First “Real-World” Insights on Apremilast Treatment for Patients With Plaque Psoriasis From the LAPIS-PSO Study: An Interim Analysis

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INTRODUCTION

This real-world, multisite, prospective, noninterventional study is assessing long-term treatment with apremilast in patients with plaque psoriasis in Germany (LAPIS-PSO). ClinicalTrials.gov NCT02027033.

The study aims to determine patients’ quality of life and satisfaction with apremilast 30 mg twice daily (APR) treatment, as well as the clinical efficacy of APR, in real-world settings of patients who have previously received conventional systemic therapy.

A subgroup analysis of the LAPIS-PSO interim analysis is presented here.

METHODS

Study Design

The exploratory analysis was limited to the number of prior conventional systemic treatments (≥1 vs. <1) (Table 1).

Scope: Baseline until Visit 2 (~4 months; n=111) (Figure 1)

Patients in the interim analysis were enrolled between October 2016 and June 2017 (100 sites planned).

Indication and inclusion according to apremilast Summary of Product Characteristics (APR) treatment, as well as the clinical ef

Patients previously treated with biologics were not observed.

To avoid study end stages were performed, visits were timed according to clinical practice.

RESULTS

Patient Demographics and Disease Characteristics

Baseline patient demographics and disease characteristics for the full analysis and FAS are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Baseline Patient Demographics and Disease Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Subgroup 1 (≥1 prior conventional systemic) (n=59)</th>
<th>Subgroup 2 (&lt;1 prior conventional systemic) (n=52)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td>54.7 (17.0)</td>
<td>56.1 (16.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender, % male</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease duration, mean (SD), years</td>
<td>17.8 (17.0)</td>
<td>19.6 (18.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLQI Score, mean (SD)</td>
<td>19.9 (10.3)</td>
<td>20.2 (10.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PaGA Score, mean (SD)</td>
<td>3.1 (0.86)</td>
<td>3.1 (0.83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Efficacy on Nail Psoriasis: Target-Nail Psoriasis Severity Index (Target-NAPSI)

The mean (SD) Target-NAPSI in subgroup 1 (4.8 [2.05]) was better than that in subgroup 2 (5.6 [2.54]) (Figure 2).

Safety

The most common AE was diarrhea (23.7%) (Table 4).

DISCUSSIONS

The LAPIS-PSO interim analysis presents the first data on APR for the treatment of patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis under routine clinical care in Germany.

The clinical efficacy of APR is comparable to clinical trial results and responses may be improved in patients who have received fewer prior conventional systemic therapies.

There was a significant improvement in DLQI in both subgroups.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors acknowledged financial support for this study from Celgene Corporation. The authors received editorial support in the preparation of the report by Amy Shaberman, PhD, of Peloton Advantage, LLC, Parsippany, NJ, USA, funded by Celgene Corporation, Summit, NJ, USA. The authors, however, directed and are fully responsible for all content and editorial decisions for this paper.

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DISCLOSURES

AB AbbVie, Janssen, and Novartis – paid consultant or study investigator.