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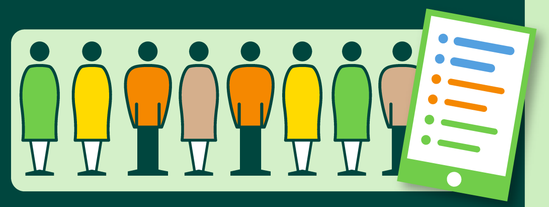
The impact of filgotinib on pain control in the Phase 3 FINCH studies

A post hoc analysis of the FINCH 1 2 & 3 studies was performed to evaluate the effects of filgotinib on pain in patients with RA



Pain was assessed on a 100 mm visual analogue scale (VAS)

Key findings

Filgotinib reduced pain from as early as **week 2**

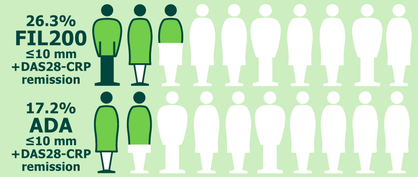
and responses were sustained throughout the studies up to:

WEEK 52 FINCH 1 & 3

WEEK 24 FINCH 2

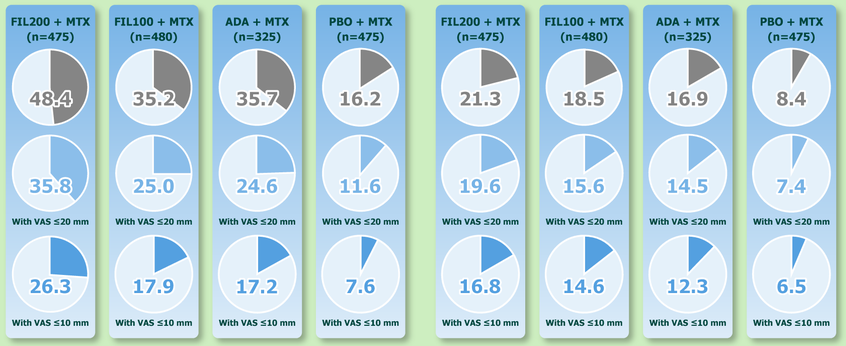
In FINCH 1

a greater proportion of patients treated with **filgotinib 200 mg** vs **adalimumab** achieved VAS pain **≤10** or **≤20** mm



in addition to DAS28-CRP or CDAI remission at **WEEK 24**

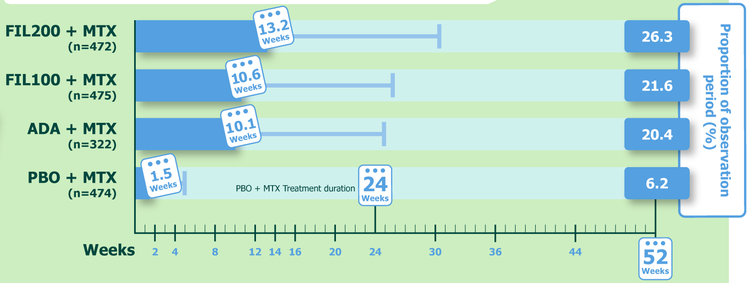
FINCH 1



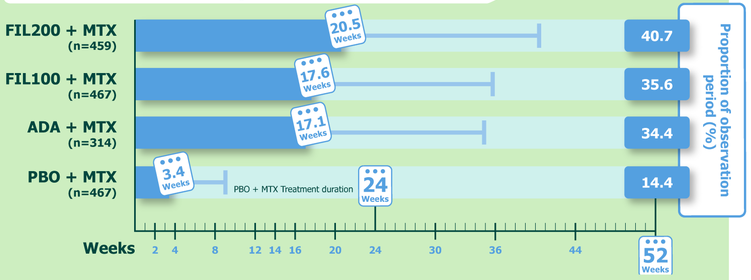
In FINCH 1

the time during which VAS pain was **≤10** or **≤20** mm was longest with **filgotinib 200 mg** and comparable between **adalimumab** and **filgotinib 100 mg**

Duration of VAS pain score ≤10mm



Duration of VAS pain score ≤20mm

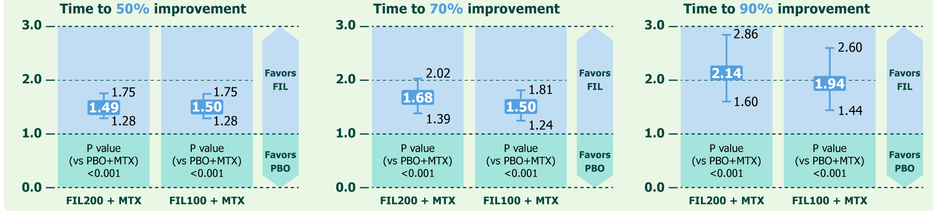


Reductions in pain in FINCH 1

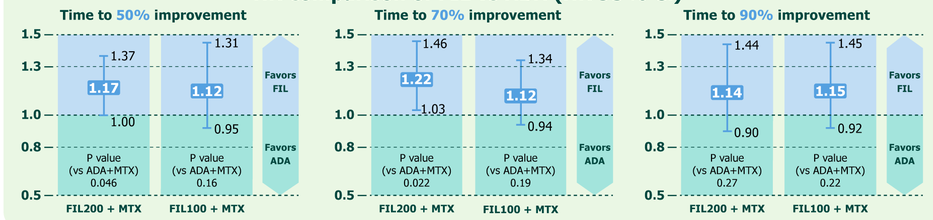
of **30%, 50%, 70% & 90%**

These were all reached earlier with either **filgotinib 200 mg** or **100 mg** than with placebo and were reached earlier with **filgotinib 200 mg** for 30%, 50%, and 70%, but not 90%, than with **adalimumab**

HR comparison of FIL vs PBO (HR 95% CI)



HR comparison of FIL vs ADA (HR 95% CI)



Similar findings were reported for filgotinib in **FINCH 2 & 3**

Taylor, P.C., etc al. The impact of filgotinib on pain control in the Phase 3 FINCH studies. RMD Open. 2023. XX. XX-XX