ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Median time to pain improvement and the impact of baseline pain severity on pain response in patients with psoriatic arthritis treated with tofacitinib

Kurt de Vlam,1 Alexis Ogdie,2 Andrew G Bushmakin,3 Joseph C Cappelleri,3 Roy Fleischmann,4,5 Peter C Taylor,5 Valderilio Azevedo,6 Lara Fallon,7 John Woolcott,8 Philip J Mease9

ABSTRACT

Background Pain is a core domain of psoriatic arthritis (PsA). This post hoc analysis evaluated time to pain improvement and the impact of baseline pain severity on pain response in patients with PsA receiving tofacitinib.

Methods Data from two trials (NCT01877668; NCT01882439) in patients receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily, placebo switching to tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily at month 3 (placebo-to-tofacitinib) or adalimumab (NCT01877668 only) were included. Improvement in pain (≥30%/≥50% decrease from baseline in Visual Analogue Scale pain score) was assessed; median time to initial (first post-baseline visit)/continued (first two consecutive post-baseline visits) pain improvement was estimated (Kaplan-Meier) for all treatment arms. A parametric model was used to determine the relationship between baseline pain severity and time to pain response in patients receiving tofacitinib.

Results At month 3, more patients experienced pain improvements with tofacitinib/adalimumab versus placebo. Median days (95% CI) to initial/continued pain improvements of ≥30%/≥50%, respectively, were 55 (29–57)/60 (57–85) and 85 (57–92)/171 (90–not estimable (NE)) for tofacitinib, versus 106 (64–115)/126 (113–173) and 169 (120–189)/NE (247–NE) for placebo-to-tofacitinib. Pain improvements were also experienced more quickly for adalimumab versus placebo. Predicted time to ≥30%/≥50% pain improvement was shorter in patients with higher baseline pain severity compared with those with lower baseline pain severity.

Conclusions In patients with PsA, pain improvements were experienced by more patients, and more rapidly, with tofacitinib and adalimumab versus placebo. In those receiving tofacitinib, higher baseline pain was associated with faster pain improvements.

INTRODUCTION

Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is a chronic, systemic, inflammatory arthritis that affects approximately 0.02%–0.25% of the global population (depending on disease classification) and up to 30% of patients with psoriasis.2 3 Characterised by peripheral arthritis, psoriasis (including nail psoriasis), axial disease, enthesitis and dactylitis,1 4 PsA is also associated with increased psychosocial difficulties and reduced quality of life.5 6 7 In patients with rheumatic disease, pain has been reported to be a more important predictor of disability and poor quality of life than radiographic joint damage and disease activity,8 and pain is a core domain of PsA.9 Higher levels of pain—not necessarily only due...
to joint inflammation—have been reported in patients with PsA compared with patients with other rheumatic diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis.10 11 Accordingly, reducing pain is a primary treatment concern for patients with PsA.12 A cross-sectional survey of 782 patients with PsA revealed that most patients experienced moderate or severe pain despite receiving biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs).13 Furthermore, in a prospective cohort study including 69 patients with PsA, those with widespread non-arthritis pain were less likely to achieve minimal disease activity after receiving conventional synthetic DMARD or biologic DMARD treatment compared with those without non-arthritis widespread pain.14 The mechanisms of pain in PsA, and the factors that impact the level of pain reduction in response to treatment, are not completely understood.15

Pain in PsA can be determined via several modalities. Patient assessment of pain is often measured on a Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) and is a core component of composite measures in PsA, such as the minimal disease activity criteria.16 17 Other instruments that have recently been used to measure pain in PsA include the painDETECT questionnaire for neuropathic pain,10 18 19 the Widespread Pain Index and the Symptom Severity Scale, the latter of which assesses the general spectrum of pain due to central sensitisation, including neuropathic pain and fibromyalgia.19–21 For evaluation of pain intensity with a VAS score, a reduction of ≥10 mm from baseline has been used in some studies as the minimum clinically important difference (MCID),22 23 while the Initiative on Methods, Measurement and Pain Assessment in Clinical Trials (IMMPACT) suggests that improvements in VAS pain scores of ≥30% and ≥50% equate to pain being ‘much improved’ and ‘very much improved’, respectively.24 However, these thresholds have not been specifically validated in PsA.

Tofacitinib is an oral Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitor for the treatment of PsA. The efficacy and safety of tofacitinib in PsA have been demonstrated in phase 3 trials of up to 12 months’ duration in patients with an inadequate response to conventional synthetic DMARDs (OPAL Broaden; NCT0187766825) or tumour necrosis factor inhibitor (TNFi) therapy (OPAL Beyond; NCT0188243926), and in a long-term extension study (OPAL Balance; NCT0197636427). In post hoc analyses of OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond, greater improvements were maintained at subsequent visits (ie, two consecutive observations).

Using data from OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond, we aimed to estimate the time to clinically meaningful pain improvement (defined as a decrease from baseline in patient-reported VAS pain score of ≥30% and ≥50%) in patients with PsA treated with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily (approved dose), placebo switching to tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily at month 3 or adalimumab (OPAL Broaden only). We also sought to determine the impact of baseline pain severity as a predictor of time to pain improvement in patients with PsA receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily.

METHODS

Study design

This post hoc analysis included data from two phase 3 randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials of patients with active PsA (OPAL Broaden; OPAL Beyond); full study details have been published previously.25 26 OPAL Broaden was a 12-month trial that included patients who had an inadequate response to ≥1 conventional synthetic DMARD and were TNFi-naïve.25 OPAL Beyond was a 6-month trial that included patients who had an inadequate response to ≥1 TNFi.26 In both trials, patients were randomised to tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily, tofacitinib 10 mg twice daily or placebo switching to tofacitinib 5 or 10 mg twice daily at month 3. OPAL Broaden included a subcutaneous adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks treatment arm; however, OPAL Beyond was not designed to test non-inferiority or superiority between tofacitinib and adalimumab. All patients continued on a stable dose of a single conventional synthetic DMARD.

Exclusion criteria included, but were not limited to, history of autoimmune rheumatic disease other than PsA or known diagnosis of fibromyalgia, without sponsor approval.

Only patients treated with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily, placebo switching to tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily at month 3 (subsequently referred to as ‘placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily’) and adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks (OPAL Broaden only) were included in the current analysis.

Assessment of pain

For both trials, the American College of Rheumatology response criteria components, including patient-reported pain, were secondary efficacy endpoints. Patient-reported pain severity was determined using a 100 mm VAS, with higher scores indicating greater severity. For both OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond, patients were asked to place an ‘X’ mark between 0 and 100 mm on a scale that stated: ‘my pain at this time is...’. Pain was assessed at baseline, week 2 and months 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 (both trials), 9 and 12 (OPAL Broaden only).

In this post hoc analysis, the thresholds proposed by IMMPACT for determining clinically important improvement in pain relative to baseline were applied, that is, a decrease of ≥30% (‘much improved’) and ≥50% (‘very much improved’).24 ‘Initial’ improvement was defined as the first post-baseline day with a pain improvement of ≥30% or ≥50% relative to baseline. ‘Continued’ improvement was defined as the first post-baseline visit where there was pain improvement of ≥30% or ≥50% relative to baseline that was maintained up to the next visit (ie, two consecutive observations).

The times at which an estimated 50% (median) and 25% (25th percentile) of patients, respectively, experienced pain improvement of ≥30% or ≥50% relative to baseline were determined for each treatment arm.

Heat maps were generated to evaluate whether initial pain improvements were maintained at subsequent
timpoints. Heat maps indicate the timepoints at which individual patients did and did not experience pain improvements of ≥30% or ≥50% relative to baseline. Separate heat maps were generated for patients who received tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily, placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily (pooled OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond, and OPAL Broaden only) and adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks (OPAL Broaden only).

**Statistical analyses**
All analyses were based on evaluable patient data, that is, no missing data were imputed.

**Analysis of time to pain improvement (tofacitinib, placebo-to-tofacitinib and adalimumab arms)**
For all treatment arms, descriptive statistics were used to examine the proportion of patients experiencing ≥30% and ≥50% improvements in pain at each study visit. For this endpoint, patient populations from OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond were analysed separately.

The median time and time for the 25th percentile of patients to experience pain improvements were calculated using a non-parametric Kaplan-Meier method (LIFETEST procedure (SAS V.9.4, SAS Institute); all treatment arms); patients who did not achieve an improvement of ≥30% or ≥50% were censored at last observation. For these endpoints, data from OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond were pooled. To determine time to pain improvement in patients receiving adalimumab, data from OPAL Broaden were also evaluated independently.

A test of equality over strata log-rank test was performed to detect any significant differences between the tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily arm versus the placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily arm, and the adalimumab arm versus the placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily arm, regarding time to initial/continued pain improvement of ≥30% or ≥50% relative to baseline. Significance was declared for p≤0.05 without multiple comparison adjustments.

**Analysis of the impact of baseline pain severity on pain response (tofacitinib arm)**
A parametric model referred to as a ‘parametric model to failure time data’ (LIFEREG procedure (SAS V.9.4, SAS Institute)) determined whether baseline pain severity was significantly and meaningfully predictive of the time to ≥30% or ≥50% improvement in pain in patients receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily (data pooled across OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond). The parametric model was defined as:

\[ Y = a + bX + e \]

where \( Y \) is the response corresponding to the natural log of time to an improvement, \( a \) is the intercept, \( b \) is the slope, \( X \) is baseline pain (the predictor variable) and \( e \) is the random disturbance term. Different distributions (exponential, log-logistic, log-normal, logistic, normal, Weibull) were investigated, and the model with best fit based on the lowest Akaike information criterion (AIC) value was carried forward.

**RESULTS**

**Patients**
In total, OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond enrolled 238 patients randomised to tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily, 118 randomised to placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily and 106 randomised to adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks. Patient demographics and baseline disease characteristics have been previously reported and were generally similar between treatment groups (table 1). However, among OPAL Broaden participants, those assigned to adalimumab had slightly lower pain scores, Leeds Enthesitis Index Scores and Dactylitis Severity Scores, reduced swollen and tender/painful joint counts and shorter PsA durations at baseline compared with those assigned to tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily and placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily.

In OPAL Beyond, one and three patients assigned to tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily, and one and three patients assigned to placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily had a past or present diagnosis of fibromyalgia, respectively. In OPAL Broaden, no patients in any of the treatment arms included in this analysis had a past or present diagnosis of fibromyalgia.

Most patients receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily had baseline VAS pain scores between 30 and 80 mm; approximately 10% of patients had baseline scores <30 mm and baseline scores >80 mm (pooled across OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond; online supplemental table 1).

**Proportion of patients with ≥30% and ≥50% improvements in pain at each study visit (tofacitinib, placebo-to-tofacitinib and adalimumab arms)**
In OPAL Broaden, 56.3% (58/103) and 47.6% (49/103) of patients receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily experienced ≥30% and ≥50% improvements in pain from baseline at month 3, respectively. In contrast, 34.6% (18/52) and 21.2% (11/52) of patients receiving placebo experienced ≥30% and ≥50% improvements in pain at month 3 (figure 1).

Pain improvements with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily were observed as early as month 1, when 42.9% (45/105) and 30.5% (32/105) of patients experienced ≥30% and ≥50% improvements in pain, respectively, compared with placebo (25.5% (13/51) and 15.7% (8/51), respectively). Similar to tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily, improvements in pain were observed with adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks at month 3, whereby 58.0% (58/100) and 41.0% (41/100) experienced ≥30% and ≥50% improvements in pain, respectively (figure 1). At month 1, numerically higher proportions of patients experienced pain improvements with adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks versus tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily (figure 1).

In OPAL Beyond, similar pain improvements were observed to those in OPAL Broaden; briefly, more patients experienced ≥30% and ≥50% improvements in
### Table 1  Selected demographics and baseline disease characteristics for patients with PsA from OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond for all treatment arms included in this post hoc analysis*

|                      | OPAL Broaden | Placebo→tofacitinib 5mg BID (N=52) | Adalimumab 40mg Q2W (N=106) | OPAL Beyond | Placebo→tofacitinib 5mg BID (N=66) |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| **Patient demographics** |              |                                    |                             |             |                                    |
| Age, years, mean (SD) | 49.4 (12.6)  | 46.1 (10.4)                        | 47.4 (11.3)                 | 49.5 (12.3) | 48.7 (11.2)                        |
| Female, n (%)         | 57 (53.3)    | 28 (53.8)                          | 50 (47.2)                   | 64 (48.9)   | 38 (57.6)                          |
| White race, n (%)     | 105 (98.1)   | 52 (100.0)                         | 103 (97.2)                  | 121 (92.4)  | 60 (90.9)                          |
| BMI, kg/m², mean (SD) | 29.0 (5.2)   | 30.0 (6.3)                         | 28.8 (5.3)                  | 30.5 (7.1)  | 30.0 (5.3)                         |
| **Baseline disease characteristics** |          |                                   |                             |             |                                    |
| PsA duration, years, mean (SD) | 7.3 (8.2) | 7.8 (7.7)                  | 5.3 (6.3)                   | 9.6 (7.6)   | 8.2 (7.1)                          |
| VAS pain score, mm | 55.7 (22.8) | 56.1 (21.8)                        | 50.7 (21.7)†                | 56.4 (24.1)§ | 56.4 (25.6)                       |
| Median (range) (IQR) | 54.0 (3.0–97.0) | 57.5 (13.0–97.0) (42.0–71.5) | 52.0 (3.0–92.0) (37.0–67.0)‡ | 58.0 (1.0–99.0) (40.0–74.0)§ | 59.0 (2.0–100.0) (37.0–76.0) |
| LEI score, mean (SD) (n)† | 2.5 (1.4) | 2.7 (1.4) (31) | 2.3 (1.2) (78) | 3.0 (1.6) (63) | 3.1 (1.7) (47) |
| DSS, mean (SD) (n)† | 9.1 (8.0) (61) | 10.5 (9.5) (29) | 8.0 (7.4) (58) | 7.8 (8.9) (66) | 7.3 (5.7) (30) |
| Swollen joint count (of 66 joints assessed), mean (SD) | 12.9 (9.9) | 11.0 (7.9) | 9.8 (7.9) | 12.1 (10.6) | 11.0 (9.9) |
| Tender/painful joint count (of 68 joints assessed), mean (SD) | 20.5 (12.6) | 21.9 (16.2) | 17.1 (11.2) | 20.5 (13.0) | 21.0 (16.2) |

*Further details are available elsewhere.25,26†For patients with score >0 at baseline.‡N=105.§N=130.

BID, twice daily; BMI, body mass index; DSS, Dactylitis Severity Score; LEI, Leeds Enthesitis Index; N, total number of patients in that group; n, number of patients with characteristic; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; Q2W, once every 2 weeks; VAS, Visual Analogue Scale.
pain with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily than with placebo (up to month 3), and these improvements were observed as early as month 1 (figure 1).

For patients in the placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily arms (OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond), pain improvement was comparable with that in the tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily treatment arm by month 6 (figure 1). Patients receiving active treatment maintained pain improvements over the 6-month or 12-month trial duration (figure 1).

**Median time and time to the 25th percentile to improvements in pain (tofacitinib, placebo-to-tofacitinib and adalimumab arms)**

As the proportions of patients experiencing ≥30% or ≥50% pain improvements were similar between OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond (figure 1), data from both studies were pooled to compare time to pain improvement with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily versus placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily. For the pooled trial data, median days (95% CI) to initial/continued pain improvements of ≥30% and ≥50% from baseline, respectively, were 55 (29–57)/60 (57–85) and 85 (57–92)/171 (90–not estimable (NE)) for tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily versus placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily (figure 1). Similarly, the times to the 25th percentile to initial/continued pain improvements ≥30% or ≥50% were shorter with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily versus placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily (table 2). Statistical significance favouring tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily versus placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily was demonstrated for initial/continued pain improvements of ≥30% and ≥50% from baseline (figure 2 and table 2).

For data from OPAL Broaden only, the median times and times to the 25th percentile to initial/continued pain improvements from baseline of ≥30% or ≥50% were shorter with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily and adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks versus placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily (table 2). Statistical significance favouring tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily versus placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily was demonstrated for initial/continued pain improvements of ≥30% and ≥50% from baseline (figure 3 and table 2). Additionally, statistical significance favouring adalimumab versus placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily was yielded for initial/continued improvements of ≥30% (figure 3 and table 2). In some instances, the median time and the time to the 25th percentile to initial/continued pain improvements from baseline of ≥30% and ≥50% were shorter in patients treated with adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks compared with those that received tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily (table 2).

**Figure 1** Proportion of patients with PsA receiving tofacitinib 5 mg BID, placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg BID (OPAL Beyond) or adalimumab 40 mg Q2W (OPAL Broaden only) reporting (A) ≥30% and (B) ≥50% improvements in pain from baseline at each study visit. The vertical line represents the point at which patients receiving placebo switched to tofacitinib 5 mg BID (month 3). BID, twice daily; N, number of patients evaluable at the timepoint; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; Q2W, once every 2 weeks.
Table 2  Median time and time to the 25th percentile to initial and continued pain improvement from baseline in patients with PsA receiving tofacitinib 5 mg BID or placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg BID (pooled across OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond); tofacitinib 5 mg BID, placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg BID or adalimumab 40 mg Q2W (OPAL Broaden only)

| Time to ≥30% pain improvement, days (95% CI) | Pooled across OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond | OPAL Broaden | Adalimumab | Log-rank test, p value* | Log-rank test, p value (adalimumab)* |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Initial improvement                         | Tofacitinib 5 mg BID (N=236) | Placebo→tofacitinib 5 mg BID at month 3 (N=118) | Tofacitinib 5 mg BID (N=107) | Adalimumab 40 mg Q2W at month 3 (N=105) | Placebo→tofacitinib 5 mg BID at month 3 (N=52) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=107) | Adalimumab 40 mg Q2W (N=105) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=52) | Tofacitinib (N=107) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=107) | Adalimumab 40 mg Q2W (N=105) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=52) | Tofacitinib (N=107) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=107) | Adalimumab 40 mg Q2W (N=105) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=52) | Tofacitinib (N=107) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=107) | Adalimumab 40 mg Q2W (N=105) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=52) |
| Median                                      | 55.0 (29.0 to 57.0)                     | 106.0 (64.0 to 115.0) | 0.0132     | 57.0 (29.0 to 57.0) | 29.0 (17.0 to 57.0) | 113.0 (57.0 to 169.0) | 0.0465 | 0.011 |
| 25th percentile                             | 15.0 (15.0 to 16.0)                     | 29.0 (15.0 to 37.0) | 0.067      | 64.0 (57.0 to 113.0) | 57.0 (29.0 to 59.0) | 168.0 (112.0 to 252.0) | 0.1791 | 0.045 |
| Continued improvement                       | Median                                      | 60.0 (57.0 to 85.0) | 126.0 (113.0 to 173.0) | 0.0068 | 64.0 (57.0 to 113.0) | 57.0 (29.0 to 59.0) | 168.0 (112.0 to 252.0) | 0.1791 | 0.045 |
| 25th percentile                             | 16.0 (15.0 to 28.0)                     | 58.0 (29.0 to 106.0) | 0.111      | 18.0 (15.0 to 33.0) | 15.0 (15.0 to 17.0) | 47.0 (15.0 to 112.0) | 0.1115 | 0.045 |
| Time to ≥50% pain improvement, days (95% CI) | Initial improvement                         | Tofacitinib 5 mg BID (N=236) | Placebo→tofacitinib 5 mg BID at month 3 (N=118) | Tofacitinib 5 mg BID (N=107) | Adalimumab 40 mg Q2W at month 3 (N=105) | Placebo→tofacitinib 5 mg BID at month 3 (N=52) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=107) | Adalimumab 40 mg Q2W (N=105) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=52) | Tofacitinib (N=107) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=107) | Adalimumab 40 mg Q2W (N=105) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=52) | Tofacitinib (N=107) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=107) | Adalimumab 40 mg Q2W (N=105) | Placebo→tofacitinib (N=52) |
| Median                                      | 85.0 (57.0 to 92.0)                     | 169.0 (120.0 to 189.0) | 0.0068     | 64.0 (57.0 to 113.0) | 57.0 (29.0 to 157.0) | 171.0 (113.0 to 253.0) | 0.0328 | 0.1028 |
| 25th percentile                             | 29.0 (27.0 to 31.0)                     | 57.0 (29.0 to 106.0) | 0.313      | 29.0 (20.0 to 31.0) | 15.0 (15.0 to 29.0) | 57 (15.0 to 113.0) | 0.3135 | 0.1028 |
| Continued improvement                       | Median                                      | 171.0 (90.0–NE) | NE (247.0–NE) | 0.005 | 176.0 (85.0–NE) | 169.0 (60.0–NE) | 253.0 (169.0–NE) | 0.2992 | 0.1991 |
| 25th percentile                             | 51.0 (29.0 to 57.0)                     | 115.0 (88.0 to 169.0) | 0.111      | 51.0 (29.0 to 57.0) | 29.0 (15.0 to 56.0) | 113.0 (29.0 to 169.0) | 0.1115 | 0.045 |

Median time to initial/continued improvement was estimated via a non-parametric Kaplan-Meier method.

‘Initial’ improvement was defined as the first post-baseline day with a pain improvement of ≥30% or ≥50% relative to baseline. ‘Continued’ improvement was defined as the first post-baseline visit where there was pain improvement of ≥30% or ≥50% relative to baseline that was maintained up to the next visit (ie, two consecutive observations).

* Versus placebo switching to tofacitinib 5 mg BID at month 3.

BID, twice daily; N, total number of patients in that group; NE, not estimable, as the time was beyond duration of the study; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; Q2W, once every 2 weeks.
Heat maps indicated that initial pain improvements of ≥30% or ≥50% from baseline in patients receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily and adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks were generally maintained across subsequent timepoints (online supplemental figure 1 and 2).

**Impact of baseline pain severity on pain response (tofacitinib arm only)**

Based on time-to-event data for both ≥30% and ≥50% improvement in pain in patients receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily (data pooled across OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond), the log-normal distribution was identified as the parametric model with best fit (lowest AIC value; online supplemental table 2).

Results from the final selected parametric model indicated that the median time to ≥30% and ≥50% pain improvement from baseline with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily decreased with higher baseline pain (figure 4). For example, in patients with baseline VAS pain scores of 30 or 80 mm, predicted median times to a ≥30% improvement in pain were 68.2 or 43.0 days, respectively (figure 4 and online supplemental table 3); the predicted median times to a ≥50% improvement in pain were 101.3 days for those with a baseline VAS pain score of 30 mm and 81.1 days for those with a baseline VAS pain score of 80 mm (figure 4 and online supplemental table 3).

**DISCUSSION**

More patients with PsA experienced ≥30% and ≥50% improvements in pain with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily (OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond) and adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks (OPAL Broaden) than with placebo in the first 3 months of treatment; pain improvements with active treatment were generally maintained for the duration of each trial. In OPAL Broaden, the proportion of patients reporting ≥30% and ≥50% improvements in pain was
Figure 3  Probability of patients with PsA not experiencing (A) an initial and (B) continued ≥30% pain improvement, and (C) an initial and (D) continued ≥50% pain improvement, from baseline, with tofacitinib 5 mg BID or placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg BID; and (E) an initial and (F) continued ≥30% pain improvement, and (G) an initial and (H) continued ≥50% pain improvement, from baseline, with adalimumab 40 mg Q2W or placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg BID (OPAL Broaden only). Tick marks indicate censored patients. BID, twice daily; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; Q2W, once every 2 weeks.
numerically higher for adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks versus tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily at month 1; although, by month 3, the proportion of patients with pain improvements with these two treatments was similar. Median times to initial/continued pain improvement were shorter with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily (OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond) and adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks (OPAL Broaden) versus placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily. Our findings suggest that, after initiating tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily treatment, half of patients could experience initial/continued pain improvements of ≥30% and ≥50%, respectively, by 55/60 days and 85/171 days. Moreover, our data indicate that 25% of patients could experience initial ≥30% pain improvements by approximately 2 weeks following initiation of tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily. In OPAL Broaden, time to initial/continued pain improvements appeared to be shorter, in some instances, with adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks versus tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily; it is possible that adalimumab had a slightly faster onset of pain reduction relative to tofacitinib in this study, but further statistical analyses across additional timepoints would be required to make a definitive conclusion.

In patients receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily (OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond), the predicted median time to ≥30% and ≥50% improvement in pain decreased in patients with higher baseline pain (parametric time-to-event analysis). Based on the results of this post hoc analysis, it may be deduced that 50% of patients with higher baseline pain (eg, 60–90 mm) will achieve clinically meaningful improvements in pain of ≥30% within 39–52 days, and improvements of ≥50% within 78–89 days of initiating treatment with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily. Patients with lower baseline pain (eg, 20–40 mm) will likely achieve ≥30% and ≥50% improvement in pain within 62–75 and 97–106 days, respectively.

The results of this post hoc analysis suggest that time to pain improvement with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily in patients with PsA may be affected by their level of baseline pain severity. It is possible that substantial and/or rapid reductions in pain following treatment may not be as detectable in patients with low baseline pain levels as there is less room for pain improvement in these patients. However, it should be noted that, in OPAL Broaden, patients assigned to adalimumab had lower pain scores and shorter PsA disease durations at baseline but shorter times to initial/continued pain improvements in some cases, relative to those assigned to tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily and placebo-to-tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily. The effect of baseline pain levels on pain improvements in patients with PsA treated with adalimumab has yet to be evaluated.

The findings from the current analysis could guide physicians in their management of patient expectations with respect to pain reduction and, in particular, when patients with PsA may expect to notice meaningful improvements with tofacitinib. Because the VAS is widely used as a means of measuring pain,33 its utilisation in this study may help translate these findings to clinical practice. In a previous analysis of data from OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond, improvements in VAS pain score of ≥20 mm were achieved by significantly more patients in the tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily arm versus placebo at month 3, with improvements sustained to 6 months.34 The pain improvement thresholds of ≥30% and ≥50% used here34 provide reasonable thresholds to determine how clinically meaningful pain improvement is to patients, in addition to the MCID of ≥10 mm improvement in VAS pain22 23; however, further studies are required to specifically validate all of these cut-off values for detecting pain improvements in patients with PsA.

A recent study investigated pain relief with baricitinib (a JAK 1/2 inhibitor), adalimumab and placebo in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and an inadequate response to methotrexate.35 For the baricitinib treatment arm, the proportion of patients achieving a ≥30% pain improvement at month 3 was 73% and the median time to ≥30% pain improvement was 2 weeks. However, due to differences in disease (rheumatoid arthritis vs PsA), outcome measures and the frequency of pain reporting, it is difficult to compare these findings with those of the current study. Moreover, to our knowledge, data regarding pain reduction specifically as a function of baseline pain severity are very limited.

In a separate analysis, median days (95% CI) to clinically meaningful improvements from baseline in Health Assessment Questionnaire-Disability Index and Functional

Figure 4 Predicted median (95% CI) time (days) to pain improvement as a function of baseline pain severity in patients with PsA receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily. Results from the parametric model (final selected model (log-normal distribution) with the smallest AIC). AIC, Akaike information criterion; PsA, psoriatic arthritis.
Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue, respectively, were 30.0 (27.0–57.0 (OPAL Broaden))/37.0 (29.0–61.0 (OPAL Beyond)) and 31 (29.0–43.0 (OPAL Broaden))/32 (30.0–85.0 (OPAL Beyond)) for patients with PsA receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily.36 These data, taken together with the results of the current analysis, suggest that patients with PsA can expect to experience clinically meaningful improvements in fatigue, quality of life and pain within the first 3 months of tofacitinib initiation.

This analysis was limited by several factors. The trial designs incorporated comparisons with placebo only to month 3, which is not particularly meaningful in ‘time-to-event’ analyses and thus impacts on the practical clinical relevance of the findings. Additionally, direct comparisons between adalimumab and tofacitinib were not made in this post hoc analysis, as OPAL Broaden was not designed for non-inferiority/superiority comparisons between these treatments. In OPAL Broaden and OPAL Beyond, pain was measured at a limited number of predefined visits, with increasing intervals between visits as the trials progressed; therefore, potential effects of tofacitinib on pain may have been missed at the timepoints at which no measurements were obtained. Importantly, the definition of ‘continued improvement’ used here is not universally agreed on and was limited to initial improvement over two consecutive visits; therefore, it was not always possible to determine exactly when patients achieved clinically important pain relief that was maintained throughout treatment. Heat maps indicated that initial pain improvements in patients receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily and adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks were typically maintained across subsequent study visits. It is important to acknowledge that pain is complex and multifaceted; therefore, a unidimensional scale such as a pain VAS may not fully capture all the components of pain experienced by patients with PsA. VAS scales are susceptible to anchoring as well as floor and ceiling effects,37 which can impact comparisons of percent changes in scores from baseline between patients with high versus low baseline scores. As such, it may have been beneficial to consider absolute VAS pain scores in addition to percentage changes in VAS scores in our analysis. Baseline VAS pain was the only predictor of time to pain improvement evaluated in this post hoc study of patients with PsA receiving tofacitinib. Finally, the data used here were obtained from clinical trials, where the inclusion/exclusion criteria would rule out other factors such as certain comorbidities (ie, fibromyalgia, history of severe neurological disorders) that could potentially affect the pain experienced, and which may play a role in patient pain in the clinical setting.

In conclusion, in patients with active PsA, clinically important improvements in pain were experienced by more patients, and more rapidly, with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily and adalimumab 40 mg once every 2 weeks compared with placebo. Patients receiving active treatment maintained pain improvements throughout the trials. In those receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily, higher baseline pain was associated with faster pain improvements. This analysis provides information on when clinically meaningful improvements in pain may be expected in patients with PsA receiving tofacitinib or adalimumab, and how baseline pain severity may impact response to tofacitinib, which is of value in clinical practice.

Author affiliations
Department of Rheumatology, UZ Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
2Division of Rheumatology, Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
3Global Research and Development, Pfizer Inc, Groton, Connecticut, USA
4Department of Internal Medicine, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center and Metroplex Clinical Research Center, Dallas, Texas, USA
5Botnar Research Centre, Nuffield Department of Orthopaedics, Rheumatology and Musculoskeletal Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK
6Departamento de Clínica Médica, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil
7Global Medical Affairs, Rheumatology, Pfizer Inc, Kirkland, Quebec, Canada
8Global Medical Affairs, Gastroenterology, Inflammation and Immunology, Pfizer Inc, Collegeville, Pennsylvania, USA
9Swedish Medical Center/Providence St. Joseph Health and University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA

Acknowledgements Medical writing support, under the guidance of the authors, was provided by Kate Silverthorne, PhD, Eric Comeau, PhD, and Emma Mitchell, PhD, of CMC Connect, McCann Health Medical Communications, and was funded by Pfizer Inc in accordance with Good Publication Practice (GPP3) guidelines (Ann Intern Med 2015;163:461–4). PCT would like to acknowledge support by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Oxford Biomedical Research Centre (BRC).

Contributors Application of statistical and/or mathematical analyses: AGB, JCC, KdV. Conducting the research and/or collecting data: RF, AGB, JCC, PCT, PJM, LF, JW. Implementation of relevant software or computer programs: AGB. Oversight and leadership of the study planning and execution: AGB, JCC, PJM, LF, JW.

Data verification and validation: AGB, JCC. Preparation of the data and graphical elements of the paper: RF, AGB, KdV, JW. Preparation of the written elements of the paper: RF, AGB, JCC, PCT, LF, JW. Editing and reviewing of the paper: AGB, JCC, RF, PJM, AO, KdV, PCT, LF, JW, VA. All authors provided critical revision of the manuscript. All authors interpreted the results, approved the final draft and had the final decision to submit the manuscript for publication. Pfizer Inc did not control the analysis or interpretation of the study results. Publication of this article was not contingent upon approval by Pfizer Inc.

Funding This study was sponsored by Pfizer Inc.

Competing interests Kdv is a consultant for Lilly and Pfizer Inc. AO has served as a consultant for AbbVie, Amgen, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Celgene, Corrona, Gilead, Janssen, Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer Inc, Takeda and UCB, and has received grant/research support from Amgen, Novartis and Pfizer Inc. AO’s husband has received royalties from Novartis. RF is a consultant for AbbVie, AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Celtrion, Genentech, Gilead, GS, Janssen, Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer Inc, Sanofi-Aventis and UCB, and has received grant/research support from AbbVie, AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Celtrion, Genentech, GS, Janssen, Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer Inc, Sanofi-Aventis and UCB. RF is a consultant for AbbVie, Biogen, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Fresenius, Galapagos, Gilead, Janssen, Lilly, Pfizer Inc, Roche, Sanofi-Aventis and UCB, and has received grant/research support from Celgene, Galapagos, Gilead and Lilly. VA is a consultant for AbbVie, Merck-Serono, Novartis and Pfizer Inc, and has received grant/research support from AbbVie, Lilly, Genentech, GSK, Pfizer Inc and UCB. PJM is a consultant for AbbVie, Amgen, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Celgene, Corrona, Gilead, Lilly, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer Inc, San, UC, and Zymerep, and has received grant/research support from AbbVie, Amgen, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Celgene, Janssen, Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer Inc, San and UCB. AGB, JCC, LF and JW are employees and shareholders of Pfizer Inc.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Upon request, and subject to certain criteria, conditions and exceptions (see https://www.pfizer.com/science/science/clinical-trials/trial-data-and-results for more information), Pfizer will provide access to individual de-identified participant data from Pfizer-sponsored global interventional clinical studies conducted for medicines, vaccines and medical devices (1) for indications that have been approved in the US and/or EU or (2) in programmes that have been terminated (ie, development for all indications has been discontinued). Pfizer will also consider requests for the protocol, data dictionary and statistical analysis plan. Data may be requested from Pfizer trials 24 months after study completion. The de-identified participant data will be made available to researchers whose proposals are approved.
meet the research criteria and other conditions, and for which an exception does not apply, via a secure portal. To gain access, data requestors must enter into a data access agreement with Pfizer.

**Open access** This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/.

**ORCID iDs**
Roy Fleischmann http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6630-1477
Philip J Mease http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6620-0457

**REFERENCES**

1. Ogdie A, Weiss P. The epidemiology of psoriatic arthritis. *Reum Dis Clin North Am* 2015;41:545–68.
2. Alinaghi F, Calow M, Kristensen LE, et al. Prevalence of psoriatic arthritis in patients with psoriasis: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational and clinical studies. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2019;80:251–65.e19.
3. Mease PJ, Gladman DD, Papp KA, et al. Prevalence of rheumatologist-diagnosed psoriatic arthritis in patients with psoriasis in European North American dermatology clinics. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2013;69:729–35.
4. Ritchlin CT, Colbert RA, Gladman DD. Psoriatic arthritis. *N Engl J Med* 2017;376:957–70.
5. Gudju T, Gosses L. Quality of life in psoriatic arthritis. *Expert Rev Clin Immunol* 2018;14:405–17.
6. Sokoll KB, Hellwell PS. Comparison of disability and quality of life in rheumatoid and psoriatic arthritis. *J Rheumatol* 2001;28:1842–6.
7. Husni ME, Merola JF, Davins S. The psychosocial burden of psoriatic arthritis. *Semin Arthritis Rheum* 2017;47:351–60.
8. Rupp I, Boshuizen HC, Dinant HJ, et al. Disability and health-related quality of life among patients with rheumatoid arthritis: association with radiographic joint damage, disease activity, pain, and depressive symptoms. *Scand J Rheumatol* 2006;35:175–81.
9. Orbai A-M, de Wit M, Mease P, et al. International patient and physician consensus on a psoriatic arthritis core outcome set for clinical trials. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2017;76:673–80.
10. Riffbjerg-Madsen S, Christensen AW, Christensen R, et al. Pain and pain mechanisms in patients with inflammatory arthritis: a Danish nationwide cross-sectional DANSIBIO registry survey. *PLoS One* 2017:12:e0180014.
11. Michelsen B, Fiane R, Diamantopoulos AP, et al. A comparison of disease burden in rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis and axial spondyloarthritis. *PLoS One* 2015;10:e0123582.
12. Dures E, Hewlett S, Lord J, et al. Important treatment outcomes for patients with psoriatic arthritis: a multisite qualitative study. *Patient* 2017:10:455–62.
13. Conaghan PG, Strand V, Alten R, et al. OP0107 Pain still remains a high unmet need among psoriatic arthritis patients receiving existing biologic treatment: results from a multi national real-world survey. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2017;76:96–7.
14. Hoigaard P, Elleegaard K, Nielsen SM, et al. Pain mechanisms and ultrasonic inflammatory activity as prognostic factors in patients with psoriatic arthritis: a prospective cohort study. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)* 2019;71:798–810.
15. Hoigaard P, Christensen R, Dryrer L, et al. Pain mechanisms and ultrasonographic inflammatory activity as prognostic factors in patients with psoriatic arthritis: protocol for a prospective, exploratory cohort study. *BMJ Open* 2016;6:e010650.
16. Coates LC, Fransen J, Hellwell PS. Defining minimal disease activity in psoriatic arthritis: a proposed objective target for treatment. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:48–53.
17. Mease PJ. Measures of psoriatic arthritis: Tender and Swollen Joint Assessment, Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI), Nail Psoriasis Severity Index (NAPSI), Modified Nails Psoriasis Severity Index (mNAPSI), Mander/Newcastle Enthesitis Index (MEI), Leeds Enthesitis Index (LEI), Spondyloarthritis Research Consortium of Canada (SPARC), Maastricht Ankylosing Spondylitis Enthesitis Score (MASES), Leeds Dactylitis Index (LDI), Patient Global for Psoriatic Arthritis, Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI), Psoriatic Arthritis Quality of Life (PsAQOL). Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue (FACT-F), Psoriatic Arthritis Response Criteria (PsARC), Psoriatic Arthritis Joint Activity Index (PsAJAI), Disease Activity in Psoriatic Arthritis (DAPSA), and Composite Psoriatic Disease Activity Index (CPDAI). *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)* 2011;63 Suppl 11:S64–85.
18. Freynhagen R, Baron R, Gockel U, et al. painDETECT: a new screening questionnaire to identify neuropathic components in patients with back pain. *Curr Med Res Opin* 2006;22:1911–20.
19. Ramjeawon A, Choy E. Neuropathic-like pain in psoriatic arthritis: evidence of abnormal pain processing. *Clin Rheumatol* 2019;38:3135–9.
20. Wolfe F, Clauw DJ, Fitzcharles M-A, et al. 2016 revisions to the 2010/2011 fibromyalgia diagnostic criteria. *Semin Arthritis Rheum* 2016;46:319–29.
21. Wolfe F, Butler SH, Fitzcharles M, et al. Revised chronic widespread pain criteria: development from and integration with fibromyalgia criteria. *Scand J Pain* 2019;20:77–86.
22. Strand V, de Vlam K, Covarrubias-Cobos JA, et al. Effect of tofacitinib on patient-reported outcomes in patients with active psoriatic arthritis and an inadequate response to tumour necrosis factor inhibitors in the phase III, randomised controlled trial: OPAL Beyond. *RMD Open* 2019;5:e000808.
23. Strand V, de Vlam K, Covarrubias-Cobos JA, et al. Tofacitinib or adalimumab versus placebo: patient-reported outcomes from opal OPAL Broaden - a phase III study of active psoriatic arthritis in patients with an inadequate response to conventional synthetic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs. *RMD Open* 2019;5:e000806.
24. Dworkin RH, Turk DC, Wyrwich KW, et al. Interpreting the clinical importance of treatment outcomes in chronic pain clinical trials: IMMPACT recommendations. *J Pain* 2008;9:105–21.
25. Mease P, Hall S, FitzGerald O, et al. Tofacitinib or adalimumab versus placebo for psoriatic arthritis. *N Engl J Med* 2017;377:1537–50.
26. Gladman D, Rigby A, Corbett J, et al. Tofacitinib for psoriatic arthritis in patients with an inadequate response to TNF inhibitors. *N Engl J Med* 2017;377:1525–36.
27. Nash P, Coates LC, Kivitz AJ, et al. Safety and efficacy of tofacitinib in patients with active psoriatic arthritis: interim analysis of OPAL Balance, an open-label, long-term extension study. *Rheumatol Ther* 2020;7:553–80.
28. Rosner B. *Fundamentals of biostatistics*. 7th ed. Boston, MA: Brooks Cole, Cengage Learning, 2018.
29. Kaplan EL, Meier P. Nonparametric estimation from incomplete observations. *J Am Stat Assoc* 1958;53:457–81.
30. Mantel N. Evaluation of survival data and two new rank order statistics arising in its consideration. *Cancer Chemother Rep* 1966;50:163–70.
31. Peto R, Peto J. Asymptotically efficient rank invariant test procedures. *J R Stat Soc Ser A* 1972;135:185–198.
32. Hosmer DW, Lemeshow S, May S. Applied survival analysis: regression modeling of time-to-event data. 2nd ed. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2008.
33. Kowker GA, Mian S, Konderzeka T, et al. Measures of adult pain: Visual Analog Scale for Pain (VAS Pain), Numeric Rating Scale for Pain (NRS Pain), McGill Pain Questionnaire (MPQ), Short-Form McGill Pain Questionnaire (SF-MPQ), Chronic Pain Grade Scale (CPGS), Short Form-36 Bodily Pain Scale (SF-36 BPS), and Measure of Intermittent and Constant Osteoarthritis Pain (ICOAP), *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)* 2011;63 Suppl 11:S420–52.
34. Ogdie A, de Vlam K, McInnes IB, et al. Efficacy of tofacitinib in reducing pain in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis or ankylosing spondylitis. *RMD Open* 2020;6:e001042.
35. Taylor PC, Lee YC, Fleischmann R, et al. Achieving pain control in rheumatoid arthritis with baricitinib or adalimumab plus methotrexate: results from the RA-BEAM trial. *J Clin Med* 2019;8:931.
36. Gladman DD, Coates LC, Wu J. Time to response and patient-reported outcomes in patients with psoriatic arthritis treated with tofacitinib, adalimumab, or placebo. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2019;78:1685.
37. Ward MM, Guthrie LC, Alba M. Dependence of the minimal clinically important improvement on the baseline value is a consequence of floor and ceiling effects and not different expectations by patients. *J Clin Epidemiol* 2014;67:689–96.