Individual Participant Symptom Responses to Intra-Articular Lorecivivint in Knee Osteoarthritis: Post Hoc Analysis of a Phase 2B Trial

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WORLDWIDE PREVALENCE OF KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS IS ALMOST 4%

Purpose

Determine the clinically important pain and function responses to lorecivivint in participants with knee OA

Lorecivivint

1st in class investigational intra-articular injection that is an inhibitor of CLK2 and DYRK1A modulating the Wnt and inflammatory pathways

Key Findings

- Participants receiving lorecivivint were statistically more likely to achieve at least a 30% improvement in pain compared to placebo at 12 and 24 weeks
- Safety was similar between lorecivivint and placebo

Pain Responder Rates

Lorecivivint 64.3%

Placebo 42.2%

LORECIVIVINT-TREATED PARTICIPANTS EXPERIENCED CLINICALLY MEANINGFUL IMPROVEMENTS IN PAIN AND FUNCTION

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