

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Impact of tocilizumab monotherapy on patient-reported outcomes in patients with rheumatoid arthritis from two randomised controlled trials

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ABSTRACT

Objective Two randomised controlled trials, AMBITION (NCT00109408) and ADACTA (NCT01119859), showed tocilizumab (TCZ) monotherapy superior to methotrexate (MTX) and adalimumab (ADA) monotherapy, respectively, for improving rheumatoid arthritis (RA) disease activity. This study compared the benefit of TCZ versus MTX or ADA monotherapy for improving patient-reported outcomes (PROs) in patients with RA.

Methods PROs included patient global assessment (PtGA), pain, Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index (HAQ-DI), Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy (FACIT)-Fatigue and Short Form-36 (SF-36) physical component summary (PCS) and mental component summary (MCS) and eight domain scores. Outcomes included proportions of patients reporting changes from baseline in PRO scores \geq minimum clinically important differences (MCID) and \geq age-matched and gender-matched normative values at 24 weeks.

Results In AMBITION, TCZ-treated patients reported significantly greater mean improvements in HAQ (−0.7 vs −0.5), FACIT-Fatigue (8.7 vs 5.7), SF-36 PCS (9.8 vs 7.8) and five SF-36 domains at week 24 than with MTX; 45.0%–84.0% of TCZ-treated patients reported improvements \geq MCID, and 24.3%–52.1% reported scores \geq normative values across all PROs versus 39.4%–81.8% and 14.5%–45.0%, respectively, with MTX. In ADACTA, TCZ-treated patients reported significantly greater improvements in PtGA (−42.3 vs −31.8), pain (−40.1 vs −28.7), SF-36 MCS (7.9 vs 5.0) and three SF-36 domains than with ADA; 57.7%–83.3% of TCZ-treated patients reported improvements \geq MCID, and 22.1%–49.3% reported scores \geq normative values across all PROs versus 13.6%–37.8%, respectively, with ADA.

Conclusions TCZ monotherapy resulted in more patients reporting clinically meaningful PRO improvements and PRO scores \geq normative values compared with MTX or ADA monotherapy.

Trial registration numbers NCT00109408 and NCT01119859; Post-results.



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Key messages**What is already known about this subject?**

- Tocilizumab (TCZ) monotherapy was shown superior to methotrexate (MTX) monotherapy and adalimumab (ADA) monotherapy in two randomised, controlled trials (AMBITION and ADACTA, respectively) for improving disease activity in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis (RA); however, there are limited data regarding the impact of TCZ monotherapy on patient-reported outcomes (PROs).

What does this study add?

- In this post hoc analysis of the AMBITION and ADACTA trial populations, treatment with TCZ, MTX or ADA as monotherapy resulted in substantial and clinically meaningful improvements in PROs, including patient global assessment, pain, Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index, Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue and Short Form-36 physical and mental component summary and eight domain scores, over 24 weeks.
- TCZ monotherapy resulted in greater mean improvements from baseline in PRO scores and more patients reporting clinically meaningful PRO improvements and PRO scores \geq age-matched and gender-matched normative values compared with MTX or ADA monotherapy.

How might this impact on clinical practice?

- Treatment with TCZ, MTX or ADA monotherapy was effective in improving PROs, including health-related quality of life, in patients with active RA; however, TCZ monotherapy was more effective overall compared with MTX or ADA monotherapy.
- Results of these trials indicate that it is now possible for patients with RA to achieve PRO scores that more closely approach those reported by healthy populations.

INTRODUCTION

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a systemic autoimmune disorder characterised by inflammation of the joints. Patients with RA often experience diminished health-related quality of life (HRQOL) with respect to both physical functioning and emotional state due to the pain, stiffness, fatigue and disability that can result from this inflammation.^{1–4} The goal of treatment in patients with RA is to reduce disease activity and improve patients' HRQOL. Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) are important measures when determining response to therapy in patients with RA, and patients report that, from their perspective, these measures of HRQOL are more important than traditional measures of clinical disease activity.^{5–9}

Methotrexate (MTX) is the recommended first-line treatment for patients with RA.¹⁰ For patients with inadequate responses to MTX, addition of biological therapy in conjunction with MTX is recommended.¹⁰ However, approximately one-third of patients with RA who receive biologics do so as monotherapy, most often due to intolerance of or contraindications to MTX or by patient choice to reduce personal medication burden without physician consultation.^{11 12} It is therefore necessary to evaluate the efficacy of biological monotherapy for improvement of both clinical disease activity and PROs in patients with RA.

Tocilizumab (TCZ) is a monoclonal antibody that inhibits the interleukin-6 receptor and is approved for the treatment of patients with moderate to severe RA. Previous randomised controlled trials (RCTs) have demonstrated the efficacy of TCZ, both as monotherapy and in combination with conventional synthetic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs, such as MTX, for improvement of disease activity in patients with RA.^{13 14} In addition, in two RCTs, AMBITION and ADACTA, respectively, TCZ monotherapy was shown superior to MTX monotherapy and monotherapy with the tumour necrosis factor inhibitor (TNFi) adalimumab (ADA).^{15 16}

In a phase 3 RCT, TCZ with concomitant MTX was shown to significantly improve PROs over 24 weeks compared with placebo in patients with RA who were inadequate responders to TNFis.¹⁷ However, there are limited data regarding the impact of TCZ monotherapy on PROs. The objective of this study was to compare the efficacy of TCZ monotherapy with that of MTX or ADA monotherapy for improvement in PROs in patients with RA based on post hoc analyses of AMBITION (NCT00109408) and ADACTA (NCT01119859).^{15 16}

METHODS

Study design and patient population

The study designs and patient inclusion and exclusion criteria for both RCTs have been previously described and are summarised in online supplementary table S1. Briefly, AMBITION was a phase 3 multicentre RCT that compared the efficacy of TCZ monotherapy with that of MTX monotherapy in patients with moderate to severely

active RA.¹⁶ Eligible patients were MTX naïve or had discontinued MTX ≥ 6 months prior to randomisation and were not inadequate responders to MTX (MTX-IR) or TNFis. Study participants received TCZ 8 mg/kg intravenous every 4 weeks as monotherapy or MTX 7.5–20 mg/week as monotherapy.

ADACTA was a phase 4 multicentre RCT that compared the efficacy of TCZ monotherapy with that of ADA monotherapy in patients with RA.¹⁵ Patients had severe active RA, were biologic naïve and MTX-IR or otherwise inappropriate candidates for continued MTX treatment by judgement of the investigator. Study participants received TCZ 8 mg/kg intravenous every 4 weeks or ADA 40 mg subcutaneous (SC) every 2 weeks. At week 16, or any time thereafter, patients in both treatment arms with $< 20\%$ improvement in swollen and tender joint counts were eligible for escape treatment with weekly SC injections (ADA and placebo).

Patient-reported outcomes

HRQOL was assessed at baseline and 24 weeks in each study population. PROs assessed included patient global assessment (PtGA; visual analogue scale (VAS), 0–100 mm); pain (VAS, 0–100 mm); Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index (HAQ-DI; 0–3); Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy (FACIT)-Fatigue (0–52); Short Form-36 (SF-36) physical component summary (PCS) and mental component summary (MCS) scores (mean: 50, SD: 10); and eight domains (physical functioning, role-physical, bodily pain, general health, vitality, social functioning, role-emotional and mental health; scored 0–100). Study outcomes included mean changes from baseline in PROs, the proportion of patients who reported improvements from baseline \geq minimum clinically important differences (MCID) for each PRO^{18 19} and the proportion of patients who reported scores \geq age-matched and gender-matched normative values (table 1).^{18–20} Mean SF-36 domain scores were determined at baseline and 24 weeks and compared with age-matched and gender-matched normative values for each study population using spidergrams.²¹ Changes from baseline in Clinical Disease Activity Index (CDAI) were assessed at 24 weeks as a reference for change in disease activity.

Statistical analysis

Analyses were performed in the primary efficacy patient populations in each trial. In AMBITION, the primary efficacy hypothesis was to establish non-inferiority of TCZ versus MTX in the per-protocol population (TCZ, n=265 of 286 intention-to-treat (ITT) patients; MTX, n=259 of 284 ITT patients). In ADACTA, the primary efficacy hypothesis was to establish superiority of TCZ versus ADA in the ITT population (TCZ, n=163; ADA, n=162). PROs, the proportions of patients reporting improvements \geq MCID from baseline to week 24 and those reporting scores \geq age-matched and gender-matched normative values at week 24 were compared between TCZ and MTX

Table 1 PRO age-matched and gender-matched normative values in non-RA population without comorbid conditions

	AMBITION	ADACTA
HAQ-DI, 0–3	<0.5	<0.5
FACIT-Fatigue, 0–52	≥40	≥40
SF-36 PCS (mean:50, SD: 10)	≥50	≥50
SF-36 MCS (mean: 50, SD:10)	≥50	≥50
SF-36 domains, 0–100		
Physical functioning	≥78.8	≥78.3
Role-physical	≥79.1	≥79.0
Bodily pain	≥67.4	≥68.1
General health	≥68.2	≥69.3
Vitality	≥56.6	≥58.3
Social functioning	≥81.7	≥83.4
Role-emotional	≥85.0	≥86.3
Mental health	≥72.9	≥75.1

FACIT, Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy; HAQ-DI, Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index; MCS, mental component summary; PCS, physical component summary; PRO, patient-reported outcome; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; SF-36, Short Form-36.

or ADA in AMBITION and ADACTA, respectively. For patients in ADACTA who received escape therapy and completed the study to 24 weeks (TCZ, n=7; ADA, n=8), results were carried forward from the time of escape. In AMBITION, p values were not reported, as non-inferiority was determined from the lower limit of the 95% CI for the treatment difference (TCZ minus MTX); if the lower limit of the 95% CI for the treatment difference was >0, then superiority was achieved. In ADACTA, p values were reported to determine statistically significant differences between TCZ and ADA.

Continuous endpoints were compared using least squares mean changes from baseline calculated using an analysis of covariance. The proportion of patients reporting improvements from baseline ≥MCID at 24 weeks was analysed for each PRO and SF-36 domain using a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel χ^2 test. All analyses were adjusted for site (AMBITION)/region (ADACTA), baseline scores (ADACTA) and duration of RA.

RESULTS

Baseline patient characteristics

Patient demographics and baseline disease characteristics have been previously described, were generally comparable between treatment groups within each RCT and showed that patients were substantially impacted by their disease (table 2).^{15 16} In the MTX and TCZ arms in AMBITION, 81% and 83% of patients were women, 73% and 71% white, mean age was 50.1 and 51.1 years and mean disease duration 6.3 and 6.4 years, respectively; mean baseline CDAI was 43.2 in both arms. In the ADA

and TCZ arms in ADACTA, 82% and 79% of patients were women, 82% and 89% white, mean age was 53.3 and 54.4 years, mean disease duration 6.3 and 7.3 years and mean baseline CDAI 43.1 and 40.8, respectively.

Improvement in PROs at 24 weeks

Patients who received TCZ monotherapy in both RCTs reported greater improvements from baseline across all PROs at 24 weeks than those who received MTX or ADA monotherapy. In AMBITION, TCZ-treated patients reported significantly greater improvements from baseline in HAQ-DI, FACIT-Fatigue and SF-36 PCS scores at 24 weeks than MTX-treated patients (table 3). In addition, TCZ-treated patients reported significantly greater improvements from baseline in five of eight SF-36 domains (physical functioning, bodily pain, vitality, social functioning and mental health) than MTX-treated patients. In ADACTA, patients who received TCZ reported significantly greater improvements from baseline in PtGA, pain and SF-36 MCS scores at 24 weeks than those who received ADA (table 3). TCZ-treated patients also reported significantly greater improvements from baseline in three of eight SF-36 domains (role-physical, vitality and social functioning) than ADA-treated patients.

Patients who received TCZ monotherapy in both RCTs reported higher mean scores across all SF-36 domains, which more closely approached age-matched and gender-matched normative values, at 24 weeks than patients who received MTX or ADA monotherapy (figure 1), indicative of clinically meaningful improvements. Consistent with reported improvements in PROs, patients treated with TCZ monotherapy in either RCT experienced significantly greater improvements from baseline in CDAI at 24 weeks than patients who received MTX or ADA monotherapy (table 3).

Patients reporting improvements ≥MCID at 24 weeks

At least one patient in all treatment groups reported improvements ≥MCID across all PROs. In AMBITION, significantly more patients who received TCZ monotherapy reported improvements from baseline ≥MCID in HAQ-DI (number needed to treat (NNT): 11.0), FACIT-Fatigue (NNT: 7.8), SF-36 role-physical (NNT: 10.9) and vitality (NNT: 14.5) domains at 24 weeks than patients who received MTX monotherapy (figure 2A; online supplementary table S2). In ADACTA, a significantly higher proportion of patients who received TCZ monotherapy reported clinically meaningful improvements from baseline in pain (NNT: 7.5), SF-36 MCS (NNT: 6.4) and SF-36 vitality domain (NNT: 6.0) scores at 24 weeks compared with patients who received ADA monotherapy (figure 2B; online supplementary table S2).

Patients reporting scores ≥age-matched and gender-matched normative values at 24 weeks

The proportions of patients reporting scores ≥age-matched and gender-matched normative values at baseline were

Table 2 Baseline demographics, disease characteristics and PRO scores of patients in AMBITION and ADACTA

Baseline characteristic*	AMBITION		ADACTA	
	TCZ 8 mg/kg (n=265)	MTX 7.5–20 mg (n=259)	TCZ 8 mg/kg (n=163)	ADA 40 mg (n=162)
Age, years	51.1 (13.1)	50.1 (12.8)	54.4 (13.0)	53.3 (12.4)
Female, n (%)	219 (83)	211 (81)	129 (79)	133 (82)
White, n (%)	187 (71)	188 (73)	145 (89)	133 (82)
Disease duration, years	6.4 (7.7)	6.3 (7.9)	7.3 (8.1)	6.3 (6.9)
Number of prior DMARDs	1.2 (1.3)	1.1 (1.4)	2.0 (1.1)	2.0 (1.1)
CDAI	43.2 (12.9)	43.2 (11.8)	40.8 (12.3)	43.1 (12.6)
PtGA, VAS 0–100 mm	64.0 (21.5)	65.4 (19.5)	71.2 (20.8)	73.4 (19.4)
Pain, VAS 0–100mm	59.2 (22.5)	61.3 (20.4)	67.2 (21.3)	67.9 (20.7)
HAQ-DI, 0–3	1.6 (0.7)	1.5 (0.6)	1.6 (0.6)	1.7 (0.6)
FACIT-Fatigue, 0–52	27.4 (10.6)	27.8 (10.5)	24.9 (10.6)	24.1 (11.2)
SF-36 PCS (mean: 50, SD: 10)	31.9 (7.5)	31.1 (6.9)	30.5 (7.9)	30.2 (7.9)
SF-36 MCS (mean: 50, SD: 10)	40.2 (12.0)	40.6 (11.3)	39.7 (12.0)	38.9 (12.3)
SF-36 domains, 0–100				
Physical functioning	37.1 (24.1)	37.0 (23.2)	34.4 (22.0)	32.9 (24.0)
Role-physical	13.6 (26.8)	13.3 (28.2)	34.0 (20.9)	35.4 (24.2)
Bodily pain	29.1 (17.2)	27.6 (15.2)	27.2 (19.1)	24.5 (16.7)
General health	42.1 (19.9)	40.1 (19.6)	42.5 (19.4)	40.6 (18.6)
Vitality	35.7 (19.7)	37.0 (19.1)	32.7 (18.1)	32.8 (19.5)
Social functioning	48.3 (26.4)	50.2 (24.8)	48.0 (26.9)	47.7 (26.8)
Role-emotional	34.9 (41.7)	32.7 (42.8)	54.4 (30.7)	50.3 (31.7)
Mental health	55.5 (22.0)	57.7 (20.3)	54.9 (19.5)	54.1 (20.9)

*All values are presented as mean (SD) unless otherwise indicated.

ADA, adalimumab; CDAI, Clinical Disease Activity Index; DMARDs, disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; FACIT, Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy; HAQ-DI, Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index; MCS, mental component summary; MTX, methotrexate; PCS, physical component summary; PRO, patient-reported outcome; PtGA, patient global assessment; SF-36, Short Form-36; TCZ, tocilizumab; VAS, visual analogue scale.

comparable between treatment groups in both RCTs. In AMBITION, the proportion of patients with normative scores at baseline ranged from 0.8% and 1.5% (SF-36 PCS; MTX and TCZ, respectively) to 23.6% and 24.2% (SF-36 MCS; TCZ and MTX, respectively), with a similar range across SF-36 domains: 1.2% and 3.4% (bodily pain; MTX and TCZ, respectively) to 24.4% and 25.3% (role-emotional; TCZ and MTX, respectively). In ADACTA, the proportion of patients with normative scores at baseline ranged from 1.9% and 2.5% (SF-36 PCS; TCZ and ADA, respectively) to 20.8% and 21.1% (SF-36 MCS; ADA and TCZ, respectively), with a similar range across SF-36 domains: 1.2% (role-physical; TCZ) and 2.5% (bodily pain; ADA) to 17.4% and 19.1% (role-emotional; TCZ and ADA, respectively).

The proportion of patients reporting scores \geq age-matched and gender-matched normative values at 24 weeks was greater than at baseline for all treatment groups across all PROs and indicated clinically important improvements in TCZ-treated patients (figure 3). In AMBITION, 24%–44% of TCZ-treated patients reported scores \geq normative values across HAQ-DI, FACIT-Fatigue and SF-36 PCS/MCS and 30%–52% across SF-36 domains at week 24 compared with 15%–42% and 21%–41%

of MTX-treated patients, respectively. In ADACTA, the proportion of TCZ-treated patients reporting scores \geq normative values ranged from 22% to 49% for HAQ-DI, FACIT-Fatigue and SF-36 PCS/MCS and 23% to 41% across SF-36 domains at week 24 compared with 14%–38% and 18%–33% of ADA-treated patients, respectively.

DISCUSSION

Consistent with CDAI responses in AMBITION and ADACTA, TCZ monotherapy was more effective improving PROs in patients with active RA than either MTX or ADA monotherapy. Although patients treated with MTX or ADA reported clinically meaningful improvement in PROs, patients who received TCZ reported significantly greater improvements from baseline at 24 weeks than patients who received either MTX or ADA. Similarly, a higher proportion of TCZ-treated patients reported improvements from baseline \geq MCID as well as scores \geq age-matched and gender-matched normative values, indicative of clinically meaningful changes, at 24 weeks than patients treated with either MTX or ADA.

Table 3 LSM changes from baseline in PROs at 24 weeks in AMBITION and ADACTA

	AMBITION*			ADACTA*			p value
	LSM change from baseline†			LSM change from baseline†			
	TCZ	MTX	Difference (95% CI)	TCZ	ADA	Difference (95% CI)	
PtGA, VAS 0–100 mm	–33.5	–29.5	–4.1 (–9.3 to 1.2)	–42.3	–31.8	–10.5 (–17.7 to –3.3)	0.004
Patient pain, VAS 0–100 mm	–31.5	–29.5	–2.0 (–7.1 to 3.1)	–40.1	–28.7	–11.3 (–18.3 to –4.3)	0.002
HAQ-DI, 0–3	–0.7‡	–0.5	–0.2 (–0.3 to –0.1)	–0.7	–0.5	–0.2 (–0.3 to 0.0)	0.065
FACIT-Fatigue, 0–52	8.7‡	5.7	2.9 (1.0 to 4.8)	11.4	8.9	2.5 (–0.3 to 5.3)	0.077
SF-36 PCS (mean: 50, SD: 10)	9.8‡	7.8	2.0 (0.4 to 3.7)	9.2	7.6	1.6 (–0.6 to 3.8)	0.164
SF-36 MCS (mean: 50, SD: 10)	6.8	4.8	2.0 (–0.3 to 4.2)	7.9	5.0	2.9 (0.0 to 5.9)	0.050
SF-36 domains, 0–100							
Physical functioning	23.0‡	16.5	6.5 (2.2 to 10.8)	20.0	16.0	4.0 (–1.5 to 9.5)	0.156
Role-physical	37.3	29.8	7.5 (–0.1 to 15.2)	23.8	16.4	7.4 (1.3 to 13.5)	0.017
Bodily pain	30.4‡	24.8	5.7 (1.9 to 9.5)	29.3	23.8	5.5 (–0.2 to 11.2)	0.058
General health	12.7	9.6	3.1 (–0.1 to 6.3)	10.7	7.6	3.0 (–1.2 to 7.3)	0.156
Vitality	19.5‡	12.9	6.6 (2.9 to 10.4)	19.1	14.0	5.1 (0.2 to 9.9)	0.040
Social functioning	21.5‡	16.4	5.1 (1.0 to 9.3)	23.4	17.1	6.3 (0.6 to 12.0)	0.032
Role-emotional	28.5	22.2	6.3 (–1.5 to 14.1)	15.4	9.7	5.7 (–0.6 to 12.0)	0.077
Mental health	14.3‡	10.2	4.1 (0.8 to 7.5)	13.5	9.3	4.2 (–0.1 to 8.5)	0.057
CDAI	–25.6§	–19.8	–5.8 (–8.6 to –3.0)	–23.8	–18.9	–4.9 (–8.3 to –1.5)	0.005

*Analyses were performed using the per-protocol population in AMBITION (TCZ, n=265; MTX, n=259) and the intention-to-treat population in ADACTA (TCZ, n=163; ADA, n=162).

†Adjusted for site (AMBITION)/region (ADACTA), baseline score (ADACTA) and duration of RA.

‡Statistical significance is demonstrated by the lower limit of the 95% CI of TCZ – MTX >0.

§Statistical significance is demonstrated by the upper limit of the 95% CI of TCZ – MTX <0.

ADA, adalimumab; CDAI, Clinical Disease Activity Index; FACIT, Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy; HAQ-DI, Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index; LSM, least squares mean; MCS, mental component summary; MTX, methotrexate; PCS, physical component summary; PRO, patient-reported outcome; PtGA, patient global assessment; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; SF-36, Short Form-36; TCZ, tocilizumab; VAS, visual analogue scale.

Patients in both RCT populations were substantially impacted by their disease at baseline, indicated by mean PRO scores below normative values in both trials and <25% of patients in AMBITION and <20% of patients in ADACTA reporting scores ≥normative values in any PRO. The greater proportions of patients reporting normative scores at baseline in AMBITION versus ADACTA likely reflect a greater impact of disease in the biologic-eligible (ADACTA) versus an MTX-naïve (AMBITION) population. Treatment with TCZ, MTX or ADA monotherapy resulted in clinically meaningful improvements across all PROs. Although NNTs are typically generated in comparison with placebo treatment, NNTs based on HAQ-DI, FACIT and SF-36 physical functioning domain score differences in AMBITION and pain and SF-36 vitality domain score differences in ADACTA, despite active comparisons rather than placebo, were clinically meaningful (≤10) favouring TCZ monotherapy. Additionally, higher proportions of

patients in all treatment groups reported scores ≥normative values at 24 weeks compared with baseline, indicative of clinically important improvements. These data indicate that achievement of normative PRO scores that more closely match those reported by healthy populations is an attainable goal for treatment of RA, regardless of therapy.

TCZ monotherapy resulted in improvements ≥MCID in ≥1 patient across all PROs in both studies, and a similar proportion of patients reported scores ≥normative values at week 24 (AMBITION, 21%–52%; ADACTA, 22%–49%) despite differences in prior treatment experiences between patients enrolled in AMBITION versus ADACTA. Thus, TCZ monotherapy was effective improving HRQOL in patients with active RA who had not experienced failure of MTX or TNFi therapy (AMBITION) and was effective as a first-line biologic in patients deemed inappropriate candidates for continued treatment with MTX (ADACTA).

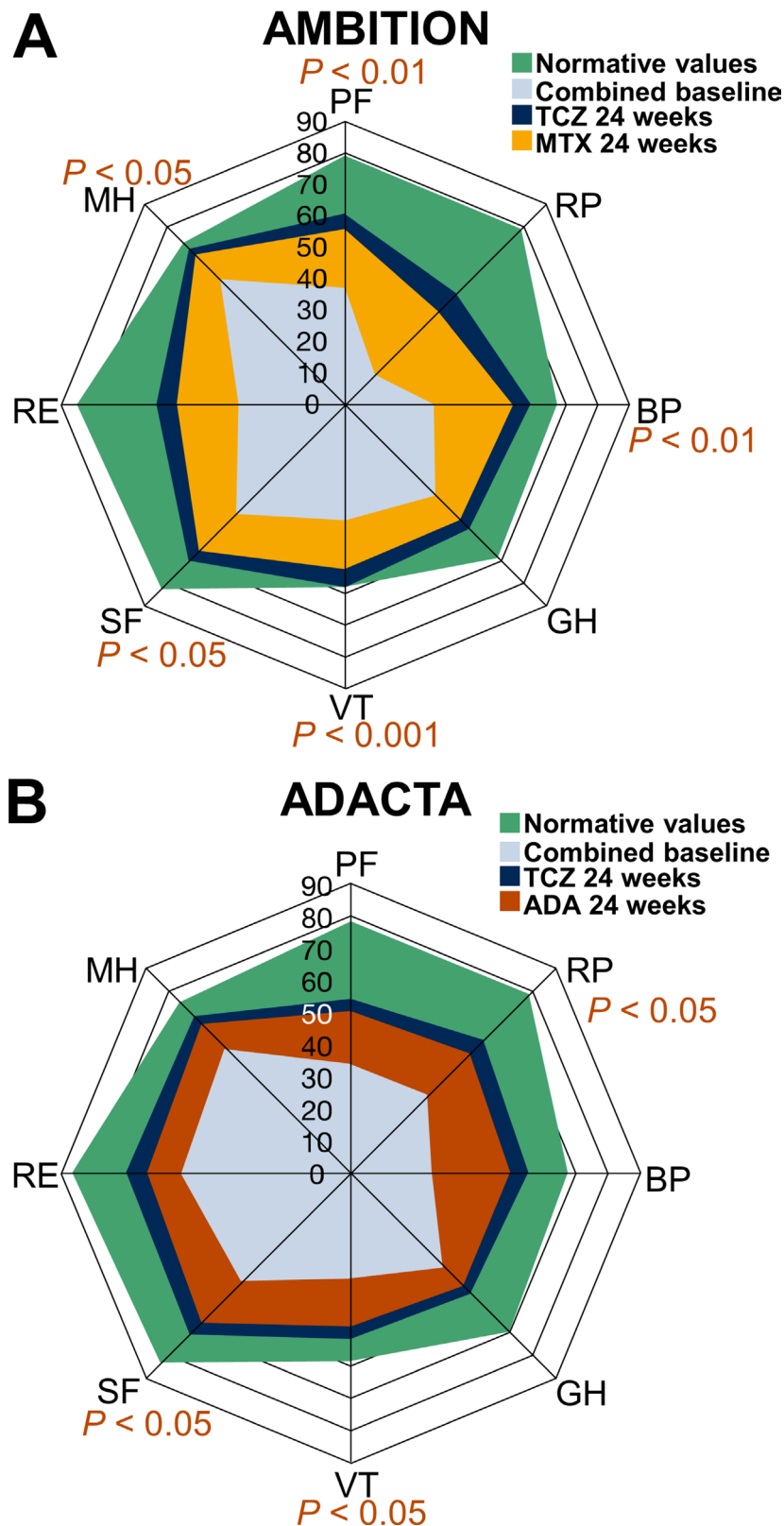


Figure 1 SF-36 domain scores at baseline and 24 weeks compared with age-matched and gender-matched normative values in the (A) AMBITION and (B) ADACTA trial populations. Analyses were performed using the per-protocol population in AMBITION (TCZ, n=265; MTX, n=259) and the intention-to-treat population in ADACTA (TCZ, n=163; ADA, n=162). Normative values were defined as age-matched and gender-matched scores in a non-RA population without comorbid conditions. AMBITION population: PF: ≥ 78.8 ; RP: ≥ 79.1 ; BP: ≥ 67.4 ; GH: ≥ 68.2 ; VT: ≥ 56.6 ; SF: ≥ 81.7 ; RE: ≥ 85.0 ; MH: ≥ 72.9 . ADACTA population: PF: ≥ 78.3 ; RP: ≥ 79.0 ; BP: ≥ 68.1 ; GH: ≥ 69.3 ; VT: ≥ 58.3 ; SF: ≥ 83.4 ; RE: ≥ 86.3 ; MH: ≥ 75.1 . ADA, adalimumab; BP, bodily pain; GH, general health; MH, mental health; MTX, methotrexate; PF, physical functioning; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; RE, role-emotional; RP, role-physical; SF, social functioning; SF-36, Short Form-36; TCZ, tocilizumab; VT, vitality.

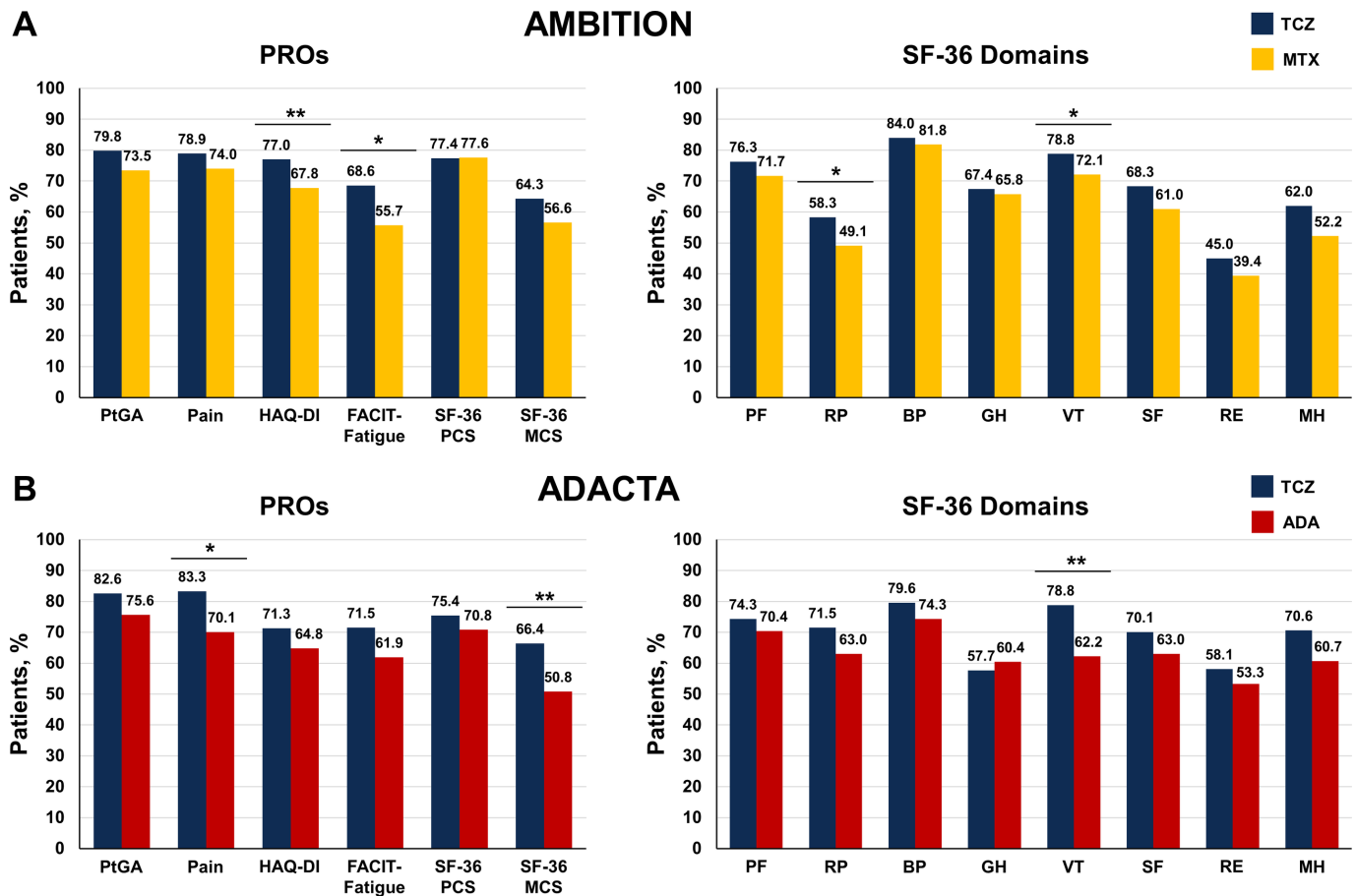


Figure 2 Proportion of patients reporting improvement \geq MCID at 24 weeks in the (A) AMBITION and (B) ADACTA trial populations. Analyses were performed using the per-protocol population in the AMBITION (TCZ, $n=265$; MTX, $n=259$) and the intention-to-treat population in ADACTA (TCZ, $n=163$; ADA, $n=162$) and adjusted for site (AMBITION)/region (ADACTA), baseline score (ADACTA) and duration of RA. The MCID for PROs were defined as follows: HAQ-DI: ≥ 0.22 ; PtGA: ≥ 10 ; patient pain: ≥ 10 ; FACIT-Fatigue: ≥ 4 ; SF-36 PCS/MCS: ≥ 2.5 ; SF-36 domains: ≥ 5.0 . ADA, adalimumab; BP, bodily pain; FACIT, Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy; GH, general health; HAQ-DI, Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index; MCS, mental component summary; MCID, minimum clinically important differences; MH, mental health; MTX, methotrexate; PCS, physical component summary; PF, physical functioning; PROs, patient-reported outcomes; PtGA, patient global assessment; RE, role-emotional; RP, role-physical; SF, social functioning; SF-36, Short Form-36; TCZ, tocilizumab; VT, vitality. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

There are few trials examining the impact of TCZ monotherapy on PROs in patients with RA, with the majority of available data limited to the PROs included in the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) core set (PtGA, pain and HAQ-DI). With respect to these PROs, results observed in AMBITION and ADACTA are consistent with those in the ACT-RAY study, in which biologic-naïve MTX-IR patients with active RA who switched from MTX to TCZ monotherapy reported improvements \geq MCID in PtGA, pain and HAQ-DI at 24 weeks; improvements were similar between those who switched from MTX to TCZ monotherapy and those who added TCZ to MTX.²² However, beyond improvement in the ACR core set components, patients have expressed the importance of alleviating disruptions to work productivity, social functioning, fatigue and the negative mental and emotional effects resulting from this disease.² By evaluating the impact of TCZ on improvement of fatigue and physical, social and mental/emotional well-being

measures encompassed in the SF-36, the present study substantially expands the understanding of the efficacy of TCZ improving PROs and patients' HRQOL.

One limitation of this study is the use of ADA monotherapy as the comparator in ADACTA. Although TCZ has similar efficacy whether administered as monotherapy or with MTX, it is well recognised that ADA in combination with MTX is more effective than ADA monotherapy.^{23 24} However, for patients who cannot tolerate MTX, the results presented here suggest that TCZ monotherapy is more effective than ADA monotherapy for improving PROs. Another limitation is the evaluation of PROs only up to 24 weeks; longer studies will be necessary to determine the long-term effects of TCZ monotherapy on PROs. An inherent limitation to trials evaluating PROs is the potential for patient anticipation of improvements due to initiation of new therapy, which may influence reporting of results. Importantly, reported improvements in PROs correlated with significant improvements in CDAL.

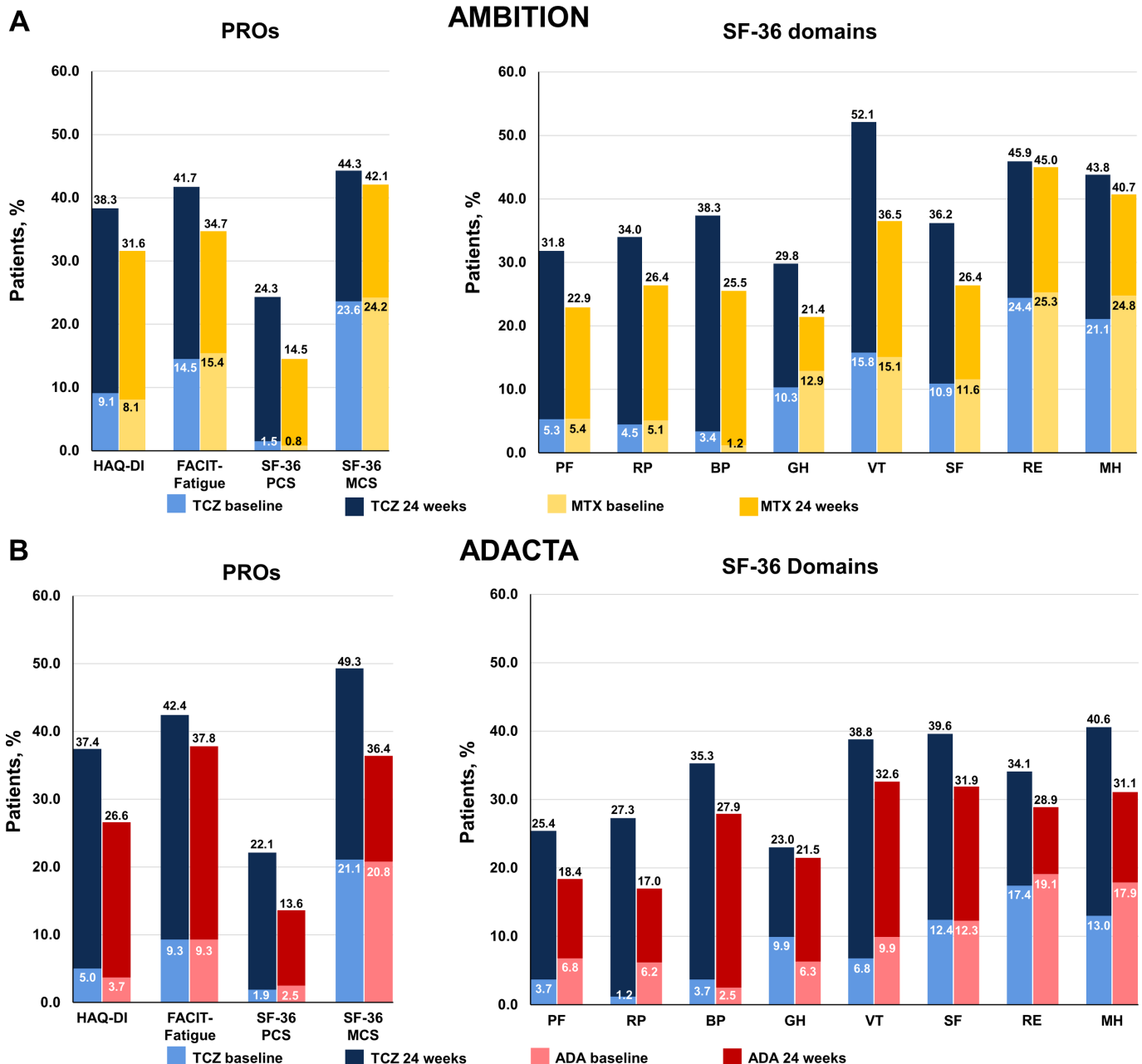


Figure 3 Proportion of patients reporting scores \geq age-matched and gender-matched normative PRO values at baseline and 24 weeks in the (A) AMBITION and (B) ADACTA trial populations. Analyses were performed using the per-protocol population in AMBITION (TCZ, $n=265$; MTX, $n=259$) and the intention-to-treat population in ADACTA (TCZ, $n=163$; ADA, $n=162$). Normative values were defined as age-matched and gender-matched scores in a non-RA population without comorbid conditions. HAQ-DI: <0.5 ; FACIT-Fatigue: ≥ 40 ; SF-36 PCS/MCS: ≥ 50 ; SF-36 domains in the AMBITION population: PF: ≥ 78.8 ; RP: ≥ 79.1 ; BP: ≥ 67.4 ; GH: ≥ 68.2 ; VT: ≥ 56.6 ; SF: ≥ 81.7 ; RE: ≥ 85.0 ; MH: ≥ 72.9 ; SF-36 domains in the ADACTA population: PF: ≥ 78.3 ; RP: ≥ 79.0 ; BP: ≥ 68.1 ; GH: ≥ 69.3 ; VT: ≥ 58.3 ; SF: ≥ 83.4 ; RE: ≥ 86.3 ; MH: ≥ 75.1 . ADA, adalimumab; BP, bodily pain; FACIT, Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy; GH, general health; HAQ-DI, Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index; MCS, mental component summary; MH, mental health; MTX, methotrexate; PCS, physical component summary; PF, physical functioning; PRO, patient-reported outcome; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; RE, role-emotional; RP, role-physical; SF, social functioning; SF-36, Short Form-36; TCZ, tocilizumab; VT, vitality.

CONCLUSIONS

Treatment with TCZ, MTX or ADA monotherapy was effective in improving PROs, including HRQOL, in patients with active RA. Although patients receiving MTX or ADA reported improvements across all PROs, TCZ-treated patients reported equivalent or greater improvements.

Overall, TCZ was more effective over 24 weeks than MTX in patients without prior inadequate responses to MTX or TNFis and was more effective as a first-line biologic than ADA in patients for whom continued treatment with MTX was inappropriate. Results of these trials indicate that it is now possible for patients with RA to achieve PRO scores that

more closely approach those reported by healthy populations.

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