The Psoriasis Study of Health Outcomes (PSoHO) in Biologic-Naive and -Experienced Patients: A Post-Hoc Analysis of Patients Receiving Treatment According to Us Labels

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BACKGROUND
• PsO severely impacts the health and quality of life of patients, and disease management is an ongoing challenge.
• World data on the long-term effectiveness of different biologic treatments for PsO are needed.
• The PSoHO is a 3-year, international, prospective, non-interventional cohort study of patients comparing the effectiveness of anti–IL-17A biologics (ixekizumab, secukinumab) with other approved biologics in patients with moderate-to-severe PsO initiating or switching to a new biologic.
• Countries participating are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, and the UK.

OBJECTIVE
To report the percentage of biologic-naive and biologic-experienced patients with PASI 90 and/or sPGA (0,1) or PASI 100 at Week 12 who received FDA-approved dosing by treatment cohort:
- Anti–IL-17A vs. other biologics
- Individual biologic treatments

RESULTS
Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n (%)</th>
<th>Age (years), Median (IQR)</th>
<th>BMI, kg/m², Median (IQR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>317 (11.3)</td>
<td>57 (12.8)</td>
<td>29.1 (6.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>112 (30.3)</td>
<td>53 (10.7)</td>
<td>29.2 (6.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>82 (42.5)</td>
<td>57 (11.2)</td>
<td>29.2 (6.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>34 (41.5)</td>
<td>52 (10.3)</td>
<td>28.7 (6.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diagnosis of PsO, years, median

| Diagnosis of PsO, n (%) | 116 (42.2) | 112 (30.3) | 82 (42.5) | 34 (41.5) | 19 (19.6) | 11 (50.0) | 7 (26.9) | 54 (32.7) | 8 (44.4) | 9 (29.0) |

Notes: Data are presented as mean (SD) unless otherwise indicated. Missing data are not included. For individual treatment group patients, 77% of patients achieved PASI 90 at Week 12.

DISCUSSION
The PSoHO demonstrated the real-world effectiveness of treatments targeting IL-17A for achieving skin clearance in biologic-naive and biologic-experienced patients with PsO.

CONCLUSIONS
• Patients with moderate-to-severe PsO treated with FDA-approved dosing of anti–IL-17A biologics reported improvements in symptom control in a real-world setting, as assessed by the percentage of patients achieving PASI 90 and/or sPGA (0,1) at Week 12.
• Response rates were slightly lower in biologic-experienced patients than in biologic-naive patients.
• Results for IL-17A treatments are consistent with the findings from the main PSoHO study population and Phase 3 clinical trial results.

LIMITATIONS
• No comparative analysis was conducted and no adjustments were made for measured confounders.
• Patients from countries outside the USA (~11% from Canada) and this may not be representative of the US PsO population.
• Grouping of non-anti–IL-17A biologics into a single category may not reflect variabilities within the class, particularly individual drug coheral with small sample sizes.

ABBREVIATIONS
- IL=interleukin
- ADA=adalimumab
- BMI=body mass index
- BROD=brodalumab
- ABBREVIATIONS
- PASI=Psoriasis Area and Severity Index
- NRI=non-responder imputation
- RIS= randomized intervention sequence
- SEC=standard error of the mean
- UCL=upper confidence limit
- PASI 100 at Week 12: Biologic-Naive and Biologic-Experienced Patients (NRI)
- PASI 90 and/or sPGA (0,1) at Week 12: Biologic-Naive and Biologic-Experienced Patients (NRI)