

PSORIASIS

LONG-TERM DRUG SURVIVAL FOR INFLIXIMAB IN PSORIASIS PATIENTS.

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Background: Most of drug survival studies for biologics in psoriasis are limited to 5 years. Despite infliximab (IFX) is available since 2005, there is very little data on the long-term drug survival of infliximab in real-life. We wished to identify and describe psoriasis patients treated with IFX for longer than 72 months.

Patients and Methods: Psoriasis patients treated with IFX for longer than 72 months were retrospectively included. Demographic and clinical data were collected in May 2018.

Results: Between January 2005 and December 2012, 38 patients (14%) were maintained on IFX for 6 years or longer. The mean age at IFX introduction was 58.7 (32-83) and IFX was introduced as a 4.5 line of systemic therapy. The mean duration of IFX treatment was 8.5 years (6-12). A body mass index (BMI) > 25 kg/m² was observed in 25 patients (66%) and BMI was > 30 kg/m² in 13 patients (34%). In May 2018, 26 patients (68%) were still maintained on IFX at 4-6 mg/kg every 8-10 weeks with around 100% efficacy. IFX dosing was increased to 6 and 8 mg/kg in 2 patients and methotrexate was added in 1 patient. IFX was stopped in 10 patients (26%) mainly for loss of efficacy in 4 patients (45%).

Two patients developed lung cancer (after 8 yr) and bladder cancer (after 6 yr); Based on patient's wish, 2 patients were switched to other subcutaneous biologics; 1 patient developed an infusion reaction after 6 yr and myocardial infarction occurred in 1 patient (after 10 yr).

Conclusions: To our knowledge, this is the longest reported study on psoriasis patients maintaining efficacy and safety on IFX for up to 12 years. The long term use of IFX was associated with a high BMI confirming the critical role of weight-based dosing for this drug.