



PSORIASIS

EFFECTIVENESS AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF BIOLOGIC TREATMENTS FOR PLAQUE PSORIASIS IN ITALY: METHODOLOGY OF THE CANOVA OBSERVATIONAL STUDY.

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INTRODUCTION: patients with moderate-severe psoriasis are typically considered for therapy with biologic agents; as reported by previous clinical trials, these agents have generally shown greater efficacy than other systemic treatments, but also higher costs. Little is known about the long-term pattern of use of different biologic treatments, and monitoring their cost is a current need to take better informed decisions and improve clinical outcomes in real-life setting.

OBJECTIVE: the CANOVA study will evaluate the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of biologic treatments for plaque psoriasis in a real-life setting.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: observational, longitudinal cohort study conducted in 17 Italian dermatology clinics; 800 psoriatic adult patients who started any biologic treatment between 2 years and 6 months before enrolment will be included during a 6-month enrolment period. They will be observed for at least 12 months (partly retrospectively and partly prospectively). The primary objective is to describe the proportion of responders at week 16, 24, and 52, in terms of achievement of PASI-75, PASI-90, and PASI-100, and also BSA improvement $\geq 75\%$, BSA $\leq 3\%$ and BSA $\leq 1\%$. The cost per responder will be estimated as well. Finally, patient-reported quality of life and treatment satisfaction will be measured at each study visit by means of the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) questionnaire and the Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication (TSQM-9).

RESULTS: between April and July 2018, 140 patients were included in 10 sites. Enrolment and data collection are ongoing. Interim results should be available at the end of 2018.

CONCLUSIONS: the CANOVA study will provide real-world data about the long-term effectiveness of biologic treatments, their pattern of use and associated costs in a large cohort of patients. The use of real world data to collect economic evidence will allow us to overcome typical limitations of economic models.

