

Analysis of Drug Utilization in Patients with Psoriasis: A Real-World Retrospective Study Among the Italian Population

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Purpose: An Italian real-world retrospective study was conducted in patients with psoriasis (PSO) to evaluate their characteristics, treatment patterns, and biological/targeted synthetic disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (b/tsDMARD) drug utilization.

Patients and Methods: The retrospective analysis was carried out on real-world data collected from administrative databases of selected Italian health-departments; the dataset covered approximately 22% of the Italian population. PSO patients (identified by PSO hospitalization, and/or active exemption code and/or a topical anti-psoriatic medication prescription) were included. In prevalent patients identified during 2017–2018–2019–2020, baseline characteristics and treatment patterns were investigated. Moreover, b/tsDMARD drug utilization (focusing on persistence, monthly dosage, and mean duration between prescriptions) was evaluated in bionative patients included during 2015 and 2018.

Results: PSO was diagnosed in 241,552 (in 2017), 269,856 (in 2018), 293,905 (in 2019) and 301,639 (in 2020) patients. At the index date, almost 50% of patients had not received systemic medications, and 2% had received biological treatment. Among the b/tsDMARD-treated patients, a decrease in the use of tumour necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitors (60.0–36.4%, from 2017 to 2020) and an increase in the use of interleukin (IL) inhibitors (36.3–50.6%, from 2017 to 2020) were observed. In 2018, the persistence rates of TNF inhibitors and IL inhibitors in bionative patients ranged from 60.8–79.7% and 83.3–87.9%, respectively.

Conclusion: This real-world study of PSO drug utilization in Italy showed that a significant number of patients were not treated with systemic medications and only 2% of patients were treated with biologics. An increase in the use of IL inhibitors and a decrease in the prescription of TNF inhibitors over years were found. Patients treated with biologics were highly persistent with treatment. These data provide insight into routine clinical practice for PSO patients in Italy, suggesting that the optimization of treatment for PSO still represents an unmet medical need.

Keywords: psoriasis systemic medications, psoriasis biological drugs, TNF inhibitors, IL inhibitors, treatment optimization, real world evidence

Introduction

Psoriasis (PSO) is a chronic inflammatory skin disease with a strong genetic predisposition and pathogenic autoimmune mechanisms. The worldwide prevalence is approximately 2% but varies according to region, reaching up to 11% among Caucasian and Scandinavian populations.¹ The prevalence of PSO among the Italian population is estimated to vary from 1.8% to 3.1%.² The dermatologic manifestations of PSO vary; the most prevalent is psoriasis vulgaris, also called plaque-type psoriasis. It is characterized by erythematous, often pruritic plaques covered with silvery scales. While PSO can occur at any age, two peaks of disease onset have been described: the first between 20 and 30 years, and the second between 50 and 60 years, affecting men and women equally.³ Depending on the severity and localization of the psoriatic

lesions, patients may suffer from physical and psychological discomfort and significant disability, which negatively affects the patient's quality of life.^{4,5}

PSO typically affects the skin but may also affect the joints and has been associated with a number of other inflammatory diseases, such as psoriatic arthritis (PsA). Skin manifestations generally precede PsA, which shares the inflammatory chronicity of PSO and requires systemic therapy due to potential destructive progression. PsA develops in up to 40% of PSO patients,^{6–9} and its incidence increases with time after PSO onset, reaching up to 20% after 30 years.^{10,11} In addition, PSO patients have an increased incidence of metabolic syndrome manifestations¹² and cardiovascular disease (CVD).¹³ Treatment options available to manage psoriatic disease include topical therapy, phototherapy, oral treatment, and biologic therapy.¹⁴ The choice of treatment is largely based on disease severity, the presence of comorbid conditions, such as PsA, and patients' treatment history.¹⁵

The Italian guidelines for the treatment of plaque PSO state that topical therapy (ie, corticosteroids, vitamin D3 analogues) alone is indicated in mild PSO. While in patients with moderate-to-severe PSO, topical agents remain useful when combined with systemic treatments.¹⁶ Systemic therapy available for PSO comprises phototherapy, conventional treatments (ie, cyclosporine, methotrexate, acitretin), and biological (b)/synthetic target(ts) disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs [DMARDs, such as tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-A blockers, interleukin (IL) inhibitors and phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE)-inhibitors].¹⁶ Biologics represent established and efficacious treatments in patients for whom traditional systemic therapies failed to achieve an adequate response, were not tolerated owing to adverse effects, or were unsuitable owing to comorbidities.¹⁴

According to Italian PSO guidelines, no single sequence in which biologics should be initiated or switched has been suggested.¹⁶ The choice of therapy depends on the characteristics of the disease (eg, severity, location, PsA manifestation), patient-related features and the characteristics of the treatments.¹⁶ Moreover, despite standard approved dosing regimens of biologic agents have been established, in real-world setting of PSO management, alternative dosing regimens have been frequently observed.^{17–19}

Moreover, it has been reported that despite several therapeutic options and the high number of patients experiencing biologics, some of them could manifest multiple therapeutic failure of the management of multi-resistant patients represent an important challenge for the clinician.^{20,21}

Despite several therapeutic options, PSO remains an underdiagnosed and undertreated disease;²² thus, a better understanding of the disease and the available treatment options would help to optimize the therapeutic management of PSO patients.

In this study, a retrospective analysis of administrative datasets of PSO patients was carried out to evaluate patient characteristics and treatment patterns of b/tsDMARD, across the most recent years. Moreover, b/tsDMARD drug use (in terms of treatment persistence and dosage regimen) was evaluated, in a real-world Italian setting.

Methods

Data Source

A retrospective observational study based on data extracted from the administrative databases of geographically distributed Italian health departments, covering approximately 22% of the Italian population, was carried out. Within the administrative flows, an anonymous univocal numeric code was assigned to each patient to electronically link all subjects' records across databases. Administrative databases among the Italian National Health System (NHS) contain data for the health-care services reimbursement purpose, and include data on drug prescriptions, hospitalizations and outpatient specialist visits/diagnostic tests. For the current study, Italian Entities database was selected by their geographical distribution across Italy, by data completeness, and by the high-quality linked datasets. Specifically, data from the following databases were extracted ([S1 Methods](#)): i) demographic database, ii) the pharmaceutical database, iii) the hospitalization database, iv) the diagnostic test and specialist visit database, and v) the payment exemption database. The anonymous univocal numeric code guaranteed total compliance with the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (2016/679). The integration of administrative datasets enables to represent the patient's entire clinical history and not just individual prescriptions. The analyses were conducted using exclusively anonymized data

in full compliance with privacy regulations. The results were exclusively in aggregated form which cannot be attributed to a single institution, department, doctor, individual, or individual prescribing behaviour. The analysis was conducted in full compliance with current legislation for retrospective studies. Based on the Data Privacy Guarantor Authority (General Authorization for personal data treatment for scientific research purposes – n.9/2014), informed consent was not required, as its collection would be impossible for organizational reasons. According to Italian law on observational studies, the ethics committee of each participating entity was notified and approved the analysis ([Table S1](#)).

Identification of PSO Patients: Baseline Characteristics and Treatment Pattern

Among 2017–2018–2019 and 2020, PSO patients were identified by the presence of i) at least one hospitalization with a primary or secondary discharge diagnosis of PSO (ICD-9-CM code 696.1) and/or ii) at least one active PSO exemption code (code 045.696.1), and/or iii) at least a prescription of a topical antipsoriatic drug (ATC code: D05A) (diagnosis by proxy). The distribution of patients across the years was not mutually exclusive, and in each calendar year prevalent patients with PSO diagnosis was analysed. The index-date was defined as the date of the first fulfilment of the inclusion criteria for each calendar year.

Baseline demographic characteristics (age and sex) were evaluated at the index-date, while the presence of clinical manifestations related to PSO and comorbidities^{21,22} were assessed considering all available periods before the index-date (details are reported in the [Supplementary Material](#)).

Treatment pattern was evaluated during the first year of follow-up, and by considering the presence of at least one prescription among medications indicated for PSO: b/tsDMARDs [TNF inhibitors (adalimumab, etanercept, infliximab); IL inhibitors, IL-12/-23 inhibitor (ustekinumab), IL-23 inhibitors (risankizumab, tildrakizumab, guselkumab), IL-17 inhibitors (brodalumab, ixekizumab, secukinumab); phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE)-inhibitor (apremilast)], nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and conventional therapies [cyclosporine, methotrexate, acitretin, and dimethyl fumarate] ([Supplementary Material](#)). Patients were defined untreated if they were not prescribed with any of the above reported systemic medications during the first year of follow-up. Based on the presence or absence of b/tsDMARD prescriptions during the total period before the index date, patients were defined as bioexperienced or bionative, respectively.

Drug Utilization Analysis in b/tsDMARD-Treated Patients

Drug utilization analysis in b/tsDMARD-treated patients was carried out by evaluating treatment persistence and the mean monthly dosage in bionative patients who received initial first-line b/tsDMARD treatment during 2015 or during 2018, to report a snapshot in b/tsDMARD use one-year before and one-year after the introduction of the most recent drug class in 2017, ie, anti IL-17. For drug utilization analysis, the index-date was the date of the first b/tsDMARD prescription across 2015 or 2018. Treatment persistence was defined as the percentage of patients prescribed with the index-medication during the last quarter of the one-year follow-up. During the treatment maintenance phase, over 12-months follow-up, the mean monthly dosage prescribed and the spacing (in weeks) between prescriptions were estimated.

Statistical Analysis

All analyses were descriptive. Continuous variables are reported as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD); categorical variables are expressed as numbers and percentages. In all the analyses, the unit of analysis was the patient. Following the “Opinion 05/2014 on Anonymization Techniques” drafted by the “European Commission Article 29 Working Party”, the results of analyses involving fewer than 3 patients were not reported, as they potentially may be traceable to single individuals. Therefore, the results referring to ≤ 3 patients were reported as NI (not issuable). All analyses were performed using STATA SE version 17.0 (StataCorp LLC, College Station, TX, USA).

Results

Across the study period, 241,552 (in 2017, 52.2% male), 269,856 (in 2018, 52.0% male), 293,905 (in 2019, 52.0% male) and 301,639 (in 2020, 51.9% male) PSO patients were identified ([Table 1](#)). The enrolled PSO population was a predominantly adult population (with a quote of non-adult patients ranging 0.03–0.04%) with average age of 57.0 ± 17.0 years (in 2017), 57.3 ± 17.0 years (in 2018), 57.8 ± 17.0 years (in 2019), and 57.9 ± 14.3 years (in 2020). The most

Table 1 Demographic and Clinical Baseline Characteristics of the PSO Patients Included Across 2017–2020. Continuous Variables are Reported as the Mean \pm SD, Categorical Variables as Numbers and Percentages in Brackets

	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Number of patients	241,552	269,856	293,905	301,639
Age, years	57.0 \pm 17.0	57.3 \pm 17.0	57.8 \pm 17.0	57.9 \pm 14.3
Male gender	126,000 (52.2%)	140,283 (52.0%)	152,717 (52.0%)	156,589 (51.9%)
<i>Previous manifestations/comorbidities</i>				
RA	2795 (1.2%)	3262 (1.2%)	3656 (1.2%)	3991 (1.3%)
AS	477 (0.2%)	591 (0.2%)	696 (0.2%)	765 (0.3%)
PsA	8187 (3.4%)	9275 (3.4%)	10,376 (3.5%)	11,211 (3.7%)
IBD	2026 (0.8%)	2476 (0.9%)	2868 (1.0%)	3116 (1.0%)
CD	610 (0.3%)	752 (0.3%)	856 (0.3%)	936 (0.3%)
UC	876 (0.4%)	1073 (0.4%)	1249 (0.4%)	1380 (0.5%)
Uveitis	25 (0.0%)	29 (0.0%)	30 (0.0%)	34 (0.0%)
Enthesopathies	1636 (0.7%)	2001 (0.7%)	2366 (0.8%)	2554 (0.8%)
CVD	14,288 (5.9%)	18,091 (6.7%)	21,730 (7.4%)	24,387 (8.1%)
Osteoporosis	15,178 (6.3%)	18,054 (6.7%)	20,944 (7.1%)	22,875 (7.6%)
Depression	42,611 (17.6%)	51,223 (19.0%)	59,577 (20.3%)	64,555 (21.4%)
Diabetes	30,765 (12.7%)	36,116 (13.4%)	41,412 (14.1%)	44,594 (14.8%)

Note: *Partial data available.

Abbreviations: RA, rheumatoid arthritis; AS, ankylosing spondylitis; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; IBD, inflammatory bowel disease; CD, Crohn's disease; UC, ulcerative colitis; CVD, cardiovascular disease.

frequent comorbid conditions related to PSO, identified by disease-related hospitalizations or exemption codes, are reported in [Table 1](#).

The evaluation of treatment patterns during the first year of follow-up (index date included) revealed that across the study period, 47.8% (N = 115,397 in 2017) to 56.8% (N = 68,336 in 2020) of PSO patients did not receive systemic medications (untreated patients), 50.3% (N = 121,459, in 2017) to 41.0% (49,398, in 2020) received conventional therapies, while, 1.9% (N = 4696, in 2017) to 2.2% (2629, in 2020) of PSO patients received at least one prescription of b/tsDMARDs ([Figure 1](#)). Among b/tsDMARD users, 33.2–44.9% received monotherapy ([Table S2](#)), 15.5–14.7% received b/tsDMARDs plus topical agents, 19.3–17.8% received b/tsDMARDs plus NSAIDs, and 5.9–5.2% received cotreatment with b/tsDMARDs and other systemic conventional treatments ([Table S2](#)). Although NSAID use is not recommended for the treatment of PSO, it can be prescribed to patients with concomitant PsA,¹⁸ in fact it has been recently reported that almost 20% of naïve biologic-treated PSO patients had a concomitant PsA diagnosis.¹¹

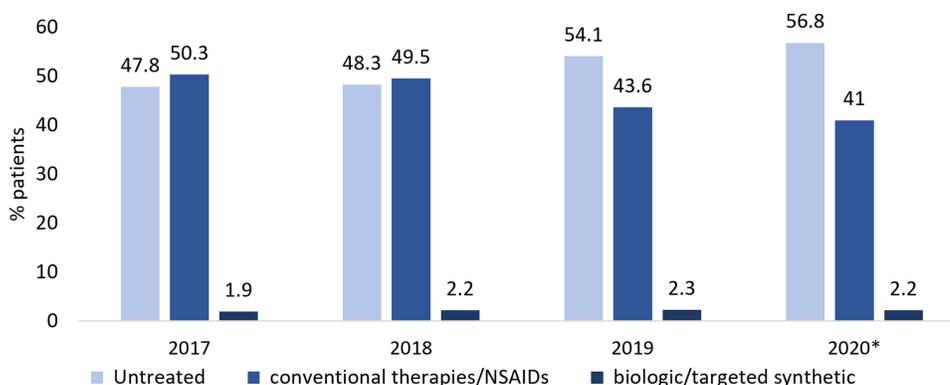


Figure 1 Treatment patterns at baseline in PSO patients included across 2017–2020. In patients included across 2017–2020, during the first year of follow-up (index-date included), the proportion of patients untreated with systemic medications, treated with conventional therapies/NSAIDs or with biologic/targeted synthetic drugs, was estimated. *Sub-analysis (on databases with a complete recording of 2020, included patients N = 120,363). Percentages are calculated on included PSO patients.

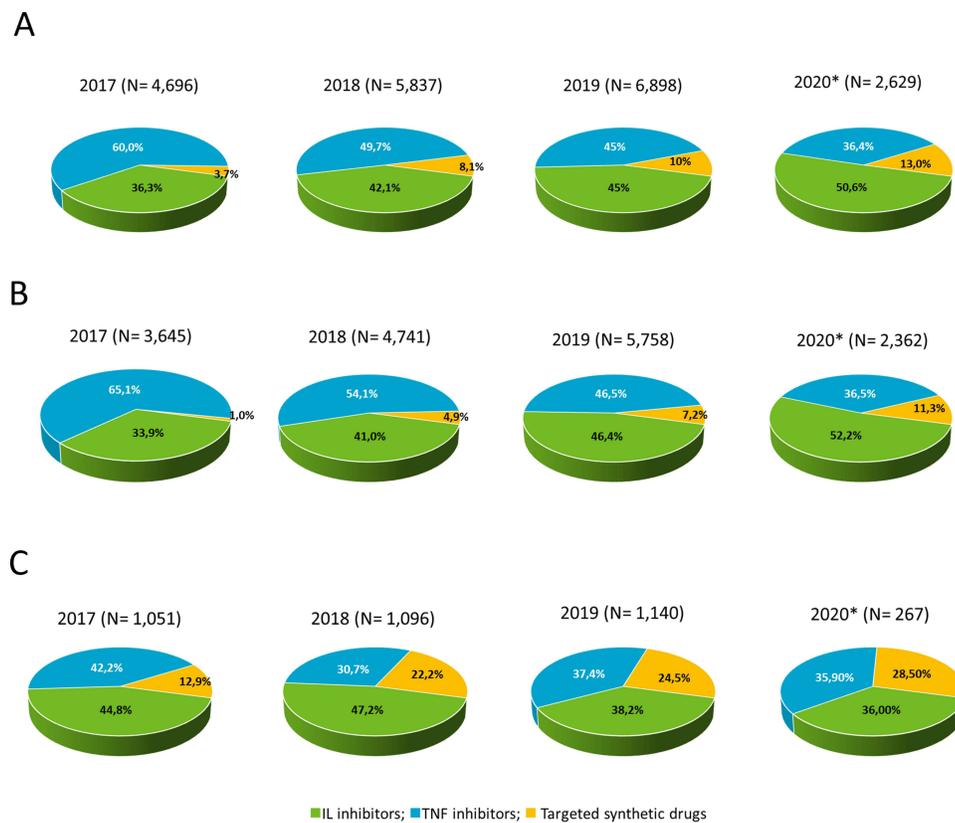


Figure 2 Treatment patterns of biologic/synthetic therapies in PSO patients at the inclusion. The percentage of overall (A), bioexperienced (B), and bionative (C) PSO patients included across 2017–2020 under different biologic drug class was reported. *Sub-analysis (on databases with a complete recording of 2020, included patients N = 120,363; N (Number of patients)). The total number of biologic-treated patients for each calendar year is reported; the percentages are calculated on biologic-treated patients.

Among all PSO patients from 2017 to 2020, a decreasing tendency in TNF inhibitors (60.0–36.4%) and an increase in IL inhibitors (36.3–50.6%) and tsDMARD use (3.7–13.0%) were observed (Figure 2A). A comparable trend was found among bioexperienced patients, with 65.1% (in 2017) and 36.5% (in 2020) of patients prescribed TNF inhibitors and 33.9% (in 2017) and 52.2% (in 2020) of PSO patients prescribed IL inhibitors. The proportion of patients prescribed tsDMARD accounted for an average 1.0% in 2017 up to 11.3% in 2020 (Figure 2B). In bionative patients, the use of TNF inhibitors and IL inhibitors ranged from 42.2% (in 2017) to 35.9% (in 2020) and from 44.8% (in 2017) to 36.0% (in 2020), respectively. Moreover, a tendency toward an increase in tsDMARD prescriptions was found, from 12.9% in 2017 to 28.5% in 2020 (Figure 2C). In Table 2, the stratification of b/tsDMARD-treated patients based on the molecule prescribed at the index date is reported. Across the study period, 28.0% (in 2017) – 19.9% (in 2020) of patients were prescribed adalimumab; 26.5–15.3% of patients were prescribed etanercept; 21.9–18.8% were prescribed ustekinumab, 13.8–18.6% were prescribed secukinumab, 3.7–13.0% were prescribed apremilast, 5.4–1.2% were prescribed infliximab, and 0.6–8.1% were prescribed ixekizumab (Table 2).

Two time-frame snapshots of drug utilization in b/tsDMARD-treated patients were performed by considering bionative PSO patients during 2015 and 2018. As reported in Table 3, in 2015, 76.4–82.2% of patients were persistent to TNF inhibitors, and 83.3% of patients were persistent to IL-12/-23 inhibitors treatment. During 2018, the persistence rates of those using TNF inhibitors ranged from 60.8% to 79.7% and that for IL-17 inhibitors ranged from 86.3% to 87.9%; in addition, the IL-12/-23 inhibitor persistence rate was 83.3%, and 64.3% of PSO patients persistently used tsDMARDs (Table 3). In Table 4, the monthly dosages and the durations between prescriptions are reported in weeks. In patients included during 2015, the prescribed monthly dosages for TNF inhibitors and IL-12/-23 inhibitors were comparable to the label recommendations. The same pattern between the monthly dosage prescribed and the recommendations was found in patients included during 2018 (Table 4). During 2015 and 2018, dosage increases were not

Table 2 Stratification of PSO Patients Based on the Type of b/tsDMARD Prescribed at Inclusion. Data are Given as Numbers and Percentages in Brackets

	2017 (N=4696)	2018(N=5837)	2019(N=6898)	2020*(N=2629)
Anti-TNF				
Adalimumab	1317 (28.0%)	1397 (23.9%)	1606 (23.3%)	523 (19.9%)
Etanercept	1246 (26.5%)	1260 (21.6%)	1265 (18.3%)	401 (15.3%)
Infliximab	254 (5.4%)	246 (4.2%)	232 (3.4%)	32 (1.2%)
Anti-IL-12/23				
Ustekinumab	1029 (21.9%)	1151 (19.7%)	1227 (17.8%)	494 (18.8%)
Anti-IL-23				
Guselkumab	/	/	77 (1.1%)	117 (4.5%)
Anti-IL-17				
Ixekizumab	27 (0.6%)	209 (3.6%)	403 (5.8%)	212 (8.1%)
Secukinumab	649 (13.8%)	1099 (18.8%)	1381 (20.0%)	488 (18.6%)
Brodalumab	/	/	16 (0.2%)	16 (0.6%)
tsDMARD				
Apremilast	174 (3.7%)	475 (8.1%)	691 (10.0%)	343 (13.0%)

Note: *Sub-analysis (on databases with a complete recording of 2020, included patients N=120,363); N (Number of patients). The total number of biologic-treated patients for each calendar year is reported: 4696 (2017), 5837 (2018), 6898 (2019), 2629 (2020), and the percentages are calculated on biologic-treated patients.

Table 3 Treatment Persistence During the First Year of Follow-Up in Bionäive PSO Patients Included During 2015 and 2018. Persistent Patients are Reported as Numbers and Percentages in Brackets

	Patients Included During 2015		Patients Included During 2018	
	N. at Index Date	Persistence	N. at Index Date	Persistence
Anti-TNF				
Adalimumab	309	236 (76.4%)	212	169 (79.7%)
Etanercept	284	227 (79.9%)	153	93 (60.8%)
Infliximab	73	60 (82.2%)	26	19 (73.1%)
Anti-IL12/23				
Ustekinumab	168	140 (83.3%)	150	125 (83.3%)
Anti-IL17				
Ixekizumab	/	/	95	82 (86.3%)
Secukinumab	/	/	247	217 (87.9%)
tsDMARD				
Apremilast	/	/	221	142 (64.3%)

observed, except for ustekinumab (45 mg), with 7% and 7.9% increases, respectively (not shown). The durations between prescriptions in 2015 and 2018 averaged 8.3 and 8.0 weeks for adalimumab, 8.1 and 6.8 weeks for etanercept, 7.6 and 5.6 weeks for infliximab, 12.6 and 11.5 weeks for ustekinumab, respectively; the durations in only 2018 were 8.7 weeks for ixekizumab and 7.3 weeks for secukinumab (Table 4).

Discussion

This study reported Italian real-world data on PSO in terms of patient characteristics, treatment patterns across the most recent years, and drug utilization of biological medications considering two time periods, 2015 and 2018, to better discriminate biological use data based on the marketing access of anti-IL-17 biological class, which represent, one of the most recent class introduced.

Table 4 Monthly Maintenance Dosages and Durations Between Prescriptions During the First Year of Follow-Up in Bio-naïve PSO Patients Included During 2015 and 2018. Data on Maintenance Dose (Mg) and Duration Between Prescriptions (Weeks) are Given as the Mean \pm SD

	Label- Recommended Dosage, mg	Patients Included During 2015			Patients Included During 2018		
		N. at Index Date	mg/Month, Maintenance	DURATION Between Prescriptions, Weeks	N. at Index Date	mg/Month, Maintenance	Duration Between Prescriptions, Weeks
Anti-TNF							
Adalimumab	80	277	78.5 \pm 58.5	8.3 \pm 4.1	193	85.4 \pm 27.7	8.0 \pm 3.7
Etanercept	200	267	197.2 \pm 125.5	8.1 \pm 4.4	130	225.3 \pm 124.3	6.8 \pm 3.2
Infliximab*	175	68	189.9 \pm 47.3	7.6 \pm 2.1	26	180.2 \pm 77.5	5.6 \pm 2.3
Anti-IL-12/-23							
Ustekinumab	15	152	17.0 \pm 6.5	12.6 \pm 4.2	138	18.2 \pm 7.0	11.5 \pm 3.2
Anti-IL-17							
Ixekizumab	80	/	/	/	89	73.7 \pm 15.6	8.7 \pm 3.8
Secukinumab	300	/	/	/	239	245.1 \pm 82.5	7.3 \pm 3.4

Notes: *The monthly dose was estimated for a body weight of 70 kg; N at index (Number of patients at index-date).

Across 2017–2020, baseline characteristics of the enrolled PSO population were comparable to those reported in real-world studies and surveys among Italian PSO patients.^{23–25} In our research, less than 4% of PSO patients had a concomitant diagnosis of PsA. The prevalence rates of PsA in PSO patients range from 6% to 41%,^{6–9} and its incidence increases with time after PSO onset, reaching up to 20% after 30 years.^{10,11} In a recent noninterventional, retrospective analysis in the German population, the cumulative percentage of patients with existing PSO who developed concomitant PsA during the four-year study period was 3.44%.²³ In addition, approximately 15% of PSO patients are thought to have undiagnosed PsA.²⁴ Moreover, since multiple immune-mediated comorbidities have been associated with psoriasis²⁶ their frequency was evaluated in PSO patients at baseline: almost 1.2% of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), 0.2% of ankylosing spondylitis (AS), 1% of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) diagnoses were identified among the included patients.

Across 2017–2020, the analysis of treatment pattern showed that almost 50% of PSO patients had not received systemic medications (conventional treatments/biologics), during the first year of follow-up. In accordance with our findings, a recent retrospective study among the Italian population found that in PSO patients who received prescription therapy, almost 40% received non-DMARDs.²⁵ Data from a Belgian cross-sectional study confirmed that undertreatment represents a challenge in PSO management; the results showed that almost 40% of patients with moderate-to-severe PSO were not treated with any systemic therapy (or with any therapy at all, including topical drugs) despite the disease severity.²⁷

Biologics were used by 2% of the entire PSO population, with more than half of the patients receiving TNF inhibitors, less than half prescribed IL inhibitors, and up to 13% prescribed tsDMARDs. Across the study period, 2017–2020, TNF inhibitor use decreased, while the use of IL inhibitors, especially in bioexperienced patients, increased. This tendency could, among other factors, be attributable to a shift in the treatment goal paradigm in PSO, as stated in the Italian guidelines,¹⁶ with the ultimate goal of achieving complete or almost complete PSO clearance; evidence from head-to-head trials and meta-analyses have shown that this therapeutic goal is more easily achievable with IL inhibitors.^{28–31}

In the drug utilization analysis, in bio-naïve patients included during 2018, a high rate of treatment persistence for TNF inhibitors, IL-12/-23 inhibitor and IL-17 inhibitors was found, with the persistence rate to IL inhibitors being more than 80%; moreover, the monthly dosage regimens were commensurate with the label recommendations. These results regarding biologic treatment persistence, despite being derived from a small sample of patients, are in line with those of previous national and international observational reports, which have shown a trend of higher persistence rate in patients under IL-17 inhibitors or IL-12/23 inhibitors.^{32–35} The high persistence rate among PSO patients treated with biologics, in addition to improving clinical patients' conditions, could translate into a lower economic burden on these patients.³⁶ The response to biologics could be impacted by the previous exposure to the drug: in fact bio-naïve PSO patients, respect to bio-experienced, could be characterized by a higher and shorter clinical response to biologics.^{21,37}

The limitations of the present study are related to its retrospective observational nature and the use of anonymized data derived from administrative databases. Regional/local health unit administrative databases progressively improve the quality of collected data. Nevertheless, some information may be missing; if the necessary information was missing for a given patient, that patient was excluded from the analysis. Other limitations are related to the fact that primary care data were not collected and there was a lack or limited clinical information on comorbidities, the disease severity and duration, and other potential confounders that could have influenced the present results. Since the comorbidities analyzed were addressed based on proxy of diagnosis, there might be incomplete capture or over/under estimation of these variables among patients. Data on pharmacological treatments were captured from medical prescription and dispensing information; thus, the reason for non-persistence was not retrievable from the dataset. The use of some medications such as NSAID could account by the out-of-pocket procedure, thus being not retrievable from the dataset. Therefore, limitations are related to the small sample size of some patient subgroups and to the partial data availability for 2020. In the present analysis, a non-canonical classification of PSO-related medications was approached, but since the main objective was to investigate the use of biologics among PSO patients and that the main results were reported as descriptive analyses among patients stratified per single molecule, the subgrouping does not have an impact on the main results of the present manuscript.

Conclusion

This real-world study outlined some of the clinical practices for PSO in Italy. Almost one-half of patients were not treated with systemic medications among the study periods, and a quote of 2% were under biologics, which may encompass moderate-to-severe PSO patients. Over the study period, the use of IL inhibitors increased, while the use of TNF inhibitors decreased. In addition, a trend of IL inhibitors higher persistence rate in bionative PSO patients across the years was observed. These results suggest that the management of PSO remains an unmet medical need and that treatment optimization in routine clinical practice should be addressed.

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Disclosure

VP, MD, DS, and LDE are affiliated with CliCon S.r.l. Società Benfit. SL, SS and MM are employees of Eli Lilly S.p.A Italy. SL is a stockholder of Eli Lilly S.p.A Italy. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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