

Efficacy and Safety of Secukinumab in Hidradenitis Suppurativa: Real-Life data from a 24-month retrospective single-site study (#63)

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Content

Secukinumab is a fully human monoclonal IgG1 antibody that directly inhibits interleukin -17A (IL17-A) [2], an inflammatory cytokine found to play a pivotal role in the inflammation of Hidradenitis Suppurativa (HS) [1,4]. To date, it has been used to control several inflammatory skin diseases, such as psoriasis, with remarkable success [3,4] and recently has been approved by both European Medicines Agency (EMA) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of moderate to severe HS in adults. HS, a chronic, inflammatory disorder of the terminal hair follicle-gland apparatus, is characterized by recurrent abscesses, inflammatory nodules and draining fistulae leading to a significant reduction in patients' quality of life [5].

In this retrospective single-site study, our aim is to present our first real-life results from a cohort of 23 patients treated with secukinumab in a 48-month period and thus to assess the effectiveness and safety of this biologic factor in everyday clinical practice. We included adult patients, ranging from 24 to 60 years, with moderate to severe HS diagnosed at least one year prior to the study with involvement in two or more distinct body areas and four or more total abscess and nodule count, with or without draining fistulae (Hurley stages II and III). Out of 23 patients, 16 were previously treated with adalimumab, one with infliximab and six were bionative. Hidradenitis Suppurativa Clinical Response (HiSCR) assessment score, International Hidradenitis Suppurativa Severity Score System (IHS4), abscess and inflammatory nodule (AN) count, and Dermatology Quality of Life Index (DLQI) were all used to evaluate the clinical response and the improvement of quality of life in each patient, at baseline, week 24, week 48 and week 92 of treatment.

Secukinumab 300mg was administered to all patients subcutaneously weekly for five weeks and every two weeks to 11 patients, or every four weeks to 12 patients, thereafter. Overall, in week 24, 19 out of 23 patients (82,6%) presented statistically significant clinical improvement at IHS4, sustained to week 92. Similar promising results were reported for HiSCR and AN count. Additionally, all the patients showed meaningful improvement in their quality of life (assessed with DLQI score), confirming their satisfaction with the treatment they receive. No serious treatment-emerged adverse events were observed. It is worth mentioning, though, that bionative patients responded sooner in both clinical manifestations and DLQI score, compared with bioexperienced patients. However, irrespective of their previous treatment or the frequency of secukinumab administration, clinical outcomes showed that secukinumab is both efficient and safe for the treatment of patients with moderate to severe HS. Moreover, secukinumab appeared to have a positive impact on patients' activities and day to day life.

As HS is a debilitating disease with frequent relapses and painful, foul-smelling lesions undermining the quality of patients' life, it is of great importance to develop targeted therapies that offer meaningful and durable improvement of all aspects of HS.

Secukinumab proved to be a well-tolerated biologic factor that can successfully satisfy the need of new medicaments in everyday clinical practice. Even though the aforementioned

results are promising, secukinumab is a recently approved treatment with little experience in HS. Further, longitudinal investigation with greater numbers of participants is required in order to verify the efficacy and safety of this novel therapeutic agent.

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Depth and Durability of the IHS4 Efficacy Response to Upadacitinib Treatment in Moderate-to-Severe Hidradenitis Suppurativa (HS) (#65)

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