ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SECUKINUMAB AND IXEKIZUMAB IN THE TREATMENT OF MODERATE–SEVERE PSORIASIS

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Background and importance There are currently two drugs with the same mechanism of action, inhibitors of interleukin 17 (anti-IL-17), for the treatment of moderate–severe psoriasis.

Aim and objectives To evaluate the efficacy of secukinumab and ixekizumab in terms of severity index (PASI) and dermatology life quality index (DLQI) in the treatment of moderate–severe psoriasis.

Material and methods A retrospective observational study was conducted in patients treated with secukinumab and ixekizumab from February 2016 to October 2019. The variables collected were sex, diagnosis and previous biological treatment. The variation in PASI and DLQI were studied as the main efficacy variables. Data were obtained from the record of dispenses of outpatients and the electronic medical history.

Results Eighty-four patients were included, 44% were men. In 50% of cases the anti-IL-17 drug was used as the first line biological treatment, in 27% as the second line, in 6% as the third line and in 7% as the fourth line or successive treatment. The baseline average PASI was 6.87 (SD=3.5) and the average DLQI was 7.07 (SD=3.73). Twenty-one patients could not be evaluated due to lack of data recorded after the start of the anti-IL-17 drug. The percentage of patients with a reduced PASI was 9.52%, 19.05% and 44.44% for PASI 75/90/100, respectively: 63.16% obtained a DLQI after the start of treatment of 0–10.

Conclusion and relevance Secukinumab and ixekizumab demonstrated effectiveness, representing a good therapeutic option for moderate to severe plaque psoriasis, including in both naive and patients refractory to other biological treatments. It is necessary to continue monitoring these patients to study the long-term results.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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 ANALYSIS OF INFECTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSVAGINAL MESH IN PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSES: 2017–2019 RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS

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Background and importance Over the past decade, there have been many discussions about vaginal mesh used for transvaginal repair of pelvic organ prolapse and the complications related to mesh procedures. It appears that mesh products probably entered the market with too little information on their safety. On 16 April 2019, the FDA asked for immediate withdrawal of mesh used in the USA in these surgical procedures. Our country was affected by the same mesh with the most severe complications, with a significant increase in morbidity and mortality.

Aim and objectives To determine the rate of catheter related bacteraemia (CRB) in hospitalised patients receiving central parenteral nutrition (CPN) and to determine the relationship to type of canulated route.

Material and methods A prospective study was conducted in a third level hospital from 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2019. All admitted patients who received CPN were included. Data registered were hospitalisation unit, type of canulated route, days with CVC and isolated microorganisms in case of infections. The infection rate used was CRB/1000 days of CVC.

Results During the study period, 525 CVC were analysed in 428 patients: 76.6% were inserted in the operation room, 18.3% in the intensive care unit (ICU) and 5.1% in the hospitalisation room. The most common access was the jugular