

IMPACT OF ETRASIMOD ON BLOOD PRESSURE AND HYPERTENSION: DATA FROM THE ETRASIMOD ULCERATIVE COLITIS CLINICAL PROGRAMME

Peter Irving

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Poster

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Analysis of phase 2 and phase 3 ulcerative colitis trial data shows hypertension events were infrequent with etrasimod 2 mg once daily, occurring in 2.1% of patients over up to 2 years, with no treatment discontinuations due to hypertension.

KEY POINTS

- In pooled data from 942 etrasimod-treated patients, 20 (2.1%) developed hypertension adverse events and 19 (2.0%) had hypertension-related sponsor-designated events of interest; none were serious or led to treatment discontinuation.
- Mean changes in blood pressure with etrasimod at week 52 were 2.9/1.2 mmHg (systolic/diastolic); at week 104 no patients had blood pressure exceeding 160/100 mmHg.
- Of 19 hypertension-related events of interest, 6 occurred in patients with prior hypertension history, 6 resolved (5 with intervention), 8 were resolving or had unknown outcome, and 5 were unresolved.
- Hypertension incidence was similar between etrasimod (2.1%) and placebo (0.8%) in the pivotal placebo-controlled cohort, with exposure-adjusted incidence rates of 0.04 vs 0.02 per patient-year.
- The authors note data interpretations are limited by small patient numbers in this safety analysis of etrasimod, an investigational selective S1P receptor modulator for moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis.

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