



PSORIASIS

SECUKINUMAB IN REAL LIFE: A 2-YEAR MULTICENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY IN CAMPANIA REGION

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Background: Long term real life study regarding secukinumab efficacy and safety, as well as secondary inefficacy are scant.

Objective: To obtain real life data on secukinumab efficacy, safety and treatment persistence in moderate-to-severe psoriasis patients.

Materials and Methods: A 2-year multicenter retrospective study involving 7 dermatological reference centers located in Campania region, Italy, was conducted. Demographic data, psoriasis duration, comorbidities, previous psoriasis systemic treatments, duration of secukinumab therapy and eventual reason for its discontinuation as well as Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI), Body Surface Area (BSA), and Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) were collected at baseline and at available follow-ups (4, 24, 48, 60, 72, and 84 weeks).

Results: The study population consisted of 324 patients (male 63%; mean age 50.18±13.67 years). Patients usually showed one or more comorbidities (66.7%). All subjects previously experienced at least one conventional systemic treatment and 68.5% also received previous biologic therapy. A high secukinumab treatment duration was observed (mean 11.7±4.4 months). Only 31/324 (9.5%) discontinued secukinumab: 17/324 (5.2%) stopped the treatment for secondary inefficacy, 6/324 (1.8%) due to adverse events whereas the remaining 8 (n=2.5%) due to other reasons. PASI, BSA and DLQI significantly improved from baseline to every follow-up visits: mean PASI decreased from 15.27±6.3 up to 0.5±1.0





at week 84. A similar tendency was observed for BSA which decreased from 21.4 ± 14.4 to 0.7 ± 1.9 and DLQI from 11.7 ± 2.8 to 0.2 ± 0.5 . Secukinumab showed comparable efficacy between biologic naïve and non-naïve patients.

Conclusions: This 2-year multicenter real life study showed the efficacy and safety of secukinumab in psoriatic patients, confirming trials data in a more complicate setting (comorbidities, polypharmacy, etc). An almost comparable efficacy of secukinumab in biologics naïve and non-naïve subjects as well as the low rate of secukinumab discontinuation due to both secondary lack of efficacy or adverse events was also demonstrated.

