Real-life Tolerability and Effectiveness of Adalimumab Biosimilar in Ankylosing Spondylitis: the Adalimumab Biosimilar Patient Registry Data

Sanjiv Kapoor,1 Viswanath V. Kaushik,2 Rahul Jain,3 Vijay K. R. Rao,4 and Mihir Gharia5

Objective. Adalimumab is a well-established anti–tumor necrosis factor therapy for patients with ankylosing spondylitis (AS). An indigenously developed biosimilar adalimumab (bADA) (ZRC-3197; Exemptia) is approved for prescribing in India. In this article, we present the effectiveness and tolerability of this bADA in real-life Indian patients with AS from the Adalimumab Biosimilar Patient Registry (ASPIRE) (ISRCTN: 16838474).

Methods. ASPIRE is a postmarketing observational registry for evaluating the real-world experiences of patients with autoimmune inflammatory disorders across multiple centers in India who were prescribed 40 mg of Exemptia subcutaneously every fortnight. For this report, data available until 24 weeks of bADA treatment for patients with AS who were included in the registry were evaluated.

Results. Data from 308 patients with AS from the registry (median age of 35.0 [range 17-68] years, 19% women) were analyzed. In analyzable patients with complete data, there was a gradual and significant decrease (P < 0.001) in the primary disease outcome scores (the mean Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index [BASDAI] score [n = 107] improved from 6.2 ± 1.54 to 2.1 ± 0.64, and the median visual analogue scale [VAS] score [n = 101] improved from 8 to 2) after 24 weeks of bADA therapy. BASDAI score was lower than 4 in about 94% of patients after 24 weeks of therapy, and 95% of patients achieved BASDAI50 response. The overall global assessment for efficacy and tolerability was ‘good’ to ‘excellent’ for a majority of the patients (≥98%), as rated by physicians as well as patients. The therapy was tolerated well, and there were no new unexpected adverse reactions with the biosimilar’s use during this study.

Conclusion. This report demonstrates the tolerability and effectiveness of bADA (Exemptia) after its clinical use for 24 weeks in real-world patients with AS from Indian clinical practice.

INTRODUCTION

Ankylosing spondylitis (AS), the most common subtype of spondyloarthritis, is a chronic, progressive, inflammatory disorder of unknown etiology. Introduction of biologics, and particularly, tumor necrosis factor (TNF) antagonists, has been a major breakthrough in the armamentarium of treatment for autoimmune disorders such as AS (1,2). Adalimumab is a fully human, high-affinity, bivalent monoclonal immunoglobulin G1-κ isotype antibody that specifically targets both soluble and membrane-bound TNF; and is approved for the treatment of AS since 2006. Pivotal clinical studies have demonstrated the safety and efficacy of adalimumab in treating patients with AS (1–5).

Despite their clinical benefits, cost remains a concern for biologic treatments, especially in countries like India that need to cater to a large, non-insured patient pool with financial constraints (6). Biosimilars have, thus, emerged and compensated the cost burden and growing demand for originator biologics combined with their patent expiration (7). ZRC-3197 (Exemptia; Cadila Healthcare Ltd.) is one such biosimilar adalimumab (bADA) developed and first approved by Indian regulators (8–10). Comprehensive analytical techniques have characterized and compared the phys-
icochemical and functional properties of this bADA with those of the originator (11). Biosimilarity between the two products in terms of clinical efficacy and safety has also been demonstrated in a head-to-head comparative clinical trial in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) (12). Based on these results, ZRC-3197 was authorized as a biosimilar in India in 2014 and was made available at almost 20% of the originator’s cost (13). Discrete real-life reports from the clinical use of this therapy are suggestive of its effectiveness and tolerability in various autoimmune conditions (14–16).

Although pricing may be a driving force for prescribing biosimilars (6,17), enough emphasis has been put on the need for postmarketing studies and registry data to support their real-world use (10). This article represents one such attempt, from the Adalimumab Biosimilar Patient Registry (ASPIRE), that was undertaken as part of the postmarketing surveillance of the bADA in a larger real-life patient population with various autoimmune conditions, including AS.

Here we report 24-week follow-up data on the clinical effectiveness and tolerability of bADA therapy in a subgroup of real-life Indian patients with AS from this registry. The report also reflects on treatment and usage patterns for such therapies in these patients from Indian clinical practice.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

The Adalimumab Biosimilar Patient Registry (ASPIRE) is an ongoing, multicenter, noninterventional, open-label, and observational data collection registry (ISRCTN: 16838474) to evaluate real-life patients with autoimmune rheumatic conditions who are treated with bADA (Exemptia). The registry was initiated in November 2015 across multiple centers in India by Cadila Healthcare Ltd. as part of their postmarketing regulatory obligations. Independent ethics committee approval was sought for the data analysis and publication.

Eligible patients diagnosed with AS, who had voluntarily consented to receive bADA as their preferred biologic at the participating centers were included in the registry. All patients tested negative for tuberculosis ( Mantoux and interferon gamma release assay), hepatitis B and C, and human immunodeficiency virus tests and had normal blood counts, normal liver and renal functions, and an elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein level. Patients had received standard nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) treatment for at least 3 months before biologic therapy as per routine clinical care. Patients received 40 mg of bADA subcutaneously every other week along with concomitant, stable doses of methotrexate (MTX) or other disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) and/or NSAIDs as per the treating physician’s discretion.

An independent clinical research organization was involved for data management, including setting up electronic case report forms and data collection was done from participating centers at baseline and routine follow-up visits. All data available up to 24 to 28 weeks after the start of bADA therapy for all enrolled patients were entered into the system by the study centers. Data, available from the routine follow-up visits of the patients and from investigations performed, were collected until the data cutoff date of May 2017, and evaluable patients with complete data were analyzed. No imputation was done for missing data.

Demographic and clinical characteristics were recorded, as received, at the time of initiation of bADA therapy. Key efficacy outcomes included Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI), visual analogue scale (VAS) score, and global efficacy assessment ratings by the physician and patient using a 4-point Likert scale. Safety and tolerability data were based on adverse events recorded by the physician or patient. The global tolerability assessment ratings by the physician and patient were also based on a 4-point Likert scale as follows: excellent: no adverse event; good: mild adverse event; fair: more than two mild or one moderate adverse event; and poor: serious adverse event requiring hospitalization. Data were analyzed independently with SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Inc) or later. Descriptive statistics, such as n, mean, median, SD, range (minimum to maximum) and percentage change, were used for summarizing the continuous variables. Frequency and percentages were computed for categorical data. Statistical analyses were performed using the Wilcoxon signed rank test to compare efficacy variables at a 5% significance level.

RESULTS

As of the cutoff date for the data analysis (May 2017), 502 patients with various autoimmune inflammatory disorders, such as RA (149 patients), juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) (26 patients), psoriatic arthritis (PsA) (19 patients), and AS (308 patients), were included in the registry. Data for the JIA and PsA patients were not analyzed. Here we report 24-week follow-up data on the clinical effectiveness and tolerability of bADA therapy in a subgroup of real-life Indian patients with AS from this registry. The report also reflects on treatment and usage patterns for such therapies in these patients from Indian clinical practice.

Table 1. Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with AS^a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Characteristic</th>
<th>AS (n = 308)</th>
<th>Patients Analyzable for Disease Outcome Scores (n = 107)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex (male female), %</td>
<td>81:19</td>
<td>82:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>36.5 ± 10.58</td>
<td>37.8 ± 9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI, kg/m²</td>
<td>25.0 ± 4.03</td>
<td>25.7 ± 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESR, mm/hour</td>
<td>98.0 ± 18.09</td>
<td>103.98 ± 10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRP, mg/L</td>
<td>41.4 ± 55.63</td>
<td>38.3 ± 26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of patients with elevated CRP levels</td>
<td>228 (74%)</td>
<td>77 (72%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of disease, y</td>
<td>5.75 ± 3.7</td>
<td>4.60 ± 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMARDs (yes)</td>
<td>177 (57.47%)</td>
<td>8 (5.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS (pain)</td>
<td>8.3 ± 0.85</td>
<td>8.57 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASDAI</td>
<td>6.3 ± 1.39</td>
<td>6.2 ± 1.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: AS, ankylosing spondylitis; BASDAI, Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index; BMI, body mass index; CRP, C-reactive protein; DMARD, disease-modifying antirheumatic drug; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; VAS, visual analogue scale.

*Data are presented as mean ± SD or number of patients (percentage) unless otherwise indicated.
subgroups were not analyzable because of the small sample size, whereas data for the RA subgroup is reported separately. Data for 308 patients with AS were considered for analysis and are reported here.

Data were collected for all patients only as available from their regular clinical visits that matched their feasibility and the physician’s advice. In some cases, bADA therapy was discontinued as per the treating physician’s discretion, whereas some patients missed their visit or had a delayed follow-up not coinciding with the data collection schedule for the study, and some patients did not undergo all clinical and diagnostic evaluations as anticipated on their visits because of a center-specific follow-up approach. Hence, not all data and outcome measures were completely reported for each patient who entered the registry at the end of 24 weeks. As a result of this, complete data available for 100 odd patients were evaluated for efficacy outcome analysis. Overall global efficacy and global safety assessments reporting at 24 weeks was performed for 250 odd patients and reported.

Demographic and clinical characteristics that were entered into the registry for the patients with AS are presented in Table 1 so as to provide an overall patient profile. The median age for the group was 35.0 (range 17-68) years, and the BMI was 25.35 (range 12.60-30.00); 19% of the patients were women. The median duration of disease was 5.2 (range 0.3-26) years. About 29% of patients received concomitant DMARDs, mostly MTX and sulphasalazine. Comorbid conditions included uveitis, psoriasis, and vitiligo in 5% of patients. The baseline VAS score ranged from 4 to 10, and the mean BASDAI score was 6.3 ± 1.39.

The AS disease outcomes for about 100 analyzable patients at 24 weeks after therapy are presented in Table 2; baseline characteristics for these patients are also included in Table 1. The BASDAI and VAS (pain) showed a gradual and significant (P < 0.001) decrease over the 24 weeks of the treatment period. The mean BASDAI scores improved from 6.2 ± 1.54 to 2.1 ± 0.64 (mean change of −4.8 ± 0.85), and VAS scores improved from 8.3 ± 0.98 to 2.4 ± 0.65 (mean change of −6.2 ± 0.81) at the end of 24 weeks of therapy. About 94% of patients had a BASDAI score lower than 4, and 95% of patients achieved at least a BASDAI50 response. The global assessment for efficacy by physicians and patients was “excellent to good” in 98% of patients (n = 250; Table 3).

In general, common adverse events such as headache, nausea, fatigue, arthralgia, and rashes were reported by 10% to 15% of the patients, whereas the infection rate was 5% to 10%. Events of tuberculosis were reported in 2% of the population, and there were no injection-site reactions received in the registry database. Therapy was discontinued in 9% of patients because of adverse events and in 2% of patients because of lack of efficacy. No new safety findings were observed during this registry evaluation period. The global tolerability assessment ratings were good to excellent for 98% to 100% of patients (n = 251; Table 3).

**DISCUSSION**

Unlike generic and originator biologics, whose approvals are primarily based on rigorous, randomized, placebo-controlled studies, biosimilars are mostly approved based on the totality of evidence generated from limited head-to-head clinical comparisons with their originators. Hence, despite the potential pharmacoeconomic edge offered, there is a lot of attention from regulators and

**Table 2.** Summary of AS disease-outcome scores at 6 months of biosimilar adalimumab therapy in patients with AS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>n*</th>
<th>Baseline, Mean ± SD, Median (Range)</th>
<th>6 mo, Mean ± SD, Median (Range)</th>
<th>Change From Baseline, Mean ± SDb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASDAI</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>6.2 ± 1.54, 6.85 (1.15-8.25)</td>
<td>2.1 ± 0.64, 2.05 (0.20-4.60)</td>
<td>−4.8 ± 0.85, −69.37 ± 9.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS (pain)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>8.3 ± 0.98, 8.0 (4-9)</td>
<td>2.4 ± 0.65, 2 (2-5)</td>
<td>−6.2 ± 0.81, −72.3 ± 7.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: AS, ankylosing spondylitis; BASDAI, Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index; VAS, visual analogue scale.

* n = number of evaluable patients with data recorded.

b P < 0.001, calculated using the Wilcoxon signed rank test.

**Table 3.** Summary of overall effectiveness and tolerability of biosimilar adalimumab in patients with AS at 6 months a,b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Overall Assessment of Tolerability</th>
<th>Overall Assessment of Efficacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 251)</td>
<td>(n = 251)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>170 (67.73)</td>
<td>177 (70.52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>81 (32.27)</td>
<td>72 (28.69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 (0.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: AS, ankylosing spondylitis.

aData are presented as number of patients in the specified category (percentage).

b n = total number of evaluable patients with data recorded.
health care providers as well as payers on the real-life use of bio-
similars, validation for extrapolating indications, and their relative
immunogenicity and switchability from originators (10,18). Real-life
analyses such as this one bridge the gap between the use of such
therapies in limited, controlled clinical comparisons and in actual
patients at large.

Multiple clinical studies have already proven the efficacy
of adalimumab in improving outcomes in patients with AS
(1,3–5,19). In pivotal studies, BASDAI50 responses were reported
in 42.3% and 57.2% of patients after 24 weeks and 12 weeks of
adalimumab therapy, respectively (3,5). A real-life report described
a BASDAI score lower than 4 in 83.1% of patients with AS after 12
weeks of adalimumab therapy (19). In our study too, the median
BASDAI score reduced from 6.85 to 2.05 and the VAS score
improved from 8.0 to 2.0 after 24 weeks of therapy. More than
90% of our patients achieved a BASDAI score lower than 4 and
a BASDAI50 response after 24 weeks of therapy, with an overall
assessment of efficacy as ‘excellent to good’ in almost all (98%)
of them. Although our findings are numerically higher than those
reported in controlled clinical trials, they are in concurrence with
the real-life report (19).

Our results are reflective of the current Indian scenario,
in which biologics are used more as on-demand or debulking
agents to often target a flare or high disease activity rather than
as conventional long-term disease-controlling agents. Clinicians
prescribe biologics for a fixed duration, which also varies between
practitioners, depending on the aggression required to target
remission on a case-to-case basis. As a result, the discontinuation
of a biologic is abrupt in many cases or sometimes tapered based
on clinical improvement (20). Moreover, although biosimilars such
as bADA may offer considerable cost-effectiveness (6,13), the
continuation of therapy is still influenced by its affordability for
patients in India because most of them bear their own treatment
expenditures, and such therapies are not insured.

Hence, after biologic discontinuation, patients are main-
tained on stable DMARDs, and the biologic is reintroduced
depending on the deterioration of the disease. This implies that
not all patients who were entered in the registry continued to
receive the bADA therapy for the entire 6 months, although
those who might have shown clinical improvement in earlier
visits could have discontinued the therapy and not contrib-
uted to the 24-week outcome measurements. Patients could
have also missed a follow-up schedule or could have had a
delayed visit not coinciding with the registry’s data collection
time point, which, in turn, could have resulted in numerically
higher outcome measure scores, as discussed above. Addi-
tionally, patients who discontinue the treatment because of lack
of efficacy (reported in about 2% of our group) also cannot be
ignored. Nevertheless, the registry captured all comers and
evaluated the real-time use of bADA therapy in Indian patients
with AS with such custom-made approach. The current results
may also be reflective of the concomitant use of DMARDS, the
real-life non-randomized patient pool, and more importantly,
the real-time observational nature of this analysis influenced
by a center-specific data collection approach and missed
follow-ups.

Injection-site reactions (about 10%) and nonserious infec-
tions are the most common side effects with adalimumab use
(1,3). The safety profile of bADA was shown to be compara-
ble with that of the originator in patients with RA (12); real-life
use of bADA was associated with about 4% to 5% serious
and non-serious events such as nausea, and injection-site
reactions, psoriasis flare, and pneumonia and tuberculosis
reactivation (14). Patients with AS enrolled in this registry did
not report any unexpected serious or nonserious events with
bADA use. The recorded side effects, including rash, fever,
serious infections, and pneumonia, are in line with the estab-
lished safety profile of adalimumab. Nevertheless, missing data
or underreporting of events because of the observational real-
life data collection, a well-counselled patient pool, data type of
medical records, or the succinate buffer base used in this bio-
similar product (21) could have contributed to the overall lower
reporting rate of adverse reactions or injection-site reactions.

Despite the limitations associated with the real-life observa-
tional design of this data collection registry, real-world evidence
for the clinical effectiveness and tolerability of the biosimilar mol-
ecule has been demonstrated. Significant improvement in AS
disease outcome scores with good to excellent tolerability of the
bADA, compared with those of the originator, was observed.
Registries such as this one allow us to step out of the controlled
clinical trial environment and evaluate the performance of such
products in large real-time patient cohorts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank Dr. Ramnath Misra, MD,
FRCP, Head of the Department of Clinical Immunology and
Rheumatology, Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical
Sciences (SGPGIMS), Lucknow, India; Dr. Rohini Handa, Sen-
ior Consultant Rheumatologist at Apollo Indraprastha Hospitals,
New Delhi, India; and Dr. Debashish Danda, MD, DM, FRCP,
Founder and Professor of Rheumatology, Christian Medical
College, Vellore, India, for their expert review and guidance on
the manuscript draft. The authors would also like to thank Dr.
Sujata Sahwney, Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi, India, and
Dr. Ashish Mathew, CMC, Vellore, India, for their expert inputs
and guidance for this paper. All named authors meet the Inter-
national Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) criteria
for authorship for this article. The authors would also like to
acknowledge the medical writing and editorial support provided
by Dr. Hetal Shah, Founder & Principal Consultant, MeWriTM
from Ahmedabad, India, in the preparation and revision of this
manuscript in collaboration with all the authors and reviewers,
and in styling the article as per journal requirements.
AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors were involved in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, and all authors approved the final version to be published and had full access to all of the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

Study conception and design. Gharia.

Acquisition of data. Kapoor, Kaushik, Jain, Rao.

Analysis and interpretation of data. Gharia.

ROLE OF THE STUDY SPONSOR

The registry is conducted by Cadila Healthcare Ltd. as part of its postmarketing obligations in India. Cadila Healthcare Ltd. funded the data analysis and medical writing support for the development of this article. Data collection and analysis was outsourced to an independent clinical research organization, Karmic Lifesciences and Medical writing was outsourced to Dr. Hetal Shah, Founder and Principal Consultant of MeWiT (Ahmedabad, India). The investigators were actively involved in the registry protocol, registry progress, data analysis and reporting, and decision to publish this manuscript. Publication of this article was not contingent upon approval by Cadila Healthcare Ltd.

REFERENCES


