



# Our Expectation in PsA Management. Emerging Therapies and Research:

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# Disclosures

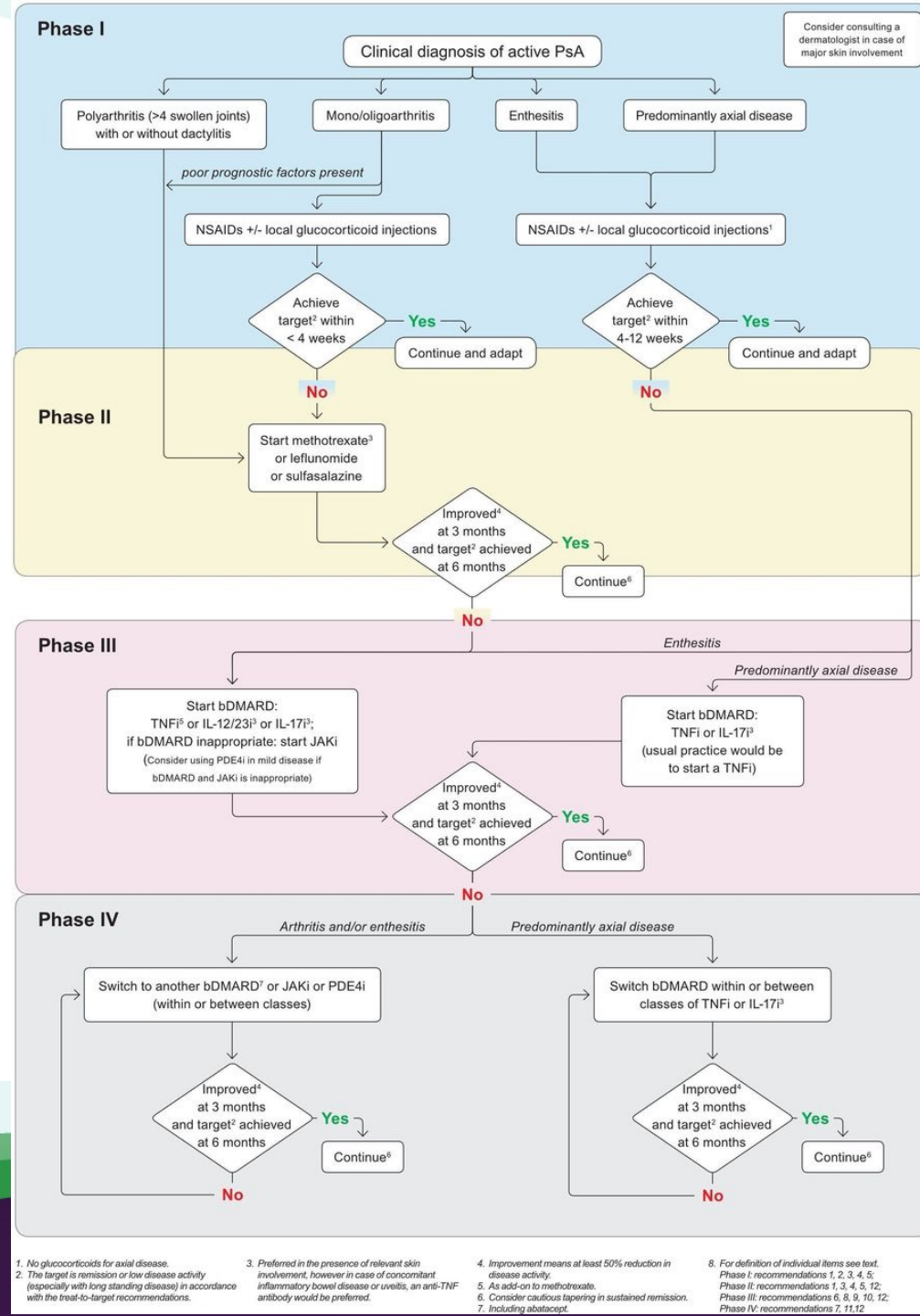
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# PsA: Resetting Our Expectation in PsA Management

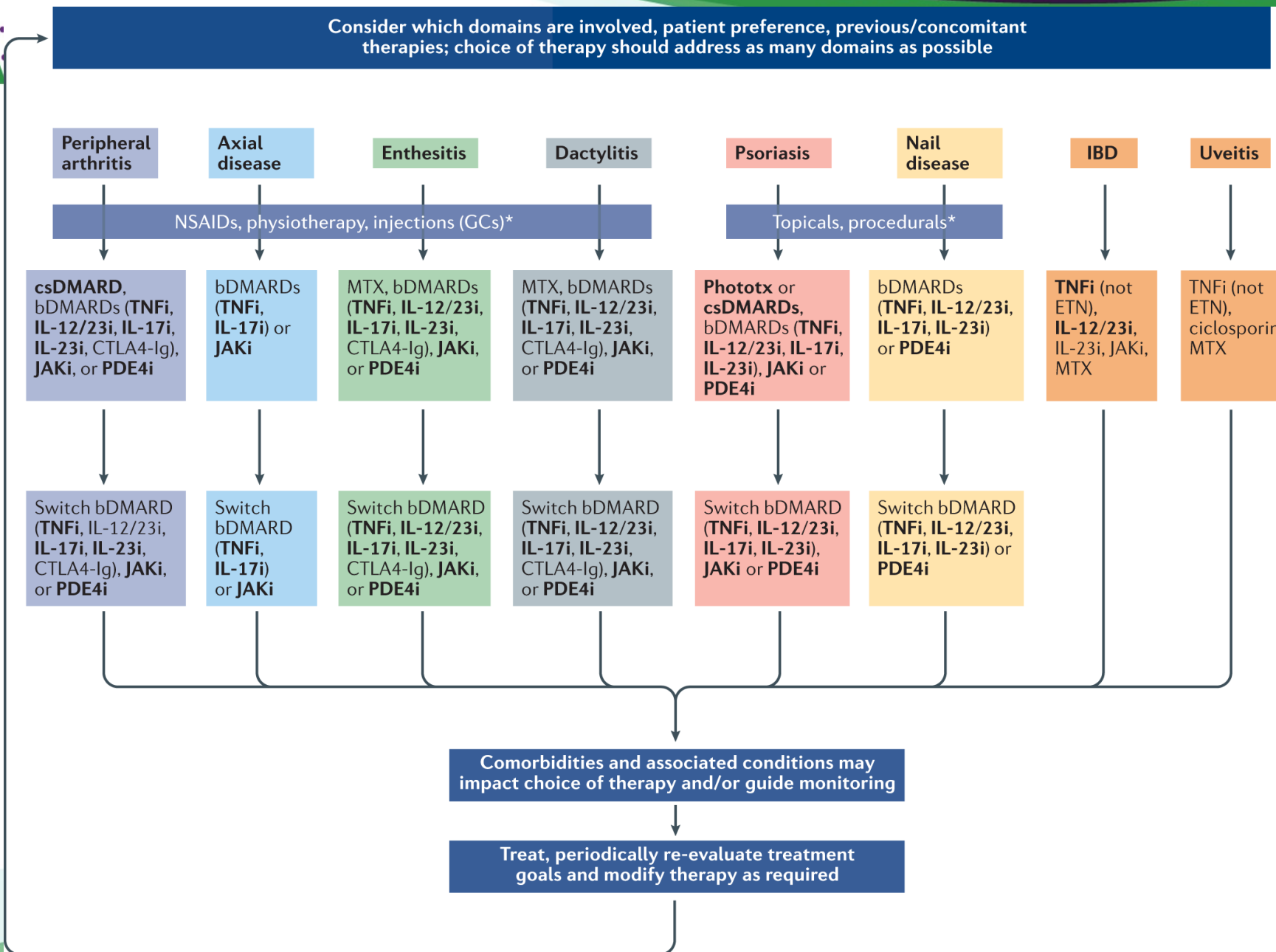
- Psoriatic Arthritis
  1. GRAPPA versus EULAR recommendations
  2. Axial PsA
  3. What to choose?
  4. New therapies
  5. Comorbidities

# The EULAR 2019 algorithm for treatment of PsA with pharmacological non-topical treatments, bDMARDs, biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs



2019 (current) version		Changes performed	2015 version
Recommendations			
4	In patients with polyarthritis, a csDMARD should be initiated rapidly, with <b>methotrexate preferred in those with relevant skin involvement.</b>	Modified	In patients with peripheral arthritis, particularly in those with many swollen joints, structural damage in the presence of inflammation, high ESR/CRP and/or clinically relevant extra-articular manifestations, <b>csDMARDs should</b> be considered at <b>an early stage</b> with methotrexate preferred in those with relevant skin involvement.
6	In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, therapy with a bDMARD should be commenced; <b>when there is relevant skin involvement, an IL-17 inhibitor or IL-12/23 inhibitor may be preferred.</b>	Modified and merged	In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, therapy with a bDMARD, usually a TNF inhibitor, should be commenced. In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, <b>in whom TNF inhibitors are not appropriate</b> , bDMARDs targeting IL-12/23 or IL-17 pathways may be considered.
8	In patients with mild disease and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, <b>in whom neither a bDMARD nor a JAK inhibitor is appropriate</b> , a PDE4 inhibitor may be considered.	Modified	In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, in whom bDMARDs are not appropriate, <b>a targeted synthetic DMARD such as a PDE4 inhibitor</b> may be considered.
9	In patients with unequivocal enthesitis and insufficient response to NSAIDs or local glucocorticoid injections, therapy with a <b>bDMARD</b> should be considered.	Modified	In patients with active enthesitis and/or dactylitis and insufficient response to NSAIDs or local glucocorticoid injections, therapy with a bDMARD should be considered, which according to current practice is <b>a TNF inhibitor</b> .
10	In patients with predominantly axial disease which is active and has insufficient response to NSAIDs, therapy with a bDMARD should be considered, which according to current practice is <b>a TNF inhibitor; when there is relevant skin involvement, IL-17 inhibitor may be preferred.</b>	Modified	In patients with predominantly axial disease that is active and has insufficient response to NSAIDs, therapy with a bDMARD should be considered, which according <b>to current practice is a TNF inhibitor.</b>
11	In patients who fail to respond adequately to, or are intolerant of a bDMARD, switching <b>to another bDMARD or tsDMARD</b> should be considered*, including one switch within a class†.	Modified	In patients who fail to respond adequately to a bDMARD, switching <b>to another bDMARD</b> should be considered, including switching between TNF inhibitors.

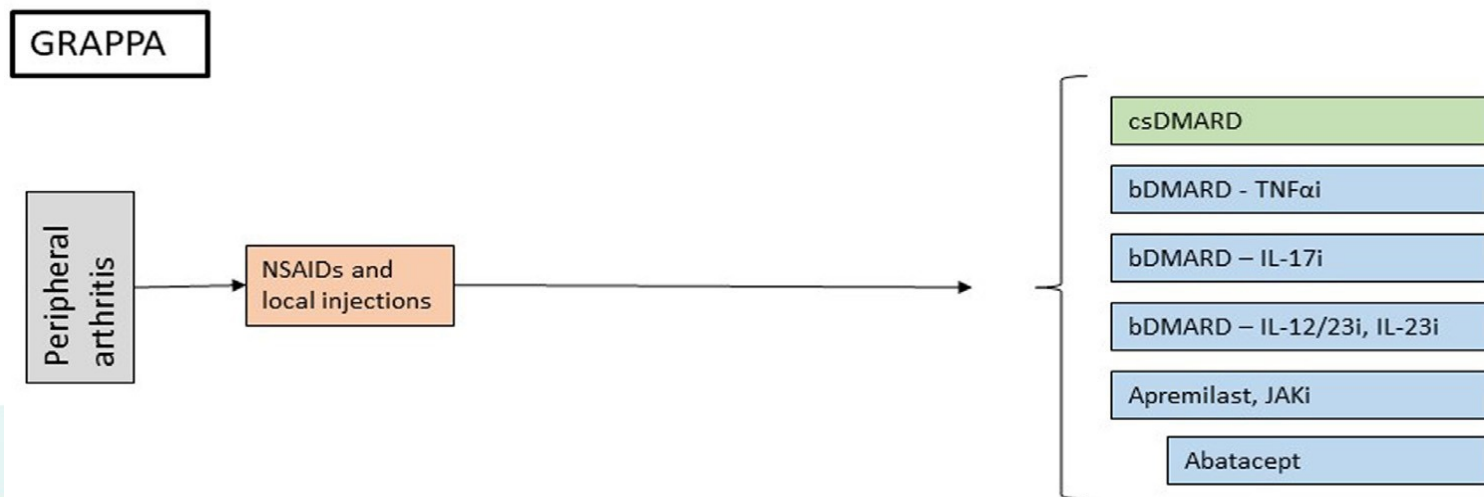
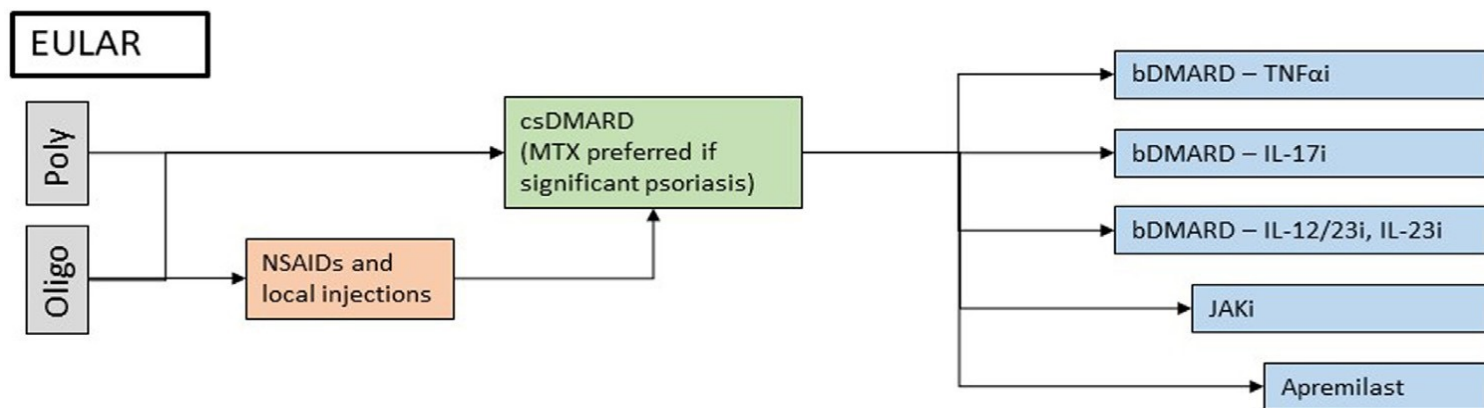
2019 (current) version		Changes performed	2015 version
E	In managing patients with psoriatic arthritis, consideration should be given to <b>each musculoskeletal manifestation</b> and treatment decisions made accordingly.	New	Not applicable.
Recommendations			
5	In patients with monoarthritis or oligoarthritis, particularly with poor prognostic factors such as structural damage, high erythrocyte sedimentation rate/C reactive protein, dactylitis or nail involvement, <b>a csDMARD should be considered</b> .	New	Not applicable but partly covered in the recommendation above.
7	In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD and at least one bDMARD, or when a bDMARD is not appropriate, <b>a JAK inhibitor may</b> be considered.	New	Not applicable.
12	In patients in sustained remission, <b>cautious tapering</b> of DMARDs may be considered.	New	Not applicable.





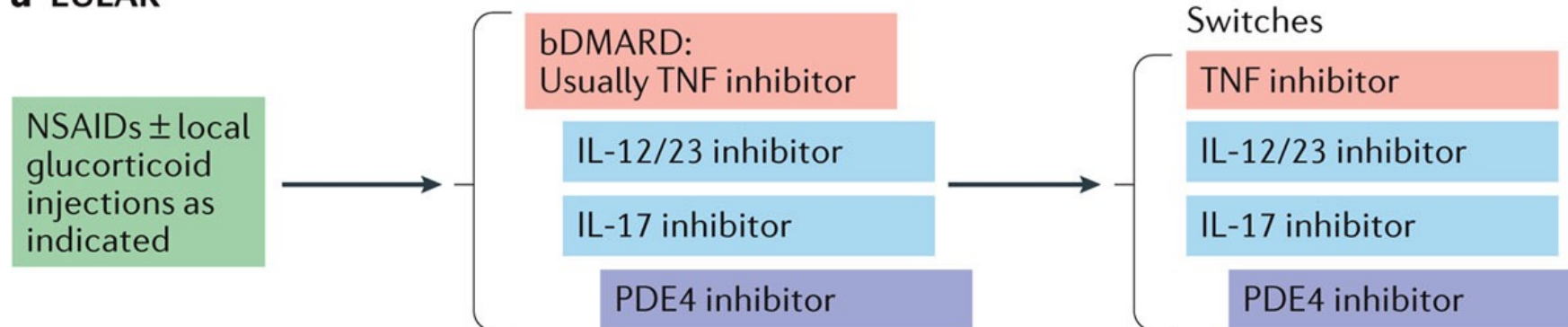
Comorbidity	NSAIDs	GCs	MTX and/or LEF	TNF inhibitor	IL-17 inhibitor	IL-12/23 inhibitor, IL-23 inhibitor	JAK inhibitor	PDE4 inhibitor
Elevated risk of CVD	Caution	–	–	–	–	–	Caution	–
Congestive heart failure <sup>a</sup>	–	Caution	–	Avoid	–	–	–	–
Elevated risk for VTE	–	–	–	–	–	–	Caution	–
Obesity	–	–	Caution	–	–	–	–	–
Fatty liver disease	–	–	Avoid	–	–	–	–	–
Active hepatitis B or C	–	–	Avoid	Caution	Caution	Caution	Caution	Caution
HIV	–	–	–	Caution	Caution	Caution	Caution	Caution
Tuberculosis	–	–	–	Caution	Caution	Caution	Caution	Caution
History of recent malignancy	–	–	–	Caution	Caution	Caution	Caution	Caution
MS and/or demyelinating disease	–	–	–	Avoid	–	–	–	–
Depression and/or anxiety	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Caution

# A comparison of drug algorithms for peripheral arthritis in the EULAR and GRAPPA recommendations



# Simplified EULAR and GRAPPA treatment algorithms for predominant enthesal psoriatic arthritis

## a EULAR



## b GRAPPA



# Simplified EULAR and GRAPPA treatment algorithms for predominant axial psoriatic arthritis

## a EULAR



## b GRAPPA



Nature Reviews | Rheumatology



# AXIAL PsA : does it exist?


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# Main features of axial PsA vs AxSpa

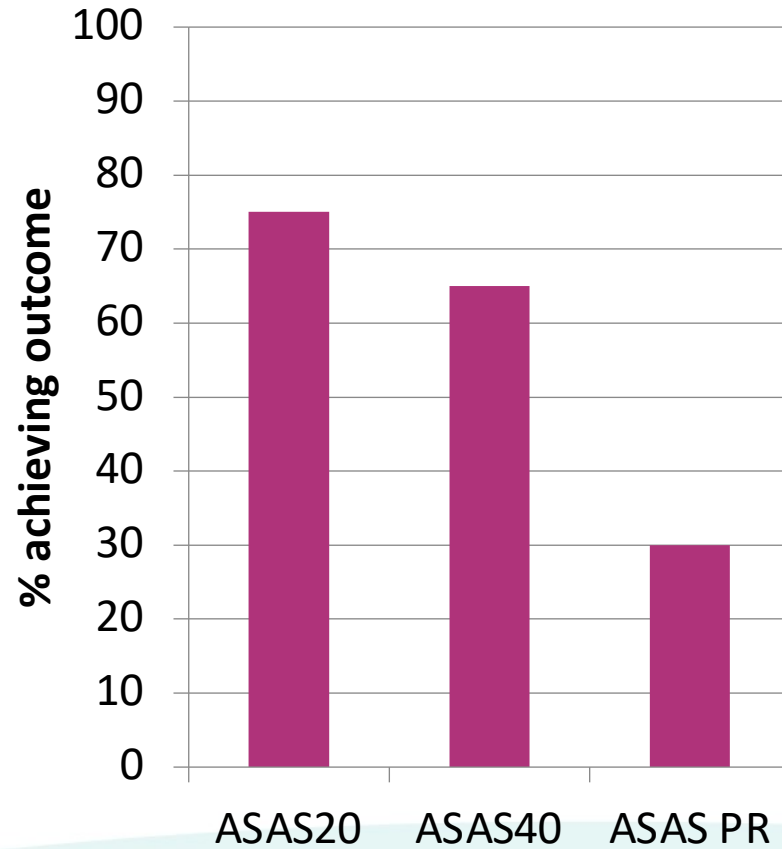
	AxSpA		Axial PsA
<b>Demographic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More frequently male</li> <li>• Younger age at onset</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similar frequency in males and females</li> <li>• Older age at onset</li> </ul>
<b>Clinical</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Back pain has inflammatory character in the majority of patients</li> <li>• Peripheral involvement in approximately 15%-30% of patients</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inflammatory back pain is less frequent than in axSpA</li> <li>• Peripheral involvement in most patients</li> <li>• Can be asymptomatic</li> </ul>
<b>Imaging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symmetrical sacroiliitis</li> <li>• Classical symmetrical and marginal syndesmophytes</li> <li>• More frequent fusion of lumbar facet joints</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More frequent involvement of cervical spine</li> <li>• More frequent fusion of facet joints in cervical spine</li> <li>• Less severe sacroiliitis and frequently asymmetrical</li> <li>• Non-marginal syndesmophytes and paravertebral ossifications</li> <li>• Less syndesmophyte symmetry</li> </ul>
<b>Genetic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher proportion of HLA-B27–positive patients (90%)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 14% to 44% of patients are HLA-B27 positive</li> <li>• More frequently associated with HLA-B08 and HLA-B38</li> </ul>
<b>Treatment Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSAIDs, TNFis, and IL-17 inhibitors are effective treatment options; lack of efficacy of IL-23 inhibitors</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive data from one randomized controlled trial with an IL-17 inhibitor (secukinumab)</li> <li>• Data from post hoc analyses of IL-23 inhibitor (guselkumab) and IL-12/23 inhibitor (ustekinumab)</li> <li>• Efficacy of NSAIDs and TNFis is assumed based on axSpA data</li> </ul>

# Similar to mSASSS, patients with SpA had more syndesmophytes compared with patients with PsA

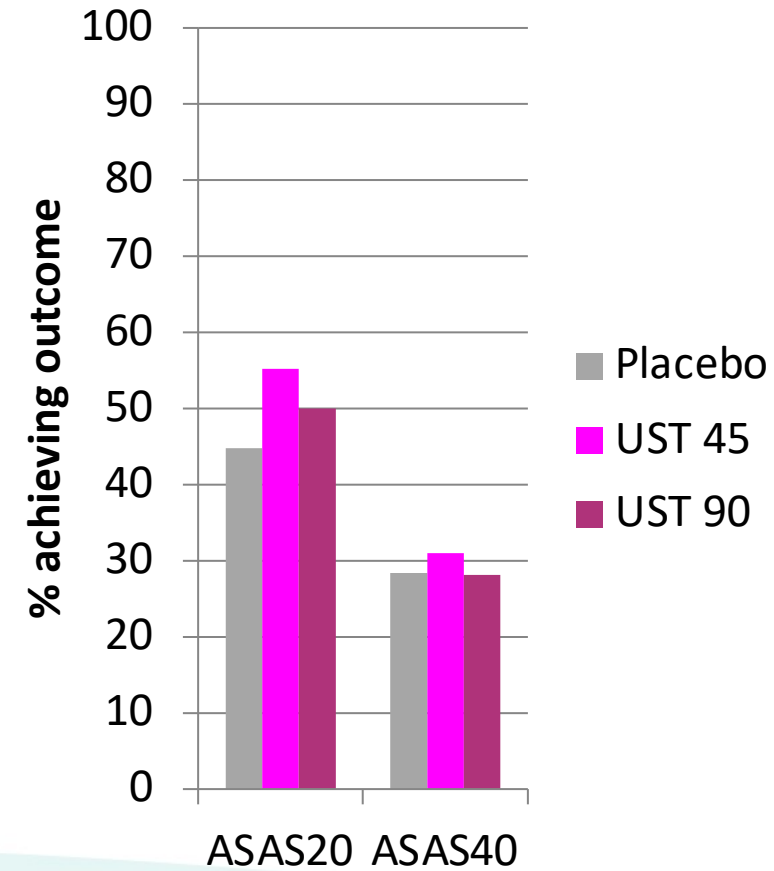
	Patients with axSpA, n=176	Patients with SpA,* n=213	Patients with PsA, n=312	P value
mSASSS, mean±SD min, 0.25, median, 0.75, max	10.7±15.2 1-2- <b>6</b> -13-64	10.3±14.91 1-2- <b>5</b> -13-64	4.5±4.24 1-2- <b>3</b> -6-21	0.014
Erosions ≥1, n (%)	3 (1.7)	4 (1.9)	13 (4.2)	0.146
Erosions (spine), mean±SD min, 0.25, median, 0.75, max	1±0.0 1-1- <b>1</b> -1-1	1±0.0 1-1- <b>1</b> -1-1	1.5±1.39 1-1- <b>1</b> -1-6	0.770
Syndesmophytes (total spine) ≥1, n (%)	13 (7.4)	14 (6.6)	33 (10.6)	0.115
Syndesmophytes (total spine), mean±SD min, 0.25, median, 0.75, max	5.5±5.90 1-1- <b>4</b> -5-22	4.9±5.78 1-1- <b>3.5</b> -5-22	2.0±1.45 1-1- <b>2</b> -2-8	0.005
Syndesmophytes (cervical spine) ≥1, n (%)	8 (4.5)	9 (3.5)	24 (7.7)	0.048
Syndesmophytes (cervical spine), mean±SD min, 0.25, median, 0.75, max	3.1±3.00 1-1- <b>2.5</b> -3.5-10	2.9±2.89 1-1- <b>2</b> -3-10	1.8±1.32 1-1- <b>1</b> -2-7	0.070

# Ustekinumab

Open label, N=20

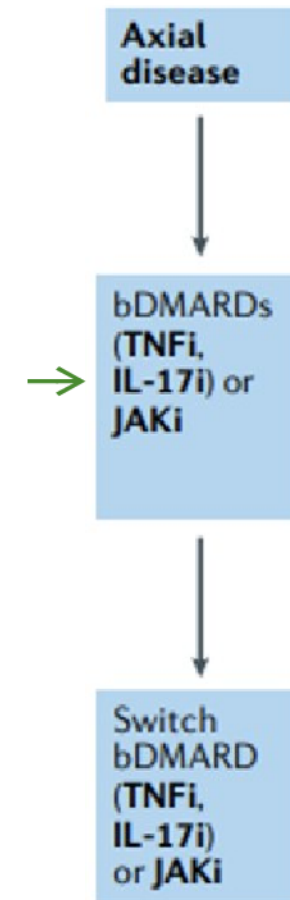
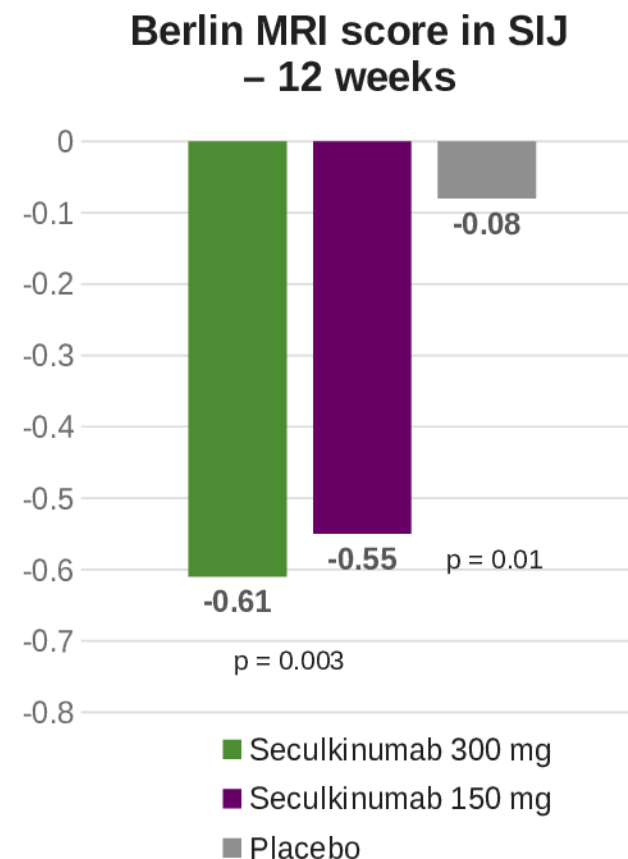
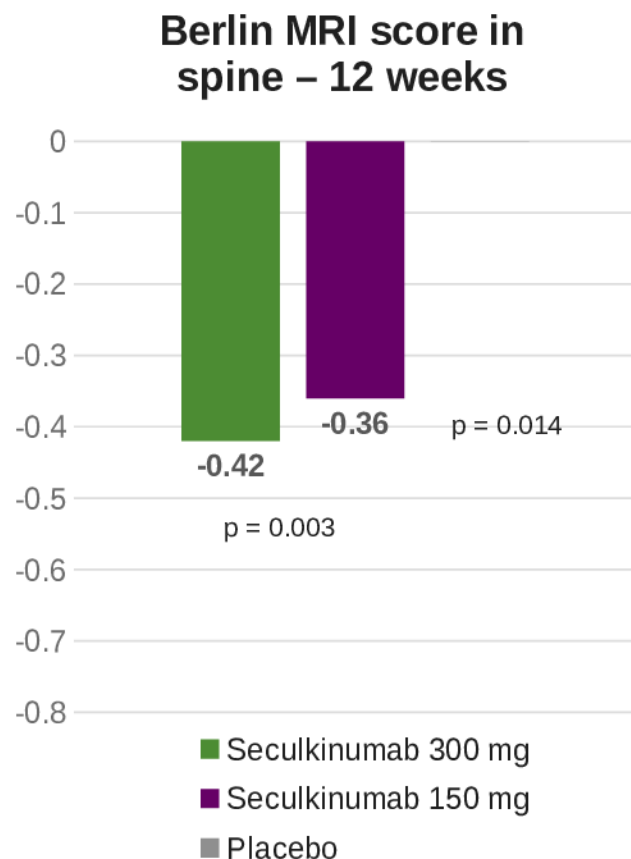


DBRCT, N=346

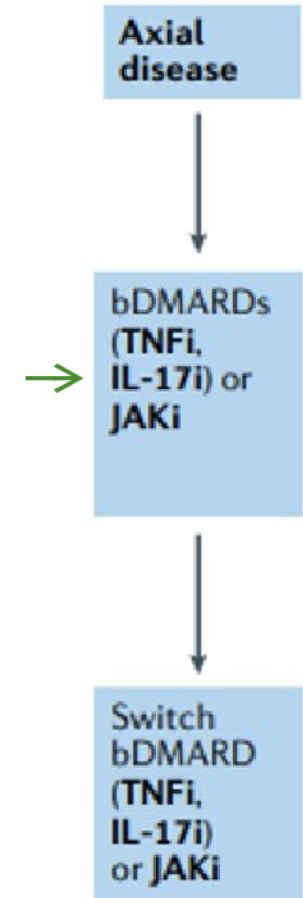
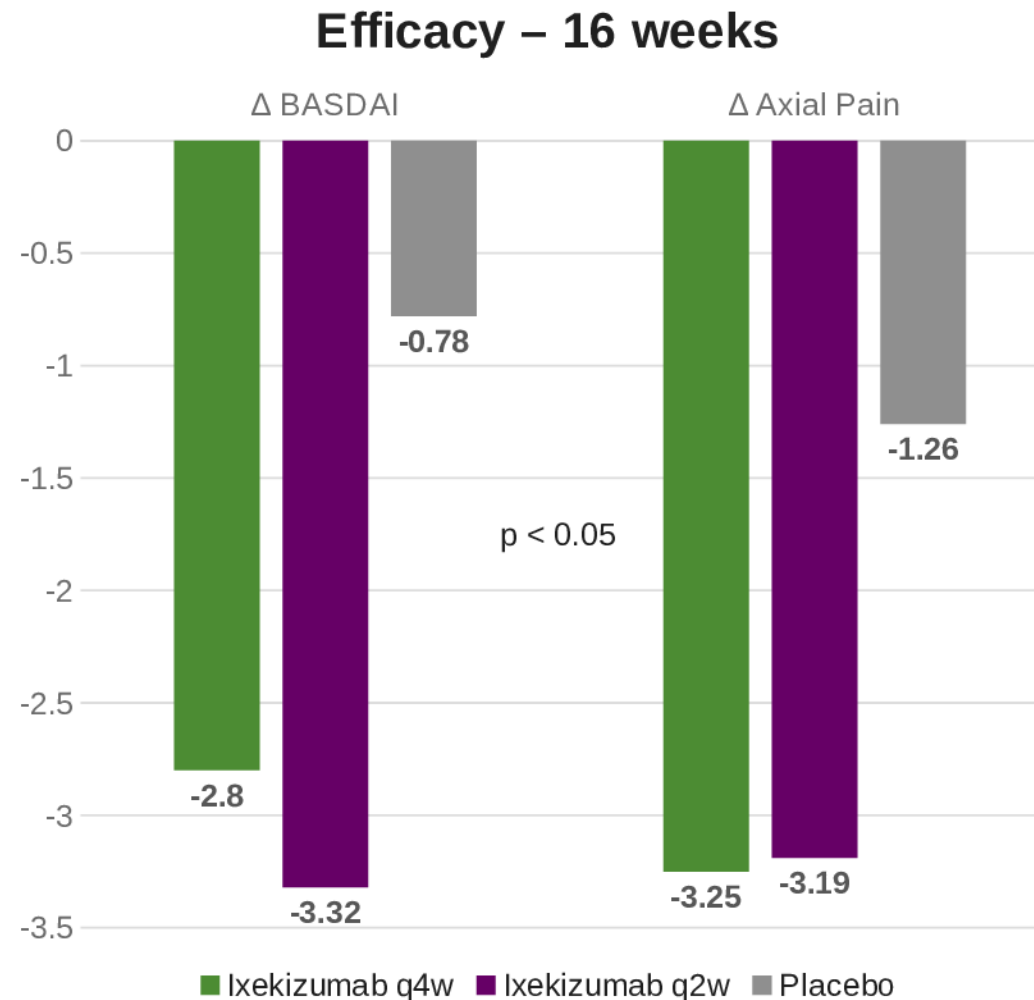




# Axial Disease – Secukinumab in axial PsA: MAXIMISE trial

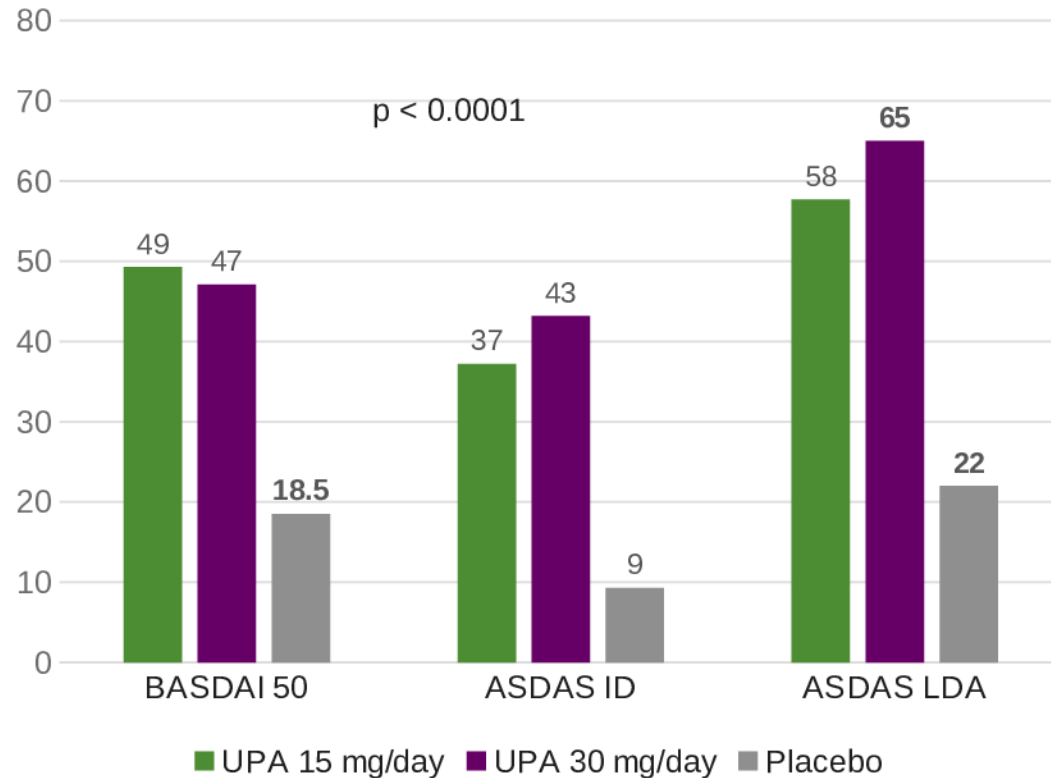


# Axial Disease – Ixekizumab in axial PsA: Post-hoc analysis of SPIRIT-P1 and SPIRIT-P2 trials

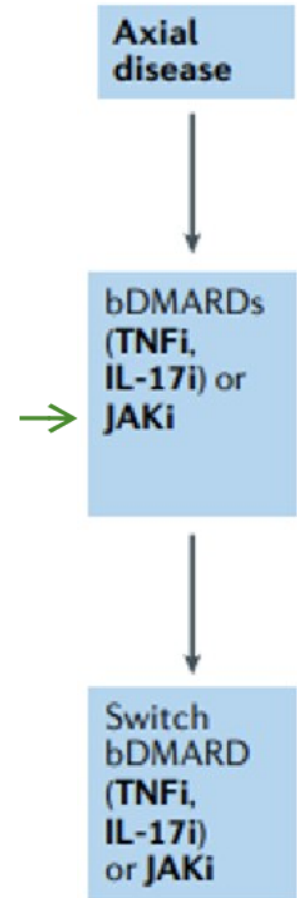
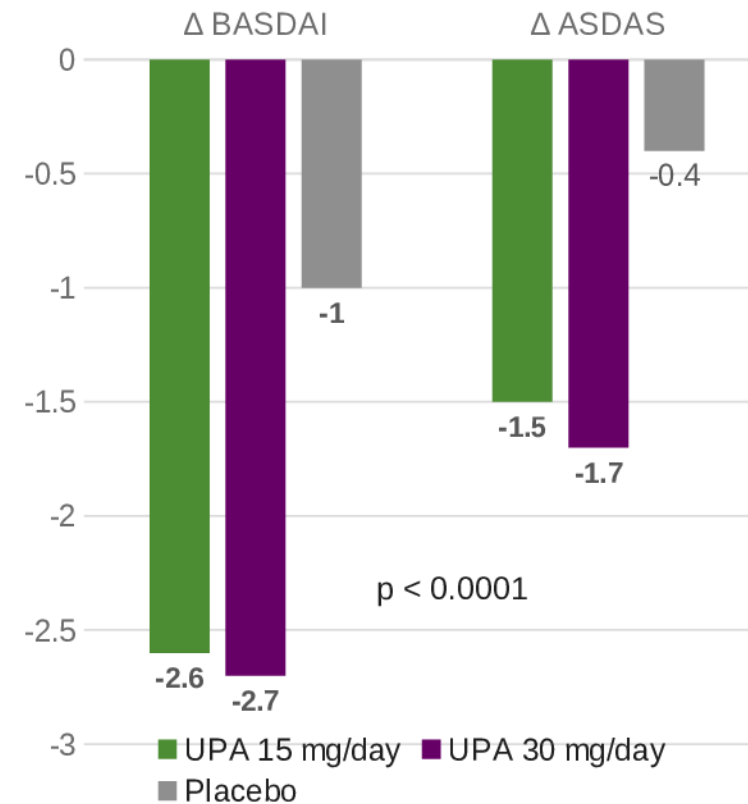


# Axial Disease – Upadacitinib in axial PsA: Post-hoc of SELECT-PsA-1 and SELECT-PsA-2 trials

**Efficacy – Week 24**



**Efficacy – Week 24**



# What should be used as outcome measure in axial PsA is BASDAI enough? Should we use ASDAS?

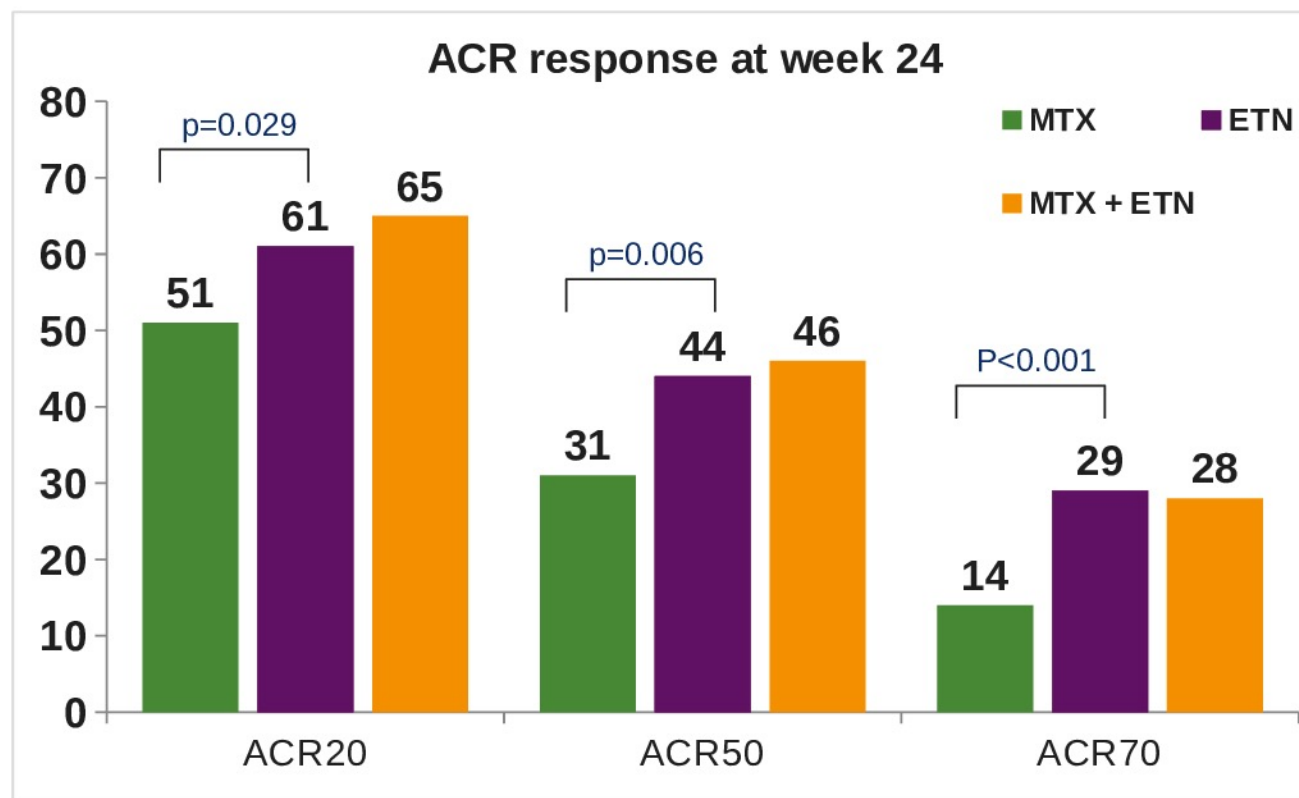
Areas covered by the different tools to assess axial involvement in PsA

Items	ASDAS-B	ASDAS-C	BASDAI	mBASDAI**
Back pain	+	+	+*	+*
Morning Stiffness duration	+	+	+	+
Patient Global	+	+	-	-
Peripheral pain/swelling	+	+	+	-
Fatigue	-	-	+	+
Neck/back/hip pain	-	-	+	+
Tender areas	-	-	+	+
Morning stiffness level	+	+	+	+
ESR	+	-	-	-
CRP	-	+	-	-



# What to choose?

# MTX vs ETN: the SEAM trial



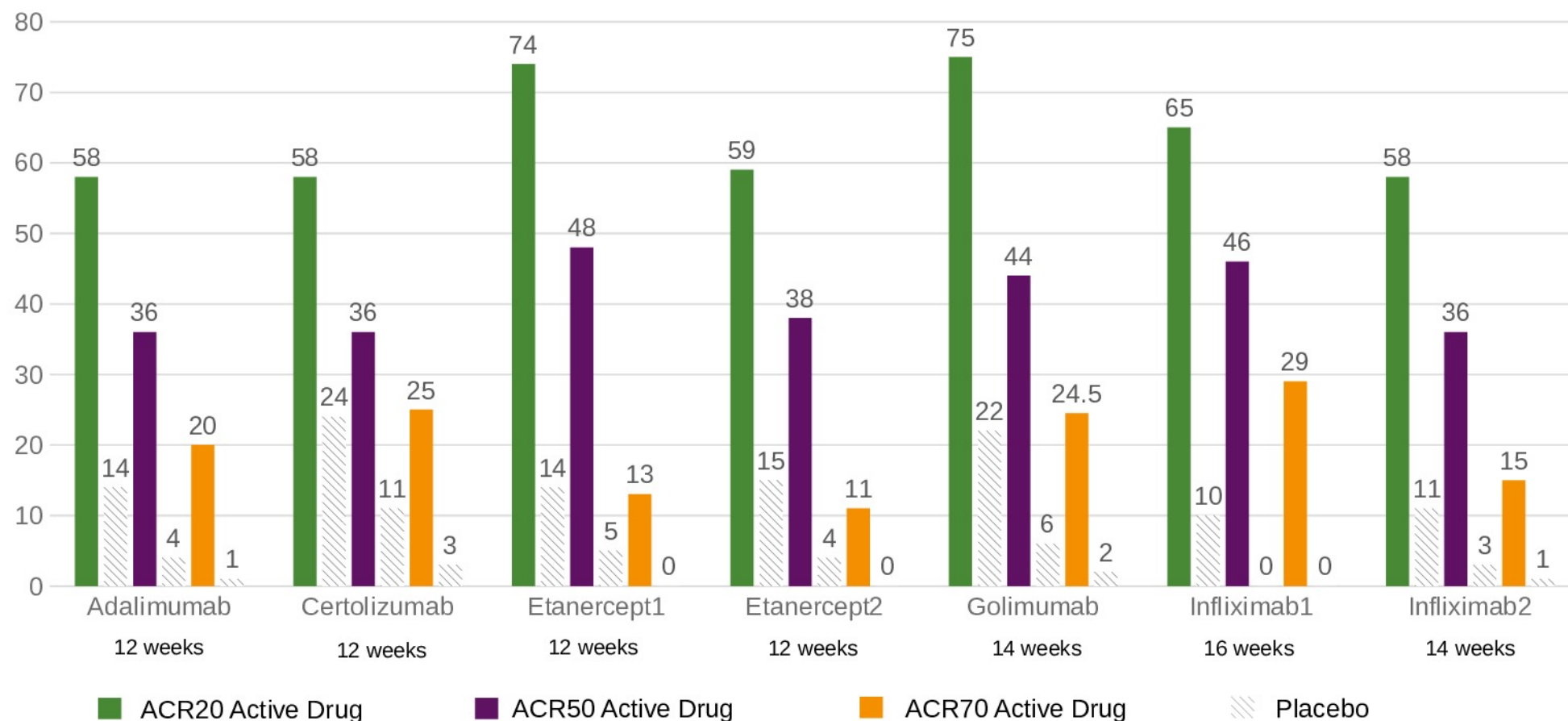
Peripheral arthritis

→ csDMARD  
bDMARDs  
TNFi  
IL-12/23i  
IL-17i  
IL-23i  
CTLA4-Ig  
JAKi  
PDE4i

\*\*The SEAM trial is not a placebo-controlled study and thus offers limited quality of evidence for MTX use, especially because the primary outcome was designed to assess TNF superiority to MTX, not MTX efficacy itself

# TNFi therapies in PsA: ACR responses

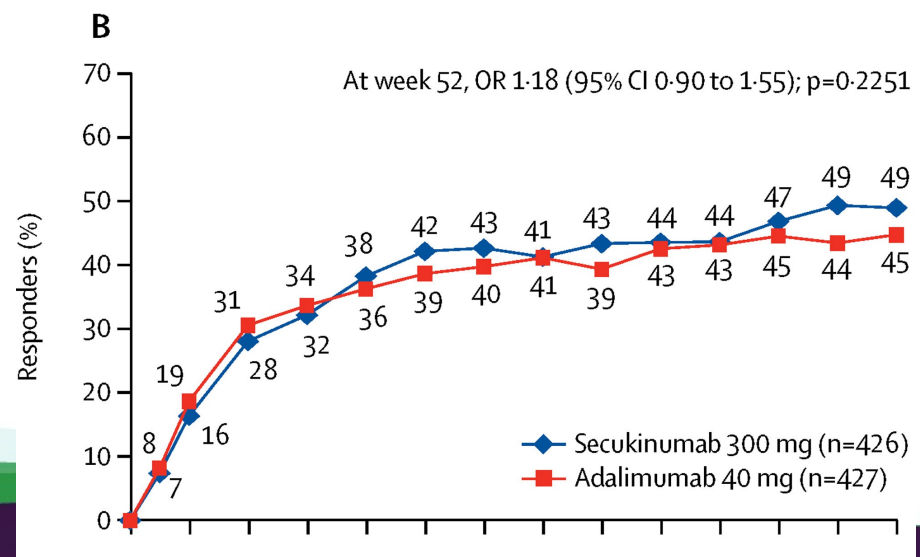
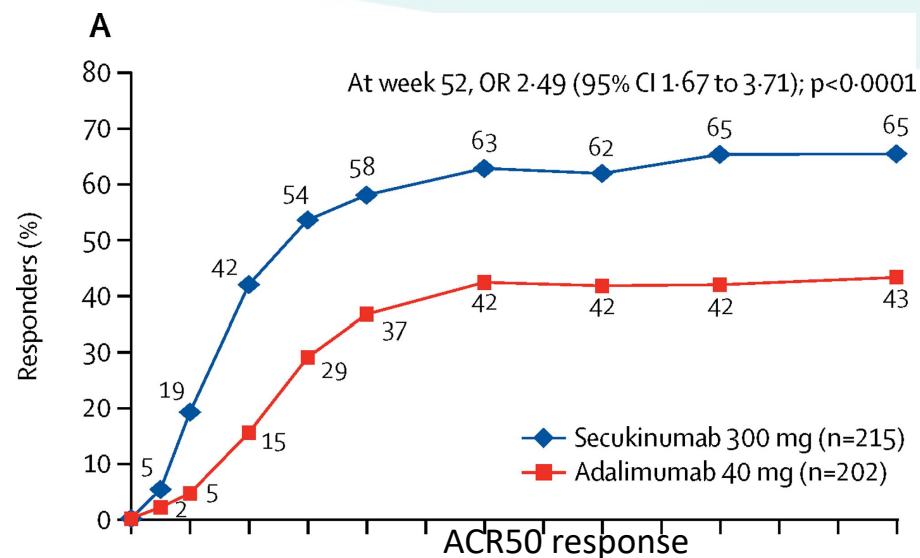
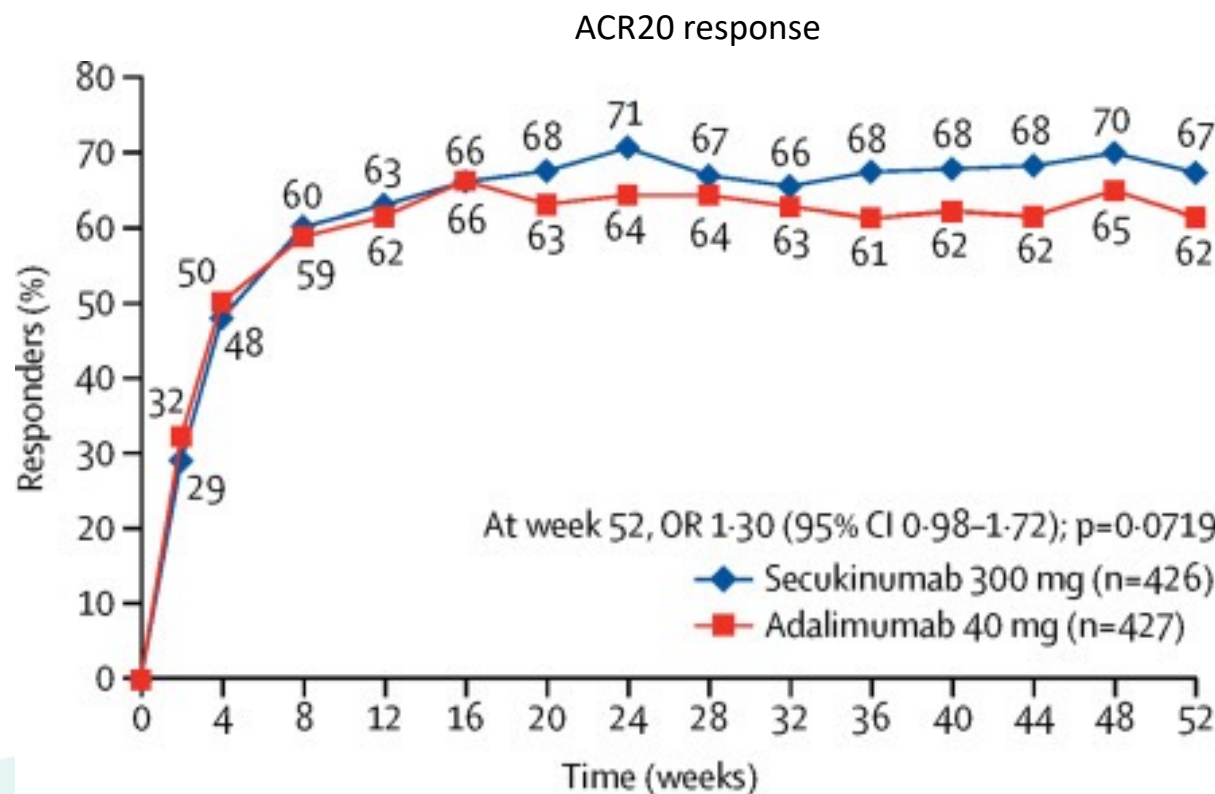
## ACR20, -50, -70 Responses in Phase 2 & Phase 3 Trials



Peripheral arthritis

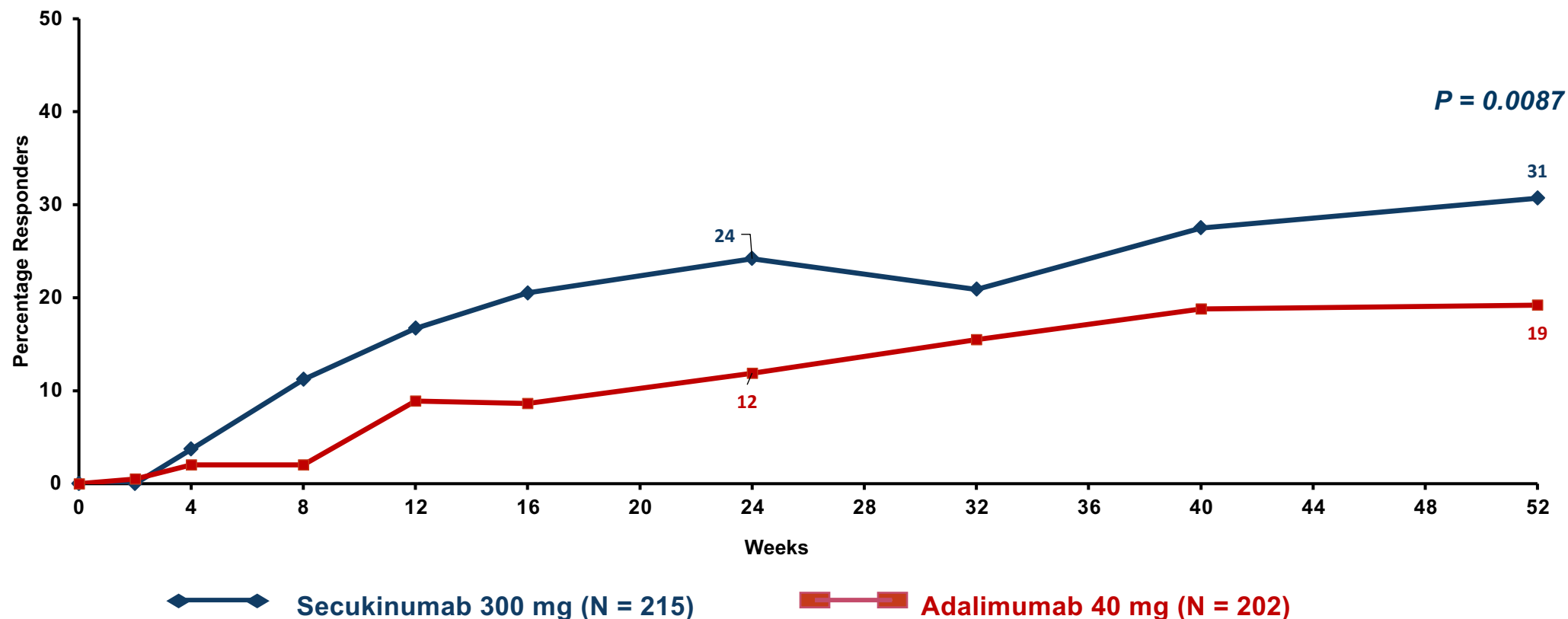
csDMARD  
bDMARDs  
TNFi  
IL-12/23i  
IL-17i  
IL-23i  
CTLA4-Ig  
JAKi  
PDE4i

# Secukinumab versus adalimumab for treatment of active psoriatic arthritis (EXCEED)





# Simultaneous ACR50 and PASI 100 Responses up to Week 52

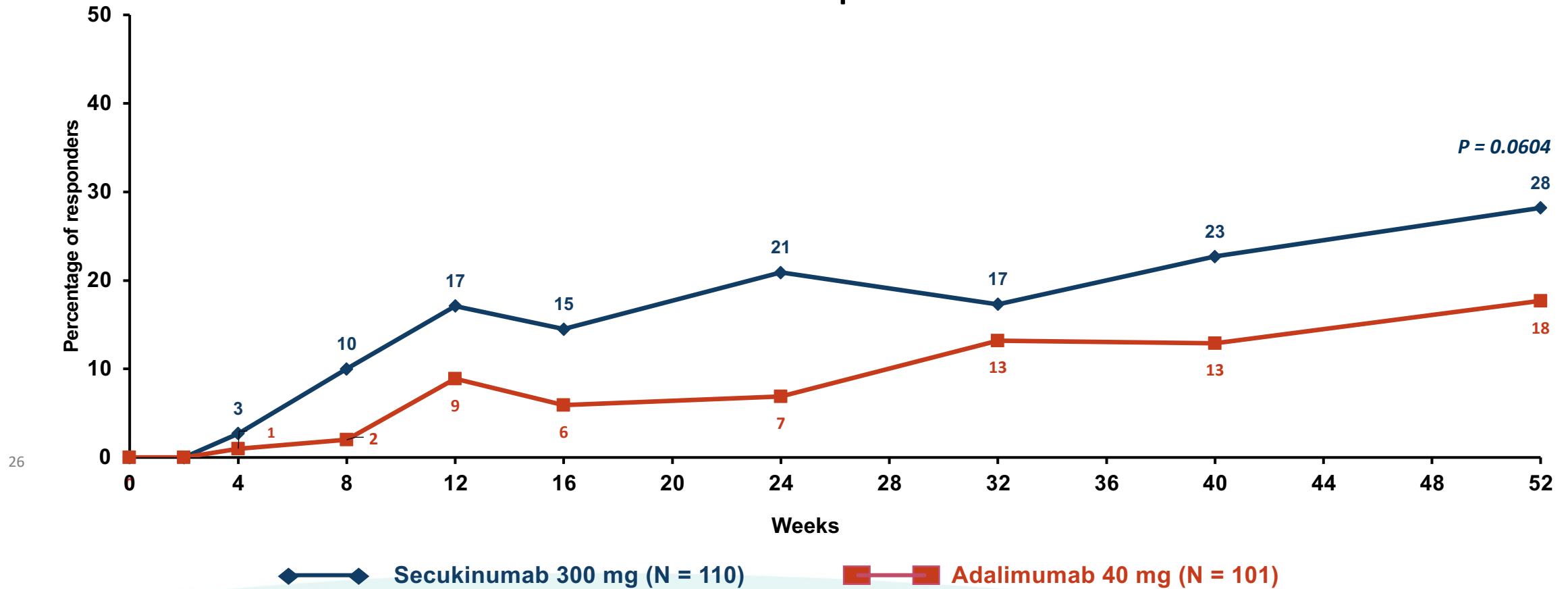


Patients with PsO having  $\geq 3\%$  BSA affected at baseline:

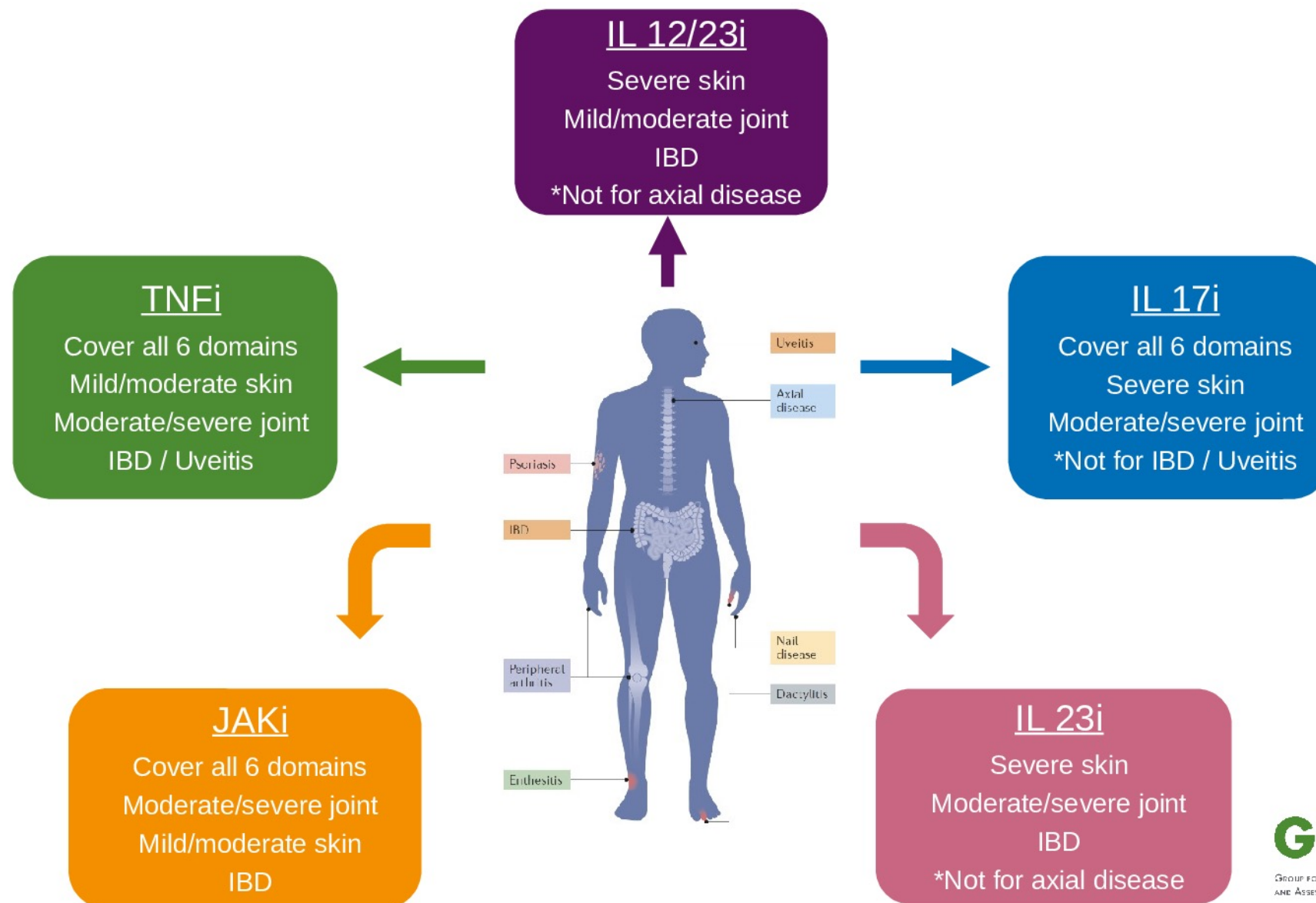
P versus adalimumab; Non-adjusted p-value is reported at Week 52; N, Number of available patients; Patients who discontinued study treatment before or at Week 50 or took csDMARDs after Week 36 are considered non-responders for the visits after discontinuation or taking csDMARDs. ACR, American college of rheumatology; PASI, psoriasis area severity index;

# ACR50 and PASI 100 response up to week 52

Moderate-to-severe psoriasis subset



# Comparison of Biologic Drugs



# Higher Risk for comorbidities in PsA vs pSPA



1.35



1.60



1.81

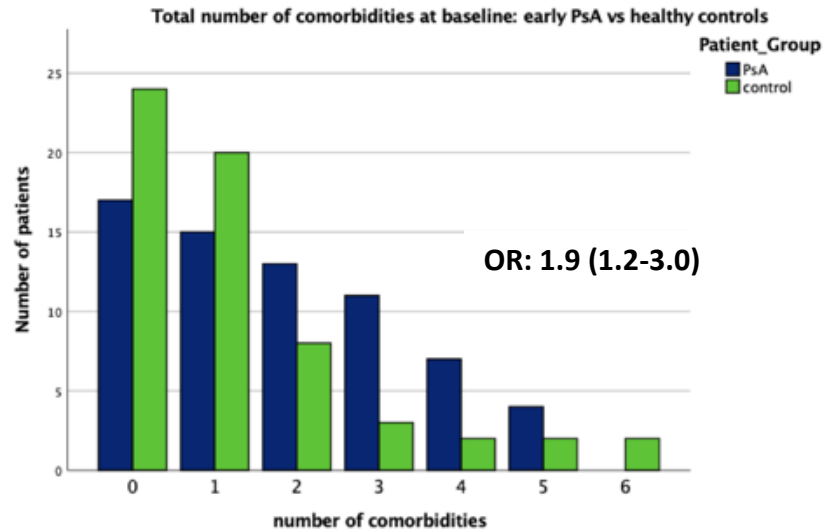


1.39

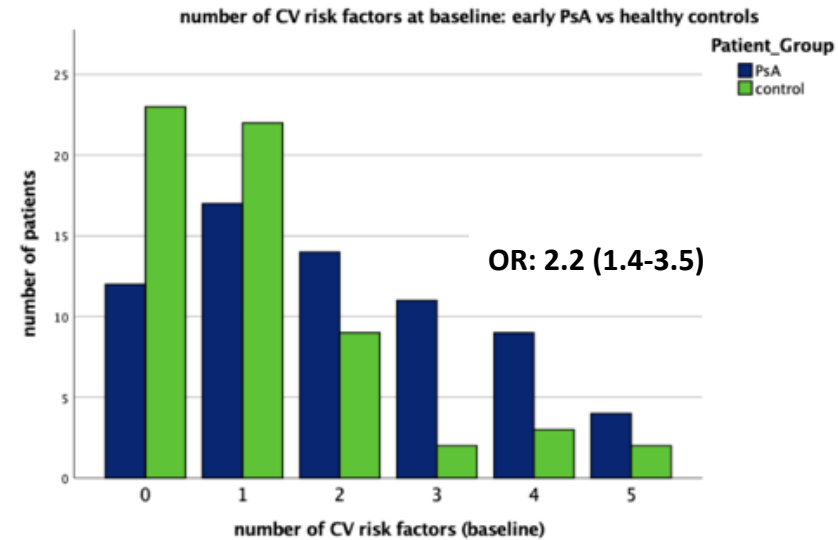


1.58

# Multiple Comorbidities in early PsA



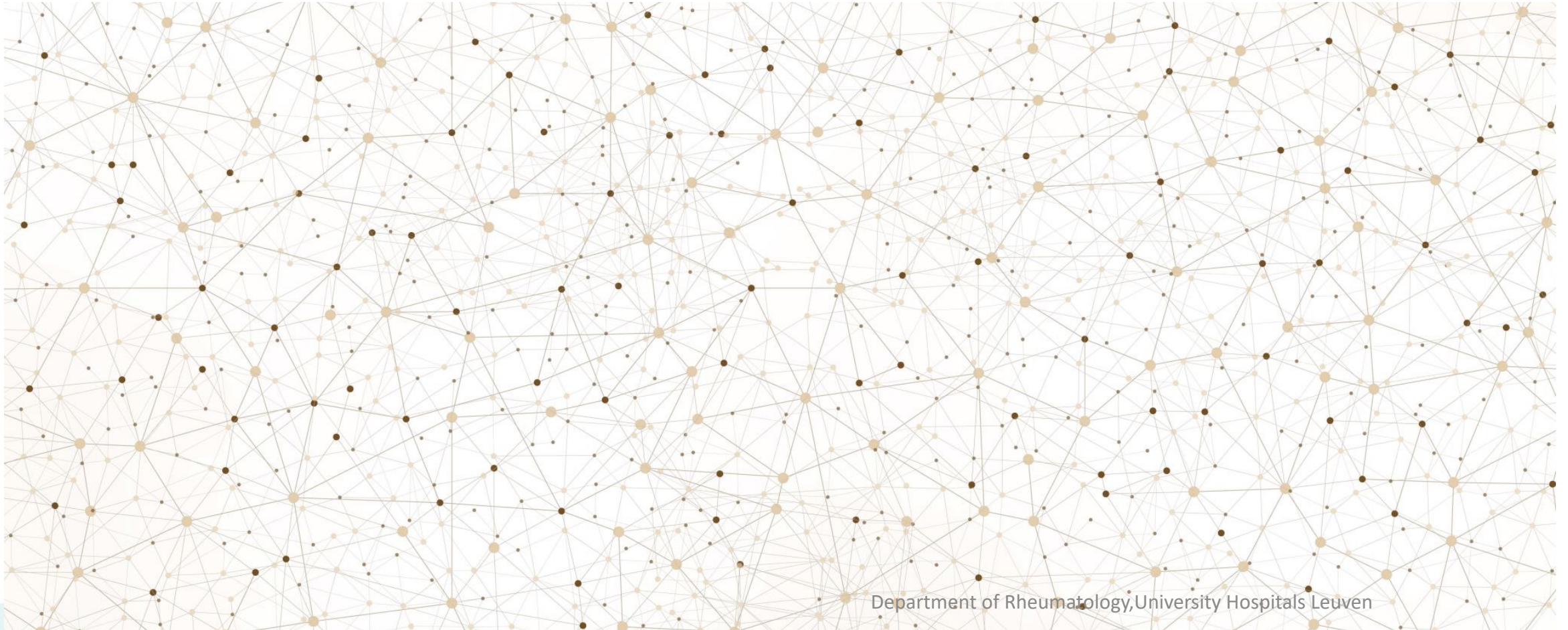
- A. Comparison of overall comorbidities in early PsA and matched controls at baseline. Number of comorbidities is significantly higher in early PsA ( $p = 0.045$ , chi-sq test).



- B. Comparison of cardiovascular risk factors (CV RF) in early PsA and matched controls at baseline. Number of CV RF is significantly higher in early PsA than in controls ( $p = 0.011$ , chi-sq test).



# Thank you for your attention !



Department of Rheumatology, University Hospitals Leuven



# I am happy to take questions



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