PSORIASIS

# THE EXPERIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BASURTO WITH SECUKINUMAB IN THE MODERATE-SEVERE PSORIASIS TREATMENT.

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Introduction: Psoriasis is included in the group of the Immune-mediated diseases (IMDs). The IL-23/Th17 pathway is considered the key regulator of this disease. Secukinumab is a human monoclonal IgG1k antibody that has been developed to target and block the actions of IL-17A. Despite the American Guides establish it as first line, in Spain its use is restricted to patients with moderate-severe psoriasis failed to other treatments.

Objective: To assess the response to secukinumab in patients with moderate-severe psoriasis, as well as evaluate the evolution and adverse reactions in our usual clinical environment.

Materials and Methods: A longitudinal, retrospective and descriptive study was conducted to identify the response and complications associated with treatment with secukinumab during 52 weeks in 43 patients diagnosed with moderate-severe psoriasis.

Results: 23,3% of the patients have been treated with other biologic treatment. The average of the initial PASI was 21,99. At week 16, 91% presented PASI75 and 79% presented PASI90. At week 52, 87% presented a PASI75 and 62% presented a PASI90. The majority of the patients who obtained the PASI75 at week 16 and week 52 (82% and 86% respectively) were “naïve” for biologic treatment. At week 52, 80% presented mild psoriasis, 12% moderate psoriasis and 8% severe psoriasis. 88.3% of patients presented at least one adverse effect. The most frequent adverse effect was upper respiratory tract infection.

Conclusions: Secukinumab has been shown to be an effective and safe treatment in patients with moderate-severe psoriasis, especially when it is used as the first biological therapy. The main advantage of secukinumab is its rapidity of action and perhaps an inconvenience is the survival of the drug, showing less efficacy as the weeks of treatment progress.