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### Permalink

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### Journal

The Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery, 102(8)

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### Publication Date

2020-04-15

### DOI

10.2106/JBJS.19.00790

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# A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Study of Romosozumab for the Treatment of Hip Fractures

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**Background:** Romosozumab is a bone-forming antibody that increases bone formation and decreases bone resorption. We conducted a double-blinded, randomized, phase-2, dose-finding trial to evaluate the effect of romosozumab on the clinical outcomes of open reduction and internal fixation of intertrochanteric or femoral neck hip fractures.

**Methods:** Patients (55 to 94 years old) were randomized 2:3:3:3 to receive 3 subcutaneous injections of romosozumab (70, 140, or 210 mg) or a placebo postoperatively on day 1 and weeks 2, 6, and 12. The primary end point was the difference in the mean timed “Up & Go” (TUG) score over weeks 6 to 20 for romosozumab versus placebo. Additional end points included the time to radiographic evidence of healing and the score on the Radiographic Union Scale for Hip (RUSH).

**Results:** A total of 332 patients were randomized: 243 to receive romosozumab (70 mg, n = 60; 140 mg, n = 93; and 210 mg, n = 90) and 89 to receive a placebo. Although TUG scores improved during the study, they did not differ significantly between the romosozumab and placebo groups over weeks 6 to 20 ( $p = 0.198$ ). The median time to radiographic evidence of healing was 16.4 to 16.9 weeks across treatment groups. The RUSH scores improved over time across treatment groups but did not differ significantly between the romosozumab and placebo groups. The overall safety and tolerability profile of romosozumab was comparable with that of the placebo.

**Conclusions:** Romosozumab did not improve the fracture-healing-related clinical and radiographic outcomes in the study population.

**Level of Evidence:** Therapeutic Level I. See Instructions for Authors for a complete description of levels of evidence.

Hip fractures are a devastating clinical manifestation of osteoporosis. The almost 2 million hip fractures that occur each year in people older than 50 years are associated with substantial morbidity, excess mortality, and high health-care costs<sup>1-4</sup>. Almost all hip fractures are treated surgically. In the elderly, compromised mechanical and biological capacity, comorbidities, and possible complications make the management of hip fractures challenging, and the acceleration of fracture-healing is the desirable therapeutic outcome<sup>5</sup>. The systemic bone-forming agent teriparatide was investigated to assess its ability to accelerate fracture-healing, and while the results of a

retrospective analysis were promising<sup>6</sup>, randomized controlled studies yielded inconclusive results<sup>7-9</sup>.

Romosozumab is a bone-forming antibody that increases bone formation and decreases bone resorption and is indicated to treat osteoporosis in postmenopausal women at high risk for fracture<sup>10</sup>. Romosozumab increased bone mineral density (BMD)<sup>11</sup>; reduced the prevalence of vertebral and clinical (a composite of nonvertebral and symptomatic vertebral) fractures (compared with a placebo)<sup>12</sup>; and, when followed by alendronate, reduced the risk of vertebral, nonvertebral, and hip fractures (compared with alendronate alone)<sup>13</sup>.

**Disclosure:** This study was funded by Amgen, Inc. and UCB Pharma. On the **Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest** forms, which are provided with the online version of the article, one, or more of the authors checked “yes” to indicate that the author had a relevant financial relationship in the biomedical arena outside the submitted work (including employment with Amgen Inc., the sponsor of the study) (<http://links.lww.com/JBJS/F702>).

A **data-sharing statement** is provided with the online version of the article (<http://links.lww.com/JBJS/F704>).

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Preclinical studies showed that romosozumab enhances fracture-healing. Romosozumab significantly increased bone mass and strength at the fracture site in a closed femoral fracture model in rats by week 7 and in a fibular osteotomy model in cynomolgus monkeys by week 10<sup>14</sup>, promoted fracture-healing and increased bone strength in a mouse femoral osteotomy model by week 6<sup>15</sup>, and increased the area of newly formed bone in a rat femoral osteotomy model by week 6<sup>16</sup>.

On the basis of these preclinical data, we hypothesized that romosozumab would accelerate healing of hip fractures and improve physical functioning of human subjects. We conducted a phase-2, dose-finding trial to evaluate the effect of romosozumab administered over 12 weeks on the clinical outcomes of open reduction and internal fixation of intertrochanteric or femoral neck hip fractures.

## Materials and Methods

### Study Design

This phase-2, multicenter, international, randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled study enrolled patients with an acute, unilateral, low-energy hip fracture (sustained from a standing height or less) and treated with open reduction and internal fixation. The study was registered in ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT01081678). Dosing regimens were based on phase-1 single and multiple-dose studies that demonstrated a pharmacologic effect of romosozumab on bone formation markers<sup>17,18</sup>. An interactive voice response system was used to randomize patients 2:3:3:3 to receive 70, 140, or 210 mg of romosozumab or a placebo (Fig. 1); randomization was stratified into 7 strata by the type of

fracture and fixation device and age. All participants and study personnel were blinded to the type of treatment.

Patients received 3 subcutaneous injections of romosozumab or a placebo postoperatively on day 1 and at weeks 2, 6, and 12. All patients took 50,000 IU of vitamin D once postoperatively and  $\geq 1,000$  mg of calcium and  $\geq 800$  IU of vitamin D daily from the time of screening to week 36. The timing of study visits is shown in Figure 1.

The primary end point was the timed “Up & Go” (TUG) score over weeks 6 to 20. Additional end points included the time to radiographic evidence of healing (defined as effacement of the fracture lines by newly formed bone along the cortices and within the trabecular bone on anteroposterior and lateral [or oblique] radiographs), the Radiographic Union Scale for Hip (RUSH) score, the Harris hip score (HHS), and hip pain on a visual analog scale (VAS).

The study was performed in accordance with the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki. The protocol was approved by the independent ethics committee or institutional review board at each site. All participants provided written informed consent.

### Participants

Eligible patients were 55 to 95 years old and had a radiographically confirmed primary, acute, unilateral, low-energy intertrochanteric or femoral neck fracture amenable to repair by internal fixation. Exclusion criteria included severe lower-extremity osteoarthritis, a preinjury inability to rise independently from an armchair or walk 200 m, use of bone grafts or

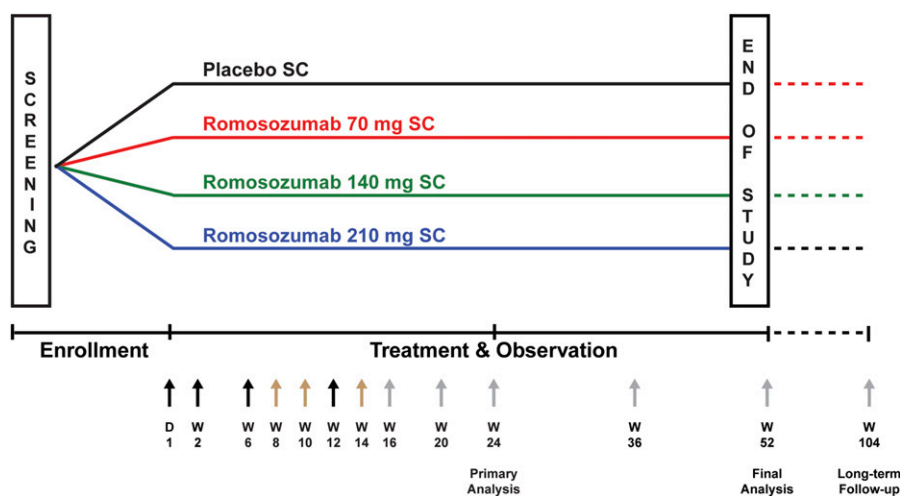


Fig. 1  
Study schema. Randomization was stratified into 7 strata: (1) intertrochanteric fracture, sliding hip screw, 55 to 75 years old; (2) intertrochanteric fracture, sliding hip screw,  $\geq 76$  years old; (3) intertrochanteric fracture, intramedullary nail, 55 to 75 years old; (4) intertrochanteric fracture, intramedullary nail,  $\geq 76$  years old; (5) displaced femoral neck fracture, sliding hip screw; (6) displaced femoral neck fracture, cancellous screws; and (7) undisplaced femoral neck fracture. Within each stratum, patients were randomized using an allocation ratio of 2:3:3:3 to receive subcutaneous injections of romosozumab (70, 140, or 210 mg) or a placebo. The placebo group received 3 vials of placebo solution; the 70-mg group, 1 vial containing 70 mg of romosozumab and 2 vials of matched placebo solution; the 140-mg group, 2 vials each containing 70 mg of romosozumab and 1 vial of matched placebo solution; and the 210-mg group, 3 vials each containing 70 mg of romosozumab. Black arrows indicate study visits with administration of the investigational product, gray arrows indicate study visits without administration of the investigational product, and brown arrows indicate telephone visits. D = day, SC = subcutaneous, W = week.

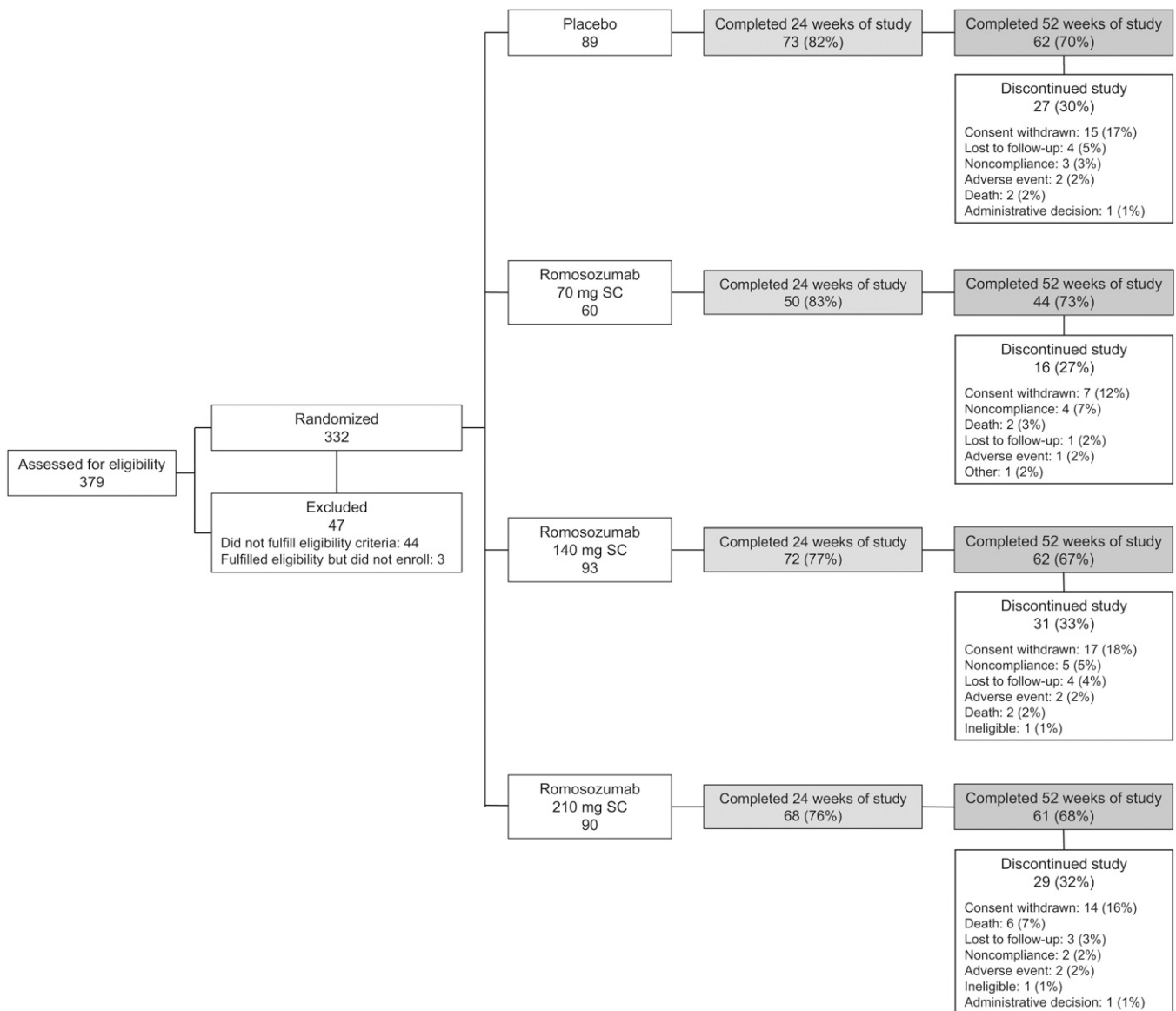


Fig. 2  
Flow of patients through the study. SC = subcutaneous.

substitutes at the time of fracture fixation, major polytrauma or substantial axial trauma, and a pathological fracture or history of metabolic or bone disease (except osteoporosis). All eligibility criteria are listed in the Appendix.

### Study Procedures

Anteroposterior and lateral (or oblique) radiographs of the proximal part of the femur were obtained at every clinic visit starting from week 2. The quality of surgical fixation and radiographic evidence of fracture-healing were determined by independent reviewers (orthopaedic/trauma surgeons and radiologists), blinded to treatment. Radiographic evaluation ended once healing was confirmed, except for mandatory radiographs at weeks 52 (end of study) and 104 (long-term follow-up).

The TUG test is a validated and reliable tool used to assess functional mobility of persons with impaired mobility<sup>19-22</sup>. Since TUG correlates well with activities of daily living, it was used to assess functional recovery in our study. Clinicians timed the patient while they stood up from a seated position in a chair, walked 3 m, turned around, walked back to the chair, and returned to the seated position. Study staff were trained on how to administer the TUG test via a training video.

The RUSH score is a validated and reliable tool developed to objectively assess hip (femoral neck) fracture-healing after surgical repair<sup>23-26</sup>. RUSH quantifies 10 measures of fracture-healing: cortical bridging and disappearance of the cortical fracture line in the anterior, posterior, medial, and lateral femoral neck regions and trabecular consolidation and disappearance of the trabecular fracture line (trabecular healing is

TABLE I Baseline Demographics and Disease Characteristics

	Placebo (N = 89)	Subcutaneous Romosuzumab			Total Romosuzumab Group (N = 243)
		70 mg (N = 60)	140 mg (N = 93)	210 mg (N = 90)	
Sex (no. [%])					
Female	67 (75.3)	42 (70.0)	64 (68.8)	55 (61.1)	161 (66.3)
Male	22 (24.7)	18 (30.0)	29 (31.2)	35 (38.9)	82 (33.7)
Median age (range) (yr)	78 (55-91)	78.5 (55-94)	79 (55-94)	79 (55-93)	79 (55-94)
Geriatric age group (no. [%])					
≥65 yr	79 (88.8)	52 (86.7)	76 (81.7)	79 (87.8)	207 (85.2)
≥75 yr	54 (60.7)	37 (61.7)	56 (60.2)	56 (62.2)	149 (61.3)
Race (no. [%])					
White	77 (86.5)	52 (86.7)	81 (87.1)	70 (77.8)	203 (83.5)
Asian	12 (13.5)	7 (11.7)	11 (11.8)	19 (21.1)	37 (15.2)
Black	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	1 (0.4)
Hispanic	0 (0.0)	1 (1.7)	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.8)
Geographic region (no. [%])					
Eastern Europe	27 (30.3)	22 (36.7)	41 (44.1)	25 (27.8)	88 (36.2)
Western Europe	30 (33.7)	15 (25.0)	29 (31.2)	27 (30.0)	71 (29.2)
India	10 (11.2)	7 (11.7)	10 (10.8)	18 (20.0)	35 (14.4)
North America	14 (15.7)	11 (18.3)	4 (4.3)	8 (8.9)	23 (9.5)
Latin America	5 (5.6)	4 (6.7)	6 (6.5)	9 (10.0)	19 (7.8)
Australia and New Zealand	1 (1.1)	1 (1.7)	2 (2.2)	2 (2.2)	5 (2.1)
Other	2 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	1 (1.1)	2 (0.8)
ASA classification* (no. [%])					
Class I	24 (27.0)	19 (31.7)	32 (34.4)	32 (35.6)	83 (34.2)
Class II	49 (55.1)	30 (50.0)	43 (46.2)	43 (47.8)	116 (47.7)
Class III	16 (18.0)	9 (15.0)	17 (18.3)	14 (15.6)	40 (16.5)
Class IV	0 (0.0)	2 (3.3)	1 (1.1)	1 (1.1)	4 (1.6)
Mean body mass index (SD)† (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )					
Women	25.0 (4.5)	24.4 (3.5)	23.6 (4.0)	23.7 (3.4)	23.9 (3.6)
Men	24.7 (4.7)	24.4 (2.9)	25.2 (4.6)	24.1 (4.2)	24.5 (4.1)
Location of hip fracture (no. [%])					
Intertrochanteric	55 (61.8)	41 (68.3)	67 (72.0)	62 (68.9)	170 (70.0)
Intertrochanteric extending into subtrochanteric region	21 (23.6)	11 (18.3)	15 (16.1)	19 (21.1)	45 (18.5)
Femoral neck	13 (14.6)	8 (13.3)	11 (11.8)	9 (10.0)	28 (11.5)
Mechanism of injury (no. [%])					
Fall from standing height or less	76 (85.4)	54 (90.0)	82 (88.2)	79 (87.8)	215 (88.5)
Fall on stairs, steps, or curb	8 (9.0)	2 (3.3)	9 (9.7)	3 (3.3)	14 (5.8)
Fall from ~20 in (51 cm)	3 (3.4)	2 (3.3)	2 (2.2)	2 (2.2)	6 (2.5)
Fall from higher than ~20 in (51 cm)	2 (2.2)	2 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	4 (4.4)	6 (2.5)
Spontaneous (stress) fracture	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.2)	2 (0.8)
Method of internal fixation (no. [%])					
Intramedullary nail	49 (55.1)	33 (55.0)	52 (55.9)	49 (54.4)	134 (55.1)
Sliding hip screw	31 (34.8)	22 (36.7)	32 (34.4)	35 (38.9)	89 (36.6)
Cancellous screws	9 (10.1)	5 (8.3)	9 (9.7)	6 (6.7)	20 (8.2)

\*Class I = healthy patient with no medical problems, Class II = mild systemic disease, Class III = severe systemic disease but not incapacitating, and Class IV = severe systemic disease that is a constant threat to life. †SD = standard deviation.

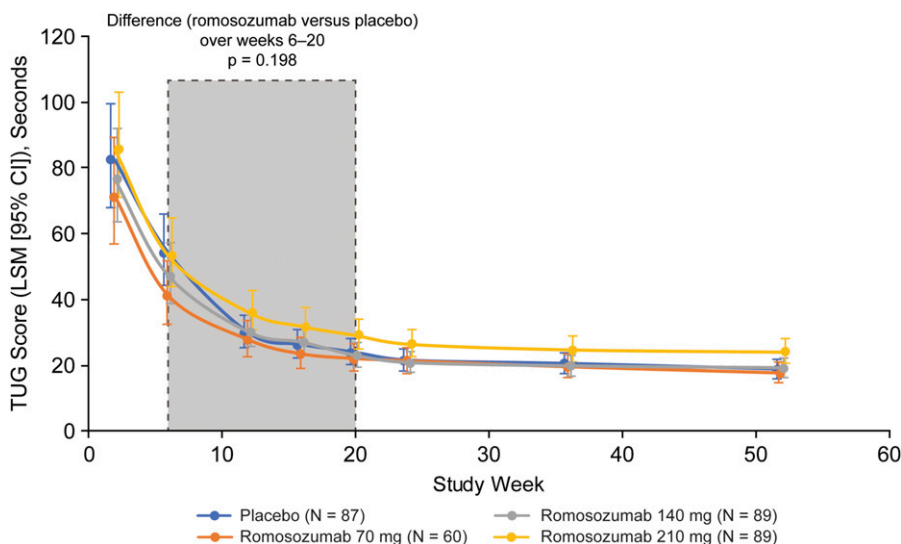


Fig. 3

TUG scores by visit. Estimates are based on a linear mixed-effects model for repeated measures, adjusting for treatment, sex, prefracture community-dwelling status, prefracture walking aid use, geographic region (group 1: Greece, India, Italy, and Lithuania; group 2: Switzerland, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Hungary, and New Zealand; group 3: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, U.K., Hong Kong, Poland, and U.S.), quality of surgical fixation, visit, treatment-by-visit interaction, and randomization strata. Log-transformed scores were back-transformed to seconds using the exponential transformation. The results are presented as LSMs with 95% CIs. The p value is based on an F test of multilinear contrasts at weeks 6 to 20.

indicated by consolidation of the matrix and disappearance of the fracture line). Each of the 10 healing measures are scored as 1, 2, or 3; a minimum total score of 10 indicates no healing, and a maximum total score of 30 indicates complete healing.

Adverse events were recorded at each study visit and coded using MedDRA (Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities), version 15.1. To determine the immunogenicity of romosozumab and its relationship to safety, blood samples taken on day 1 and weeks 6, 12, 20, 24, 36, and 52 were assessed

for the presence of anti-romosozumab binding and neutralizing antibodies.

#### Statistical Analyses

The sample size calculation assumed that romosozumab would reduce the mean TUG scores over weeks 6 to 20 by 25% compared with the score associated with a placebo, which was approximately 36 seconds according to Ingemarsson et al.<sup>27</sup>. Allowing for a 20% withdrawal rate by week 24 and a type-I

TABLE II Radiographic Evidence of Healing\*

	Placebo (N = 87)	Subcutaneous Romosozumab		
		70 mg (N = 60)	140 mg (N = 89)	210 mg (N = 89)
Patients with radiographic healing at wk 24				
CIF estimate (95% CI) (%)	73.2 (62.6-82.8)	78.6 (66.7-88.5)	72.8 (62.3-82.3)	66.2 (55.1-77.1)
Patients with radiographic healing at wk 52				
CIF estimate (95% CI) (%)	93.2 (85.1-97.8)	90.1 (79.5-96.6)	93.1 (85.6-97.4)	89.1 (79.9-95.3)
Median time to radiographic evidence of healing†				
CIF estimate (95% CI) (wk)	16.4 (15.3-20.1)	16.9 (12.9-20.3)	16.6 (13.3-17.1)	16.9 (13.3-20.9)
HR‡ (95% CI), p value		1.1 (0.7-1.6), p = 0.79	1.1 (0.8-1.6), p = 0.62	1.1 (0.7-1.6), p = 0.76

\*N = number of randomized patients who received  $\geq 1$  dose of investigational product. Data are presented as point estimates. CIF = cumulative incidence function, CI = confidence interval, and HR = hazard ratio. †From fracture fixation date. ‡HR is based on a Cox proportional-hazards model with treatment groups as the independent variable, stratified by randomization strata, and adjusted for sex, prefracture community dwelling status, use of prefracture walking aid, and quality of surgical fixation. An HR of  $>1$  favors romosozumab.

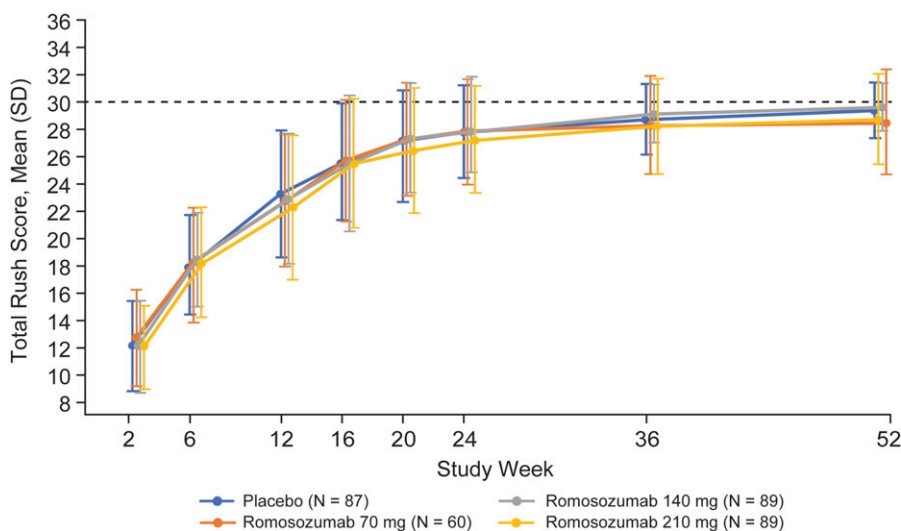


Fig. 4  
RUSH scores by visit. N = number of randomized patients who received  $\geq 1$  dose of investigational product. The results are presented as the mean and standard deviation (SD). The dashed line represents the maximum total RUSH score (30 points).

error of 5%, the calculation showed that approximately 90 patients per group (and 60 for the 70-mg group) would provide  $\geq 80\%$  power to detect differences between romosozumab and placebo with the use of a 2-sided t test.

A linear mixed-effects model was fit with log-transformed TUG scores as the dependent variable and treatment group, sex, prefracture community dwelling status, prefracture use of a walking aid, geographic region, quality of surgical fixation, visit week, and visit-by-treatment interaction as independent variables, stratified by the randomization strata.

The difference in the least-squares-mean (LSM) TUG scores over weeks 6 to 20 between the romosozumab and placebo groups was determined. Measurements obtained after unplanned revision surgery (indicative of poor healing) were assigned the visit-dependent worst value, which was imputed if a patient could not perform or complete the TUG test. Results based on log-transformed data were back-transformed to seconds.

For time to radiographic evidence of healing, a proportional-hazards model was fitted, adjusted for sex, prefracture community dwelling status, prefracture use of a walking aid, and quality of surgical fixation as independent covariates, stratified by the randomization strata. Patients were censored for unplanned revision surgery before radiographic evidence of healing. The estimate of the treatment effect was the hazard ratio (with 95% confidence interval [CI]) of romosozumab versus placebo with respect to time to revision-surgery-free healing<sup>28,29</sup>. The cumulative incidence function was determined for each treatment group.

Treatment differences in the total RUSH score were assessed using the van Elteren stratified rank test (adjusting for randomization strata) at each time point<sup>30</sup>. Missing scores were imputed using the last-observation-carried-forward approach.

The final analysis was conducted after completion of the week-52 assessments. Analyses of efficacy and safety were performed after unblinding and included all randomized patients who had received  $\geq 1$  dose of the investigational product.

## Results

### Patient Disposition and Baseline Characteristics

A total of 332 patients were randomized at 63 sites in 22 countries (see Appendix Table) between June 2010 and January 2013: 243 were randomized to receive romosozumab (70 mg, n = 60; 140 mg, n = 93; 210 mg, n = 90) and 89, to receive a placebo. Overall, 325 patients received  $\geq 1$  dose of the investigational product, and 263 (79.2%) and 229 (69.0%) completed 24 and 52 weeks of the study, respectively. Discontinuation rates and reasons for discontinuation were comparable among the treatment groups (Fig. 2).

Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were generally balanced across the treatment groups; however, there was a higher percentage of women in the placebo group (75.3%) than in the total romosozumab group (66.3%) and a higher percentage of Asian patients in the 210-mg romosozumab group (21.1%) than in the other groups (11.7% to 13.5%) (Table I). Across the treatment groups, approximately 80% of the patients were classified as either healthy or having mild, systematic disease according to the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) classification; 61.8% to 72.0% of the patients had an intertrochanteric hip fracture, 16.1% to 23.6% had an intertrochanteric hip fracture with extension into the subtrochanteric region, and 10.0% to 14.6% had a femoral neck fracture. Most patients were injured falling from a standing height or less. Most internal fixation implants were intramedullary nails (range across groups, 54.4% to 55.9%).

### Efficacy

#### TUG Scores by Visit

The LSM TUG scores improved from weeks 2 to 52 for each treatment group (Fig. 3). From weeks 2 to 20, the LSM TUG scores for the placebo and 70-mg, 140-mg, and 210-mg romosozumab groups improved from 82 to 24, 71 to 22, 77 to 23, and 86 to 29 seconds, respectively; the scores leveled off after week 20. There were no significant differences in the LSM TUG



TABLE III Adverse Events\*

	Placebo (N = 87)	Subcutaneous Romosozumab			Total Romosozumab Group (N = 238)
		70 mg (N = 60)	140 mg (N = 89)	210 mg (N = 89)	
Adverse events during treatment (no. [%])	69 (79.3)	39 (65.0)	54 (60.7)	64 (71.9)	157 (66.0)
Serious adverse events† (no. [%])	25 (28.7)	9 (15.0)	15 (16.9)	26 (29.2)	50 (21.0)
Acute myocardial infarction	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	2 (2.2)	3 (1.3)
Pneumonia	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	2 (2.2)	3 (1.3)
Cardiac arrest	0 (0.0)	1 (1.7)	1 (1.1)	1 (1.1)	3 (1.3)
Hip fracture	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	2 (2.2)	3 (1.3)
Postoperative wound infection	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.4)	3 (1.3)
Cellulitis	3 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	1 (1.1)	2 (0.8)
Acute pulmonary edema	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.2)	2 (0.8)
Cardiac failure	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	1 (1.1)	2 (0.8)
Cerebrovascular accident	0 (0.0)	1 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	2 (0.8)
Diverticulitis	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	1 (1.1)	2 (0.8)
Lower respiratory tract infection	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	1 (1.1)	2 (0.8)
Medical device complication	0 (0.0)	1 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	2 (0.8)
Bacterial pneumonia	0 (0.0)	1 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	2 (0.8)
Osteoarthritis	2 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Fatal adverse events‡ (no. [%])	2 (2.3)	2 (3.3)	2 (2.2)	6 (6.7)	10 (4.2)
Adverse events leading to discontinuation of investigational product (no. [%])	4 (4.6)	2 (3.3)	5 (5.6)	3 (3.4)	10 (4.2)
Adverse events leading to study discontinuation (no. [%])	2 (2.3)	1 (1.7)	2 (2.2)	2 (2.2)	5 (2.1)
Adverse events of interest§ (no. [%])					
Hypersensitivity	2 (2.3)	1 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.2)	3 (1.3)
Hypocalcemia	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)
Injection-site reactions	1 (1.1)	1 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	2 (0.8)
Hyperostosis#	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Malignancy	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	2 (2.2)	3 (1.3)
Osteoarthritis	3 (3.4)	4 (6.7)	5 (5.6)	2 (2.2)	11 (4.6)

\*N = number of patients randomized who received  $\geq 1$  dose of investigational product. †Includes those that occurred in at least 2 patients in the total romosozumab or placebo group. ‡Fatal events were reported as death (day 273) and coronary artery hemorrhage (day 3) in the placebo group; respiratory failure (day 3) and cardiac arrest (day 72) in the 70-mg romosozumab group; cardiac arrest (day 14) and cardiac failure (day 187) in the 140-mg romosozumab group; and cardiac arrest (day 2), cardiorespiratory arrest (day 75), cerebrovascular accident (day 258), bacterial pneumonia (day 3), cardiac disorder (day 119), and acute respiratory failure (day 12) in the 210-mg romosozumab group. §Adverse events of interest at the time of this study were prospectively defined. #Reported as extraskelatal ossification.

scores over weeks 6 to 20 between the romosozumab and placebo groups (primary end point,  $p = 0.198$ ). At week 52, the LSM (and 95% CI) TUG score ratios (romosozumab:placebo) were 0.9 (0.7 to 1.2), 1.0 (0.8 to 1.3), and 1.3 (1.0 to 1.6) for the 70, 140, and 210-mg groups, respectively.

#### Time to Radiographic Evidence of Healing

The cumulative incidence function estimate of patients who had radiographic evidence of healing at weeks 24 and 52 was similar across treatment groups (range, 66.2% to 78.6% at week 24 and 89.1% to 93.2% at week 52; Table II). There were no apparent dose or treatment-group-related trends in the median time to radiographic evidence of healing (range, 16.4 to 16.9 weeks across groups) and no significant differences between the romosozumab and placebo groups (Table II). Nonunion was reported in 2 patients in the placebo group at week 52.

When evaluated by subgroup (age, sex, fracture type, and fixation type), the results were consistent with the overall study population (data not shown).

#### RUSH Scores by Visit

The RUSH scores improved over time across all treatment groups, plateauing between weeks 36 and 52 (Fig. 4). There were no significant differences in the RUSH scores between the romosozumab and placebo groups at any time. The mean total RUSH scores across treatment groups ranged from 28.2 to 29.1 at week 36 and from 28.5 to 29.6 at week 52.

#### HHS

The HHS improved over time for all of the romosozumab groups and the placebo group. The values were similar between the placebo group and all of the romosozumab groups up to week 24. For weeks 36 and 52, the repeated-measures model



indicated a significant difference for the 140-mg romosozumab group, favoring romosozumab compared with placebo. At week 36, the LSM (and 95% CI) was 86.8 (83.5 to 90.2) in the 140-mg romosozumab group and 80.3 (77.0 to 83.6) in the placebo group ( $p = 0.0062$ ). At week 52, the LSM (and 95% CI) was 89.0 (85.9 to 92.1) in the 140-mg romosozumab group and 84.3 (81.3 to 87.4) in the placebo group ( $p = 0.0365$ ). However, this was likely a chance finding, as the  $p$  values were not corrected for multiplicity and the 210-mg group did not show a significant difference.

#### VAS Hip Pain

The difference in the LSM VAS hip pain between the placebo group and individual romosozumab groups was not significant at any time point.

#### Safety

A total of 325 patients (87 in the placebo group and 238 in the total romosozumab group) received  $\geq 1$  dose of the investigational product over the 12-week dosing period and were included in the 52-week safety analysis. Sixty-nine patients (79.3%) in the placebo group and 157 (66.0%) in the total romosozumab group reported  $\geq 1$  adverse event that emerged during treatment (Table III). No trends were apparent in the pattern or types of adverse events across treatment groups; however, a higher percentage of patients in the romosozumab group than in the placebo group reported back pain (6.7% versus 0%) and arthralgia (5.9% versus 2.3%), and a lower percentage reported constipation (8.8% versus 12.6%), diarrhea (3.8% versus 9.2%), and pain in an extremity (0.8% versus 5.7%).

Serious adverse events were reported for 25 (28.7%) of the patients in the placebo group and 50 (21.0%) in the total romosozumab group; no serious adverse event was reported for  $>3$  patients in any group. Serious adverse events in the system order class of cardiac, vascular, and nervous system disorders were generally comparable between groups, except for cardiac disorders (placebo, 3.4%; total romosozumab group, 5%), most of which occurred during the follow-up period. Adverse events leading to discontinuation of use of the investigational product or participation in the study were comparable between treatment groups (Table III).

Adverse events of interest included hypersensitivity, hypocalcemia, injection-site reactions, hyperostosis, malignancy, and osteoarthritis; all were comparable among treatment groups (Table III). Of note, 1 patient (in the 210-mg romosozumab group) had a serious hypersensitivity adverse event of acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis on study day 2 that resolved with topical steroid treatment; 1 (140-mg group) had a non-serious adverse event of hypocalcemia (day 10) in the setting of congestive heart failure; 1 (210-mg group) had a serious adverse event of acute myeloid leukemia after the last injection; and 2 (placebo group) had serious adverse events of radiographically evident worsening of preexisting osteoarthritis, with 1 of them also having worsening of symptoms of preexisting osteoarthritis.

None of the patients who received romosozumab stopped using it because of injection-site reactions, and none of the adverse events were suggestive of osteonecrosis of the jaw or

atypical femoral fracture. Ten (4.2%) of the patients in the total romosozumab group and 2 (2.3%) in the placebo group had fatal adverse events; none were considered related to the investigational product (Table III).

Anti-romosozumab binding antibodies were detected in 20 (9.4%) of 213 patients treated with romosozumab and were transient in 8 of them. The transient neutralizing antibodies to romosozumab were detected in 5 patients (2.3%) and did not appear to affect the safety profile of romosozumab.

#### Discussion

Although romosozumab was shown to increase bone formation, reduce bone resorption, improve BMD, and decrease fracture rates in postmenopausal women<sup>11,13</sup>, stimulation of bone formation associated with short-term romosozumab treatment did not significantly accelerate fracture-healing following hip fracture fixation in our study population. The TUG scores and median time to radiographic healing were similar across treatment groups and were within the range observed in other hip-fracture-fixation studies of patients with comparable demographics<sup>31-35</sup>. The RUSH scores at the end of the study period indicated that almost all fractures were sufficiently healed.

The prevalence of adverse events was comparable among the treatment groups and consistent with the type of events that would be expected in this population of mostly elderly patients. A slightly higher prevalence of cardiac serious adverse events was reported in the romosozumab groups, and while some were recorded during the active treatment phase, most occurred during the follow-up period. The heterogeneous nature of the reported events, their low number, and a 3:1 randomization may limit definitive interpretation. Two much larger pivotal fracture trials of women with postmenopausal osteoporosis showed discordant results with regard to the number of positively adjudicated cardiovascular serious adverse events<sup>12,13</sup>. While a higher number was observed in the romosozumab group in the trial comparing romosozumab with alendronate<sup>13</sup>, no difference was observed in the larger, 7,000-patient placebo-controlled trial<sup>12</sup>.

Similar to the current study, a pair of trials comparing teriparatide with a placebo showed no acceleration of hip fracture-healing in the teriparatide group<sup>8</sup>. In a study comparing the effects of teriparatide and risedronate on recovery after hip fractures<sup>7,9</sup>, patients in the teriparatide group completed the TUG test in a shorter time, but there was no significant difference in the time to radiographic evidence of healing; the authors noted that the TUG test was a secondary end point, and the results should be interpreted with caution<sup>7</sup>. The time to radiographic evidence of healing in the teriparatide versus risedronate study was approximately 12 weeks in both arms compared with 16 weeks in our study, probably because of differences in the study populations—the teriparatide study enrolled patients with low-trauma pertrochanteric hip fractures. The reason for the absence of accelerated healing, despite stimulation of bone formation, is unclear. In our study, patients were treated at sites carefully selected for high surgical standards of care, and they had an overall rapid improvement in their functional scores and radiographic signs of healing regardless of treatment group. The


near-perfect RUSH scores at week 36 suggest that complete fracture-healing had occurred in most patients by that time.

Our study had several methodological strengths, including stratified randomization to reduce possible bias as well as the use of outcome measures proven to be valid and achievable in elderly populations and patients with hip fracture<sup>20,23,26</sup>. The study population, however, may not have been at sufficient risk for delayed healing to demonstrate benefit from an intervention for acceleration of fracture-healing.

Our study has some limitations. The TUG tests were performed locally and not recorded with videography; therefore, no central adjudication of the results was possible. Intertrochanteric fractures, the most common type of fracture in our study, are usually not complicated by issues with fracture union, and it is plausible that the lack of treatment effect in our study was due to the inclusion of these fracture types. In addition, we were unable to fully assess prefracture morbidity, but since this was a randomized study, outcomes were unlikely to have been confounded by presurgery imbalances. Finally, differences among the sites regarding patient instruction and encouragement for the TUG test, which is considered challenging in this patient population, are possible and may have skewed some of the results; a patient-reported outcome measure reflecting improvement in quality of life might have been a more appropriate end point.

This phase-2 dose-finding study did not identify a difference with respect to its primary end point and adds to published evidence<sup>7-9</sup> failing to show acceleration of fracture-healing with the use of bone-forming agents at the doses and schedules tested in the respective study populations. The quality of the surgical devices and methods used at the academic centers in our study likely outweighed any effect of romosuzumab on fracture-healing. Future studies should focus on augmentation of fracture repair when fracture-healing is at risk or potentially delayed or compromised.

## Appendix

 Supporting material provided by the authors is posted with the online version of this article as a data supplement at [jbjbs.org \(http://links.lww.com/JBJS/F703\)](http://links.lww.com/JBJS/F703). ■

NOTE: The authors thank Cassandra Milmont for statistical input. Medical writing support for this paper was funded by Amgen, Inc. and provided by Kathryn Boorer, PhD, of KB Scientific Communications, LLC.

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