

APREMILAST IN PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS AND PSORIASIS: A CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND

- **Apremilast** is an orally-active small molecule which inhibits phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE4).
- Clinical trials have demonstrated its efficacy and safety in Psoriatic Arthritis (PsA) and Psoriasis (PsO).
- **PsA** is a chronic inflammatory arthropathy that affects joints accompanied by inflammation of skin (PsO).
- **PsO** is a common skin condition characterized by scaly red and white patches on the skin.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- **PURPOSE**
- Demonstrate safety and efficacy of Apremilast in PsA and PsO.
- Observational, retrospective and descriptive study of a patient with PsA and another one with PsO in a third-tier hospital.
- The information has been obtained from the Electronic Clinical History (SELENE®) and the Pharmacy Service Managing Software (FARMATOOLS®).

RESULTS

- **Patient 1:** 42 years old male with **PsA** was treated with Methotrexate and Sulfasalazine since 2005 until now. In 2016, he started with 40 mg Adalimumab (recombinant human immunoglobulin G1 monoclonal antibody) administered fortnightly as a single dose. Adalimumab was discontinued due to worsening of asthma and started with Apremilast which improved symptoms of PsA and disappeared the asthma.
- **Patient 2:** 39 years old female with **PsO** was treated with Methotrexate since 2013 without improvement who started treatment with Apremilast obtained a good therapeutic response with significant improvements in pruritus and skin discomfort/pain.
- So, **Apremilast** use was authorized as a treatment for PsA and PsO. Apremilast 30 mg twice daily improved signs and symptoms in both diseases.

CONCLUSION

- FDA, EMA and AEMPS have approved the use of Apremilast for treating PsA and PsO.
- Apremilast was acceptably safe, effective and tolerated by patients in these clinical cases.
- Apremilast could also represent a treatment opportunity for patients unresponsive to both systemic and biological agents or whose treatment was contraindicated.