Topical treatments for scalp psoriasis

Justin Gabriel Schlager, Stefanie Rosumeck, Ricardo Niklas Werner, Anja Jacobs, Jochen Schmitt, Christoph Schlager, Alexander Nast Division of Evidence Based Medicine, Department of Dermatology, Venerology and Allergology, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

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Introduction - Psoriasis



Clinical facts

- 2% of the population (western hemisphere)
- Auto-immune mediated
- Etiology: genes, environment
- Psoriasis vulgaris: 90%
- Higher risk for cardio-vascular and psychiatric co-morbidities, arthritis
- \rightarrow systemic disease
- 79% present with scalp lesions

Introduction - Psoriasis of the scalp





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Introduction - Psoriasis of the scalp





Introduction - Topical vehicles



Introduction – Consensus treatment algorithm



Ortonne, JP. et al. Scalp psoriasis: European consensus on grading and treatment algorithm. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. 2009 Dec;23(12):1435-44. doi: 10.1111/j.1468-3083.2009.03372.x.

Introduction - Topical treatment options



Why is this review necessary?

- Variety of treatment options
- No evidence-based consensus

Clinical guidance

Methods

Types of studies

Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) - parallel-group, cross-over, within-patient design.

Types of patients

- All ages
- Diagnosed with scalp psoriasis

Major exclusion criteria

- Systemic treatments
- Grenz-Ray
- Psoralen-UVA (PUVA)

Methods - Literature search

Literatur	e Search
Electronic search (4 February 2015)	 Cochrane Skin Group Specialised Register Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) 2015, Issue 1, in <i>The Cochrane Library</i> LILACS (Latin American and Caribbean Health Science Information database, from 1982) The Salford Database of Psoriasis trials (from inception)
Trials registers (2 April 2014)	 The metaRegister of Controlled Trials The US National Institutes of Health Ongoing Trials Register The Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials The World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry platform The EU Clinical Trials Register
Reference lists	Included studies
Handsearching	 American Academy of Dermatology (AAD) European Academy of Dermatology and Venerology (EADV) Deutsche Dermatologische Gesellschaft (DDG) Psoriasis - From Gene to Clinic Psoriasis International Network – Paris International Federation of Psoriasis Associations (IFPA)

Methods - Assessement of risk of bias

Adequate randomisation?

Adequate allocation concealment?

Knowledge of the allocated interventions after assignment prevented?

Incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?

Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective reporting?

Was the study apparently free of other bias?



Higgins JPT, Altman DG, Sterne JAC (editors). Chapter 8: Assessing risk of bias in included studies. In: Higgins JPT, Green S (editors). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.

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Methods - Outcomes

Outcomes		Tools
Primary	 Reduction in clinician assessed severity Improvement in quality of life Number of patients withdrawing due to AEs 	IGA / TSS
Secondary	 Subjective reduction in severity of psoriasis Number of patients with at least one AEs Time free of disease until relapse to baseline severity 	PGA

Methods

Challenge: variety of efficacy outcomes





Methods – Investigator's/Patient's Global Assessment







Methods - dichotomous efficacy outcomes

Author	Score	
Luger et al. 2008	"IGA" or "PGA"	Absent, very mild, mild, moderate, severe, very severe
Sofen et al. 2011	"GSS" (Global severity score)	Clear, minimal, mild, moderate, severe, very severe
Ellis et al. 1988	"Overall therapeutic efficacy assessed by investigator"	Clear (100%), excellent (>75%), good (>50%), fair (>25%), poor (<25%), no effect, exacerbation
Curley et al. 1990	"Overall evaluation"	Cured - worse

- Different definition of IGA: Curley 1990 Franz 2000 Sofen 2011
 5-point scale 7-point scale 6-point scale
- Some studies only reported number of patients with cleared lesions

Methods - dichotomous efficacy outcomes

almost

clear, very mild





Methods - continuous efficacy outcomes

- •IGA / PGA mean
- •Total Sign Score (TSS):

Erythema + Scaling + Thickness = TSS 0-4 0-4 0-4 0-12 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Methods - continuous efficacy outcomes

Authors	Score		Clinical	signs	
Sofen et al. 2011 Tyring et al. 2010	TSS	Erythema	Scaling	Thickness	
	0-12	0-4	0-4	0-4	
Katz et al. 1995 Swinehart et al. 1989	TSS	Erythema	Scaling	Thickness	Pruritus
	0-12	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-3
Andres et al. 2006	DSS	Erythema	Desquamation	Thickness	
	0-9	0-3	0-3	0-3	
He et al. 2008	Severity score of sign and symptoms	Erythema	Dander	Thickness	Pruritus
	0-16	0-4	0-4	0-4	0-4

• Missing Standard Deviation (SD)

• Some studies provided only single sign scores

Methods - continuous efficacy outcomes

Our solution:

1. TSS \rightarrow X SD \rightarrow X Meta-analysis \rightarrow V %-change

1. IGA or PGA-mean \rightarrow \checkmark SD \rightarrow Forest Plot

3. If only single scores provided:

Computation of the TSS \rightarrow %-change from baseline

Results - Literature search

- 271 records identified
- 119 records searched for full-text
- **57** studies included \rightarrow 11,491 participants



Results - Quality and Outcomes

<u>Quality</u>

• varied considerably

<u>Outcomes</u>

- Only <u>three</u> studies assessed QoL
- <u>None</u> assessed time until relapse to baseline severity occured
- Most findings based on <u>short-term</u> therapies



Results - Steroid vs vitamin D



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Results - Steroid vs vitamin D

Vit D **Risk Ratio Risk Ratio** Steroid Study or Subgroup Events Total Events Total Weight M-H, Random, 95% CI M-H, Random, 95% CI Efficacy analysis 12.1.1 Betamethasone valerate vs calcipotriol (hydrophilic leave-ons) Klaber 1994 72 232 40 236 27.9% 1.83 [1.30, 2.58] --Subtotal (95% CI) 232 236 27.9% 1.83 [1.30, 2.58] ٠ Total events 72 40 Heterogeneity: Not applicable IGA: clearance Test for overall effect: Z = 3.47 (P = 0.0005)12.1.2 Betamethasone dipropionate vs calcipotriol (hydrophilic leave-ons) 166 556 43 272 35.6% ------Jemec 2008 1.89 [1.40, 2.56] van de Kerkhof 2009 -150 562 44 286 35.1% 1.73 [1.28, 2.35] Subtotal (95% CI) 1118 558 70.7% 1.81 [1.46, 2.24] ٠ Total events 316 87 Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 0.15, df = 1 (P = 0.70); l² = 0% Test for overall effect: Z = 5.42 (P < 0.00001) 12.1.3 Mometasone furoate vs calcipotriol (hydrophilic leave-ons) Yilmaz 2005 4 15 2 15 1.4% 2.00 [0.43, 9.32] Subtotal (95% CI) 15 15 1.4% 2.00 [0.43, 9.32] Total events 4 2 Heterogeneity: Not applicable Test for overall effect: Z = 0.88 (P = 0.38)Total (95% CI) 809 100.0% 1.82 [1.52, 2.18] 1365 Total events 392 129 Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.00$; $Chi^2 = 0.17$, df = 3 (P = 0.98); $I^2 = 0\%$ 0.05 0.2 20 Test for overall effect: Z = 6.50 (P < 0.00001)Favours vit D Favours steroid Test for subgroup differences: $Chi^2 = 0.02$, df = 2 (P = 0.99), $I^2 = 0\%$

Safety analysis

N° of patients with at least one AE



Test for subgroup differences: $Chi^2 = 19.50$, df = 3 (P = 0.0002), $I^2 = 84.6\%$

Results – combination vs monotherapy

Together or alone - what is better?

VS



Steroid/vitamin D combination

Monotherapy

(steroids or vitamin D)



Results – Steroid/vitamin D-combination vs vitamin D

Efficacy analysis	Study or Subgroup	2-compound Events Total	Vit D Events Total	Weight M-	Risk Ratio H. Random, 95% CI	Risk Ratio M–H. Random, 95% Cl
<u></u> .	15.2.1 Betamethasone	dipropionate plu	s calcipotriol	s calcipotrio	I (hydrophilic leave-on)	
IGA: response	Jemec 2008 Kragballe 2009a van de Kerkhof 2009	362 541 114 207 311 567	64 272 19 105 74 286	39.2% 20.0% 40.8%	2.84 [2.28, 3.55] 3.04 [1.99, 4.66] 2.12 [1.72, 2.61]	
	Total events Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0$ Test for overall effect: 2	787 0.02; Chi ² = 4.51, 2 = 7.95 (P < 0.00	157 df = 2 (P = 0.1 001)	100.0% .0); l ² = 56%	2.56 [2.03, 3.22]	•
	15.2.2 Potomothocono	dipropionato plu	c calcinatrial	c calcinatria	(hudronhilis loove on)	trial register study
	Xu 2013 Subtotal (95% CI)	105 120 120	63 124 124	100.0% 100.0%	1.72 [1.43, 2.07] 1.72 [1.43, 2.07]	
	Total events Heterogeneity: Not app Test for overall effect: Z	105 licable 2 = 5.73 (P < 0.00	63 001)			
	Test for subgroup differ	rences: Chi ² = 6.8	1, df = 1 (P = 0	.009), I ² = 85	5.3%	0.2 0.5 1 2 5 Favours vit D Favours 2-compour
		2-compound	Vit D		Rick Patio	Pick Patio
	Study or Subaroup	Events Total	Events Total	Weight M-	-H. Random, 95% CI	M-H. Random, 95% CI
Safetv analysis	15.8.1 Betamethason	e dipropionate pl	us calcipotriol	vs calcipotrio	ol (hydrophilic leave-on)	
<u> </u>	Jemec 2008	183 530	123 266	36.4%	0.75 [0.63, 0.89]	-
	Kragballe 2009a	71 206	59 104	25.4%	0.61 [0.47, 0.78]	
N° of patients	van de Kerkhof 2009 Subtotal (95% CI)	218 563 1299	130 282 652	38.3% 100.0%	0.84 [0.71, 0.99] 0.74 [0.63, 0.88]	*
WITN	Total events	472	312			
at least one AE	Test for overall effect:	Z = 3.52 (P = 0.0)	, df = 2 (P = 0. 004)	11); 1° = 56%		
	15.8.2 Betamethason	e dipropionate pl	us calcipotriol	vs calcipotric	ol (hydrophilic leave-on)	- trial register study
	Xu 2013 Subtotal (95% CI)	15 118 118	36 124 124	100.0% 100.0%	0.44 [0.25, 0.76] 0.44 [0.25, 0.76]	
	Total events Heterogeneity: Not app Test for overall effect:	15 blicable Z = 2.96 (P = 0.0	36 03)			
	Test for subgroup diffe	rences: Chi ² = 3.2	5, df = 1 (P =	0.07), <mark>1</mark> ² = 69	1.3%	0.2 0.5 1 2 5 Favours 2-compound Favours vit D

Results - Steroid/vitamin D-combination vs steroid

Efficacy analysis (IGA: response)



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Safety analysis (N° of patients with at least one AE)

	2-compo	ound	Stero	id		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
14.7.1 Betamethason	e dipropio	nate plu	us calcip	otriol	s betam	ethasone dipropionate (h	ydrophilic leave-ons)
Buckley 2008	38	107	39	110	8.3%	1.00 [0.70, 1.43]	
Jemec 2008	183	530	191	548	40.0%	0.99 [0.84, 1.17]	_
van de Kerkhof 2009 Subtotal (95% CI)	218	563 1200	228	556 1214	51.7% 100.0%	0.94 [0.82, 1.09] 0.97 [0.87, 1.07]	
Total events Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	439 0.00; Chi ²	= 0.23,	458 df = 2 (P = 0.8	$(39); I^2 = 0$	9%	
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.63 (P	9 = 0.53	3)				
							0.7 1 1.5

Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Results - other comparisons



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Results - other comparisons

Steriods / vitamin D / 2-compound vs placebo

- \rightarrow significantly more effective
- → similar rate of adverse event

Corticosteroids of different potency

→ similar efficacy and safety profile

Treatments with insufficient evidence

→ Salicylic acid, tar, dithranol, steroid vehicles, cocois, urea, tacrolimus, anti-fungals, coconut oil

Quality of Life

→ Clobetasol > Placebo

Discussion

Major limitations

• No evidence for most topical treatments

• Evidence based on short-term therapy

• Lack of quality of life data





Interesting finding

Steroid/vitamin D-combination > corticosteroid monotherapy

 \rightarrow Higher treatment costs justified?

 \rightarrow Mono-therapy of generic topical corticosteroids fully acceptable?



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