5.10 Vaccinations

Avoid use of live vaccines during or immediately prior to RINVOQ therapy initiation. Prior to initiating RINVOQ, it is recommended that patients be brought up to date with all immunizations, including varicella zoster or prophylactic herpes zoster vaccinations, in agreement with current immunization guidelines.

5.11 Medication Residue in Stool

Reports of medication residue in stool or ostomy output have occurred in patients taking RINVOQ. Most reports described anatomic (e.g., ileostomy, colostomy, intestinal resection) or functional gastrointestinal conditions with shortened gastrointestinal transit times. Instruct patients to contact their healthcare provider if medication residue is observed repeatedly. Monitor patients clinically and consider alternative treatment if there is an inadequate therapeutic response.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following clinically significant adverse reactions are described elsewhere in the labeling:

- Serious Infections *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*
- Mortality *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*
- Malignancy and Lymphoproliferative Disorders *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*
- Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]*
- Thrombosis *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]*
- Hypersensitivity Reactions *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]*
- Gastrointestinal Perforations *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]*
- Laboratory Abnormalities *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]*

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

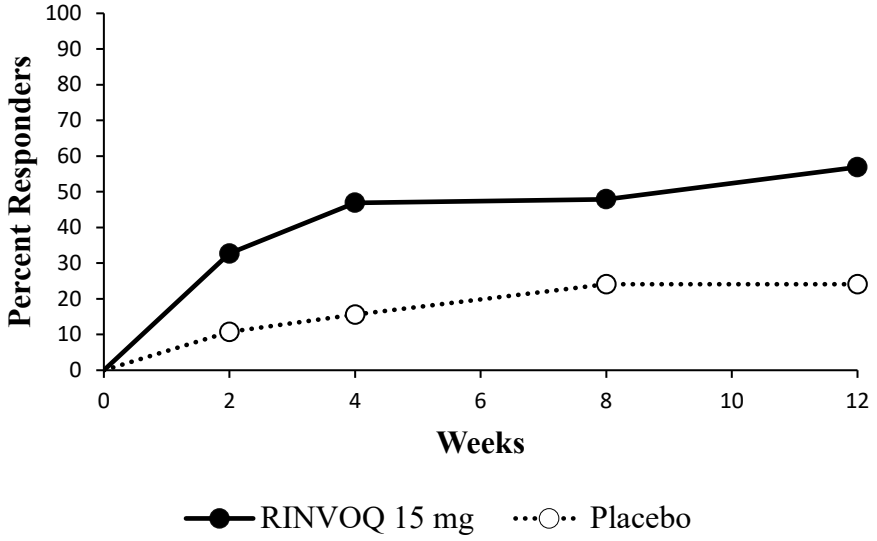
Adverse Reactions in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis

A total of 3833 patients with rheumatoid arthritis were treated with upadacitinib in the Phase 3 clinical trials of whom 2806 were exposed for at least one year.

Patients could advance or switch to RINVOQ 15 mg from placebo, or be rescued to RINVOQ from active comparator or placebo from as early as Week 12 depending on the trial design.

A total of 2630 patients received at least 1 dose of RINVOQ 15 mg, of whom 1860 were exposed for at least one year. In trials RA-I, RA-II, RA-III and RA-V, 1213 patients received at least 1 dose of RINVOQ 15 mg, of which 986 patients were exposed for at least one year, and 1203 patients received at least 1 dose of upadacitinib 30 mg, of which 946 were exposed for at least one year.

Figure 2. Percent of Patients Achieving ACR20 in Trial PsA-II



Abbreviations: ACR20 = American College of Rheumatology ≥20% improvement
Patients who discontinued randomized treatment, or were missing ACR20 results, or were lost-to-follow-up or withdrawn from the trial were imputed as non-responders.

Treatment with RINVOQ 15 mg resulted in improvement in dactylitis and enthesitis in patients with pre-existing dactylitis or enthesitis.

Treatment with RINVOQ 15 mg resulted in improvement in skin manifestations in patients with PsA. However, RINVOQ has not been studied in and is not indicated for the treatment of plaque psoriasis.

Physical Function Response

In both trials, patients treated with RINVOQ 15 mg showed significant improvement in physical function from baseline compared to placebo as assessed by HAQ-DI at Week 12 (Table 14). The mean difference (95% CI) from placebo in HAQ-DI change from baseline at Week 12 was -0.28 (-0.35, -0.22) in Trial PsA-I and -0.21 (-0.30, -0.12) in Trial PsA-II.

The proportion of HAQ-DI responders (≥ 0.35 improvement from baseline in HAQ-DI score) at Week 12 in Trial PsA-I and Trial PsA-II was 58% and 45%, respectively, in patients receiving RINVOQ 15 mg and 33% and 27%, respectively, in patients receiving placebo.

Radiographic Response

In Trial PsA-I, inhibition of progression of structural damage was assessed radiographically and expressed as the change from baseline in modified Total Sharp Score (mTSS) and its components, the erosion score and the joint space narrowing score, at Week 24.

Treatment with RINVOQ 15 mg inhibited progression of structural joint damage compared to placebo at Week 24 (Table 16). Analyses of erosion and joint space narrowing scores were consistent with overall results. The proportion of patients with no radiographic progression

(mTSS change ≤ 0) at Week 24 was 93% in patients receiving RINVOQ 15 mg and 89% in patients receiving placebo.

Table 16: Radiographic Changes in Trial PsA-I

	PBO (N=392) Mean (SD)	**RINVOQ 15 mg** (N=407) Mean (SD)	Estimated Difference vs PBO at Week 24 (95% CI)[a]
mTSS			
Baseline	13.32 (31.2)	13.14 (42.4)	
Week 24[b]	0.23 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.25 (-0.41, -0.09)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence intervals; LS = least squares; mTSS = modified Total Sharp Score; PBO = placebo; SD = standard deviation

[a] LS means and 95% CI based on a random coefficient model fit to the mTSS value adjusting for time, treatment group, current DMARD use (yes/no), treatment group-by-time interaction, with random slopes and random intercept.

[b] Estimated linear rate of structural progression by Week 24 and standard errors are presented.

Other Health-Related Outcomes

Health-related quality of life was assessed by SF-36. In both trials, patients receiving RINVOQ 15 mg experienced significantly greater improvement from baseline in the Physical Component Summary score compared to placebo at Week 12. Greater improvement was also observed in the Mental Component Summary score and all 8 domains of SF-36 compared to placebo.

Patients receiving RINVOQ 15 mg showed greater improvement from baseline in fatigue, as measured by FACIT-F score, at Week 12 compared to placebo in both trials.

14.3 Atopic Dermatitis

The efficacy of RINVOQ 15 mg and 30 mg once daily, was assessed in three Phase 3 randomized, double-blind, multicenter trials (AD-1, AD-2, AD-3; NCT03569293, NCT03607422, and NCT03568318, respectively) in a total of 2584 patients (12 years of age and older). RINVOQ was evaluated in 344 pediatric patients and 2240 adult patients with moderate to severe atopic dermatitis (AD) not adequately controlled by topical medication(s).

Disease severity at baseline was defined by a validated Investigator's Global Assessment (vIGA-AD) score ≥3 in the overall assessment of AD on a severity scale of 0 to 4, an Eczema Area and Severity Index (EASI) score ≥16, a minimum body surface area (BSA) involvement of ≥10%, and weekly average Worst Pruritus Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) score ≥4. Overall, 57% of the patients were male and 69% were white. The mean age at baseline was 34 years (ranged from 12 to 75 years) and 13% of the patients were 12 to less than 18 years. At baseline, 49% of patients had a vIGA-AD score of 3 (moderate AD), and 51% of patients had a vIGA-AD score of 4 (severe AD). The baseline mean EASI score was 29 and the baseline weekly average Worst Pruritus NRS score was 7. Approximately 52% of the patients had prior exposure to systemic AD treatment.

In all three trials, patients received RINVOQ once daily oral doses of 15 mg, 30 mg, or matching placebo for 16 weeks. In Trial AD-3, patients also received RINVOQ or placebo with concomitant topical corticosteroids (TCS) for 16 weeks.

All three trials assessed the co-primary endpoints of the proportion of patients with a vIGA-AD score of 0 (clear) or 1 (almost clear) with at least a 2-point improvement and the proportion of patients with EASI-75 (improvement of at least 75% in EASI score from baseline) at Week 16. Secondary endpoints included EASI-90 and EASI-100 at Week 16, and the proportion of patients with reduction in itch (≥4-point improvement from baseline in the Worst Pruritus NRS) at Weeks 1, 4, and 16. In Trials AD-1 and AD-2, the proportion of patients with reduction in pain (≥4-point improvement in the Atopic Dermatitis Symptom Scale [ADerm-SS] Skin Pain NRS) from baseline to Week 16 was a secondary endpoint.

Clinical Response

Monotherapy Trials (AD-1 and AD-2)

The results of RINVOQ monotherapy trials (AD-1 and AD-2) are presented in Table 17. Figure 3 presents the proportion of patients with ≥ 4-point improvement in Worst Pruritus NRS at Weeks 1, 4, and 16 for Trials AD-1 and AD-2.

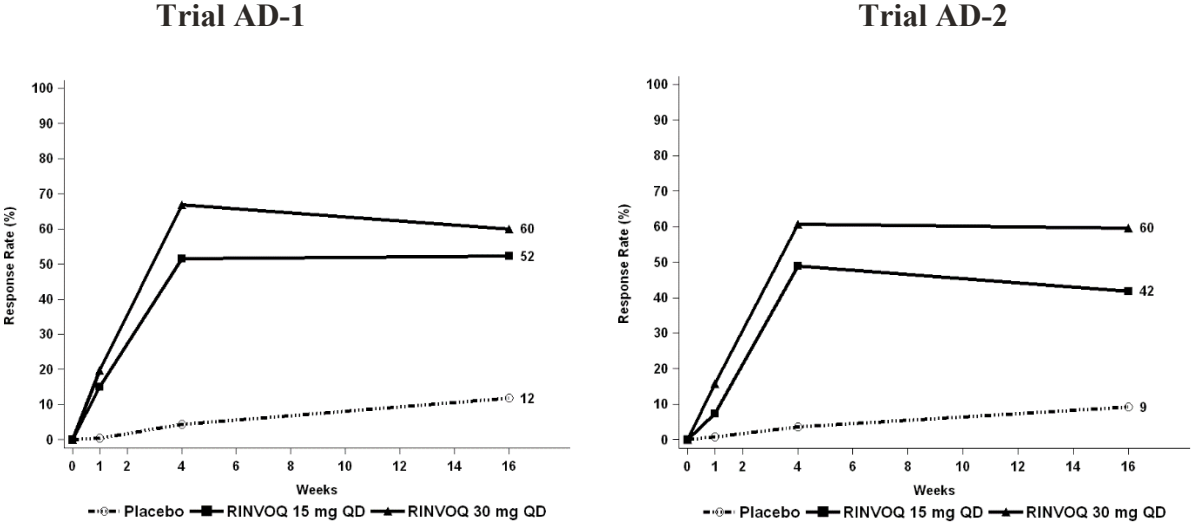
Table 17: Efficacy Results of Monotherapy Trials at Week 16 in Patients with Moderate to Severe AD

	Trial AD-1			Trial AD-2		
	PBO	**RINVOQ 15 mg**	**RINVOQ 30 mg**	**PBO**	**RINVOQ 15 mg**	**RINVOQ 30 mg**
Number of patients randomized	281	281	285	278	276	282
vIGA-AD 0/1[a,b]	8%	48%	62%	5%	39%	52%
Difference from PBO (95% CI)		40% (33%, 46%)	54% (47%, 60%)		34% (28%, 40%)	47% (41%, 54%)
EASI-75[a]	16%	70%	80%	13%	60%	73%
Difference from PBO (95% CI)		53% (46%, 60%)	63% (57%, 70%)		47% (40%, 54%)	60% (53%, 66%)
EASI-90[a]	8%	53%	66%	5%	42%	58%
Difference from PBO (95% CI)		45% (39%, 52%)	58% (51%, 64%)		37% (31%, 43%)	53% (47%, 59%)
EASI-100[a]	2%	17%	27%	1%	14%	19%
Difference from PBO (95% CI)		15% (10%, 20%)	25% (20%, 31%)		13% (9%, 18%)	18% (13%, 23%)
Number of patients with baseline Worst Pruritus NRS score ≥ 4	272	274	280	274	270	280
≥ 4-point improvement in Worst Pruritus NRS[c]	12%	52%	60%	9%	42%	60%

Difference from PBO (95% CI)		40% (33%, 48%)	48% (41%, 55%)		33% (26%, 39%)	50% (44%, 57%)
Number of patients with baseline ADerm-SS Skin Pain NRS score ≥ 4	233	237	249	247	237	238
≥ 4-point improvement in ADerm-SS Skin Pain NRS[d]	15%	54%	63%	13%	49%	65%
Difference from PBO (95% CI)		39% (31%, 47%)	49% (41%, 56%)		36% (28%, 43%)	52% (44%, 59%)

Abbreviations: ADerm-SS = Atopic Dermatitis Symptom Scale; PBO = placebo
[a] Based on number of patients randomized
[b] Responder was defined as a patient with vIGA-AD 0 or 1 ("clear" or "almost clear") with a reduction of ≥ 2 points on a 0-4 ordinal scale
[c] Based on number of patients whose baseline Worst Pruritus NRS is ≥ 4
[d] Based on number of patients whose baseline ADerm-SS Skin Pain NRS is ≥ 4

Figure 3. Proportion of Patients with Moderate to Severe AD with ≥4-point Improvement in the Worst Pruritus NRS in Monotherapy Trials



Examination of age, gender, race, weight, and prior systemic treatment with immunosuppressants did not identify differences in response to RINVOQ among these subgroups in Trials AD-1 and AD-2.

Concomitant TCS Trial (AD-3)

The results of the RINVOQ with concomitant TCS trial (AD-3) are presented in Table 18. Figure 4 presents the proportion of patients with ≥ 4-point improvement in Worst Pruritus NRS at Weeks 1, 4, and 16 for Trial AD-3.

Table 18: Efficacy Results with Concomitant TCS at Week 16 in Patients with Moderate to Severe AD

	Trial AD-3		
	PBO + TCS	**RINVOQ 15 mg + TCS**	**RINVOQ 30 mg + TCS**
Number of patients randomized	304	300	297
vIGA-AD 0/1[a,b]	11%	40%	59%
Difference from PBO (95% CI)		29% (22%, 35%)	48% (41%, 54%)
EASI-75[a,]	26%	65%	77%
Difference from PBO (95% CI)		38% (31%, 45%)	51% (44%, 57%)
EASI-90[a]	13%	43%	63%
Difference from PBO (95% CI)		30% (23%, 36%)	50% (43%, 56%)
EASI-100[a]	1%	12%	23%
Difference from PBO (95% CI)		11% (7%, 14%)	21% (16%, 26%)
Number of patients with baseline Worst Pruritus NRS score ≥ 4	294	288	291
≥ 4-point improvement in Worst Pruritus NRS[c]	15%	52%	64%
Difference from PBO (95% CI)		37% (30%, 44%)	49% (42%, 56%)

Abbreviations: PBO = placebo
[a] Based on number of patients randomized
[b] Responder was defined as a patient with vIGA-AD 0 or 1 ("clear" or "almost clear") with a reduction of ≥ 2 points on a 0-4 ordinal scale
[c] Based on number of patients whose baseline Worst Pruritus NRS is ≥ 4

Figure 4. Proportion of Patients with Moderate to Severe AD with ≥4-point Improvement in the Worst Pruritus NRS in Concomitant TCS Trial

Laboratory Abnormalities

Inform patients that RINVOQ may affect certain lab tests, and that blood tests are required before and during RINVOQ treatment *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]*.

Vaccinations

Advise patients to avoid use of live vaccines with RINVOQ. Instruct patients to inform their healthcare practitioner that they are taking RINVOQ prior to a potential vaccination *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)]*.

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Advise pregnant women and females of reproductive potential that exposure to RINVOQ during pregnancy may result in fetal harm. Advise females to inform their healthcare provider of a known or suspected pregnancy *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.9) and Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]*.

Advise females of reproductive potential that effective contraception should be used during treatment and for 4 weeks following the final dose of upadacitinib *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.3)]*.

Advise females patients who are exposed to RINVOQ during pregnancy to contact AbbVie Inc. at 1-800-633-9110 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

Lactation

Advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with RINVOQ and for 6 days after the last dose *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)]*.

Administration

Advise patients not to chew, crush, or split RINVOQ tablets *[see Dosage and Administration (2.2)]*.

Advise patients to avoid food or drink containing grapefruit during treatment with RINVOQ *[see Drug Interactions (7.1)]*.

Medication Residue in Stool

Instruct patients to notify their healthcare provider if they repeatedly notice medication residue (e.g., intact RINVOQ tablet or fragments) in stool or ostomy output *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.11)]*.

Manufactured by: AbbVie Inc., North Chicago, IL 60064, USA

20079343 June 2023

Inactive ingredients: colloidal silicon dioxide, ferrosoferric oxide, hypromellose, iron oxide red, magnesium stearate, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, talc, tartaric acid and titanium dioxide.

What are the ingredients in RINVOQ 30 mg tablets?

Active ingredient: upadacitinib

Inactive ingredients: colloidal silicon dioxide, hypromellose, iron oxide red, magnesium stearate, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, talc, tartaric acid and titanium dioxide.

What are the ingredients in RINVOQ 45 mg tablets?

Active ingredient: upadacitinib

Inactive ingredients: colloidal silicon dioxide, hypromellose, iron oxide yellow and iron oxide red, magnesium stearate, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, talc, tartaric acid and titanium dioxide.

Manufactured by: AbbVie Inc., North Chicago, IL 60064, USA

RINVOQ® is a registered trademark of AbbVie Biotechnology Ltd.

For more information, call 1-800 2-RINVOQ (1-800-274-6867) or go to www.RINVOQ.com.

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration Revised:5/2023

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