

Effect of remibrutinib treatment on disease activity in chronic spontaneous urticaria: Data from the Phase 3 REMIX-1 and REMIX-2 studies

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*Prof. Maurer M sadly passed away during the development of this poster. His invaluable contributions to this study are honored with his recognition as a co-author in memoriam.

KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

- Remibrutinib was associated with a fast decrease of 10.5 points in UAS7, 5.0 points in ISS7 and 5.5 points in HSS7, a threshold which is considered as clinically meaningful improvement (MID), as early as week 1 in more than half of the patients vs placebo in the Phase 3 REMIX-1 and REMIX-2 studies
- The majority of patients on remibrutinib achieved a decrease of 10.5 points in UAS7, 5.0 points in ISS7 and 5.5 points in HSS7 at any time between weeks 0–12
- Remibrutinib has the potential to be an effective oral treatment option that achieves fast clinically meaningful improvements (reduction) in CSU disease activity as early as week 1

This study was sponsored by Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland.
Poster presented at the 33rd European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology (EADV) Congress, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 25th–28th September 2024.

INTRODUCTION

- Remibrutinib, a novel, highly selective, oral, Bruton’s tyrosine kinase inhibitor, has previously shown superior efficacy versus placebo at week 12 and a favourable safety profile in the 24-week double-blind (DB) period of the pivotal Phase 3 REMIX-1 and REMIX-2 studies in patients with chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) who remained symptomatic despite treatment with second-generation H1-antihistamines¹
 - Improvements in UAS7, ISS7, and HSS7 occurred fast (observed as early as week 1 in a post hoc analysis) with remibrutinib and were sustained to week 52¹
- Treatment response for CSU in clinical studies is often evaluated by the weekly Urticaria Activity Score (UAS7; range 0–42), with a higher score reflecting higher disease activity²
 - A decrease in the range of 9.5–10.5 points in UAS7, 4.5–5.0 points in ISS7 and 5.0–5.5 points in HSS7 (minimal important difference [MID]) is commonly considered to indicate a meaningful clinical response to therapy²

OBJECTIVE

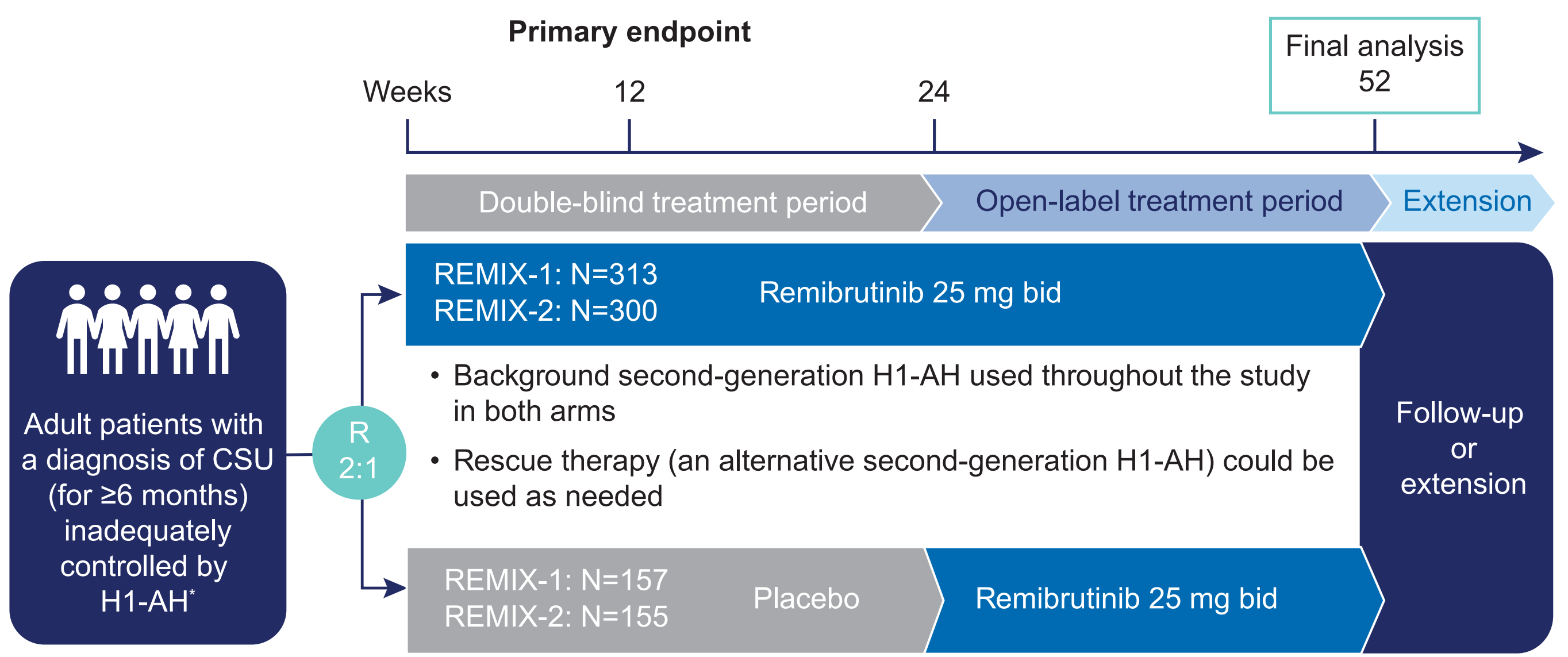
- To assess early clinically meaningful improvement (MID) in CSU disease activity with remibrutinib 25 mg twice daily (bid) vs placebo in the Phase 3 REMIX-1 and REMIX-2 studies

METHODS

Study Design

- REMIX-1 and REMIX-2 are two identical, global, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase 3 studies of remibrutinib 25 mg bid administered orally (**Figure 1**). Adult patients with CSU who remained symptomatic despite treatment with second-generation antihistamines were randomised 2:1 to oral remibrutinib 25 mg bid or placebo for 24 weeks, followed by an open-label treatment with remibrutinib 25 mg bid for 28 weeks (patients on placebo transitioned to remibrutinib at week 24)

Figure 1. Study design¹



¹Presence of itch and hives for ≥6 consecutive weeks prior to screening despite the use of a second-generation H1-antihistamine; UAS7 score ≥16, ISS7 score ≥6 and HSS7 score ≥6 during the 7 days prior to randomisation (day 1). AH, antihistamine; bid, twice daily; CSU, chronic spontaneous urticaria; H1, histamine 1; HSS7, weekly Hives Severity Score; ISS7, weekly Itch Severity Score; N, number of patients (Randomised set); R, randomisation; UAS7, weekly Urticaria Activity Score.

Study Assessments and Data Analysis

- The proportion of patients who achieved a decrease of 10.5 points in UAS7, 5.0 points in ISS7 and 5.5 points in HSS7 early (between weeks 0–1 and weeks 0–2) and at any time up to week 12 (between weeks 0–12) was assessed
- Kaplan-Meier plot of time to first decrease of 10.5 points in UAS7, 5.0 points in ISS7 and 5.5 points in HSS7, and log-rank test to compare the two treatment groups

RESULTS

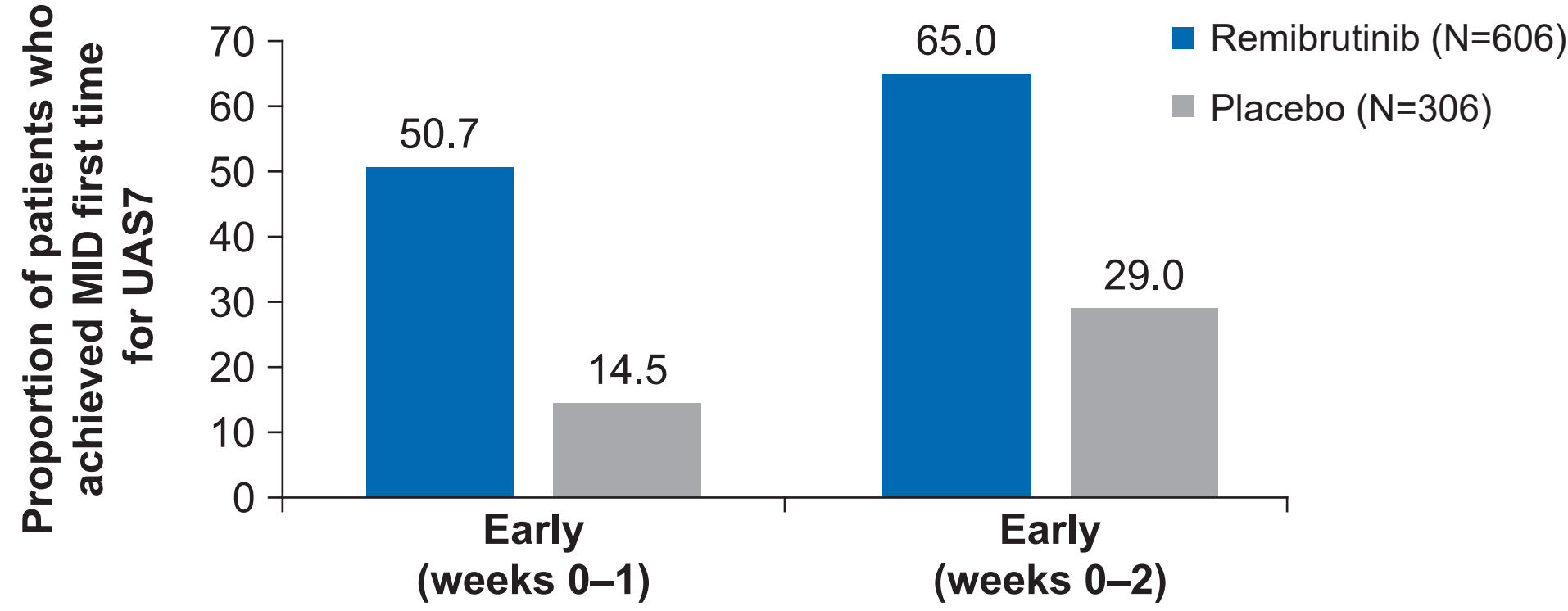
- This pooled analysis included randomised patients who received at least one dose of remibrutinib 25 mg bid (N=606) or placebo for 24 weeks (N=306) in the REMIX-1 and 2 studies (Full analysis set)
- Patient demographics and baseline disease characteristics were well balanced between the remibrutinib and placebo groups in both REMIX studies (**Table 1**)
- Half of all patients achieved a decrease of 10.5 points in UAS7 as early as week 1 with remibrutinib (50.7%; **Figure 2**); at any time between weeks 0–12 a decrease of 10.5 points in UAS7 (87.1%) vs placebo (69.6%) was seen.
- Median time to first decrease of UAS7 by 10.5 points was significantly shorter for remibrutinib vs placebo (1 week vs 5 weeks; nominal $P<0.001$; **Figure 3**)
- Similarly, half of all patients achieved a decrease of 5.0 points in ISS7 as early as week 1 with remibrutinib (**Figure 4**)
- Median time to first decrease of ISS7 by 5.0 points was significantly shorter for remibrutinib vs placebo (1 week vs 4 weeks; nominal $P<0.001$; **Figure 5**)
- More than half of all patients achieved a decrease of 5.5 points in HSS7 as early as week 1 with remibrutinib (**Figure 6**)
- Median time to first decrease of HSS7 by 5.5 points was significantly shorter for remibrutinib vs placebo (1 week vs 5 weeks; nominal $P<0.001$; **Figure 7**)

Table 1. Patient demographics and baseline characteristics

Patient demographics ^a	Pooled REMIX-1 and REMIX-2	
	Remibrutinib 25 mg bid (N=606)	Placebo (N=306)
Age (years), mean±SD	43.3±14.4	43.7±14.1
Female, n (%)	403 (66.5)	204 (66.7)
Duration of CSU (years), mean±SD	6.2±8.6	5.3±6.7
UAS7, mean±SD	30.6±7.8	29.7±7.6
ISS7, mean±SD	14.6±4.2	14.1±4.05
HSS7, mean±SD	16.0±4.6	15.6±4.5
Previous experience of angioedema, n (%)	313 (51.7)	135 (44.1)
Previous exposure to anti-IgE biologics, n (%)	187 (30.9)	98 (32.0)

^aFull analysis set.
bid, twice daily; CSU, chronic spontaneous urticaria; HSS7, weekly Hives Severity Score; IgE, Immunoglobulin E; ISS7, weekly Itch Severity Score; SD, standard deviation; UAS7, weekly Urticaria Activity Score.

Figure 2. Proportion of patients who achieved a decrease of 10.5 points in UAS7 at early timepoints (Observed data)



MID, minimal important difference; UAS7, weekly Urticaria Activity Score.

Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier plot of time to first decrease of 10.5 points in UAS7 (Observed data)

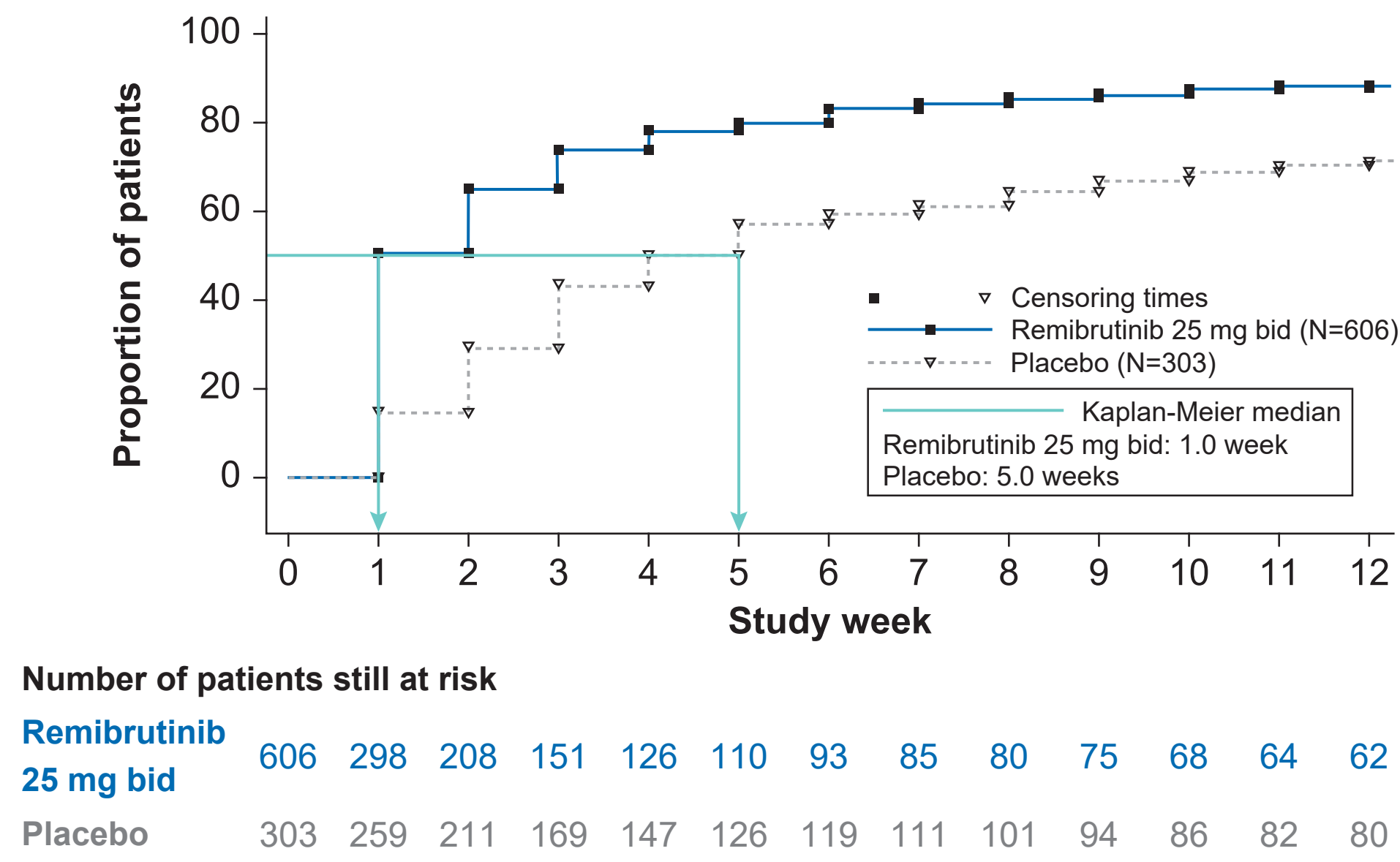
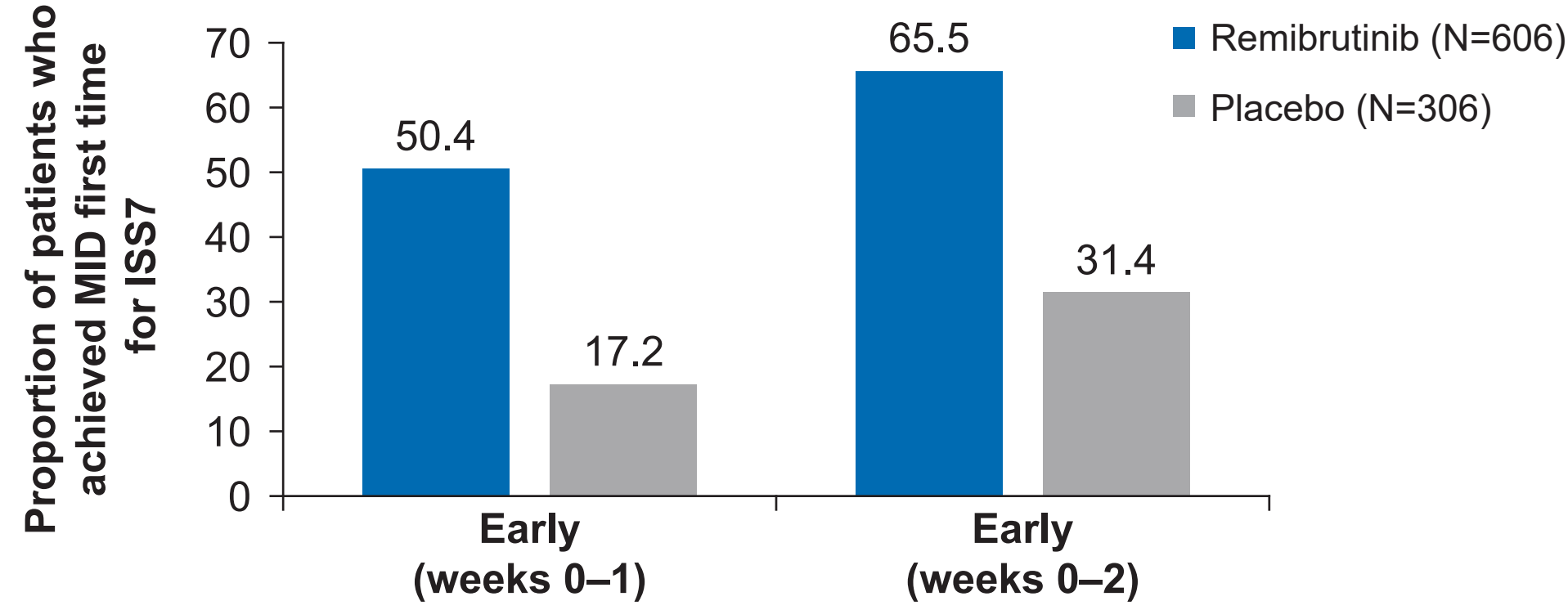


Figure 4. Proportion of patients who achieved a decrease of 5.0 points in ISS7 at early timepoints (Observed data)



ISS7, weekly Itch Severity Score; MID, minimal important difference.

Figure 5. Kaplan-Meier plot of time to first decrease of 5.0 points in ISS7 (Observed data)

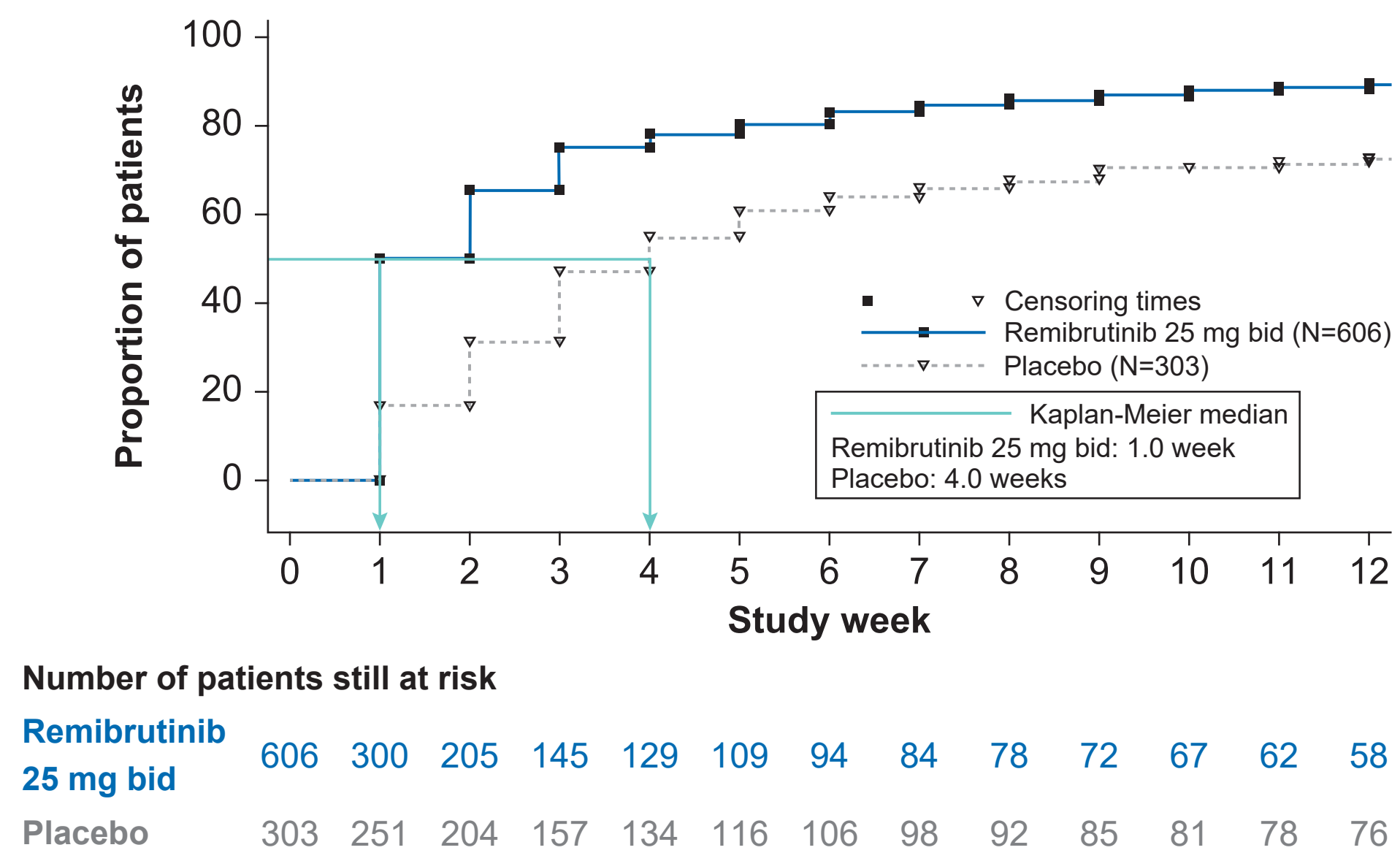
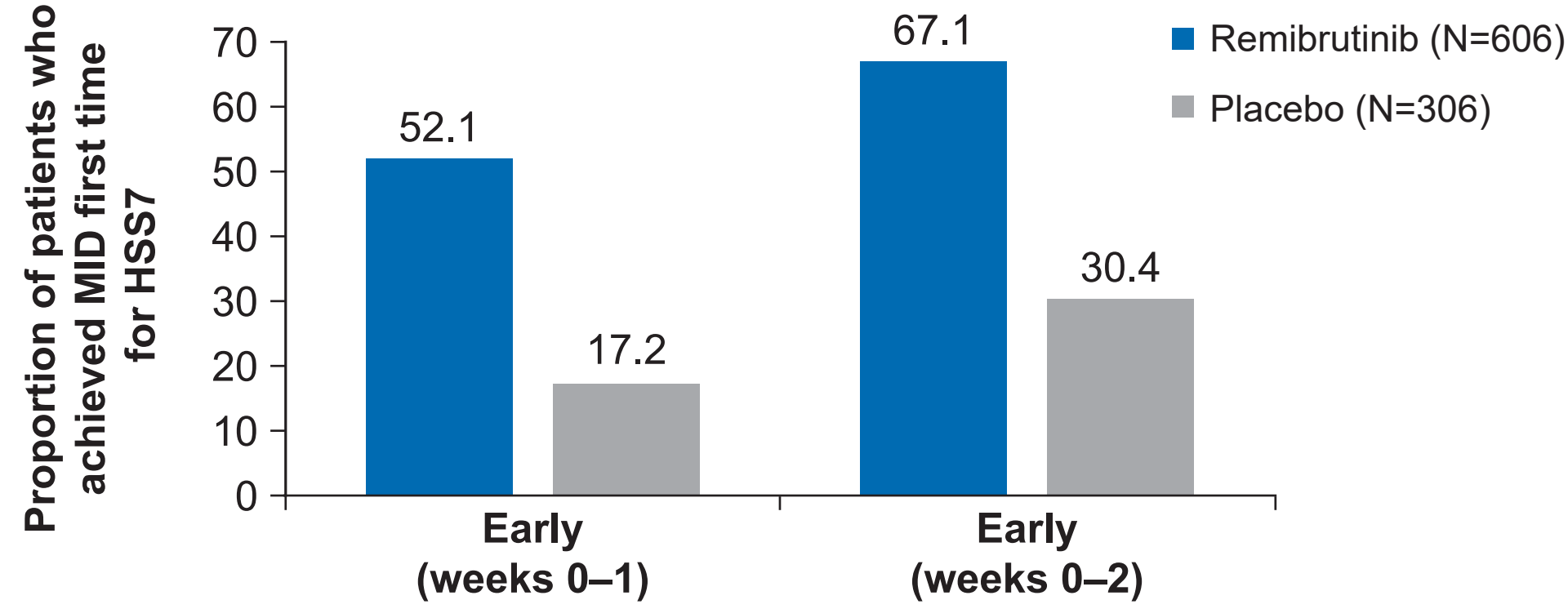
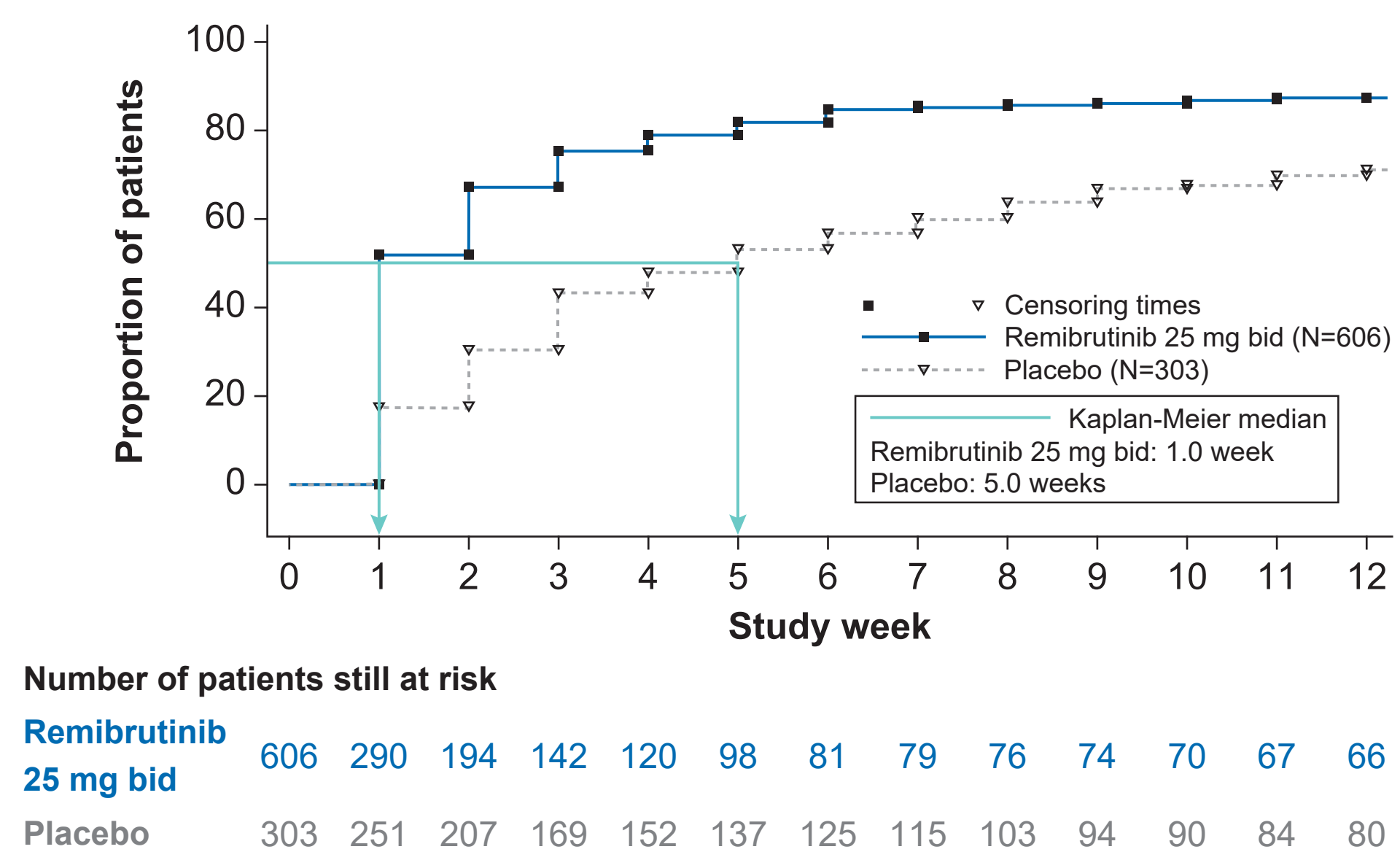


Figure 6. Proportion of patients who achieved a decrease of 5.5 points in HSS7 at early timepoints (Observed data)



HSS7, weekly Hives Severity Score; MID, minimal important difference.

Figure 7. Kaplan-Meier plot of time to first decrease of 5.5 points in HSS7 (Observed data)



References

1. Metz M, et al. Oral presentation at: EACCI congress 2024; 31 May–03 June 2024; Valencia, Spain. Abstract 100107.
2. Mathias SD, et al. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol.* 2012;108(1):20–24.

Acknowledgements

All authors participated in the development of the poster for presentation. The authors wish to thank all investigators and patients involved in the trial. The authors thank Ashwini Patil, Suparna Mukherjee (Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, India) and Sorcha McGinty (Novartis, Dublin, Ireland) for medical writing support and Rupa De for design support (Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, India), which were funded by Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland, in accordance with the Good Publication Practice (GPP3) guidelines (<http://www.ismpp.org/gpp3>).

Disclosures

Martin Metz is or recently was a speaker and/or advisor for AbbVie, Almirall, ALK-Abello, Amgen, AstraZeneca, Argenx, Bayer, Beiersdorf, Celldex, Celltrion, Escient, Galderma, GSK, Incyte, Jasper, Novartis, Pharvaris, Pfizer, Regeneron, Sanofi, Teva, Third Harmonic Bio and Vifor. **Sarbjit Saini** has received grant/research/clinical trial support from the National Institutes of Health, ITN, Novartis and Regeneron and is a consultant/advisory board member for Genentech, Novartis, MedImmune, AstraZeneca, Pfizer, Allakos, Eli Lilly and Gossamer Bio. **Frederic Berard** received honoraria from Novartis for boards and expertise. **John Reed** reports roles as a medical advisor and has participated in educational activities for Novartis. Petra Staubach has received research funding and/or fees for consulting and/or lectures from Novartis, CSL Behring, Shire, MSD, Schering-Plough, AbbVie, ViroPharma, LEO Pharma, LETI Pharma, Pohl-Boskamp GmbH, Astellas, Allergika, Karrer, Almirall, Sanofi, Octapharma, Pflieger GmbH, Beiersdorf, L'Oréal, Eli Lilly, Janssen, Celgene, Hermal, UCB, Almirall, Astellas, Sobi and Pfizer. **Sabine Altrichter** has been a speaker and/or advisor for and/or has conducted studies for AstraZeneca, Allakos, ALK, BioCryst, CSLBehring, LEO Pharma, Moxie, Novartis, Phavaris, Sanofi, Takeda and Thermo Fisher. **Chia-Yu Chu** has received grant/research/clinical trial support from AbbVie, Dermira, Eli Lilly, Janssen, LEO Pharma, Novartis, Oneness Biotech, Pfizer, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc., Roche and Sanofi and is a speaker/consultant/advisory board member for AbbVie, Eli Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche and Sanofi. **Bharat Suryawanshi** is an employee of IQVIA India Ltd., Mumbai, India. **Christine-Elke Ortmann**, **Nadine Chapman-Rothe** and **Sibylle Haemmerle** are employees of Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland. **Johannes S Kern** reports grants to institution from Novartis during the conduct of the study and other grants to institution from AbbVie, Amicus, Amgen, Amryt, Arcutis, Argenix, Arena, Astra Zeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, BMS, Cutanea, CSL Behring, DFG/Fresenius, Dompé, Eli Lilly, Evelo, Exopharm, Galderma, Genentech, Incyte, InflaRx, Kiniksa, Merck KGaA, Mitsubishi, Novartis, Pfizer, Principia, Regeneron, Sanofi, Shire, Scioderm, Takeda and UCB outside the submitted work.



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