QUALITY OF LIFE, QUALITY OF CARE, AND PATIENT SAFETY

RAPID SKIN CLEARANCE LEADS TO BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE OUTCOMES: A POST HOC ANALYSIS OF A JAPANESE STUDY ON PATIENTS WITH MODERATE-TO-SEVERE PSORIASIS (UNCOVER-J)

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Introduction: Ixekizumab has shown rapid onset of action, superior efficacy and improvement of quality of life and symptoms in the treatment of moderate-to-severe psoriasis from large phase 3 clinical trials.

Objective: To evaluate the association between rapid skin clearance and quality of life outcomes.

Materials and Methods: Data for this post hoc analysis were from a multicenter, single-arm, open-label study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of ixekizumab in moderate-to-severe plaque, erythrodermic, and pustular psoriasis patients. During the induction dosing period, patients received 160-mg subcutaneous injection at week 0 followed by 80-mg ixekizumab every 2 weeks through week 12. Patients (N=91) were divided into three groups according to their observed PASI responses at week 4: PASI<75 (N=34), 75≤PASI<90 (N=22) and PASI ≥90 (N=35). The observed proportion of patients who achieved DLQI (0,1) and Itch Numeric
Rating scale (NRS) (0) at weeks 4 and 12 by different PASI improvement levels were analyzed.

Results: PASI improvement at week 4 was associated with quick itch symptom relief and improved quality of life at week 4. For the PASI<75, 75≤PASI<90 and PASI≥90 groups at week 4, the proportions of patients who achieved DLQI (0,1) were 32.4%, 45.5% and 62.9%, respectively. The corresponding Itch NRS (0) were 11.8%, 13.6%, and 20.0%, respectively. The early PASI improvement was also associated with later itch and DLQI improvement at week 12 with corresponding DLQI (0,1) of 55.9%, 81.8% and 88.2% and Itch NRS (0) of 23.5%, 27.3% and 41.2% at week 12.

Conclusions: Achieving early PASI improvements is associated with improvement in itch and DLQI outcomes at both weeks 4 and 12 for the Japanese patient with moderate-to-severe psoriasis.