Measuring GPPGA, pain, symptom, and quality of life index scores in untreated generalized pustular psoriasis: Results from the Effisayl 2 trial

Bruce Strober1, Arash Mostaghimi2, Milan J. Anadkat3, Christian Thoma4, Ming Tang5, Jason R. Guercio6, Mark G. Lebwohl7

1Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA; 2Center for Clinical Dermatology, Cranwell, CT, USA; 3Wright & & Women’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; 4Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA; 5Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany; 6Boehringer Ingelheim Investment Corporation Limited, Shanghai, People’s Republic of China; 7Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Ridgefield, CT, USA

AIM

• To evaluate the disease burden of untreated GPP by longitudinally analyzing patients from the Effisayl 2 trial who had been randomized to the placebo group and did not experience a GPP flare

INTRODUCTION

• GPP is a rare, chronic, inflammatory, and potentially life-threatening skin disease that is characterized by episodic flares of widespread pustular eruptions and erythematous plaques.

• Many patients with GPP experience residual disease symptoms post flare resolution

METHODS

• Effisayl 2 (NCT03993713) was a pivotal, randomized, placebo-controlled trial that evaluated the efficacy and safety of spesolimab (an anti–IL-36R monoclonal antibody) SC in preventing GPP flares over 48 weeks

CONCLUSIONS

• Chronic disease burden was assessed at baseline and at 4-week intervals using the GPPGA total score (range 0–4; 0=clear, 1=almost clear, 2=mild, 3=moderate, 4=severe), Pain VAS (continuous scale 0–100; severity of pain was evaluated using a visual analog scale), and DLQI (range 0–30; 0–1=no impact, 2–5=small impact, 6–10=moderate impact, 11–20=very large impact).

• Acute GPP flare was defined as an increase in GPPGA total score of ≥2 from baseline and GPPGA pustulation subscore ≥2.

• Placebo non-flare patients continued to experience GPP skin symptoms during the 48-week period

• Pain VAS score

• DLQI score

• PSS score

• Placebo non-flare patients experienced moderate and severe PSS scores during the 48-week period

• Moderate (score >10) and “very large” (score ≥20) effects on QoL were reported at least once in 67% (n=10/15) and 40% (n=6/15) of patients, respectively

• Placebo non-flare patients experienced mild and very large effects on QoL during the 48-week period

REFERENCES


2. Boehringer Ingelheim Investment Corporation Limited, Shanghai, People’s Republic of China; 7Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Ridgefield, CT, USA; 8Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA