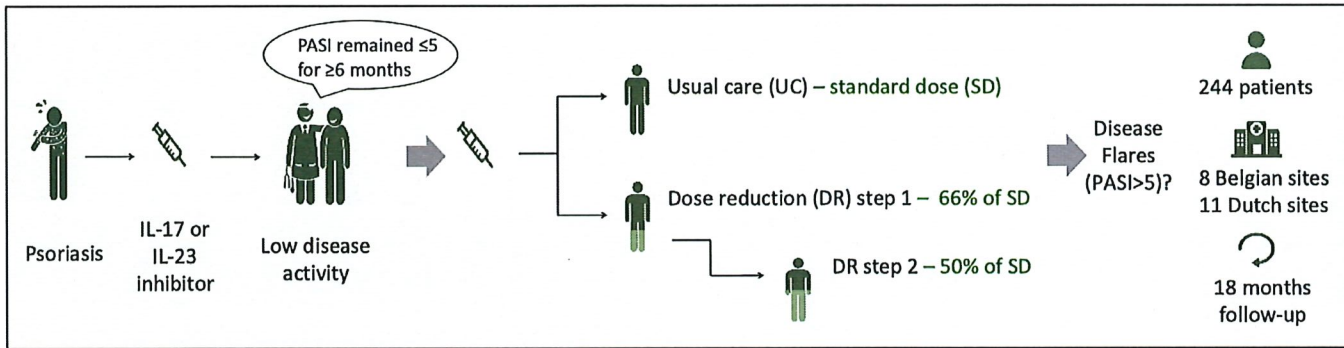


Dose Reduction of the New Generation Biologics (IL-17 and IL-23 Inhibitors) in Psoriasis: a Pragmatic, Multicentre, Randomized, Controlled, Non-inferiority Study – BeNeBio Study – Baseline Characteristics

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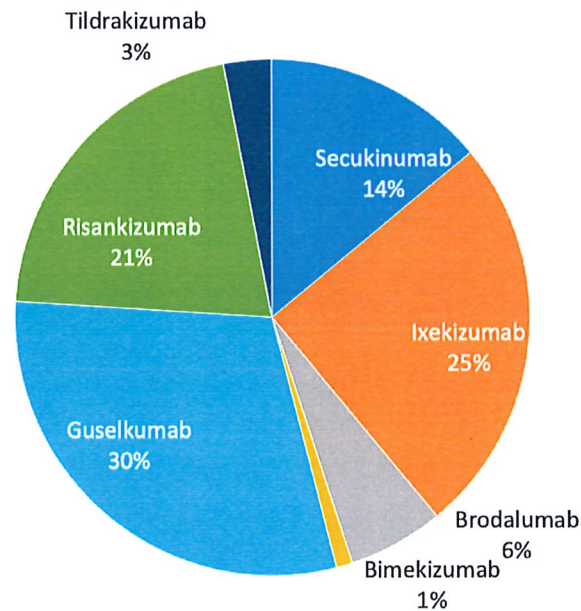
Primary outcome
Non-inferiority of the incidence proportion of persistent flares (PASI >5 for ≥3 months) with a non-inferiority margin of 15%

Secondary outcomes

- Proportion of patients with successful DR
- Course of disease activity (PASI) and quality of life (DLQI)
- Safety, Costs, Pharmacokinetic profile (drug trough and anti-drug antibody levels)

Baseline characteristics	Study population N=244	Dose reduction N=164	Usual care N=80
Patient data			
Age (years)	51 ±15	49 ±15	54 ±15
Male	67%	65%	71%
BMI	27.5 ±4.9	27.0 ±4.5	28.4 ±5.5
Psoriasis data			
PASI	0.0 (1.1)	0.0 (0.9)	0.1 (1.2)
DLQI	0.0 (1.0)	0.0 (1.0)	0.0 (1.0)
Disease history			
Disease duration (years)	21 (20)	21 (21)	22 (19)
Concomitant PsA	14%	13%	16%
Biologic naivety	47%	50%	40%

Results shown as: mean ±standard deviation, percentage: %, median (interquartile range). PsA: psoriatic arthritis



Conclusion

- Very low PASI and DLQI at inclusion
- Relatively low BMI
- Well balanced proportion of biologic naive vs. non-naive patients
- Biologic DR may lead to more efficient and rational use of biologics in clinically stable patients

Final results available in 2025