PERSISTENCE AND REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF TREATMENT WITH APREMILAST IN DERMATOLOGICAL DISEASES

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REFERENCES

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE
Apremilast is a selective inhibitor of type 4 phosphodiesterase taken orally indicated in psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis whose response should be evaluated at 24 weeks of treatment.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES
The aim of this study was to analyse the causes of secukinumab’s treatment discontinuation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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RESULTS

The persistence of apremilast was 52.68 weeks (IC 95% 32.85-72.44). 50% of patients discontinued treatment before completing 24 weeks of treatment due to adverse events (75%) or inefficacy (25%). The rest of the patients achieved at least 24 weeks of treatment (6 < 52 weeks and 11 (34.7% of the total) were treated > 52 weeks). 9 patients (28.1%) continuing treatment at the end of the study, being 7 of them treated for more than 52 weeks.

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE
There is a high prevalence of adverse events with apremilast discontinuation, follow by inefficacy. However, patients who have good tolerance also achieve a high persistence showing the need to select patients who may take benefit of apremilast.

REFERENCES