

SURVIVAL TIME OF BIOLOGICAL TREATMENTS IN PSORIASIS

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BACKGROUND

Psoriasis is a chronic skin disease characterized by the development of inflamed spots on the skin. When first-line treatments fail, biological treatments (BT) are tried.

PURPOSE

To analyze and compare survival time (ST) of the first BT strategies used in psoriasis treatment as an indicator of effectiveness and tolerance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Observational, retrospective and analytical study performed in a 650-bed teaching hospital.

- ✓ Outpatient dispensing profile and clinical records (Farmatools 2.4) were reviewed from September 2009 to June 2013 of adult patients with psoriasis and their first BT prescription.



etanercept



adalimumab



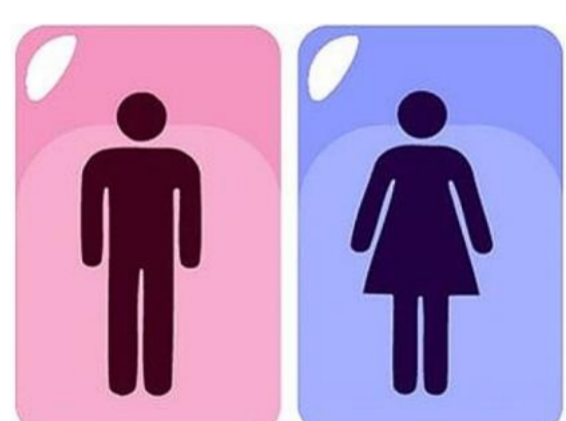
ustekinumab



infliximab

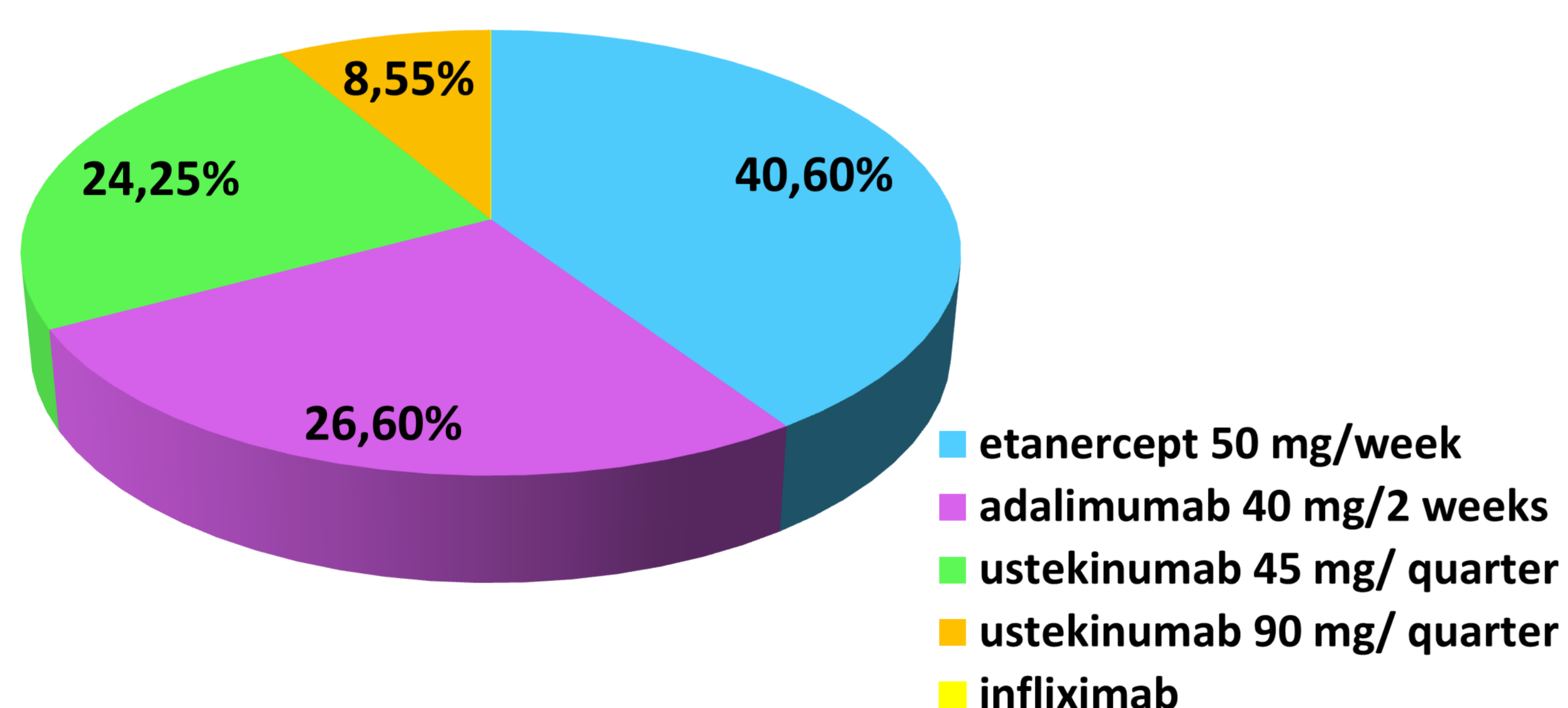
- ✓ Variables: sex, age, BT posology, cause of BT change (inefficacy or intolerance) and time to event (defined as any change in BT).
- ✓ Descriptive statistics and Kaplan Meier survival analysis were performed (SPSS 15.0).

RESULTS

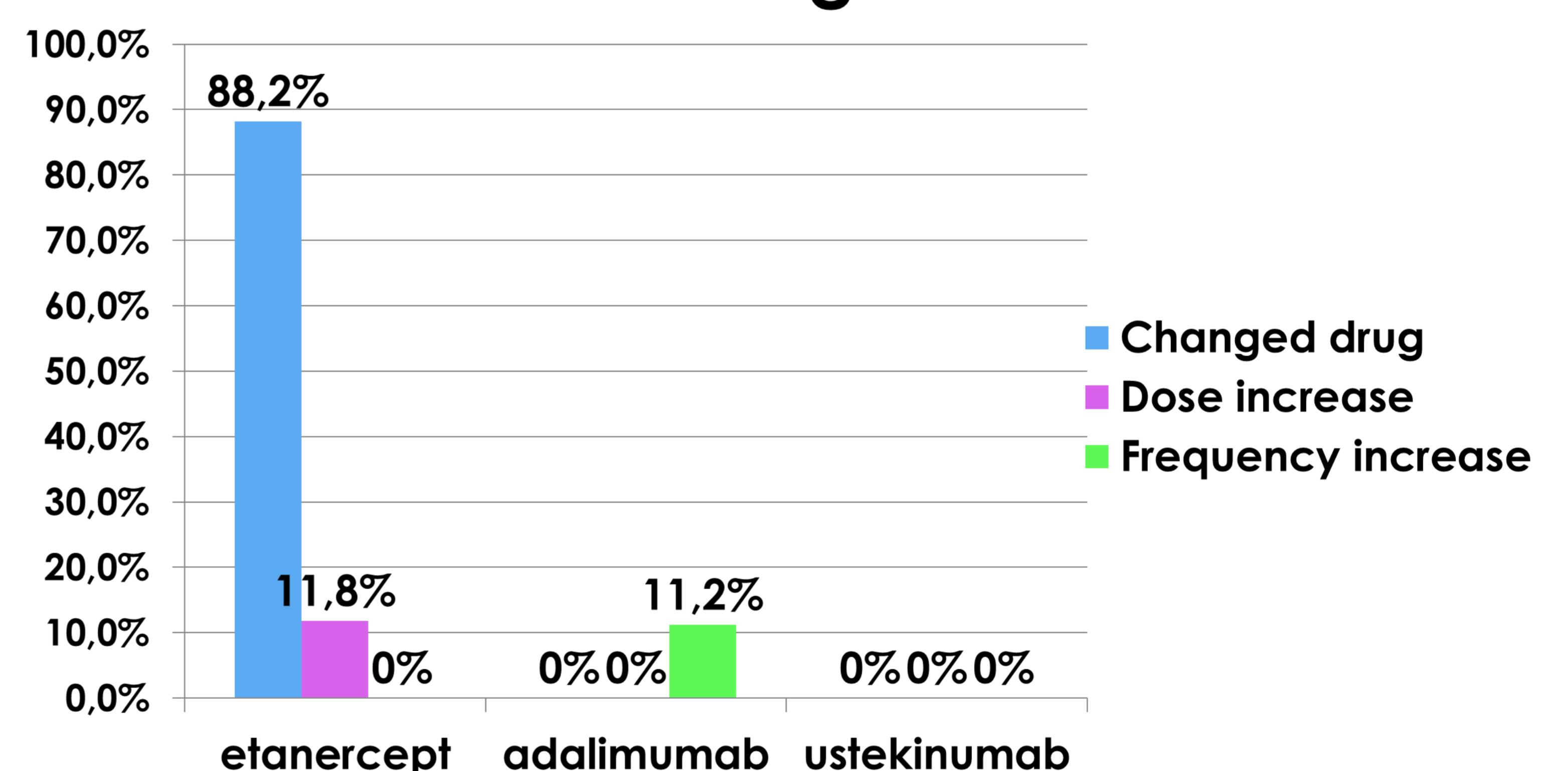


73 pacientes (43 hombres, 30 mujeres)

BT prescription profiles



BT change



The median survival time was 493 days with etanercept, 911.3 days with adalimumab and not evaluable by survival analysis with ustekinumab ($p = 0.04$).

CONCLUSIONS

- There are significant differences in ST between etanercept, adalimumab and ustekinumab in psoriasis patients.
- Etanercept is the most prescribed drug, even though Etanercept ST is significantly smaller in comparison with adalimumab and ustekinumab.
- The analysis and monitoring of ST in clinical practice setting is an excellent tool to measure the effectiveness and security profile of the first BTs.