Comparing the effectiveness of morning and evening dosing of tofacitinib in inflammatory arthritis

Submission date	Recruitment status	[X] Prospectively registered
25/11/2021	No longer recruiting	☐ Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
22/12/2021	Ongoing	☐ Results
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data
16/01/2025	Musculoskeletal Diseases	[X] Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims:

Circadian rhythms are physical, mental, and behavioral changes that follow a 24-hour cycle. Disruption of the circadian rhythm may lead to immune system dysregulation. In line with this, various inflammatory arthritis symptoms show a distinctive daily pattern, including pain and joint stiffness. However, in daily practice we often do not take advantage of these circadian rhythms, especially not with regard to treatment. The aim of this study is to compare the effectiveness of tofacitinib morning versus evening dosing in rheumatoid arthritis and psoriatic arthritis patients.

Who can participate?

Patients aged 18 years or older with rheumatoid arthritis or psoriatic arthritis with active disease

What does the study involve?

Patients are randomly allocated to morning or evening dosing of tofacitinib for 3 months, which is followed by switching to the other treatment schedule for the next 3 months. Patients will be assessed at the start of the study and after 1, 3 and 6 months of treatment. At each visit patients will fill out online questionnaires and are seen by the research nurse. Additional blood and faecal samples will be taken at the start of the study and after 1 month (only blood), 3 and 6 months. Finally, patients will wear an actigraph (like a wristwatch) on their wrist two times for 2 weeks at home. The actigraph will be picked up by the patient in the hospital 2 weeks before the visit.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

If successful, this study will show the best dosing time of tofacitinib and could be a step towards the use of this treatment on a regular basis in daily practice. It may also help better address well-known problems such as morning stiffness and fatigue, which often persist after reaching low disease activity.

Tofacitinib is approved and used according to the label so evening dosing of tofacitinib should not lead to any greater risks compared to morning dosing (routine care).

Where is the study run from?

Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? January 2021 to October 2026

Who is funding the study? Pfizer B.V. (USA)

Who is the main contact? Dr P.H.P. de Jong p.h.p.dejong@erasmusmc.nl

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Pascal de Jong

Contact details

Dr. Molewaterplein 40 Rotterdam Netherlands 3015 GD +31 (0)10 7038251 p.h.p.dejong@erasmusmc.nl

Type(s)

Public

Contact name

Miss Selinde Snoeck Henkemans

Contact details

Dr. Molewaterplein 40 Rotterdam Netherlands 3015 GD +31 (0)610641598 s.snoeckhenkemans@erasmusmc.nl

Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

2021-004131-84

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)

Nil known

Protocol serial number

ChronIA001

Study information

Scientific Title

Chronotherapy in Inflammatory Arthritis: a randomized controlled trial comparing the effectiveness of morning and evening dosing of tofacitinib extended-release

Acronym

ChronIA

Study objectives

Evening dosing of tofacitinib XR will lead to a lower (self-reported) disease activity and improve sleep quality, morning stiffness and pain compared to morning dosing, because it is better synced with the circadian rhythm of inflammatory cytokines.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 14/02/2022, Medisch Ethische Toetsings Commissie (METC) Erasmus Medical Center (Postbus 2040, 3000 CA Rotterdam, the Netherlands; +31 107033625; metc@erasmusmc.nl), ref: NL78735.078.21

Study design

Open-label randomized controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Inflammatory arthritis (rheumatoid arthritis and psoriatic arthritis)

Interventions

Patients will be randomized using minimization randomization stratified for diagnosis and comedication. Patients are randomized into morning or evening dosing of tofacitinib XR (11 mg q. d.) for 3 months, which is followed by switching to the alternate regimen for the next 3 months.

Intervention Type

Biological/Vaccine

Phase

Phase IV

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Tofacitinib extended release

Primary outcome(s)

Disease activity measured with the Routine Assessment of Patient Index Data 3 (RAPID3) at 3 months

Key secondary outcome(s))

Current secondary outcome measures as of 21/11/2023:

- 1. (Self-reported) disease activity (states) measured using Disease Activity Score (DAS) & Disease activity in PSoriatic Arthritis (DAPSA) at 3 and 6 months
- 2. Sleep measured using a sleep scale from the medical outcomes study (MOSS-ss) at 3 and 6 months
- 3. Morning stiffness (severity and duration) measured using a 10-point Likert scale at 3 and 6 months
- 4. Pain measured using a visual analogue scale (VAS) and the generalized pain questionnaire (GPQ) at 3 and 6 months
- 5. Fatigue measured using a visual analogue scale (VAS) and the Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy Fatigue (FACIT-F) at 3 and 6 months
- 6. General health measured using a visual analogue scale (VAS) at 3 and 6 months
- 7. Functional ability measured using the health assessment questionnaire disability index (HAQ-DI) at 3 and 6 months
- 8. Quality of life measured using EuroQoL (EQ-5D-5L) at 3 and 6 months
- 9. Worker productivity measured using the Work Productivity and Activity Impairment (WPAI) at 3 and 6 months
- 10. Treatment satisfaction measured using a visual analogue scale (VAS) at 3 and 6 months
- 11. Compliance measured using the Medication Adherence Report Scale (MARS-5) at 3 and 6 months

Previous secondary outcome measures:

- 1. (Self-reported) disease activity (states) measured using Disease Activity Score (DAS) & Disease activity in PSoriatic Arthritis (DAPSA) at 3 and 6 months
- 2. Sleep measured using a sleep scale from the medical outcomes study (MOSS-ss) at 3 and 6 months
- 3. Morning stiffness (severity and duration) measured using a 10-point Likert scale at 3 and 6 months
- 4. Pain measured using a visual analogue scale (VAS) at 3 and 6 months
- 5. Fatigue measured using a visual analogue scale (VAS) and the Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy Fatigue (FACIT-F) at 3 and 6 months
- 6. General health measured using a visual analogue scale (VAS) at 3 and 6 months
- 7. Functional ability measured using the health assessment questionnaire disability index (HAQ-DI) at 3 and 6 months
- 8. Quality of life measured using EuroQoL (EQ-5D-5L) at 3 and 6 months
- 9. Worker productivity measured using the Work Productivity and Activity Impairment (WPAI) at 3 and 6 months
- 10. Treatment satisfaction measured using a visual analogue scale (VAS) at 3 and 6 months
- 11. Compliance measured using the Medication Adherence Report Scale (MARS-5) at 3 and 6 months

Completion date

31/10/2026

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Current inclusion criteria as of 21/11/2023:

- 1. Age ≥18 years
- 2. Diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or psoriatic arthritis (PsA), according to respectively the American College of Rheumatology (ACR)/European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) 2010 criteria for RA and ClASsification for Psoriatic ARthritis (CASPAR) criteria
- 3. Active disease, defined as a Disease Activity Score (DAS) >2.4 or Disease Activity in PSoriatic Arthritis (DAPSA) score >14

Previous inclusion criteria:

- 1. Age ≥18 years
- 2. Diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or psoriatic arthritis (PsA), according to respectively the American College of Rheumatology (ACR)/European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) 2010 criteria for RA and ClASsification for Psoriatic ARthritis (CASPAR) criteria
- 3. Active disease, defined as a Disease Activity Score (DAS) >2.4 or Disease Activity in PSoriatic Arthritis (DAPSA) score >14
- 4. Biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (bDMARD) usage <3

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Current or previous treatment with a targeted synthetic (ts)DMARD
- 2. Prednisone (or equivalent) at a dose of >7.5 mg
- 3. (Relative) contraindications for the study medication
- 4. Work in shifts
- 5. Not being able to understand, speak and write in Dutch

Date of first enrolment

01/03/2022

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2024

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Netherlands

Study participating centre Erasmus Medical Center

Doctor Molewaterplein 40 Rotterdam Netherlands 3015 GD

Study participating centre Usselland Hospital

Prins Constantijnweg 2 Capelle aan den IJssel Netherlands 2906 ZC

Sponsor information

Organisation

Erasmus MC

ROR

https://ror.org/018906e22

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

Pfizer

Alternative Name(s)

Pfizer Inc., Pfizer Consumer Healthcare, Davis, Charles Pfizer & Company, Warner-Lambert, King Pharmaceuticals, Wyeth Pharmaceuticals, Seagen, Pfizer Inc

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

For-profit companies (industry)

Location

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The current data-sharing plans for this study are unknown and will be available at a later date.

IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

Study outputs

Output type Details Date created Date added Peer reviewed? Patient-facing?

Participant information sheet 11/11/2025 No Yes