The Performance Characteristics of Composite Measures Used in a Randomized Trial Examining Etanercept and Methotrexate as Monotherapy or in Combination in Patients With Psoriatic Arthritis

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The Study of Etanercept And Methotrexate in Combination or as Monotherapy in Subjects with Psoriatic Arthritis (SEAM-PsA) was a randomized trial in patients with psoriatic arthritis (PsA) that compared etanercept and methotrexate as monotherapies or in combination.

Composite measures may be useful for making treatment decisions in PsA since they combine multiple disease domains into a single score.

Dichotomous composite measures utilized: American College of Rheumatology (ACR) 20, ACR 50, ACR 70, Minimal Disease Activity (MDA).

To calculate the standardized response for each composite measure, the following formula was used: \[
\text{Standardized Response} = \frac{\text{Baseline mean} - \text{Post week 24 mean}}{\text{Change from baseline in overall score}}
\]

At week 24, the mean improvement from baseline for the PASDAS score was greater in the etanercept-containing groups compared to the methotrexate-containing groups. The mean changes from baseline to week 24 for CDAI, SDAI, and DAPSA were similar in all 3 treatment groups, though slightly greater numerically in the etanercept-containing groups.

The main drivers of changes in the PASDAS score from baseline to week 24 were changes in the Physician Global Assessment (PGA) and the Patient Global Assessment (PtGA).

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REFERENCES


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DISCLOSURES

Lilly, Galapagos, Gilead, Janssen, Novartis, Pfizer, UCB; and speaker for/honoraria from AbbVie, Amgen, Eli Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer, UCB

The performance characteristics of composite measures used in a randomized trial examining etanercept and methotrexate as monotherapy or in combination in patients with psoriatic arthritis. The study of etanercept and methotrexate in combination or as monotherapy in subjects with psoriatic arthritis (SEAM-PsA) was a randomized trial in patients with psoriatic arthritis (PsA) that compared etanercept and methotrexate as monotherapies or in combination. Composite measures may be useful for making treatment decisions in PsA since they combine multiple disease domains into a single score. Dichotomous composite measures utilized: American College of Rheumatology (ACR) 20, ACR 50, ACR 70, Minimal Disease Activity (MDA). To calculate the standardized response for each composite measure, the following formula was used: \[
\text{Standardized Response} = \frac{\text{Baseline mean} - \text{Post week 24 mean}}{\text{Change from baseline in overall score}}
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At week 24, the mean improvement from baseline for the PASDAS score was greater in the etanercept-containing groups compared to the methotrexate-containing groups. The mean changes from baseline to week 24 for CDAI, SDAI, and DAPSA were similar in all 3 treatment groups, though slightly greater numerically in the etanercept-containing groups. The main drivers of changes in the PASDAS score from baseline to week 24 were changes in the Physician Global Assessment (PGA) and the Patient Global Assessment (PtGA). The SEAM-PsA trial and development of this poster were funded by Amgen Inc.