

**IBD**

*and Biosimilars*

What Health Care Providers Need to Know

*November 6, 2020*



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# Program Funders

*This program is supported by independent medical education grants from:*

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# Learning Objectives

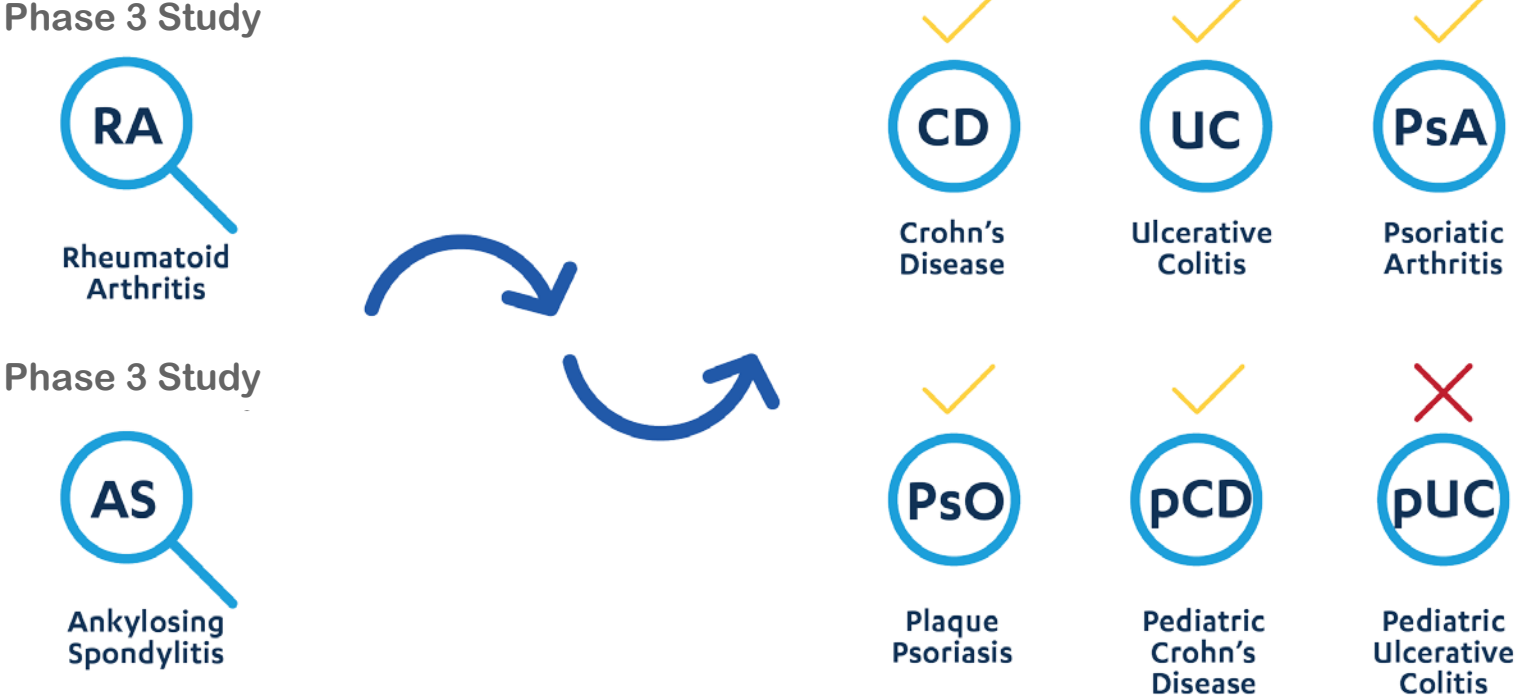
## *Section 2: Summarizing the Evidence*

- Summarize the evidence from pre-clinical to clinical assessment of biosimilarity
- Review the data from non-IBD indications that led to FDA approval for biosimilars and indication extrapolation
- Discuss the biosimilar studies, to date, in IBD

# Summarizing the Evidence

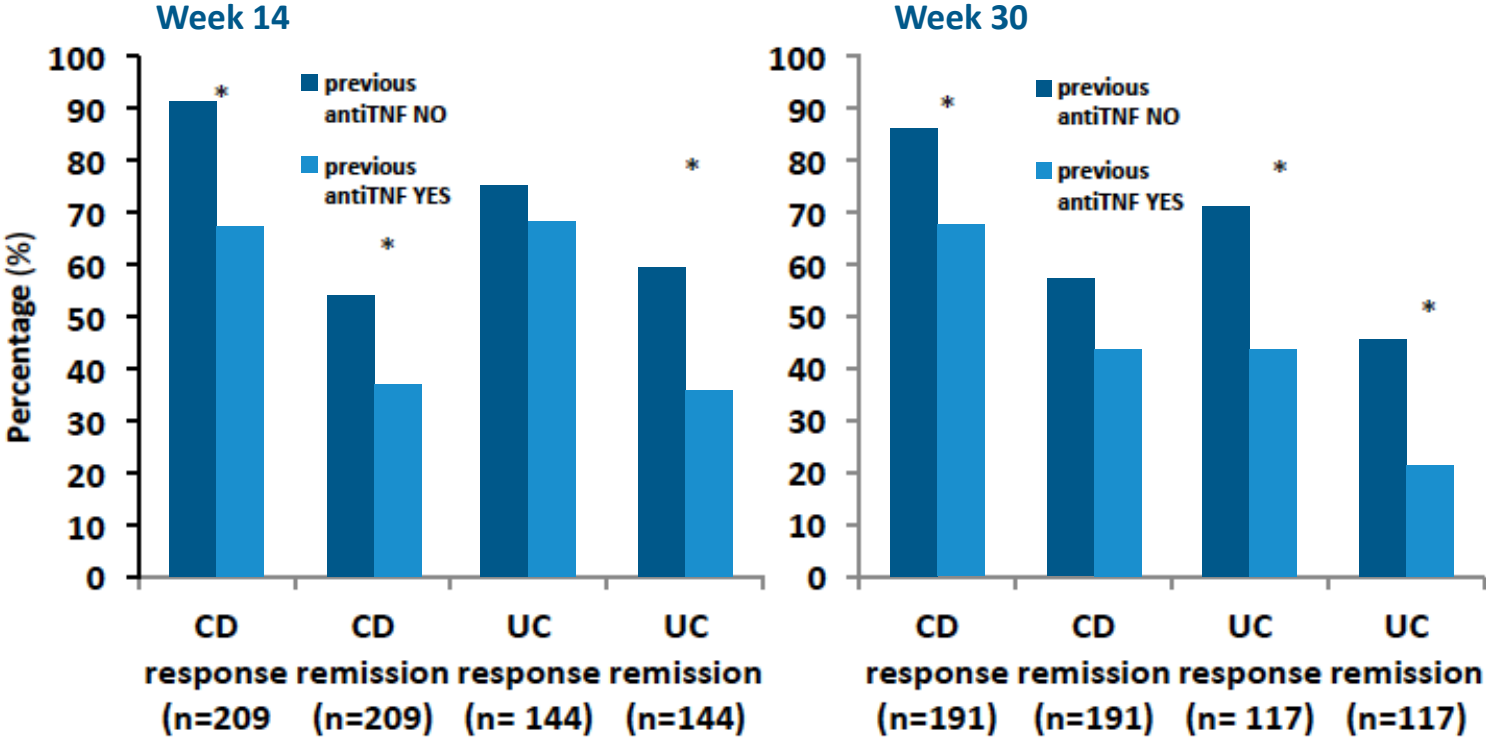
## *Section 2*

# Most indications for infliximab-dyyb were extrapolated based on the biosimilarity exercise by comparing it with reference product



1. Yoo D et al. Ann Rheum Dis, 2013. 2. Park W et al. Ann Rheum Dis, 2013. 3. FDA approves Inflectra, a biosimilar to Remicade [news release]. Silver Spring, MD: US Food and Drug Administration; April 5, 2016. <http://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/UCM494227.htm>. Accessed February 26, 2018

# Efficacy and safety of biosimilar Infliximab-dyyb (CT-P13) in CD and UC after one-year: Results from a prospective nationwide cohort



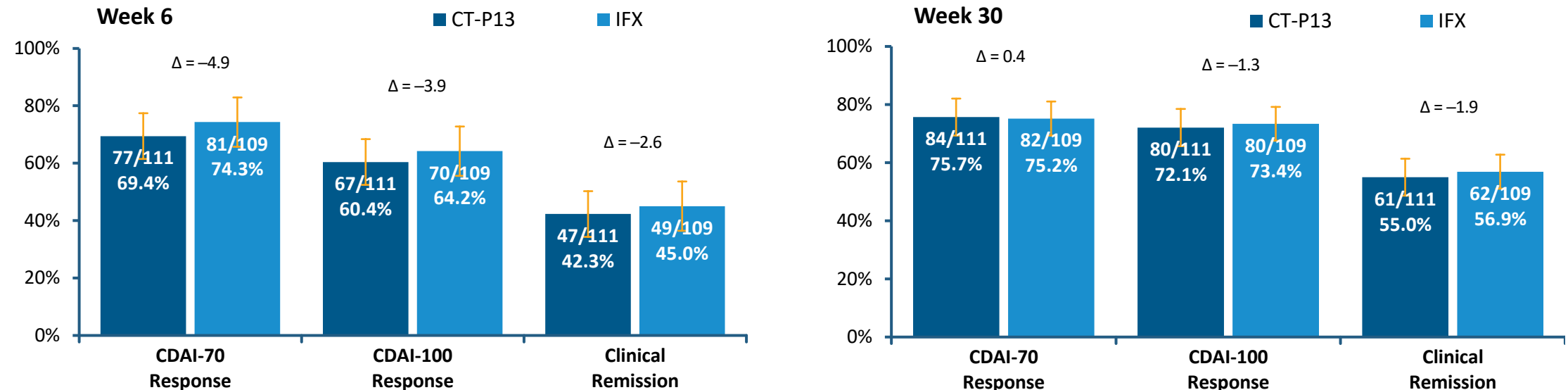
Infusion reactions 6.6%  
Infections 7.9%

*Conclusion:*  
Infliximab-dyyb (CT-P13) biosimilar of infliximab is effective and safe in maintaining remission in UC and CD (no comparison group in this study)

# The efficacy and safety of Infliximab-dyyb (CT-P13) is similar to Infliximab RP (IFX): randomized controlled trial

*Study design:* Randomized, double-blind, trial of 220 moderate to severe CD with infliximab-dyyb or infliximab RP

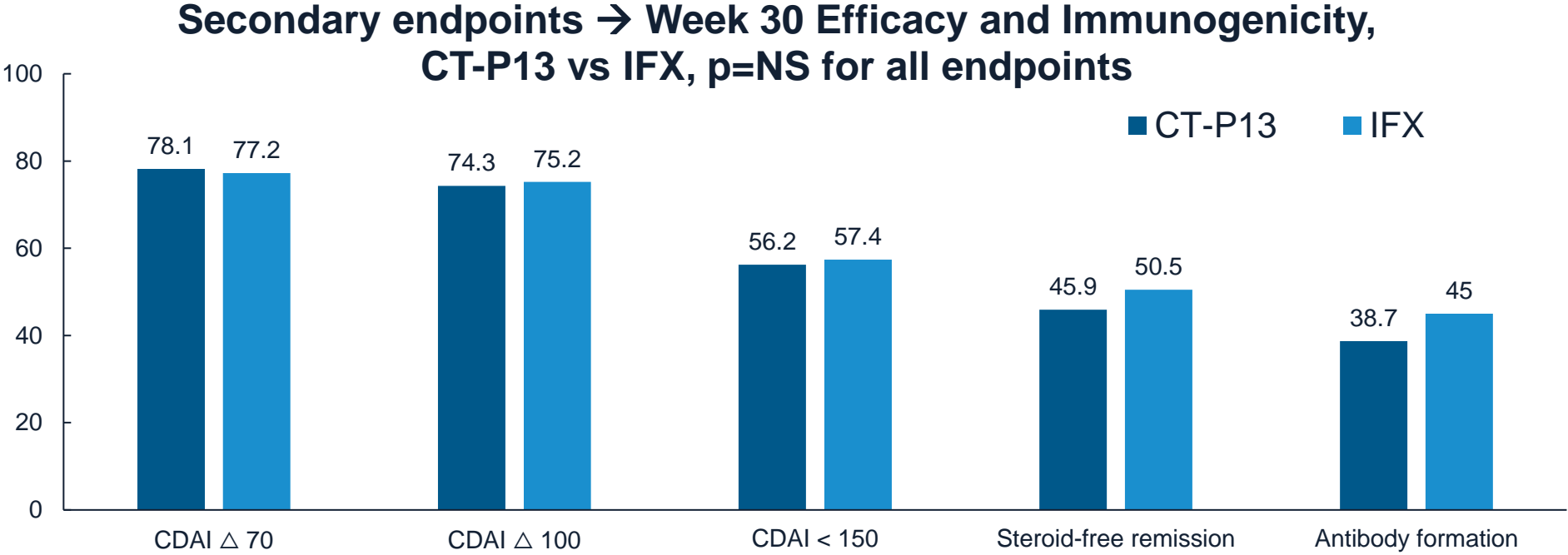
*Primary Endpoint:* **CLINICAL** response and remission at week 6 (defined by CDAI) and week 30



*No differences in FCP/CRP, adverse events, drug levels or ATIs*



# Phase III randomized, double-blind, controlled trial to compare biosimilar infliximab-dyyb (CT-P13) with infliximab RP (IFX) in patients with active Crohn's Disease: early efficacy and safety results



*No differences in adverse events, week 14 drug levels (max or trough)*

# Switching of patients with inflammatory bowel disease from reference product Infliximab to biosimilar Infliximab-dyyb is effective and safe

*Study design:* Retrospective observational cohort

*Aim:* Evaluate efficacy and safety of switching from reference product to biosimilar in CD and UC

*Population:* 74 IBD patients (56 CD, 18 UC) on infliximab RP therapy that were switched to biosimilar

- **Mean time of 3 ± 2.2 yrs of originator IFX**
- 46% on concomitant azathioprine
- 72% clinical remission, 22% mild-mod active dz; 5% severe dz

*Outcomes of interest:* Disease activity and adverse events

*Results:* Comparing week 0 to week 24 after starting the biosimilar **No Differences in:**

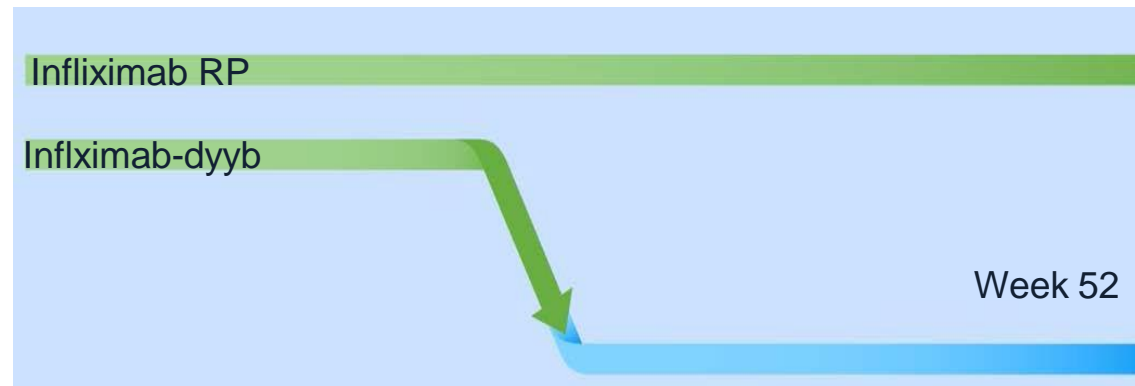
- Calprotectin
- Infliximab levels (3.4 vs 3.8 pg/mL)
- Antibodies (9.5% vs 10%)
- Remission at week 0 - 72%, week 24 - 78%
- Infusion reactions

*Conclusion:* Switching to biosimilar IFX appears to be effective and safe

*Limitations:* No control IFX brand group for comparison; no long-term data on efficacy.

# A Phase IV Multi-Indication Prospective NOR-SWITCH Study

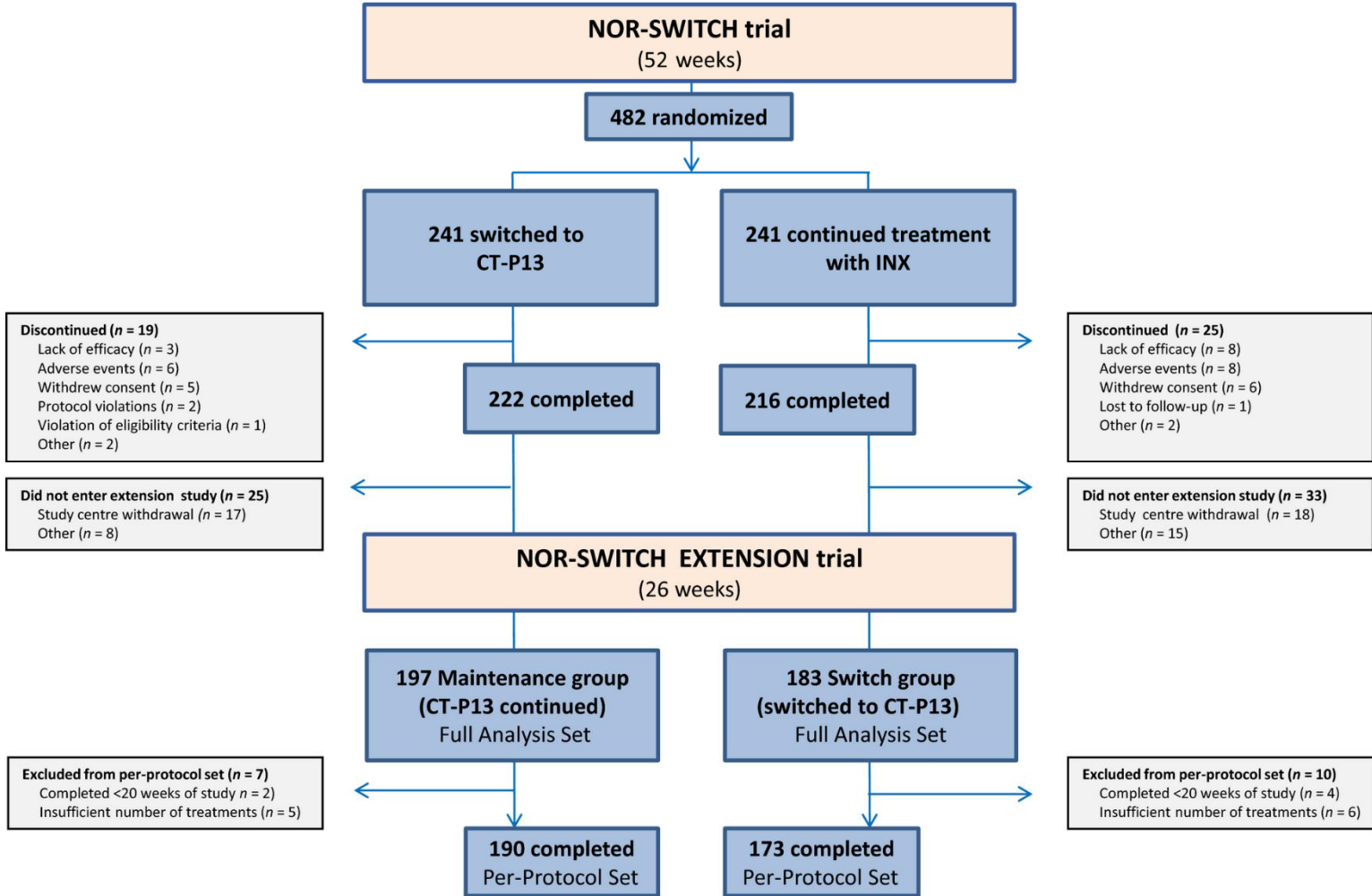
52-week randomized, double-blind non-inferiority study



## Disease Worsening at 12 months

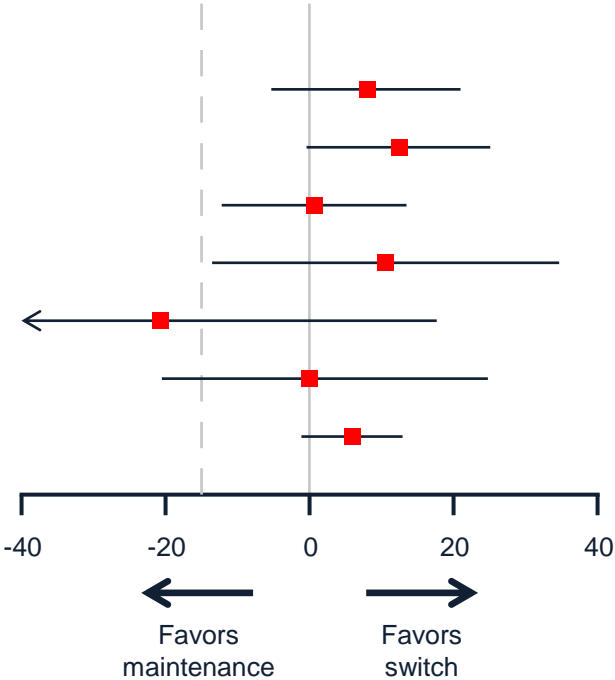
	Infliximab RP	Infliximab-dyyb
CD (n=155)	14 (21%)	23 (36.5%)
UC (n=93)	3 (9.1%)	5 (11.9%)
Primary outcome	53/202 (26.2%)	61/206 (29.6%)

# Switch: NOR-SWITCH / Open Label Extension (OLE)



# Switch: NOR-SWITCH / OLE Outcomes

Diagnosis	Maintenance (n=190)	Switch (n=173)	Risk difference (95% CI)
Crohn's disease	13/63 (20.6%)	8/61 (13.1%)	7.9% (-5.2 to 21)
Ulcerative colitis	6/39 (15.4%)	1/35 (2.9%)	12.4% (-0.1 to 25)
Spondyloarthritis	3/38 (7.9%)	2/28 (7.1%)	0.6% (-12.2 to 13.5)
Rheumatoid arthritis	9/26 (34.6%)	6/27 (22.2%)	10.5% (-13.6 to 34.6)
Psoriatic arthritis	1/8 (12.5%)	3/9 (33.3%)	-20.8% (-59.1 to 17.6)
Psoriasis	0/16 (0%)	0/13 (0%)	0% (-20.6,24.7)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>32/190 (16.8%)</b>	<b>20/173 (11.6%)</b>	<b>5.9% (-1.1 to 12.9)</b>



# Immunogenicity

# Switching to biosimilar IFX does not alter outcomes, levels or immunogenicity → for patients in stable remission

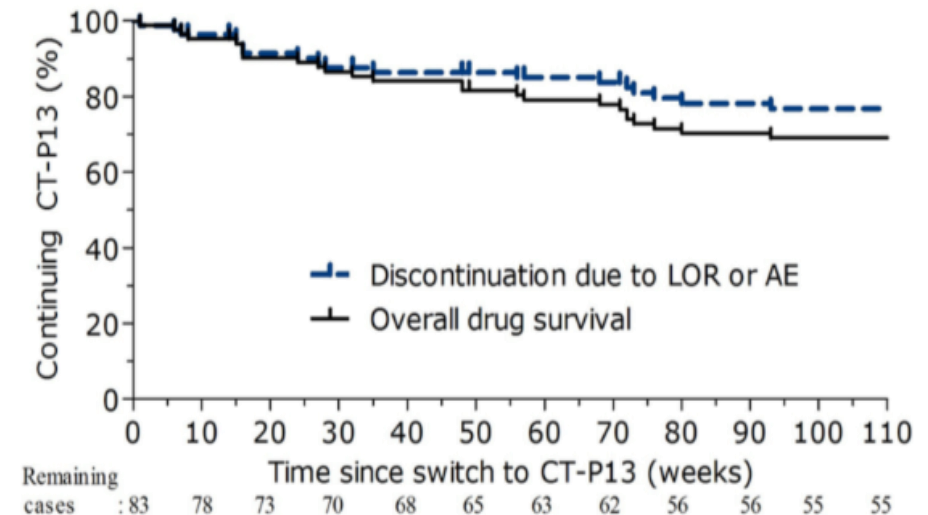
Prospective study of adult CD patients in stable remission (> 30 weeks, HBI ≤ 4) with stable dosing of infliximab RP switched to biosimilar IFX<sup>1</sup>

- IFX level at week 0 (pre-switch):
  - mean 2.97 (2.78-3.18)
- IFX level at week 16 w/CT-P13 biosimilar:
  - mean 3.25 (3.04-3.48)
- At week 16:
  - **86% of CD patients still in remission**
  - No significant differences in CRP or FC
  - 3.2% (n=2) serious adverse events
  - 1 patient developed antibodies to IFX

83 (57 CD, 24 UC, 2 IBDU) infliximab RP treated patients switched to IFX biosimilar<sup>2</sup>

- Stable dosing & interval, 104-week follow-up

Drug survival following switch to CT-P13



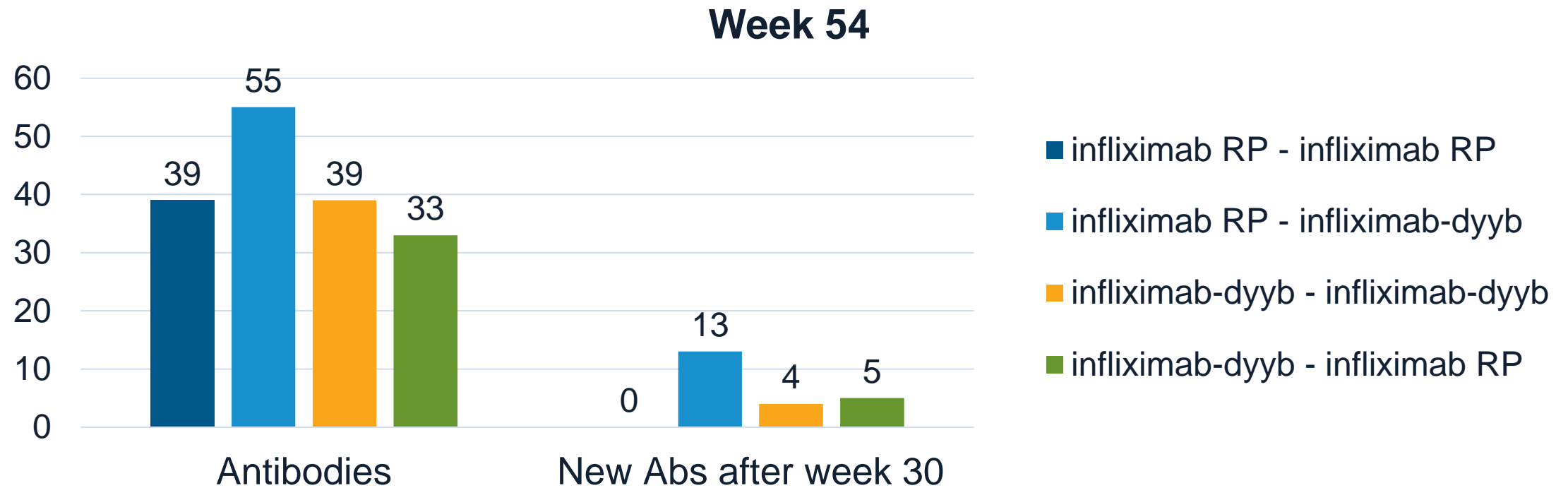
Only 2 patients with antibody formation by week 104

# Therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) targets for IFX and ADA (Same as originators)

	Parameter	Target Value
<b>IFX / ADA Level</b>	Clin + Endo Remission	$\geq 5 \mu\text{g/mL}$
	Clin not Endo Remission	$\geq 10 \mu\text{g/mL}$
	Clin + Endo Active	$\geq 15\text{-}20 \mu\text{g/mL}$
<b>Antibodies</b>	IFX	$\leq 9 \mu\text{g/mL}$
	ADA	$\leq 4 \mu\text{g/mL}$

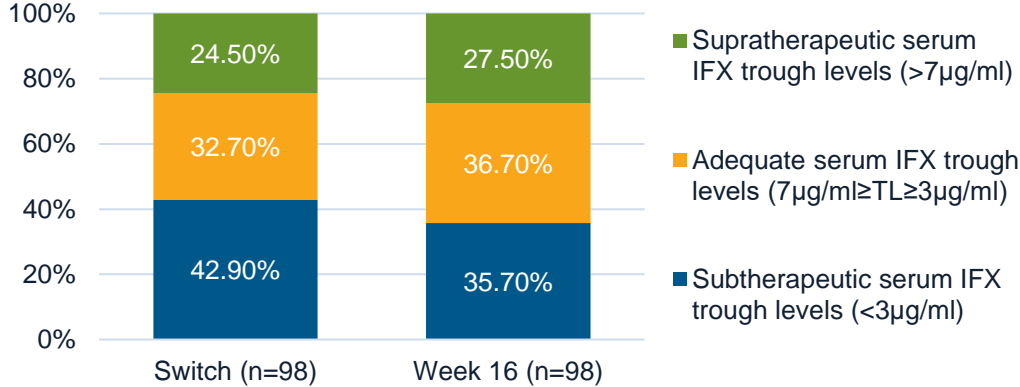


# Immunogenicity In Crossover Study with Infliximab RP and Biosimilar

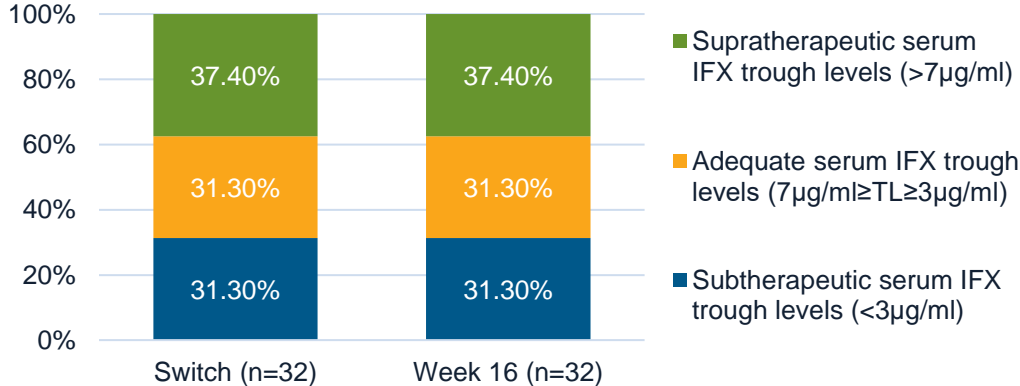


# PK and Immunogenicity Switch from CT-P13 to Infliximab RP in CD and UC

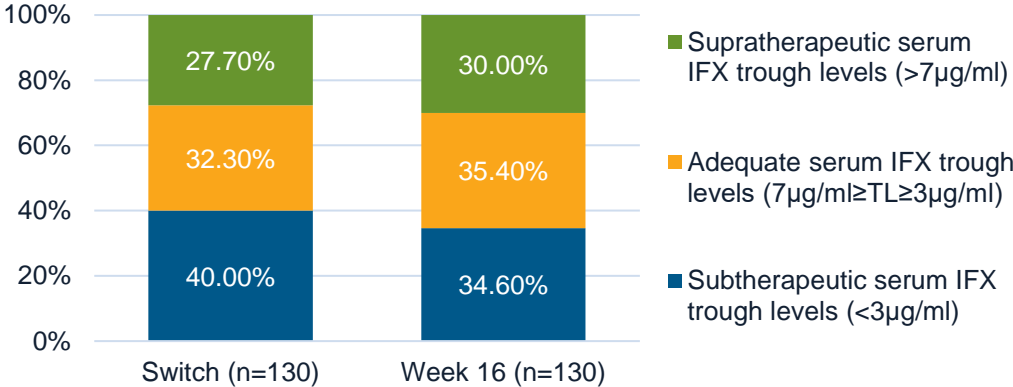
## CD



## UC

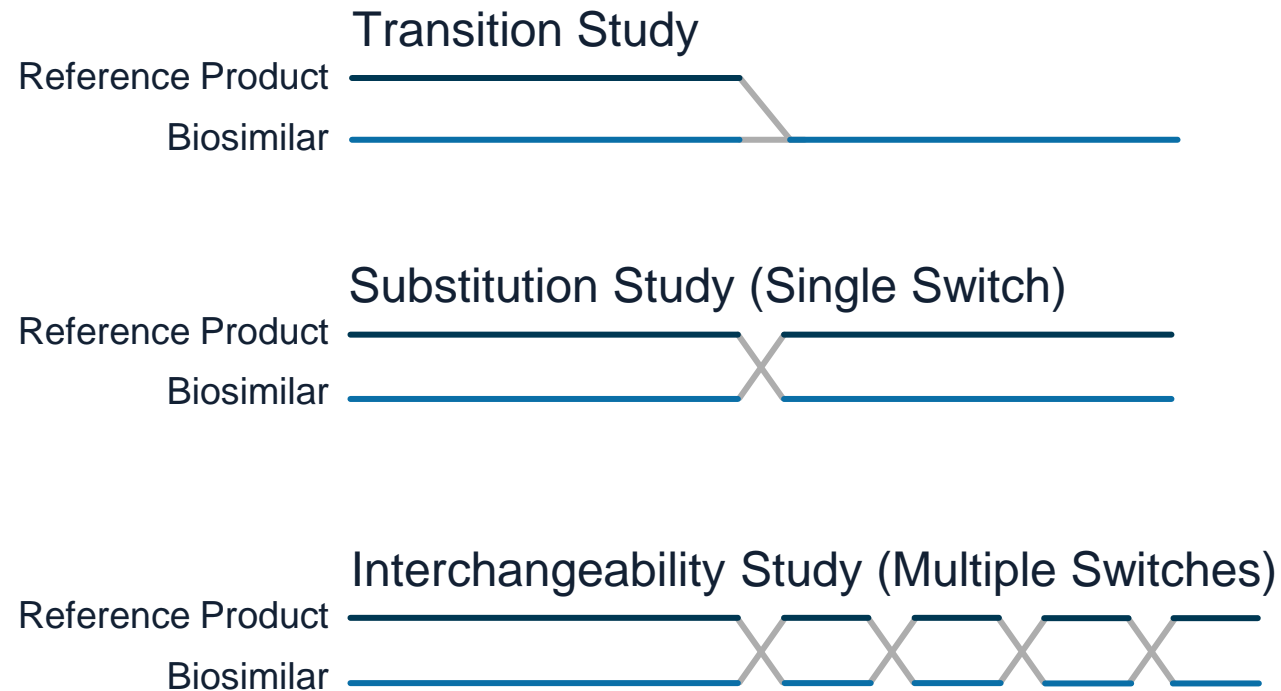


## Overall

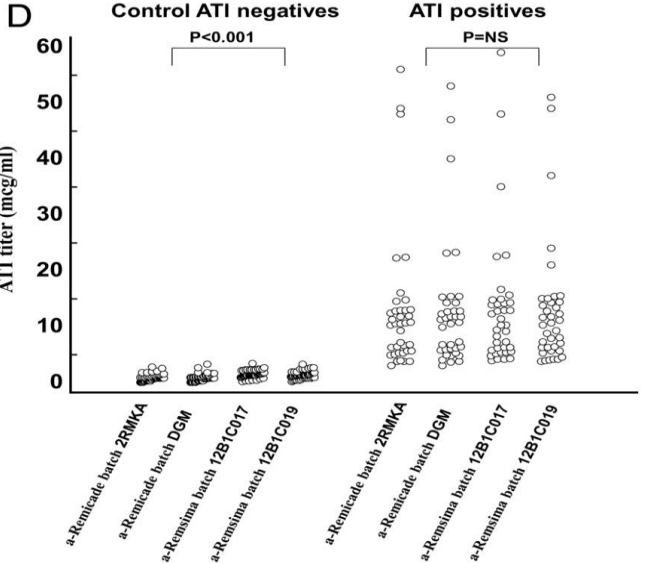
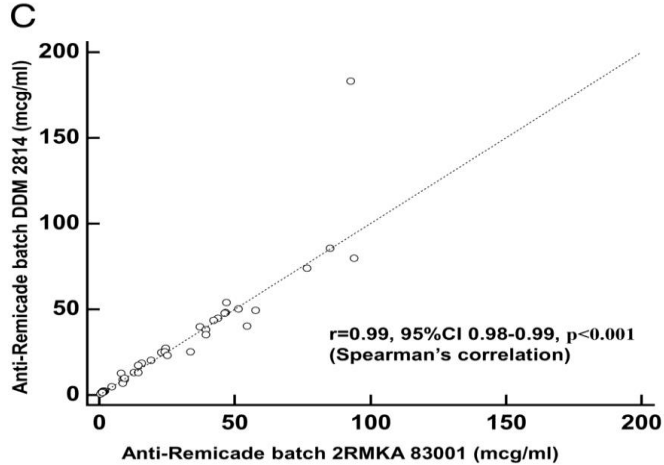
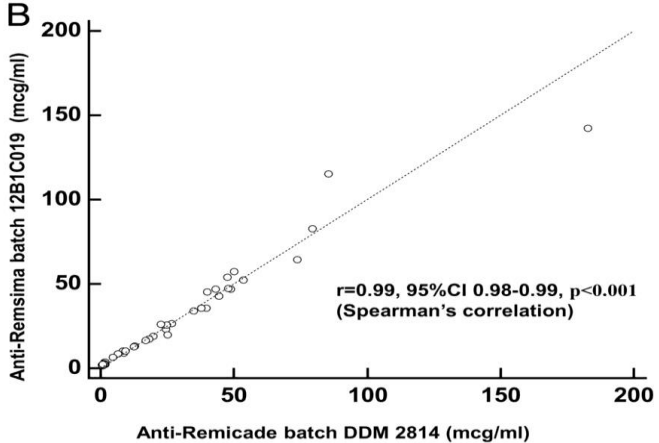
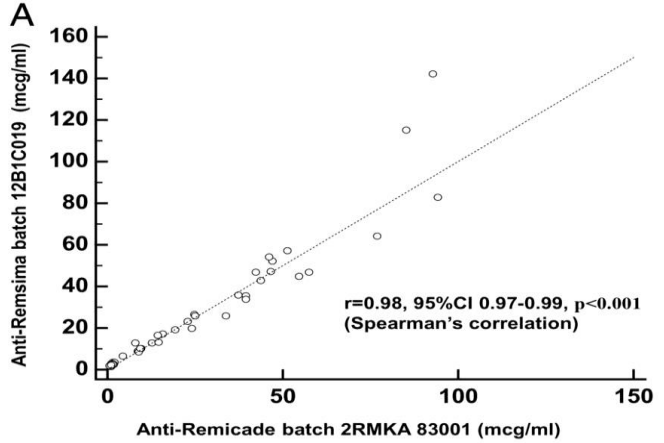


Mean µg/mL	Switch (n=130)	Week 16 (n=130)
	5.33 ± 4.70	5.69 ± 4.94

# Transition-switching-interchangeability studies



# Infliximab RP and Infliximab-dyyb show similar immunogenicity

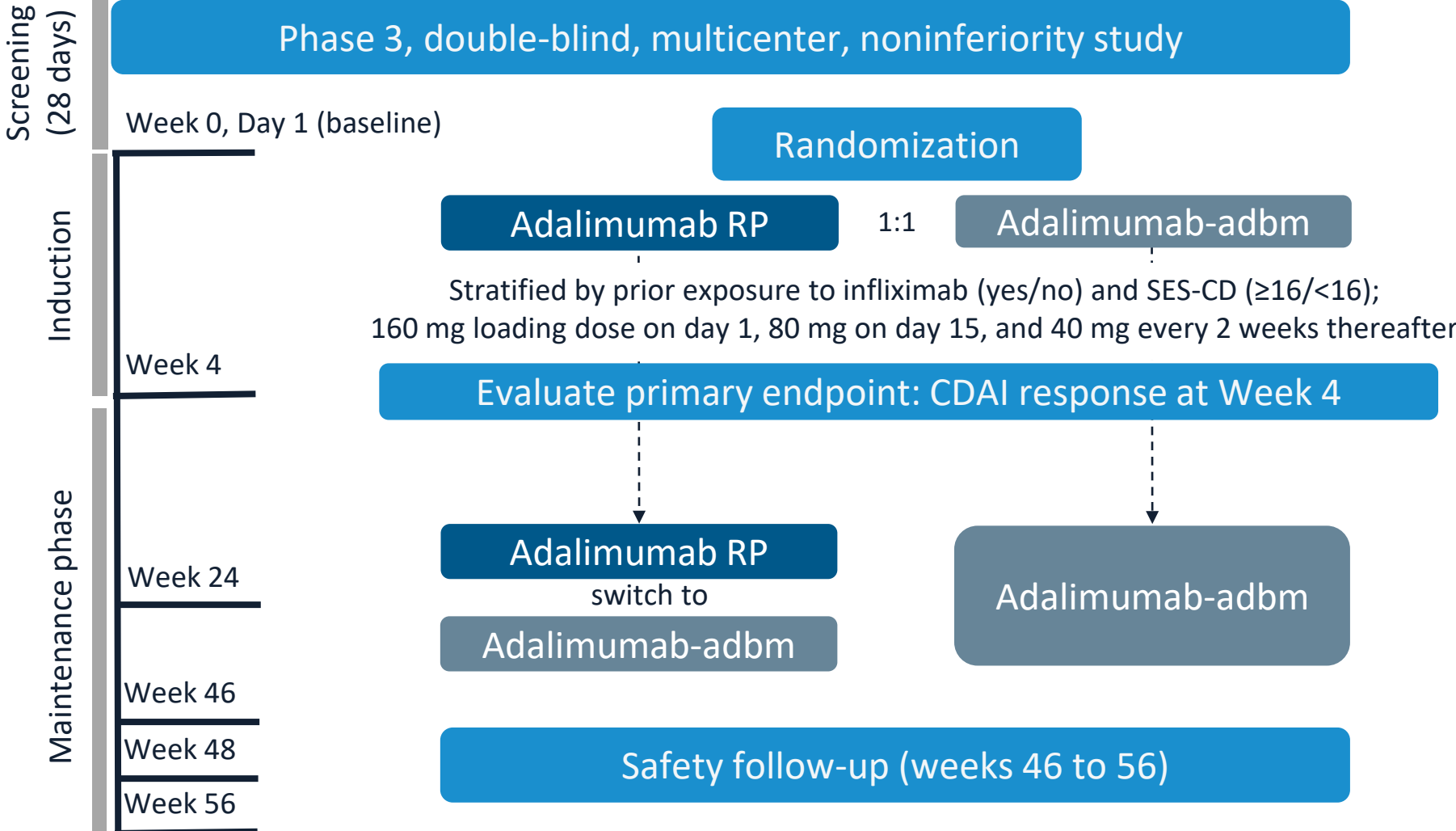


# What does the real-world evidence say about using biosimilars in IBD?

## *Considerations*

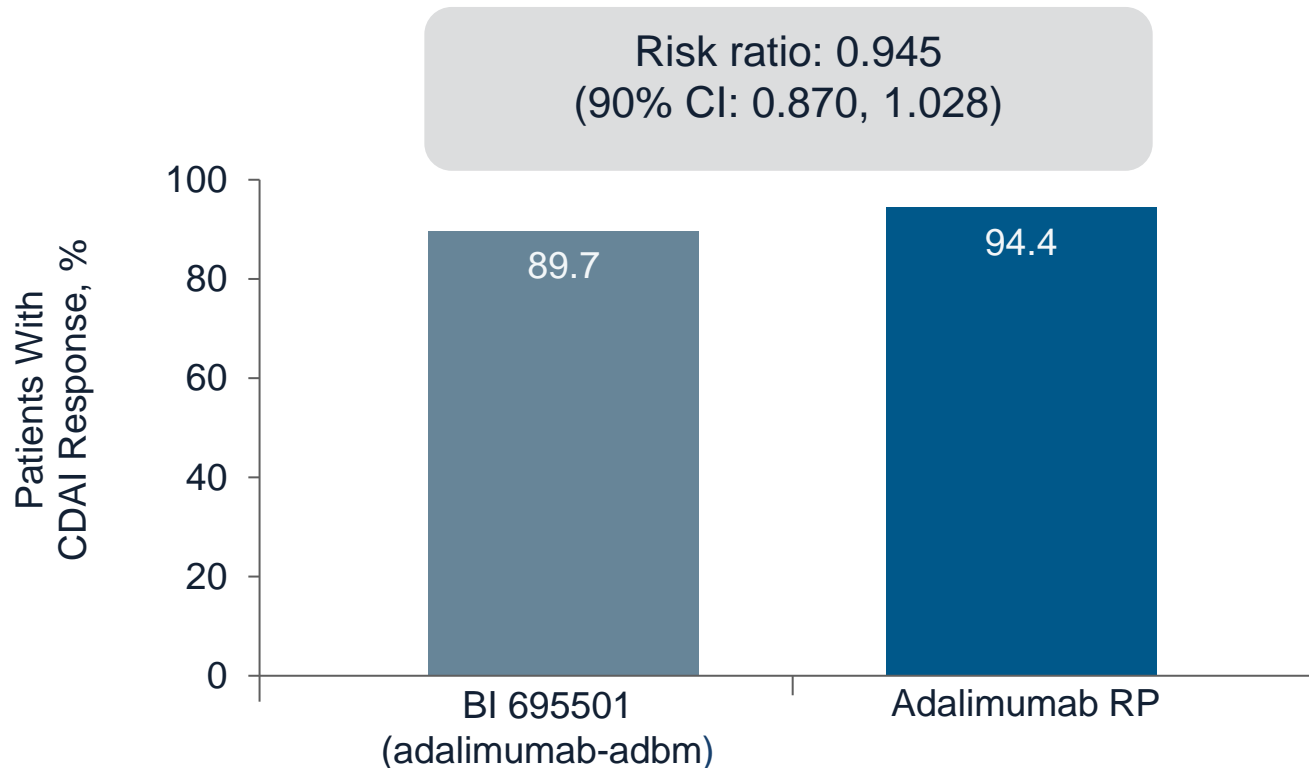
- The FDA allows for extrapolation of indication for biosimilars, and available data suggests that biosimilars to anti-TNFs will behave similarly to their reference products.
- No biosimilar in the U.S. yet has interchange-able designation, in patients with IBD.
- Safety remains uncertain with double and triple switches.
- Drug assays for reference products are expected to work similarly for biosimilars.
- Anti-drug antibodies to reference products WILL cross-react to biosimilars (and vice versa).
- Providers can feel as comfortable starting a new patient on a biosimilar as on its reference biologic.

# VOLTAIRE-CD study: Safety and efficacy of Adalimumab-adbm (BI 695501) compared with EU-approved Adalimumab RP



# Results: Primary endpoint analysis

*Primary endpoint analysis:  $\geq 70$ -point decrease in CDAI score between baseline and week 4 (full analysis set)*



Safety profiles were similar between treatment arms, with no unexpected safety signals