Interleukin-23 (IL-23) is a cytokine involved in inflammatory and immune responses in psoriasis. Novel therapies such as tildrakizumab, guselkumab, and risankizumab inhibit the IL-23-receptor interaction.

To compare the effectiveness between IL-23 inhibitors in patients with psoriasis in a third level hospital.

An observational, retrospective, descriptive study was conducted in patients with psoriasis treated with tildrakizumab, guselkumab or risankizumab between August-20 and August-22.

Variables
- Demographic variables
- Clinical variables
- Treatment specific variables

Effectiveness
- Through the comparison of psoriasis area severity index (PASI) prior starting IL-23 inhibitor and after the first visit (between weeks 4 and 16 after start).

The duration of the previous treatment was prolonged. Treatment failure was the main reason to initiate an IL-23 inhibitor treatment. Data suggest that guselkumab and risankizumab could be more effective treatments between 4 and 16 weeks compared to tildrakizumab.