

## EFFECTIVENESS, SAFETY AND ADHERENCE OF GUSELKUMAB IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PSORIASIS

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### BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Treatment with biologic drugs is indicated in patients with moderate to severe psoriasis, and the therapeutic goal is an improvement equal to or greater than PASI75.

### AIM AND OBJETIVES

To analyse the use of profile guselkumab in a tertiary hospital and to evaluate the effectiveness, safety and adherence of the treatment in clinical practice in moderate-severe plaque psoriasis.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observational, retrospective, descriptive study including all the patients who were prescribed guselkumab from 2019 to October 2021.

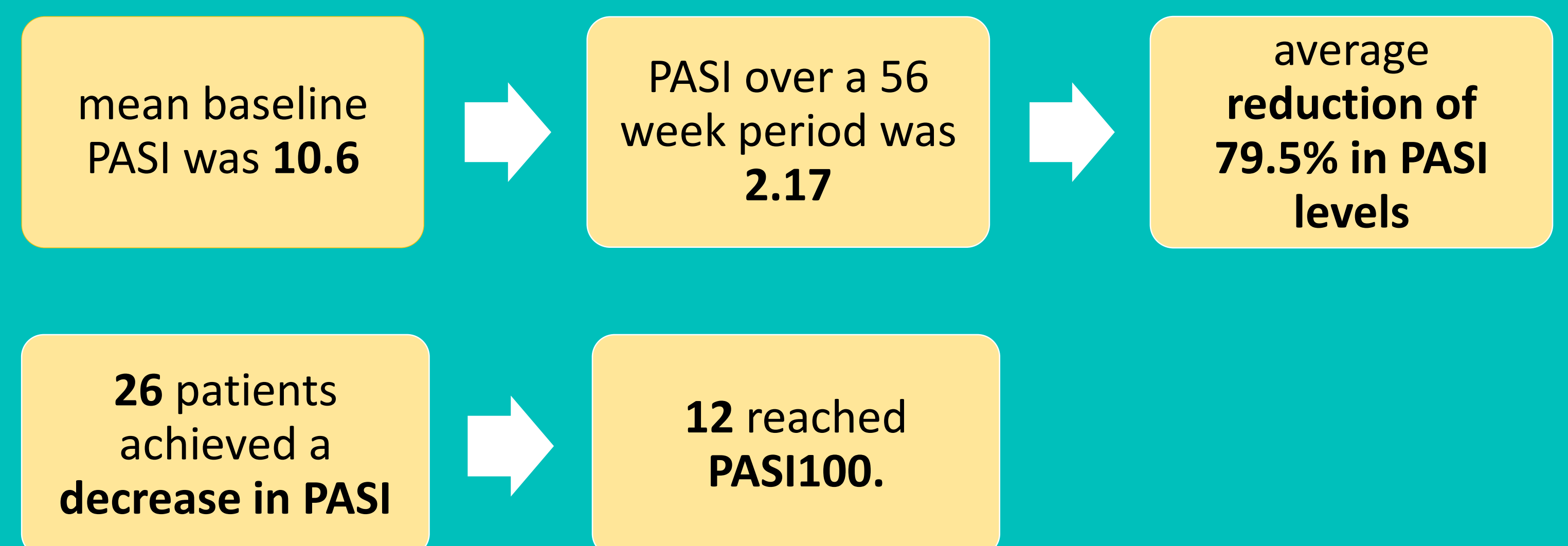
Demographic (sex, age) and clinical data (previous biological treatment, date of initiation of treatment and subsequent doses administered, adverse effects and reason for ending treatment) were collected from the digital medical record and the electronic prescription program. Effectiveness were derived from PASI levels and recorded over an average of 56 weeks. Safety was measured by the rate of adverse effects.

### RESULTS

33 patients (48.5% are male and 51.5% are female) with a mean age of 49 years  
 An average of 57.53 days of difference between medication administration dates → confirming good adherence to the treatment (100 mg subcutaneous every 56 days).

BIOLOGIC THERAPY	VALUE
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS BIOLOGICAL THERAPIES	n(%)
1	2 (6,1)
2	16 (48,9)
≥3	15(45,4)
MOST FREQUENT BIOLOGIC THERAPIES	n (%)
ETANERCEPT	21(63,3)
ADALIMUMAB	10(30,3)
USTEKINUMAB	10(30,3)
SECUKINUMAB	9(27,3)
IXEKIZUMAB	4(12,1)
APREMILAST	1(3)

### EFFECTIVENESS



### SAFETY

Adverse effects were detected in 3 patients (9%)

- diarrhea
- candida spp infection
- suppurative outbreak

Treatment discontinuation occurred in 5 patients (15.1%)

- adverse effects (2)
- inefficiency of treatment (2)
- desire for pregnancy (1)

### CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

The use of guselkumab is an appropriate therapeutic option in patients diagnosed with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis after failure of at least one biologic treatment. The achievement of a PASI79, as well as the few adverse effects that made it necessary to discontinue treatment, demonstrate its therapeutic effectiveness and safety”.