

Psoriasis Epidemiology

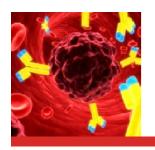
Prevalence

- Affects 2-3% of adult population (>7 million in US)
- Caucasians: 2.5%
- African Americans: 1.3% (more likely to have moderateto-severe disease)

Disease severity

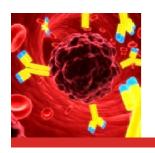
- 15% have moderate disease (3-10% BSA)
- 5% have severe disease (>10% BSA)

BSA – body surface area



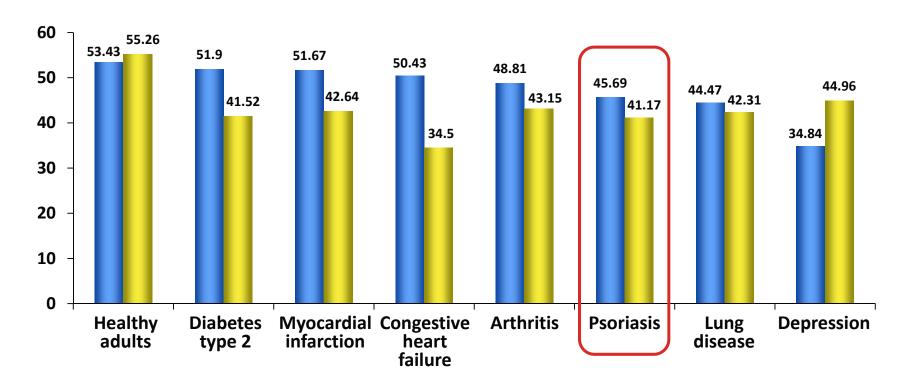
Psoriasis Natural History

- Chronic disease with typical onset in 20s to 30s
- Genetic susceptibility
 - 40% have + family history
 - HLA-Cw6 most commonly implicated
 - >40 genes implicated
- Any part of skin can be affected, including face, scalp, nails, genitals
- Majority of patients with more severe psoriasis remain poorly controlled for decades

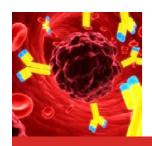


Psoriasis Impact on Quality of Life (QoL) Compared to Other Major Morbidities



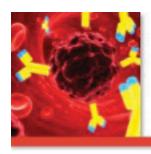


QoL outcome was SF-36 physical and mental health domains



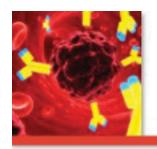
"Only psoriasis could have taken a very average boy...and made him into a prolific, adaptable, ruthless-enough writer"





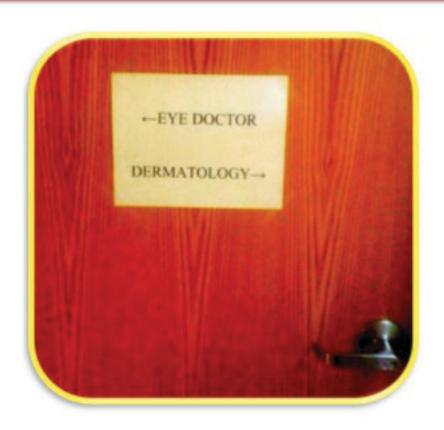
Psoriasis Vulgaris – Clinical Features

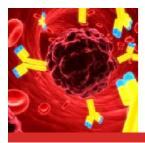




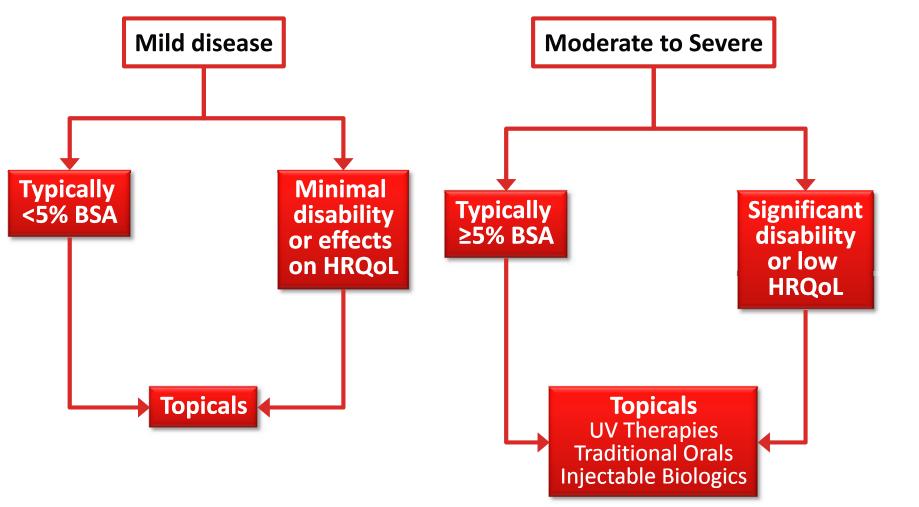
Differential Diagnosis of Psoriasis

- Autoimmune diseases
 - Subacute cutaneous lupus, dermatomyositis
- Cancer
 - Mycosis fungoides, squamous cell, basal cell carcinoma
- Infection
 - Tinea, scabies, syphilis
- Other skin diseases
 - Eczema, pityriasis rubra pilaris, lichen planus
- Drug reaction

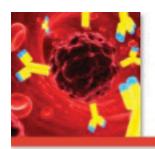




Psoriasis Treatment Paradigm



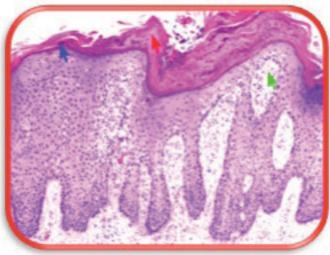
BSA – Body Surface Area, HRQoL – Health-Related Quality of Life, UV – Ultraviolet Adapted from Pariser DM, et al. *Arch Dermatol*. 2007;143:239-242.

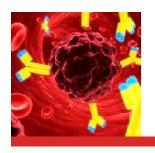


Psoriasis Pathophysiology

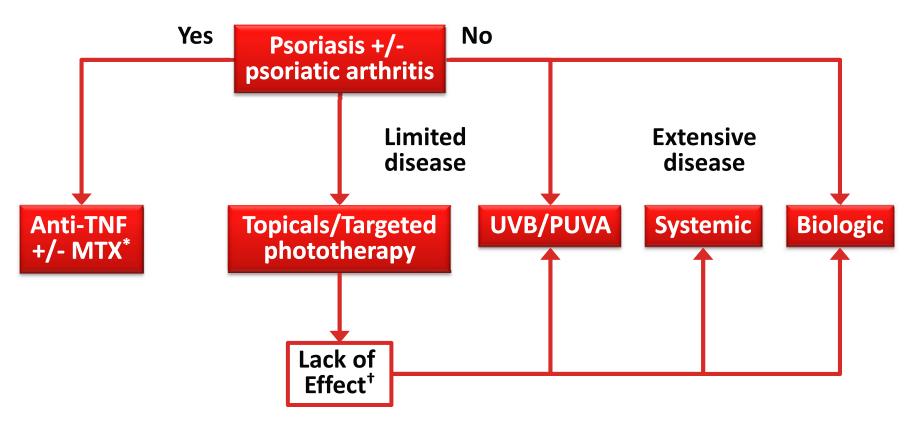
- Localized and systemic inflammation
 - Defects in T regs
 - Upregulation of Th1 and Th17 cells, APCs, and cytokines
 - Associated with increased CRP and other markers of inflammation
- Epidermal Hyperproliferation
 - Clinically appreciated as scaling, cracking
 - Associated with elevated uric acid and oxidative stress
- Angiogenesis
 - Clinically appreciated as "Auspitz" sign
 - Associated with increased circulating VEG-F
- Genes
 - >40 susceptibility loci







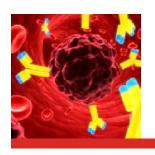
Presence of Psoriatic Arthritis Alters Treatment Recommendations (AAD Guidelines)



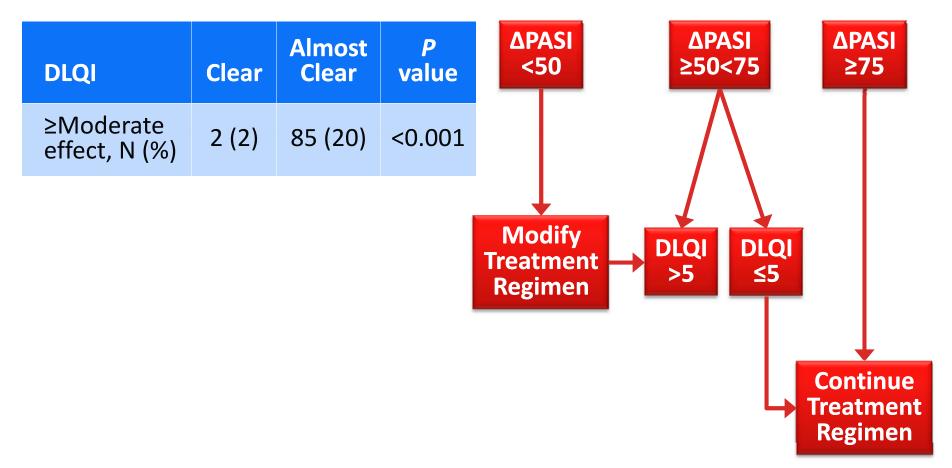
• Patients with nondeforming PsA without any radiographic changes, loss of range of motion, or interference with tasks of daily living should not automatically be treated with TNF inhibitors.

Adapted from Menter A, et al. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2008;58:826-850.

[†] Patients with limited skin disease should not automatically be treated with systemic treatment if they do not improve; such treatment may carry more risk than the disease itself.
MTX, Methotrexate; PUVA; psoralen plus ultraviolet (UV)-A.

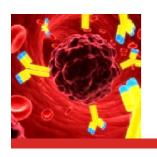


20% of Almost Clear Patients Meet DLQI Criteria for Treatment Change



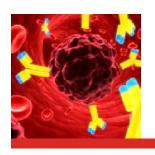
DLQI – dermatology life quality index

Adapted from Mrowietz U, et al. *Arch Dermatol Res.* 2011;303:1-10. Takeshita J, et al. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2014 Jun 10. [Epub ahead of print]



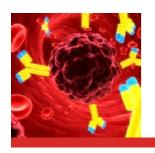
Moderate-to-Severe Psoriasis Outcomes: Clinical Trials

- Clinical-trials primary endpoints focus on PASI 75 and Physician's Global Assessment (PGA) of clear/almost clear
- Increasingly PASI 90 and 100 reported



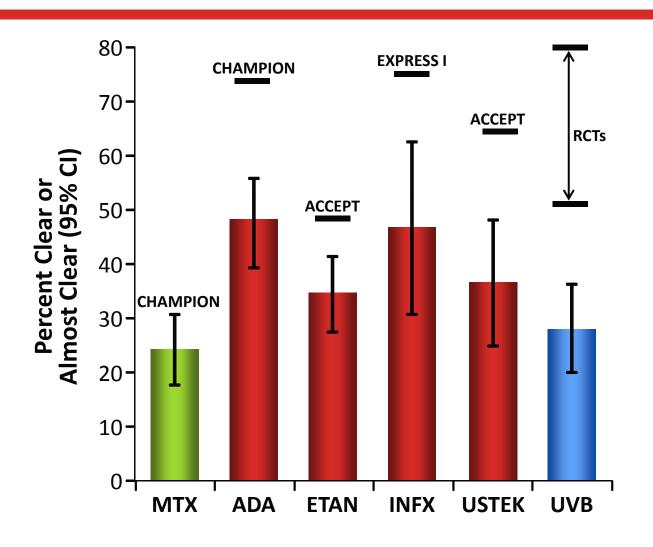
PGA: Physician's Global Assessment (Averaged Over All Lesions)

	Induration (I) or Pustulation	Erythema (E)	Scaling (S)	Physician's Static Global Assessment based upon total average (I+E+S)/3
0	no plaque elevation	no erythema or hyper-pigmentation is present	no evidence of scaling	clear; except for residual discoloration
1	minimal elevation, 0.25mm	faint erythema	minimal; fine scale on <5% of lesion	minimal; majority of lesions have individual scores for (I+E+S)/3 that average 1
2	mild elevation, 0.5mm	light red coloration	mild; fine scale predominates	mild; majority of lesions have individual scores for (I+E+S)/3 that average 2
3	moderate elevation, 0.75mm	moderate red coloration	moderate; coarse scale predominates	moderate; majority of lesions have individual scores for (I+E+S)/3 that average 3
4	marked elevation, 1mm	bright red coloration	marked; thick, nontenacious scale predominates	marked; majority of lesions have individual scores for (I+E+S)/3 that average 4
5	severe elevation, >1.25mm	dusky to deep red coloration	severe; very thick tenacious scale predominates	severe; majority of lesions have individual scores for (I+E+S)/3 that average 5



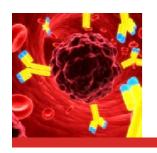
PGA Clearance: Real World vs. RCT

- Most patients fail to achieve long-term disease control
- Durable response rates are much lower in clinical practice compared to short-term RCTs



P < 0.001

MTX, Methotrexate; ADA, Adalimumab; Etan, Etanercept; INFX, Infliximab; USTEK, Ustekinumab; UVB, ultraviolet B. Adapted from Gelfand JM, et al. *Arch Dermatol.* 2012;148:487. Takeshita J, et al. *J Invest Dermatol.* 2013;133:S92.



Moderate-to-Severe Psoriasis Outcomes: Clinical Practice

- Treatment goals in clinical practice remain largely undefined
- Guideline goals:
 - European: PASI 75 and DLQI ≤1 (no effect)
 - Australasian: PASI 75 and DLQI ≤5 (small effect)
- In context of PsA, minimal disease activity defined as PASI ≤1 or BSA ≤3%
- Psoriasis nontreatment, undertreatment, and treatment dissatisfaction remain significant problems in the US

Adapted from Canadian Guidelines for Management of Plaque Psoriasis 2009. Pathirana D, et al. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol*. 2009;23:1-70. Smith CH, et al. *Br J Dermatol*. 2009;161:987-1019. Baker C, et al. *Australas J Dermatol*. 2013;54:148-154. Armstrong AW, et al. *JAMA Dermatol*. 2013;149:1180-1185. Kavanaugh A. *Exp Rheumatol*. 2012;30:s123-s125.