Effect of spesolimab on achieving sustained disease remission in patients with generalized pustular psoriasis: Results from the Effisayil 2 study


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AIM

To analyze the effect of high-dose spesolimab vs placebo on the sustained remission of GPP up to Week 48, using data from the Effisayil 2 study.

RESULTS

Figure 2. Baseline patient demographics and characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>High-dose spesolimab</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean age, years (SD)</td>
<td>40.2 ± 16.4</td>
<td>39.5 ± 14.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>60% male, 40% female</td>
<td>60% male, 40% female</td>
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Figure 3. Patients achieving sustained remission (GPPGA total score of 0 or 1 at every visit) up to Week 48

A higher proportion of patients achieved sustained remission with high-dose spesolimab vs placebo.

Figure 4. Patients with a GPPGA total score of 0 and 1 and all GPPGA subscores ≤2 at every visit up to Week 48

A higher proportion of patients achieved sustained clearance with high-dose spesolimab vs placebo under more stringent definition criteria.

Figure 5. Patients achieving sustained pustular clearance, defined as a GPPGA pustulation subscore of 0 at all visits, from Week 4 to Week 48

A higher proportion of patients achieved sustained pustular clearance with high-dose spesolimab vs placebo.

CONCLUSIONS

Relative to the placebo arm, the proportion of patients achieving sustained remission of GPP and sustained pustular clearance was considerably higher in the high-dose spesolimab arm, with two thirds of patients achieving clear or almost clear skin over 48 weeks.

Overall, high-dose SC spesolimab q4w is effective for the long-term management of GPP skin symptoms.