

Certolizumab pegol and secukinumab for treating active psoriatic arthritis following inadequate response to disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: a systematic review and economic evaluation

Mark Corbett,¹ Fadi Chehadah,² Mousumi Biswas,¹
Thirimon Moe-Byrne,¹ Stephen Palmer,²
Marta Soares,² Matthew Walton,¹ Melissa Harden,¹
Pauline Ho,³ Nerys Woolacott^{1*} and Laura Bojke²

¹Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, University of York, York, UK

²Centre for Health Economics, University of York, York, UK

³The Kellgren Centre for Rheumatology, Central Manchester and Manchester Children's University Hospitals Trust, Manchester, UK

*Corresponding author nerys.woolacott@york.ac.uk

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Plain English summary

Treating active psoriatic arthritis: certolizumab pegol and secukinumab

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Plain English summary

Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is an inflammatory disease that involves both skin (psoriasis) and joints. It can greatly reduce a person's quality of life. For patients who have severe active PsA who have not responded sufficiently to conventional treatments, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) currently recommends a number of effective biologic therapies. The purpose of this project was to assess the benefits, harms and cost-effectiveness of two new biologic therapies – certolizumab pegol (CZP; CIMZIA®, UCB Pharma, Brussels, Belgium) and secukinumab (SEC; COSENTYX®, Novartis International AG, Basel, Switzerland) – and to compare them with existing therapies.

We identified and analysed all of the data from relevant clinical trials. The results showed that both CZP and SEC are effective therapies for improving the symptoms of PsA. Although side effects might result from these treatments, they are uncommon. It is not clear which, if any, of the many biologic therapies is best, although SEC seems particularly good at improving psoriasis symptoms.

Economic modelling found that these new biologics can be considered a cost-effective use of NHS resources when compared with the other therapies currently recommended by NICE for treating PsA. Which treatment is most cost-effective depends on which previous treatments a patient has tried and not responded to, the severity of the psoriasis symptoms, and the price of the treatment. Some of the study's results were somewhat limited because not enough relevant clinical trial data were available.

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This report

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