

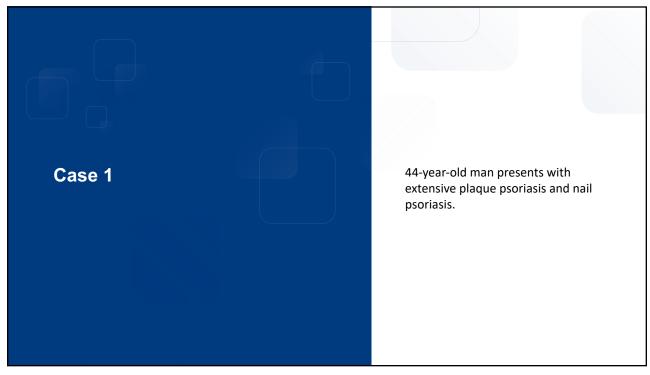
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Disclosures:

Research investigator and/or scientific advisor to AbbVie, Almirall, Arcutis, ASLAN, BI, BMS, EPI, Incyte, Leo, UCB, Janssen, Lilly, Nimbus, Novartis, Ortho Dermatologics, Sun, Dermavant, Dermira, Sanofi, Regeneron, Pfizer, and Modmed.

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Case 1

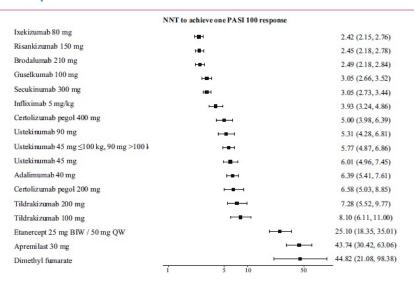
- 44-year-old man presents with extensive plaque psoriasis and nail psoriasis.
- BSA 60%, PASI 31, PGA 4
- Patient had previously been treated with:
 - · adalimumab for two years without significant improvement
 - ixekizumab for one year without significant improvement
- Reports negative TB history and had been evaluated for TB annually.

PASI = Psoriasis Area and Severity Index; PGA = Physician's Global Assessment; CXR = chest X-ray; TB = tuberculosis.

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Short-term: Estimated numbers needed to treat (NNTs) relative to placebo to achieve PASI 100 response



Armstrong AW, Soliman AM, Betts KA, Wang Y, Gao Y, Puig L, Augustin MDermatol Ther (Heidelb). 2021 Jun;11(3):885-905.

Table 2. Estimated response rates, SUCRA, and mean rank from the NMA of long-term PASI response

Treatment	Po	osterior Median, % (95% C	Grl)	SUCRA	Many work (OEO/ Cvl)
irealinent	PASI 75	PASI 90	PASI 100	SUUNA	Mean rank (95% Crl)
Risankizumab 150 mg at weeks 0, and 4, then Q12W	93.6 (91.2, 95.4)	85.3 (81.4, 88.7)	65.4 (59.3, 71.1)	0.998	1.0 (1.0, 1.0)
Brodalumab 210 mg at weeks 0, 1, and 2, then Q2W	89.7 (86.6, 92.3)	78.8 (74.0, 83.0)	55.7 (49.4, 61.8)	0.786	2.5 (2.0, 4.0)
Guselkumab 100 mg at weeks 0, and 4, then Q8W	89.3 (85.6, 92.3)	78.1 (72.5, 83.0)	54.8 (47.6, 61.9)	0.760	2.7 (2.0, 4.0)
lxekizumab 160 mg at week 0, 80 mg Q2W until week 12, then 80 mg Q4W	85.4 (78.5, 90.6)	72.1 (62.7, 80.1)	47.2 (37.0, 57.6)	0.577	4.0 (2.0, 5.0)
Secukinumab 300 mg at weeks 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4, then Q4W	81.8 (78.5, 84.7)	67.0 (62.8, 71.0)	41.5 (37.0, 46.1)	0.450	4.9 (4.0, 5.0)
Ustekinumab 45 mg \leq 100 kg, 90 mg $>$ 100 kg at weeks 0, and 4, then Q12W	72.4 (70.2, 74.4)	55.0 (52.7, 57.3)	29.8 (27.6, 32.1)	0.252	6.2 (6.0, 7.0)
Adalimumab 80 mg at week 0, then 40 mg Q2W	69.4 (60.2, 77.5)	51.6 (41.8, 61.3)	26.9 (19.3, 35.7)	0.176	6.8 (6.0, 7.0)
Etanercept 50 mg BIW until week 12, then QW	56.3 (48.1, 64.2)	37.9 (30.4, 45.8)	16.7 (12.1, 22.4)	0.001	8.0 (8.0, 8.0)

BIW: twice weekly; CrI: credible interval; kg: kilogram; mg: milligram; NMA: network meta-analysis; PASI: Psoriasis Area and Severity Index; PASI 75, 90, 100: a 75%, 90% or 100% decrease from baseline PASI; QW: once every 2 weeks; Q4W: once every 4 weeks; Q8W: once every 12 weeks; Q1CRA: surface under the cumulative ranking curves. Notes: SUCRA measures the relative ranking of each treatment, ranging from 0 to 1. A treatment with a higher SUCRA value has higher likelihood of being in the bottom ranks.

Armstrong et al. AAD VMX, April 2021

Comparative Efficacy of Treatments for Moderate-to-Severe Plaque Psoriasis: An Updated Network Meta-Analysis

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Presented at the American Academy of Dermatology VMX, April 23-25, 2021

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Prior to initiation of a biologic for psoriasis which one of the following is **not** a universally recommended baseline lab to check based on the 2019 AAD-NPF guidelines?

- · A. CBC
- B. CMP
- · C. Hepatitis B and C serology
- D. HIV
- E. Interferon gamma release assays (IGRAs)

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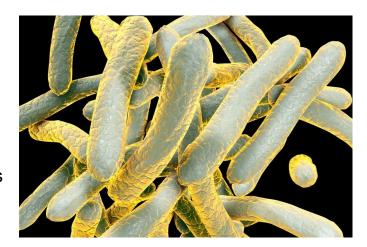
Case 1

- Prior to starting a biologic for psoriasis, baseline lab workup revealed positive QuantiFERON Gold test
- Patient is asymptomatic and subsequent CXR was negative for active TB
- How to approach this patient?
 - Choice of biologic
 - Management of TB

PASI = Psoriasis Area and Severity Index; PGA = Physician's Global Assessment; CXR = chest X-ray; TB = tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis

- Risk factors for reactivation of latent TB: HIV/AIDS, transplantation, TNF-α blockers, close contacts, kidney dialysis
- Risk of reactivation of latent TB is much lower with IL-17 inhibitors and IL-23 inhibitors compared to TNF inhibitors



HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

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Drug(s)	Duration	Dose	Frequency	Total Doses
Isoniazid (INH)		Adults: 5 mg/kg Children: 10-20 mg/kg Maximum dose: 300 mg	Daily	180
	6 months	Adults:15 mg/kg Children: 20–40 mg/kg Maximum dose: 900 mg	Twice weekly	52
	9	Adults: 5 mg/kg Children: 10–20 mg/kg Maximum dose: 300 mg	Daily	270
	months	Adults: 15 mg/kg Children: 20–40 mg/kg Maximum dose: 900 mg	Twice weekly	76

Latent TB
Treatment:
6- to 9-Month
Regimen with
Isoniazid
Monotherapy

CDC. Accessed August 9, 2021. https://www.cdc.gov/tb/topic/treatment/ltbi.htm.

Drug(s) Duration Dose		Frequency	Total Doses	
		Once weekly	12	
Rifampin (RIF)	4 months	Adults: 10 mg/kg Children: 15-20 mg/kg Maximum dose: 600 mg	Daily	120
lsoniazid (INH) and Rifampin)	3 months	Adults: INH 5 mg/kg; 300 mg maximum RIF 10 mg/kg; 600 mg maximum Children: INH 10-20 mg/kg; 300 mg maximum RIF 15-20 mg/kg; 600 mg maximum	Daily	90

Latent TB **Treatment:** 3- to 4-Month Regimen

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Risk of TB reactivation with different classes of biologics

Case 1: Back to Our Psoriasis Patient with a Positive IGRA Test

- Patient was started on rifampin 10 mg/kg daily
- Patient was started on risankizumab concurrently at 150 mg at week 0, 4, and every 12 weeks thereafter
- Patient's psoriasis at month 4 is BSA 7%, PASI 8, PGA 2
- Patient will be screened for TB symptoms yearly thereafter.

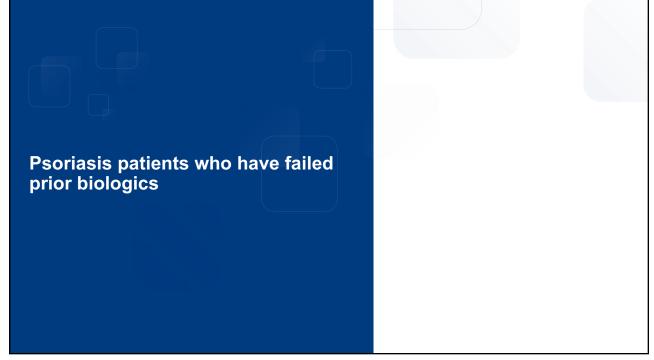
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How should patients with a history of latent TB be followed after adequate anti-TB treatment?

Case 2

 Psoriasis patient with previous failure to multiple biologics

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P.L.

36 year-old man who developed psoriasis since age 15

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Treatment history:

steroids

-topical steroids

-phototherapy x 1

year

-Adalimumab x 3

years; ustekinumab

x 2 years;

secukinumab x 1

year; ixekizumab x8

months;

Guselkumab x 1

year.

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BSA: 18% PASI: 22 PGA: 4 DLQI: 16

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Primary versus secondary failure to a biologic

- Primary failure: A patient who has never responded optimally to a biologic
- Secondary failure: A patient who responded initially to a biologic but lost response over time

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Primary Failure: Switching Biologics



- Wait at least 6 months to switch, unless you do not see any improvement
- If the patient never responded to the initial drug (primary failure), consider switching to another class.

Secondary Failure: Dose Escalation or Switching Biologics



- If the patient had responded to the biologic for a long time and then lost response (secondary failure), then
 - dose escalation
 - within class switch: if it helps to address comorbidities such as PsA
 - across-class switching

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P.L.

- Switched to Risankizumab; 8 months after initiation:
 - BSA: 2.5%
 - PASI: 4
 - PGA: 2
 - DLQI: 4
- 14 months after initiation:
 - BSA: 1%
 - PASI: 2
 - PGA: 1
 - DLQI: 3

- However, patient began having tenderness in the DIP and PIP joints of the hands
- Morning stiffness lasting around 30 minutes
- Evaluated by rheumatology



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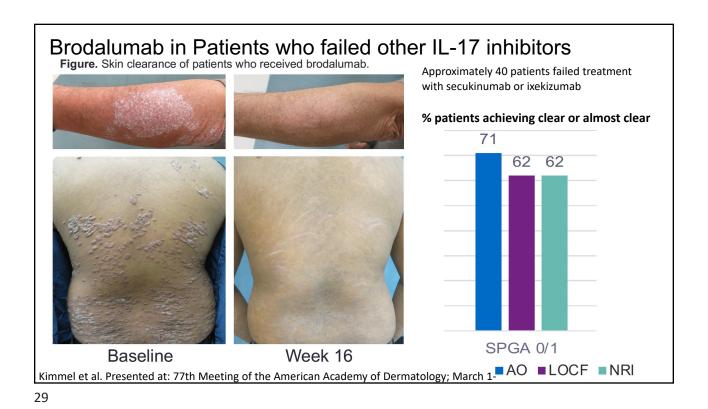
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Now what?

Treatment History

- Topical steroids
- Phototherapy x 1 year
- Adalimumab x 3 years;
- Ustekinumab x 2 years
- Secukinumab x 1 year; ixekizumab x8 months;
- Guselkumab x 1 year.
- Risankizumab x 10 months

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- Switched to brodalumab at 210mg at weeks 0, 1, and 2, and then every 2 weeks
- Maintenance of skin improvement and improvements in the joints.

