

QUALITY OF LIFE ASSESSMENT AND EFFICACY OF SECUKINUMAB IN PLAQUE PSORIASIS DISEASE

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Background

Secukinumab has demonstrated efficacy in moderate to severe plaque psoriasis (PP) by improving the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI), but patient's quality of life is not always quantified in clinical trials.

Purpose

To evaluate the efficacy of secukinumab in PP treatment and how it affects patient's quality of life.

Material and methods

An observational and prospective study was conducted. Patients diagnosed with moderate to severe PP that started treatment with secukinumab in the period between January/2016 and June/2017 were included. Patients that did not complete at least 16 weeks with the treatment and those who did not sign the written informed consent were excluded. To evaluate the response to secukinumab, PASI score was measured before and after 16 weeks of treatment; data obtained from the Hospital database. The results on PASI were presented as a percentage response rate: PASI 75, PASI 90 and PASI 100. The participants filled out the Dermatology Quality of Life Index (DLQI) questionnaire: DLQI A (before secukinumab) and DLQI B (week 16) in our Hospital Pharmacy Department.

Results

The study was carried out in 36 patients. Average age was 48.8 years [34-67]. Medium time since diagnosis of PP was 17.6 years [6-32]. All patients had been treated with metotrexate before starting biologic therapy. 86.1 % of patients were previously exposed to biologics; 25 had been treated with anti-TNF agents (etanercept, infliximab and/or adalimumab), 6 had been treated with anti-IL12/IL13 (ustekinumab) and 5 were naïve. Medium PASI score before and after 16 weeks of treatment was 21.5 [9-35] and 1.7 [0-10] respectively. Average score of DLQI A was 20.1 [6-28] and 1.3 [0-11] for DLQI B. PASI 100 was achieved in 58.3% of patients (21), PASI 75 responders were 22.2% and 19.4% didn't reach PASI 75. Patients which reached the best DLQI variation were those who achieved PASI 100.

Conclusion

Secukinumab is a good alternative to naïve patients and those which haven't had a good response to other biologics. According to the correlation between PASI and DLQI scores, the more efficacy on treatment, the better improvement on quality of life.