



PSORIASIS

LONG-TERM SAFETY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ADALIMUMAB FOR PSORIASIS AND PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS: RESULTS FROM 13-YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

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Background: Patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis treated with adalimumab in daily clinical practice are different from those in clinical trials, because their findings refer to larger and more diverse patient populations with common comorbidities, complex medical history, concomitant medications and longer follow-up periods.

Objectives: To evaluate long-term clinical outcomes of the anti-TNF- α monoclonal antibody, adalimumab, in patients with psoriasis (PsO) or psoriatic arthritis (PsA) referring to an Italian dermatological centre.

Materials and Methods: Retrospective real-world investigation with an observation period of up to 13 years.

Results: We reviewed the records of 465 patients (192 with PsO and 266 with PsA, 3 with PsE, 4 with PPP) treated with adalimumab and followed for up to 13 years. Safety and efficacy of adalimumab were consistent with those described in randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and other observational studies. A rapid and sustained improvement of skin lesions (evaluated as Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) 75, PASI 90, PASI 100 and absolute PASI response rates) was observed in the majority of patients, including those with body mass index (BMI) >30 and with prior experience of biologic therapies (including other anti-TNFs). The safety profile of adalimumab was confirmed also in elderly patients (>65 years).

Conclusion: Our real-life experience shows that the long-term treatment with adalimumab is effective and well tolerated in psoriatic patients, including overweight/obese, elderly and anti-TNF-experienced subjects.

