

**Effect of Secukinumab on the Different GRAPPA-OMERACT Core Domains in Psoriatic Arthritis: A Pooled Analysis of 2049 Patients**

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To compare the efficacy of secukinumab with that of placebo across the updated Group for Research and Assessment of Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis and Outcome Measures in Rheumatology (GRAPPA-OMERACT) individual PsA core domains using pooled data from 4 phase 3 psoriatic arthritis (PsA) studies and 1 phase 3 ankylosing spondylitis (AS) study.

**Methods:** Data were pooled from 2049 patients with PsA participating in 4 on-label phase 3 PsA studies (FUTURE 2-5), and the efficacy of each GRAPPA-OMERACT PsA core domain (musculoskeletal disease activity, skin disease activity, pain, patient global assessment, physical function, health-related quality of life, fatigue, and systemic inflammation) was assessed using multiple measures and definitions specific to each domain. The MEASURE 2 study, a phase 3 clinical trial in patients with AS, was used to assess improvement in spine symptoms at Week 16.

**Results:** Treatment with secukinumab demonstrated robust and consistent efficacy across all GRAPPA-OMERACT PsA core domains, with secukinumab 300 mg showing the greatest response rates across most PsA core domains compared with placebo at Week 16. Notably, among patients treated with secukinumab 300 mg, 34.3% and 19.5% achieved complete resolution of swollen and tender joint counts, respectively, 53.2% and 61.5% achieved complete resolution of enthesitis and dactylitis, respectively, and 33.2% achieved 100% improvement in Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (all  $P < 0.05$  vs placebo); similar improvements were shown for all other core domains.

**Conclusions:** This analysis suggests that secukinumab can benefit people with PsA across the clinical phenotypic spectrum commonly encountered in this disease.

## INTRODUCTION

Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is a rheumatologic disease involving the skin and musculoskeletal (MSK) system that affects approximately 25% of patients with psoriasis and 0.25% of people overall in the United States.(1) PsA manifests with skin and nail changes, peripheral joint inflammation, enthesitis, dactylitis, and axial involvement, either alone or in combination, resulting in pain, impaired physical function, and poor quality of life.(2) Most clinical studies of PsA use the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) response criteria for assessing treatment efficacy, mirroring clinical trials in rheumatoid arthritis (RA), although notably these criteria consider only the peripheral joints and may underdetect the true value of a given agent in an individual with PsA, particularly with respect to disease-specific manifestations.(3) The Group for Research and Assessment of Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis (GRAPPA), in collaboration with Outcome Measures in Rheumatology (OMERACT), is currently seeking to improve and standardize assessments that are more specific to PsA outcomes.(4)

The PsA core domain set, initially implemented in 2006,(5) was updated in 2016 by GRAPPA with the endorsement of OMERACT(4, 6) to include the perspectives of both patients and physicians. The updated PsA core domains, required in all PsA clinical trials, are MSK disease activity (arthritis, enthesitis, dactylitis, and spine symptoms), skin disease activity (psoriasis and nail psoriasis), pain, patient global assessment, physical function, fatigue, health-related quality of life (HRQOL), and systemic inflammation; structural damage assessment is recommended at least once in the development program of PsA medications (Figure 1).(4)

Interleukin (IL) 17A is a proinflammatory cytokine that facilitates, directly and via synergism, several biological functions resulting in joint inflammation, joint erosion and new bone formation, and tissue remodeling, which are often, but variably, seen in PsA.(7, 8) Treatment guidelines recommend targeting IL-17A as a therapeutic option to manage PsA in multiple domains.(9, 10) Secukinumab, a fully human monoclonal antibody that selectively neutralizes IL-17A, has been proven safe and efficacious and was approved in multiple

countries for the treatment of PsA and ankylosing spondylitis (AS).(11-16) Studies have shown that patients treated with secukinumab had sustained improvements across multiple clinical domains.(11, 12)

The aim of this post hoc analysis was to demonstrate the efficacy of secukinumab compared with placebo using the individual GRAPPA-OMERACT core domain set. Since the axial domain was not investigated in PsA,(11-14) we used the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI) response in the AS MEASURE 2 study.(15, 16) This is the first analysis to assess the response to a biologic therapy across each individual core domain.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### *Study Population*

This post hoc analysis included patients with active PsA who participated in 4 on-label phase 3 clinical trials: FUTURE 2 (N = 397), FUTURE 3 (N = 414), FUTURE 4 (N = 341), and FUTURE 5 (N = 996).(11-14) The full details of the study designs and patient enrollment criteria have been described previously,(11-14) and the trials are registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (FUTURE 2, NCT01752634; FUTURE 3, NCT01989468; FUTURE 4, NCT02294227; and FUTURE 5, NCT02404350). These studies were selected because they constituted the available data for secukinumab at the approved dose at the time this report was written. The FUTURE 1 study (NCT01392326) was excluded because the intravenous loading dose is not approved for the treatment of PsA. All 4 of the included studies had a secukinumab 150 mg subcutaneous load arm. FUTURE 2, 3, and 5 included a secukinumab 300 mg subcutaneous load arm, and the FUTURE 4 and 5 studies each had a secukinumab 150 mg no load arm. All studies had a primary endpoint of a 20% improvement in ACR criteria (ACR20) at Week 16 or later and demonstrated a statistically significant higher proportion of patients achieving an ACR20 response in the secukinumab 150 mg and 300 mg groups than in the placebo group. Data were pooled according to the following treatment groups: secukinumab 150 mg without loading

administered at baseline and then every 4 weeks; secukinumab 150 mg or 300 mg with loading dose administered at baseline and Weeks 1, 2, 3, and 4, followed by treatment every 4 weeks; or placebo until the end of the 16-week double-blind placebo-controlled period.

Because axial disease was not assessed in the FUTURE clinical trials, the MEASURE 2 study was used for hypothesis generation to assess the spine domain. In this phase 3 clinical trial, 72 patients with AS received secukinumab 150 mg administered at baseline and Weeks 1, 2, 3, and 4, followed by treatment every 4 weeks, and 74 patients received placebo over a 16-week period.<sup>(15, 16)</sup> The full details of the study design and patient enrollment criteria have been described previously, and the trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT01649375).<sup>(15)</sup>

All included studies were approved by each central institutional review board (IRB): FUTURE 2 approving board: Copernicus Group IRB, date of approval: January 17, 2013, Copernicus IRB Tracking number: NOV2-12-439; FUTURE 3 approving board, Quorum IRB, date of approval: February 4, 2014; FUTURE 4 approving board, Chesapeake IRB, date of approval: December 12, 2014; FUTURE 5 approving board, Chesapeake IRB, date of approval: June 11, 2015; MEASURE 2 approving board: Copernicus Group IRB, date of approval: August 20, 2012, Copernicus IRB Tracking number: NOV2-12-263. Approval was also obtained from the ethics review boards of each additional center that participated in the individual studies. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants before study inclusion.

### *Outcomes and Assessments*

The efficacy of secukinumab in all domains of the updated GRAPPA-OMERACT PsA core domain set was evaluated at Week 16 using multiple instruments recorded in published clinical trials. MSK disease activity and Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) scores were evaluated using non-responder imputation for missing data, and other outcomes were evaluated using as-observed data (Table 1). Efficacy for MSK disease activity subdomains (arthritis, enthesitis, dactylitis) was assessed using  $\geq 50\%$  improvement and complete resolution (100%)

173 in swollen joint count in 66 joints (SJC66), tender joint count in 68 joints (TJC68), Leeds  
174 Enthesitis Index (LEI),(17) and Leeds Dactylitis Index (LDI).(18) Efficacy for skin disease activity  
175 was assessed using  $\geq 75\%$  improvement (PASI75) and complete resolution (PASI100), 75%  
176 improvement in the modified Nail Psoriasis Severity Index (mNAPSI75), and Investigator's  
177 Global Assessment modified 2011 scores of 0 or 1 (clear or almost clear).(19) Efficacy for  
178 patient-reported outcomes was assessed as follows: for pain and patient global assessment by  
179 the mean change from baseline using a 100-mm visual analog scale (VAS) and achievement of  
180 a  $\geq 30\%$  improvement in VAS scores; for physical function by mean change from baseline in the  
181 Health Assessment Questionnaire–Disability Index (HAQ-DI; scale, 0-3) and by achievement of  
182 the recalculated minimal clinically important difference (MCID) of  $\geq 0.35$  in PsA(20, 21); for  
183 HRQOL using the MCID of  $\geq 2.5$  in the raw 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) physical  
184 component summary (PCS) and SF-36 mental component summary (MCS) scores and the  
185 mean change from baseline in the PsA quality of life (PsAQOL; scale, 0-20) and Dermatology  
186 Life Quality Index (DLQI; scale, 0-30)(22-24); and for fatigue using the mean change from  
187 baseline in the Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy–Fatigue (FACIT-Fatigue;  
188 scale, 0-52) scores and achievement of the FACIT-Fatigue response, defined as a change from  
189 baseline of  $\geq 3.5$ .(4, 25) Efficacy for overall activity impairment was assessed by the mean  
190 change from baseline in the respective Work Productivity and Activity Impairment  
191 Questionnaire: General Health (WPAI:GH) domain. Efficacy for structural damage was  
192 evaluated by the achievement of no structural progression at Week 24, defined as a change  
193 from baseline in van der Heijde–modified Total Sharp Score (vdH-mTSS) of  $\leq 0.5$ .(14) Efficacy  
194 for systematic inflammation was evaluated by the resolution of elevated C-reactive protein  
195 (CRP) levels at Week 16, defined as achievement of  $\leq 10$  mg/L among patients with CRP  $> 10$   
196 mg/L at baseline. Efficacy for improvements in spine symptoms were assessed at Week 16 in  
197 patients with AS who were enrolled in MEASURE 2 and included mean change from baseline  
198 and achievement of a 20% improvement and adequately controlled disease (defined as a score



of < 4) in the BASDAI and achievement of a 40% improvement in Assessment in SpondyloArthritis international Society response criteria (ASAS40).(15)

## *Data Analysis*

Responses in individual core domains allowed for a granular view of secukinumab efficacy at the primary efficacy endpoint of 16 weeks, at approved doses. In this post hoc analysis, thresholds for meaningful improvement have been previously defined for several outcome measures. Where meaningful improvement was defined for an outcome measure, that threshold was used. Where meaningful improvement was unknown, a threshold was selected that was judged to be significant based on current measures in use in clinical trials (eg, a 50%-75% improvement) or the least squares mean change from baseline. For MSK disease activity subdomains and skin disease activity, responses corresponding to complete resolution (100% improvement) are also shown. All *P* values were for hypothesis generation. No adjustment was made for multiple comparisons.

## **RESULTS**

### *Baseline Characteristics*

This pooled analysis included 2049 patients from the FUTURE 2, 3, 4, and 5 studies, of whom 461 received secukinumab 300 mg, 572 received secukinumab 150 mg, 335 received secukinumab 150 mg no load, and 681 received placebo. The pooled baseline demographics and disease characteristics were broadly similar in all treatment groups (Table 2). A mixed population of biologic-naïve patients and tumor necrosis factor inadequate responders (secukinumab 300 mg, 31.5%; secukinumab 150 mg, 30.2%; secukinumab 150 mg no load, 27.2%; placebo, 30.0%) were enrolled in the studies.

### *Efficacy of Secukinumab Across GRAPPA-OMERACT PsA Inner Circle Core Domains*

Across the MSK disease activity domain, patients treated with secukinumab 300 mg achieved the greatest response rates, followed by secukinumab 150 mg and secukinumab 150 mg no load, all of which were significantly higher than placebo (Figure 2). A  $\geq 50\%$  improvement in SJC66 was seen in 68.8% of patients who received secukinumab 300 mg, 62.1% of patients who received secukinumab 150 mg, 59.4% of patients who received secukinumab 150 mg no load, and 39.4% of patients who received placebo at Week 16 (all  $P$  vs placebo  $< 0.0001$ ). Comparable results were also seen in TJC68 in all groups at Week 16, with the greatest number of patients demonstrating improvements in the secukinumab 300 mg group; complete resolution of arthritis, as assessed by 100% improvement in SJC66 and TJC68, was observed in 34.3% and 19.5% of patients who received secukinumab 300 mg (Figure 2A). Furthermore, 53.2% of patients who received secukinumab 300 mg, 44.4% of patients who received secukinumab 150 mg, and 41.0% of patients who received secukinumab 150 mg no load achieved complete resolution of enthesitis vs 29.0% of patients who received placebo (all  $P$  vs placebo  $< 0.05$ ) (Figure 2B). Similarly, complete resolution of dactylitis was observed in 61.5% of patients who received secukinumab 300 mg, 52.1% of patients who received secukinumab 150 mg, and 52.5% of patients who received secukinumab 150 mg no load vs 32.4% of patients who received placebo (all  $P$  vs placebo  $< 0.05$ ) (Figure 2B).

Similar results were also seen in the skin disease activity domain, with patients who received secukinumab 300 mg demonstrating the greatest response rates across all skin and nail measurements. Complete resolution of psoriasis (PASI100) and achievement of clear/almost clear skin (IGA 0/1) by Week 16 was observed in 33.2% and 52.3% of patients in the secukinumab 300 mg group, respectively (Figure 2C).

In the analysis of the spine symptoms component of the MSK disease activity domain using data from patients with AS in the MEASURE 2 study, secukinumab 150 mg demonstrated greater improvements than placebo in all 3 BASDAI measures (mean change from baseline:  $-2.19$  vs  $-0.85$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; 20% improvement: 71.6% vs 37.5%,  $P < 0.0001$ ; and adequately

controlled disease [score < 4]: 46.3% vs 18.8%,  $P = 0.0008$ ) and in achievement of ASAS40 response (36.1% vs 10.8%;  $P = 0.0003$ ) (Supplemental Table 1 and Figure 2D).

Significant improvement was seen in all secukinumab dose groups across the pain, patient global assessment, and physical function domains (Figure 3A; Supplemental Table 1). Patients who received secukinumab 300 mg (53.4%), secukinumab 150 mg (50.2%), and secukinumab 150 mg no load (50.4%) were all significantly more likely to achieve a  $\geq 30\%$  improvement in pain VAS scores vs those who received placebo (28.6%) (all  $P$  vs placebo < 0.001). Patients who received secukinumab 300 mg also had the greatest mean change from baseline ( $-19.75$ ) in the PsA pain domain compared with placebo ( $-4.46$ ), though significant improvements vs placebo were also observed for secukinumab 150 mg ( $-15.94$ ) and secukinumab 150 mg no load ( $-15.44$ ) (all  $P$  vs placebo < 0.0001) (Supplemental Table 1). Similarly, patients who received secukinumab 300 mg (54.0%), secukinumab 150 mg (49.5%), and secukinumab 150 mg no load (45.7%) were all significantly more likely to achieve a  $\geq 30\%$  improvement in patient global assessment from baseline vs those who received placebo (28.0%) (all  $P$  vs placebo < 0.001). In addition, 57.1% of patients who received secukinumab 300 mg, 51.3% of patients who received secukinumab 150 mg no load, and 49.2% of patients who received secukinumab 150 mg had clinically meaningful improvement in HAQ-DI  $\geq 0.35$ , compared with 33.2% of patients who received placebo (all  $P$  values vs placebo were  $P < 0.003$ ). The greatest mean change from baseline in patient global assessment and HAQ-DI was also seen in patients who received secukinumab 300 mg (Supplemental Table 1).

In terms of HRQOL, the percentage of patients who achieved an MCID in SF-36 PCS and SF-36 MCS (improvement  $\geq 2.5$  points) was similar across all 3 secukinumab groups (range, 48.4%-65.9%), and all groups were significantly more likely to achieve HRQOL responses than the placebo group (range, 40.4%-42.0%) (all  $P$  values vs placebo < 0.005) (Figure 3B). Similar results were seen in the mean change from baseline for PsAQOL (Supplemental Table 1). In addition, patients who received secukinumab 300 mg had the

greatest mean change from baseline (−7.11) in the DLQI score, though patients who received secukinumab 150 mg (−6.57) and secukinumab 150 mg no load (−6.29) also had significantly greater changes from baseline compared with placebo (−2.14) (all  $P$  vs placebo < 0.0001) (Supplemental Table 1).

Improvement was also seen in all secukinumab dose groups across the fatigue domain, with the secukinumab 300 mg dose group demonstrating the greatest improvement in the FACIT-Fatigue mean change from baseline; although, the FACIT-Fatigue responder data (ie, the proportion of patients with a  $\geq 3.5$ -point change from baseline) showed that both 150-mg dose groups had a numerically higher proportion of patients who achieved a response than the 300-mg group (Figure 3B; Supplemental Table 1). For the systemic inflammation domain, resolution of elevated CRP levels among patients with baseline CRP > 10 mg/L was observed in 74.8% of patients in the secukinumab 300 mg group, 69.3% of patients in the secukinumab 150 mg no load group, 64.2% of patients in the secukinumab 150 mg group, and 35.7% of patients in the placebo group (all  $P$  vs placebo < 0.0001) (Figure 3B).

#### *Efficacy of Secukinumab Across GRAPPA-OMERACT PsA Middle Circle Domains*

Within the middle circle domains, the secukinumab 300 mg (−13.98%), secukinumab 150 mg (−10.85) and 150 mg no load (−13.39%) groups had significantly greater improvements from baseline, as assessed by the WPAI-GH domain of overall activity impairment, compared with placebo (−4.62%) (all  $P$  vs placebo < 0.0001) (Figure 4A). In FUTURE 5, there was no structural progression at Week 24 in 88.0% of patients who received secukinumab 300 mg ( $P$  vs placebo < 0.0001), 83.8% of patients who received secukinumab 150 mg no load ( $P$  vs placebo = 0.0053), 79.8% of patients who received secukinumab 150 mg, and 73.6% of patients in the placebo group (Figure 4B).

## **DISCUSSION**

Psoriatic disease affects not only joints but also the entheses, digits, spine, skin, and nails, leading to heterogeneous clinical phenotypes. The pain, disability, and fatigue associated with PsA significantly impact quality of life.(2)

Due to the nature of disease, assessment of PsA is complex. Clinical trials, to be both feasible and informative, have to balance parsimony and comprehensiveness in their assessment of treatment efficacy. The ACR response indices do not address all domains of PsA; as a result, there has been insufficient granularity to support PsA-specific effects, which has led to the addition of disease-specific endpoints such as psoriasis, enthesitis, and dactylitis and disease-specific HRQOL. Composite indices developed by the GRAPPA-OMERACT group through consensus between PsA experts pooled different PsA core domains from patients' and physicians' perspectives, which can comprehensively illustrate the efficacy of treatments(4); however, this is a core domain set and not a core instrument set, with the latter currently in development. Therefore, in this study, we used the instruments recorded in development in clinical trials that reflect the PsA core domains to better understand individual PsA domain responses to secukinumab treatment at various stringency thresholds, including resolution of MSK and skin disease.

The IL-17A pathway plays a key role in the pathogenesis of all manifestations observed in PsA. In patients with PsA, increased levels of cells that produce IL-17A, which have been shown to correlate with measures of disease activity and structural damage, are seen in the circulation, joints, and skin plaques.(26) Secukinumab is a human immunoglobulin G1 monoclonal antibody that selectively binds to and neutralizes IL-17A and has shown significant efficacy in a number of immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, including PsA and AS.(11-16) Pathogenesis studies have shown differential cytokine pathway expression across tissues, and it is important that the impact of a given mechanism of action is considered across discrete tissues and disease activity domains.(7)

This post hoc analysis examined pooled data from 4 phase 3 studies of secukinumab for the treatment of PsA (FUTURE 2 [N = 397], FUTURE 3 [N = 414], FUTURE 4 [N = 341], and FUTURE 5 [N = 996]).(11-14) Individually, these studies have shown that treatment with secukinumab leads to significantly higher ACR20 response rates at Week 16 compared with placebo. However, this pooled analysis used multiple instruments to assess the heterogeneous nature of PsA observed in clinical practice, demonstrating that secukinumab resulted in robust efficacy across all GRAPPA-OMERACT PsA core domains including resolution of arthritis (ie, swollen and tender joint counts, dactylitis, and enthesitis). Overall, treatment with secukinumab showed statistically significant efficacy across all PsA core domains compared with placebo at Week 16 (Week 24 for structural damage), with secukinumab 300 mg showing numerically the greatest efficacy across most domains. Among patients who received secukinumab 300 mg, > 50% achieved complete resolution of enthesitis and > 60% achieved complete resolution of dactylitis at Week 16. In addition, this analysis examined improvements in spine symptoms domain at Week 16 in patients in the MEASURE 2 study. These data showed significant improvements in patients treated with secukinumab 150 mg compared with those treated with placebo. We acknowledge that data from patients with AS in MEASURE 2 may not be fully representative of that from patients with axial PsA; however, these results are helpful for the purpose of hypothesis generation in the absence of existing axial data in PsA. A forthcoming study (MAXIMISE; NCT02721966) will provide results on the efficacy and safety of secukinumab in patients with active PsA with axial skeletal involvement. Topline data showed that ASAS20 response rates were significantly higher among patients treated with secukinumab 300 mg or 150 mg compared with placebo (63.1% and 66.3% vs 31.3%;  $P < 0.0001$ ). (27)

This analysis indicates that secukinumab improves all pathophysiological disease manifestations and quality of life of patients with active PsA as demonstrated using the GRAPPA-OMERACT PsA core domain set, in addition to already-demonstrated efficacy based on ACR response criteria. The core domain set is important for its content validity to both patient

and physicians, and in a disease as complex and heterogeneous as PsA, the core set can serve as the reference point to illustrate the spectrum of disease and response to treatment for individuals.(28) These results demonstrate the added value of secukinumab in improving both disease manifestations and quality of life of patients with PsA using the PsA core domain set.

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## FIGURE LEGENDS

*Figure 1.* Updated 2016 PsA core domain set<sup>a</sup>

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MSK: musculoskeletal; PsA: psoriatic arthritis.

<sup>a</sup> MSK disease activity includes peripheral joints, enthesitis, dactylitis, and spine symptoms; skin activity includes skin and nails; patient global is defined as patient-reported disease-related health status. The inner circle (core) includes domains that should be measured in all PsA randomized controlled trials and longitudinal observational studies. The middle circle includes domains that are important but may not be feasible to assess in all randomized controlled trials and longitudinal observational studies. The outer circle, or research agenda, includes domains that may be important but need further study.

*Figure 2.* Percentage of patients with improvement across the musculoskeletal disease activity domain in terms of **(A)** arthritis and **(B)** enthesitis and dactylitis, **(C)** percentage of patents with skin and nail responses at Week 16, and **(D)** improvement in spinal symptoms at Week 16 among patients with ankylosing spondylitis in MEASURE 2

ASAS40: 40% improvement in Assessment in SpondyloArthritis international Society response criteria; BASDAI: Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index; BSA: body surface area; IGA: Investigator's Global Assessment modified 2011; LDI: Leeds Dactylitis Index; LEI: Leeds Enthesitis Index; mNAPSI75: 75% improvement in the modified Nail Psoriasis Severity Index; PASI75/100: 75%/100% improvement in the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index; SJC66: swollen joint count based on 66 joints; TJC68: tender joint count based on 68 joints; vdH-mTSS: van der Heijde-modified Total Sharp Score.

\*  $P < 0.05$  vs placebo.

<sup>a</sup> Among patients with enthesitis or dactylitis at baseline only.

<sup>b</sup> Among patients with BSA  $\geq$  3% at baseline.

<sup>c</sup> Among patients with nail involvement at baseline.

*Figure 3. Percentage of patients with (A) meaningful improvement across pain, patient global, and physical function domains and (B) improvement at MCID levels across HRQOL, fatigue, and systemic inflammation domains at Week 16*

CRP: C-reactive protein; FACIT-Fatigue: Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness–Fatigue; HAQ-DI: Health Assessment Questionnaire-Disability Index; MCID: minimal clinically important difference; MCS: mental component summary; PCS: physical component summary; PsA: psoriatic arthritis; SF-36: 36-Item Short Form Health Survey; VAS: 100-mm visual analog scale.

\*  $P < 0.05$  vs placebo.

<sup>a</sup> Among patients with CRP  $> 10$  mg/L at baseline.

*Figure 4. Percentage of patients with (A) improvement in the participation domain at Week 16 in FUTURE 2-5 and (B) radiographic nonprogression at Week 24 in FUTURE 5*

WPAI:GH: Work Productivity and Activity Impairment Questionnaire: General Health; vdH-mTSS: van der Heijde-modified Total Sharp Score.

\*  $P < 0.05$  vs placebo.

<sup>a</sup> Least squares mean change from baseline; n is the number of patients with measures at both baseline and Week 16 visit.

<sup>b</sup> Data shown are from the FUTURE 5 study only. No structural progression was defined as a change from baseline vdH-mTSS of  $\leq 0.5$ .