Effect of secukinumab on nail psoriasis


Why was this study done?

To investigate the effect of secukinumab on nail psoriasis in people with psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis (PsA).

Psoriasis and PsA are long-term diseases that are caused by excessive inflammation. Inflammation results in skin plaques with purple patches of skin topped with silvery scales. Psoriatic arthritis is a form of arthritis that affects some people with psoriasis. In PsA, inflammation results in swollen joints and tendons, nail psoriasis, axial arthritis (inflammation involving the back, ribcage, head and neck), and dactylitis (swollen or toes).

Psoriasis can happen to anyone. Psoriasis affects men and women equally. Psoriatic arthritis can affect any joint, regardless of the person's psoriasis area or severity of their psoriasis.

Nail psoriasis occurs in approximately 88% of people with psoriasis and 85% of people with PsA.

What did this study look at?

This study looked at results from the Phase III programs of secukinumab. It includes nail psoriasis studies (TRANSFIGURE) and studies of PsA patients and nail involvement (FUTURE program). These sponsored studies include a nail subanalysis.

What did this study find?

Nail psoriasis was at the beginning of the study. Ustekinumab showed inconsistent results. Secukinumab treatment resulted in a high level of clearing nail psoriasis in people with psoriasis with up to 2 years of continuous treatment. This analysis demonstrated that secukinumab achieved visible and sustained improvements in nail psoriasis. The extent of nail psoriasis was measured with a score given to each nail bed (NAPSI and mNAPSI).

The safety profile of secukinumab was consistent with previous studies in psoriasis and PsA.

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

Who sponsored this study?


References