



PSORIASIS

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF SWITCHING TO IXEKIZUMAB IN SECUKINUMAB NON-RESPONDERS PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PLAQUE PSORIASIS: AN ITALIAN MULTICENTER STUDY.

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Introduction: Loss of efficacy of biological therapies in psoriatic patients is a well known event. Biological switching is common in clinical practice, especially after TNF- α and IL-12/23 inhibitors treatment failure. Recently, anti-IL-17A drugs as secukinumab have provided a new therapeutic opportunity, although failure to this treatment has also been described. However, few data are available on the switching between anti IL-17A drugs.

Objective: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of switching to ixekizumab in psoriatic patients non-responders to secukinumab.

Materials and Methods: We conducted an Italian multicenter retrospective study in adult psoriatic patients treated with ixekizumab who previously failed secukinumab.

Results: We enrolled 64 (45 males, 19 females) patients, with a mean age of 50.60 (-12.68 sd) years; loss of efficacy with secukinumab occurred after 10.09 (- 4.62 sd) months of treatment. After the switch to ixekizumab, we observed an overall reduction of baseline PASI from 15.88 (- 8.04 sd) to 5.28 (- 4.80 sd) after 4 weeks of treatment (53.12%, PASI75). At the end of the induction phase (12 weeks), mean PASI was 1.85 (- 2.69 sd), with 52 of 64 patients (81.25%) achieving PASI75, 48 patients (75%) PASI90 and 27 patients (42.18%) PASI100. 48 of 64 patients (75%) achieved 24 weeks of treatment, with a mean PASI of 2.49 (-3.36 sd). In more detail, 38 of 48 patients achieved PASI75 (79.16%), 32 patients (66.66%) PASI90 and 18 patients (37.5%) PASI100. Concerning adverse events, only 4 patients (2.56%) showed injection site reactions, without discontinuing therapy.

Conclusions: In our experience, ixekizumab at 24 weeks of treatment seems to be a valid and safe treatment option in psoriatic patients not responsive to secukinumab, although they have the same therapeutic target.

