PSORIASIS

# EFFECTIVENESS OF ETANERCEPT BIOSIMILAR SB4 IN MAINTAINING LOW DISEASE ACTIVITY IN PSORIASIS ARTHRITIS PATIENTS SWITCHED FROM ETANERCEPT ORIGINATOR: AN OPEN LABEL STUDY

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Background: Etanercept SB4 is a biosimilar approved for all the indications for which etanercept originator (ETN) has been approved, including psoriatic arthritis (PsA).
Limited data concerning the effectiveness and safety of SB4 in PsA are available.

Objectives: The objectives of the present study were to evaluate : i) the proportion of patients with PsA who maintained a condition of low disease activity (LDA) after switching from (ETN) to SB4 through 1 year of follow up and ii) the proportion of patients still in therapy with SB4 at the end of the study.

Materials and Methods: Eighty-seven PsA patients with a median age of 54 years , median PsO duration of 18 years , median PASI score of 0, median PsA duration of 8 years, were prospectively studied for 11±1 months after they were switched from ETN to SB4.
All patients had been treated with the originator for at least 3 months .
At the time of the switch all patients had an activity of arthritis classified as low (LDA) in agreement with Clinical Disease Activity index for PSoriatic Arthritis criteria (cDAPSA ≤13;).

cDAPSA is a validate composite score ranging from 0 to 154.

Results: After 5 ±1 months, 83 out of 87 patients switched from ETN originator to SB4 biosimilar maintained LDA status (p= 0.1). After 10 ±1 months 11 (12.6%) out of 87 subjects withdrew SB4 (8 for relapse of psoriasis and/or arthritis, 3 for adverse events). At the end of the study the proportion of patients in LDA status was significantly lower compared to baseline (p= 0.003).

Conclusions: Switching from ETN originator do SB4 can be a valid and less expensive strategy for treatment of PsA in the majority of patients. However more data are needed to better establish the efficacy of transitioning from ETN to SB4.