Prior to the approval of rilonacept for the treatment of CAPS, a survey was conducted to better characterize symptoms. Working with NIH researchers, a proof of concept study was conducted, and patients were followed over the course of months. Results of the research were published in Arthritis & Rheumatism.

In an NIH-led study, rilonacept was investigated in an open-label study of 5 patients with FCAS. Efficacy was assessed 6 and 10 days post-injection, safety was measured for up to 24 months following initiation of rilonacept, and 3 studies in the development of rilonacept, with a focus on CAPS as a therapeutic target.

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