Apremilast Treatment and Long-term (Up to 156 Weeks) Improvements in Dactylitis and Enthesitis in Patients With Psoriatic Arthritis: Analysis of a Large Database of the Phase III Clinical Development Program

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INTRODUCTION

Dactylitis and enthesitis are chronic pain conditions that are present in >50% of patients with psoriatic arthritis (PsA)1. PsA is associated with ankylosing spondylitis,2 reactive arthritis,3 and inflammatory bowel disease.4

METHODS

Study Design

Patients in PALACE 3 were required to have ≥1 plaque psoriasis lesion ≥2 cm2. Apremilast is a phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor that helps regulate immune responses in PsA.3

Safety Assessments

Safety data were collected during each 2-week treatment phase. Safety assessments included monitoring for adverse events, clinical laboratory assessments, and vital signs.

RESULTS (cont’d)

Figure 6. Patients Achieving MASES of 0 Over 156 Weeks*

*Data as observed in patients with pre-existing enthesitis at baseline. Analyses include all patient data, including the placebo-controlled period, regardless of when patients started taking apremilast (baseline, Week 16, or Week 24).

REFERENCES


6Apremilast for the Treatment of Psoriatic Arthritis: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, 24-Week Study of Apremilast 30 mg Twice Daily (SAT0448) at 156 Weeks. Presented at the Annual Congress of the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) 2017; 14–17 June 2017; Madrid, Spain.

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