Real-World Treatment Patterns Among Patients With Scalp Psoriasis in Canada

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ABBREVIATIONS BSA, body surface area affected; JAK, janus kinase; mAb, monoclonal antibody; PDE4, phosphodiesterase 4;

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INTRODUCTION

- topical products³

METHODS

- involvement

RESULTS

- search timeframe
- their scalp

- systemic therapy

Plaque psoriasis is an immune-mediated, chronic, systemic, inflammatory condition impacting the skin that affects roughly 2.5% of Canadians¹

• The scalp is one of the most affected areas in patients with plaque psoriasis, with literature estimates showing that up to 80% of patients have disease present on the scalp at some point during their lifetime²

Effective therapeutic treatment of the scalp is difficult because of the delivery of therapy to hair-bearing areas, which complicates the application and effectiveness of certain

Treatment recommendations for scalp psoriasis range from topical therapies to systemic agents, including oral PDE4 inhibitors, and numerous biologic agents with several mechanisms of action³

 The objective of this research was to estimate the prevalence of plaque psoriasis with scalp involvement, and the associated prescription patterns of advanced systemic treatments in the real-world dermatology setting in Canada

 This retrospective chart review of patients diagnosed with plaque psoriasis from June 30, 2019, to September 30, 2024, was conducted using the nationally representative DERMAID database, with 13 clinics with 41 clinicians

• Data were extracted using DARWENTM, a validated artificial intelligence platform that extracts written clinical data from patients' electronic medical records and imports into DERMAID

Extracted data included the diagnosis of plaque psoriasis, the presence of scalp involvement, and the use of advanced systemic treatments specific to plaque psoriasis (oral PDE4 inhibitors, oral JAK inhibitors, or biologic therapies)

BSA was also extracted to understand its effect on treatment patterns for patients with scalp

• Analysis of the DERMAID database identified 21,822 patients with plaque psoriasis during the

• Overall, 34% of patients with plaque psoriasis in the DERMAID database had disease present on

 More than half (53%) of patients with plaque psoriasis present on their scalp were prescribed an advanced systemic therapy

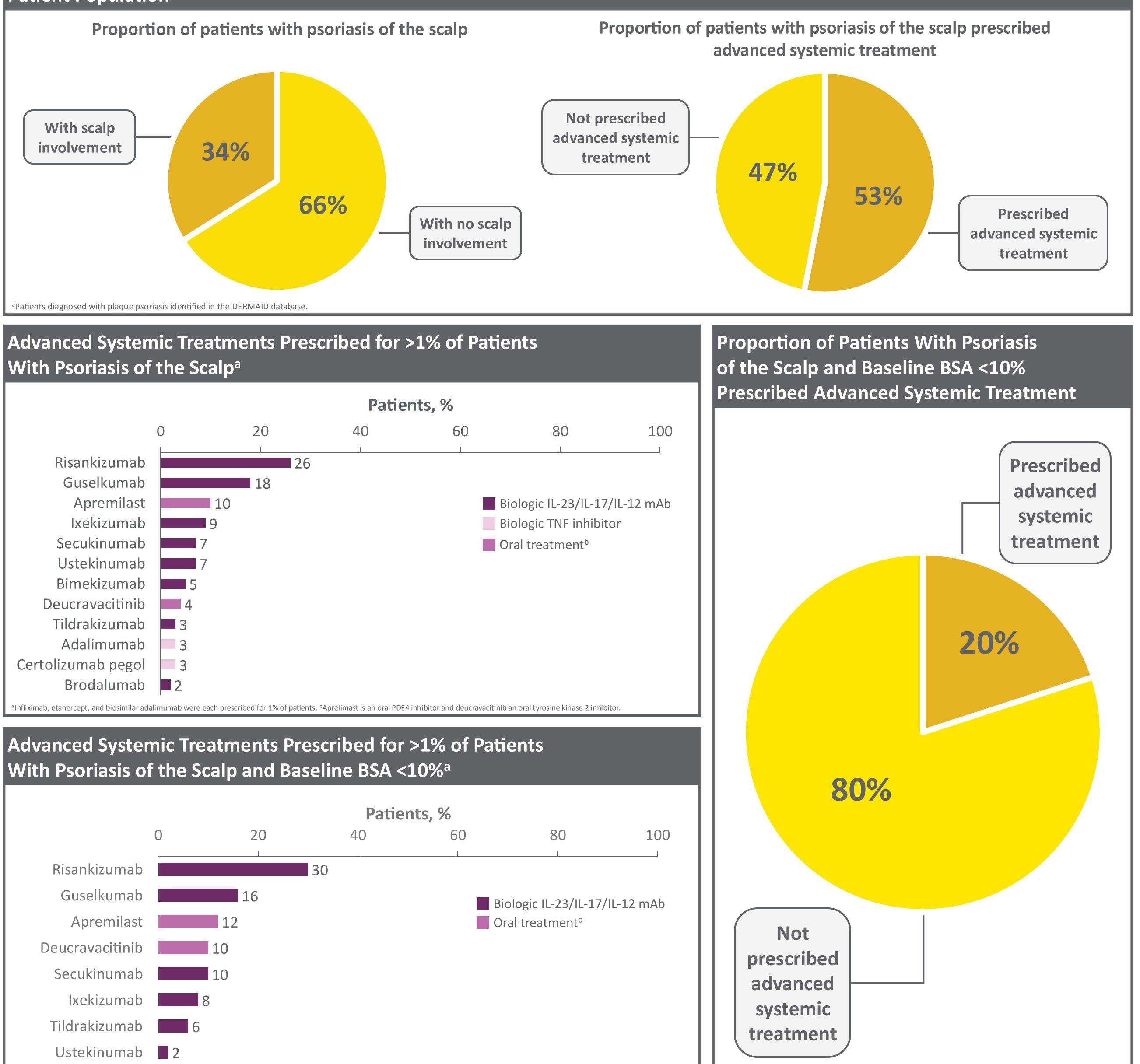
 The three most common were risankizumab (26%; biologic), guselkumab (18%; biologic), and apremilast (10%; oral PDE4 inhibitor)

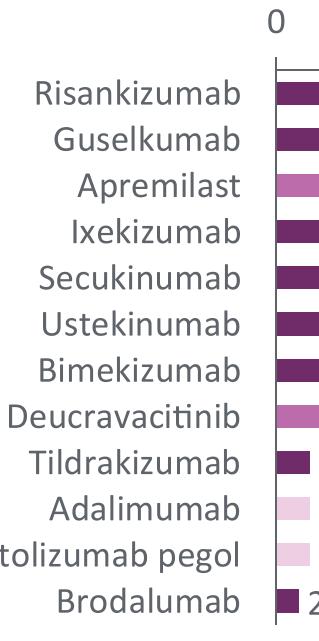
 The DERMAID database found that 22% of patients with plaque psoriasis had a value for BSA recorded in their patient record

 20% of patients with psoriasis of the scalp and baseline BSA <10% were treated with an advanced

 The three most common were risankizumab (30%), guselkumab (16%), and apremilast (12%)

Patient Population^a







CONCLUSIONS

- one of these treatments

- prior to advanced systemic therapy
- surface area affected

• Psoriasis of the scalp was present in a substantial proportion of patients (34%) with plaque psoriasis in Canada • Patients with psoriasis of the scalp were likely to receive advanced systemic therapy, with more than half of patients being prescribed • Despite having low BSA (<10%), indicative of mild-to-moderate psoriasis that is typically manageable with topical treatments, 20% of patients in this analysis were prescribed an advanced systemic treatment - This highlights that, currently, scalp involvement is a key factor in treatment choice; however, as newer targeted topical treatments become available, many of these patients could be managed topically • Currently, there is a large unmet need among patients with psoriasis of the scalp for innovative topical treatments, which can be used • When making treatment decisions, scalp psoriasis severity can outweigh BSA—treatment should reflect functional impact, not just

