

REASONS FOR SECUKINUMAB TREATMENT DISCONTINUATION

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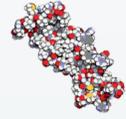
BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Secukinumab is an immunoglobulin G1 monoclonal antibody that selectively binds to the interleukin 17A and inhibits its interaction with the IL-A receptor. It is indicated in psoriasis (Ps), psoriatic arthritis (PsA) and ankylosing spondylitis in patients who no respond adequately to conventional treatments.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study was to analyse the causes of secukinumab's treatment discontinuation.

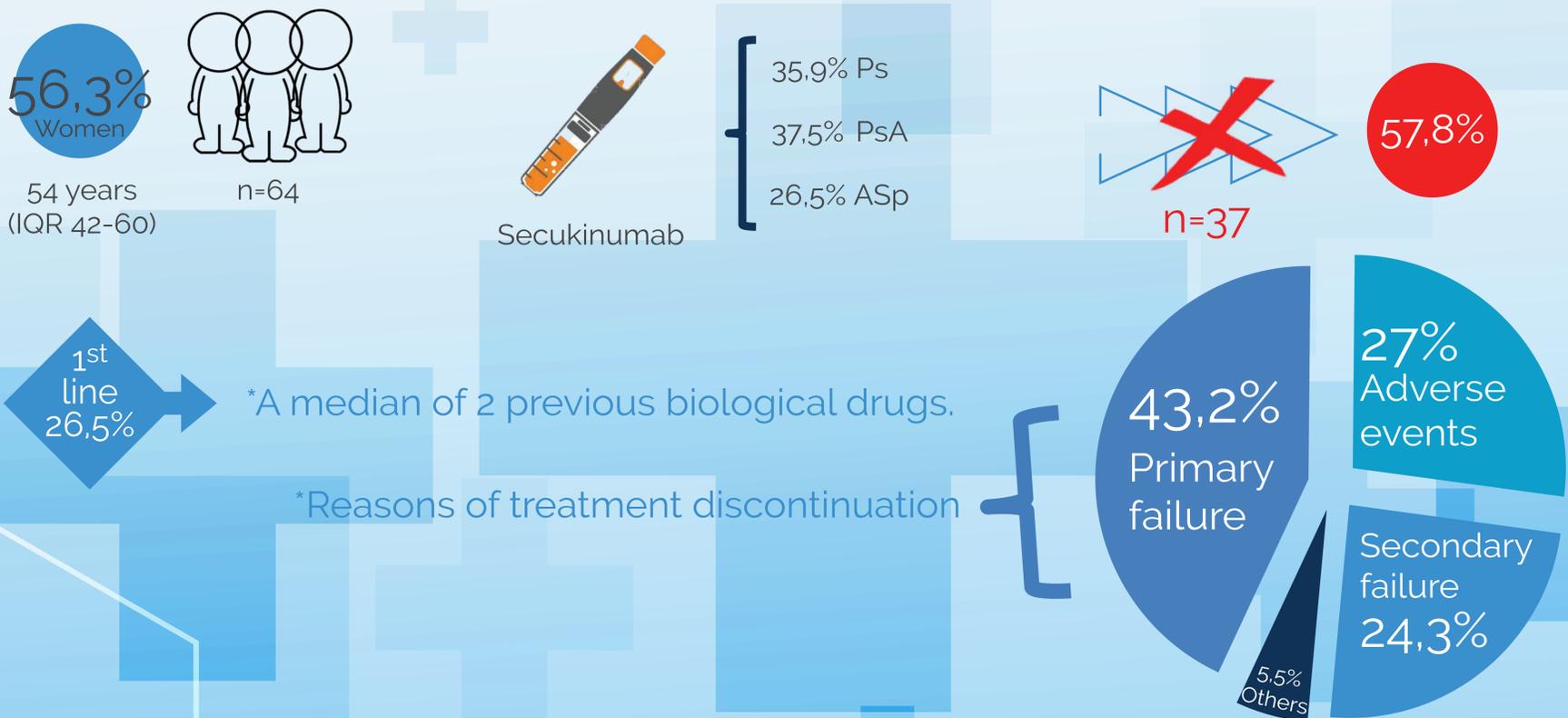
MATERIAL AND METHODS

2017
2021    Treated with apremilast

Data collected:
 -Dispensations -Previous biological drug
 -Diagnose -Causes of treatment discontinuation
 -Sex, age

Patients treated with secukinumab. We used Excel ® to analyse the data.

RESULTS



The global persistence of secukinumab was 27.3 (IC95% 21.7-32.9) months. The media persistence of patients who suffered a primary failure was 5.1 months vs 21.7 months of a secondary failure. Diarrhoea represent the main cause along the adverse events (44%), follow by infections (33%), and other causes like astenia, fever or cefalea. Other reasons of discontinuation were: other illness (5.4%), remission (2.7%) and unknow causes (2.7%).

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE

Secukinumab shows a moderate percentage of treatment interruption, being the main cause a primary failure, follow by adverse events, being diarrhoea the more common among them. However, patients with secondary failure or who go on treatment, achieve a high persistence.

REFERENCES

Ruiz-Villaverde R, Rodríguez-Fernandez-Freire L, et al. Drug survival, discontinuation rates, and safety profile of secukinumab in real-world patients: a 152-week, multicenter, retrospective study. International Journal of Dermatology. 2020;59(5):633-639.