CERTOLIZUMAB PEGOL FOR THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PLAQUE PSORIASIS: DLQI AND WPAI PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES FROM TWO ONGOING PHASE 3, MULTICENTER, RANDOMIZED, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDIES (CIMPASI-1 AND CIMPASI-2)

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INTRODUCTION
- Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the skin and may affect up to 3% of the population worldwide.
- It is associated with significant disability and reduced quality of life and work productivity.

PATIENTS
- Eligible patients were ≥18 years of age and had moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis (PASI ≥12) with ≥8% body surface area involvement.
- Study endpoints included the assessment of the American Academy of Dermatology (AAD) Psoriasis Disability Index (PDI), DLQI, WPAI, and PGA.

METHODS
- CIMPASI-1 and CIMPASI-2 are randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials.
- The study population included patients with psoriasis (PASI ≥12) and ≥8% body surface area involvement.

RESULTS
- **Patient Disposition.** The percentage of patients who completed the study was 95% for CZP 400 mg Q2W and 91% for CZP 200 mg Q2W.
- **DLQI.** The mean DLQI score was significantly lower at Week 16 for CZP 400 mg Q2W compared to Placebo (p<0.0001).
- **WPAI.** Significant improvements were observed in Productivity Loss and Impairment or Absenteeism at Week 16 for CZP 400 mg Q2W compared to Placebo (p<0.0001).

CONCLUSIONS
- Certolizumab PEGOL 400 mg Q2W is associated with significant clinical and patient-reported improvements in quality of life and work productivity compared to Placebo.

**Full Article Available.** For a comprehensive review of the study findings, please refer to the full article.