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Characterization of PASI and DLQI in psoriasis patients receiving treatment with biologics at an immunologically mediated disease outpatient center

Juan Raúl Castro-Ayarza[1], Carolina Becerra-Arias[2], Manuel Darío Franco[1], Jorge Luis Bermúdez[1], Juliana Palacio[1], Paola Jimena Cárdenas-Rojas[1], Jorge Donado[2], Yesith Guillermo Toloza-Pérez[2], Natalia Duque-Zapata[2]

1. Dermatologist, Medicarte, Colombia - 2.Epidemiologist, Grupo de Investigación Medicarte (GIM), Colombia

Correspondence author: Dr. Juan Raúl Castro juanraulcastro@yahoo.com

Background: A biological agent represents an improved treatment regimen with enhanced safety and efficacy (1). Real-life clinical practice evaluation in Latin-American patients would guide clinical decisions for psoriasis management

Objective: To describe the clinical and sociodemographic characteristics of patients with psoriasis who attended an immunologically specialized center in Colombia, treated with biologics.

Methods: Retrospective cohort study of patients with psoriasis attending a multidisciplinary program from 2014-2024. Outcomes were defined as before- after PASI/DLQI. Clinical and sociodemographic variables such as age, sex, disease evolution time, treatment, and comorbidities, among others, were included. Spearman´s was estimated to evaluate the correlation between the last PASI and DLQI.

Results: Of 1149 patients, biologics were used in 76.3%(n=877), with adalimumab (28.5% n=250), guselkumab 24.7%, risankizumab 16.3%, ixekizumab 12.9%, secukinumab 11.3% and ustekinumab 6.3% as the current treatment, with a median of 13 months with therapy. Of those 52.3% were women, median age of 55 years, and disease evolution time of 15.7 years. For disease stage 6.4%(n=56 mild), 3.6%(n=32 moderate) and 89.0%(n=781 severe). Among the most frequent comorbidities were hypertension in 28.8% (n=253) and diabetes in 14.9% (n=131). The highest before-after relative difference was found using risankizumab for PASI, and for DLQI using ixekizumab. There was a linear relation between the PASI and DLQI with Spearman´s rho=0.450 (Figure 1).

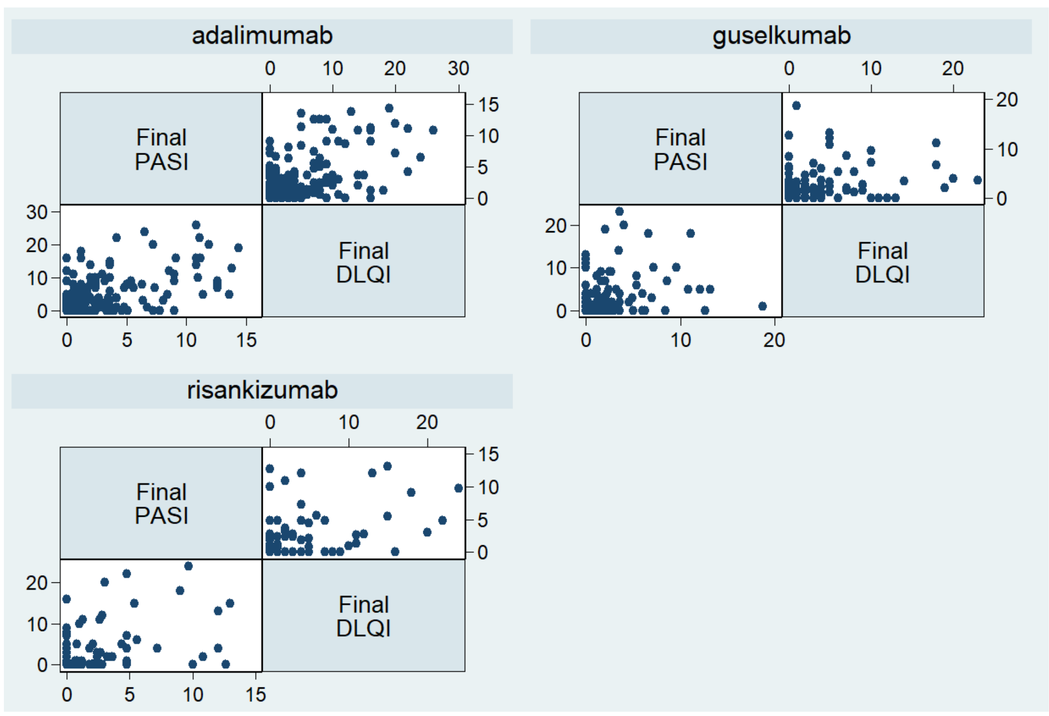
Conclusion: All patients in current biologic therapy treatment have an absolute PASI under 3. No main differences were reflected between all biological therapies. A lower final PASI would be correlated to lower final DLQI measures.

Table 1. Table 1. PASI and DLQI after 6 to 29 months of treatment

Treatment	PASI*		p-value	Relative difference	DLQI*		p-value	Relative difference
	Before	After			Before	After		
Adalimumab	7.1	2.8	<0.001	-0.58	6.7	3.7	<0.001	-0.46
Guselkumab	5.8	1.6	<0.001	-0.72	5.4	2.4	<0.001	-0.53
Risankizumab	7.4	1.7	<0.001	-0.74	5.6	2.7	<0.001	-0.49
Ixekizumab	8.3	2.7	<0.001	-0.69	8.1	2.9	<0.001	-0.64
Secukinumab	6.6	2.6	<0.001	-0.58	7.7	4.4	<0.001	-0.36
Ustekinumab	2.4	1.2	0.028	-0.48	2.0	2.8	0.367	-0.17

*** Mean**

Figure 1. Linear correlations between PASI and DLQI results according to the three most frequent treatments



Keywords: *anti-IL-17A, anti-IL-23, psoriasis, therapeutics, PASI, DLQI*

References

1) 1) Brownstone, N. D., Hong, J., Mosca, M., Hadeler, E., Liao, W., Bhutani, T., & Koo, J. (2021). Biologic Treatments of Psoriasis: An Update for the Clinician. Biologics: Targets and Therapy, 15, 39–51. https://doi.org/10.2147/BTT.S252578

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