



PSORIASIS

DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS RECEIVING SECUKINUMAB THERAPY FOR MODERATE TO SEVERE CHRONIC PLAQUE PSORIASIS IN THE PURE REGISTRY: YEAR 1 VS. YEAR 2

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Introduction: The PURE registry is an international, prospective, observational two-cohort study from Latin America and Canada of adult patients with moderate to severe psoriasis that are treated with secukinumab or other approved therapies. This abstract describes the change in disease and clinical characteristics of psoriasis patients treated with secukinumab from registry initiation up to 24 months of enrollment.

Methods: Approximately 2,500 patients (1,250 per cohort) with chronic plaque psoriasis will be recruited by community and hospital dermatologists. This study includes a 5-year follow-up with recommended assessments at enrollment, 3 and 6 months, and every 6 months thereafter. We also studied the similarities and the differences in the patient population enrolled at Year 1 vs. Year 2.

Results: As of 04 May 2018, 490 secukinumab-treated patients had been enrolled in the registry (mean age, 50.5 years; 61.8% male). Most secukinumab-treated patients had received previous psoriasis treatment (94.5%); however, the proportion of biologic-naïve patients in the group was higher during the second year of recruitment (Year 2; 53.5%) than the first year (Year 1; 46.9%). The duration since first diagnosis of psoriasis was 18.0 years at Year 1 and 19.5 at Year 2. The mean worst historic Psoriasis Area and Severity Index score was 16.7 at Year 1 and 16.0 at Year 2. The proportion of patients with comorbid





depression and psoriatic arthritis was 16.1% and 22.6%, respectively, at Year 1 and 12.7% and 21.6%, respectively, at Year 2.

Conclusions: These real-world data show numerical differences over time in the characteristics of psoriasis patients selected for treatment with secukinumab in Latin American and Canadian routine clinical care. A trend towards increased use of secukinumab in biologic-naïve patients with moderate to severe disease was observed. Psoriatic arthritis and depression are relatively frequent comorbidities in patients receiving secukinumab therapy.

