Patients With Psoriasis Treated With Brodalumab: A Pooled Post Hoc Analysis of a Marker of Liver Inflammation in Individuals With Potential Indicators of Early Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

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INTRODUCTION

- Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a broad term that includes a range of liver diseases categorized as simple steatosis or accumulation of neutral fat without substantial alcohol consumption (eg, nonalcoholic fatty liver; nonalcoholic steatohepatitis) – NAFLD is intimately linked to metabolic syndrome and is commonly associated with comorbidities, such as diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, and obesity.

- Interestingly, patients with psoriasis are at increased risk for NAFLD compared with patients without psoriasis.

In one population-based cohort study, patients ≥55 years of age with psoriasis were 70% more likely to have NAFLD than age- and sex-matched controls.

...Therefore, the possible presence of NAFLD and potential harmful versus beneficial impact of brodalumab are important.

Brodalumab is an anti–interleukin (IL)-17 receptor A monoclonal antibody indicated for moderate to severe plaque psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. Studies have shown decreases in liver test parameters while taking brodalumab in clinical trials.

...Recommend routine screening for NAFLD in high-risk groups in nonhepatology settings.

Current guidelines from the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases do not grade systemic inflammation plays a key role in psoriasis and NAFLD pathophysiologies.

...Interestingly, patients with psoriasis are at increased risk for NAFLD compared with patients without psoriasis (eg, nonalcoholic fatty liver; nonalcoholic steatohepatitis).

RESULTS

• Findings were summarized using descriptive statistics (eg, mean and standard deviation).

• Included patients who received ≥1 dose of subcutaneous brodalumab 210 mg every 2 weeks, had decreases in liver test parameters while taking brodalumab in clinical trials, and had decreases in liver test parameters while taking brodalumab in clinical trials.

• A post hoc exploratory analysis was conducted to evaluate changes in C-reactive protein (CRP), a systematic marker of chronic inflammation, in patients with psoriasis and early indicators of NAFLD who were treated with brodalumab.

• Baseline AST/ALT ratio of ≥0.9 to <1.4, a larger mean numeric decrease from baseline in AST and ALT, and patients with any ALT decrease.

• For the subgroup of patients with a baseline AST/ALT ratio of ≥0.9 to <1.4, a larger mean numeric decrease from baseline in AST and ALT were observed compared with patients without AST/ALT ratio ≥0.9 to <1.4 (Table 2; Figure 1).

CONCLUSIONS

• The post hoc observation of a decrease in CRP levels in patients subgroups by AST and ALT was further explored in reducing liver inflammation and early indicators of NAFLD.

REFERENCES:


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