Bimekizumab for the Treatment of Plaque Psoriasis With Involvement of Genitalia: A 16-Week Multicenter Real-World Experience — IL PSO (Italian Landscape Psoriasis)

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Conclusions: In their quality of life after 16 weeks of treatment. In our cohort of 65 patients, subgroup analyses unveiled that the effectiveness of Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI), signifying enhanced quality of life. Notably, none of the patients reported a severe impairment within 16 weeks. Moreover, consistent improvements were observed in PASI scores, accompanied by a significant reduction in the mean outcomes for patients with genital psoriasis. The effectiveness of bimekizumab was evaluated in terms of improvement in Static Physician’s Global Assessment of Genitalia (sPGA-G) and Psoriasis Area and Severity Index.

Methods: Bimekizumab, a dual inhibitor of both IL-17A and IL-17F, was the focus of our 16-week study, demonstrating highly favorable outcomes for patients with genital psoriasis. The effectiveness of bimekizumab was evaluated in terms of improvement in the Static Physician’s Global Assessment of Genitalia (sPGA-G) and Psoriasis Area and Severity Index.

Results: Sixty-five adult patients were enrolled. Remarkably, 98.4% of our participants achieved a clear sPGA-G score (s-PGA-g=0) within 16 weeks. Moreover, consistent improvements were observed in PASI scores, accompanied by a significant reduction in the mean Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI), signifying enhanced quality of life. Notably, none of the patients reported a severe impairment in their quality of life after 16 weeks of treatment. In our cohort of 65 patients, subgroup analyses unveiled that the effectiveness of bimekizumab remained unaffected by prior exposure to other biologics or by obesity.

Conclusions: Our initial findings suggest that bimekizumab may serve as a valuable treatment option for genital psoriasis. Nevertheless, further research with larger sample sizes and longer-term follow-up is imperative to conclusively validate these results.