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Efficacy and Safety of Secukinumab in the Treatment of Elderly Patients with Psoriasis and Comorbid Chronic Metabolic Diseases or Cardiac Dysfunction

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Introduction

Psoriasis is a common systemic inflammatory condition that is frequently associated with chronic cardiometabolic conditions, such as diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and chronic heart failure, especially in the elderly. The safety and effectiveness of interleukin-17A inhibitor Secukinumab in this patient population remains largely undefined. This study evaluated the real-world efficacy and safety of secukinumab in this patient population.

Materials and Methods

A retrospective study was performed to include 58 elderly patients (≥ 65 years) with moderate-to-severe psoriasis and significant cardiometabolic comorbidities treated during October 2021 and May 2024. Cardiometabolic conditions included type 2 diabetes, gout, hypertension, and chronic heart failure. Another 67 age- and sex-matched elderly patients without cardiometabolic conditions served as the control group. Primary endpoints were PASI 75 response at week 16, 1-year Secukinumab survival rate, and the incidence of adverse events.

Results

Secukinumab demonstrated high efficacy in both groups, with 84.5% and 88.1% of patients in the study group and control group achieving PASI 75, respectively, at week 16 ($P = 0.56$). The 1-year survival rate for Secukinumab was also comparable in the study group as compared to the control group (47/58 vs 56/67, $P = 0.71$). No serious adverse events occurred in both groups. Adjusting for baseline characteristics, the study group showed similar risk of secukinumab discontinuation (OR=1.06, 95% confidence interval 0.92-1.17).

Conclusions

Secukinumab showed robust efficacy and safety profiles in elderly psoriasis patients with chronic metabolic diseases or cardiac dysfunction, supporting its use as a suitable treatment option in this vulnerable group.

