



PSORIASIS

SECUKINUMAB EFFECTIVENESS IN TREATING MODERATE-SEVERE PLAQUE PSORIASIS: A EUROPEAN, MULTICENTER, RETROSPECTIVE, REAL-WORLD, STUDY

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Introduction: The efficacy of secukinumab in treating plaque type psoriasis (PsO) patients has been largely demonstrated in a clinical trial setting. However, data regarding its effectiveness in real-world settings are scarce, in particular data related to its capability in reducing disease severity assessed by the achievement of low absolute psoriasis areas severity index (PASI) score values.

Objective: To evaluate effectiveness of secukinumab treatment in PsO patients attending 11 European dermatology centers, assessing treatment response in terms of absolute PASI score, that is currently considered a clinically meaningful alternative treatment goal, particularly in a real-world setting.

Materials and Methods: Data from patients affected by plaque psoriasis and treated with secukinumab in daily practice, between January 2016 and February 2018, for at least 52 weeks, were collected. All missing effectiveness data at different time points were subject to as-treated analysis.

Results: A total of 268 patients were included in this study. Sixty-seven percent of patients were male with mean age of 52.74±standard deviation (SD):14.8 years old, and BMI of





26.4±4.8. Fifty-five percent of patients were naïve to biologic therapy. Baseline PASI score was 16.88 ±7.68. Mean PASI score rapidly decreased after 4 weeks achieving a mean PASI score of 4.59, with 75.8%, 52.4%, 30.9%, 17.1% achieving PASI score ≤ 5, ≤ 3, ≤ 2, ≤1, respectively. PASI score ≤ 5, ≤ 3, ≤ 2, ≤1 was achieved by 95%, 89.1%, 76.8%, and 62.3% of patients, respectively. Response rates were significantly lower in patients non-naïve to biologics ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: These findings confirmed high and rapid efficacy of secukinumab in treating PsO patients in a real world setting as outlined in clinical trials. Clinical variables such as the previous exposure to other biologic agents may negatively impact on secukinumab effectiveness.

