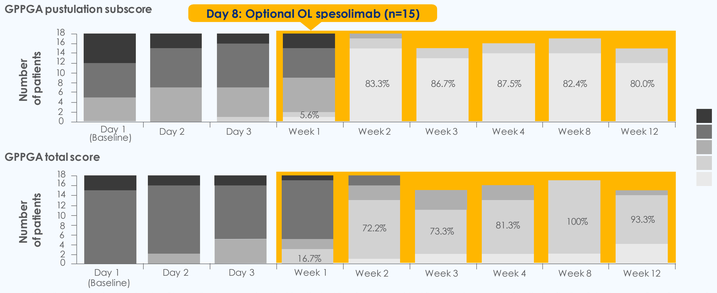
GPPGA pustulation subscore and GPPGA total score for patients randomized to spesolimab, by visit (ITT analysis)



Among 35 patients randomized to spesolimab, OL spesolimab was received by 12 patients at Day 8 due to persistent flare symptoms and by 4 patients after Day 8 due to a new flare. Other medications for GPP were started by 2 patients during Week 1 and 4 patients after Day 8. ITT: observed cases regardless of the use of any other medication for GPP or any additional dose of spesolimab. Data labels show % with GPPGA pustulation subscore of 0, or GPPGA total score of 0 or 1.

Among patients initially randomized to spesolimab, 21/34 (61.8%) achieved a GPPGA pustulation subscore of 0 by Week 1 and 27/32 (84.4%) by Week 12; 17/34 (50.0%) achieved a GPPGA total score of 0 or 1 by Week 1 and 26/32 (81.3%) by Week 12

GPPGA pustulation subscore and GPPGA total score for patients randomized to placebo, by visit (ITT analysis)



Among 18 patients randomized to placebo, OL spesolimab was received by 15 patients at Day 8 due to persistent flare symptoms and by 2 patients after Day 8 due to a new flare. Other medications for GPP were started by 1 patient during Week 1 and 4 patients after Day 8. ITT: observed cases regardless of the use of any other medication for GPP or any additional dose of spesolimab. Data labels show % with GPPGA pustulation subscore of 0, or GPPGA total score of 0 or 1.

Among patients initially randomized to placebo, 15/18 (83.3%) had a GPPGA pustulation subscore of 0 by Week 2 (1 week after optional OL spesolimab) and 12/15 (80.0%) by Week 12; 13/18 (72.2%) had a GPPGA total score of 0 or 1 by Week 2 and 14/15 (93.3%) by Week 12

Abbreviations

CI, confidence interval; FDA, US Food and Drug Administration; GPP, generalized pustular psoriasis; GPPGA, Generalized Pustular Psoriasis Physician Global Assessment; IL, interleukin; ITT, intention to treat; IV, intravenous; OL, open label.

References

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