PSORIASIS

REAL LIFE CLINICAL USE OF SECUKINUMAB IN BIO-NAIVE AND BIOSWITCHED PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS: A TWO CENTRES EXPERIENCE

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Introduction: Secukinumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody that can selectively neutralize interleukin-17A, and its excellent efficacy has been demonstrated in many clinical trials for psoriasis, while data regarding real-life setting are limited.

Objective: We evaluated the long-term (52-weeks) effectiveness and safety of secukinumab among bio-naive and bioswitched patients affected with psoriasis.

Material and methods: A total of 76 patients (70 psoriasis vulgaris, 4 palmo-plantar pustulosis, 2 erythroderma, of which 23 had associated psoriatic arthritis) from two Dermatological Clinics, University of Bari and Bordeaux, were included. Demographic characteristics and comorbidities were collected at baseline, while PASI was recorded at baseline and at 52 weeks. Cause and time of discontinuation were obtained for each patient. Drug survival among bio-naive and bioswitched psoriatic patients was estimated by Kaplan-Meier life table analysis. A p value<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: Our cohort included 40 bioswitched patients (53%) and 36 bio-naive patients (47%). There was no statistically significant difference concerning sex and age at baseline between the two groups, while bioswitched patients presented higher prevalence of joint involvement (78.3%vs21.7%, p<0.05) and comorbidities (71.9%vs28.1%, p<0.05) at baseline. PASI mean-value at baseline was higher in bioswitched than in bio-naive patients (17.15vs9.13, p<0.05), while at week 52 there was no difference (2.14vs1.68). Global retention rate was 80.3%, corresponding to a mean survival time (MST) of 46.62 weeks (95% CI:46.36-50.92). Comparing drug survival between bio-naive (MST=48.01 weeks (95% CI: 44.32-51.66)) and bioswitched patients (MST=49.18 weeks (95% CI: 46.05-51.3)), there was not statistically significant difference (p=0.285). Treatment was discontinued in 19.7%(15/76) of patients: 9 for ineffectiveness (7 bio-naive and 2 in bioswitched) and 6 for adverse event (2 in bio-naive and 4 in bioswitched).

Conclusions: Our study highlight that in real life setting secukinumab maintain good effectiveness and safety at 52-weeks both in bio-naive and bioswitched patients.