# Clinical Study Results

This summary reports the results of only one study. Researchers must look at the results of many types of studies to understand if a study medication works, how it works, and if it is safe to prescribe to study participants. The results of this study might be different than the results of other studies that the researchers review.

**Sponsor:** Pfizer Inc.

**Medicine(s) Studied:** Enbrel® (etanercept)

**Protocol Number:** B1801023 (Open Label Extension to Study B1801014)

**Dates of Study:** 10 October 2011 to 04 February 2021

**Title of this Study:** Study on the Long-term Use of Etanercept in Children and Adolescents with 3 Subtypes of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis [An Open-Label Extension Study to Assess the Long-Term Safety and Clinical Benefit of Etanercept in Children and Adolescents With Extended Oligoarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis, Enthesitis Related Arthritis, or Psoriatic Arthritis Who Were Previously Enrolled in Protocol 0881A1-3338-WW (B1801014)]

**Date(s) of this Report:** 29 July 2021

# – Thank You –

If you or your child participated in this study, Pfizer, the Sponsor, would like to thank you or both of you for your participation.

This summary will describe the study results. If you or your child have any questions about the study or the results, please contact the doctor or staff at the study site.

# Why was this study done?

## What is juvenile idiopathic arthritis?

This study was conducted in participants diagnosed with 1 of 3 different types (or subtypes) of juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA).

JIA is an autoimmune condition, which means the immune system that normally helps a person fight an infection instead attacks the person's own body. In JIA, this happens in the joints causing swelling (inflammation) and stiffness.

JIA is a common autoimmune disease in children and includes a group of conditions that involve joint inflammation that first appears before the age of 16 years and lasts for 6 or more weeks. There are 7 types of JIA and these are diagnosed based on specific signs and symptoms, laboratory test results, and family history.

This study included participants that were diagnosed with extended oligoarthritis (eoJIA), enthesitis-related arthritis (ERA), or psoriatic JIA (PsA).

- eoJIA is when joint symptoms are seen in more than 4 joints and these last for 6 or more months.
- ERA is when there is tenderness and inflammation where the bone meets a tendon, ligament, or other connective tissue, and is commonly seen in the hips, knees, and feet.
- PsA is when there are joint symptoms in addition to a red, scaly skin disease, which is known as plaque psoriasis.

## What is etanercept?

Etanercept is sold as Enbrel® and is a type of medicine approved for use in adults with active moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis (RA), which causes painful, swollen, and stiff joints, active and progressive PsA, moderate to severe plaque psoriasis, severe ankylosing spondylitis, and non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis.

Ankylosing spondylitis and non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis are types of arthritis of the backbone that can causes pain and swelling in the back.

Etanercept is also approved in many countries for the treatment of JIA and in some countries for the treatment of plaque psoriasis in children. This study tested to see if etanercept was safe to use over a long time in children and adolescents.

### What was the purpose of this study?

Researchers wanted to find out about the safety of etanercept in children and adolescents when it was taken for up to 10 years (2 years in Study B1801014 and 8 years in Study B1801023).

**Researchers wanted to know:**

- **Did participants who took etanercept for up to 10 years develop cancer or have lots of serious medical problems?**

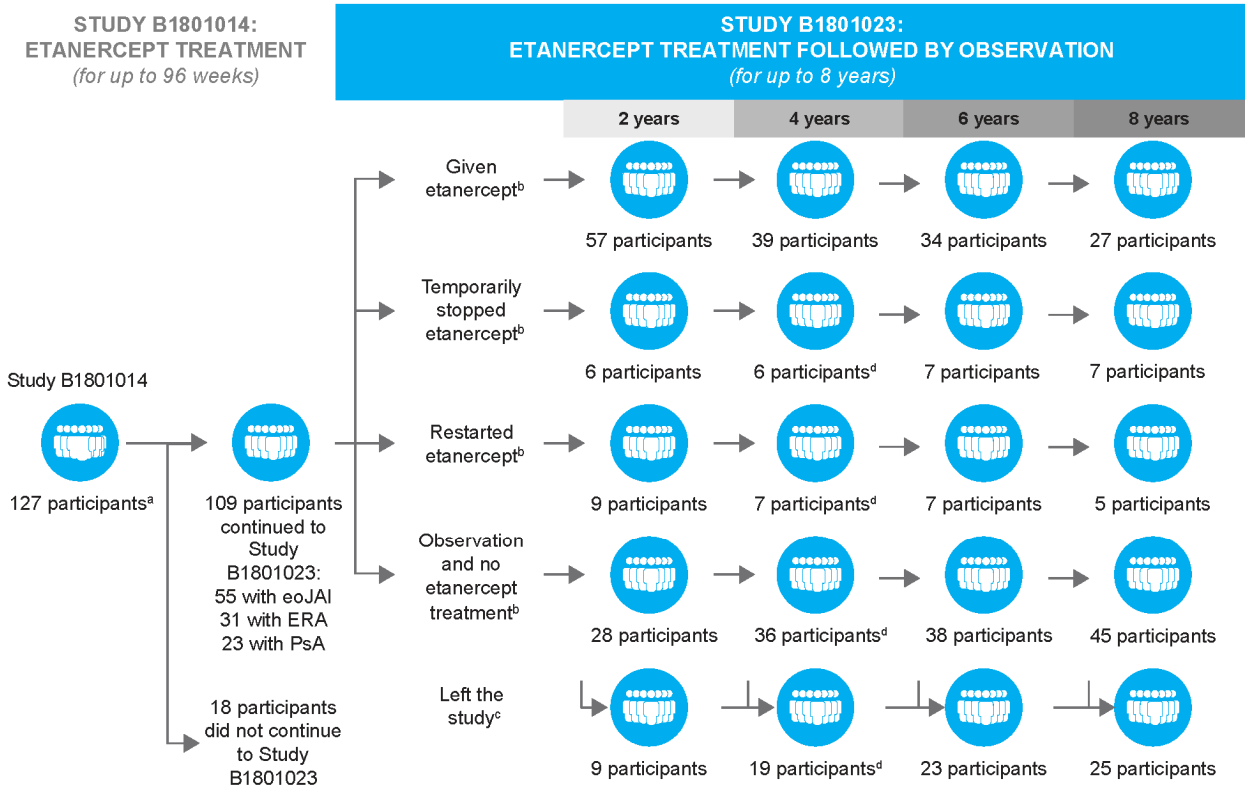
## What happened during the study?

### How was the study done?

Participants in this study had previously been in Study B1801014 for approximately 96 weeks and treated with at least 1 dose of etanercept. Participants who joined this study could be given further etanercept treatment and all were observed for up to an additional 8 years.

The study participants and researchers knew that everyone in the study had taken etanercept. This is known as an open label study.

The researchers did this study to find out about the long-term safety of etanercept in children and adolescents.




a When the researchers looked for medical problems, they used data they had collected from the 127 participants in Study B1801014 as well as the data they had collected from the 109 participants who continued etanercept treatment or were observed in Study B1801023.

b Participants treated with etanercept could temporarily stop treatment or restart etanercept throughout the study. If the participant permanently stopped etanercept treatment, they were observed and could not restart etanercept treatment.

c The number of participants who left the study were cumulative, which means they were added together so 9 participants left at 2 years and a further 10 participants left at 4 years giving the total who left up to 4 years as 19, etc.

d There were 2 participants who stopped etanercept treatment before 4 years, but these 2 participants were not included in the 'temporarily stopped etanercept', the 'restarted etanercept', or the 'observation and no etanercept' groups. The total number of participants in these groups who were still in the study at 4 years was 88 and with the 19 participants who left the study, the total was 107 participants rather than the usual 109 participants included at 2, 6, and 8 years.

## Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study at 36 locations in 19 countries in Europe, the Russian Federation, Colombia, Mexico, and Australia.

## When did this study take place?

It began 10 October 2011 and ended 04 February 2021.

## Who participated in this study?

The study included participants who were children or adolescents with eoJIA, ERA, or PsA.

- A total of 48 boys and young men participated.
- A total of 61 girls and young women participated.
- All participants were between the ages of 4 and 19 years.

In Study B1801014, there were 127 participants who had been in the study for approximately 96 weeks and who had received at least 1 dose of etanercept. Of these participants, 109 entered Study B1801023 and 18 chose not to enter this long-term study. The participants who entered this long-term study could be treated with etanercept or were regularly assessed for safety for up to an additional 8 years. There were 99 participants who were treated with etanercept and 10 participants who were not treated with etanercept, but who were followed for safety monitoring in this long-term study. Of the 109 participants who started this study, 84 finished the study.

There were 25 participants who did not finish the study. These participants left before the study was over by their choice or a doctor decided it was best for a participant to stop being in the study.

### How long did the study last?

Study participants were in this study for up to 10 years (up to 2 years in Study B1801014 and up to 8 years in Study B1801023). The entire study took up to 10 years to complete.

When the study ended in February 2021, the Sponsor began reviewing all the information collected. The Sponsor then created a final report of the results. This is a summary of that final report.

## What were the results of the study?

### Did participants who took etanercept for up to 10 years develop cancer?

There was 1 case of cancer in a participant in this study. The participant was diagnosed with Hodgkin's lymphoma after over 2 years of treatment with etanercept in this study and in the original Study B1801014. Hodgkin's lymphoma is a cancer of the immune system and is the most common cancer diagnosed in adolescents aged 15 to 19 years. The participant was treated for Hodgkin's lymphoma and left the study.

The doctor's thought this participant's cancer was due to treatment with etanercept and other medicines that are often used to treat autoimmune diseases like RA and PsA.

## What medical problems did participants have during the study?

The researchers recorded any medical problems the participants had during the study. Participants could have had medical problems for reasons not related to the study (for example, caused by an underlying disease or by chance). Or, medical problems could also have been caused by a study treatment or by another medicine the participant was taking. Sometimes the cause of a medical problem is unknown. By comparing

medical problems across many treatment groups in many studies, doctors try to understand what effects a study medication might have on a participant.

To do this, the researchers looked to see what medical problems occurred in the 127 participants originally treated in Study B1801014 and the medical problems that were seen in the 109 participants who continued in this long-term study during the entire 10-year study period (up to 2 years in Study B1801014 and up to 8 years in Study B1801023).

There were 106 out of the 127 (84%) participants who had at least 1 medical problem if infections and injection site reactions were not counted. The most common medical problems – those reported by 10% or more participants overall and excluding infections and injection site reactions – are described below.

Below are instructions on how to read Table 1.

**Instructions for Understanding Table 1.**

- The **1st** column of Table 1 lists medical problems that were commonly reported during the study. All medical problems reported by 10% or more participants are listed.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 127 participants taking etanercept reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 127 participants taking the study medication who reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 19 out of the 127 (15%) participants taking etanercept reported joint pain.

| Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants | |
|---|---|
| **Medical Problem** | **Etanercept (127 Participants)** |
| **Joint pain** | 19 out of 127 participants (15%) |
| **Headache** | 18 out of 127 participants (14%) |
| **Fever** | 15 out of 127 participants (12%) |

The researchers also grouped medical problems together to see what different types of medical problems were commonly seen in this study. This showed 111 out of 127 (87%) participants had infections, 45 out of 127 (35%) had problems with their tummy or intestines, 21 out of 127 (17%) participants had infections considered preventable by vaccination in participants not previously vaccinated, and 16 out of 127 (13%) participants had injection site reactions (eg, pain, redness, swelling, and/or itching).

A total of 14 participants left the study because of medical problems (11%) if infections and injection site reactions were not counted.

## Did study participants have any serious medical problems?

A medical problem is considered "serious" when it is life-threatening, needs hospital care, or causes lasting problems.

There were 39 participants (31%, or 39 out of 127 participants) who had serious medical problems if infections and injection site reactions were not counted.

If infections and injection site reactions were counted, then there were 45 participants (35%, or 45 out of 127 participants) who had serious medical problems.

None of the different types of serious medical problems occurred in more than 3 participants; most types of serious medical problems were seen in 1 or 2 participants.

There was 1 participant in this study who developed Hodgkin's lymphoma, which is a type of cancer, as discussed previously.

No participants died during the study.

## Where can I learn more about this study?

If you or your child have questions about the results of this study, please speak with the doctor or staff at the study site.

For more details on your study protocol, please visit:

The full scientific report of this study is available online at:

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|---|---|
| www.clinicaltrials.gov | Use the study identifier **NCT01421069** |
| www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu | Use the study identifier **2010-023802-10** |

Please remember that researchers look at the results of many studies to find out which medicines can work and are safe for study participants.

Again, if you or your child participated in this study, **thank you** for volunteering. We do research to try to find the best ways to help study participants, and you or both of you helped us to do that!