# DRUG SURVIVAL OF BIOLOGIC THERAPIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS

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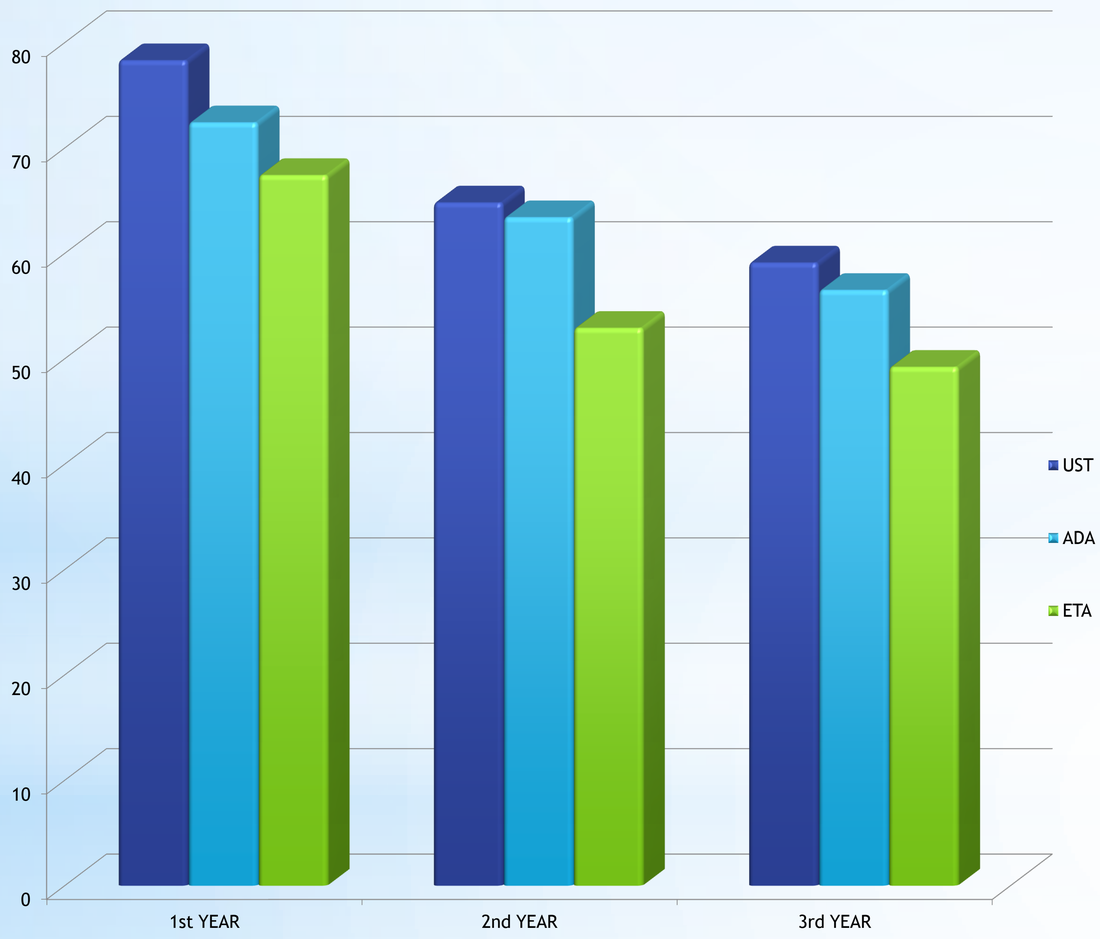
## OBJECTIVES

To determine the drug survival of adalimumab (ADA), etanercept (ETN) and ustekinumab (UST) in patients with moderate to severe psoriasis and to elucidate covariates that influence drug survival.

## METHODS AND STUDY DESIGN

A retrospective observational study was conducted. Data were obtained from clinical records of 122 patients treated with biologic agents for psoriasis between 2007 and 2016 at University Hospital Germans Trias i Pujol. Drug survival was analysed using Kaplan-Meier plots and Cox regression analysis was used to estimate the influence of covariates

## RESULTS




Picture 1: Estimated 1, 2, 3-year drug survival rates.

| 172 treatments | 83 discontinuations |
|---|---|
| Main reason for discontinuation | Ineffectiveness |
| Mean drug survival | 32.7 months |
| Significant negative predictors of drug survival | BMI > 35 kg/m2<br><br>Previous failure of biologic treatment |
| Gender considerations | Female strongly associated with discontinuation due to adverse effects |

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Ustekinumab was the drug with the best probability of survival. However, there were not significant differences compared with adalimumab. Etanercept had a significantly worse probability of drug survival compared to both ustekinumab and adalimumab . Covariates that may affect negatively the drug survival are BMI > 35kg/m2 and previous failure of biologic treatment.

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