

A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

ADALIMUMAB IN PEDIATRIC PSORIASIS: A MULTICENTER OBSERVATIONAL ANALYSIS

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Psoriasis is a common, inflammatory disease which affects up to 1.37% of children and adolescents without sex bias. A subset of patients will have moderate to severe disease. Limited data are available on the efficacy and safety of treatments in severe pediatric psoriasis. Therefore there is a lack of standardized management guidelines. Over the last few years, several studies have demonstrated the efficacy of TNF-alpha antagonists in the treatment of chronic plaque psoriasis of adults. However scarce data are available about the treatment with TNF-alfa blockers in childhood psoriasis. Among this class of drugs, adalimumab is a recombinant fully human monoclonal antibody directed against TNF-alpha. It was the second TNF-alpha blocker to be approved by the European Medicines Agency for the treatment of severe chronic plaque psoriasis in children from the age of 4 years. The primary aim of this multicentre, retrospective study was to analyse the effectiveness.

The primary aim of this multicentre, retrospective study was to analyse the effectiveness and safety of adalimumab in an Italian cohort of 54 children and/or adolescents with severe plaque psoriasis over a 52-week treatment period, in a daily clinical practice. The secondary objective was to assess potential clinical variables interfering with the therapy response. The setting for the study was a number of academic and hospital centers belonging to the network of "Pediatric Dermatology Group" of the Italian Society of Dermatology





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ABSTRACT BOOK INVITED SPEAKERS' ABSTRACTS



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(SIDeMaST). Efficacy was determined by the percentage of patients achieving PASI 75 and PASI 90 at weeks 16, 24, and 52 and the response in biologic-naïve vs. non-naïve patients. Safety was assessed by the number of patients experiencing at least one adverse event. Results of our real life clinical experience showed that adalimumab 0.8mg/kg every other week was effective in this population of 54 children and adolescents affected by moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. Effectiveness was maintained through 52 weeks of treatment, since PASI 75 and PASI 90 response rates achieved at week 16 (55.5% and 29.6% respectively) were maintained and improved after 52 weeks of treatment (61.1% and 55.5% respectively). The PASI response rates did not differ between biologic-naïve and non-naïve patients. The drug was well tolerated and no serious infections were observed.



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