Psoriasis-Related Work Productivity Improvement From A Phase 4 Real-World Study Of Tildrakizumab In Patients With Moderate-To-Severe Plaque Psoriasis

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Background: Tildrakizumab is an anti–interleukin-23p19 monoclonal antibody approved for the treatment of moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis in adults. This analysis assesses improvement in work productivity from a real-world study of patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis treated with tildrakizumab.

Methods: This real-world Phase 4 study (NCT03718299) enrolled adult patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. Patients received tildrakizumab 100 mg at Week 0 (baseline), Week 4, and every 12 weeks thereafter through Week 52. Change in work productivity was measured using the Work Productivity and Activity Impairment Questionnaire-Psoriasis (WPAI-PSO) administered at baseline and Weeks 16, 28, 40, 52, and 64, including the absenteeism, presenteeism, total activity impairment (TAI), and total work productivity impairment (TWPI) domains. Lower scores indicate improved productivity and reduced impairment. Missing data were not imputed.

Results: Of 55 patients enrolled, 31 completed WPAI-PSO for presenteeism, absenteeism, and TWPI, and 45 completed it for TAI at Week 64. From baseline to Week 64, mean ± standard deviation (SD) domain scores decreased from 20.5 ± 21.7 to 2.6 ± 5.8 (P <0.001) for presenteeism (n = 31), 29.5 ± 26.6 to 4.4 ± 9.4 (P <0.001) for TAI (n = 45), and 20.9 ± 22.2 to 2.6 ± 5.8 (P <0.001) for TWPI (n = 31). The absenteeism (n = 31) domain score (mean ± SD) was 1.1 ± 5.7 at baseline and decreased non-significantly to 0.0 ± 0.0 at Week 64.

Conclusion: Tildrakizumab treatment significantly improved work productivity in real-world patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. Although the reduction in absenteeism from baseline was not statistically significant, this was likely due to the near-zero baseline value for absenteeism.

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