Plain Language Clinical Study
Summary

This summary reports the results of only one study. Researchers must look at the results of many types of studies to understand if a study medicine works, how it works, and if it is safe to prescribe to patients. The results of this study might be different than the results of other studies that the researchers review.

Sponsor: Pfizer Inc.

Medicine Studied: Xeljanz (Tofacitinib)

Protocol Number: A3921145

Dates of Study: 18 March 2013 to 12 February 2025

Title of this Study: A Long-Term Study to Assess the Safety of Tofacitinib in Participants With Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA)

[A Long-Term, Open-Label Follow-Up Study of Tofacitinib for Treatment of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA)]

Date of this Report: 25 July 2025

– Thank You –

If you or your child participated in this study, Pfizer, the Sponsor, would like to thank you for your participation.

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This summary will describe the study results. Do you have any questions about the study or the results? If so, please contact the doctor or staff at your study site.

Why was this study done?

What is Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA)?

Arthritis is a condition that causes pain, swelling, and stiffness in the joints. Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) is the most common type of arthritis in children and adolescents. "Idiopathic" means "of unknown origin", and "juvenile" means the disease symptoms start early, before a person is 16 years old.

What is Tofacitinib?

The study medicine, tofacitinib (TOE-fa-SYE-ti-nib) is an oral medicine (taken by mouth) that has been approved to treat adults with moderate to severe arthritis. In children and adolescents, tofacitinib has been approved to treat some forms of JIA.

The body's immune system normally fights infections. But in diseases like arthritis, the immune system may be overactive or act incorrectly, leading to inflammation that can result in swelling and pain in the joints. Tofacitinib works by calming down the activity of the immune system. Researchers believe this may help control disease activity, improve disease symptoms, and slow down or reduce joint damage.

What was the purpose of this study?

The main purpose of this study was to assess the long-term safety and tolerability of tofacitinib in children and adolescents with JIA.

Researchers wanted to know:

- **How many participants had medical problems during the study, and how severe were they?**
- **How many participants had abnormal laboratory tests or routine examinations or changes in vital signs (blood pressure, heart rate, and body temperature) during the study?**
- **Did tofacitinib affect the growth (height, weight, and pubertal development) of the participants?**

What happened during the study?

How was the study done?

This was a follow-up study conducted on a group of participants who had previously participated in studies with tofacitinib for JIA (A3921103, A3921104, or A3921165) and were benefitting from the treatment. Researchers looked at the long-term safety and tolerability of tofacitinib for the treatment of JIA in these participants.

First, participants visited the study site for screening and preliminary visits based on their last visit in the previous study. Screening and preliminary visits were conducted in one of the following three ways:

- Participants who were enrolled immediately in this study had their last visit from the previous study combined with screening and preliminary visits.
- Participants who were enrolled within 14 days of their last visit in the previous study had their screening visit combined with their preliminary visit.

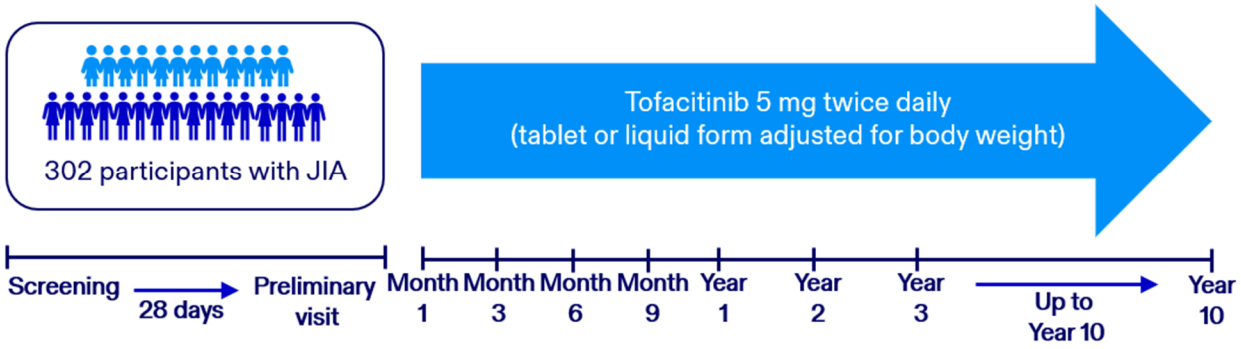
- Participants who were enrolled over 14 days after their last visit in the previous study had separate screening and preliminary visits, up to 28 days apart.

During the screening visit, researchers identified participants who could continue in this follow-up study. During the preliminary visit, the researchers carried out some additional assessments before the selected participants could continue to receive the study medicine.

Participants continued to receive tofacitinib at the same dose as in the previous study. Tofacitinib was given as tablets or in liquid form, twice daily, for a period of up to 10 years. Tablets were given at a dose of 5 milligrams (mg) to participants who weighed 40 kilograms (kg) or more. Liquid form of tofacitinib was given at a dose calculated according to body weight for participants who weighed less than 40 kg. This study was "open label", which means both the participants and the researchers knew what study medicine was taken.

Participants visited the study sites at Month 1, Month 3, and then every 3 months thereafter, for as long as they were in the study. Researchers took samples of blood and urine from the participants at regular intervals during the study to check for safety. Researchers also checked the participants' health during the study and asked them or their parents and guardians how they were feeling. **Figure 1** below shows the study design in detail.

Figure 1: Study design



Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study at 94 locations in 20 countries in Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, Middle East, North America, and South America.

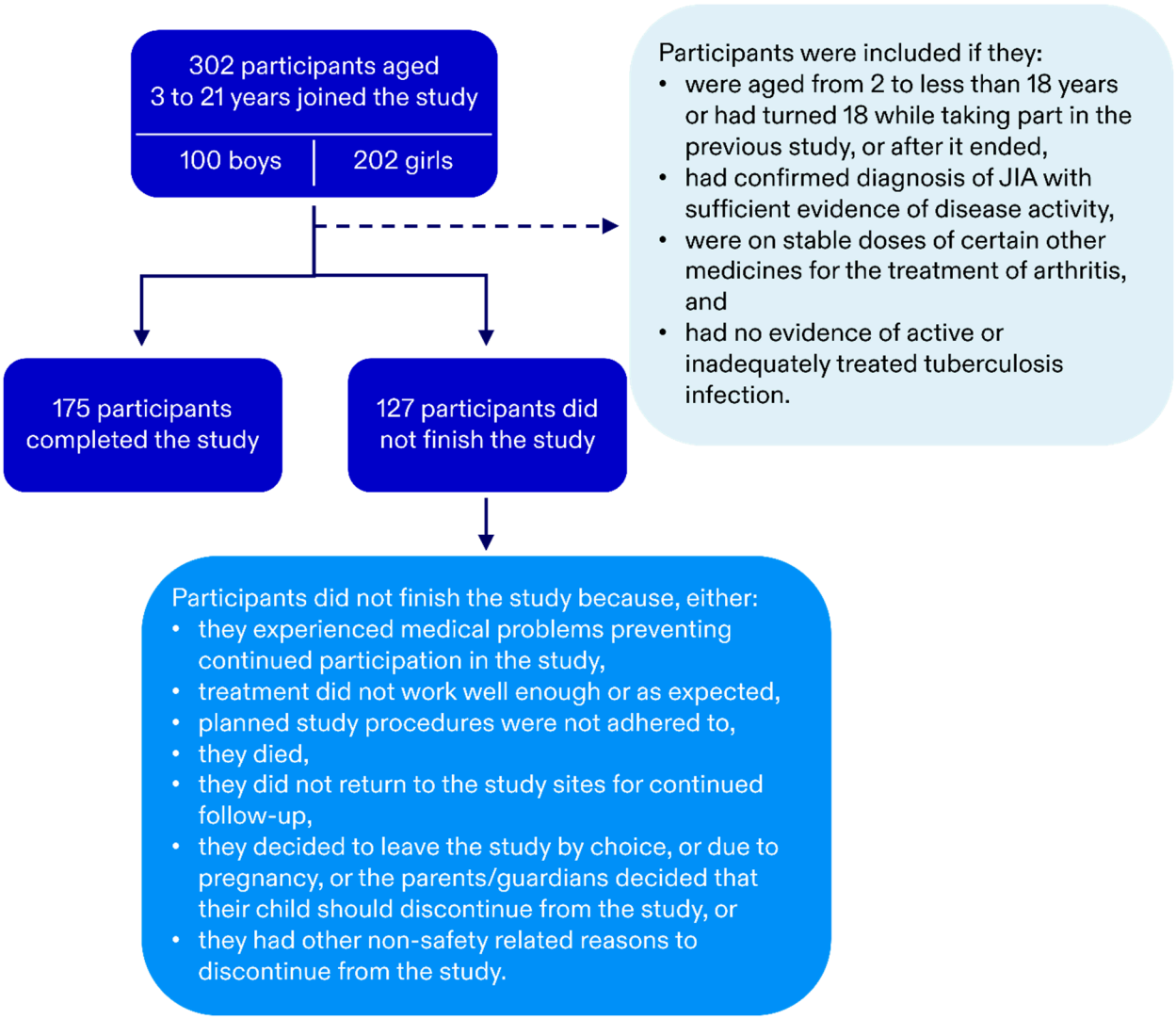
When did this study take place?

It began on 18 March 2013 and ended on 12 February 2025.

Who participated in this study?

The study included children and adolescents with JIA. **Figure 2** below shows the participants' details.

Figure 2: Participants' details



How long did the study last?

The entire study took about 12 years to complete. Most participants were in the study for less than 5 years, but a small number were in the study for up to 10 years. The study was completed as planned.

When the study ended in February 2025, the Sponsor began reviewing the information collected. The Sponsor then created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

What were the results of the study?

The purpose of this study was to learn about the long-term safety and tolerability of tofacitinib. The answers to the questions that the researchers had are shown below in the "medical problems" section.

What medical problems did participants have during the study?

The researchers recorded any medical problems the participants had during the study. Participants could have had medical problems for reasons not related to the study (for example, caused by an underlying disease or by chance). Or, medical problems could also have been caused by a study treatment or by another medicine the participant was taking. Sometimes the cause of a medical problem is unknown. By comparing medical problems across many treatment groups in many studies, doctors try to understand what effects a study medicine might have on a participant.

Two hundred and sixty-eight (268) out of 302 participants [89%] in this study had at least 1 medical problem. A total of 39 participants left the study because of medical problems. Most of the medical problems were mild or moderate in severity.

The most common medical problems – those reported by 7% or more participants – are described below in Table 1.

Below are instructions on how to read Table 1.

Instructions for Understanding Table 1.

- The **1st** column of Table 1 lists medical problems that were commonly reported during the study. All medical problems reported by 7% or more participants are listed.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 302 participants who took the study medicine reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 302 participants who took the study medicine and reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 66 out of the 302 participants [22%] who took the study medicine reported nose and throat infection.

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by 7% or more study participants

Medical Problem	Tofacitinib (302 Participants)
Nose and throat infection	66 out of 302 participants (22%)
Inflammation of the nose and throat	40 out of 302 participants (13%)
Worsening of JIA	31 out of 302 participants (10%)
Infection of the parts of the body that collect and pass out urine	29 out of 302 participants (10%)
Fever	28 out of 302 participants (9%)

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by 7% or more study participants	
Medical Problem	**Tofacitinib (302 Participants)**
Infection caused due to a virus	27 out of 302 participants (9%)
Joint pain	25 out of 302 participants (8%)
Stomach pain	24 out of 302 participants (8%)
Headache	23 out of 302 participants (8%)
Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)	21 out of 302 participants (7%)

Did study participants have any serious medical problems?

A medical problem is considered “serious” when it is life-threatening, needs hospital care, or causes lasting problems.

Forty-eight (48) out of 302 participants (16%) had serious medical problems. The most common serious medical problems reported by more than 3 participants were worsening of arthritis condition that affects the whole body causing high fever, rash and joint pain, for which participants were receiving the study medicine (8 participants), thoughts of committing suicide (5 participants), and Shingles (4 participants).

Researchers believe that worsening of arthritis condition that affects the whole body causing high fever, rash and joint pain, for which participants were receiving the study medicine (2 out of 8 participants), and Shingles (all 4 participants) were related to the study medicine.

Two (2) deaths were reported in this study. Researchers do not believe that the deaths were related to the study medicine.

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How many participants had abnormal laboratory tests or routine examinations or changes in vital signs (blood pressure, heart rate, and body temperature) during the study?

Overall, laboratory test results remained stable throughout the study and only 2 participants had abnormal results that led to discontinuation of tofacitinib. The routine examinations and vital signs revealed no important medical issues.

Did tofacitinib affect the growth (height, weight, and pubertal development) of the participants?

Tofacitinib did not appear to affect the height, weight, and pubertal development of the participants.

Where can I learn more about this study?

If you have questions about the results of your study, please speak with the doctor or staff at your study site.

For more details on your study protocol, please visit:

www.pfizer.com/research/research_clinical_trials/trial_results	Use the protocol number **A3921145**

The full scientific report of this study is available online at:

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT01500551**
www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu	Use the study identifier **2011-004915-22**
www.euclinicaltrials.eu	Use the study identifier **2023-509651-14-00**

Please remember that researchers look at the results of many studies to find out which medicines can work and are safe for patients.

Again, if you or your child participated in this study, **thank you** for volunteering. We do research to try to find the best ways to help patients, and you helped us to do that!

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