Intramuscular triamcinolone for acute hidradenitis suppurativa flares

G Benedi, TM Andriano, K Campion and SR Cohen Division of Dermatology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, New York, United States and 1 Department of Dermatology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, United States

Hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) is a chronic, recurrent, immune-mediated follicular disease managed by wide-ranging therapies, including anti-inflammatory drugs. Among these modalities, and specifically for inflammatory (ILT) diseases such as HS, injectable treatments were reserved for advanced disease. Telephone interviews revealed that most patients experienced no pain or discomfort during ILT injections (n=26 /74.3%). Moderate to significant improvement in HS lesion activity was reported by 71.4% (n=25), as reflected by reduced pain levels (71.4% /9-17 grade), and improved daily functioning (9-17 grade /n=18) with a quality of life (n=22 /62.9%). No adverse effects were reported. Of 29 patients (82.8%) with follow-up visits (mean 7-week interval), a significant decrease was seen in both disease severity (mean initial HS-PSG 4.07 declined to 1.31, P=0.009) and pain (mean initial 10-point numerical rating scale of 5.76 declined to 2.81, P=0.001). Most preferred or were neutral about receiving ILT injections (31 /94.3%). Overall, more than half (25 /71.4%) reported moderate to substantial satisfaction and almost all (33 /94.3%) would receive ILT injections again if clinically indicated. Our findings affirm an overwhelming positive response to ILT injections for severe, multifocal, and anatomically extensive HS flares. This is the first report of ILT injections as a safe and favorable approach for acute HS management.

Dermatology consent form readability: A barrier to comprehension and inclusivity

F Etaee1, M Ebrahimzadeh Ardakani3, M Azad3, N Ghanei3, T Naguib1 and A Suggs2 1Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Amarillo, Texas, United States, 2Department of Dermatology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, United States and 3Department of Dermatology, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Yazd (Iran, the Islamic Republic of)

Excessive hair growth manifests as hirsutism and hypertrichosis. Different types of laser hair removal treatments are available and widely used. The final hair removal treatment for hirsutism and hypertrichosis results from the interaction between the wavelength of the laser and the melanin content of the individual hairs. The selection of laser systems involves a trade-off between effective hair removal and skin complications. There is a growing body of real-world evidence globally indicating that secukinumab is effective in treating patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. However, there is a paucity of real-world evidence on treatment effectiveness in China. We present results of an interim analysis of a study on a cohort of adult patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis, who initiated secukinumab treatment between May 2019 and March 2020. Real-world data collected by the local regulatory authority (NMPA) were used in this analysis. The baseline patient characteristics and data of the 24-week time period. Treatment outcomes were measured by Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI), body surface area (BSA), Investigator Global Assessment (IGA mod 2011) and Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI). Changes of severity indicators between DOCTRINE week 2 and week 24 were assessed. Of the 82 eligible patients, mean age at treatment initiation was 38.0±11.0 years old and 78.1% were male. Of all patients at baseline, mean PASI score was 11.5±8.4 and 97.1% had IGA score 0-1. 91.5% had BSA>3; only 1.2% reported DOCTRINE 1-0. At week 12, 94.3%, 77.1%, and 40.0% of patients had achieved 75% improvement in the PASI (PASI75), PASI90, and PASI100 respectively. 94.1% patients with IGA 0-1 and 23.5% were PASI >3. The mean absolute reduction in PASI score from baseline was 14.7±8.9, whilst 75% patients had PASI improvement ≥50%. PASI 75, PASI 90, and PASI 100 were observed in 88.4, 69.2 and 62.9% of patients respectively. This interim analysis demonstrates that secukinumab is highly effective in improving PASI, IGA, BSA and DLQI from moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis in real-world settings. The effective safety was observed with continuous secukinumab treatment for 24 weeks.

Comparison of patient satisfaction after the laser treatment of female hirsutism: Low fluence or high fluence?

F Efrou, M Ebrahimzadeh Ardakani, M Azad, N Ghanei, T Naguib and A Suggs 1Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Amarillo, Texas, United States, 2Department of Dermatology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, United States and 3Department of Dermatology, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Yazd (Iran, the Islamic Republic of)

There is a growing body of real-world evidence globally indicating secukinumab is effective in treating patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. However, there is a paucity of real-world evidence on treatment effectiveness in China. We present results of an interim analysis of a study on a cohort of adult patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis, who initiated secukinumab treatment between May 2019 and March 2020. Real-world data collected by the local regulatory authority (NMPA) were used in this analysis. The baseline patient characteristics and data of the 24-week time period. Treatment outcomes were measured by Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI), body surface area (BSA), Investigator Global Assessment (IGA mod 2011) and Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI). Changes of severity indicators between DOCTRINE week 2 and week 24 were assessed. Of the 82 eligible patients, mean age at treatment initiation was 38.0±11.0 years old and 78.1% were male. Of all patients at baseline, mean PASI score was 11.5±8.4 and 97.1% had IGA score 0-1. 91.5% had BSA>3; only 1.2% reported DOCTRINE 1-0. At week 12, 94.3%, 77.1%, and 40.0% of patients had achieved 75% improvement in the PASI (PASI75), PASI90, and PASI100 respectively. 94.1% patients with IGA 0-1 and 23.5% were PASI >3. The mean absolute reduction in PASI score from baseline was 14.7±8.9, whilst 75% patients had PASI improvement ≥50%. PASI 75, PASI 90, and PASI 100 were observed in 88.4, 69.2 and 62.9% of patients respectively. This interim analysis demonstrates that secukinumab is highly effective in improving PASI, IGA, BSA and DLQI from moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis in real-world settings. The effective safety was observed with continuous secukinumab treatment for 24 weeks.