



New Data Show Many Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients Treated With ENBREL Plus Methotrexate Have Experienced Clinical Remission and Most Had No Progression of Joint Damage

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Additional ENBREL Five-Year Data Support Long-term
Efficacy and Tolerability in Rheumatoid Arthritis

THOUSAND OAKS, Calif. and COLLEGEVILLE, Pa., Oct. 24 -- More than one third (37 percent) of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients treated with Enbrel(R) (etanercept) plus methotrexate combination therapy achieved clinical remission of their disease at one year as measured by the Disease Activity Score (DAS) criteria. In addition, 80 percent of combination-treated patients experienced no progression of joint damage and a majority (51 percent) of patients reported significant improvement in functionality at one year. Results from the ENBREL TEMPO, (Trial of Etanercept and Methotrexate with Radiographic Patient Outcomes) study were presented at the American College of Rheumatology's (ACR) Annual Scientific Meeting in Orlando, Fla.

"It is very exciting as a physician to see such a sizeable proportion of combination therapy RA patients in this study achieve clinical remission and, for the first time, statistically significant, credible evidence of negative progression scores," said Desiree van der Heijde, M.D., professor of rheumatology, University of Maastricht in the Netherlands. "The outstanding results of the ENBREL TEMPO study underscore the importance of aggressive treatment of RA and give new insight to combination treatment of the disease."

At one year, 37 percent of patients taking combination therapy of ENBREL and methotrexate (n=212) achieved clinical remission, as assessed by the Disease Activity Score (DAS). In comparison, 18 percent of patients treated with ENBREL alone (n=212) and 14 percent of patients treated with methotrexate alone (n=212) achieved clinical remission during the same time period. Clinical remission is defined as a DAS score of