PSORIASIS

ADALIMUMAB FOR TREATMENT OF SEVERE PSORIASIS IN CHILDHOOD

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Background: Recently, a consensus exercise among experts in the management of pediatric psoriasis suggests the treatment algorithm for children with severe psoriasis.The worldwide prevalence of psoriasis in childhood is estimated to be approximately 3%.Although many affected children have mild disease that responds adequately to topical intervention, more severe or recalcitrant disease is not uncommon in children, may impair health-related quality of life, and often requires systemic therapy.

Objectives: To evaluate safety and efficacy profile of Adalimumab, a fully human monoclonal antibody specific for TNF-a that has been approved for the treatment of PsO(M), in the treatment of eight children with severe psoriasis.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective single study of patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis treated uninterruptedly with adalimumab for 52 weeks.

Risults: 80% of patients achieved a 75% improvement of the PASI score at 16 weeks and efficacy continued to improve with longer treatment, reaching a 90% improvement in PASI after 24,52 weeks of therapy

Conclusioni: Our real-life experience shows that the long-term treatment with adalimumab is effective and well tolerated in our pediatric patient populations, and data available on its use have demonstrated a good safety profile.