



PSORIASIS

SECUKINUMAB IN THE TREATMENT OF DIFFICULT PSORIASIS PATIENTS: A CASE SERIES

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Background: Secukinumab is a human IgG1k monoclonal antibody binding interleukin (IL)-17A. It is used in the treatment of psoriasis and administered at baseline, at weeks 1, 2, 3 and 4 and then every 4 weeks. Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease, non-infectious and noncontagious and related to an increased cardiovascular risk; it is a very common disease, interesting up to 3% of general population. Autoimmunity, genetic and environmental factors are involved in its pathogenesis. There are different types of psoriasis, including: pustular, plaque (about 80% of psoriasis), guttate, inverse and erythrodermal type.

Observation: We report a case series of five psoriatic patients who had severe comorbidities (Ehlers Danlos disease, Crohn disease), recalcitrant psoriasis, or form that weren't responding to other biological therapies. All the patients showed impressive results with the complete resolution of their clinical manifestations after 24 weeks of treatment.

Key message: Antibody Anti-IL 17A is a safe, effective easy to handle treatment for cases of severe psoriasis or for patients with comorbidities as the ones reported in this case series. The drug allowed to reach a good control of the disease in conditions where all the other available therapies resulted not effective.

