USE AND PERSISTENCE OF FIRST-LINE BIOLOGICAL TREATMENTS FOR PSORIASIS

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Background and importance
Psoriasis is a chronic, relapsing, immunologically mediated inflammatory dermatosis. The disease control is key to the physical, emotional and psychological well-being of patients.

Aim and objectives
1st Identify the biological drugs chosen by the dermatologists of our center as the first-line to treat psoriasis.
2nd Determine the persistence of the treatments used in the first-line.

Material and methods
Observational, descriptive and retrospective study
Patients diagnosed of psoriasis
Treated with selective immunosuppressive biological medication

Results

TREATMENTS USED IN FIRST-LINE THERAPY OF PSORIASIS

- Ustekinumab: 12,50%
- Adalimumab: 21,30%
- Apremilast: 42,50%
- Secukinumab: 8,80%
- Etanercept: 3,10%
- Ixekizumab: 0,60%
- Brodalumab: 0,60%
- Guselkumab: 0,60%
- Infliximab: 0,60%

According to regional guidelines

TREATMENTS WITH THE LONGEST PERSISTENCE

- Apremilast
- Ixekizumab
- Adalimumab
- Secukinumab
- Ustekinumab
- Etanercept

Conclusion and relevance
The result of the study shows the preference of ustekinumab as the first option by the dermatologist of our center in the treatment of psoriasis, over others that are included in the regional guides.

The drug with the longest persistence has been etanercept, followed by ustekinumab, probably because they were the first commercialized molecules. The duration of the treatments shows great interindividual variability.

With the arrival of new biological drugs indicated in this pathology, it’s the job of the specialist pharmacist to promote the rational and protocolized use of the drug within the hospital’s pharmacotherapeutic-commissions.

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