

Amgen and UCB announce increased cardiovascular risk in patients receiving romosozumab, an anti-sclerotin antibody

Romosozumab was compared with alendronate in a 12-month double-blind arm, followed by 12 month open-label alendronate therapy in the phase III ARCH study that recruited 4,093 post-menopausal women at a high risk of fracture. Romosozumab appeared strongly superior to alendronate in reducing rates of vertebral and non-vertebral fractures, thereby confirming previous

results (FRAME study). However, both companies announced that they are presently paying close attention to the increased rates (2.5 versus 1.9%) of cardiovascular events observed in the romosozumab group.

To read more, please click here: <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-amgen-ucb-osteoporosis-idUSKBN18H14L>.