

# With a little help from my friends: understanding the IL-23 pathway and managing psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis

Learnings from the Janssen-Sponsored Satellite Symposium  
at the 2021 ESDR Annual Meeting on 23 September 2021

With speakers:

Frank Behrens, Menno de Rie, and Andreas Pinter

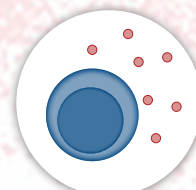
1

## IL-23 and tissue-resident memory T cells

### TRM cells develop from effector memory T cells<sup>1</sup>



Can be protective or pathogenic<sup>1</sup>

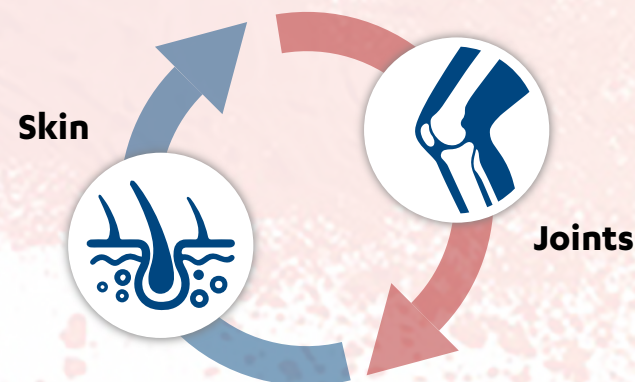


Residual IL-17 producing T cells remain in healed psoriatic lesions<sup>2</sup>

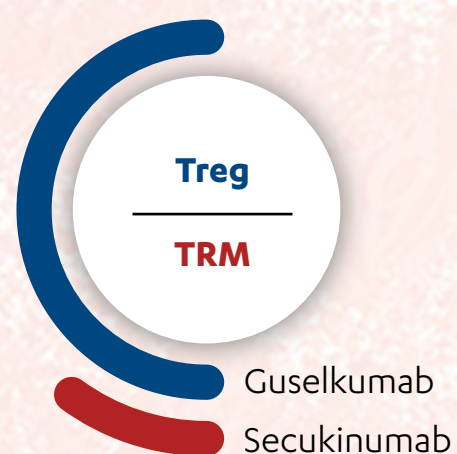


High fraction of remaining T cells after anti-TNF- $\alpha$  treatment are putative pathogenic<sup>2</sup>

These cells are elevated in the circulation of patients with PsA compared to psoriasis alone, which may indicate aberrances in cutaneous tissue homeostasis may contribute to arthritis development<sup>3</sup>



### Anti-IL-23 increases Treg/TRM ratio<sup>4</sup>



Higher Treg/TRM ratio at Week 24 may be related to the higher PASI 90 response with guselkumab compared to secukinumab at Week 48<sup>4</sup>

2

## Targeting the IL-23 pathway in the skin

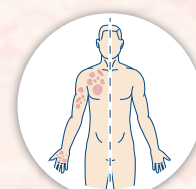
### IL-23 inhibitor mechanism of action<sup>4-7</sup>



1. Blockade of IL-23 would be expected to limit the expansion of IL-23 dependent cells, including pathogenic Th17 cells, and increase Treg/TRM ratio



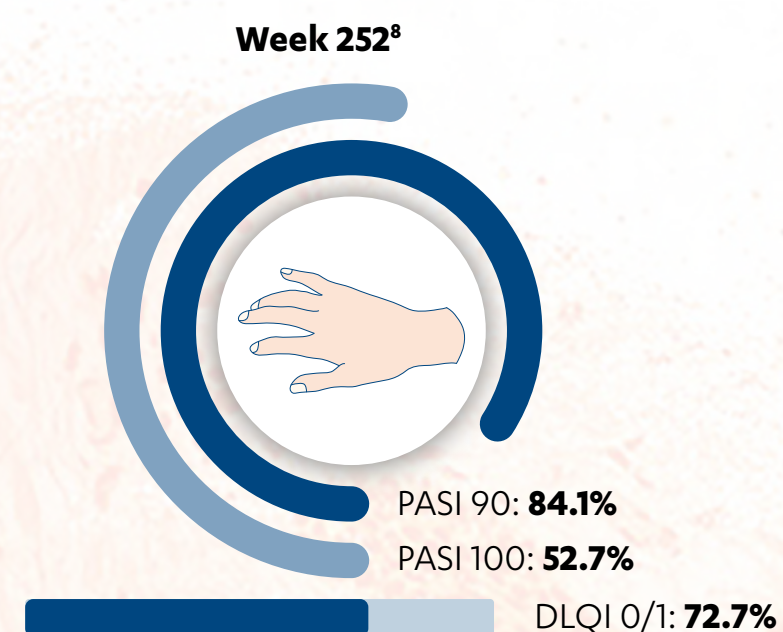
2. Blockade of IL-23 led to reduced circulating levels of the effector cytokines IL-17A and IL-17F at week 4 that was sustained through week 48



3. Maintained PASI 90 response following guselkumab withdrawal was associated with continued suppression of IL-17 serum cytokine levels

### IL-23 inhibition can lead to long-term remission of psoriasis and improved quality of life

Guselkumab



Week 48:  
Improved nail psoriasis<sup>9</sup>



Week 252:  
Improved HADS score for depression<sup>8,10</sup>



Week 252:  
Improved HADS score for anxiety<sup>8,10</sup>

3

## Detection and management of psoriatic arthritis

### The burden of PsO and PsA



Mortality rates can be elevated in patients with PsO and PsA<sup>11</sup>



Concomitant PsO with PsA can be associated with worse quality of life than PsO alone<sup>12</sup>

### Detection of PsA by dermatologists and rheumatologists

Dermatologists



Screening with validated questionnaires<sup>13</sup>



Ask patients about clinical signs of PsA<sup>14,15</sup>

Rheumatologists



Clinical and laboratory examinations<sup>16</sup>

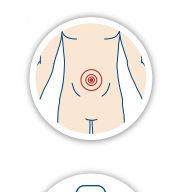


Imaging techniques (US, MRI, CT, XR)<sup>17</sup>

### Risk factors for PsA manifestation in patients with PsO<sup>18</sup>



Scalp psoriasis



Inverse psoriasis



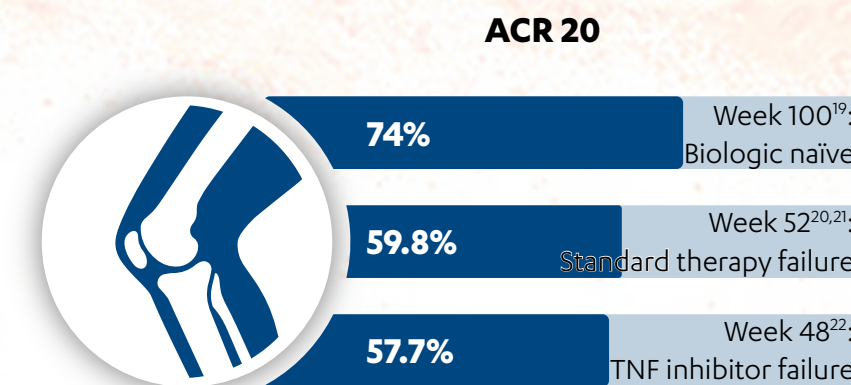
Nail psoriasis

Other risk factors include:

- First-degree relative with PsA
- Severe psoriasis
- Obesity
- Subclinical musculoskeletal inflammation
- Elevated serum biomarkers

### IL-23 inhibition reduces PsA disease severity in biologic-naïve patients and patients who have failed with TNF inhibition

Guselkumab



PASI 90



70% Week 100<sup>19</sup>: Biologic naïve

61% Week 52<sup>21</sup>: Standard therapy failure