Long-term safety of secukinumab in people with psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis and anklyosing spondylitis

Full article title: Secukinumab demonstrates a consistent safety profile in patients with psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis and anklyosing spondylitis over long term: Updated pooled safety analyses

Why was this study done?
To investigate long-term safety of secukinumab in people with psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis (PsA) and anklyosing spondylitis (AS) up to 5 years.

What did this study look at?
This study looked at safety data with more than 5 years of secukinumab treatment from 28 clinical trials across psoriasis, PsA and AS, in addition to real-world data. Because the data come from many different trials, as well as collected in the real-world setting, it is known as ‘pooled’ data. Similar data up to 5 years of treatment have previously been reported in the real-world setting. This analysis has shown that secukinumab has a favorable and well-established safety profile up to 5 years across 3 of its approved indications (psoriasis, PsA and AS). This study has also analyzed safety data across pooled (%) clinical trials with more than 5 years of secukinumab exposure and found no new safety signals.

What did this study find?
The safety profile of secukinumab was consistent with previous studies in psoriasis, PsA and AS. No new safety signals were observed in the real-world data. Long-term data on additional serious adverse events collected following approval of the medicine, such as those related to respiratory or cardiovascular events, were only available in clinical trials, not real-world data. Overall, the safety profile was consistent with previous studies.

Why does this matter?
This summary is intended to provide medical advice. Please note that this summary only contains information from the full EADV 2020 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.

References

Glossary
Ankylosing spondylitis: an immune-mediated disease that features red/purple patches of skin topped with silvery scales.
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 attack healthy body tissue by mistake – this is known as an autoimmune disease.
Psoriasis: an immune-mediated disease that features red/purple patches of skin topped with silvery scales.
Psoriatic arthritis: a type of arthritis that affects some people with psoriasis. In PsA, inflammation results in swollen and painful joints, tendonitis, back problems, axial symptoms, and swelling of the fingers and toes.
Spino- [see�e-o-nih:] inflammation of the spine or vertebrae.

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