



PSORIASIS

ADALIMUMAB FOR THE TREATMENT OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PSORIASIS: SUBANALYSIS OF EFFECTS ON SCALP AND NAILS IN THE BELIEVE STUDY

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Background/Objective: This post hoc analysis examined the effects of adalimumab in patients with scalp and/or nail psoriasis from BELIEVE (a randomized, controlled, multicenter phase 3 safety and efficacy trial).

Methods: Efficacy was assessed in the pooled treatment group by Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (75% improvement; PASI 75), Psoriasis Scalp Severity Index (PSSI), Nail Psoriasis Severity Index (NAPSI), Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) and a visual analog scale (VAS) for pain.

Results: Of the 730 enrolled patients, 663 (91.3%), 457 (63.1%) and 433 (60.1%) had psoriasis of the scalp, nails, or both, respectively. Similar proportions of patients with (68.2%) and without (63.5%) scalp involvement achieved a PASI 75 response at week 16 [adjusted odds ratio (OR), 1.34; P = 0.320]. PASI 75 response rates were lower in patients with nail psoriasis compared with patients without nail psoriasis at week 8 (53.0% vs. 62.9%; OR, 0.68; P = 0.019) and week 16 (65.0% vs. 73.0%; OR, 0.70; P = 0.052). PASI 75 response rates were 66.1% in patients with scalp and nail involvement and 70.8% in patients without both scalp and nail involvement at week 16 (OR, 0.87; P = 0.423). Patients with nail psoriasis improved, demonstrated by a median (mean SD) decrease from baseline NAPSI at week 16 of 39.5% (9.4 164.5%).

Conclusion: Our results indicate that adalimumab improves overall psoriasis and scalp and nail symptoms in this patient population with scalp psoriasis and/or nail involvement

