ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SECUKINUMAB AND IXEKIZUMAB IN THE TREATMENT OF MODERATE-SEVERE PSORIASIS

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BACKGROUND:
There are currently two drugs with the same mechanism of action, inhibitors of interleukin 17 (anti-IL 17), for the treatment of moderate-severe psoriasis.

PURPOSE:
To evaluate the efficacy of secukinumab and ixekizumab in terms of reducing PASI and DLQI in the treatment of moderate to severe psoriasis

MATERIALS AND METHODS:
A retrospective observational study in which patients treated with secukinumab and ixekizumab from February 2016 to October 2019 were included. The variables collected were: sex, diagnosis, previous biological treatment. The variation of the PASI (Psoriasis Area Severity Index) and the DLQI (Dermatology Life Quality Index) were studied as the main efficacy variable. The data were obtained from the record of dispensation of outpatients and electronic medical history.

RESULTS:
- 88 patients

44% First line
56% Second line

The baseline average of PASI was 6.87 (SD = 3.5)

The percentage of patients with reduced PASI

PASI 75
PASI 90
PASI 100

The baseline average of DLQI was 7.07 (SD = 3.73)

63.16% → DLQI 0-1 after the start of treatment

CONCLUSIONS:
Secukinumab and Ixekizumab have demonstrated effectiveness, representing a good therapeutic option for moderate to severe plaque psoriasis, including both naive and refractory patients to other biological treatments, although it would be necessary to continue monitoring these patients to study the long term results.