

Effectiveness of Biologics, Patient-Reported Outcomes, and Clinical Photography in a Subset of Patients with Moderate-to-Severe Psoriasis: Week 12 Results from the Psoriasis Study of Health Outcomes (PSoHO)

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Purpose: Since skin is highly accessible, clinical photography is a useful tool to visually substantiate the real-world effectiveness outcomes of biologic-treated adults with moderate-to-severe psoriasis (PsO). We report the effectiveness and patient-reported outcomes at Week 12 between anti-interleukin (IL)-17A biologics and other biologics as well as ixekizumab and guselkumab in patients with available clinical photography at baseline and Week 12.

Patients and Methods: The Psoriasis Study of Health Outcomes (PSoHO) is an international, non-interventional, cohort study investigating the effectiveness of biologics in adults with moderate-to-severe psoriasis at Week 12. Outcomes included the proportion of patients who achieved 90% improvement in Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI90) and/or static Physician Global Assessment (sPGA) 0/1 (primary endpoint), PASI100, PASI90, Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI), and Itch Numeric Rating Scale (NRS) (secondary endpoints) at Week 12. Data are reported descriptively.

Results: This analysis included 59 biologic-treated (23 anti-IL-17A; 36 other biologics) patients with available clinical photographs from the overall PSoHO study (n=1981). At baseline, the mean (standard deviation [SD]) age was 45.7 (11.1) years, 71.2% were male, 52.5% were bio-experienced and the median (interquartile range) duration of disease was 10.5 (12.4) years. Mean (SD) PASI was 16.9 (9.3) and sPGA was 3.5 (0.8). At Week 12, 65.2%/47.2% of the anti-IL-17A/other biologics cohort achieved the primary outcome. Response rates for PASI90/100 were numerically higher with anti-IL-17A than with other biologics. Patients receiving anti-IL-17A had numerically better outcomes for DLQI 0/1 and Itch NRS than those receiving other biologics at Week 12. Clinical photographs confirmed skin improvements in ixekizumab- and guselkumab-treated patients.

Conclusion: This subgroup analysis showed that anti-IL-17A biologics are effective at rapidly improving signs and symptoms of PsO and improving quality of life. Additionally, serial photography provided visual evidence of biologic treatment response over time.

Keywords: psoriasis, ixekizumab, guselkumab, real-world, clinical photography

Introduction

Plaque psoriasis (PsO) is an immune-mediated chronic inflammatory skin condition for which patients report both physical and psychological symptoms that negatively impact their quality of life.^{1–4}

When considering treatment options, randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are considered the gold standard for providing evidence to inform therapeutic decision-making. However, the stringently controlled RCT environment can be a limiting factor for the extrapolation of the results to a broader population. Real-world studies gather evidence from the heterogeneous patient population encountered in everyday clinical practice. Factors such as prior treatment, comorbidities, age, and polypharmacy are factored into clinical decision-making in this setting, which increases the applicability of the results to a broader population.^{5–7}

Speed of effect, skin clearance, and itch reduction are among the main drivers of patient satisfaction^{8,9} and are linked to improved quality of life^{10,11} with differences between male and female patients.¹² A recent RCT, the IXORA-R study, reported rapid improvements in skin clearance and quality of life in patients receiving ixekizumab (IXE) versus those receiving guselkumab (GUS).¹³ An indirect comparison shows that these findings align with other RCTs, which also report favorable outcomes for IXE-treated patients with moderate-to-severe PsO.^{11,14}

An ongoing real-world study, the Psoriasis Study of Health Outcomes (PSoHO), is investigating the effectiveness of anti-interleukin (IL)-17A biologics versus other biologics in adult patients with moderate-to-severe PsO over 3 years.¹⁵ The primary endpoint is a 90% improvement in Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI90) and/or static Physician Global Assessment (sPGA) 0/1 at Week 12, and the secondary outcomes include the proportion of patients with PASI75/90/100, absolute PASI scores ≤ 5 , ≤ 2 , and ≤ 1 , and Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) score of 0/1. At Week 12, 71.4% of anti-IL-17A-treated patients had achieved the primary endpoint versus 58.6% of patients treated with other biologics, and when individual biologics were analyzed, IXE recipients had the highest response rate for this endpoint versus the other biologics investigated (74.2% vs 52.8–67.2%); 57.1% of patients receiving GUS achieved the primary endpoint.¹⁵ Similar results were seen with the secondary endpoints.¹⁵ These findings are consistent with the IXORA-R results, which showed the superiority of IXE versus GUS at Week 12.¹³ Together these studies provide robust evidence of the efficacy of IXE in both RCT and real-world settings.

This post-hoc analysis focuses on a heterogeneous group of patients from PSoHO with available clinical photography and investigates the improvement in disease scores and patient-reported outcomes (PROs) between two prespecified cohorts as well as those receiving IXE or GUS in a real-world setting, visually substantiated by clinical photography at baseline and Week 12.

Materials and Methods

Study Design

The PSoHO study is an ongoing 36-month, international, prospective, multicenter, non-interventional, cohort observational study, investigating the effectiveness of biologics in patients with moderate-to-severe PsO in the real-world setting. Prescribed biologics were grouped into anti-IL-17A (IXE and secukinumab) and other biologics (brodalumab, adalimumab, certolizumab, etanercept, infliximab, ustekinumab, GUS, risankizumab, and tildrakizumab). The full study design details have been previously published.¹⁵ Briefly, patients included were adults (age ≥ 18 years) with an established diagnosis (≥ 6 months prior to baseline) of moderate-to-severe PsO who initiated or switched biologic treatment during routine medical care. Exclusion criteria were treatment initiation contraindicated due to country-specific approved indication; changes in dose or dosing intervals of an existing biologic treatment; restart of biologic treatment previously received any time during the patient's treatment history; prior completion or withdrawal from PSoHO; and current participation in any other PsO study with investigational products.

Clinical Photography

This post-hoc analysis focused on visually comparing the effectiveness of anti-IL-17A versus other biologics, and IXE versus GUS specifically, in patients participating in PSoHO who had available clinical photographs. IXE and GUS were chosen for individual analysis because their treatment groups had more than 10 patients.

Only sites with available, pre-existing standardized camera equipment and procedures in place for serial clinical photography are invited to participate in the photography portion of the study during the baseline visit. Patients who provided consent are undergoing sequential photography of selected lesions or involved areas at baseline, 12 ± 4 weeks, 6

months, and then every 6 months until study completion, as part of their routine care if possible. The same lesion or area is photographed at each visit, under similar lighting conditions and magnifications to enable comparison of serial photographs. Patients with photographs of the same location available at both baseline and Week 12 were included in the subset analysis, while patients with photographs taken in poor lighting or who had extensive tanning or post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation precluding visual assessment were excluded.

Ethics

This study is being conducted in accordance with the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Written informed consent to participate in the study and for the publication of clinical photography was obtained from all patients prior to study enrolment. The protocol, amendments and consent documentation were reviewed and approved by local ethical review boards in all participating countries (Table S1). The trial has been registered at the European Network of Centres for Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacovigilance (ENCEPP) EUPAS24207¹⁶ and was conducted according to Good Pharmacoepidemiology Practices guidelines and the Declaration of Helsinki.

Outcomes

The primary endpoint of the PSoHO study is to compare the proportion of patients treated with anti-IL-17A biologics versus all other biologics who achieved a PASI90 and/or sPGA 0/1 at Week 12 \pm 4. Secondary outcomes include several patient-reported measures,¹⁵ including the DLQI,¹⁷ the Itch Numeric Rating Scale (NRS),¹⁸ and the Psoriasis Signs and Symptoms Diary (PSSD),^{19,20} and physician-reported measures including PASI100, PASI90, and absolute PASI scores ≤ 5 , ≤ 2 , and ≤ 1 . For patients receiving IXE or GUS, baseline photographs were compared with the Week 12 photographs as an additional qualitative assessment to support the PASI and sPGA results.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis of baseline characteristics was descriptive only. Data are reported by drug class and by drug for the individual analysis. Continuous variables are described using mean and standard deviation (SD) or median and interquartile range (IQR). Categorical variables are described using n and percentages. Unadjusted efficacy outcome results were reported descriptively with 95% confidence intervals (CI) calculated using the normal approximation. Missing data were imputed using non-responder imputation.

Results

This post-hoc analysis included a subset of 59 biologic-treated patients with moderate-to-severe PsO from the overall PSoHO cohort (n=1981)¹⁵ who had available clinical photography at baseline and Week 12. Included patients were enrolled from six countries (Argentina, n=2; Colombia, n=1; Germany, n=5; Italy, n=17; Mexico, n=4; Poland, n=1; and Taiwan, n=29).

Baseline Characteristics

At baseline, 23 (39.0%) patients with available clinical photography initiated anti-IL-17A therapy (IXE, n=19; secukinumab, n=4) and 36 (61.0%) patients with available clinical photography initiated other biologics (adalimumab, n=7; brodalumab, n=3; etanercept, n=4; GUS, n=18; infliximab, n=1; risankizumab, n=2; ustekinumab, n=1). Overall, the majority of patients were male (71.2%) with a median (IQR) disease duration of 10.5 (12.4) years; 52.5% were bio-experienced and 23.7% had comorbid psoriatic arthritis (PsA). For the overall study cohort, baseline results for mean (SD) sPGA, PASI, DLQI, and Itch NRS are summarized in Table 1. Baseline characteristics were generally similar between individual treatment groups (Table 1). There were some differences in characteristics between the anti-IL-17A and other biologics cohorts, including disease duration, body surface area and previous biologic use. For the IXE and GUS cohorts, numerical between-group differences included age, PSSD signs score, and PSSD symptoms score.

Table 1 Baseline Characteristics of Patients with PsO and Clinical Photography

	Overall (n=59)	Anti-IL-17A (n=23)	Other Biologics (n=36)	IXE (n=19)	GUS (n=18)
Age, years	45.7 (11.1)	48.3 (10.6)	44.1 (11.3)	49.3 (10.5)	43.7 (10.3)
Male, n (%)	42 (71.2)	16 (69.6)	26 (72.2)	15 (78.9)	14 (77.8)
Median disease duration, years (IQR)	10.5 (12.4)	15.8 (19.7)	10.1 (10.6)	15.8 (18.6)	12.2 (9.5)
BMI, kg/m ²	27.1 (5.5)	27.9 (6.8)	26.6 (4.4)	27.9 (6.8)	27.2 (4.8)
PASI	16.9 (9.3)	19.8 (10.1)	15.1 (8.3)	20.6 (11.0)	16.6 (7.0)
sPGA	3.5 (0.8)	3.5 (0.6)	3.4 (0.8)	3.6 (0.6)	3.8 (0.7)
DLQI	12.7 (7.8)	12.2 (6.1)	13 (8.7)	12.7 (6.2)	16.6 (8.2)
Percentage of BSA	26.2 (18.6)	30.3 (19.2)	23.5 (18.0)	31.2 (20.6)	28.6 (18.7)
Psoriatic arthritis, n (%)	14 (23.7)	5 (21.7)	9 (25.0)	5 (26.3)	7 (38.9)
Previous biologic use, n (%)	31 (52.5)	13 (56.5)	18 (50.0)	13 (68.4)	17 (94.4)
Itch NRS	5.3 (2.6)	5.0 (2.9)	5.5 (2.4)	5.3 (2.9)	6.1 (2.6)
mNAPSI	23.8 (20.5)	22.9 (23.2)	24.4 (18.8)	23.5 (24.4)	26.2 (19.2)
mNAPSI \geq 1	26.3 (19.9)	25.3 (23.1)	27.0 (17.9)	24.9 (24.4)	26.2 (19.2)
PSSD signs score	58.2 (23.3)	56.8 (22.1)	59.0 (24.2)	57.4 (22.5)	64.3 (23.9)
PSSD symptoms score	46.9 (27.2)	43.6 (25.5)	48.8 (28.3)	46.1 (24.8)	56.7 (29.4)

Notes: Only treatment groups with more than ten patients with available clinical photography are shown. All results are expressed as mean (SD) of all available data for that measure, unless otherwise indicated. DLQI was measured on a 0–30 scale and Itch NRS was measured on a 0–10 scale. PSSD Signs and Symptoms summary scores were both measured on 0–100 scales.¹⁷

Abbreviations: Anti-IL-17A, anti-interleukin-17A; BMI, body mass index; BSA, body surface area; DLQI, Dermatology Life Quality Index; GUS, guselkumab; IQR, interquartile range; IXE, ixekizumab; mNAPSI, Modified Nail Psoriasis Severity Index; NRS, Numeric Rating Scale; PASI, Psoriasis Area and Severity Index; PSSD, Psoriasis Signs and Symptoms Diary; sPGA, static Physician Global Assessment.

Physician-Reported Outcomes

Generally, the physician-reported outcomes favored anti-IL-17A versus other biologics and IXE versus GUS but the results were not statistically significant. The primary endpoint of PASI90 and/or sPGA 0/1 was achieved by a higher proportion of patients receiving anti-IL-17A than in those receiving other biologics, and more patients receiving anti-IL-17A achieved PASI90 and PASI100 than patients receiving other biologics (Figure 1). Considering individual treatments, higher proportions of patients receiving IXE achieved PASI90 and/or sPGA 0/1, and PASI90, than those receiving GUS; 42.1% of patients receiving IXE achieved PASI100 while no patients receiving GUS achieved PASI100 (Figure 1).

Patient-Reported Outcomes

Generally, PROs were numerically higher for patients receiving anti-IL-17A than those receiving other biologics (Figures 1 and 2). Nearly double the proportion of patients receiving anti-IL-17A achieved a DLQI score of 0/1 than those receiving other biologics, and a similar outcome was observed for Itch NRS (Figure 1). Again, patients receiving IXE had numerically better outcomes for both DLQI score 0/1 and Itch NRS than those receiving GUS. Mean PSSD signs and symptoms scores for anti-IL-17A and other biologics followed similar trends, with a reduction from baseline to Week 12 (Figure 2); at Week 12 patients receiving anti-IL-17A had numerically greater improvements in mean scores than those receiving other biologics. Similarly, patients receiving IXE had numerically greater improvements in mean scores at Week 12 than those receiving GUS.

Clinical photographs generally showed a visual improvement in skin appearance following treatment with IXE (Figure 3) or GUS (Figure 4) and select examples are shown in Figures S1 and S2.

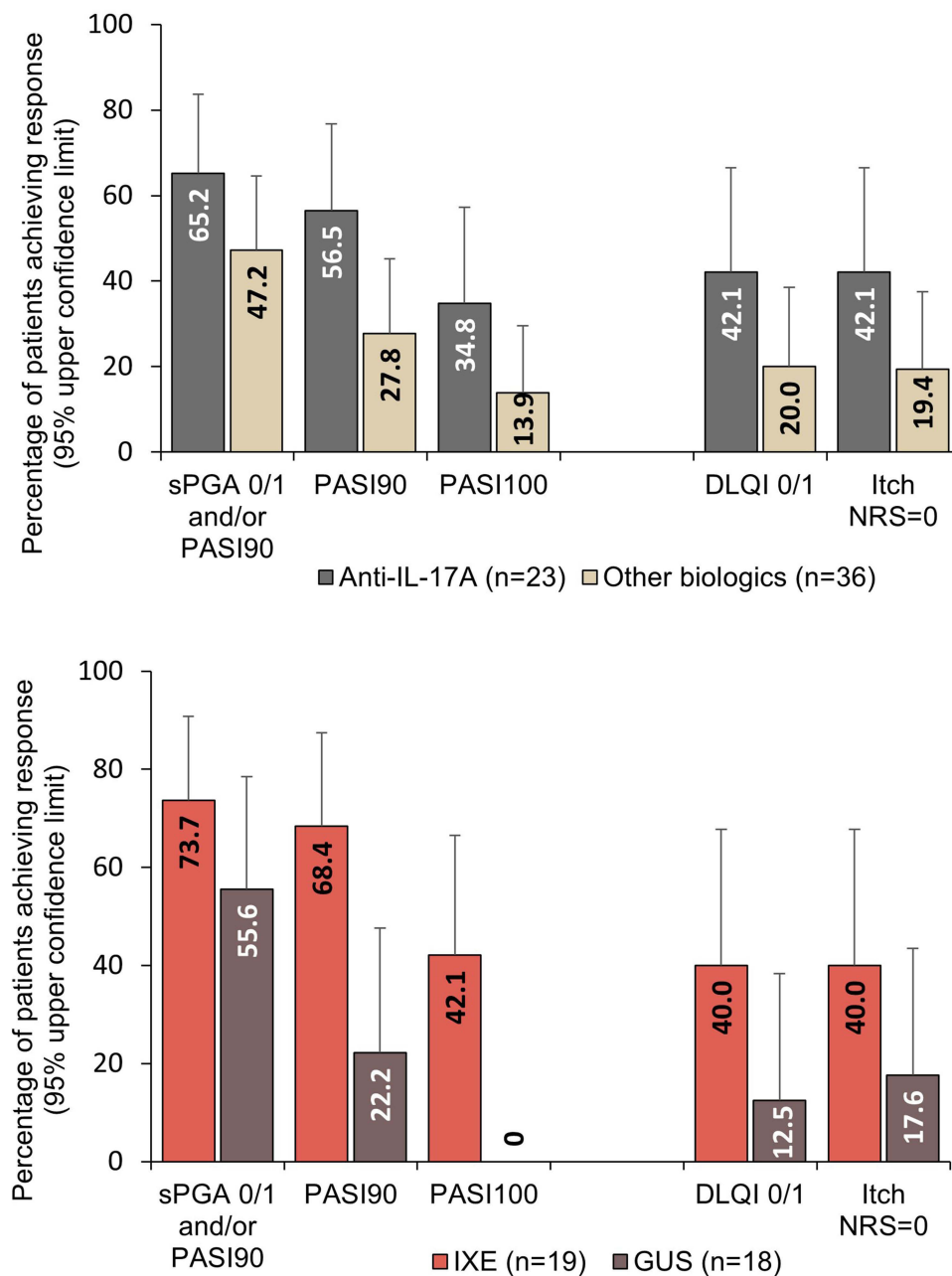


Figure 1 Percentage of patients achieving improvements in skin and patient-reported outcomes at Week 12. All graphs show upper 95% confidence limits.

Abbreviations: DLQI, Dermatology Life Quality Index; GUS, guselkumab; IXE, ixekizumab; NRS, Numeric Rating Scale; PASI, Psoriasis Area and Severity Index; sPGA, static Physician Global Assessment.

Discussion

In this post-hoc analysis, patients with moderate-to-severe PsO and available clinical photography receiving anti-IL-17A biologics demonstrated numerically higher scores for improvement in skin and quality of life than those receiving other biologics. Considering the individual treatment groups, numerically higher scores for improvement in skin and quality of life were observed in patients receiving IXE than GUS. Since PSoHO is a real-world study, a more heterogeneous patient population was included than the populations included in RCTs, making it more representative of patients encountered in the real-world setting. In addition, we were able to use clinical photography obtained during routine clinic visits to visually substantiate the effectiveness outcomes.

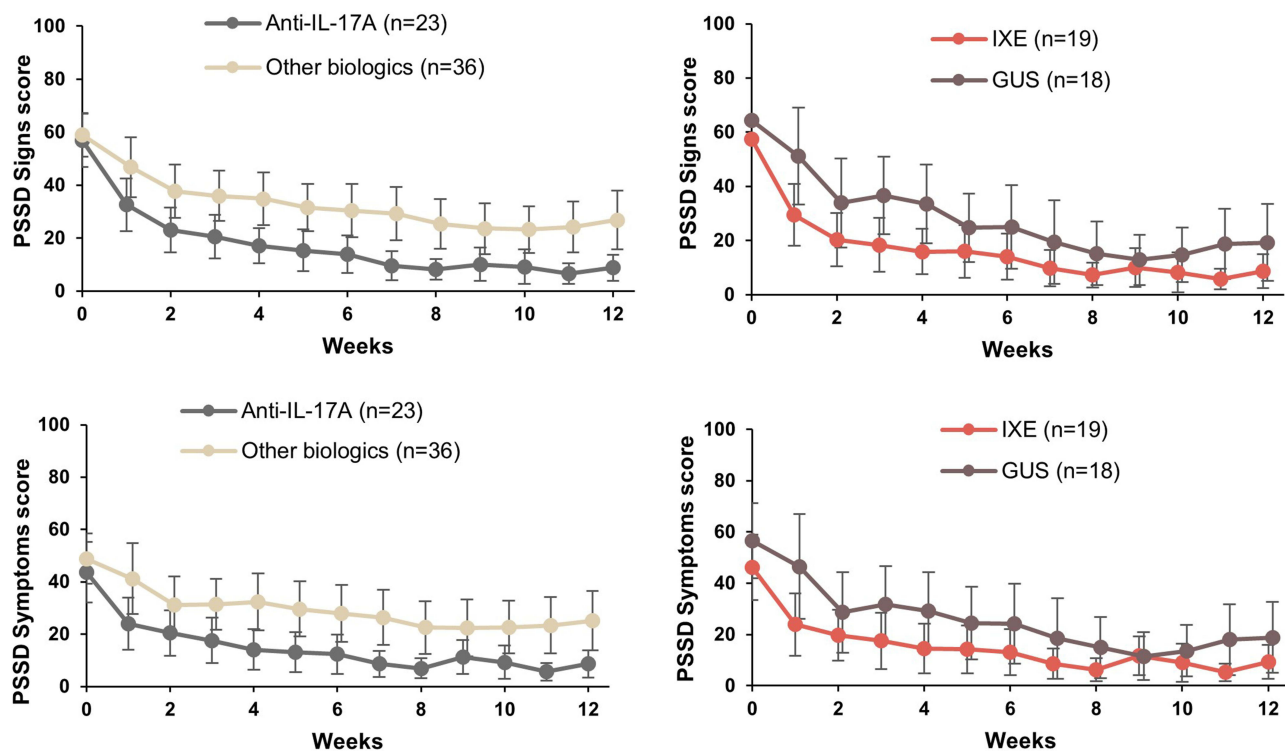


Figure 2 Proportion of patients showing improvements in PSSD signs and symptoms summary scores at Week 12. PSSD Signs and Symptoms summary score graphs show mean scores and upper and lower 95% confidence limits. PSSD Signs and Symptoms summary scores can range from 0 to 100. Lower scores indicate less severe disease. **Abbreviations:** GUS, guselkumab; IXE, ixekizumab; PSSD, Psoriasis Signs and Symptoms Diary.

Patients receiving IXE and GUS in this study were a similar age to those in the IXORA-R study,¹³ but the duration of disease and previous biologic use was numerically longer and higher in this study, respectively; however, in a subgroup analysis of the PSoHO population by Lynde et al,²¹ patients grouped by age and disease duration had similar response rates to the overall population, suggesting that these baseline characteristics are not likely to substantially influence the effectiveness of the biologics investigated. Of note, patients with PsA in the anti-IL-17A cohort had significantly higher odds of high-level skin clearance than the other biologics cohort. Likewise, the odds of achieving clearance in difficult-to-treat body areas like the scalp, nails, or genital region was significantly higher among patients receiving anti-IL-17A biologics compared to other biologics. These findings underscore the importance of considering the presence of comorbidities such as PsA or involvement in special body areas when determining the most appropriate treatment options.^{21,22}

Physician-assessed skin improvements (sPGA and/or PASI90, PASI90, and PASI100) were numerically higher for anti-IL-17A-treated patients than the other biologics cohort, findings that are consistent with the overall PSoHO study.¹⁵ On the other hand, results of a network meta-analysis that classed biologics as IL-17, IL-12/-23 and tumor necrosis factor inhibitors, reported overlap between individual treatments within the IL-17 class (including brodalumab) and IL-12/-23 class for rapid skin clearance (PASI90 at Week 12). The authors concluded that individually, IXE and brodalumab provided the most rapid skin clearance versus other biologics.^{11,23} Similarly, the numerically greater effectiveness of IXE versus GUS for skin improvements at Week 12 found in this analysis reflects the results observed in the IXORA-R trial.¹³ The IXORA-R trial assessed efficacy, safety, and speed of response for IXE-treated patients versus GUS-treated patients with moderate-to-severe PsO. At the 12-week primary endpoint, significantly more IXE-treated patients achieved rapid skin clearance than GUS-treated patients, and IXE was found to be non-inferior to GUS with respect to complete skin clearance at Week 24.^{13,24} Of note, in IXORA-R, IXE cleared skin more rapidly and with a greater cumulative benefit than GUS,¹³ and further analyses of the PSSD data from PSoHO has shown that patients receiving IXE had a significantly larger percentage change from baseline than GUS in PSSD symptoms scores over Weeks 1–12 and signs

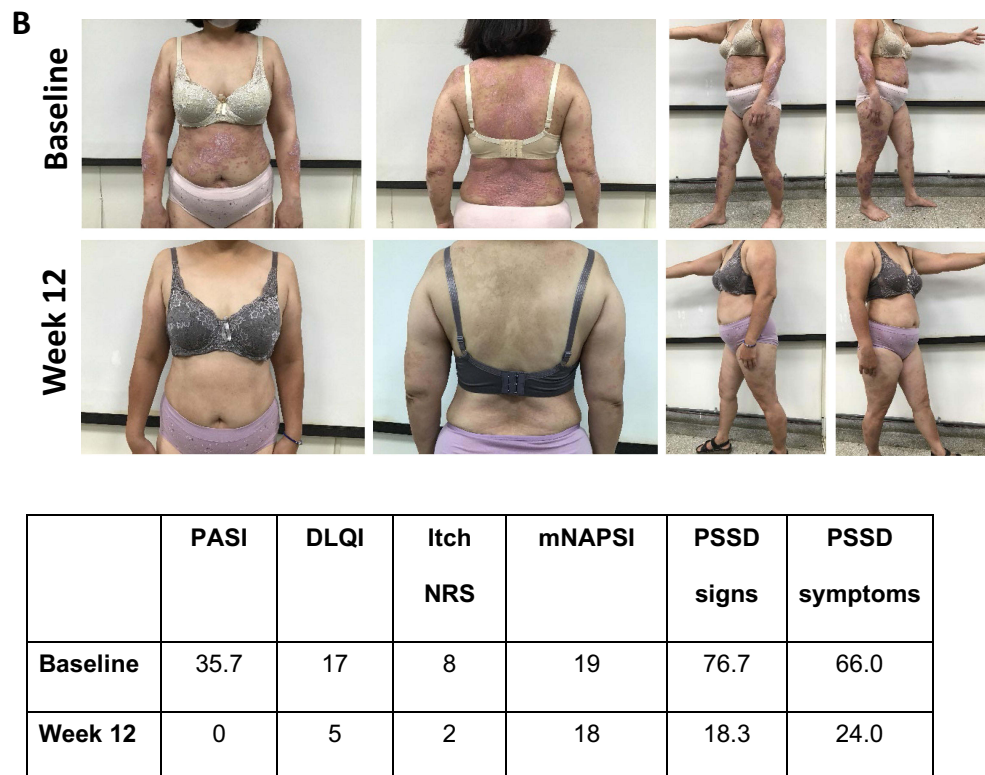
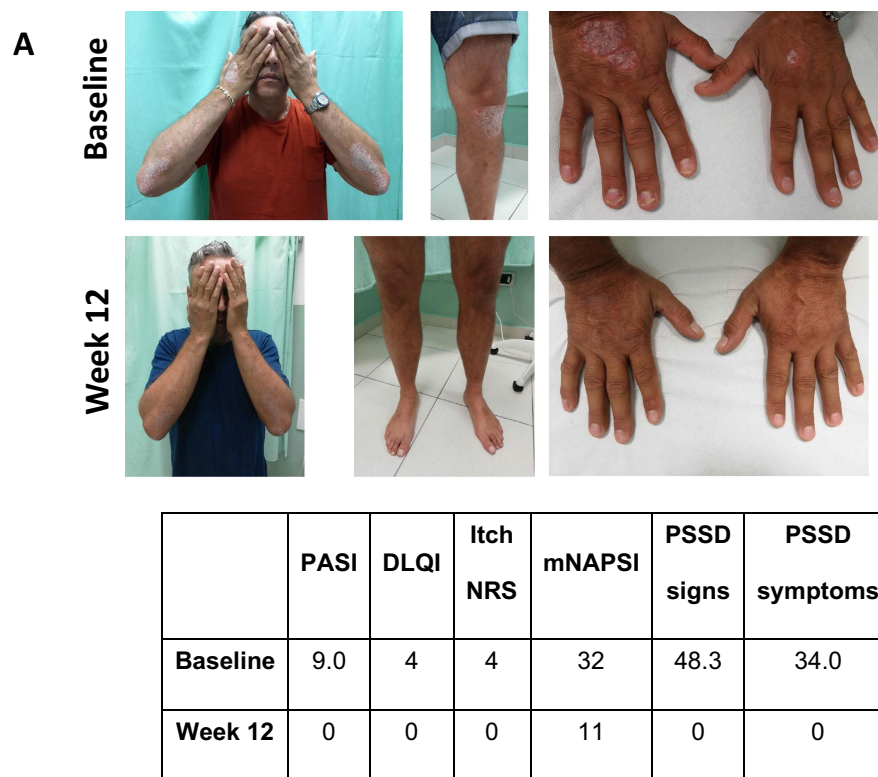


Figure 3 Visual treatment effects of IXE at Week 12. **(A)** Male aged 47 years from Italy; psoriasis for 6 years, bio-naïve, previous systemic conventional therapy, no PsA, diabetes mellitus, overweight, atherosclerosis, dyslipidemia, hypertension and liver disease, initiated IXE as per EMA label at baseline; **(B)** Female aged 45 from Taiwan; psoriasis for 19 years, bio-experienced, previous systemic conventional therapy, PsA and obesity, switched to IXE as per EMA label at baseline.

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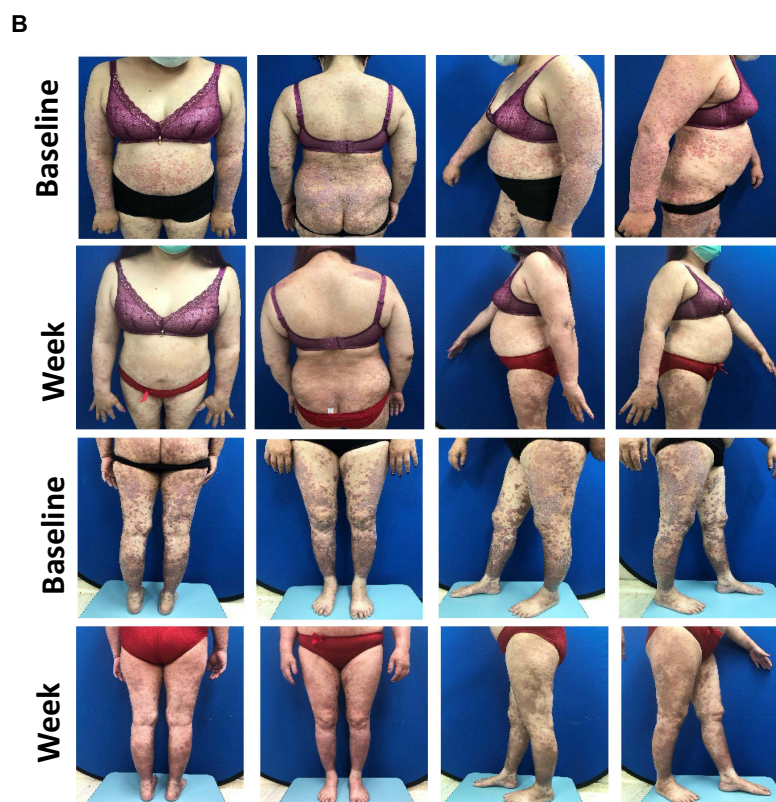
Abbreviations: DLQI, Dermatology Life Quality Index; EMA, European Medicines Agency; IXE, ixekizumab; mNAPSI, Modified Nail Psoriasis Severity Index; NRS, Numeric Rating Scale; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; PASI, Psoriasis Area and Severity Index; PSSD, Psoriasis Signs and Symptoms Diary.



	PASI	DLQI	Itch NRS	mNAPSI	PSSD signs	PSSD symptoms
Baseline	13.2	13	6	23	63.3	36.0
Week 12	1.2	1	1	13	1.7	2.0

Figure 4 Continued.

scores over Weeks 2–12,²⁰ giving further weight to the supportive nature of the PSoHO results when compared with those from IXORA-R. Another real-world study of patients registered in the Austrian Psoriasis Registry (PSoRA) found that IXE had the greatest PASI improvement at 3 months and the highest long-term PASI improvement of all the biologics tested.²⁵ Furthermore, van Muijen et al²⁶ investigated a direct comparison of the real-world effectiveness of biologics in patients from a Dutch psoriasis registry. Patients receiving IXE and those receiving GUS experienced better results for both absolute and relative PASI outcomes than those receiving other biologics; however, the proportion of patients achieving PASI90 was relatively lower in comparison with RCTs. Regarding the long-term effectiveness of IXE in the real world, drug survival was investigated over a 3-year period in an Italian population with chronic plaque psoriasis.²⁷ Drug survival for IXE remained above 80% during the study period without significant impact from age, gender, body mass index or comorbid PsA or bio-experience. Skin clearance is an important treatment goal for patients with PsO; patients achieving total skin clearance (PASI100) report significant improvements in health-related quality of life.²⁸ Outcomes from RCT and real-world observational studies report proportions of GUS-treated patients achieving



	PASI	DLQI	Itch NRS	mNAPSI	PSSD signs	PSSD symptoms
Baseline	21.7	30	9	70	96.7	100
Week 12	2.8	23	1	70	NR	NR

Figure 4 Visual treatment effects of GUS at Week 12. **(A)** Male aged 38 from Taiwan; psoriasis for 11.4 years, bio-naïve, previous systemic conventional therapy, disease duration 12 years, no PsA, overweight, dyslipidemia and hypertension. Initiated GUS as per label at baseline. **(B)** Female aged 45 from Taiwan; psoriasis for 13 years, bio-experienced, previous systemic conventional therapy, disease duration 13 years, PsA. Switched to GUS as per label at baseline.

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Abbreviations: DLQI, Dermatology Life Quality Index; EMA, European Medicines Agency; GUS, guselkumab; mNAPSI, Modified Nail Psoriasis Severity Index; NR, not reported; NRS, Numeric Rating Scale; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; PASI, Psoriasis Area and Severity Index; PSSD, Psoriasis Signs and Symptoms Diary.

PASI100,^{13,29,30} these studies included more participants (n=33–507) than the present study (n=18) and could explain why no GUS-treated patients in this study achieved PASI100. Of note, GUS-treated patients in our study appeared to be more bio-experienced and consequently more challenging to treat—a finding that was also reported by Pinter et al¹⁵ and Torres et al.³¹ While not conclusive, it was suggested time from approval may have contributed to this finding and further investigation is warranted.³¹ The GUS group also had a higher proportion of patients with comorbid PsA than the IXE group (38.9% vs 26.3%), and the previous subgroup analysis of the PSOH results reported that patients with comorbid PsA had considerably higher odds of achieving PASI100 with IXE versus GUS,²¹ which could be another reason why PASI100 was not achievable for patients receiving GUS in this cohort. Furthermore, pivotal studies investigating IL-23 inhibitors such as GUS report the primary efficacy endpoint at Week 16 and a plateau in efficacy that occurs around Week 20 for both IXE and GUS,^{32–34} it is possible that GUS-treated patients in this study did not achieve PASI100 as the maximal response with GUS was not reached at the Week 12 primary endpoint.

Results for PROs (DLQI, Itch NRS, and PSSD signs and symptoms) were numerically better for patients receiving anti-IL-17A biologics than for patients in the other biologics cohort. Again, these findings are consistent with the overall PSoHO study and additional studies for DLQI and Itch NRS/PSSD, respectively.^{15,20,35} Considering individual treatments, patients receiving IXE achieved numerically better PROs than patients receiving GUS. The IXORA-R study also assessed DLQI and Itch NRS at the 12-week preliminary endpoint and reported significantly more patients receiving IXE reached a DLQI score of 0 and/or an Itch NRS score of 0 (indicating no impact of disease on quality of life and/or complete resolution of itch) than patients receiving GUS.¹³

While the IXORA-R and PSoHO studies have included PROs—such as PSSD—a limited number of other IXE studies have done the same. A review by Reich et al³⁶ found that mostly non-comparative studies had assessed PROs with IXE. Baseline data for age and bio-experience of the non-comparative studies were similar to the IXE cohort in our study, although the prevalence of PsA differed with a higher prevalence across the non-comparative studies than our IXE cohort. The findings of the review suggested that IXE-treated patients had better or similar treatment adherence and persistence than other biologics, and that further studies investigating PROs are indicated for a better understanding of the real-world health-related quality of life. In contrast, a pooled study of the Phase 3 VOYAGE 1 and VOYAGE 2 trials reported favorable PROs for patients receiving GUS versus adalimumab.³²

Sequential clinical photography is a useful tool for qualitatively assessing response to treatment and can be used to confirm investigator-reported outcomes. In the present analysis, improvements in physician- and patient-assessed outcomes were supported by clinical photography that visualized the skin improvements. To the best of our knowledge, only one other study has investigated efficacy outcomes of IXE alongside clinical photography results in patients with moderate-to-severe PsO.³⁷ The single-arm study reported rapid and visible improvements in PsO with IXE in as little as 1 week of treatment.

PSoHO is an observational study and is subject to various forms of bias, including selection bias, participation bias, or measurement error. Different countries have various levels of access to treatment and not all treatments are registered or reimbursed, potentially increasing the variability within some treatment groups. This was a descriptive study only; no statistical comparisons were made between groups at Week 12, and no adjustments were made for differences in patient and disease characteristics or treatments between groups at baseline. The analysis had a small sample size; only individual treatment groups with more than ten patients with available clinical photography at baseline and Week 12 were included, and as a result this cohort might not be representative of the total study population. In addition, patients included in the analysis were sourced only from those centers with available camera equipment, which could also have introduced bias. Not including brodalumab in the anti-IL-17A group is also a potential limitation of the analysis; to investigate the impact of including brodalumab in the anti-IL-17A group, we are conducting another analysis for a future publication. This manuscript focuses on improvements for patients between baseline and Week 12, and thus lacks a longer-term view of the disease course in patients receiving these treatments. Analyses are underway utilizing longer-term data from PSoHO, to be published in due course.

Conclusions

This PSoHO subgroup analysis showed that anti-IL-17A biologics are effective at rapidly improving the signs and symptoms of PsO and improving patient quality of life, and that serial clinical photography can provide visual evidence of biologic treatment response over time that supports the more quantitative assessment of disease improvements provided by PASI and sPGA.

Abbreviations

BMI, body mass index; BSA, body surface area; CI, confidence intervals; DLQI, Dermatology Life Quality Index; ENCEPP, European Network of Centres for Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacovigilance; IL-17A, anti-interleukin 17A; IQR, interquartile range; IXE, ixekizumab; GUS, guselkumab; mNAPSI, modified Nail Psoriasis Severity Index; NRS, Numeric Rating Scale; PASI90, 90% improvement in Psoriasis Area and Severity Index; PASI100, 100% improvement in Psoriasis Area and Severity Index; PROs, patient-reported outcomes; PSoHO, Psoriasis Study of Health Outcomes; PsO, psoriasis; PSoRA, Austrian Psoriasis Registry; PSSD, Psoriasis Signs and Symptoms Diary;

PsA, psoriatic arthritis; RCTs, randomized controlled trials; SD, standard deviation; sPGA, static Physician Global Assessment.

Data Sharing Statement

Data available from the corresponding author upon request.

Consent for Publication

All authors consent to the publication of the manuscript.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

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