

ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSOCIATED TO BIOLOGICAL THERAPY OPTIMISATION IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS

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Background and Importance

Optimisation of biological therapies is a frequent clinical practice to treat psoriasis in clinically controlled patients. The target is to guarantee effectiveness, improving adherence, reducing adverse effects (e.g. injection site reaction) and minimising associated costs

Aim and Objetives

To estimate the economic impact of optimising the use of biological treatment in patients with psoriasis disease.

Material and Methods

Retrospective study (1- July-2023 to 31-June-2024)

- Biological agent

Variables - Dose regimens

- Treatment costs

Patients ≥18 years with plaque psoriasis treated with **optimised biological therapies** for at least 12 months

Eligible patients

Adequate response ≥ 6 months:

- 1 Psoriasis Area Severity Index (PASI) ≤ 3
- 2 Body Surface Area (BSA) < 3%
- 3 Physician Global Assessment (PGA) = 0-1
- 4 Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) < 5

→ Optimised therapies: treatments with dose reduction or extended dosing regimens according to the summary of product characteristics

Excluded patients

Those with treatment discontinuations because of adequate disease control

Results



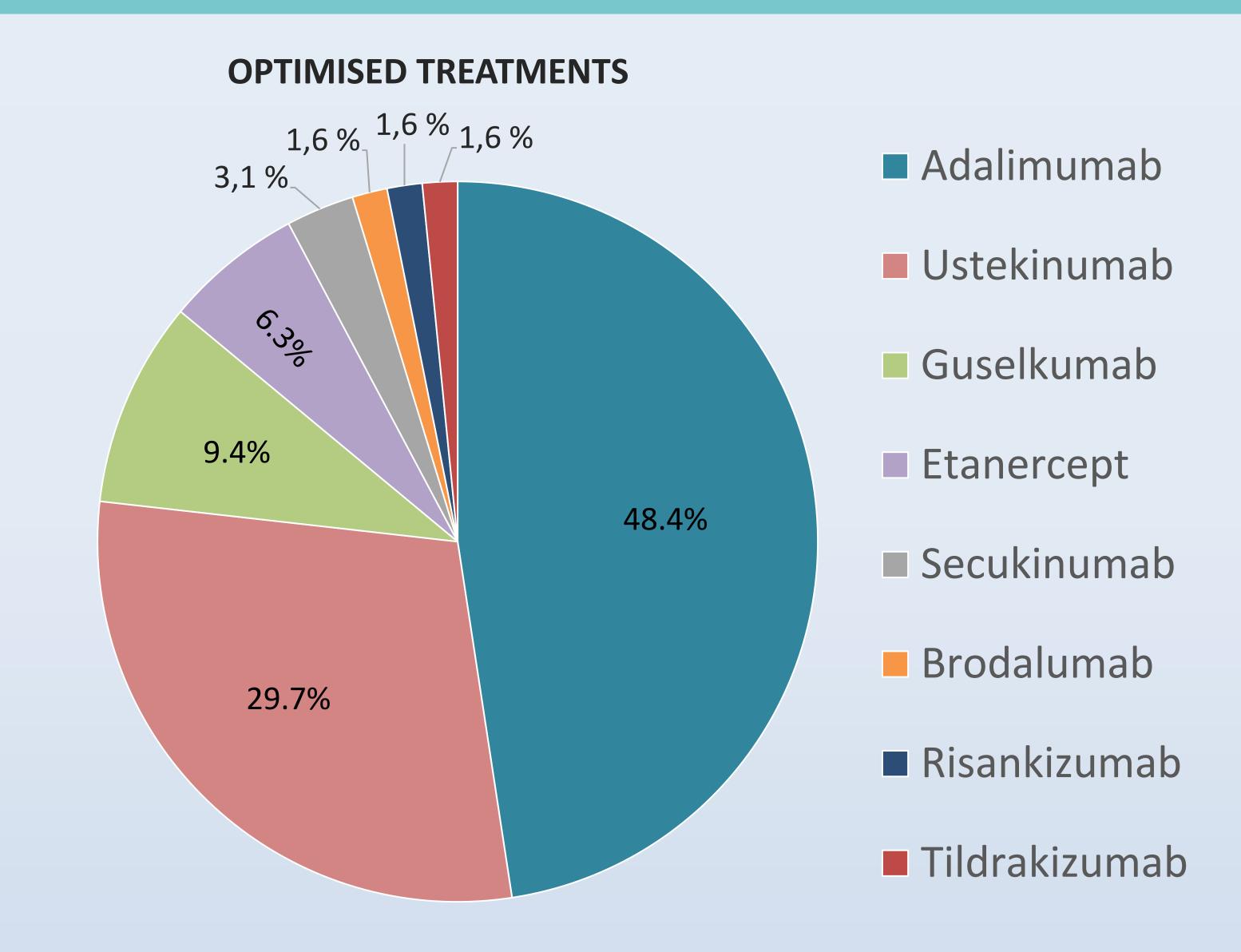
√ 100% of optimised patients in remission

Total cost:

Optimised therapy: €252.657,40
Conventional therapy: €350.338,20

Cost reduction: 27.9% (€97.680,8 savings in 12 months)

Drug administrations avoided: 580



Conclusion and Relevance

In patients with plaque psoriasis, optimisation of biological therapies is a strategy to reduce costs and adverse effects by decreasing the number of drug administrations, maintaining the effectiveness.



