EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI-INTERLEUKIN-17 DRUGS IN PSORIASIS IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

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Background:
Anti-IL-17 drugs (secukinumab and ixekizumab) are a new option for treating patients with psoriasis which have demonstrated high efficacy in clinical trials.

Purpose:
To analyze effectiveness of anti-IL-17 drugs for psoriasis in clinical practice.

Material and methods:
Cross-sectional study conducted in two regional hospitals with a total of 196 biologic treatments (BT) for psoriasis.

Inclusion criteria: patients in active treatment for at least 12 weeks with an anti-IL-17 drug (secukinumab or ixekizumab) for psoriasis until October 2019.

Data collected: patient characteristics, type of psoriasis, previous and actual treatment, and effectiveness measured by the Psoriasis Area Severity Index (PASI) and the impact on quality of life measured by the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI).

Statistical analysis was carried out with SPSS Statistics v.22. Results were presented with mean and standard deviation for quantitative and percentage for qualitative data.

Results

23 (76.7%) had received at least one systemic agent

For 13 (43.3%) patients the anti-IL-17 drug was the first BT, while in 17 (56.7%), there had been other BT previously

2 (6.7%) had received an anti-IL-17 drug, which in both cases was secukinumab

30 patients included 16 (53.3%) men; 50.2 (13.6) years old

No statistical differences in previous and actual PASI and DLQI were found between secukinumab and ixekizumab

22 (73.3%) patients achieved PASI 90 and 24 (80.0%) DLQI ≤1 within 12 weeks of treatment

Conclusion:
More than half of the patients had more than only plaque psoriasis.
Most of the patients had been previously treated with almost one systemic treatment.
Anti-IL-17 drugs are effective in clinical practice.
We did not found differences between secukinumab and ixekizumab in terms of effectiveness.