Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Patients With Plaque Psoriasis Initiating Secukinumab in Clinical Practice: Data From US Dermatology Electronic Medical Records

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SYNOPSIS

- Psoriasis is a chronic, systemic, immune-mediated disease of the skin that affects > 7.4 million people in the United States, with an estimated prevalence of 2% to 4%.
- Secukinumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody that selectively neutralizes interleukin (IL)-17A, a cytokine involved in the development of psoriasis.
- Secukinumab has demonstrated efficacy in clinical trials and effectiveness in real-world settings in the treatment of patients with psoriasis.
- However, there remain limited real-world data characterizing US patients with psoriasis who initiate secukinumab in routine clinical practice.

OBJECTIVE

- To describe demographic and clinical characteristics of US patients with plaque psoriasis who initiated secukinumab in clinical practice, using clinical data obtained from the Modernizing Medicine Data Services (MMDS) electronic medical records (EMRs) dermatology panel.

METHODS

Study Design and Patient Population
- All data were collected from Modernizing Medicine’s Electronic Medical Assistant (EMA) system.
- Data from EMRs for patients in the United States with a clinical diagnosis of psoriasis were deidentified in accordance with HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) for research use.
- Eligible patients in the MMDS database had a diagnosis of plaque psoriasis during the study period of July 1, 2014, to March 31, 2018, and were aged ≥ 18 years at the time of secukinumab claim, had > 1 prescription order for secukinumab within the 6-month pre-index period, and were aged ≥ 18 years at the time of secukinumab claim.
- Patients who received prior biologic treatment during the 6-month baseline period were excluded from the study population, leading to potential confounding variables.
- Overall, these findings are consistent with patient characteristics and severity of psoriasis exhibited in clinical trials and provide additional insight into characteristics and treatment history of patients initiating secukinumab in real-world settings.

RESULTS

Patient Demographics During the Baseline Period
- Of 603,036 patients in the MMDS database who had a diagnosis of plaque psoriasis during the study period, 4996 patients met the inclusion criteria and had 12 months of follow-up.
- At baseline, the mean (SD) age was 51.6 (13.7) years, 50.5% were male, and 66.4% were white (Table 1).
- All US geographic regions were represented: 41.4% were from the South, 21.6% from the West, 20.7% from the Midwest, and 16.1% from the Northeast regions (Table 1).

Clinical Characteristics During the Baseline Period
- At baseline, the mean (SD) BSA was 23.0% (22.5%), and 56.1% had severe disease (BSA > 10%) (Figure 1A).
- The mean (SD) PGA score was 2.92 (1.19), and 72.0% had moderate-to-severe involvement (PGA score 3-5) (Figure 1B).

Comorbidities and Treatment History During the Baseline Period
- The most common comorbidities were hypertension (29.8%), psoriatic arthritis (22.2%), and diabetes (17.6%) (Table 2).
- Overall, 42.5% of patients received prior biologic treatment during the 6-month baseline period, of whom 54.0% received tumor necrosis factor inhibitors, 47.6% received ustekinumab, and 3.2% received another IL-17A inhibitor (Table 2).

REFERENCES