

Psoriatic Arthritis

LSCMMG Recommended Treatment Pathway

Therapy should always be initiated with the most cost effective drug, based on clinical judgement for the individual patient.

DMARDs

Treatment with at least 2 standard DMARDs (ciclosporin, leflunomide, methotrexate, sulfasalazine), given either alone or in combination must be trialled before moving to high cost drugs.

NSAIDs and corticosteroids can be utilised for short term use to control symptoms.

High cost drugs can only be considered if the patient has[▲]:

- Peripheral arthritis with ≥3 tender joints and ≥3 swollen joints
- AND
- Not responded to adequate trials of ≥2 standard DMARDs, administered either individually or in combination.



1st Line High Cost Drug

TNF inhibitor
 Adalimumab
 Etanercept
 Infliximab
 Certolizumab Pegol
 Golimumab

IL-inhibitors
 Secukinumab** (17A)
 Ixekizumab** (17A)
 Ustekinumab* (12&23)
 Guselkumab* (23)

JAK inhibitor
 Tofacitinib**
 Upadacitinib*

PDE4 Inhibitor
 Apremilast



2nd and 3rd Line High Cost Drugs

TNF inhibitor
 Adalimumab
 Etanercept
 Infliximab
 Certolizumab Pegol
 Golimumab

IL-inhibitors
 Secukinumab (17A)
 Ixekizumab (17A)
 Ustekinumab (12&23)
 Guselkumab (23)
 Risankizumab (23)

JAK inhibitor
 Tofacitinib
 Upadacitinib

PDE4 Inhibitor
 Apremilast

In case of primary non-response (see page 2) or intolerance, a therapy may be discontinued and the patient remain on the same line of treatment.

When using the PsARC, healthcare professionals should take into account any physical, sensory or learning disabilities or communication difficulties that could affect a person's responses to components of the PsARC and make any adjustments they consider appropriate.

When using the PASI, healthcare professionals should take into account skin colour and how this could affect the PASI score, and make the clinical adjustments they consider appropriate.

[▲] For any additional or alternative conditions for use, see page 2.

Biologic	TA	Additional or alternative conditions for use			Response				
					Assess response after	Definition of adequate response			
Adalimumab	199				12 weeks	An improvement in at least two of the four PsARC criteria, (one of which has to be joint tenderness or swelling score) with no worsening in any of the four criteria. People whose disease has a Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) 75 response at 12 weeks but whose PsARC response does not justify continuation of treatment should be assessed by a dermatologist to determine whether continuing treatment is appropriate on the basis of skin response.			
Etanercept									
Infliximab									
Certolizumab Pegol	445				12 weeks				
Secukinumab**					16 weeks				
Ixekizumab**	537	<p>OR The person has had a TNF-alpha inhibitor but their disease has stopped responding after the first 12 weeks.</p>	<p>OR The person has had a TNF-alpha inhibitor but their disease has not responded within the first 12 weeks.</p>	<p>OR TNF-alpha inhibitors are contraindicated but would otherwise be considered.</p>	16 weeks				
Tofacitinib**	543				12 weeks				
Golimumab	220							16 weeks	
Apremilast	433							24 weeks	
Ustekinumab*	340							<p>AND TNF-alpha inhibitors are contraindicated but would otherwise be considered.</p>	<p>OR The person has had treatment with 1 or more TNF-alpha inhibitors.</p>
Guselkumab*	815				12 weeks				
Upadacitinib*	768	16 weeks							
Risankizumab	803	<p>AND Has moderate to severe psoriasis.</p>	<p>AND Has had at least 1 biological DMARD.</p>				16 weeks		