



PSORIASIS

## THE SIMPLIFIED PSORIASIS INDEX IS RESPONSIVE TO CHANGES RESULTING FROM TREATMENT WITH SECUKINUMAB: FINDINGS FROM THE SIGNATURE STUDY OF PATIENTS WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY FAILED ANTI-TNFALPHA AGENTS

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**Introduction:** The Simplified Psoriasis Index (SPI) is a three-domain psoriasis assessment tool. Its severity domain (range 0-50) is weighted to give extra emphasis to functionally or psychosocially important body sites; its psychosocial impact domain (range 0-10) consists of a simple 11-point Likert scale scored by the patient. Its third domain provides a summary of past behaviour and therapy.

**Objective:** To evaluate the responsiveness of SPI to changes in psoriasis severity and psychosocial impact as part of a study investigating secukinumab in patients who had previously failed anti-TNF $\alpha$  biologic therapy.

**Materials & Methods:** 235 adults with plaque psoriasis received secukinumab as subcutaneous injections of 300 mg or 150 mg for a 16-week initiation period (Weeks 0-4, 8, 12, and 16) followed by 2 maintenance periods up to 72 weeks: SPI was scored by investigators at baseline, 12, 16, 48 and 72 weeks. Results from the 300 mg arm are presented here; n = number of patients assessed.

**Results:** Mean SPI psoriasis severity and impact scores fell from 23 (n=116) and 8 (n=118) at baseline to 4 (n=109) and 2 (n=107) respectively at 16 weeks. At 72 weeks the mean scores were essentially unchanged 3 (n=71) and 2 (n=73) respectively). The SPI severity and impact scores were positively correlated with the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) and Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) respectively at all measured timepoints





(Spearman correlations between 0.59 and 0.86; p values all <0.0001). The most commonly reported adverse event was mild or moderate nasopharyngitis.

Conclusions: Reductions in PASI and DLQI accord with previous studies of secukinumab, providing further evidence of its efficacy and safety in this difficult-to-treat psoriasis patient population. SPI severity and psychosocial impact scores mirrored those of PASI and DLQI respectively, further supporting the validity of SPI and its responsiveness to change.

