

Effect of a 300 mg single-dose autoinjector of secukinumab in people with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis

Full abstract title: High efficacy, safety, and tolerability of secukinumab injection with 2 mL auto-injector (300 mg) in adult patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis: 52-week results from MATURE, a randomized, placebo-controlled trial

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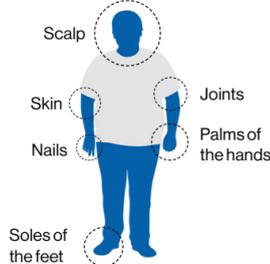
Date: September 2021

Please note that this summary only contains information from the full EADV 2021 scientific abstract and selected supporting references. The results of this study may not reflect those of other studies. This summary is not intended to provide medical advice.

Why was the MATURE study conducted?

To explore the efficacy, safety and tolerability of a 300 mg dose of secukinumab, delivered in a single autoinjector device, in adults with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis.

Psoriasis is a lifelong debilitating disease, which is characterized by inflammation in the body.¹ Visible signs of inflammation include “plaques” and scales on the skin, but psoriasis can affect many areas of the body beyond the skin.¹ Inflammation is a natural defence response of the body to injury or infections. In people with psoriasis, excessive inflammation causes different areas of the body to be affected, including the skin, the palms of the hands, the soles of the feet, the scalp, joints and nails.²



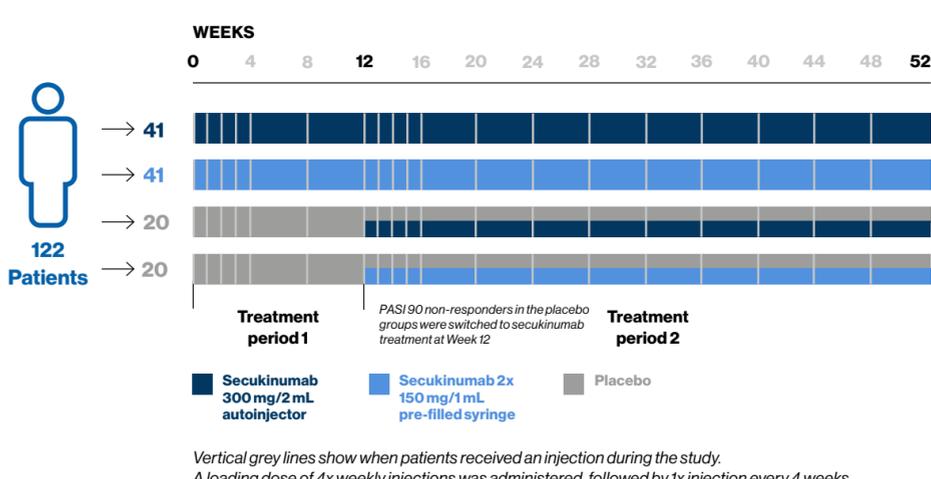
Secukinumab is a type of medication called a biologic. It helps reduce inflammation by blocking one of the proteins that activates inflammatory cells.³

What did this study look at?

The severity and extent of the psoriasis on patients' skin was assessed using scoring systems, such as the Psoriasis Area Severity Index (PASI), which takes into account the percentage of skin affected by psoriasis, as well as the severity of redness, thickening and scaling. Quality of life and usability of the device were also assessed, using questionnaires.

To check if any effects were due to secukinumab and/or the 300 mg autoinjector device, the results were compared with those from people taking the same dose in two separate 150 mg injections (using pre-filled syringes), and to those from people given a “dummy” injection containing no active ingredient (a placebo) using the same device or two syringes.

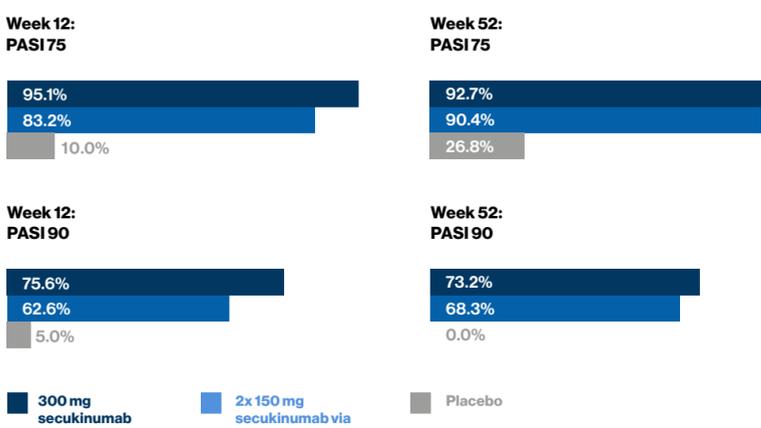
Design of the study



What did the MATURE study find?

Efficacy

The secukinumab 300 mg autoinjector was significantly better at clearing skin symptoms vs placebo.



Patient satisfaction

The proportion of “satisfied” or “very satisfied” patients increased from 31.6% before treatment to 78.3% after using the secukinumab 300 mg autoinjector. By Week 28, 100% of patients using the autoinjector said they were “satisfied” or “very satisfied”.

Quality of life

Higher quality of life scores were reported in those in both groups treated with secukinumab (71.1% with the autoinjector and 72.5% with the pre-filled syringe) versus placebo (8.1%) at Week 12. These high response scores continued up to Week 52 (1 year) in both secukinumab groups.

Safety

No new safety signals were observed after one year. Throughout the study, only two patients reported one injection-site reaction each – one from the secukinumab 300 mg autoinjector group and one from the placebo autoinjector group. Both events were mild, non-serious and did not lead to study discontinuation.

Why does this matter?

This study showed that treatment with secukinumab in a 300 mg single-dose autoinjector device resulted in high efficacy, good tolerability and convenience to patients with psoriasis.

Psoriasis is a lifelong disease and adherence to taking medications can be challenging. A single 300 mg dose device offers patient convenience, reduced dosing and injection-site reactions, which may help improve adherence in patients with psoriasis, help them to better manage their disease and improve quality of life.

Glossary

Biologic medicine:

a treatment made using living organisms, rather than being chemically synthesized.

Inflammation:

the body's immune response to an irritant, which involves a variety of cells that release different substances to help the body fight the infection. In some diseases, the immune cells can attack the body by mistake – this is known as an autoimmune disease.

PASI:

Psoriasis Area Severity Index; a way to measure improvement in psoriasis symptoms, where each number refers to the percentage improvement from baseline, categorized as 75%, 90% and 100% improvement.

Placebo:

a “dummy” treatment; a substance with no active component that has no therapeutic effect.

Psoriasis

[saw-rye-a-sis]:
an immune-mediated disease that features red/purple patches of skin topped with silvery scales.

Significant (ly):

statistically, the difference between the groups is unlikely to have occurred by chance. This difference is therefore likely to be related to the treatment given to the patients.

Who sponsored this study?

Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland sponsored both this study and the writing of this plain language media summary.

Further information

More on the MATURE study can be found here: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03589885>

References

- National Psoriasis Foundation. Available from: <https://www.psoriasis.org/about-psoriasis/>. Last accessed: September 2021.
- Langley RGB, et al. *About psoriasis*. 2005;64(Suppl 2):ii18-23.
- Blair HA. *Drugs*. 2019;79(4):433-443.