SYNOPSIS

- Participants included both topical and systemic therapies, with treatment type selected based on a variety of considerations, including disease severity, patient
- Topical therapies are often used in combination with systemic therapies, and their use may vary based on patient preference and disease severity.

METHODS

- The analysis included a post hoc analysis of two phase 3 studies, including double-blind, vehicle-controlled studies (NCT02462070 and NCT02462122).
- The apremilast study (Apremilast) included participants with a static Physician’s Global Assessment (PGA) score of 3 (moderate) or 4 (severe) at the end of 6 weeks, followed by a 4-week posttreatment period.

RESULTS

- The percentage of participants with a ≥75% reduction from baseline in IGAxBSA at Week 8 was significantly higher following treatment with HP/TAZ lotion (33.0%) compared with vehicle (9.5%; P<0.001).
- This effect was sustained during the 4-week posttreatment period, with a 46% mean reduction from baseline in IGAxBSA score with HP/TAZ at the end of 12 weeks.

CONCLUSION

- In patients with moderate plaque psoriasis (IGA score of 3 and BSA ≤5%), HP/TAZ lotion provides significantly greater efficacy than vehicle, an effect that was sustained posttreatment.
- These Week 8 results with HP/TAZ lotion align closely with Week 16 results from a study of the oral psoriasis treatment apremilast in a similar patient population.