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Outcomes of Guselkumab in Biologic-Naïve Psoriasis Patients with Short and Long Disease Durations: A Real-world Study in Taiwan

Authors
Grace Hui-Min Wu[1], Shu-chen Chang[2], Yu-Jr Lin[2], Chia-Ling Chang[3], Bryan Wahking[3], Yongjing Zhang[4], Hong Qiu[5], Chee Jen Chang[2], Yu Huei Huang[6], Kuan-Yu Chen[6]

Affiliations
1. Global Epidemiology, Johnson & Johnson, Taipei, Taiwan
2. Research Services Centre for Health Information, Chang Gung University, Taoyuan, Taiwan
3. Regional Medical Affairs, Asia Pacific, Johnson & Johnson, Singapore
4. Global Epidemiology, Johnson & Johnson, Beijing, China
5. Global Epidemiology, Johnson & Johnson, New Jersey, USA
6. Division of Dermatology, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan

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Disclosures

YH: has conducted clinical trials for or received honoraria as a consultant for AbbVie, Bristol Myers Squibb, Celgene, Eli Lilly, Johnson & Johnson Innovative Medicine, Novartis, and Pfizer Pharmaceuticals.

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Background

Psoriasis is an immune-mediated inflammatory disease affecting quality of life.

While biologics are used when other treatments fail in moderate to severe psoriasis, early guselkumab treatment (≤2 years disease duration) may yield better outcomes, as suggested by the GUIDE trial. However, real-world evidence in the Asia-Pacific region is limited.

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Objective

To describe clinical outcomes in biologic-naïve psoriasis patients with short (SDD) or long disease durations (LDD) treated with guselkumab in Taiwan.

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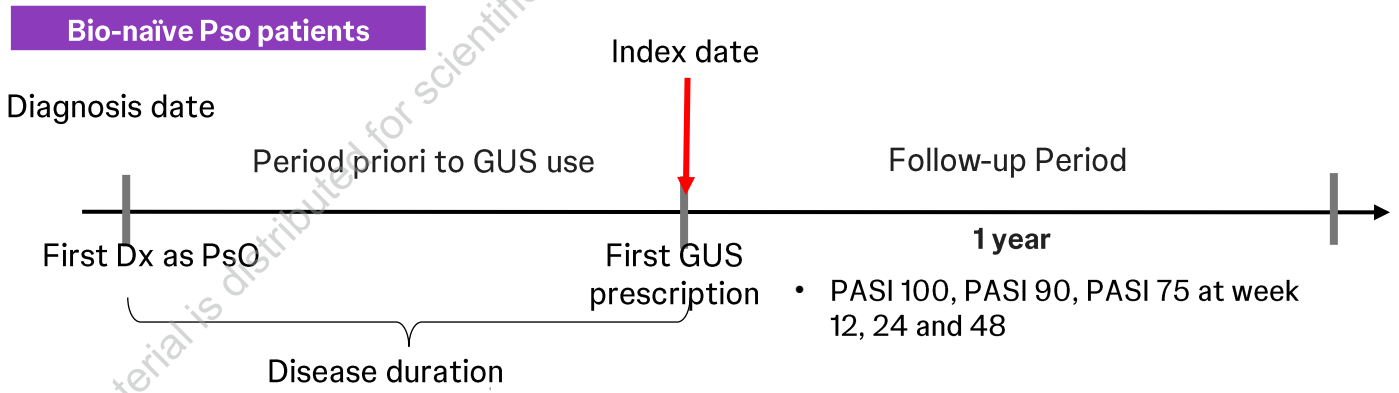
Study Design

- ***Study design:*** retrospective, observational, descriptive cohort study
- ***Data source:*** Chang Gung Research Database (CGRD)
- ***Study population:*** adults with psoriasis (PSO) vulgaris receiving guselkumab (GUS) as their first biologic (bio-naïve patients) between April 2018 and June 2024 and had been followed for at least 1 year from the first GUS prescription date.
- ***Index date:*** the date of first GUS prescription
- ***Follow-up period:*** At least 1 year until last record or June 2024
- ***Disease duration:*** calculated from the earliest diagnosis date (since 2001) to the first GUS prescription; categorized as SDD (≤2 years) or LDD (>2 years).

Overall study design



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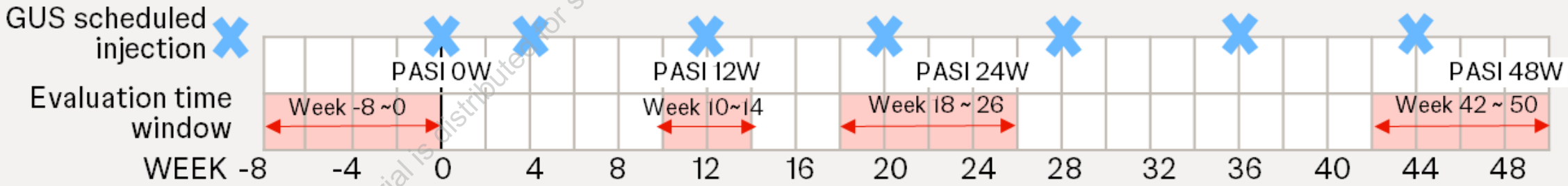
Outcomes

- **Clinical outcomes**: assessed by the proportions of patients achieving at least a 75%, 90%, and 100% reduction in PASI (Psoriasis Area and Severity Index) scores.

Outcomes	Definition
PASI 75	Patients who achieved at least a 75% improvement in PASI score at week 12, 24 and 48
PASI 90	Patients who achieved at least a 90% improvement in PASI score at week 12, 24 and 48
PASI 100	Patients who achieved complete skin clearance (PASI=0) at week 12, 24 and 48

- **PASI evaluation time:**



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Results

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Patient Selection, Baseline Characteristics & PASI Distribution

Patient selection flowchart

Patients who were diagnosed with psoriasis from 1 JAN 2001- 30 JUN 2024
N= 168,855

Among 299 guselkumab initiators, baseline PASI scores were available for 100 patients

Patients who had ≥ 1 GUS prescription on the same day or after the 1st Pso diagnosis
N= 3,410

Exclude:
Patients who had other biologics prescribed before first GUS prescription
N= 3,106

Patients who had no other biologics prescribed before first GUS prescription
N=304

Exclude:
- Patients who had a biologic prescribed and were < 18 years of age
- Patient who did not have complete baseline data at 12 months

N=5

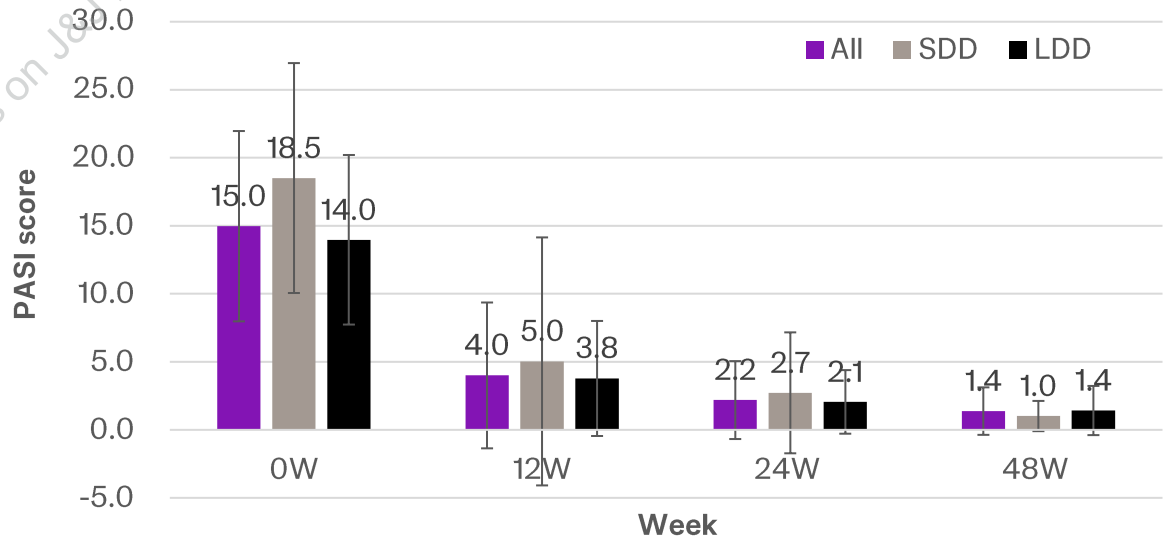
Patients who initiated GUS
N= 299

Patients who had a baseline PASI score
N= 100

Baseline Characteristics

	ALL (N = 100)	SDD (N = 22)	LDD (N = 78)
Demographics			
Age at diagnosis (years), mean (SD)	40.4 (14.2)	43.4 (14.1)	39.2 (14.2)
Age at first GUS prescription (years), mean (SD)	47.6 (13.4)	49.6 (12.6)	47.1 (13.6)
Sex, n(%)			
Male	79 (79.0%)	18 (81.8%)	61 (78.2%)
Female	21 (21.0%)	4 (18.2%)	17 (21.8%)

PASI score distribution over time (mean ± SD)



Mean baseline PASI score was higher for the SDD group (n=22; 18.5± 8.5) than the LDD group (n=78; 14.0±6.2; P=0.0066)

LDD=long disease duration, **SDD**=short disease duration.

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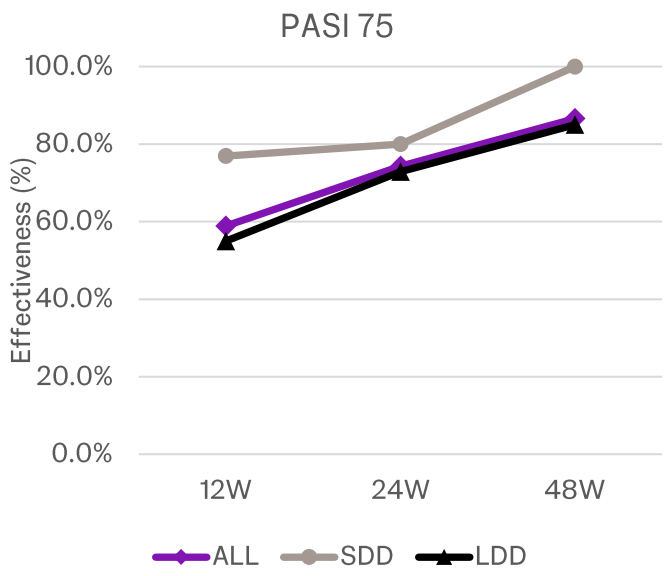
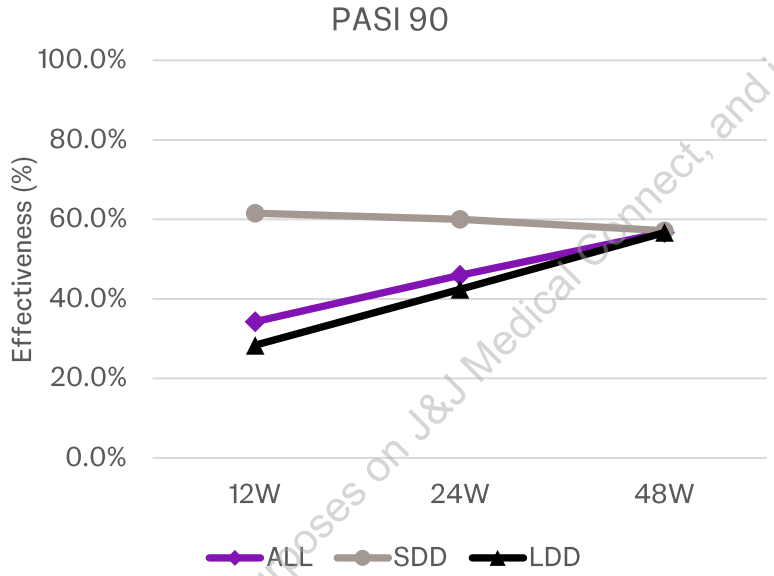
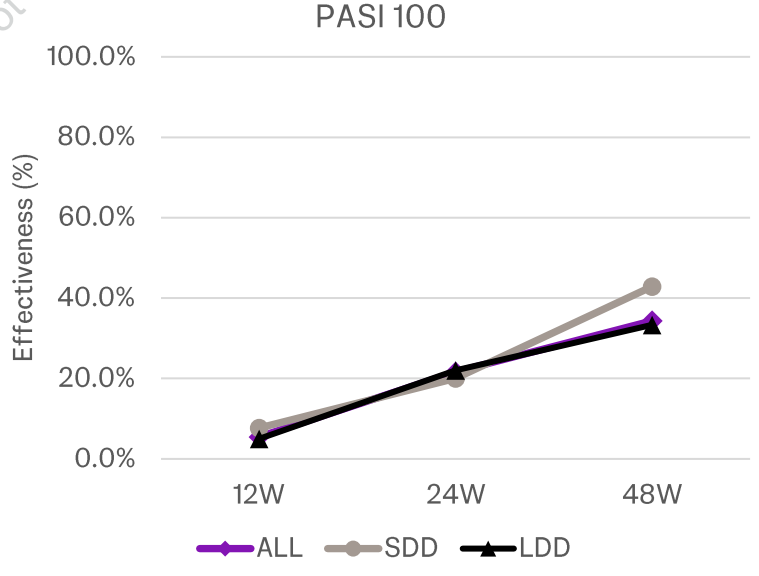
Effectiveness by PASI improvement







PASI 75	12W	24W	48W
ALL	58.9% (43/73)	74.3% (55/74)	86.6% (58/67)
SDD	76.9% (10/13)	80.0% (12/15)	100.0% (7/7)
LDD	55.0% (33/60)	72.9% (43/59)	85.0% (51/60)

PASI 90	12W	24W	48W
ALL	34.2% (25/73)	45.9% (34/74)	56.7% (38/67)
SDD	61.5% (8/13)	60.0% (9/15)	57.1% (4/7)
LDD	28.3% (17/60)	42.4% (25/59)	56.7% (34/60)

PASI 100	12W	24W	48W
ALL	5.5% (4/73)	21.6% (16/74)	34.3% (23/67)
SDD	7.7% (1/13)	20.0% (3/15)	42.9% (3/7)
LDD	5.0% (3/60)	22.0% (13/59)	33.3% (20/60)

- At week 12, PASI75/90/100 responses were 76.9%/61.5%/7.7% in SDD (n=13) and 55.0%/28.3%/5.0% in LDD (n=60) patients, respectively.
- At week 24, responses were 80.0%/60.0%/20.0% (SDD, n=15) and 72.9%/42.4%/22.0% (LDD, n=59), respectively.
- At week 48, rates were 100.0%/57.1%/42.9% (SDD, n=7) and 85.0%/56.7%/33.3% (LDD, n=60), respectively.

LDD=long disease duration, **SDD**=short disease duration.

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Key Takeaways

- **Early use of guselkumab in biologic-naïve patients with SDD in Taiwan was associated with numerically greater improvements in PASI75 and PASI90 than those with LDD across observed timepoints; findings for PASI100 were less consistent. Notably, the SDD group had a higher mean baseline PASI score.**
- **Larger confirmatory real-world studies are needed due to small sample sizes and missing data.**

Conclusion

- **Initiating guselkumab earlier generally showed higher responses, although the small sample sizes limited the robustness of these findings.**

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