



PSORIASIS

EFFICACY AND SURVIVAL OF BIOLOGIC AGENTS IN PSORIASIS.

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Background: Drug survival in a real-life setting is critical to long-term use of biologics for psoriasis.

Objective: We describe our 12-year experience with biologics in psoriasis patients.

Patients and Methods: All patients treated with biologics including infliximab, adalimumab, etanercept and ustekinumab for psoriasis vulgaris between January 2005 and December 2016 were retrospectively analyzed.

Results: In total, 545 treatment series were administered to 269 patients, including 211 treatment series with adalimumab, 135 with etanercept, 77 with infliximab and 122 with ustekinumab. Adalimumab and etanercept were initiated most often as first-line therapy. 65.3% of treatment sequences were discontinued. Ustekinumab had the highest drug survival. The major reason for treatment termination was a loss of efficacy (44.9%). Definitive discontinuation increased with the number of biologic therapy sequences.

Conclusions: In a long-term real-life setting, drug survival of ustekinumab is better than that of TNF- α inhibitors for both biologic-naïve and biologic-experienced patients with psoriasis.

