PSORIASIS

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF IXEKIZUMAB IN PSORIATIC PATIENTS PRETREATED WITH BIOLOGICS

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Introduction: Randomized clinical trials (RCTs) have demonstrated the efficacy and safety of new IL 17 inhibitors for the treatment of moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. However, RCTs are not representative of real life practice since multi drug resistant patients or patients with multiple comorbidities are excluded.

Objectives: To evaluate efficacy and safety of ixekizumab in a cohort of patients with psoriasis treated in a single dematologic clinic of central Italy.

Methods: Patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis, consecutively enrolled from 1st July 2017 to 30 September 2018, were treated with ixekizumab (160 mg as induction phase followed by 80 mg every 2 weeks for 12 weeks, then 80 mg every 4 weeks)

Results: We treated 34 patients (26 male and 7 female; median age: 49 years range:26-81) Nine of 34 patients were biologic naïve and 25/34 were previously treated with biologic agents. 9/25 patients had a switch from secukinumab to ixekizumab for loss of efficacy or side effects. At baseline mean PASI score was 17.4 and mean BMI was 28; Mean duration of disease was 20 years. 16/34 patients had other comorbidities and 8/34 were affected also by psoriatic arthritis. At week 4 PASI 75 was observed in 15/34 (44%) patients and PASI 90 in 6/34 (17%); at week 12 PASI 75 was achieved by 27/34 (79%) and PASI 90 by 23/34 patients (67%). Adverse events during treatment consisted exclusively of cutaneous reaction in 3/34 patients during ixekizumab treatment.

Conclusion: Our data demonstrate that ixekizumab is effective and safe in psoriatic patients, with evidence of rapid clinical improvement, as observed after 4 weeks, in biologic experienced patients. In addition, an unsuccessful treatment with secukinumab is not predictive of ixekizumab failure