



PSORIASIS

SECUKINUMAB TREATMENT LEADS TO NORMALIZATION OF QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS AND PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS WITH AND WITHOUT PREVIOUS SYSTEMIC THERAPY: RESULTS FROM THE PROSE STUDY

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Introduction and Objective: Psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis (PsA) lead to severe deterioration of the quality of life (QoL) of affected patients and their families. PROSE, a prospective, non-randomized, multicenter study (NCT02752776), examined the impact of previous anti-psoriatic therapies on patient-reported QoL outcomes in patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis commencing secukinumab treatment.

Methods: Patients (N=1660) were categorized at Baseline according to previous exposure to systemic treatments: Naïve (N=663), Conventional systemic (CS; N=673), and Biologic (N=324). The effect of secukinumab treatment on Dermatology Life Quality Index [DLQI], Numerical Rating Scale (NRS), Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index (HAQ-DI), and Family DLQI [F-DLQI] up to Week 52 are reported.

Results: The primary objective was met with 70.8% of patients achieving a DLQI 0/1 response at Week 16 (Naïve: 74.7%, CS: 71.3%, Biologic: 61.7%); improvements were sustained up to Week 52 (Naïve: 75.3%, CS: 73.3%, Biologic: 62.0%). A complete relief of pain, itching, and scaling (NRS item score=0) was reported with secukinumab therapy at Week 16 in 67.8% (Naïve: 72.3%, CS: 68.3%, Biologic: 57.5%), 50.5% (Naïve: 54.0%, CS: 49.8%, Biologic:





44.7%), and 55.9% (Naïve: 60.3%, CS: 56.5%, Biologic: 45.8%) of patients, respectively. A notable mean decrease from Baseline in

HAQ-DI was observed in patients with PsA (N=251) at Week 16 (–30.0%; Naïve: –43.1%, CS: –35.6%, Biologic: –16.2%). The mean±SD F-DLQI score decreased from 11.5±7.0 at Baseline (Naïve: 11.3±7.1, CS: 11.4±6.7, Biologic: 12.1±7.7) to 2.5±3.7 at Week 16 (Naïve: 2.5±4.0, CS: 2.3±3.1, Biologic: 3.5±4.2) indicating a favorable impact on the QoL of the patient's family. All improvements were sustained up to Week 52.

Conclusion: Secukinumab treatment resulted in complete normalization of QoL in a substantial proportion of psoriasis and PsA patients with and without previous systemic therapy; effects were greatest in Naïve patients. This was complemented by marked improvements in the QoL of patient's families.

