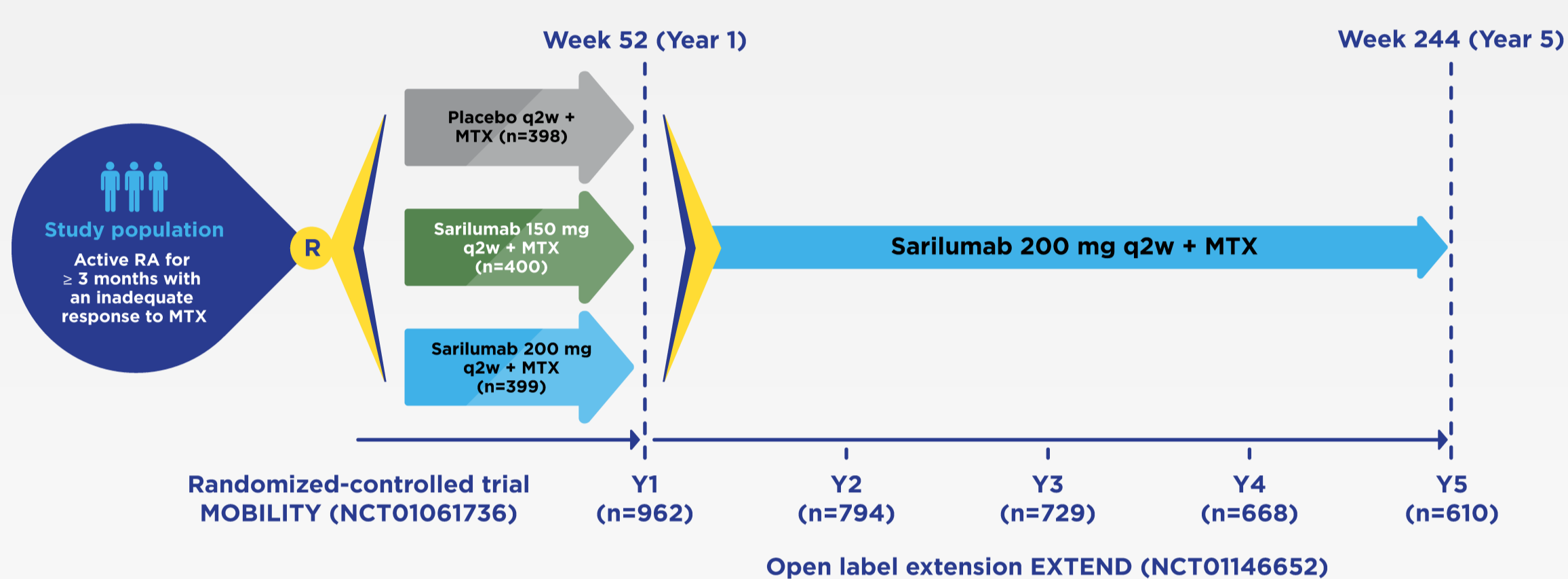


Sarilumab demonstrated consistent safety and durable efficacy over 5 years in adults with RA who had inadequate response to MTX



This paper describes the long-term safety and efficacy of sarilumab plus MTX on disease activity, physical function and radiographic progression over 5 years of sarilumab treatment in RA patients with an inadequate response to MTX

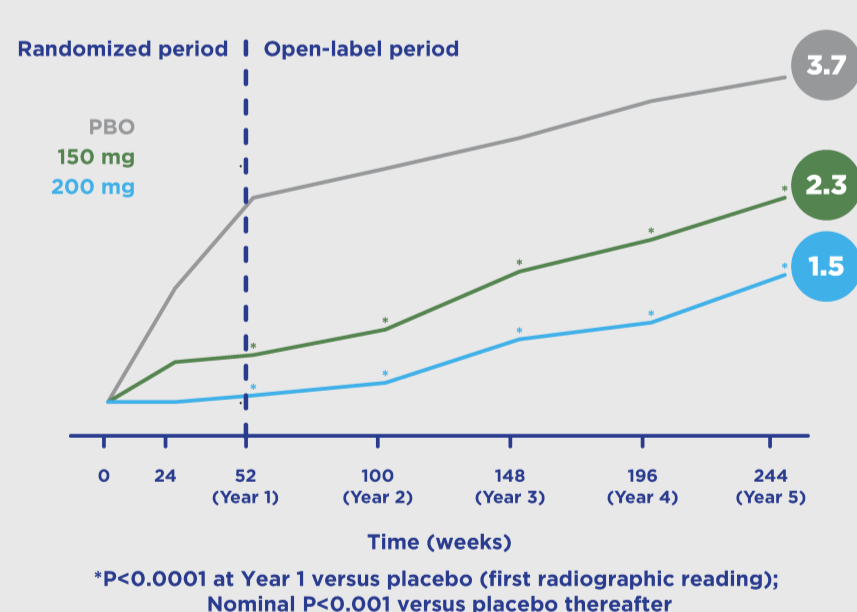
901 patients completed the randomized controlled trial and entered the open-label extension, where all patients received sarilumab 200 mg plus MTX for over 5 years



NO NEW SAFETY SIGNALS

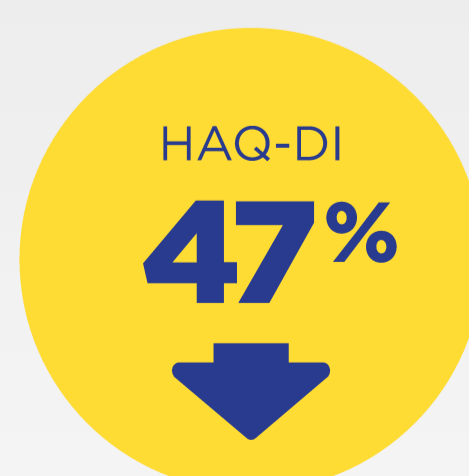
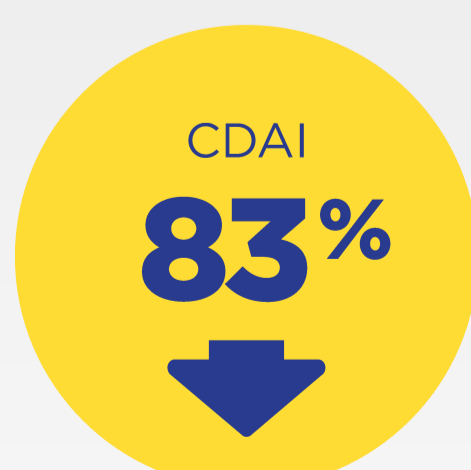
Sarilumab safety profile remained stable over 5 years and consistent with IL-6 blockade. Most common AEs (with any dose of sarilumab) were injection-site erythema, neutropenia, and upper respiratory tract infection (incidence rates of 13.5, 12.8, and 7.6 per 100 patient-years, respectively)

INHIBITION OF RADIOGRAPHIC PROGRESSION



Reduced rate of radiographic progression; patients initially treated with sarilumab 200 mg sustained a lower mean mTSS score at 5 years than patients initially treated with either sarilumab 150 mg or placebo (mean change from baseline at 5 years was 1.46, 2.35, and 3.68, respectively)

Sustained reduction in disease activity and improvement in physical function with sarilumab 200 mg q2w after 5 years*



Median exposure to sarilumab (drug survival) = 4.1 years
Percentage improvement based on 211 (CDAI and HAQ-DI) or 208 (DAS28-CRP) patients with available data on sarilumab 200 mg q2w at Year 5