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Summary

DUPILUMAB IS EFFECTIVE IN TREATING EOE REGARDLESS OF BASELINE WEIGHT OR BMI: POOLED RESULTS FROM PART A AND PART B OF THE LIBERTY EOE TREET STUDY

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Oesophagus

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Post hoc analysis of the Phase 3 LIBERTY EoE TREET study demonstrates dupilumab 300 mg weekly improved histologic, symptomatic, and endoscopic outcomes in eosinophilic esophagitis at 24 weeks regardless of baseline patient weight or body mass index.

KEY POINTS

- In 240 patients from pooled Parts A and B, dupilumab significantly increased the proportion achieving peak esophageal eosinophil count ≤6 eos/hpf at week 24 versus placebo across weight subgroups (weight <60kg: 47% vs 5%, p=0.0031; weight ≥60kg: 63% vs 6%, p<0.0001) and BMI subgroups (BMI <25kg/m^2: 56.3% vs 3.5%; BMI ≥25–<30kg/m^2: 61.1% vs 5.4%; BMI ≥30kg/m^2: 63.6% vs 12.5%).
- Dupilumab reduced DSQ scores, EREFS total scores, and HSS grade and stage scores at week 24 compared with placebo across all weight and BMI subgroups, with most comparisons reaching statistical significance.
- A greater proportion of dupilumab-treated patients achieved peak eosinophil count <15 eos/hpf versus placebo in all subgroups (weight <60kg: 70% vs 10%, p=0.0006; weight ≥60kg: 78% vs 7%, p<0.0001; similar results across BMI categories).
- Dupilumab was well tolerated with a safety profile similar to the overall treatment population; baseline demographics and disease characteristics were generally similar across weight and BMI subgroups in this post hoc analysis with nominal p-values.

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