



PSORIASIS

## PREDICTIVE VARIABLES OF CLINICAL COURSE IN PSORIATIC PATIENTS IN SYSTEMIC TREATMENT

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**Introduction:** it is well known that psoriasis is a systemic immune-mediated inflammatory disease, in which the skin is involved together with other tissues; therefore in psoriatic patients we usually find other comorbidities such as arthritis, chronic inflammatory bowel diseases, uveitis, psychological disorders, as well as multiple diseases involving cardio-metabolic system.

**Objective:** with the aim of providing personalized therapies for each patient, we studied our patients in order to find predictive variables of the success or failure of systemic therapy. To date, before starting therapy, we are not able to establish which drug will be more appropriate and will have probability of long-term efficacy for each individual patient.

**Materials and Methods:** in our study we explored 195 subjects and considered the incidence of therapeutic switches in groups of patients with different characteristics using comorbidities as a risk factor for treatment failure.

**Results:** we observed statistically significant differences in various groups of patients: we found statistically significant differences in subjects with particular body sites involved, in patients affected by fatty liver disease, in smokers and in those with more than two comorbidities in anamnesis.

**Conclusions:** from our results we observed that patients with different clinical features and clinical history showed differences in the incidence rate of therapeutic switches.

We hope that, in view of a more personalized medicine, we would be able to understanding the mechanisms that underlie the failure of therapy in patients with certain characteristics, in order to understand which drug will be more effective in each specific clinical case.

