

Once-daily oral ritlecitinib or brepocitinib versus placebo in patients with moderate-to-severely active Crohn's disease (PIZZICATO): an international, randomised, phase 2a trial

Multicenter randomised, placebo-controlled, parallel-group phase 2A trial.

Adult patients with mod-severe active CD were randomised to receive once-daily oral ritlecitinib (200mg for 8 weeks then 50 mg for 4 weeks), brepocitinib (60mg for 12 weeks) or placebo in the induction phase. For the following 52 weeks it was an open-label extension phase with a reduced dose of 50mg ritlecitinib or 30mg brepocitinib.

Primary endpoint: Simple Endoscopic Score (SES) for CD (SES-CD 50; defined as $\geq 50\%$ reduction from baseline) at Week 12 (ritlecitinib versus placebo; brepocitinib versus placebo). The endpoint was changed from clinically-meaningful endoscopic improvement by protocol amendment during study execution.

Results: N=244

- At week 12, SES-CD 50 was achieved by 27.2% (90%CI, 19.6-35.7%) ritlecitinib, 33.8%(90%CI 25.1-43.1%) brepocitinib and 12.8% (90%CI 7.1-19.9%) placebo. Ritlecitinib vs placebo, $p=0.023$; brepocitinib vs placebo, $p=0.008$.

Conclusion:

Ritlecitinib and brepocitinib showed significant improvement in the primary outcome vs placebo for modseverely active CD, with acceptable safety profiles.

SES-CD 50 at week 12

