Impact of deucravacitinib on scalp psoriasis in a real-world prospective cohort study in the United States

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Synopsis

- Real-world data indicate that patients with psoriasis (PsO) affecting the scalp, nails, palms, soles, and genitals report worse patient-reported outcomes (PROs) than those without PsO involvement in these special areas, despite having the same level of disease severity¹
- Deucravacitinib, an oral, selective, allosteric tyrosine kinase 2 (TYK2) inhibitor, is approved in the US, EU, and other countries for the treatment of adults with moderate to severe plaque PsO who are candidates for systemic therapy²⁻⁵
- The efficacy of deucravacitinib has been demonstrated in phase 3 and phase 4 trials, 6-9 and scalp-specific clinical trials have shown deucravacitinib is efficacious across multiple efficacy endpoints 10,11
- However, real-world evidence is limited for patients with PsO in difficult-to-treat areas, such as the scalp

Objective

• The goal of this PRO study was to understand the impact of deucravacitinib on PsO signs and symptoms among adult patients in the US with scalp PsO in the real world

Methods

Patients

- Adults with scalp PsO who initiated deucravacitinib within ≤14 days of survey enrollment were recruited from:
- US dermatology offices that were part of a national practice group
- Through a patient support program for deucravacitinib
- Online through the FORWARD registry website
- Patients were enrolled between August 2023 and November 2024
- Patients who completed a 6-month follow-up and who were persistent on therapy (ie, continued deucravacitinib at the time of follow-up) were included in the analysis

Primary outcome

Psoriasis Symptoms and Signs Diary (PSSD) score (0-100)

Scalp outcomes

- Scalp-specific itch numeric rating scale (NRS) (0-10)
- Scalp-specific pain NRS (0-10)
- Scalp-specific flaking NRS (0-10)

Additional outcome

Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI; range 0-30)

Statistical analysis

- Demographics, disease characteristics, and current treatments were captured for all patients at enrollment and are reported descriptively
- Mean change in key PROs and patient-reported PsO severity at 6 months are reported for the subset of patients with scalp PsO

Results

Patients

- Among 306 patients with PsO initiating deucravacitinib, 219 (71.6%) reported scalp PsO (Figure 1)
 Of the patients with scalp PsO, 60 (27.4%) completed a 6-month follow-up
- A total of 39 patients (65.0%) who completed follow-up were persistent on therapy and were included in the PRO analysis
- Patient demographics, baseline disease characteristics, and PROs are shown in **Table 1** and **Figures 2-3**
- At baseline, patients reported moderate PsO symptoms, as indicated by scores falling in the moderate range on each scale



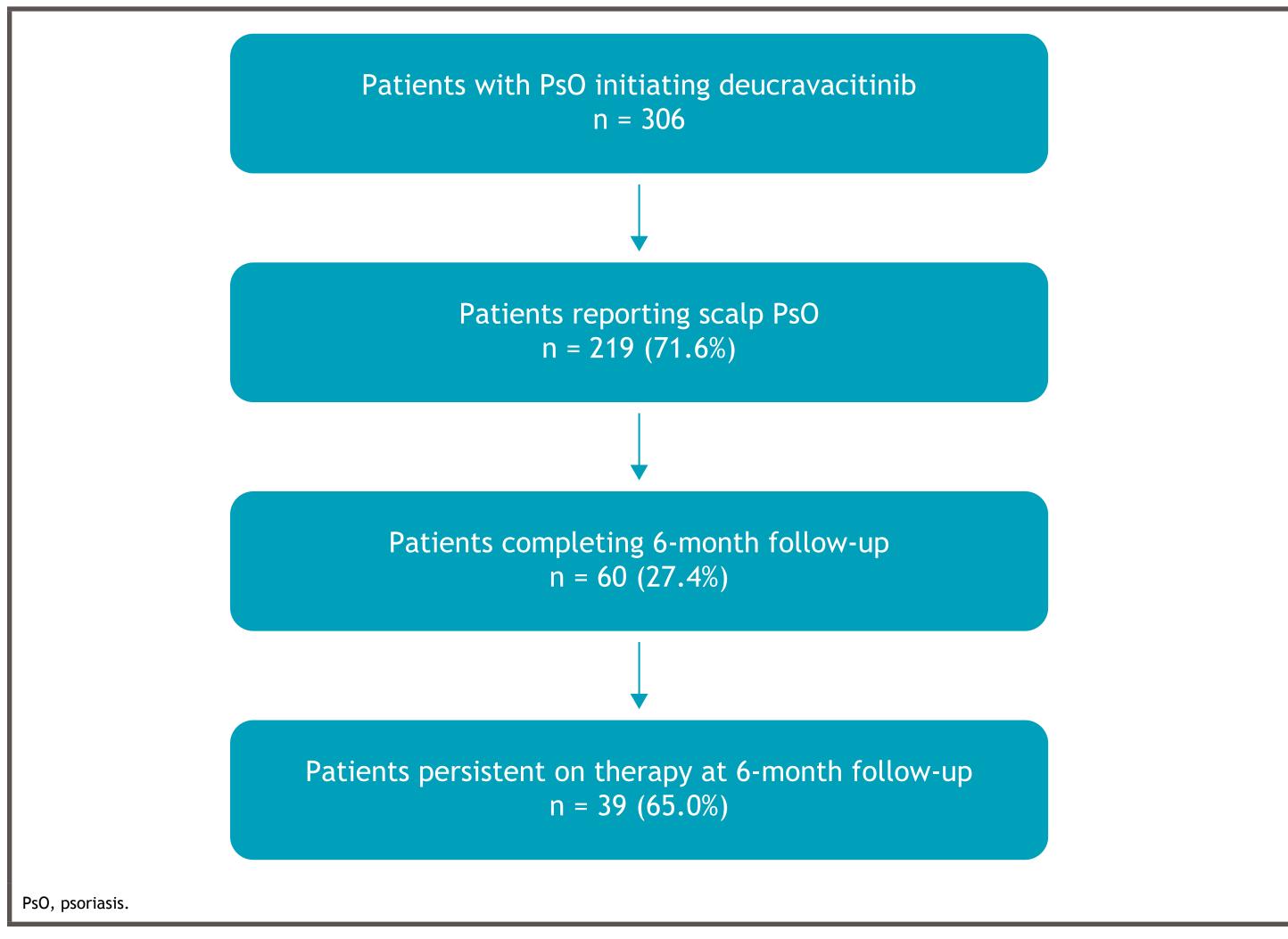


Table 1. Patient demographics and disease characteristics

	With scalp PsO (n = 60)
Age, mean (SD)	51.5 (14.1)
BMI, mean (SD)	28.5 (5.4)
Female, n (%)	35 (58.3)
Male, n (%)	25 (41.7)
White, n (%)	57 (95.0)
Education, n (%)	
High school	27 (45.0)
4-year college or greater	33 (55.0)
Insurance, n (%)	
Private	48 (80.0)
Public	10 (16.7)
Unsure/unknown	2 (3.3)
Region, n (%)	
Northeast	14 (23.3)
Midwest	16 (26.7)
South	21 (35.0)
West	9 (15.0)
Alcohol use, n (%)	
None/never	20 (33.3)
≤1 drink/week	24 (40.0)
≥2 drinks/week	15 (25.4)
Smoking status, n (%)	
Never smoked	36 (60.0)
Currently smoke	4 (6.7)
Formerly smoked	19 (31.7)
Psoriasis type, n (%)	
Guttate	10 (16.7)
Inverse	13 (21.7)
Plaque	57 (95.0)
Pustular	1 (1.7)
Erythema	3 (5.0)

BMI, body mass index; PsO, psoriasis; SD, standard deviation.



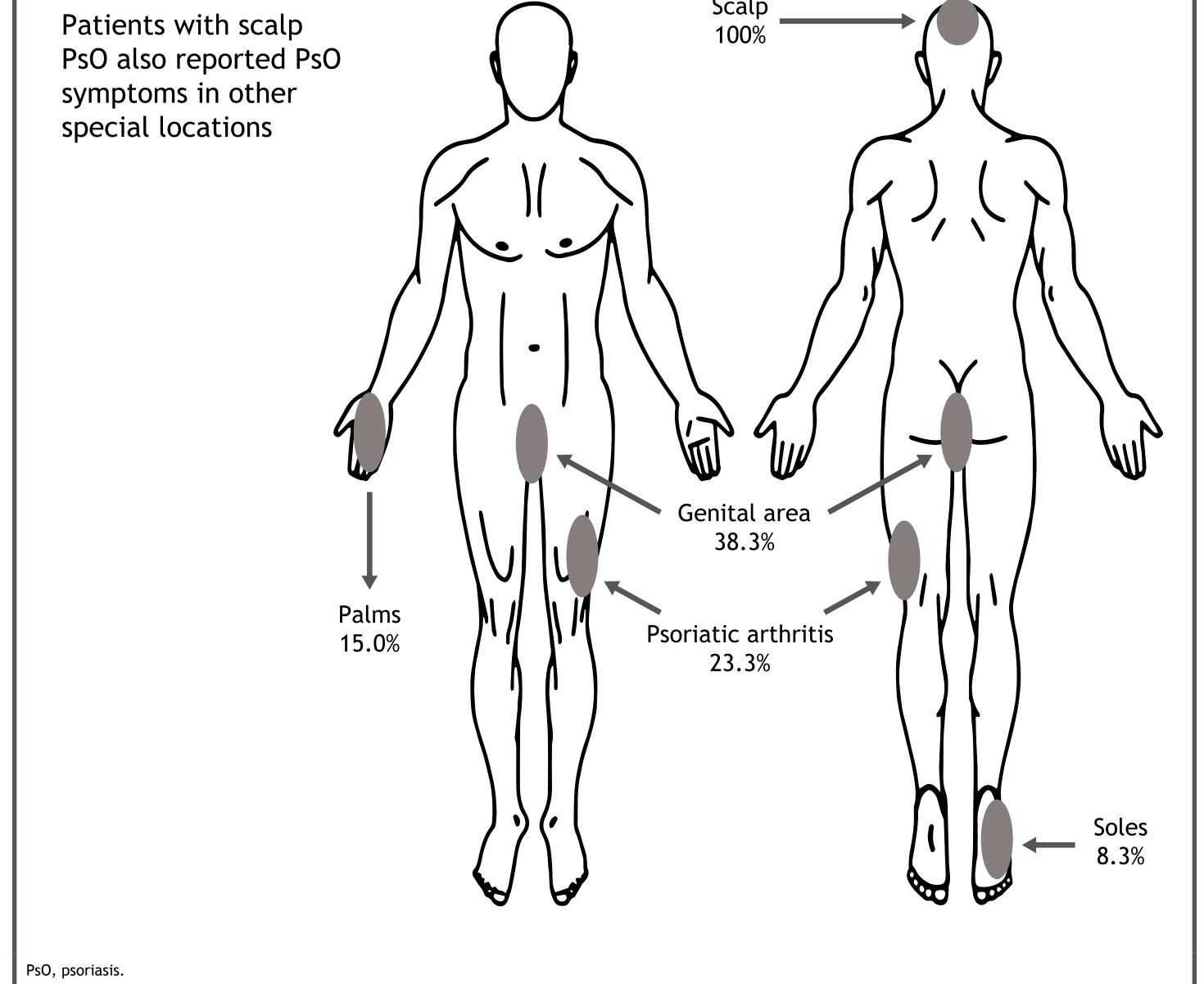
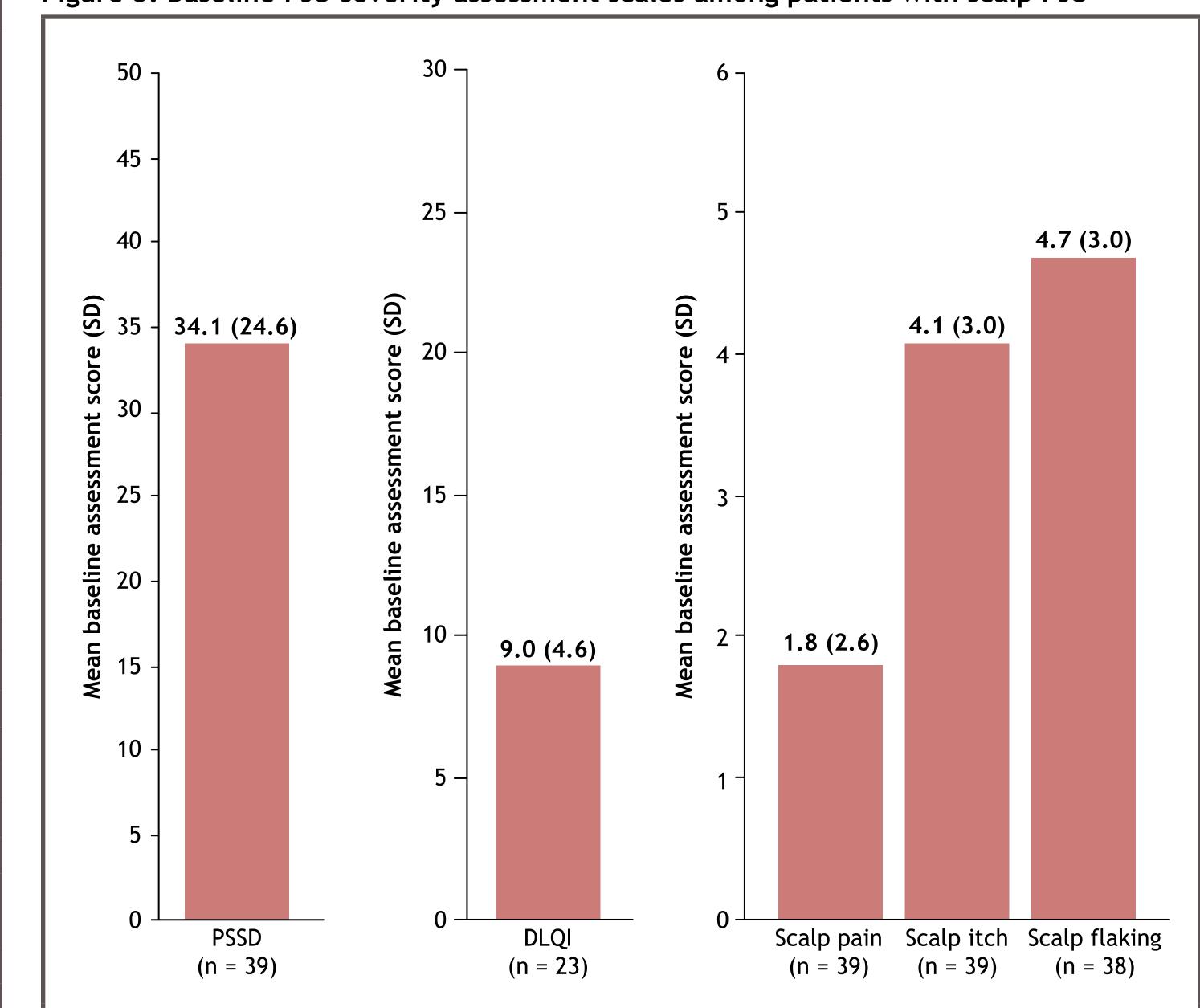


Figure 3. Baseline PsO severity assessment scales among patients with scalp PsO

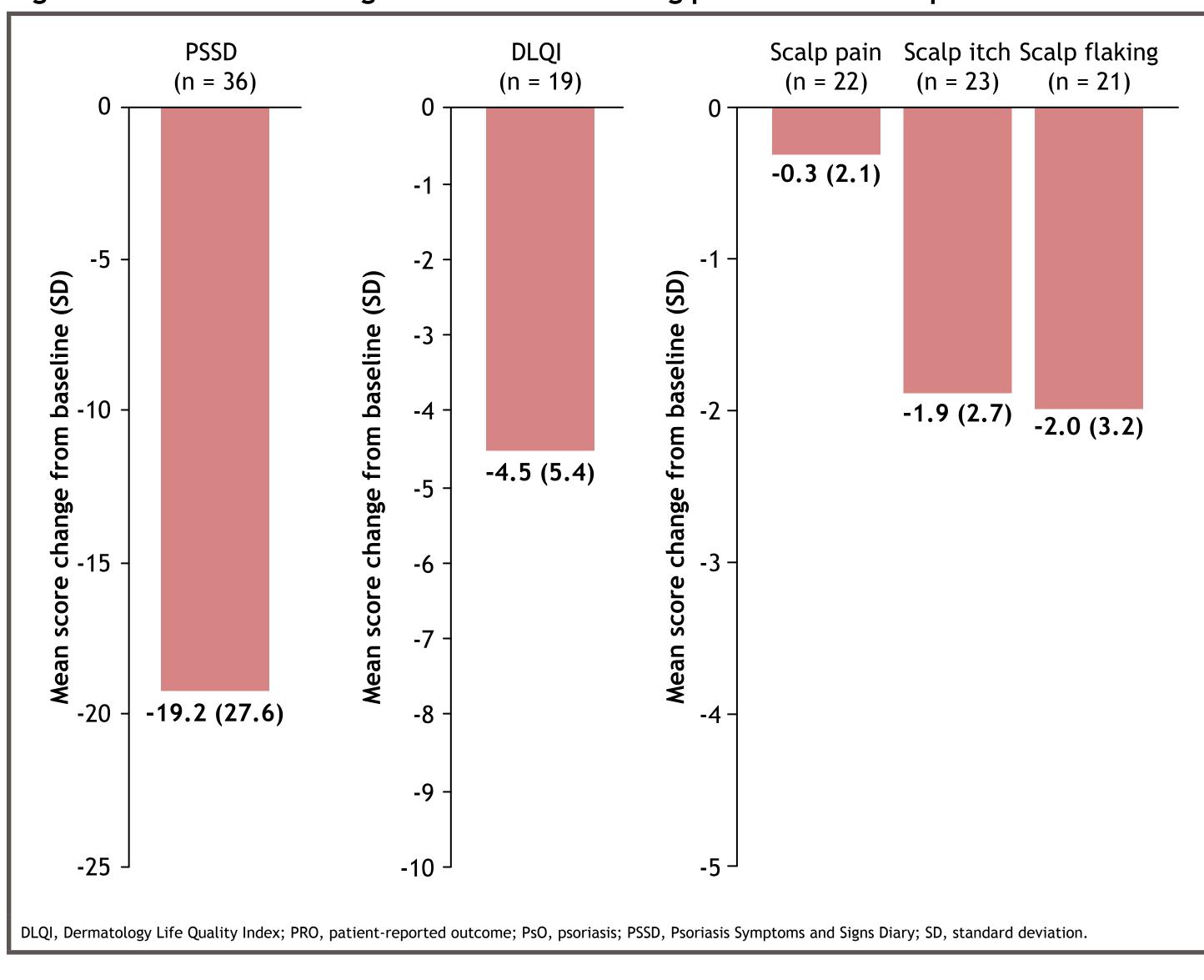


DLQI, Dermatology Life Quality Index; PsO, psoriasis; PSSD, Psoriasis Symptoms and Signs Diary; SD, standard deviation.

PROs

• Patients with scalp PsO reported improvement in all PROs at 6-month follow-up with meaningful improvement in PSSD and DLQI (Figure 4)

Figure 4. PROs mean change from baseline among patients with scalp PsO



Conclusions

• Deucravacitinib was associated with improvements in scalp PsO, PsO disease-related outcomes, and quality of life in a real-world setting

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