Changes in Pharmacodynamic Markers in Response to Emapalumab in Children and Adults with Macrophage Activation Syndrome in Still's Disease

Results from a Pooled Analysis of Two Prospective Trials

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Disclosures for Sebastian J. Vastert

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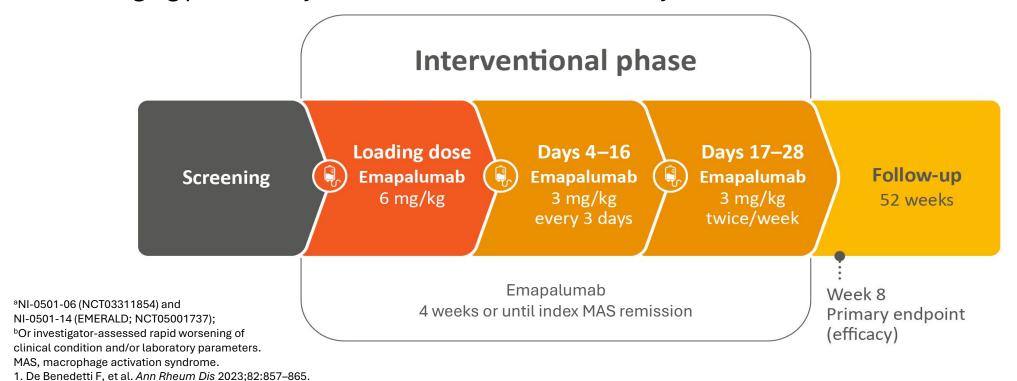
Background

- MAS is a life-threatening complication of Still's disease, and is characterized by IFN γ -driven macrophage activation and systemic hyperinflammation^{1–4}
- Emapalumab, an anti-IFN γ antibody, binds free and receptor-bound IFN γ , providing rapid and targeted neutralization of IFN γ^2
- Emapalumab has demonstrated safety and efficacy in patients with MAS in two clinical trials (NCT03311854⁵ and NCT05001737⁶).
- Emapalumab has been recently approved by FDA for adult and pediatric (newborn and older)
 patients with MAS in known or suspected Still's disease with an inadequate response or
 intolerance to glucocorticoids, or with recurrent MAS⁷.

Study design

Data were pooled from two prospective, open-label, single-arm interventional studies^a in patients with MAS in Still's disease who had an inadequate response to high-dose glucocorticoids^b

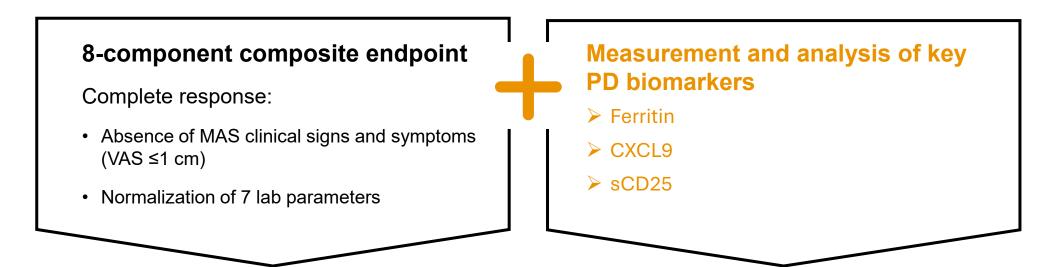
• Enrollment in EMERALD was extended to patients with adult-onset Still's disease after encouraging preliminary results in the NI-0501-06 study¹



Objective: To evaluate changes in key PD markers by response status at week 8 after treatment initiation and time to response

Methods:

Data were pooled from two prospective, open-label, single-arm interventional studies^a in patients with MAS in Still's disease who had an inadequate response to high-dose glucocorticoids^b



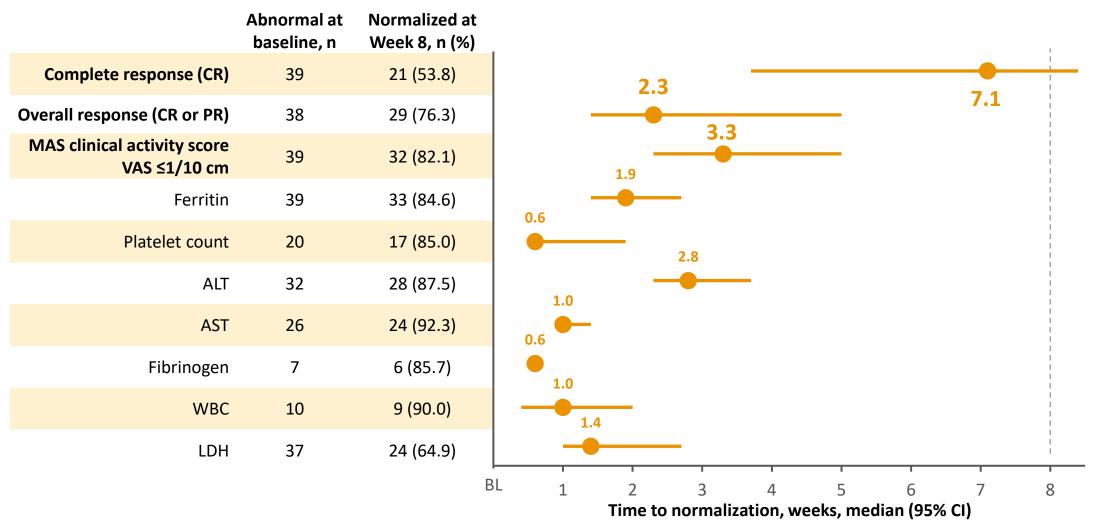
Cohort Demographics, Heterogeneous Population

Baseline characteristics	N=39	
Age, years, median (range) ¹ Age <17 years, n (%) ²	12 (9 months–64 years) 30 (76.9)	
Age ≥17 years, n (%) ²	9 (23.1)	
Age at diagnosis, years, median (range) ¹	9 (9 months–64 years) ^a	
Sex, female, n (%)¹	31 (79.5)	
Underlying disease, n (%) ²		
Alls	35 (89.7)	
AOSD	4 (10.3)	
Geographic region, n (%) ¹		
North America	6 (15.4)	
Europe/UK	30 (76.9)	
Japan	2 (5.1)	
China	1 (2.6)	
Weight, kg, median (range) ¹	45.0 (9.5–80.0)	
Previous MAS episode, n (%) ²	14 (35.9)	
Herpes zoster virus prophylaxis, n (%)	32 (82.1)	

A majority of patients received concomitant anakinra for Still's disease

Concomitant medications to control Still's disease n (%)	N=39
Any Anakinra (≤ 4mg/kg/day) Calcineurin inhibitors	32 (82.1) 22 (56.4) 18 (46.2)

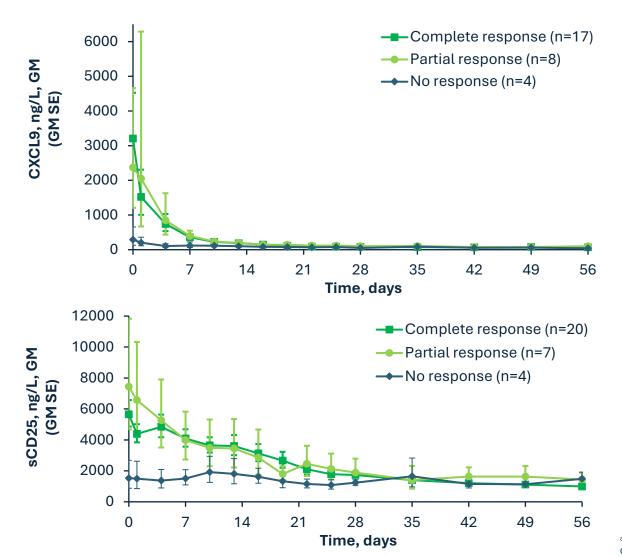
Laboratory parameters normalised quickly in the majority of patients

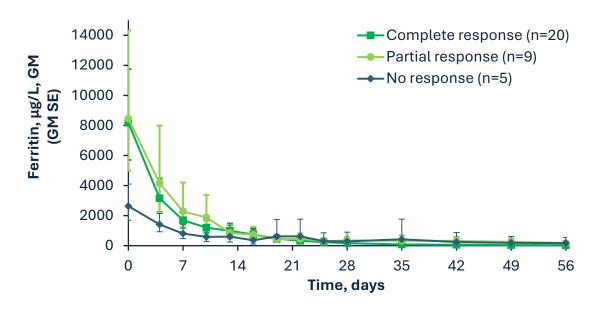


ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BL, baseline; CI, confidence interval; LDH, lactate dehydrogenate; PR, (VAS < 4 cm and normalisation of at least 3 abnormal baseline laboratory parameters included in the composite primary endpoint); MAS, macrophage activation syndrome; VAS, visual analog scale; WBC, white blood cell.

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CXCL9, ferritin and sCD25 improved within the 1st week of treatment in patients achieving a defined response at Week 8





Week 8 median percentage reduction from baseline

	CXCL9	Ferritin	sCD25
CR/PR	-98%	-99%	-80%
NR	-86%	-89%	+21%

Summary

The pooled analysis from two prospective studies in patients with MAS in Still's disease with an inadequate response to high-dose glucocorticoid treatment demonstrated:

- Emapalumab treatment rapidly controlled signs and symptoms of MAS in 82.1% of patients^a
- Emapalumab enabled reduction of key inflammatory PD markers by IFN γ inhibition in patients with MAS in Still's disease
- Predefined complete and partial responses at Week 8 were associated with higher levels of inflammatory biomarkers of MAS at baseline, although all improved after emapalumab treatment initiation

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