



PSORIASIS

CONSERVED OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS OF SYSTEMIC THERAPIES IN ELDERLY PSORIASIS PATIENTS - A TWO-COUNTRY, MULTI-CENTER, PROSPECTIVE, NON-INTERVENTIONAL STUDY

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Introduction: Psoriasis vulgaris is a chronic systemic disease causing erythematous plaques on the skin and is associated with a number of internal comorbidity. As the aging population is usually not specifically studied in clinical trials, it remains unclear whether current drugs demonstrate equal effectiveness in the elderly.

Objective: Our objective was to assess whether there is a difference in effectiveness of antipsoriatic systemic therapies regarding age.

Materials and Methods: The prospectively collected data of 5'345 patients with moderate to severe psoriasis, included in the German (PsoBest) and Swiss (SDNTT) psoriasis registries, were analyzed. The analyzed cohort was stratified into a group younger than 65 years old ("controls") and another for patients above age 65 ("elderly").

Results: Real-life prospective analysis of registry data of 5'345 psoriasis patients revealed that response rates (PASI 75 or PASI \leq 3 or DLQI \leq 1) to systemic therapies were comparable between younger and older psoriasis patients with the exception of methotrexate, which was more effective in older patients at early treatment (3/6 months, $p \leq 0.003$, $p \leq 0.009$), and ciclosporin ($p \leq 0.001$), which showed a higher response rate in





younger patients after 3 months. At month 12, no differences were observed for any drug studied including all biologics studied. The reduction of Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) also showed comparable results in elderly and controls.

Conclusion: Patients aged 65 years and older response rates to systemic psoriasis treatments that are comparable to those of younger patients.

