Deucravacitinib is an oral, selective, allosteric tyrosine kinase 2 inhibitor, in moderate to severe plaque psoriasis:

**Synopsis**
- Tyrosine kinase 2 (TYK2) is an intracellular enzyme that mediates signaling of cytokines (eg, interleukin-23, Type I interferons) that are involved in psoriasis pathogenesis.
- Deucravacitinib, an oral, selective, allosteric TYK2 inhibitor, is approved in the US and EU, and other countries for the treatment of adults with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis who are candidates for systemic therapy.

**Objectives**
- To evaluate deucravacitinib efficacy by two measures of disease activity at baseline, body surface area (BSA) involvement, and Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) scores.

**Methods**
- **Study design:**
  - In the POETYK PSO-1 and PSO-2 studies, patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis (BSA involvement ≥10%; PASI ≥10) were randomized to deucravacitinib or placebo for 16 or 52 weeks.
  - Patients continued to placebo or crossed over to deucravacitinib at Week 16.

**Results**
- **Baseline patient demographics:**
  - No significant differences were observed among treatment groups and BSA/PASI subgroups in the pooled populations of POETYK PSO-1 and PSO-2.

**Conclusions**
- Deucravacitinib treatment improved PASI 75, PASI 90, PASI 100, sPGA 0/1, and sPGA 0 response rates in patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis who are candidates for systemic therapy.

**References**
- Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA, USA; University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, USA; Bristol Myers Squibb, Princeton, NJ, USA; Dermatology Institute & Skin Care Center, Santa Monica, CA, USA; Thomas Dermatology, Henderson, NV, USA; iCahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA.