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Efficacy and Safety of Povorcitinib for Extensive Vitiligo: Results From a Double-Blinded, Placebo-Controlled, Dose-Ranging Phase 2b Study

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Presenting Author Disclosures

- Investigator for Aclaris Therapeutics, Immune Tolerance Network, Incyte, and Pfizer
- Consultant for AbbVie, Arcutis, Avita Medical, Chromaderm, Immune Tolerance Network, Incyte, Pfizer, TWi, Viela Bio, and Villaris
- Holds stock options for Tara Medical and Zerigo Health

Background

- Vitiligo is a chronic autoimmune disease that targets melanocytes, resulting in patches of skin depigmentation[1]
- Disease pathogenesis is largely regulated by interferon-γ activation of the JAK signaling pathway[2]
- Povorcitinib is an oral, small-molecule, selective JAK1 inhibitor with potential activity in the treatment of nonsegmental vitiligo

- **Objective:** To evaluate the efficacy and safety of povorcitinib in patients with extensive nonsegmental vitiligo in a phase 2b trial (NCT04818346)

JAK, Janus kinase.

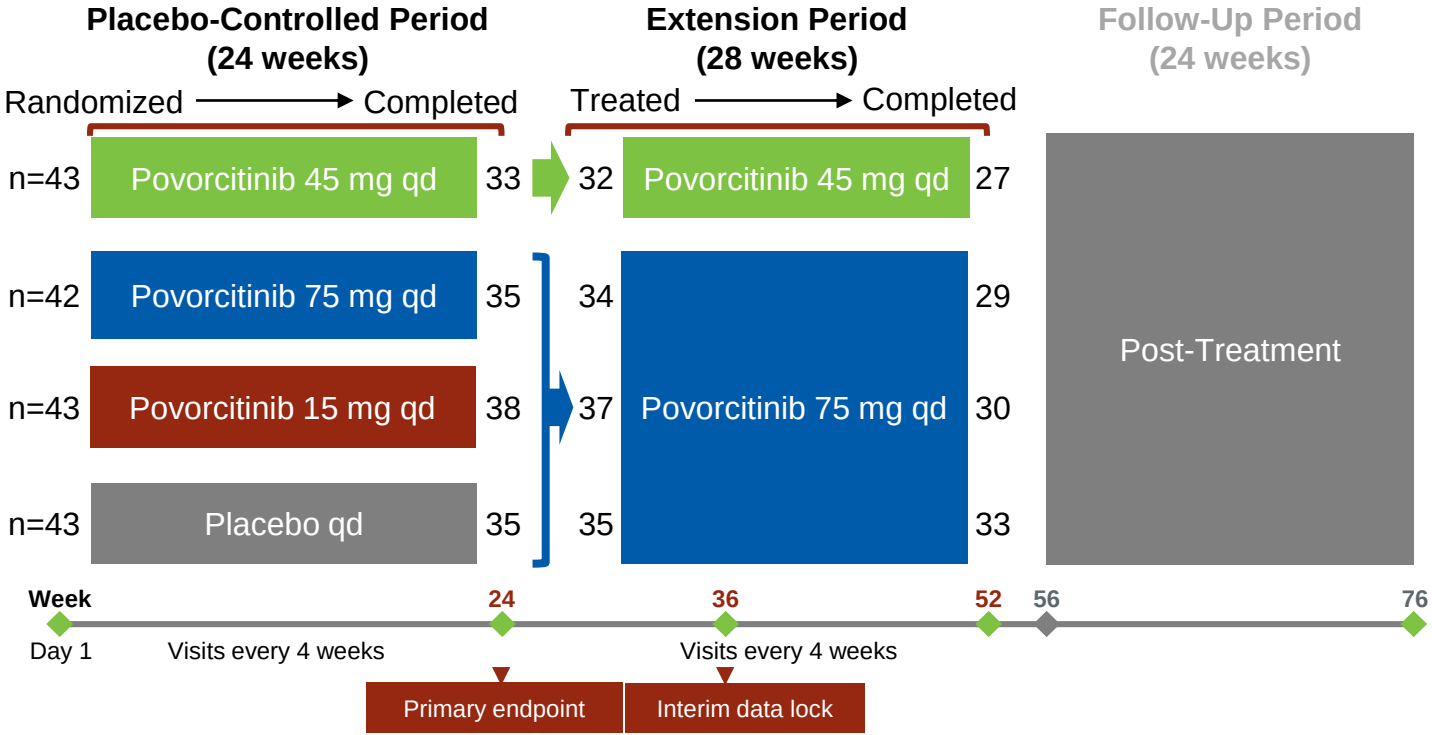
1. Rodrigues M, et al. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2017;77(1):1-13. **2.** Rashighi M, Harris JE. *Ann Transl Med*. 2015;3(21):343.

Study Design (NCT04818346)

Patient population:
- Adults 18–75 years old
- Nonsegmental vitiligo
- Vitiligo-affected BSA*:
  - Total body ≥8%
  - Face ≥0.5%
- VASI score:
  - T-VASI ≥8
  - F-VASI ≥0.5

Efficacy assessments:
- % change from baseline in T-VASI†
- % patients achieving T-VASI50, F-VASI50, and F-VASI75

Safety assessments:
Incidence of TEAEs



BSA, body surface area; F-VASI, facial VASI; F-VASI50/75, ≥50%/≥75% reduction from baseline in F-VASI; qd, once daily; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event; T-VASI, total VASI; T-VASI50, ≥50% reduction from baseline in T-VASI; VASI, Vitiligo Area Scoring Index.
* Total and facial BSA were locally assessed. † Week 24 assessment was the primary endpoint.

Patient Demographics and Clinical Characteristics at Baseline

Characteristic	Placebo (n=43)	Povorcitinib 15 mg (n=43)	Povorcitinib 45 mg (n=43)	Povorcitinib 75 mg (n=42)	Total (N=171)
Age, median (range), y	51.0 (24–72)	45.0 (23–67)	51.0 (25–72)	52.5 (24–74)	50.0 (23–74)
Female, n (%)	24 (55.8)	29 (67.4)	21 (48.8)	19 (45.2)	93 (54.4)
Race, n (%)					
White	34 (79.1)	32 (74.4)	38 (88.4)	28 (66.7)	132 (77.2)
Asian	2 (4.7)	4 (9.3)	0	7 (16.7)	13 (7.6)
Black	2 (4.7)	3 (7.0)	1 (2.3)	3 (7.1)	9 (5.3)
Hispanic, n (%)	8 (18.6)	6 (14.0)	11 (25.6)	7 (16.7)	32 (18.7)
Fitzpatrick skin type, n (%)					
I–III	28 (65.1)	26 (60.5)	35 (81.4)	25 (59.5)	114 (66.7)
IV–VI	15 (34.9)	17 (39.5)	8 (18.6)	17 (40.5)	57 (33.3)

Characteristic	Placebo (n=43)	Povorcitinib 15 mg (n=43)	Povorcitinib 45 mg (n=43)	Povorcitinib 75 mg (n=42)	Total (N=171)
Baseline F-VASI, mean (SD)	1.5 (0.8)	1.3 (0.8)	1.3 (0.8)	1.1 (0.7)	1.3 (0.8)
Baseline T-VASI, mean (SD)	28.3 (21.5)	27.1 (20.1)	23.6 (19.8)	22.7 (14.2)	25.5 (19.1)
Duration of disease, mean (SD), y	19.5 (14.0)	17.6 (13.0)	19.9 (15.5)	20.5 (13.7)	19.4 (14.0)
Family history of vitiligo, n (%)	15 (34.9)	9 (20.9)	11 (25.6)	14 (33.3)	49 (28.7)
Thyroid disorders, n (%)	11 (25.6)	12 (27.9)	12 (27.9)	12 (28.6)	47 (27.5)
Previous therapy,* n (%)					
Topical corticosteroid	18 (41.9)	24 (55.8)	21 (48.8)	25 (59.5)	88 (51.5)
Topical calcineurin inhibitor	14 (32.6)	13 (30.2)	17 (39.5)	20 (47.6)	64 (37.4)
Any phototherapy	20 (46.5)	17 (39.5)	13 (30.2)	27 (64.3)	77 (45.0)

* Patients could have used multiple previous lines of therapy.