

EFFECTIVENESS OF IL-23 INHIBITORS IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATE–SEVERE CHRONIC PLAQUE PSORIASIS

6ER-012

4. Historical research



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BACKGROUND

Inhibitors of interleukin-23 (IL-23 inhibitors) have emerged as safe and effective options for the treatment of moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. These drugs are contributing to a rising standard for psoriasis outcomes through resolution of skin lesions and joint manifestations and improvement of patient quality of life.

AIM AND OBJETIVES

To evaluate the effectiveness of IL-23 inhibitors in patients with moderate–severe chronic plaque psoriasis.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

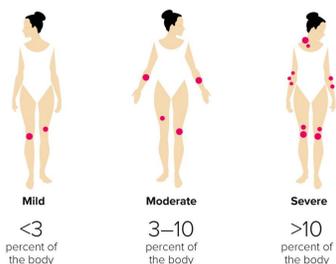
- Observational study
- Patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis who were treated for at least 36 weeks with IL-23 inhibitors.
- Data collected: demographic characteristics and previous biological therapies.

•**Severity of plaque psoriasis:** Psoriasis Area Severity (**PASI**)

•Efficacy: Proportion of patients achieving **PASI 75, PASI 90 and PASI 100** responses at week 16, 24 and 36

RESULTS

35 patients were included: 21 women (60%) and mean age 50.6±13.8 years

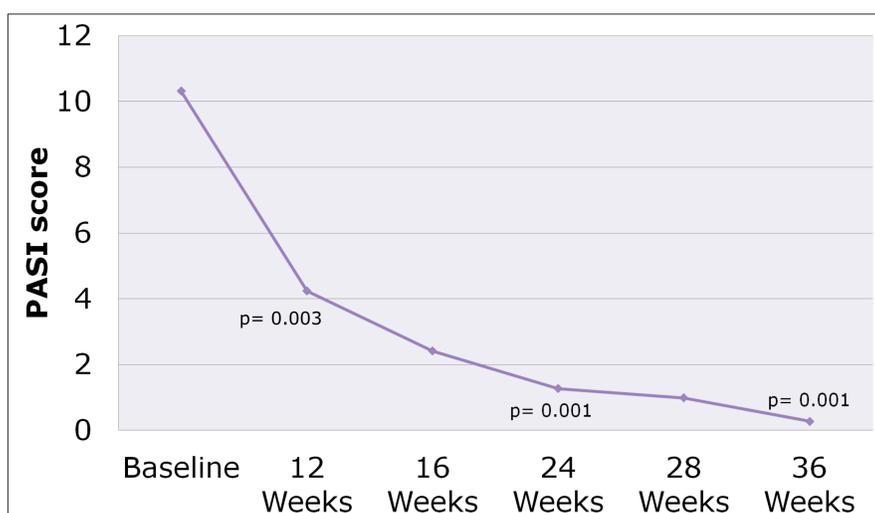


Anti IL-23

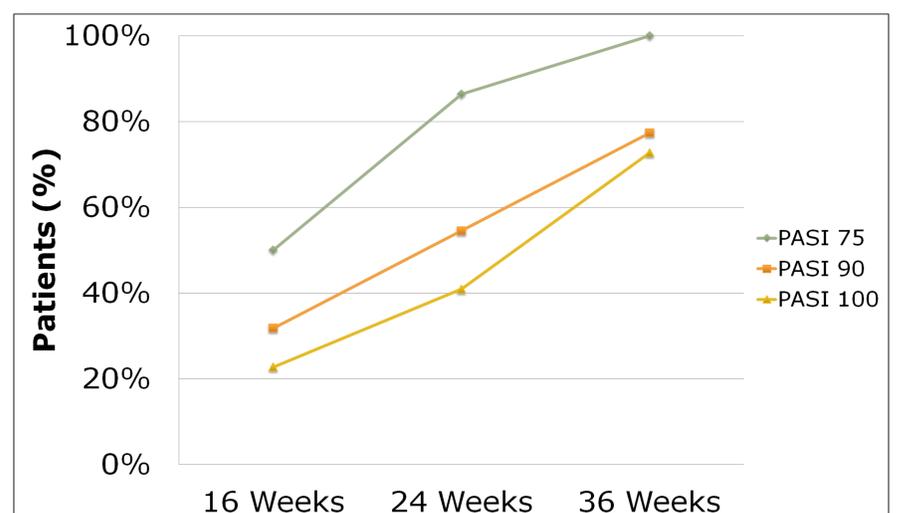
Guselkumab (n=26, 74%)

Risankizumab (n=9, 26%)

Mean PASI at baseline was 10.1±5



Evolution of the PASI score



Evolution of the number of patients achieving PASI 75, 90 and 100 responses

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE

IL-23 inhibitors show great results in the management of moderate-to-severe psoriasis in adults. Results of the real-life study are consistent with the pivotal trials.