

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Tofacitinib versus methotrexate in
rheumatoid arthritis: patient-reported
outcomes from the randomised phase
III ORAL Start trial

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To compare patient-reported outcomes (PROs) in methotrexate (MTX)-naïve patients (defined as no prior treatment or ≤ 3 doses) receiving tofacitinib versus MTX.

Methods: In the 24-month, phase III, randomised, controlled, ORAL Start trial (NCT01039688), patients were randomised 2:2:1 to receive tofacitinib 5 mg two times per day (n=373), tofacitinib 10 mg two times per day (n=397) or MTX (n=186). PROs assessed included Patient Global Assessment of disease (PtGA), pain, Health Assessment Questionnaire-Disability Index (HAQ-DI), Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue (FACIT-F) and health-related quality of life (Short Form-36 [SF-36]).

Results: PROs improved following tofacitinib and MTX treatment: benefits were sustained over 24 months. Patients receiving tofacitinib reported earlier responses which were significantly different between each tofacitinib dose and MTX at month 3 through month 24. At month 6 (primary end point), significant improvements versus MTX were observed in PtGA, pain, HAQ-DI, SF-36 Physical Component Summary (PCS), 5/8 domain scores and FACIT-F with tofacitinib 5 mg two times per day; all PROs, except SF-36 Mental Component Summary Score and Medical Outcomes Survey-Sleep, with tofacitinib 10 mg two times per day. At month 6, the proportion of patients reporting improvements \geq minimum clinically important difference were significant versus MTX with tofacitinib 5 mg two times per day in PtGA and 3/8 SF-36 domains; and with tofacitinib 10 mg two times per day in PtGA, pain, HAQ-DI, SF-36 PCS, 4/8 domains and FACIT-F.

Conclusions: Patients with rheumatoid arthritis receiving tofacitinib 5 and 10 mg two times per day monotherapy versus MTX reported statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvements in multiple PROs over 24 months; onset of benefit with tofacitinib treatment occurred earlier.

Trial registration number: NCT01039688.

Key messages

- Both tofacitinib monotherapy doses and MTX improved PROs; however, patients treated with tofacitinib reported earlier responses.
- Significant differences in improvement between tofacitinib and MTX were evident by month 3 and persisted.
- Improvements \geq MCID at month 6 were significant with tofacitinib versus MTX for multiple PROs.

INTRODUCTION

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic and debilitating autoimmune disease characterised by systemic inflammation, persistent synovitis and joint destruction. RA affects all aspects of health-related quality of life (HRQoL).^{1 2}

Patients and physicians rate RA disease differently—while physicians focus on RA-specific clinical and radiographic outcomes, patients focus on how their General Health (GH) is affected by RA, which may lead to discordance.³⁻⁶ Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) reflect how patients with RA feel and function;^{7 8} therefore, an effective treatment for RA should offer benefits in terms of Physical Functioning (PF), Emotional Functioning and Social Functioning (SF), as well as clinical and radiographic end points.⁹⁻¹¹ Furthermore, the importance of incorporating PROs into the design of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) has been emphasised by Outcome Measures in Rheumatology (OMERACT) international consensus effort, American College of Rheumatology (ACR) and European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR).^{7 12-15}

Tofacitinib is an oral Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitor for treatment of RA. Tofacitinib preferentially inhibits signalling by heterodimeric receptors associated with JAK3 and JAK1, with functional selectivity over receptors that signal via pairs of JAK2.^{16 17} Tofacitinib 5 and 10 mg two times per day have been investigated in six phase III RCTs as monotherapy or in combination with conventional disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs), predominantly methotrexate (MTX), in patients with RA.^{18–23}

This RCT, ORAL Start, was designed to investigate the effects of tofacitinib monotherapy versus MTX in patients who were MTX-naïve (defined as no prior treatment or ≤ 3 doses) over 24 months. This phase III RCT (ClinicalTrials.gov ID NCT01039688; Pfizer protocol A3921069) demonstrated that tofacitinib monotherapy resulted in clinically and statistically significant reductions in signs and symptoms of RA, improvements in PF and statistically significant inhibition of progression of structural damage compared with MTX, reported previously.²¹ The safety profile was similar to that previously reported in tofacitinib trials. Here we report the PRO data from this RCT.

METHODS

Trial design and patients

This RCT was conducted across 151 centres worldwide; full details have been reported previously.²¹ Patients were ≥ 18 years of age with a diagnosis of RA according to the ACR 1987 Revised Criteria²⁴ and active disease, defined as ≥ 6 tender and swollen joints (of 68/66 joints examined), with either erythrocyte sedimentation rate > 28 mm/hour (Westergren method) or C reactive protein > 7 mg/L. Patients were randomised (2:2:1) to receive tofacitinib 5 mg two times per day or tofacitinib 10 mg two times per day monotherapy (hereafter referred to as tofacitinib 5 mg and tofacitinib 10 mg), or MTX starting at 10 mg/week, increasing in increments of 5 mg/week every month to 20 mg/week by week 8.

The trial was designed to detect differences between MTX and tofacitinib 5 or 10 mg in two primary efficacy end points at month 6: ACR70 response rates (at least 90% power) and inhibition of structural damage, measured by change from baseline in modified total Sharp score. All other (efficacy) assessments were predefined as secondary end points. After the publication of the results, one of its study sites (eight patients randomised) was found non-compliant to study procedures and those patients have been removed from the PRO analyses presented here.

The trial was approved by Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) and/or Independent Ethics Committees at each investigational centre or a central IRB, and conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and International Conference on Harmonisation Good Clinical Practice Guidelines. All patients provided written informed consent.

Assessment of PROs

The following PROs (components of the ACR response criteria) were included as predefined end points: Patient Global Assessment of disease (PtGA), pain (assessed by 100 mm visual analogue scales (VAS)) and physical function by Health Assessment Questionnaire-Disability Index (HAQ-DI). Other predefined secondary end points included HRQoL using Medical Outcomes Survey (MOS) Short Form-36 (SF-36; V.2, acute) questionnaire, fatigue by Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue (FACIT-F) scale and quality of sleep using MOS-Sleep scale.^{25 26}

Minimum clinically important differences (MCIDs) were defined as: ≥ 10 mm decreases from baseline in PtGA and pain VAS scores;²⁷ ≥ 0.22 point decrease from baseline in HAQ-DI;^{15 25} ≥ 2.5 point increases from baseline in SF-36 Physical Component Summary (PCS) and MCS scores; ≥ 5 point increases from baseline in SF-36 domain scores;^{15 25} and a 4-point increase from baseline in FACIT-F.²⁵ MCID is not available for MOS-Sleep.²⁸

PtGA, pain, HAQ-DI and SF-36 scores were measured at all time points (baseline, months 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 and 24); FACIT-F and MOS-Sleep at baseline, months 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 18 and 24. The proportion of patients reporting improvements \geq MCID were compared between tofacitinib and MTX treatment groups at months 3, 6, 12 and 24.

Statistical analyses

End points were expressed as mean changes from baseline and analysed using a linear mixed-effects repeated-measures model. This model was based on the full analysis set (FAS; all patients who received ≥ 1 dose of study drug and with ≥ 1 postbaseline assessment). Treatment, visit, treatment-by-visit interaction and baseline were included as fixed effects, as well as disease duration at baseline and region of investigative site; patients were included as random effects, employing the method of maximum likelihood using least squares (LS) estimates for parameters such as mean changes from baseline (for each treatment) as well as mean differences (each tofacitinib treatment vs MTX), hereafter LS mean (LSM). Corresponding SEs for these estimates were also derived.

The percentage of patients reporting improvements \geq MCID and scores meeting or exceeding normative values were compared between tofacitinib and MTX treatment groups using the normal approximation to the binomial (FAS, no imputation). All end points presented were prespecified, except for percentages of patients reporting improvements \geq MCID for FACIT-F and percentages of patients whose scores met or exceeded normative values.

Statistical significance was declared at $p < 0.05$, with no correction for multiple comparisons.

Number needed to treat (NNT; the number of patients who need to be treated for one patient to achieve an improvement in outcome) was calculated as $1/(\text{proportion of patients in the tofacitinib group} - \text{proportion of patients in the MTX group})$.

Table 1 PROs at baseline and LSM changes from baseline at months 3, 6, 12 and 24

PRO	Baseline mean (SD)			Month 3 LSM change from baseline (SE)			Month 6 LSM change from baseline (SE)			Month 12 LSM change from baseline (SE)			Month 24 LSM change from baseline (SE)		
	Tofacitinib 5 mg two times per day N=370	Tofacitinib 10 mg two times per day N=393	MTX N=184	Tofacitinib 5 mg two times per day N=351	Tofacitinib 10 mg two times per day N=380	MTX N=169	Tofacitinib 5 mg two times per day N=337	Tofacitinib 10 mg two times per day N=363	MTX N=156	Tofacitinib 5 mg two times per day N=312	Tofacitinib 10 mg two times per day N=328	MTX N=133	Tofacitinib 5 mg two times per day N=261	Tofacitinib 10 mg two times per day N=278	MTX N=105
Patient Global Assessment	60.42 (24.49)	60.88 (22.55) ^a	57.91 (24.33)	-30.12 (1.19) ^{b**}	-31.79 (1.13) ^{c***}	-22.63 (1.67)	-31.86 (1.20) ^{d*}	-35.10 (1.15) ^{e**}	-27.67 (1.71)	-32.94 (1.23) ^{f*}	-34.63 (1.19) ^{g***}	-26.18 (1.80)	-34.41 (1.29) ^{h*}	-35.79 (1.24) ^{i*}	-28.95 (1.94)
Pain	59.23 (23.86)	61.38 (23.06) ^a	59.00 (23.61)	-30.04 (1.19) ^{b**}	-33.01 (1.13) ^{c***}	-22.77 (1.67) ^l	-32.11 (1.20) ^k	-35.35 (1.15) ^{e**}	-28.34 (1.71)	-32.46 (1.23) ^{f*}	-35.85 (1.19) ^{m***}	-27.98 (1.80)	-34.79 (1.29) [*]	-37.62 (1.25) ^{j***}	-29.67 (1.94)
HAQ-DI	1.54 (0.64)	1.50 (0.67)	1.53 (0.65)	-0.76 (0.03) ^{***}	-0.86 (0.03) ^{c***}	-0.48 (0.04)	-0.84 (0.03) ^{***}	-0.94 (0.03) ^{e***}	-0.59 (0.04)	-0.88 (0.03) ^{**}	-0.98 (0.03) ^{m***}	-0.69 (0.04)	-0.91 (0.03) ^{**}	-1.02 (0.03) ^{***}	-0.71 (0.05)
SF-36															
PCS	32.82 (7.25)	33.19 (7.33) ⁿ	33.51 (7.83) ^o	9.26 (0.43) ^{***}	10.34 (0.42) ^{p***}	5.06 (0.61)	9.74 (0.44) ^{***}	11.26 (0.42) ^{q***}	6.66 (0.62) ^q	10.34 (0.45) ^{**}	12.37 (0.43) ^{m***}	7.55 (0.65) ^r	11.14 (0.46) ^{***}	12.49 (0.45) ^{***}	7.72 (0.69)
MCS	40.47 (12.05)	40.69 (11.76) ⁿ	40.86 (11.30) ^o	6.19 (0.51) [*]	5.85 (0.49) ^p	4.33 (0.72)	6.43 (0.52)	6.49 (0.50) ^q	4.92 (0.74) ^q	6.27 (0.53)	6.60 (0.51) ^{m*}	4.69 (0.77) ^r	6.20 (0.55)	7.44 (0.53)	5.59 (0.83)
SF-36 domain															
PF	30.13 (9.44)	31.58 (9.88)	32.04 (9.59)	9.17 (0.52) ^{***}	10.16 (0.50) ^{c***}	4.33 (0.73) ^j	9.73 (0.53) ^{***}	11.37 (0.51) ^{***}	5.75 (0.75)	10.68 (0.54) ^{**}	12.71 (0.52) ^{m***}	7.37 (0.78)	11.74 (0.56) ^{**}	13.04 (0.54) ^{***}	7.92 (0.83)
RP	33.43 (9.58)	34.10 (9.37)	33.88 (9.39)	8.86 (0.49) ^{***}	9.81 (0.46) ^{c***}	5.27 (0.68) ^j	9.70 (0.49) ^{**}	10.64 (0.47) ^{***}	6.68 (0.69)	9.86 (0.50) [*]	11.74 (0.48) ^{***}	7.10 (0.72)	10.41 (0.52) [*]	12.26 (0.50) ^{***}	7.84 (0.77)
BP	33.19 (8.04)	33.23 (7.22)	33.77 (7.57) ^o	10.72 (0.48) ^{***}	11.50 (0.46) ^{c***}	6.89 (0.68)	11.00 (0.49) [*]	12.59 (0.47) ^{***}	8.46 (0.70) ^q	11.70 (0.50) ^{**}	13.35 (0.48) ^{***}	8.54 (0.73) ^r	12.18 (0.53) [*]	13.80 (0.51) ^{***}	9.19 (0.79)
GH	37.96 (9.01)	37.20 (8.56)	37.51 (8.56)	6.08 (0.41) [*]	6.45 (0.40) ^{c***}	3.95 (0.58) ^j	6.19 (0.42)	6.81 (0.40) [*]	4.99 (0.59)	6.12 (0.43)	7.21 (0.41) [*]	5.36 (0.62)	6.49 (0.44) [*]	7.41 (0.43) ^{**}	4.88 (0.66)
VT	41.79 (9.89)	41.55 (9.96) ⁿ	41.62 (9.49)	8.20 (0.50) ^{**}	8.84 (0.48) ^{p***}	5.06 (0.70) ^j	8.41 (0.50) [*]	8.64 (0.48) ^{q*}	6.01 (0.71)	8.40 (0.51) [*]	9.37 (0.50) [*]	6.50 (0.75)	8.23 (0.54)	9.33 (0.52) [*]	6.62 (0.79)
SF	36.38 (11.35)	36.67 (11.10)	37.52 (11.33)	8.14 (0.51) ^{**}	7.86 (0.48) ^{c*}	5.22 (0.71) ^j	8.50 (0.51)	9.20 (0.49) [*]	6.99 (0.73)	8.54 (0.52) [*]	9.59 (0.50) ^{***}	5.87 (0.76)	9.09 (0.55) [*]	10.40 (0.53) ^{**}	6.94 (0.82)
RE	33.98 (13.36)	34.73 (13.09)	34.67 (12.61)	7.26 (0.57) [*]	7.64 (0.54) ^{c***}	4.35 (0.80) ^j	7.60 (0.57)	9.09 (0.55) ^{**}	5.70 (0.82)	7.65 (0.58)	9.30 (0.56) ^{**}	5.93 (0.85)	8.64 (0.61)	10.41 (0.59) ^{**}	6.62 (0.92)
MH	38.85 (11.92)	39.42 (11.77) ⁿ	39.72 (11.35)	6.64 (0.53) [*]	6.35 (0.50) ^p	4.66 (0.74) ^j	7.08 (0.53) [*]	6.79 (0.51) ^{q*}	4.63 (0.76)	7.31 (0.54) [*]	7.33 (0.52) [*]	5.28 (0.79)	6.81 (0.57)	8.02 (0.55)	6.38 (0.85)
FACIT-F	28.43 (10.94)	29.01 (10.73)	28.49 (10.57) ^o	8.19 (0.48) ^{***}	8.72 (0.46) ^{c***}	5.33 (0.67) ^j	8.83 (0.48) [*]	9.13 (0.46) ^{q***}	6.45 (0.69)	8.85 (0.49) [*]	9.17 (0.48) ^{q*}	6.91 (0.71)	8.94 (0.51) [*]	9.56 (0.49) ^{j**}	6.32 (0.76)
MOS-Sleep	42.68 (19.55) ^u	42.86 (20.56) ^a	42.99 (18.09)	-12.60 (0.88) ^{s*}	-11.12 (0.83) ^c	-9.11 (1.22) ^j	-11.76 (0.88) ^k	-12.28 (0.84)	-9.83 (1.25)	-12.34 (0.90) ^{l*}	-11.94 (0.87) ^m	-9.20 (1.31)	-11.57 (0.94)	-11.80 (0.91) ^v	-10.84 (1.40)

Baseline data and LSM change from baseline data at months 6, 12 and 24 for HAQ-DI, and significance versus MTX, were reported previously²¹ and are presented here for comparison. Baseline values are descriptive; LSM change from baseline data are FAS, longitudinal model.

*p<0.05; **p<0.001; ***p<0.0001 vs MTX.

^aN=394; ^bN=348; ^cN=379; ^dN=335; ^eN=362; ^fN=310; ^gN=326; ^hN=260; ⁱN=277; ^jN=170; ^kN=336; ^lN=311; ^mN=327; ⁿN=392; ^oN=183; ^pN=378; ^qN=155; ^rN=132; ^sN=349; ^tN=168; ^uN=369; ^vN=276.

BP, Bodily Pain; FACIT-F, Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue; FAS, full analysis set; GH, General Health; HAQ-DI, Health Assessment Questionnaire-Disability Index; LSM, least squares mean; MCS, Mental Component Score; MH, Mental Health; MOS, Medical Outcomes Study; MTX, methotrexate; Pain, Patient Assessment of Arthritis Pain; PCS, Physical Component Score; PF, Physical Functioning; PROs, patient-reported outcomes; RE, Role Emotional; RP, Role Physical; SF, Social Functioning; SF-36, Short Form-36; VT, Vitality.

reporting improvements \geq MCID minus the proportion of patients in the MTX group reporting improvements \geq MCID).²⁹

RESULTS

Patients

Of 958 patients randomised, 373 received tofacitinib 5 mg, 397 tofacitinib 10 mg and 186 MTX (total=956). Two hundred and ninety-eight patients discontinued treatment: 80 (43.0%) with MTX compared with 107 (28.7%) and 111 (28.0%) for tofacitinib 5 and 10 mg, respectively. Most common reasons for discontinuation were

adverse events with tofacitinib 5 mg (n=38) and tofacitinib 10 mg (n=39), and lack of efficacy with MTX (n=26).

Baseline values

Prior treatments, patient demographics and baseline disease characteristics were similar across treatment groups.²¹ Mean disease duration was 2.7–3.4 years; 65.5% and 53.9% of patients had disease duration <2 years and <1 year, respectively. Baseline mean PtGA, pain and HAQ-DI scores indicated impaired physical function (table 1). Large decrements in reported

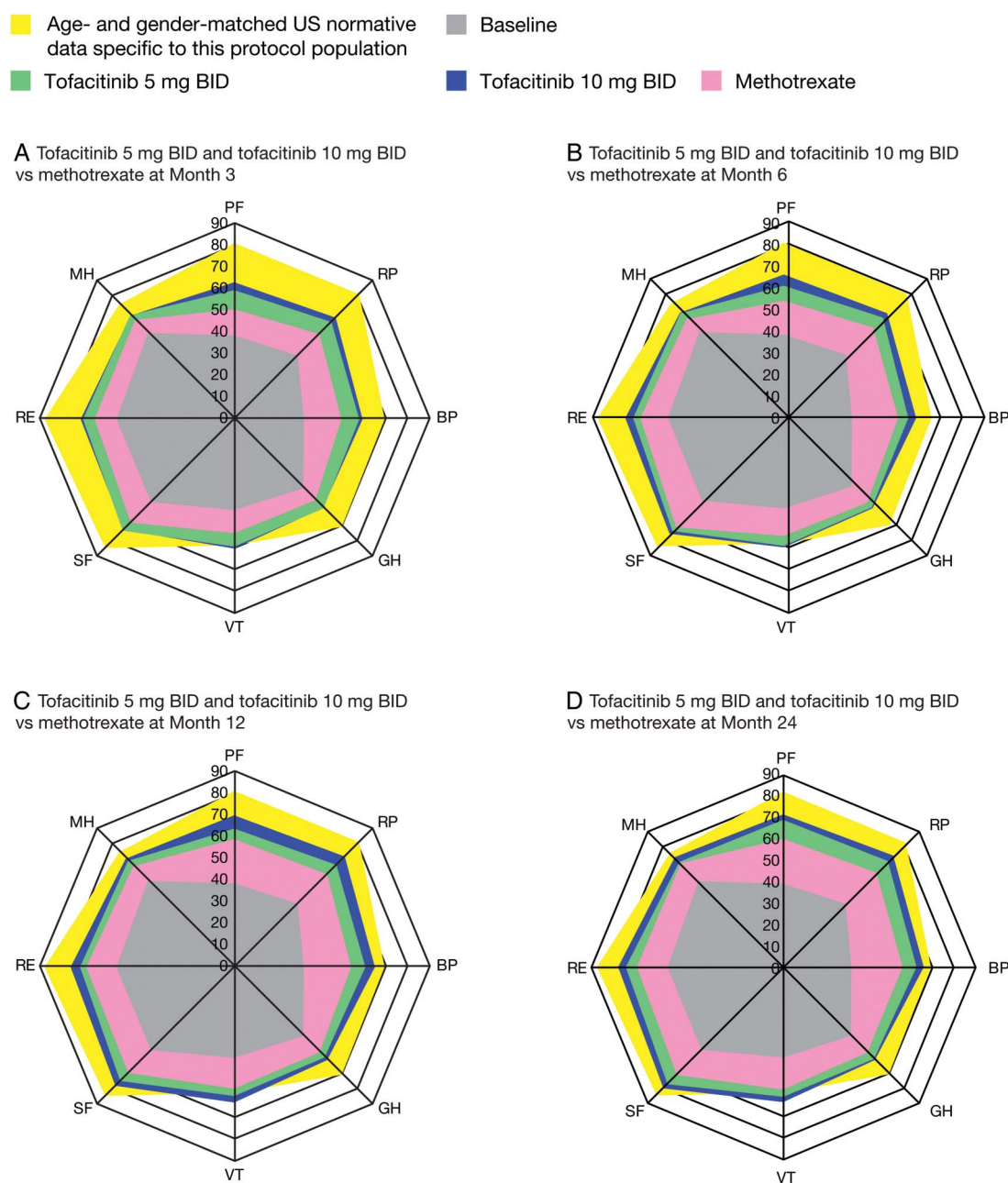


Figure 1 Spidergrams displaying SF-36 domains at months 3, 6, 12 and 24. Study values were normed using population mean and SDs.^{51 52} BID, two times per day; BP, Bodily Pain; GH, General Health; MH, Mental Health; PF, Physical Functioning; RE, Role Emotional; RP, Role Physical; SF, Social Functioning; SF-36, Short Form-36; VT, Vitality.

HRQoL were evident by PCS scores ~ 1.5 – 2.0 SDs below the normative score of 50, and lower domain scores compared with an age-matched and gender-matched US non-disease population (figure 1).

Patient-reported outcomes

Patient Global Assessment of Disease activity

Patients who received tofacitinib 5 or 10 mg reported improvements from baseline in PtGA that were significant ($p < 0.05$) versus MTX at all time points from month 1 to month 24 (table 1 and figure 2A); maximal effects were observed by month 6. Compared with MTX, significantly more ($p < 0.05$) patients who received tofacitinib reported improvements \geq MCID at months 3, 6, 12 and 24 (figure 3A). NNTs ranged from 7.2 to 10.4 with tofacitinib 5 mg and from 5.9 to 9.7 with tofacitinib 10 mg (figure 3).

Pain

Significant improvements from baseline in pain ($p < 0.05$) versus MTX were seen at all time points from month 1 for patients who received tofacitinib 10 mg and at all time points with the exception of month 6 for those receiving tofacitinib 5 mg (table 1 and figure 2B). At months 3, 6 and 12, more patients ($p < 0.05$) receiving tofacitinib 10 mg reported improvements \geq MCID versus MTX. NNTs were lower with tofacitinib 10 mg compared with tofacitinib 5 mg, ranging from 7.3 to 10.2 (figure 3B).

Health Assessment Questionnaire-Disability Index

Patients receiving tofacitinib reported improvements from baseline in HAQ-DI that were significant ($p < 0.05$) versus MTX at all time points from month 1 to month 24 (table 1 and figure 3C). Significantly ($p < 0.05$) more

Figure 2 LSM change (SE) from baseline in (A) PtGA, (B) pain, (C) HAQ-DI and (D) FACIT-F.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.001$; *** $p < 0.0001$ vs MTX. FAS, longitudinal model. BID, two times a day; FACIT-F, Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue; FAS, full analysis set; HAQ-DI, Health Assessment Questionnaire-Disability Index; LSM, least squares mean; PtGA, Patient Global Assessment of Disease.

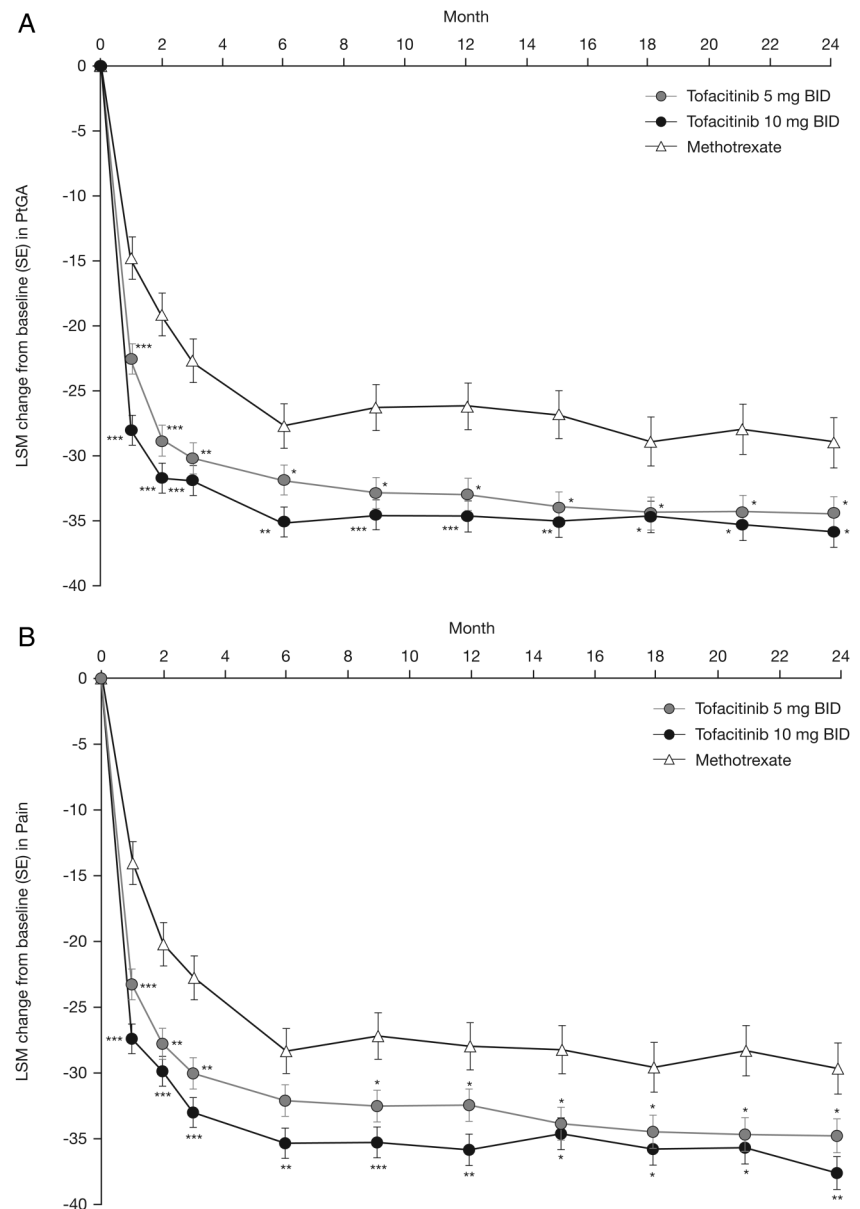
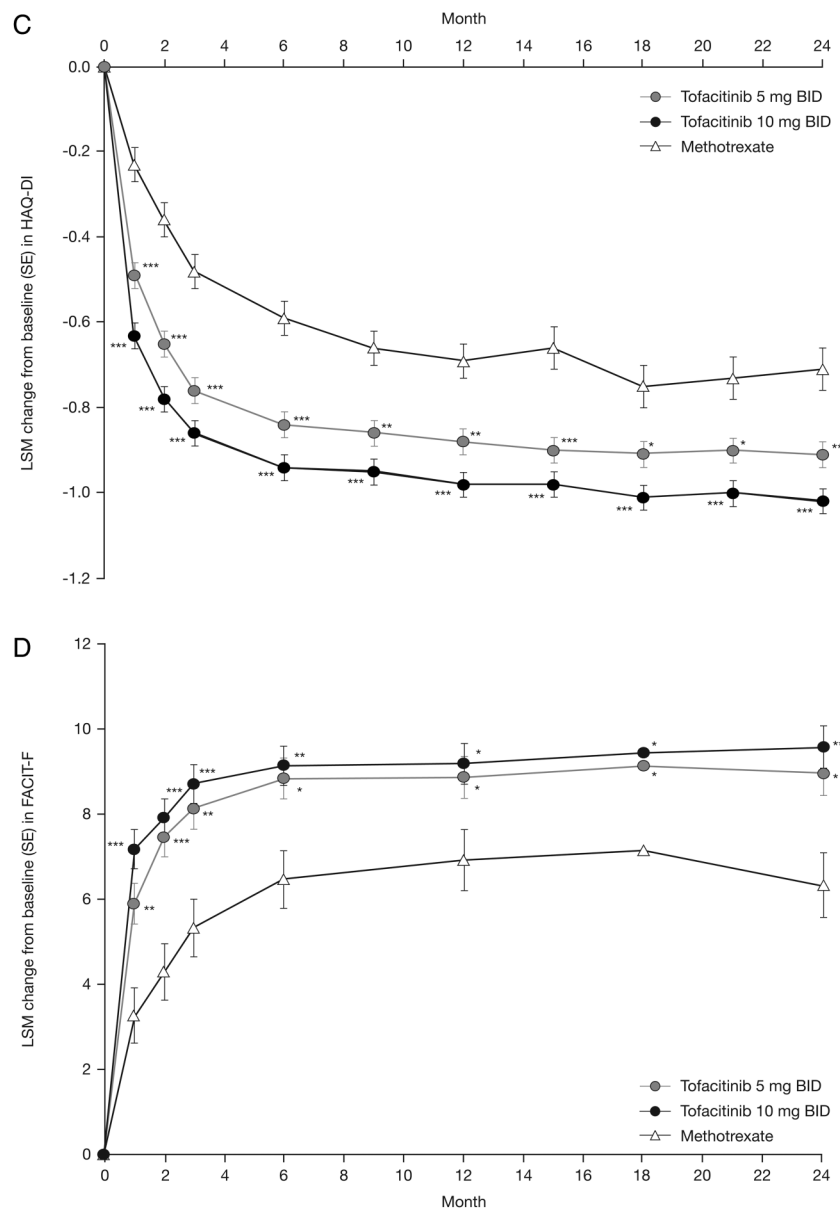


Figure 2 Continued



patients reported improvements \geq MCID in HAQ-DI with tofacitinib 10 mg versus MTX at months 3 and 6, with NNTs of 8.7 and 11.6, respectively (figure 3C). The proportions of patients who reported HAQ-DI values meeting or exceeding normative values were significantly greater with tofacitinib versus MTX at month 6 ($p<0.001$; table 2), month 12 and month 24 ($p<0.05$; data not shown).

Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue

Patients who received tofacitinib reported significant ($p<0.05$) improvements from baseline in FACIT-F versus MTX at all time points from month 1 (table 1 and figure 2). At month 3, significantly more patients in both tofacitinib groups reported improvements \geq MCID in FACIT-F versus MTX ($p<0.05$); at month 6, significant improvements were evident with tofacitinib 10 mg but

not with tofacitinib 5 mg (figure 3D). NNTs at all time points were lower with tofacitinib 10 mg than with tofacitinib 5 mg (figure 3D). At months 6, 12 and 24, significantly ($p<0.05$) more patients receiving tofacitinib 10 mg two times per day versus MTX reported scores \geq normative values for FACIT-F (table 2); significant improvement was evident with tofacitinib 5 mg two times per day at month 12.

HRQoL by SF-36

Patients in both tofacitinib treatment arms reported LSM changes from baseline in PCS scores that were significant ($p<0.001$) versus MTX at months 3, 6, 12 and 24. The proportion of patients reporting improvements \geq MCID in PCS scores was significant ($p<0.05$) versus MTX at month 3 for both tofacitinib doses and months 6, 12 and 24 for tofacitinib 10 mg (table 1). LSM

changes from baseline in MCS scores with tofacitinib exceeded MTX at months 3, 6, 12 and 24, but were significant ($p<0.05$) versus MTX at month 3 for tofacitinib 5 mg and month 12 for tofacitinib 10 mg (table 1). The proportion of patients receiving tofacitinib 10 mg who reported improvements \geq MCID in MCS scores was significant ($p<0.05$) versus MTX at months 12 and 24 (figure 3E). NNTs were therefore lower with tofacitinib 10 mg versus tofacitinib 5 mg for PCS and MCS scores.

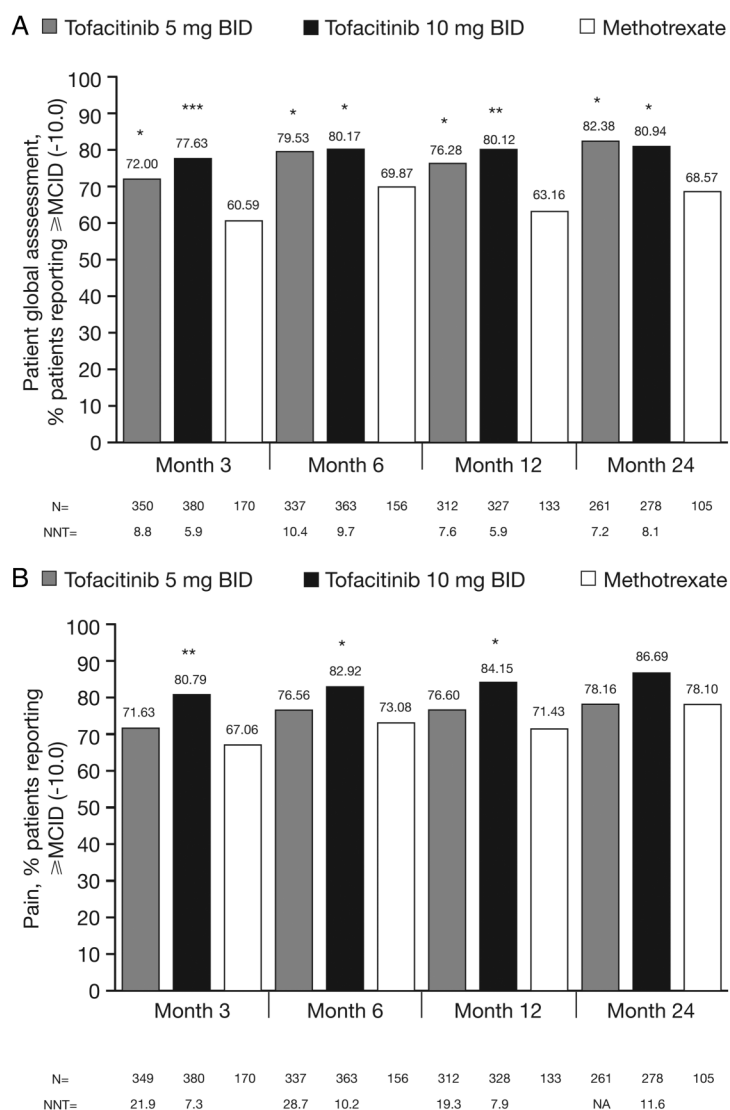
Significant ($p<0.05$) improvements versus MTX were reported with tofacitinib 5 mg in PF, Role Physical (RP) and Bodily Pain (BP; months 3, 6, 12 and 24), GH (months 3 and 24), Vitality (VT) and Mental Health (MH) (months 3, 6 and 12), SF (months 3, 12 and 24) and Role Emotional (RE; month 3) domains (table 1). Patients who received tofacitinib 10 mg reported significant improvements versus MTX in PF, RP, BP, GH, VT, SF and RE (months 3, 6, 12 and 24), and MH (months 6 and 12) domains (table 1). Significantly more ($p<0.05$) patients who received tofacitinib 5 or 10 mg (vs MTX)

reported improvements \geq MCID in all SF-36 domains at month 3. Additionally, significantly more patients reported improvements \geq MCID with tofacitinib 5 mg in PF, BP and MH domains at month 6, PF, BP and SF domains at month 12 and PF domain at month 24; and with tofacitinib 10 mg in PF, RP, BP and RE domains at month 6, PF, BP, SF, RE and MH domains at month 12 and PF, BP, VT, SF and MH at month 24 (figure 3E). Across SF-36 domains, NNTs were generally lower with tofacitinib 10 mg than with tofacitinib 5 mg (figure 3E). Significantly more ($p<0.05$) patients reported scores \geq normative values with tofacitinib 5 and 10 mg two times per day in PF, RP, BP, VT and MH domains at month 6 (table 2), PF, RP, SF and BP domains at month 12, and PF and BP domains at month 24 compared with MTX.

Medical Outcomes Survey-Sleep

In general, compared with MTX, patients in both tofacitinib treatment arms reported numerically greater improvements from baseline in MOS-Sleep scores at all

Figure 3 Percentage of patients reporting improvements \geq MCID and NNTs to achieve an MCID in (A) PtGA, (B) pain, (C) HAQ-DI, (D) FACIT-F and (E) SF-36 domains and summary scores. In (E) (SF-36), each bar is divided by colour (white, black or grey) to represent the treatment groups. The number displayed within each treatment group is the percentage of patients reporting improvements \geq MCID (number of patients achieving MCID divided by the total number of patients in that treatment group). The number displayed in parentheses is the NNT of that treatment compared with MTX. * $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.001$; *** $p<0.0001$ vs MTX. All data are FAS, no imputation. BID, two times a day; FACIT-F, Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue; FAS, full analysis set; HAQ-DI, Health Assessment Questionnaire-Disability Index; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; MCID, minimum clinically important difference; MTX, methotrexate; NA, not applicable (ie, NNT is negative); NNT, numbers needed to treat; Pain, Patient Assessment of Arthritis Pain; SF-36, Short Form-36.



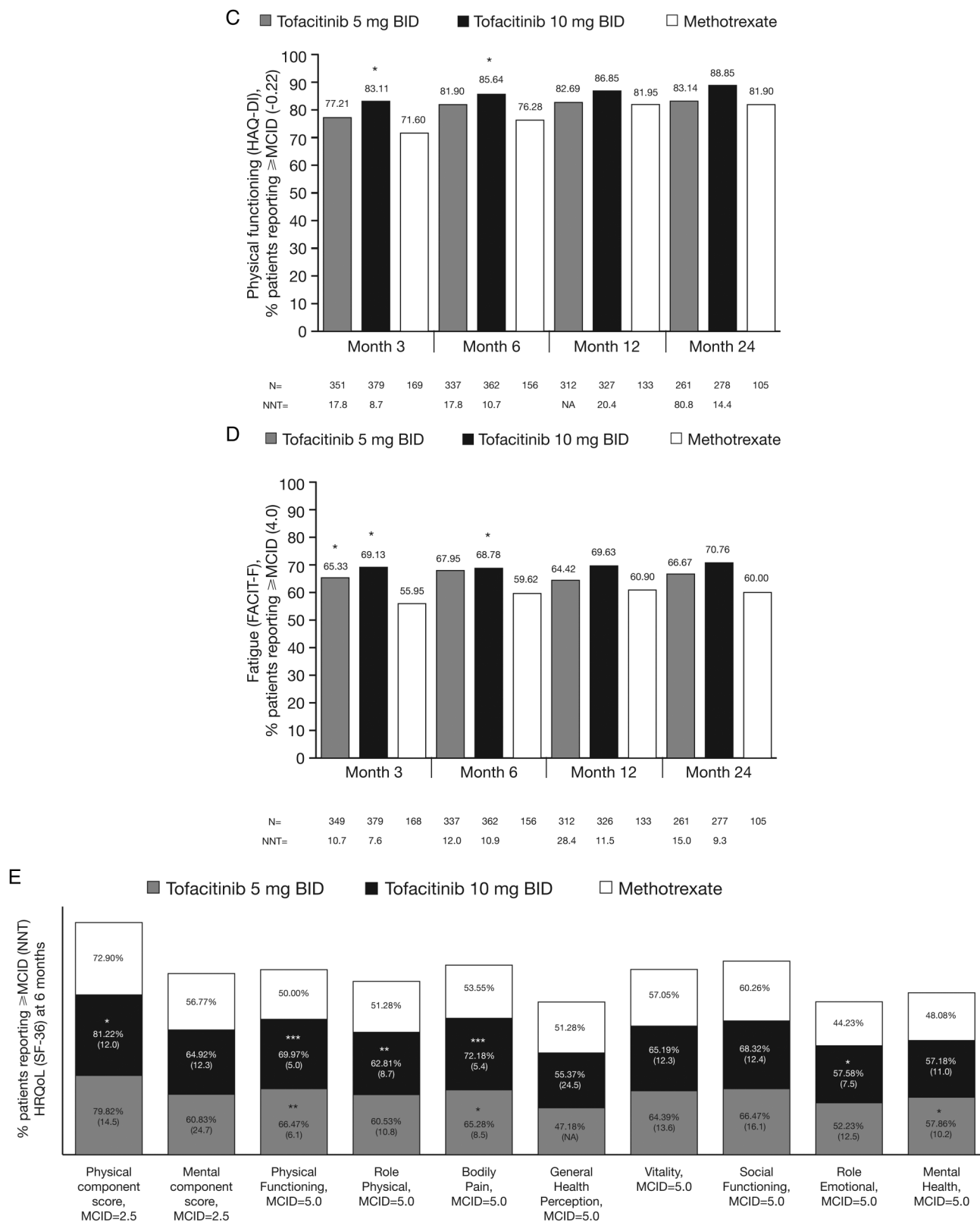


Figure 3 Continued

time points. These changes were statistically significant versus MTX with tofacitinib 5 mg at months 3 and 12, but were not statistically significant versus MTX with tofacitinib 10 mg (table 1).

Discussion

In this paper, we report PROs from the phase III ORAL Start trial, which investigated the effects of tofacitinib monotherapy at two doses versus MTX in patients with

Table 2 Percentage of patients reporting scores \geq normative values for PROs at month 6

	Tofacitinib 5 mg two times per day N=337	Tofacitinib 10 mg two times per day N=363	MTX N=156
HAQ-DI, n (%)	149 (44.21)**	195 (53.72)***	42 (26.92)
SF-36 domain, n (%)			
PF	99 (29.38)***	133 (36.64)***	22 (14.10)
RP	104 (30.86)*	133 (36.64)**	33 (22.15)
BP	122 (36.20)*	153 (42.15)***	35 (22.44)
GH	109 (32.34)	111 (30.58)	38 (24.36)
VT	192 (56.97)*	209 (57.58)*	68 (43.59)
SF	144 (42.73)	166 (45.73)	65 (41.67)
RE	113 (33.53)	138 (38.02)	46 (29.49)
MH	142 (42.14)*	157 (43.25)*	45 (28.85)
FACIT-F, n (%)	147 (43.62)	183 (50.41)*	55 (35.26)

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.001$; *** $p < 0.0001$ vs MTX.

BP, Bodily Pain; FACIT-F, Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue; GH, General Health; HAQ-DI, Health Assessment Questionnaire-Disability Index; MH, Mental Health; MTX, methotrexate; PF, Physical Functioning; PROs, patient-reported outcomes; RE, Role Emotional; RP, Role Physical; SF, Social Functioning; SF-36, Short Form-36; VT, Vitality.

active RA. This is the first investigation of tofacitinib monotherapy versus MTX in patients who were predominantly MTX-naïve. Improvements in PROs in this ORAL Start trial were consistent with those reported in other tofacitinib phase III RCTs in DMARD and tumour necrosis factor inhibitor-inadequate responder populations.^{30–35}

Patients in all active treatment groups reported improvements across multiple PROs. However, onset of treatment effect occurred earlier with tofacitinib than with MTX. Statistically significant differences between both tofacitinib doses and MTX were first evident as early as month 1 in the case of PtGA, pain, HAQ-DI and FACIT-F and months 3 and 6 in other outcomes. The benefits persisted over the length of the trial. In general across the PROs, the responses with tofacitinib 10 mg dose were numerically higher than those observed with tofacitinib 5 mg.

From the patient perspective, PF, pain, HRQoL and fatigue have been shown to be important outcomes in trials of active RA. In this RCT, treatment with tofacitinib 5 and 10 mg resulted in statistically significant LSM changes from baseline ($p < 0.005$ vs MTX) in PtGA, pain, HAQ-DI, SF-36 PCS and FACIT-F scores from month 3. With only one exception (pain at month 6 in patients receiving tofacitinib 5 mg), these changes remained significant through month 24. In addition, clinically meaningful improvements over time were reported across all of these end points, most notably PtGA, although differences between treatment groups in the proportion reporting improvements \geq MCID were not consistently statistically significant. Together, improvements in PROs were consistent with ACR

responses previously reported with tofacitinib versus MTX in this RCT.²¹

In comparison with an age-matched and gender-matched normative population, patients enrolled in ORAL Start reported markedly diminished HRQoL at baseline, based on SF-36 domain scores, indicating a substantial burden of disease. LSM changes from baseline and improvements \geq MCID in PCS and all SF-36 domains were statistically significant in tofacitinib-treated patients at month 3, except the MH domain with tofacitinib 10 mg. LSM changes from baseline reported by tofacitinib-treated patients at subsequent time points were sustained through month 24, although not necessarily statistically significant versus MTX at later time points, when additional later improvements with MTX were evident—consistent with the known time course of benefit of MTX.

In general, NNT values over time were numerically lower with tofacitinib 10 mg compared with tofacitinib 5 mg. It must be noted that although it is usual for NNTs to be calculated against a placebo control, in this analysis, NNT values were calculated in relation to the active control MTX. For most PRO measures, NNT values increased over time, which may be a reflection of the improvement in PRO outcomes with MTX generally occurring later than with tofacitinib.

Data from RCTs have demonstrated that the onset of benefit with MTX treatment is most evident 6 months after treatment initiation, with maximal benefit observed at 9–12 months;^{36–39} patients with earlier disease treated aggressively are more likely to respond. As this trial population included a majority of patients with disease of <1 year duration, and those randomised to MTX received aggressive treatment (10 mg/week titrated to 20 mg/week by month 2), clinically meaningful responses would be expected with MTX. Onset of benefit with tofacitinib treatment was more rapid than with MTX, reflected by statistically significant LSM changes from baseline \geq MCID for both tofacitinib doses versus MTX in all PROs at month 3, except pain, HAQ-DI and SF-36 MCS scores with tofacitinib 5 mg and SF-36 MCS score with tofacitinib 10 mg. Across all PROs, maximal benefit was achieved by month 6 in both tofacitinib treatment arms compared with 9–12 months with MTX.

Improvements in HRQoL observed in this trial were of similar magnitude and tempo of onset as observed with biological agents plus MTX compared with MTX monotherapy in MTX-naïve patients, as reported with adalimumab, etanercept, golimumab and infliximab.^{38–40–46} In a phase III clinical trial of adalimumab, PROs including HAQ-DI, SF-36 PCS and FACIT-F scores were significantly improved with adalimumab 40 mg every other week plus MTX versus MTX monotherapy.⁴⁶ A higher percentage of patients reported improvements in HAQ-DI \geq MCID with rituximab plus MTX (30%) compared with placebo plus MTX (15%) at year 2.⁴⁷ Similarly, treatment with abatacept 10 mg/kg plus MTX resulted in greater improvements in SF-36 PCS and

MCS, SF-36 domain scores and FACIT-F than placebo plus MTX.^{48, 49} Patients enrolled in the GO-BEFORE RCT reported similar improvements in HAQ-DI and SF-36 PCS regardless of whether they received golimumab 50 mg plus MTX or MTX monotherapy.⁵⁰ The limitations of this study have been reported previously.²¹

In summary, in the ORAL Start phase III RCT, patients with moderately to severely active RA who were MTX-naïve reported improvements in PROs with tofacitinib 5 and 10 mg monotherapy that were statistically superior to MTX at month 3, occurred earlier and persisted through 24 months' treatment. These results provide further evidence that tofacitinib monotherapy not only improves signs and symptoms and inhibits progression of structural damage in RA but also improves pain, physical function, HRQoL and fatigue in a range of patient populations, and with more rapid onset of these benefits than MTX.

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