Clinical trial results:
Probiotic Treatment of Ulcerative Colitis with Trichuris suis ova (TSO)

Summary

EudraCT number	2017-004772-65
Trial protocol	DK
Global end of trial date	10 January 2022

Results information

Result version number	v1 (current)
This version publication date	31 December 2022
First version publication date	31 December 2022
Summary attachment (see zip file)	PROCTO study Summary (Summary PROCTO Study.pdf)

Trial information

Trial identification

Sponsor protocol code	PROCTO

Additional study identifiers

ISRCTN number	-
ClinicalTrials.gov id (NCT number)	NCT03565939
WHO universal trial number (UTN)	-

Notes:

Sponsors

Sponsor organisation name	ParaTech A/S
Sponsor organisation address	Dr. Neergaards Vej 3, Hoersholm, Denmark, 2970
Public contact	Christian Kapel CEO, Professor, PhD, ParaTech A/S, +45 22966270, chk@para-tech.dk
Scientific contact	Hanne Kapel CMO, MSc Pharm, ParaTech A/S, +45 22172480, hsk@para-tech.dk

Notes:

Paediatric regulatory details

Is trial part of an agreed paediatric investigation plan (PIP)	No
Does article 45 of REGULATION (EC) No 1901/2006 apply to this trial?	No
Does article 46 of REGULATION (EC) No 1901/2006 apply to this trial?	No

Notes:

Results analysis stage

Analysis stage	Final
Date of interim/final analysis	05 October 2022
Is this the analysis of the primary completion data?	Yes
Primary completion date	10 January 2022
Global end of trial reached?	Yes
Global end of trial date	10 January 2022
Was the trial ended prematurely?	No

Notes:

General information about the trial

Main objective of the trial:

The objectives of the present "PROCTO" trial is to demonstrate that administration of 7500 TSO every second week over 24 weeks will reduce the intestinal inflammation in moderate Ulcerative Colitis (UC) by achieving clinical remission by full Mayo disease score (primary endpoint).

Protection of trial subjects:

All study participants were required to read a Subject Information Sheet and to read and sign an Informed Consent Form and Power of Attorney.

Background therapy:

No treatment or if treated with 5-Aminosalicyl acid (5-ASA): 5-ASA ≥ 8 weeks with a stable dose for at least 4 weeks both oral and rectal use.

Evidence for comparator: -

Actual start date of recruitment	04 May 2018
Long term follow-up planned	No
Independent data monitoring committee (IDMC) involvement?	No

Notes:

Population of trial subjects

Subjects enrolled per country

Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Denmark: 119
Worldwide total number of subjects	119
EEA total number of subjects	119

Notes:

Subjects enrolled per age group

In utero	0
Preterm newborn - gestational age < 37 wk	0
Newborns (0-27 days)	0
Infants and toddlers (28 days-23 months)	0
Children (2-11 years)	0
Adolescents (12-17 years)	0
Adults (18-64 years)	110
From 65 to 84 years	9
85 years and over	0

Subject disposition

Recruitment

Recruitment details:

The trial took place from May 4 2018 to January 10 2022 at:
- Hvidovre Hospital, Kettegaard Allé 30, 2650 Hvidovre, Denmark

The inclusion of patients were mainly referred from:
- Hvidovre Hospital, Denmark
- Herlev Hospital, Denmark
- Bispebjerg Hospital, Denmark

Pre-assignment

Screening details:

Participants (18-75 years) with a diagnosis (diagnosed >3 months prior to inclusion and tapered down from last oral steroid ≥4 weeks prior to inclusion) of moderately active ulcerative colitis (UC) were enrolled in a 1:1 ratio to receive TSO or placebo.

Period 1

Period 1 title	Overall Study (overall period)
Is this the baseline period?	Yes
Allocation method	Randomised - controlled
Blinding used	Double blind
Roles blinded	Subject, Investigator, Monitor, Data analyst, Carer, Assessor

Blinding implementation details:

The TSO has no taste, smell, appearance, or immediate effect, which is different from that of the placebo product, and the participants drank directly from an opaque brown bottle (under sub-investigator observation) to ensure that it was impossible to differentiate between TSO and placebo.
To ensure blinding throughout the trial, the laboratory parameters mentioned below were blinded until the end of the trial:
Trichuris suis specific IgG and IgE
Eosinophils
Leucocytes

Arms

Are arms mutually exclusive?	Yes
Arm title	7500 TSO

Arm description:

The patients received the 7500 TSO orally as a single administration every 2 weeks for 24 weeks.

Arm type	Experimental
Investigational medicinal product name	TSO 7500
Investigational medicinal product code	
Other name	TSO
Pharmaceutical forms	Oral suspension
Routes of administration	Oral use

Dosage and administration details:

One dose consisted of 15 ml sulphuric acid H2SO4 pH1 suspension with 7500 embryonated, viable and active TSO (as active ingredient) neutralised with 4.2 ml neutralization solution (saturated sodiumhydrogen-carbonat (NaHCO3)).
TSO was administrated on an “empty stomach” i.e. no meal later than 4 hours before receiving the TSO treatment.

Arm title	Placebo

Arm description:

The patients received placebo orally as a single administration every 2 weeks for 24 weeks

Arm type	Placebo

Investigational medicinal product name	Placebo
Investigational medicinal product code	
Other name	Placebo
Pharmaceutical forms	Oral suspension
Routes of administration	Oral use

Dosage and administration details:

One dose consisted of 15 ml sulphuric acid H2SO4 pH1 suspension neutralised with 4.2 ml neutralization solution (saturated sodiumhydrogen-carbonat (NaHCO3)).
The placebo was administered on an “empty stomach” i.e. no meal later than 4 hours before receiving the placebo treatment.

Number of subjects in period 1	7500 TSO	Placebo
Started	60	59
Week 12	55	56
Week 14	54	53
Week 16	49	52
Week 18	44	50
Week 20	43	46
Week 22	42	42
Week 24	42	41
Completed	42	41
Not completed	18	18
UC aggravation	17	18
Suspected pregnancy	1	-

Baseline characteristics

Reporting groups	
Reporting group title	7500 TSO
Reporting group description:	
The patients received the 7500 TSO orally as a single administration every 2 weeks for 24 weeks.	
Reporting group title	Placebo
Reporting group description:	
The patients received placebo orally as a single administration every 2 weeks for 24 weeks	

Reporting group values	7500 TSO	Placebo	Total
Number of subjects	60	59	119
Age categorical Units: Subjects			
Adults (18-75 years)	60	59	119
Gender categorical Units: Subjects			
Female	33	28	61
Male	27	31	58

Subject analysis sets	
Subject analysis set title	ITT
Subject analysis set type	Intention-to-treat
Subject analysis set description:	
All randomised patients.	
Subject analysis set title	PP
Subject analysis set type	Per protocol
Subject analysis set description:	
Patients that did not receive steroid at least 12 weeks prior to analysis.	
Subject analysis set title	CSF
Subject analysis set type	Sub-group analysis
Subject analysis set description:	
Complete steroid free (CSF). Patients that did not receive steroid during the study period.	

Reporting group values	ITT	PP	CSF
Number of subjects	119	83	60
Age categorical Units: Subjects			
Adults (18-75 years)	119	83	60
Gender categorical Units: Subjects			
Female	61	45	35
Male	58	38	25

End points

End points reporting groups

Reporting group title	7500 TSO
Reporting group description:	
The patients received the 7500 TSO orally as a single administration every 2 weeks for 24 weeks.	
Reporting group title	Placebo
Reporting group description:	
The patients received placebo orally as a single administration every 2 weeks for 24 weeks	
Subject analysis set title	ITT
Subject analysis set type	Intention-to-treat
Subject analysis set description:	
All randomised patients.	
Subject analysis set title	PP
Subject analysis set type	Per protocol
Subject analysis set description:	
Patients that did not receive steroid at least 12 weeks prior to analysis.	
Subject analysis set title	CSF
Subject analysis set type	Sub-group analysis
Subject analysis set description:	
Complete steroid free (CSF). Patients that did not receive steroid during the study period.	

Primary: No. 1: To achieve clinical remission defined as full Mayo score ≤ 2 at 24 weeks (long-term efficacy) (ITT)

End point title	No. 1: To achieve clinical remission defined as full Mayo score ≤ 2 at 24 weeks (long-term efficacy) (ITT)
End point description:	
Percentage of participants who achieved clinical remission defined as full Mayo score ≤ 2 at 24 weeks or withdrawal. Clinical remission was defined as a complete Mayo score of ≤2 points. The Mayo score was a standard assessment tool to measure ulcerative colitis disease activity in clinical trials. The index consisted of 4 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, findings on endoscopy, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete Mayo score ranges from 0 to 12 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).	
End point type	Primary
End point timeframe:	
Week 24 or withdrawal.	

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	ITT	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	60	59	119	
Units: Full Mayo score 0-12	18	20	38	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Clinical remission ITT (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.795
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	0.89
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.52
upper limit	1.5

Primary: No. 1: To achieve clinical remission defined as full Mayo score ≤ 2 at 24 weeks (long-term efficacy) (PP)

End point title	No. 1: To achieve clinical remission defined as full Mayo score ≤ 2 at 24 weeks (long-term efficacy) (PP)

End point description:

Percentage of participants who achieved clinical remission defined as full Mayo score ≤ 2 at 24 weeks or withdrawal.
Clinical remission was defined as a complete Mayo score of ≤2 points. The Mayo score was a standard assessment tool to measure ulcerative colitis disease activity in clinical trials. The index consisted of 4 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, findings on endoscopy, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete Mayo score ranges from 0 to 12 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).

End point type	Primary

End point timeframe:

Week 24 or withdrawal

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	PP	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	43	40	83	
Units: Full Mayo score 0-12	17	17	34	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Clinical remission PP (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo

Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.959
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	0.93
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.56
upper limit	1.56

Secondary: No. 2: To achieve reduction of full Mayo score of 4 or more steps at 24 weeks (ITT)

End point title	No. 2: To achieve reduction of full Mayo score of 4 or more steps at 24 weeks (ITT)

End point description:

Percentage of participants who achieved reduction of full Mayo score of 4 or more steps at 24 weeks or withdrawal.
The Mayo score was a standard assessment tool to measure ulcerative colitis disease activity in clinical trials. The index consisted of 4 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, findings on endoscopy, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete Mayo score ranges from 0 to 12 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 24 or withdrawal.

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	ITT	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	60	59	119	
Units: Full Mayo 0-12	24	24	48	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Reduction of full Mayo score ITT (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo

Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 1
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	0.98
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.64
upper limit	1.52

Secondary: No. 2: To achieve reduction of full Mayo score of 4 or more steps at 24 weeks (PP)

End point title	No. 2: To achieve reduction of full Mayo score of 4 or more steps at 24 weeks (PP)

End point description:

Percentage of participants who achieved reduction of full Mayo score of 4 or more steps at 24 weeks or withdrawal.
The Mayo score was a standard assessment tool to measure ulcerative colitis disease activity in clinical trials. The index consisted of 4 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, findings on endoscopy, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete Mayo score ranges from 0 to 12 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 24

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	PP	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	43	40	83	
Units: Full Mayo score 0-12	23	20	43	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Reduction of full Mayo score PP (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo

Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.922
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.07
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.71
upper limit	1.62

Secondary: No. 2: To achieve reduction of full Mayo score of 4 or more steps at 24 weeks (CSF)

End point title	No. 2: To achieve reduction of full Mayo score of 4 or more steps at 24 weeks (CSF)

End point description:

Percentage of participants who achieved reduction of full Mayo score of 4 or more steps at 24 weeks or withdrawal.
The Mayo score was a standard assessment tool to measure ulcerative colitis disease activity in clinical trials. The index consisted of 4 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, findings on endoscopy, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete Mayo score ranges from 0 to 12 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 24 or withdrawal.

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	CSF	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	33	27	60	
Units: Full Mayo score 0-12	16	11	27	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Reduction of full Mayo score CSF (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo

Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.735
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.19
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.67
upper limit	2.11

Secondary: No. 3: Complete steroid free clinical remission defined as full Mayo score ≤ 2 at 24 weeks

End point title	No. 3: Complete steroid free clinical remission defined as full Mayo score ≤ 2 at 24 weeks

End point description:

Percentage of participants who achieved clinical remission defined as full Mayo score ≤ 2 at 24 weeks or withdrawal.
Clinical remission was defined as a complete Mayo score of ≤2 points. The Mayo score was a standard assessment tool to measure ulcerative colitis disease activity in clinical trials. The index consisted of 4 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, findings on endoscopy, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete Mayo score ranges from 0 to 12 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 24 or withdrawal.

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	CSF	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	33	27	60	
Units: Full Mayo score 0-12	13	9	22	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Clinical remission CSF (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo

Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.829
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.18
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.6
upper limit	2.33

Secondary: No. 4: Endoscopic remission defined as mucosal appearance Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 at 24 weeks (ITT)

End point title	No. 4: Endoscopic remission defined as mucosal appearance Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 at 24 weeks (ITT)

End point description:

Percentage of participants who achieved endoscopic remission defined as mucosal appearance Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 at 24 weeks or withdrawal.

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 24 or withdrawal.

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	ITT	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	59	58	117	
Units: Endoscopy subscore 0-3	26	25	51	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Endoscopic remission ITT (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	117
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 1
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.02

Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.68
upper limit	1.54

Secondary: No. 4: Endoscopic remission defined as mucosal appearance Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 at 24 weeks (PP)

End point title	No. 4: Endoscopic remission defined as mucosal appearance Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 at 24 weeks (PP)

End point description:

Percentage of participants who achieved endoscopic remission defined as mucosal appearance Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 at 24 weeks or withdrawal.

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 24 or withdrawal.

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	PP	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	43	40	83	
Units: Endoscopy subscore 0-3	24	20	44	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Endoscopic remission PP (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.756
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.12
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.74
upper limit	1.68

Secondary: No. 4: Endoscopic remission defined as mucosal appearance Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 at 24 weeks (CSF)

End point title	No. 4: Endoscopic remission defined as mucosal appearance Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 at 24 weeks (CSF)

End point description:

Percentage of participants who achieved endoscopic remission defined as mucosal appearance Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 at 24 weeks or withdrawal.

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 24 or withdrawal.

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	CSF	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	33	27	60	
Units: Endoscopy subscore 0-3	19	11	30	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Endoscopic remission CSF (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.299
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.41
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.82
upper limit	2.43

Secondary: No. 5: Symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 at 12 weeks and 24 weeks / WD (ITT)

End point title	No. 5: Symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 at 12 weeks and 24 weeks / WD (ITT)

End point description:

Percentage of participants who achieved symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 at 12 weeks and 24 weeks or withdrawal (WD).

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 12 and 24 or withdrawal (WD).

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	ITT	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	60	59	119	
Units: Mayo subscores 0-3	27	22	49	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Symptomatic remission at 12 weeks ITT (Chi^2)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	Placebo v 7500 TSO
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.145
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.31
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.95
upper limit	1.81

Statistical analysis title	Symptomatic remission at 24 weeks/WD ITT (Chi^2)
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.504
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.21
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.78
upper limit	1.86

Secondary: No. 5: Symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 at 12 weeks and 24 weeks / WD (PP)

End point title	No. 5: Symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 at 12 weeks and 24 weeks / WD (PP)

End point description:

Percentage of participants who achieved symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 at week 12 and 24 or withdrawal.

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 12 and 24 or withdrawal (WD).

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	PP	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	43	40	83	
Units: Mayo subscore 0-3	25	18	43	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Symptomatic remission week 12 PP (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.065
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.42
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	1.01
upper limit	2

Statistical analysis title	Symptomatic remission week 24/WD PP (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.328
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.29
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.84
upper limit	1.98

Secondary: No. 5: Symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 at 12 weeks and 24 weeks / WD (CSF)

End point title	No. 5: Symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 at 12 weeks and 24 weeks / WD (CSF)

End point description:

Percentage of participants who achieved symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 at week 12 and 24 or withdrawal (WD).

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 12 and 24 or withdrawal (WD).

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	CSF	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	33	27	60	
Units: Mayo subscores 0-3	19	11	30	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Symptomatic remission week 12 CSF (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo

Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.011
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	2.09
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	1.17
upper limit	3.73

Statistical analysis title	Symptomatic remission week 24/WD CSF (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Chi-squared test is used to test the difference between the proportion of patients in the TSO and placebo group, who reached the endpoint.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.299
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.41
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.82
upper limit	2.43

Secondary: No. 6: Time to achieve remission defined as time to achieve a pMayo score ≤ 1 (0-24 weeks) (ITT)

End point title	No. 6: Time to achieve remission defined as time to achieve a pMayo score ≤ 1 (0-24 weeks) (ITT)

End point description:

Time to achieve pMayo remission defined as time to achieve a pMayo score ≤ 1 (0-24 weeks).
The index consisted of 3 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete pMayo score ranges from 0 to 9 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

0-13 visits (0-24 weeks)

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	ITT	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	60	59	119	
Units: Time (0-13 visits)	32	36	68	

Attachments (see zip file)	Plot 6 Time to pMayo remission (visit no.)/Plot endpoint no 6.

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Time to achieve remission ITT (Wilcoxon-test)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in mean remission times for active and placebo is tested by t-test.
Wilcoxon sum-rank test will be used instead of t-test if the normality assumption cannot be satisfied,
Normality assumption of data will be evaluated by QQ-plots.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.5
Method	Wilcoxon (Mann-Whitney)
Parameter estimate	Median difference (final values)
Point estimate	1
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-0.5
upper limit	3

Secondary: No. 6: Time to achieve remission defined as time to achieve a pMayo score ≤ 1 (0-24 weeks) (PP)

End point title	No. 6: Time to achieve remission defined as time to achieve a pMayo score ≤ 1 (0-24 weeks) (PP)

End point description:

Time to achieve pMayo remission defined as time to achieve a pMayo score ≤ 1 (0-24 weeks).
The index consisted of 3 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, and physician's global assessment.
Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete pMayo score ranges from 0 to 9 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

0-13 visits (0-24 weeks)

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	PP	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	43	40	83	
Units: Time (0-13 visits)	30	26	56	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Time to achieve remission PP (Wilcoxon-test)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in mean remission times for active and placebo is tested by t-test.
Wilcoxon sum-rank test will be used instead of t-test if the normality assumption cannot be satisfied,
Normality assumption of data will be evaluated by QQ-plots.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.785
Method	Wilcoxon (Mann-Whitney)
Parameter estimate	Median difference (final values)
Point estimate	1
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-1
upper limit	2

Secondary: No. 6: Time to achieve remission defined as time to achieve a pMayo score ≤ 1 (0-24 weeks) (CSF)

End point title	No. 6: Time to achieve remission defined as time to achieve a pMayo score ≤ 1 (0-24 weeks) (CSF)

End point description:

Time to achieve pMayo remission defined as time to achieve a pMayo score ≤ 1 (0-24 weeks).
The index consisted of 3 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, and physician's global assessment.
Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete pMayo score ranges from 0 to 9 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

0-13 visits (0-24 weeks)

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	CSF	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	33	27	60	
Units: Time (0-13 visits)	20	14	34	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Time to achieve remission CSF (Wilcoxon-test)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in mean remission times for active and placebo is tested by t-test. Wilcoxon sum-rank test will be used instead of t-test if the normality assumption cannot be satisfied, Normality assumption of data will be evaluated by QQ-plots.	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.282
Method	Wilcoxon (Mann-Whitney)
Parameter estimate	Median difference (final values)
Point estimate	-1
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-4
upper limit	2

Secondary: No. 7: Time to achieve symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 (0-24 weeks) (ITT)

End point title	No. 7: Time to achieve symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 (0-24 weeks) (ITT)
End point description:	
Time to achieve symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub- score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 (0-24 weeks)	
End point type	Secondary
End point timeframe:	
0-13 visits (0-24 weeks)	

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	ITT	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	60	59	119	
Units: Time (0-13 visits)	39	38	77	

Attachments (see zip file)	Plot Time to symptomatic remission (visit no.)/Plot endpoint 7.

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Time to achieve symptomatic remission ITT Wilcoxon

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in mean symptomatic remission times for active and placebo is tested by t-test.
Wilcoxon sum-rank test will be used instead of t-test if the normality assumption cannot be satisfied, Normality assumption of data will be evaluated by QQ-plots.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.594
Method	Wilcoxon (Mann-Whitney)
Parameter estimate	Median difference (final values)
Point estimate	0
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-2
upper limit	2

Secondary: No. 7: Time to achieve symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 (0-24 weeks) (PP)

End point title	No. 7: Time to achieve symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 (0-24 weeks) (PP)

End point description:

Time to achieve symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub- score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 (0-24 weeks).

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

0-13 visits (0-24 weeks)

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	PP	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	43	40	83	
Units: Time (0-13 visits)	34	28	62	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Time to achieve symptomatic remission PP Wilcoxon

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in mean symptomatic remission times for active and placebo is tested by t-test.
Wilcoxon sum-rank test will be used instead of t-test if the normality assumption cannot be satisfied,
Normality assumption of data will be evaluated by QQ-plots.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.72
Method	Wilcoxon (Mann-Whitney)
Parameter estimate	Median difference (final values)
Point estimate	1
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-2
upper limit	3

Secondary: No. 7: Time to achieve symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 (0-24 weeks) (CSF)

End point title	No. 7: Time to achieve symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 (0-24 weeks) (CSF)

End point description:

Time to achieve symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub- score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 (0-24 weeks)

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

0-13 visits (0-24 weeks)

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	CSF	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	33	27	60	
Units: Time (0-13 visits)	24	15	39	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Time to achieve symptomatic remission CSF Wilcoxon

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in mean symptomatic remission times for active and placebo is tested by t-test.
Wilcoxon sum-rank test will be used instead of t-test if the normality assumption cannot be satisfied,
Normality assumption of data will be evaluated by QQ-plots.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo

Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.268
Method	Wilcoxon (Mann-Whitney)
Parameter estimate	Median difference (final values)
Point estimate	-1
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-4
upper limit	2

Secondary: No. 8: Time to achieve response defined as time to achieve reduction in pMayo score of 3 or more steps (0-24 weeks) (ITT)

End point title	No. 8: Time to achieve response defined as time to achieve reduction in pMayo score of 3 or more steps (0-24 weeks) (ITT)

End point description:

Time to achieve response defined as time to achieve reduction in pMayo score of 3 or more steps (0-24 weeks)

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

0-13 visits (0-24 weeks)

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	ITT	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	60	59	119	
Units: Time (0-13 visits)	48	43	91	

Attachments (see zip file)	Plot Time to achieve response (visit no.)/Plot endpoint 8.pdf

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Time to achieve response ITT (Wilcoxon-test)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in mean response times for active and placebo is tested by t-test.
Wilcoxon sum-rank test will be used instead of t-test if the normality assumption cannot be satisfied,
Normality assumption of data will be evaluated by QQ-plots.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo

Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.186
Method	Wilcoxon (Mann-Whitney)
Parameter estimate	Median difference (final values)
Point estimate	1
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-1
upper limit	2

Secondary: No. 8: Time to achieve response defined as time to achieve reduction in pMayo score of 3 or more steps (0-24 weeks) (PP)

End point title	No. 8: Time to achieve response defined as time to achieve reduction in pMayo score of 3 or more steps (0-24 weeks) (PP)

End point description:

Time to achieve response defined as time to achieve reduction in pMayo score of 3 or more steps (0-24 weeks)

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

0-13 visits (0-24 weeks)

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	PP	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	43	40	83	
Units: Time (0-13 visits)	38	29	67	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Time to achieve response PP (Wilcoxon-test)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in mean response times for active and placebo is tested by t-test.
Wilcoxon sum-rank test will be used instead of t-test if the normality assumption cannot be satisfied,
Normality assumption of data will be evaluated by QQ-plots.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.243
Method	Wilcoxon (Mann-Whitney)
Parameter estimate	Median difference (final values)
Point estimate	1

Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-1
upper limit	2

Secondary: No. 8: Time to achieve response defined as time to achieve reduction in pMayo score of 3 or more steps (0-24 weeks) (CSF)

End point title	No. 8: Time to achieve response defined as time to achieve reduction in pMayo score of 3 or more steps (0-24 weeks) (CSF)

End point description:

Time to achieve response defined as time to achieve reduction in pMayo score of 3 or more steps (0-24 weeks)

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

0-13 visits (0-24 weeks)

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	CSF	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	33	27	60	
Units: Time (0-13 visits)	28	17	45	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Time to achieve response CSF (Wilcoxon-test)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in mean response times for active and placebo is tested by t-test.
Wilcoxon sum-rank test will be used instead of t-test if the normality assumption cannot be satisfied,
Normality assumption of data will be evaluated by QQ-plots.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.705
Method	Wilcoxon (Mann-Whitney)
Parameter estimate	Median difference (final values)
Point estimate	1
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	-2
upper limit	3

Secondary: No. 9: Difference between placebo and TSO in change in disease severity assessed by pMayo scores over time from week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (ITT) Mixed Models Analysis

End point title	No. 9: Difference between placebo and TSO in change in disease severity assessed by pMayo scores over time from week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (ITT) Mixed Models Analysis

End point description:

pMayo score consisted of 3 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete pMayo score ranges from 0 to 9 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).
WD visit data is allocated the visit immediately after the last visit before withdrawal. I.e., a pMayo score from a WD visit between week 10 and week 12 is allocated pMayo week 12.

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (WD).

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	ITT	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	60	59	119	
Units: pMayo score 0-9	55	56	111	

Attachments (see zip file)	Mean pMayo over time. *p<0.05/Secondary endpoint 9 Mean

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo over time week 12-24/WD (ITT)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in mean pMayo score over time between active and placebo group are analyzed by mixed linear regression model.
The fixed effect terms in the model will be: Active/placebo, visit number and interaction between the two.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.07
Method	Mixed models analysis

Secondary: No. 9: Difference between placebo and TSO in change in disease severity assessed by pMayo scores over time from week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (PP) Mixed Models Analysis

End point title	No. 9: Difference between placebo and TSO in change in disease severity assessed by pMayo scores over time from

	week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (PP) Mixed Models Analysis

End point description:

pMayo score consisted of 3 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete pMayo score ranges from 0 to 9 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).
WD visit data is allocated the visit immediately after the last visit before withdrawal. I.e., a pMayo score from a WD visit between week 10 and week 12 is allocated pMayo week 12.

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 12 to 24 or withdrawal.

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	PP	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	43	40	83	
Units: pMayo score 0-9	43	40	83	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo over time week 12-24/WD (PP)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in mean pMayo score over time between active and placebo group are analyzed by mixed linear regression model.
The fixed effect terms in the model will be: Active/placebo, visit number and interaction between the two.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.104
Method	Mixed models analysis

Secondary: No. 9: Difference between placebo and TSO in change in disease severity assessed by pMayo scores over time from week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (CSF) Mixed Models Analysis

End point title	No. 9: Difference between placebo and TSO in change in disease severity assessed by pMayo scores over time from week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (CSF) Mixed Models Analysis

End point description:

pMayo score consisted of 3 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete pMayo score ranges from 0 to 9 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).
WD visit data is allocated the visit immediately after the last visit before withdrawal. I.e., a pMayo score from a WD visit between week 10 and week 12 is allocated pMayo week 12.

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 12 to 24 or withdrawal.

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	CSF	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	33	27	60	
Units: pMayo score 0-9	33	27	60	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo over time week 12-24/WD (CSF)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in mean pMayo score over time between active and placebo group are analyzed by mixed linear regression model.
The fixed effect terms in the model will be: Active/placebo, visit number and interaction between the two.

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.129
Method	Mixed models analysis

Secondary: No. 9: Difference between placebo and TSO in change in disease severity assessed by pMayo scores over time from week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (ITT) (Chi-Squared)

End point title	No. 9: Difference between placebo and TSO in change in disease severity assessed by pMayo scores over time from week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (ITT) (Chi-Squared)

End point description:

pMayo score consisted of 3 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete pMayo score ranges from 0 to 9 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).
WD visit data is allocated the visit immediately after the last visit before withdrawal. I.e., a pMayo score from a WD visit between week 10 and week 12 is allocated pMayo week 12.

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 12 to 24 or withdrawal.

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	ITT	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	60	59	119	
Units: pMayo score 0-9	55	56	111	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 24/WD (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.326
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	0.74
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.46
upper limit	1.21

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 12 (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.785
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.11
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.71
upper limit	1.73

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 14 (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week	

12-24 or withdrawal (WD).

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.492
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.2
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.79
upper limit	1.83

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 16 (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.142
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.45
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.93
upper limit	2.27

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 18 (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.012
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.7

Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	1.15
upper limit	2.53

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 20 (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.446
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.22
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.82
upper limit	1.8

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 22 (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	119
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 1
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.7
upper limit	1.42

Secondary: No. 9: Difference between placebo and TSO in change in disease severity assessed by pMayo scores over time from week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (PP) (Chi-Squared)

End point title	No. 9: Difference between placebo and TSO in change in disease severity assessed by pMayo scores over time from week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (PP) (Chi-Squared)

End point description:

pMayo score consisted of 3 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete pMayo score ranges from 0 to 9 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).
WD visit data is allocated the visit immediately after the last visit before withdrawal. I.e., a pMayo score from a WD visit between week 10 and week 12 is allocated pMayo week 12.

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (WD)

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	PP	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	43	40	83	
Units: pMayo score 0-9	43	40	83	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 24/WD PP (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.273
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	0.71
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.43
upper limit	1.18

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 12 PP (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo

Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.435
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.26
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.8
upper limit	1.98

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 14 PP (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.234
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.34
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.88
upper limit	2.04

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 16 PP (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.124
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.47

Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.94
upper limit	2.31

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 18 PP (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.075
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.45
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	1
upper limit	2.12

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 20 PP (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.847
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.09
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.72
upper limit	1.65

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 22 PP (Chi-squared)
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo

Number of subjects included in analysis	83
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.987
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.05
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.72
upper limit	1.54

Secondary: No. 9: Difference between placebo and TSO in change in disease severity assessed by pMayo scores over time from week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (CSF) (Chi-Squared)

End point title	No. 9: Difference between placebo and TSO in change in disease severity assessed by pMayo scores over time from week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (CSF) (Chi-Squared)

End point description:

pMayo score consisted of 3 subscores: rectal bleeding, stool frequency, and physician's global assessment. Each subscore was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 and the complete pMayo score ranges from 0 to 9 (higher scores indicate greater disease activity).
WD visit data is allocated the visit immediately after the last visit before withdrawal. I.e., a pMayo score from a WD visit between week 10 and week 12 is allocated pMayo week 12.

End point type	Secondary

End point timeframe:

Week 12 to 24 or withdrawal (WD)

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	CSF	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	33	27	60	
Units: pMayo score 0-9	33	27	60	

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 24/WD CSF (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo

Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.913
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	0.88
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.47
upper limit	1.66

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 12 CSF (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.089
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	2.29
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.95
upper limit	5.55

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 14 CSF (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.048
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	2.1

Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	1.03
upper limit	4.28

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 16 CSF (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.101
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.91
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.94
upper limit	3.91

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 18 CSF (Chi-squared)
Statistical analysis description:	
Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).	
Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.023
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	2.1
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	1.11
upper limit	3.95

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 20 CSF (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 1
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.08
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.59
upper limit	2

Statistical analysis title	Difference in pMayo week 22 CSF (Chi-squared)

Statistical analysis description:

Difference in remission yes/no in active vs. placebo group is tested by chi-squared test for each week 12-24 or withdrawal (WD).

Comparison groups	7500 TSO v Placebo
Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	superiority
P-value	= 0.396
Method	Chi-squared
Parameter estimate	Risk ratio (RR)
Point estimate	1.32
Confidence interval	
level	95 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	0.8
upper limit	2.2

Other pre-specified: Evaluation of blood eosinophils

End point title	Evaluation of blood eosinophils

End point description:

End point type	Other pre-specified

End point timeframe:

0-24 weeks or withdrawal

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	ITT	
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	
Number of subjects analysed	60	59	119	
Units: 10^9 cells/L	60	59	119	

Attachments (see zip file)	Blood eosinophils in placebo and TSO w/wo steroid/Eosinophils.

Statistical analyses

No statistical analyses for this end point

Post-hoc: Symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 over time at 0-24 weeks / WD (ITT)

End point title	Symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 over time at 0-24 weeks / WD (ITT)

End point description:

Percentage of participants who achieved symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 at 0 weeks to 24 weeks or withdrawal (WD).

End point type	Post-hoc

End point timeframe:

0-24 weeks or withdrawal

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo	ITT	PP
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set
Number of subjects analysed	60	59	119	83
Units: Mayo subscores 0-3	25	22	47	42

End point values	CSF			
Subject group type	Subject analysis set			
Number of subjects analysed	60			
Units: Mayo subscores 0-3	29			

Attachments (see zip file)	Probability plot of symptomatic remission. *p<0.05/Billed1.pdf

Statistical analyses

No statistical analyses for this end point

Post-hoc: Patient-reported outcome IBD disability index

End point title	Patient-reported outcome IBD disability index

End point description:

IBD score will be calculated based on the sum of responds item values. Values are generated for each item ranging from 0-4, the sum is then rescaled to a range 0- 100 based on the amount of answered items.

End point type	Post-hoc

End point timeframe:

0-24 weeks or withdrawal

End point values	7500 TSO	Placebo		
Subject group type	Reporting group	Reporting group		
Number of subjects analysed	60	59		
Units: IBD score	60	59		

Attachments (see zip file)	Patients questionnaires IBD disability index/Questionnaire IBD

Statistical analyses

No statistical analyses for this end point

Adverse events

Adverse events information	
Timeframe for reporting adverse events:	
Day 0 to day 210 (+/-7 days).	
Adverse event reporting additional description:	
At each visit investigator document any occurrence of adverse events and abnormal laboratory findings. Any event spontaneously reported by participant or observed by investigator was recorded, irrespective of relation to study treatment.	
Assessment type	Systematic

Dictionary used	
Dictionary name	MedDRA
Dictionary version	24.0

Reporting groups	
Reporting group title	7500 TSO
Reporting group description:	
The patients received the 7500 TSO orally as a single administration every 2 weeks for 24 weeks.	
Reporting group title	Placebo
Reporting group description:	
The patients received placebo orally as a single administration every 2 weeks for 24 weeks	

Serious adverse events	7500 TSO	Placebo	
Total subjects affected by serious adverse events			
subjects affected / exposed	12 / 60 (20.00%)	11 / 59 (18.64%)	
number of deaths (all causes)	0	0	
number of deaths resulting from adverse events	0	0	
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications			
Clavicle fracture			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 60 (1.67%)	0 / 59 (0.00%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 1	0 / 0	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	
Nervous system disorders			
Dizziness			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 60 (0.00%)	1 / 59 (1.69%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 1	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	
Headache			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 60 (0.00%)	1 / 59 (1.69%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 1	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	

Subarachnoid haemorrhage			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 60 (1.67%)	0 / 59 (0.00%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 1	0 / 0	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	
Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 60 (1.67%)	0 / 59 (0.00%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 1	0 / 0	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	
Immune system disorders			
Hypersensitivity			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 60 (0.00%)	1 / 59 (1.69%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 1	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	
Eye disorders			
Diplopia			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 60 (0.00%)	1 / 59 (1.69%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 1	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	
Gastrointestinal disorders			
Abdominal distension			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 60 (1.67%)	0 / 59 (0.00%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	
Colitis ulcerative	Additional description: Aggravation of UC		
subjects affected / exposed	7 / 60 (11.67%)	4 / 59 (6.78%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 7	0 / 4	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	
Hepatobiliary disorders			
Cholecystitis acute			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 60 (1.67%)	0 / 59 (0.00%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 1	0 / 0	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders			
Intervertebral disc protrusion			

subjects affected / exposed	0 / 60 (0.00%)	1 / 59 (1.69%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 1	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	
Metabolism and nutrition disorders			
Hyperglycaemia			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 60 (0.00%)	2 / 59 (3.39%)	
occurrences causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 2	
deaths causally related to treatment / all	0 / 0	0 / 0	

Frequency threshold for reporting non-serious adverse events: 5 %

Non-serious adverse events	7500 TSO	Placebo	
Total subjects affected by non-serious adverse events			
subjects affected / exposed	56 / 60 (93.33%)	55 / 59 (93.22%)	
Cardiac disorders			
Dizziness			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 60 (0.00%)	4 / 59 (6.78%)	
occurrences (all)	0	4	
Nervous system disorders			
Headache			
subjects affected / exposed	1 / 60 (1.67%)	9 / 59 (15.25%)	
occurrences (all)	1	9	
General disorders and administration site conditions			
Fatigue			
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 60 (3.33%)	4 / 59 (6.78%)	
occurrences (all)	2	4	
Gastrointestinal disorders			
Colitis ulcerative	Additional description: Aggravation of UC		
subjects affected / exposed	26 / 60 (43.33%)	31 / 59 (52.54%)	
occurrences (all)	33	37	
Abdominal distension			
subjects affected / exposed	28 / 60 (46.67%)	23 / 59 (38.98%)	
occurrences (all)	48	33	
Constipation			
subjects affected / exposed	8 / 60 (13.33%)	4 / 59 (6.78%)	
occurrences (all)	9	4	

Diarrhea			
subjects affected / exposed	28 / 60 (46.67%)	16 / 59 (27.12%)	
occurrences (all)	33	30	
Dyspepsia			
subjects affected / exposed	3 / 60 (5.00%)	2 / 59 (3.39%)	
occurrences (all)	3	3	
Flatulence			
subjects affected / exposed	10 / 60 (16.67%)	6 / 59 (10.17%)	
occurrences (all)	10	6	
Nausea			
subjects affected / exposed	5 / 60 (8.33%)	5 / 59 (8.47%)	
occurrences (all)	7	5	
Oropharyngeal pain			
subjects affected / exposed	5 / 60 (8.33%)	1 / 59 (1.69%)	
occurrences (all)	7	1	
Vomiting			
subjects affected / exposed	4 / 60 (6.67%)	4 / 59 (6.78%)	
occurrences (all)	4	4	
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders			
Arthralgia			
subjects affected / exposed	5 / 60 (8.33%)	9 / 59 (15.25%)	
occurrences (all)	5	10	
Infections and infestations			
Nasopharyngitis			
subjects affected / exposed	7 / 60 (11.67%)	4 / 59 (6.78%)	
occurrences (all)	8	5	
Upper respiratory tract infection			
subjects affected / exposed	8 / 60 (13.33%)	9 / 59 (15.25%)	
occurrences (all)	8	9	

More information

Substantial protocol amendments (globally)

Were there any global substantial amendments to the protocol? Yes

Date	Amendment
30 October 2018	Previous wording: Exclusion Criteria 11.Treatment with antibiotics (e.g., metronidazole or ciprofloxacin), New wording: Exclusion Criteria 11.Treatment with systemic broad-spectrum antibiotics (e.g., metronidazole or ciprofloxacin), Previous wording: Exclusion Criteria 15. Travelling to countries outside of Europe, USA, Australia or Canada within the last 12 weeks prior to baseline or during trial participation. New wording: Exclusion Criteria 15. Travelling to rural districts in countries outside of Europe, USA, Australia or Canada within the last 12 weeks prior to baseline or during trial participation. If patients travel outside of Europe, USA, Australia or Canada they must be tested negative in the standard stool tests (parasites, bacteria and virus) when they return, as at the screening visit. Previous wording: AE and Frequency New wording: Any patient suffering from an AE at trial end has to be followed up until resolution of the AE or up to a maximum of 4 weeks after the patient's trial termination. After 4 weeks, the investigator should issue a final statement concerning the outcome of the AE. Previous wording: Fischer's exact test will be used to test the hypothesis that there is no difference between the proportions in the TSO and placebo group. New wording: Chi-squared test (if events are more than 5) or Fischer's exact test will be used to test the hypothesis that there is no difference between the proportions in the TSO and placebo group. New wording: Added a complete new Appendix 10 "Power of Attorney" and added a sentence in "Patient Data and Data Protection". The patient signs a Power of Attorney to foreign health authorities to have access to all source data including the patient journal.
21 March 2019	Previous wording: Inclusion criteria 8. 5- Aminosalicyl acid (5-ASA) ≥ 8 weeks with a stable dose for at least 4 weeks both oral and rectal use. New wording: Inclusion criteria 8. No treatment or if treated with 5-Aminosalicyl acid (5-ASA): 5-ASA ≥ 8 weeks with a stable dose for at least 4 weeks both oral and rectal use. New wording: If the patient's home address is more than 70 km from the site Hvidovre Hospital, the patient can receive transportation compensation. As a general rule, the compensation will cover the cheapest mode of transport. In the patient information folder (Appendix 8) the patient is informed that this compensation should be reported to the tax authority (SKAT). Hvidovre Hospital and the Region Hovedstaden's system "TUR" (Transport, Udlæg og Rejse Administration) will handle the compensation. Hvidovre Hospital, Gastro Unit will be compensated by the sponsor ParaTech A/S.

09 September 2021	On March 20 2020, ParaTech A/S informed the Danish Medicines Agency and IEC (VEK) about the COVID-19 Pandemic extraordinary initiatives in relation to the PROCTO study to reduce physical attendance of the patients at the clinical site, Hvidovre Hospital, and thus to minimize the risk of infection and to ensure continued and timely treatment during the PROCTO trial period. These COVID-19 pandemic extraordinary initiatives were described in the amendment. New wording added in the protocol page 50-52 (in abbreviated version): 1. Distribution of IMP doses from Hvidovre Hospital to the PROCTO patients (Temporary option to distribute directly to clinical trial subjects from sponsors (temporary exemption from §23 (2), of the GDP executive order because of COVID-19)) 2. Telephone / video consultations / study "visit". Possibility for visits 4-12 as telephone/video consultation and home pregnancy test before IMP administation. 3. Blood samples. Only if exacerbation of UC or if an AE occurs blood sampling should be performed at hospital. 4. Final sigmoidoscopy should be carried out at hospital as normal 5. Monitoring will continue according the COVID-19 restrictions. 6. Risk Assessment Report PROCTO and COVID-19 updated frequently 7. Advertisement for subject recruitment updated 8. The last 6 ongoing patients continue the extraordinary initiatives
03 November 2021	Adjustment of endpoints according to EMAs guideline "Guideline on the development of new medicinal products for the treatment of Ulcerative Colitis” New wording: Primary endpoint -To achieve clinical remission defined as full Mayo score ≤ 2 at 24 weeks (long-term efficacy) (ITT, PP) New wording: Secondary Endpoints - To achieve reduction of full Mayo score of 4 or more steps at 24 weeks (ITT, PP, complete steroid-free) - To achieve complete steroid free clinical remission defined as full Mayo score ≤ 2 at 24 weeks (long-term efficacy) (complete steroid-free) - To achieve endoscopic remission defined as mucosal appearance Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 at 24 weeks (long-term efficacy) (ITT, PP, complete steroid-free) - To achieve symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 at 12 weeks (short-term efficacy) and at 24 weeks (long-term efficacy) (ITT, PP, complete steroid-free) - To reduce time to achieve remission defined as time to achieve a pMayo score ≤ 1 and time to achieve symptomatic remission defined as stool frequency Mayo sub-score of 0 or 1 and rectal bleeding Mayo sub-score of 0 (0-24 weeks) (ITT, PP, complete steroid-free) - To reduce time to achieve response defined as time to achieve reduction in pMayo score of 3 or more steps (0-24 weeks) (ITT, PP, complete steroid-free) - To decrease disease severity assessed by pMayo scores at visit 7 to 13 Explorative • Steroid use • Patients withdrawn due to worsening of disease • Mucosal healing • Calprotectin • Blood biomarkers • Immune profiling • Microbiome profiling • Patient-reported outcome

Notes:

Interruptions (globally)

Were there any global interruptions to the trial? No

Limitations and caveats

None reported