

Integrated Safety Analysis of Abrocitinib in 3850 Patients With Moderate-To-Severe Atopic Dermatitis: Data From More Than 9600 Patient-Years With Up to 6.5 Years of Exposure

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BACKGROUND

- Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a common, chronic, inflammatory skin disorder that is characterised by recurrent eczematous skin lesions and pruritus with heterogenous skin manifestations, symptoms, and severity^{1,2}
 - Increasing evidence supports an association between AD and cardiovascular disease^{3,4}
- Abrocitinib is an oral, once-daily, selective Janus kinase (JAK) 1 inhibitor approved for the treatment of adults and adolescents with moderate-to-severe AD^{5,7}
 - In the JADE phase 3 clinical trials, abrocitinib 200 mg or 100 mg was efficacious and well tolerated as monotherapy⁸⁻¹⁰ or in combination with medicated topical therapies¹⁰⁻¹²
 - Previous analyses of long-term abrocitinib safety using integrated data from 3802 patients with 5213.9 patient-years (PY) and a cumulative exposure of ≤4 years have demonstrated that abrocitinib has a manageable safety profile¹³
 - Risks of specific adverse events (AEs) were higher in patients aged ≥65 years¹³

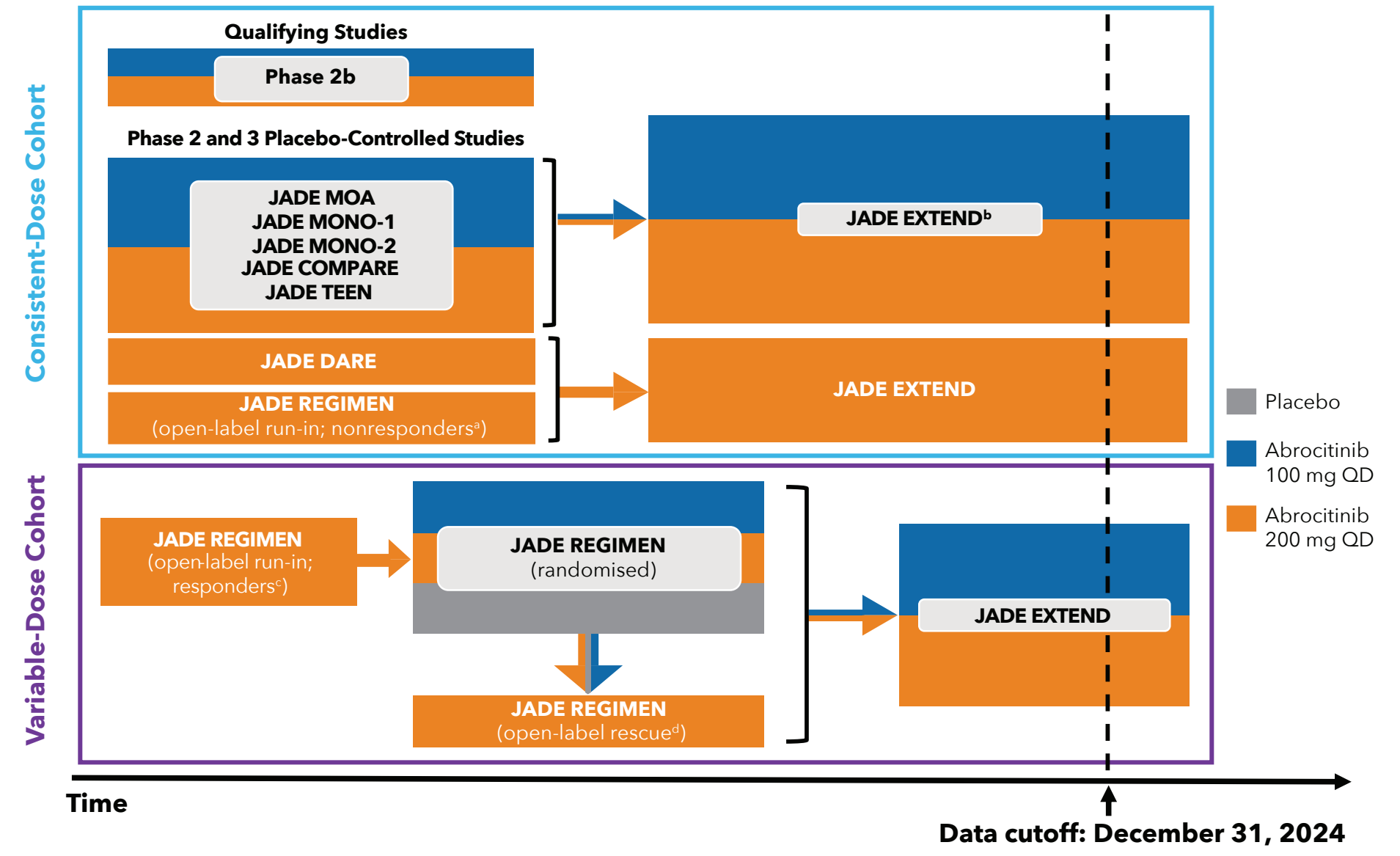
OBJECTIVE

- To update risk estimates using longer-term data for AEs of interest and to further explore the role of age and smoking as AE risk factors using data from 3850 patients with abrocitinib exposure of up to ~6.5 years from a December 2024 data cut

METHODS

- The analysis included patients from eight phase 2 and 3 parent trials—phase 2b (NCT02780167), JADE MONO-1 (NCT03349060), JADE MONO-2 (NCT03575871), JADE REGIMEN (NCT03627767), JADE COMPARE (NCT03720470), JADE TEEN (NCT03796676), JADE MOA (NCT03915496), and JADE DARE (NCT04345367)—and 1 long-term extension trial (JADE EXTEND [NCT03422822]; data cutoff: December 31, 2024) (**Figure 1**)
- Patients who received ≥1 dose of abrocitinib 200 mg or 100 mg were pooled for analysis in 2 separate cohorts: (1) a consistent-dose cohort and (2) a variable-dose cohort

Figure 1. Study Design and Cohorts



EASI, Eczema Area and Severity Index; IGA, Investigator's Global Assessment; QD, once daily. JADE EXTEND (NCT03422822) is an ongoing trial. Qualifying parent trials included the phase 2a JADE MOA (NCT03915496) and phase 2b (NCT02780167) trials and the phase 3 JADE MONO-1 (NCT03349060), JADE MONO-2 (NCT03575871), JADE REGIMEN (NCT03627767), JADE COMPARE (NCT03720470), JADE TEEN (NCT03796676), and JADE DARE (NCT04345367) trials. *Patients who did not achieve an IGA score of 0 (clear) or 1 (almost clear) with a ≥2-grade improvement from baseline and ≥75% improvement from baseline in EASI after 12 weeks of treatment with abrocitinib 200 mg. †Includes patients who received their first dose of abrocitinib 200 mg or 100 mg in JADE EXTEND after receiving placebo in a phase 3 placebo-controlled trial (MONO-1, MONO-2, COMPARE, TEEN, MOA) or abrocitinib in JADE COMPARE or JADE DARE, as well as patients who first received abrocitinib in a qualifying phase 3 trial. ‡Patients in the open-label run-in period who were considered responders (IGA score of 0 [clear] or 1 [almost clear] with a ≥2-grade improvement from baseline and ≥75% improvement from baseline in EASI) after 12 weeks of treatment with abrocitinib 200 mg were randomly assigned to treatment with abrocitinib 200 mg, abrocitinib 100 mg, or placebo. §Patients who experienced a flare (≥5% loss of Week 12 EASI response and new IGA score ≥2) during the maintenance period of JADE REGIMEN entered a 12-week open-label rescue period (abrocitinib 200 mg + topical medicated treatment).

- Incidence rates (IRs; number of patients with events per 100 PY) for AEs of special interest (AESIs) were assessed in patients stratified by baseline age category and smoking status

RESULTS

Patient Populations

- This analysis included data from 3850 patients representing a total of 9655.4 PY of abrocitinib exposure (**Table 1**)
 - The majority of patients were 18 to <65 years and the overall mean (SD) age of the consistent- and variable-dose cohort were 33.5 (15.6) and 32.1 (14.8) years, respectively
 - In the consistent-dose cohort a total of 5.0% and 1.0% of patients were ≥65 years and ≥75 years, respectively, and 3.8% and 0.4% of patients were in the variable-dose cohort, respectively
 - The majority of patients (~70%) were non-smokers across the consistent- and variable-dose cohorts
 - Of all 3052 abrocitinib-treated patients in the consistent-dose cohort, 368 (12.1%), 73 (2.4%), and 26 (0.9%) had baseline hypertension, diabetes mellitus, or a history of coronary artery disease, respectively
 - Of the 798 patients in the variable-dose cohort, 85 (10.7%), 16 (2.0%), and 6 (0.8%) had baseline hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and a history of coronary artery disease, respectively
- The duration of treatment across patient arms was 1-2401 days in the overall consistent-dose cohort and 89-2281 days in the variable-dose cohort

Table 1. Demographics and Baseline Disease Characteristics

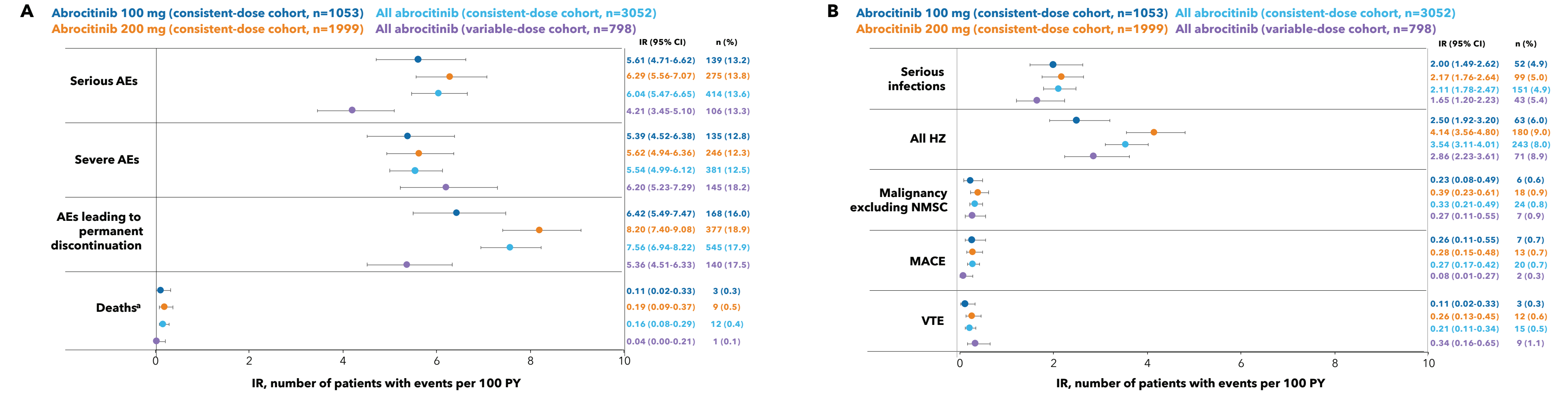
Characteristic	Consistent-Dose Cohort			Variable-Dose Cohort
	Abrocitinib 100 mg QD (n=1053; 2566.9 PY)	Abrocitinib 200 mg QD (n=1999; 4508.1 PY)	All abrocitinib (n=3052; 7075.0 PY)	All abrocitinib (n=798; 2580.4 PY)
Age, years, mean (SD)	33.8 (16.1)	33.4 (15.4)	33.5 (15.6)	32.1 (14.8)
Age, years, median (Q1, Q3)	31.0 (21.0, 44.0)	29.0 (21.0, 43.0)	30.0 (21.0, 44.0)	29.0 (20.0, 41.0)
<18 years, n (%)	201 (19.1)	289 (14.5)	490 (16.1)	145 (18.2)
18 to <65 years, n (%)	795 (75.5)	1613 (80.7)	2408 (78.9)	623 (78.1)
≥65 years, n (%)	57 (5.4)	97 (4.9)	154 (5.0)	30 (3.8)
≥75 years, n (%)	11 (1.0)	20 (1.0)	31 (1.0)	3 (0.4)
Female, n (%)	478 (45.4)	928 (46.4)	1406 (46.1)	359 (45.0)
Race, n (%)				
White	737 (70.0)	1368 (68.4)	2105 (69.0)	621 (77.8)
Black or African American	65 (6.2)	140 (7.0)	205 (6.7)	33 (4.1)
Asian	231 (21.9)	429 (21.5)	660 (21.6)	124 (15.5)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7 (0.7)	12 (0.6)	19 (0.6)	7 (0.9)
Other	1 (0.1)	0	1 (<0.1)	0
Multiracial	6 (0.6)	24 (1.2)	30 (1.0)	10 (1.3)
Investigator's Global Assessment, %				
Moderate	62.6	59.0	60.2	63.7
Severe	37.4	41.0	39.8	36.3
Current/former smokers	308 (29.2)	603 (30.2)	911 (29.8)	197 (24.7)
Prior systemic therapy, n (%)				
Nonbiologic agents	382 (36.3)	866 (43.3)	1248 (40.9)	431 (54.0)
Corticosteroids	297 (28.2)	700 (35.0)	997 (32.7)	350 (43.9)
Cyclosporine	126 (12.0)	263 (13.2)	389 (12.7)	117 (14.7)
Other	85 (8.1)	175 (8.8)	260 (8.5)	79 (9.9)
Biologic agents	49 (4.7)	94 (4.7)	143 (4.7)	44 (5.5)
Dupilumab	28 (2.7)	51 (2.6)	79 (2.6)	32 (4.0)
Other	22 (2.1)	48 (2.4)	70 (2.3)	15 (1.9)
Hypertension, n (%)	131 (12.4)	237 (11.9)	368 (12.1)	85 (10.7)
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	28 (2.7)	45 (2.3)	73 (2.4)	16 (2.0)
History of CAD, n (%)	9 (0.9)	17 (0.9)	26 (0.9)	6 (0.8)
Baseline HDL <40 mg/dL, n (%)	95 (9.0)	245 (12.3)	340 (11.1)	104 (13.0)
Baseline LDL ≥130 mg/dL, n (%)	174 (16.5)	316 (15.8)	490 (16.1)	115 (14.4)

CAD, coronary artery disease; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; PY, patient-years; Q, quartile; QD, once daily.

Serious AEs, AEs Leading to Study Discontinuation, and Deaths

- IRs of serious and severe AEs were generally low (**Figure 2A**)
 - IRs for AESIs were comparable between the consistent- and variable-dose cohorts (**Figure 2B**); in the consistent-dose cohort, abrocitinib 200 mg had numerically greater or greater IR (with overlapping CIs) than abrocitinib 100 mg for all herpes zoster

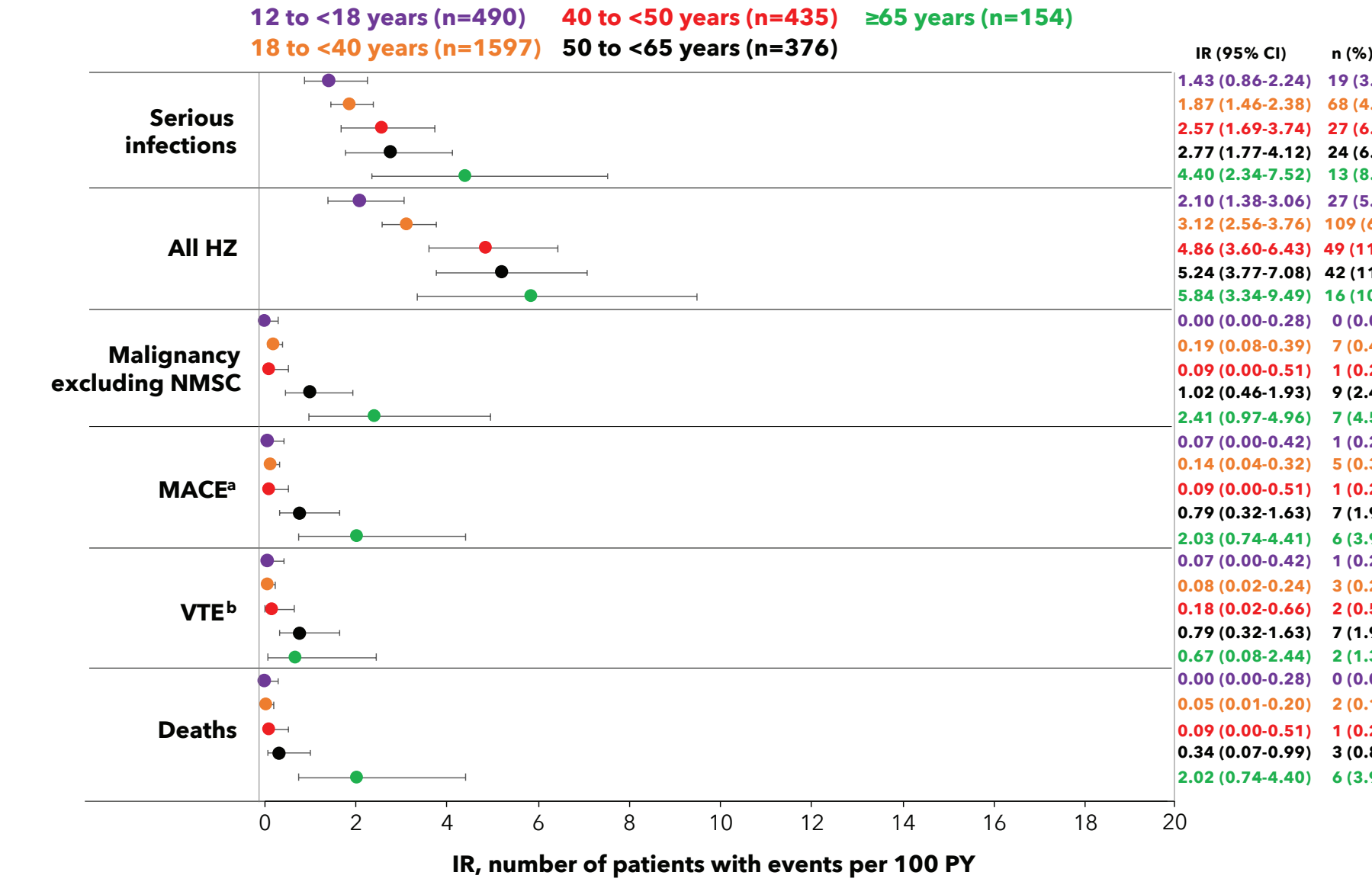
Figure 2. IRs of (A) Serious and Severe AEs, AEs Leading to Discontinuation, and Deaths and (B) AESIs



AE, adverse event of special interest; HZ, herpes zoster; IR, incidence rate; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular event; NMSC, nonmelanoma skin cancer; PY, patient-year; VTE, venous thromboembolism. *A total of 13 deaths occurred, 6 of which were not previously reported.¹³ †1 in the abrocitinib 100-mg consistent-dose cohort (stage 3 hepatic cancer, n=1), 4 in the abrocitinib 200-mg consistent-dose cohort (acute heart and respiratory failure, n=1; stroke with a preceding COVID-19 infection, n=1; suicide, n=1; myocardial infarction, n=1), and 1 in the abrocitinib variable-dose cohort (lung cancer, n=1). All deaths were considered not related to abrocitinib; all patients were current or former smokers at the time of death.

- In the consistent-dose cohort, IRs for all AESIs increased in older groups (eg, ≥65 years; **Figure 3**)

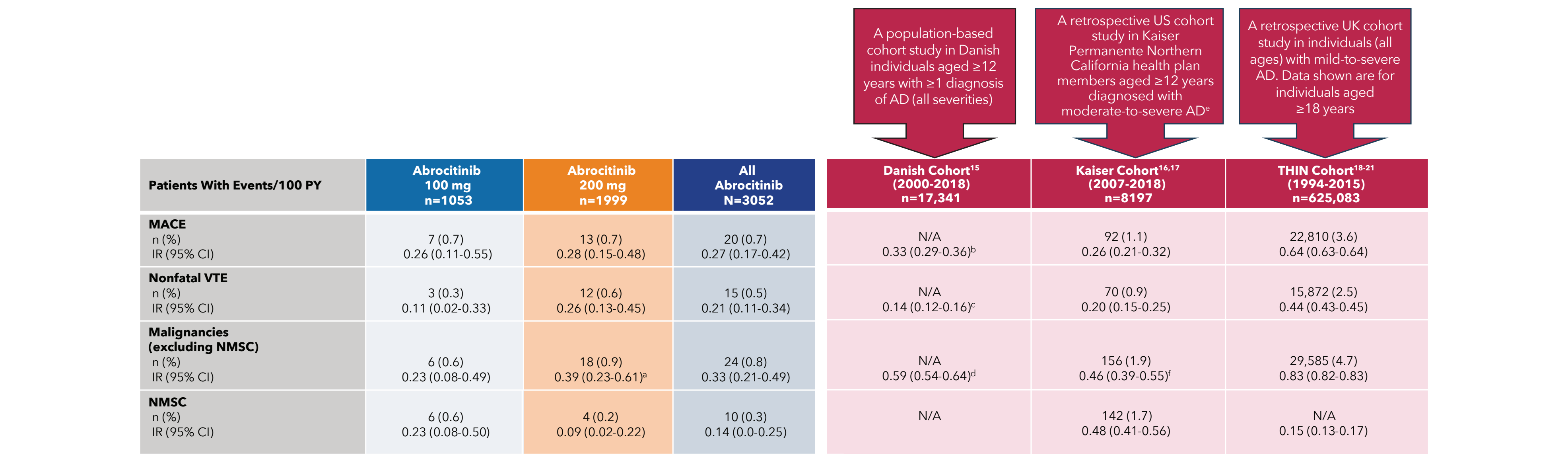
Figure 3. IRs of AESIs by Age (Consistent-Dose Cohort)



AE, adverse event of special interest; HZ, herpes zoster; IR, incidence rate; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular event; NMSC, nonmelanoma skin cancer; PY, patient-year; VTE, venous thromboembolism. *1 MACE was previously reported in a 16-year-old Asian male patient with ongoing atopic dermatitis, gout, and hyperuricaemia (treated with febuxostat) in the abrocitinib 100-mg group; an incidental finding of slight bicentur white matter degeneration on the right ventricle was adjudicated as an ischemic stroke based on magnetic resonance imaging despite no report of clinical syndrome concerning stroke; stroke was not suspected, and the event was not considered serious.¹⁴ †1 nodal pulmonary embolism was previously reported in a 16-year-old Black/African American male patient with morbid obesity in the abrocitinib 200-mg group; the patient had an extensive family history of pulmonary embolism, including an 18-year-old brother with pulmonary embolism.¹⁴

- In the consistent-dose cohort, IRs for major adverse cardiovascular event (MACE), venous thromboembolism (VTE), and malignancies (excluding nonmelanoma skin cancer [NMSC]) generally reflected the rates of these events in real-world studies in patients with AD (**Figure 5**)

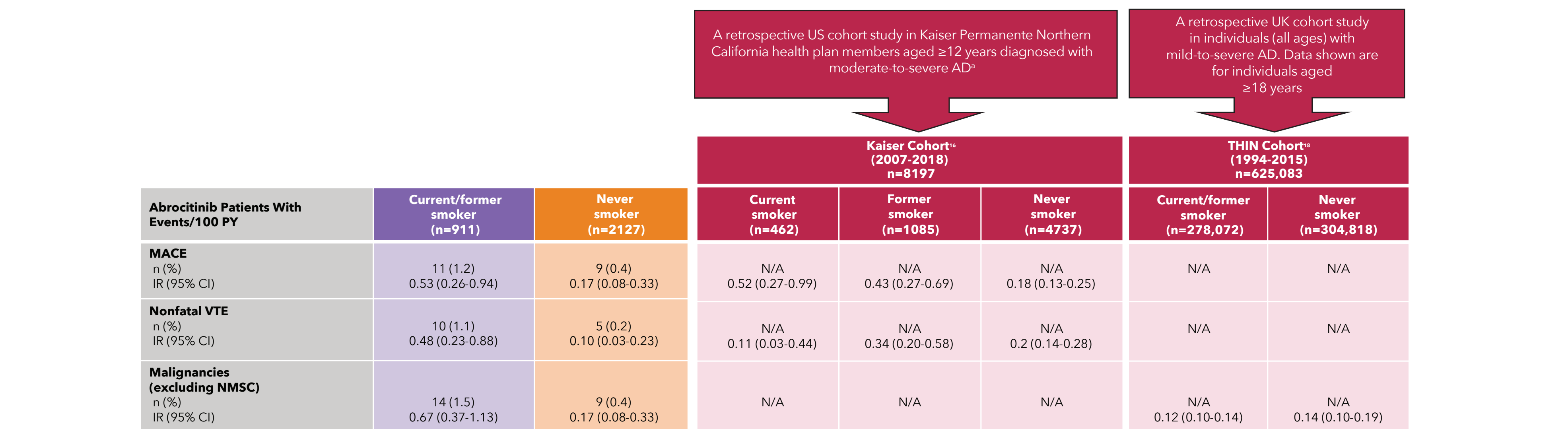
Figure 5. IRs of AESIs in Patients With AD in the Consistent-Dose Cohort and Population-Based Cohort Studies



AD, atopic dermatitis; IR, incidence rate; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular event; N/A, not applicable (ie, the information was not available in the referenced manuscript); NMSC, nonmelanoma skin cancer; PY, patient-year; VTE, venous thromboembolism. *One event occurred in the abrocitinib 200-mg group: gastric adenocarcinoma occurred early in the treatment period, and symptoms were present prior to study treatment. †Includes patients with overall risk factors for MACE. ‡Includes patients with and without a history of VTE. †In adult patients with overall risk factors for malignancy. ‡Eligibility criteria for this study included moderate-to-severe AD from recent AD clinical trial programs. †Includes patients with moderate AD.

- The numerically higher IRs for several AESIs in smokers is in line with real-world studies, in which current or former smoking status has been associated with increased risk of cardiovascular events in patients with moderate-to-severe AD; associations between severe AD and lung cancer remained similar with stratification by smoking status (**Figure 6**)

Figure 6. IRs of AESIs by Smoking Status in Patients With AD in the Consistent-Dose Cohort and Population-Based Cohort Studies



AD, atopic dermatitis; IR, incidence rate; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular event; N/A, not applicable (ie, the information was not available in the referenced manuscript); NMSC, nonmelanoma skin cancer; PY, patient-year; VTE, venous thromboembolism. ‡Eligibility criteria for this study included moderate-to-severe AD from recent AD clinical trial programs.

CONCLUSIONS

- These long-term follow-up abrocitinib safety data with >9600 PY of exposure in 3850 patients with moderate-to-severe AD with up to 6.5 years of exposure were consistent with previously reported risk profiles^{3,14}
- No new safety signals were reported
- Most AESIs did not appear to be dose related, and similar IRs were reported for abrocitinib 100 mg and 200 mg, with the exception of herpes zoster
- IRs for AESIs tended to be higher in older patients and current or former smokers; age and smoking are known risk factors for many AESIs included in this analysis
- Rates of AESIs in patients treated with abrocitinib generally reflected those observed in real-world studies in patients with AD¹⁵⁻²¹

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