Safety and Efficacy of Vadadustat for the Treatment of Anemia in Patients With Chronic Kidney Disease in the United States

BACKGROUND

- Anemia is a common complication of chronic kidney disease (CKD) that worsens with decreasing glomerular filtration rate.
- Vadadustat is an oral hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase inhibitor for the treatment of anemia in patients with CKD.

RESULTS

- Patients with CKD were randomized to receive vadadustat (200 mg once daily) or darbepoetin alfa (subcutaneous or intravenous injection) starting dose based on previous ESA dose or local label.
- Overall demographics and baseline characteristics were similar between treatment groups for the US subgroups in the INNOVATE trials.

CONCLUSIONS

- In US patients with CKD, vadadustat demonstrated similar efficacy and safety compared to darbepoetin alfa.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- Clinical writing assistance was provided by Fides Health and Medicalis Therapeutics, Inc.

DISCLOSURES

- Review of the manuscript: the authors take full responsibility for the conduct of this study and in the accuracy and integrity of the data and analyses presented. The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

- Akebia Therapeutics, Inc., Cambridge, MA
- CONCLUSIONS

- In US patients with anemia and CKD participating in the INNOVATE trials, vadadustat treatment demonstrated similar safety and efficacy outcomes similar to darbepoetin alfa treatment.

- In US patients, continuation and maintenance of target hemoglobin concentration (10-11 g/dL) was similar between vadadustat and darbepoetin alfa.

- Use of INNOVATE in the US subgroup of patients from TECT (n=2043) was somewhat improved (HR, 1.06; 95% CI, 0.87 to 1.29) compared to the overall US population of patients from TECT (HR, 1.17; 95% CI, 1.01 to 1.36).

- In the US subgroup (38.3% vs. 38.2% in the pooled TECT NDD-CKD Safety Populations), vadadustat treatment demonstrated similar safety and efficacy outcomes similar to darbepoetin alfa treatment.

- In US patients with CKD, vadadustat treatment demonstrated similar safety and efficacy outcomes compared to darbepoetin alfa.

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