

Joint Annual Scientific Meeting 2016

Reported by NM LAU 劉顏銘

Date: 3 December 2016
 Venue: Picasso Room, B1/F.,
 InterContinental Grand Stanford
 Hotel, Hong Kong
 Organisers: Hong Kong College of
 Dermatologists and the Hong Kong
 Society for Paediatric Dermatology

"Friend or foe" - Best treatment for Psoriasis

Speaker: Ching-chi Chi
 Department of Dermatology, Chang Gung Memorial
 Hospital, Taiwan

Psoriasis is an immune mediated inflammatory dermatosis that involves the hyperproliferation of epidermal keratinocytes. Various regulatory cytokines, including IL-23 and IL-12, (which promote the activation and differentiation of Th17 and Th1 cells respectively), are involved in the pathogenesis of psoriasis. Ustekinumab (anti-IL-12/23) and secukinumab (anti-IL-17A) are biologics that target the inflammatory cytokines in psoriasis; while infliximab, adalimumab and etanercept are TNF inhibitors. There is increasing evidence to show that the newer biologics, such as ustekinumab and secukinumab, are efficacious and safe for treating psoriasis.

Learning points:

Ustekinumab and secukinumab are the new biologics that are efficacious in the treatment of psoriasis.

Psoriasis: Evolving treatment goals & managing challenging cases

Speaker: Shigetoshi Sano
 Department of Dermatology, Kochi University, Japan

Psoriasis is multifactorial, affected by both genetic and environmental factors. In the past decade, there have been advances in research on pathophysiology and therapeutic strategies of psoriasis. At present, approximately 50 genes have been found. It is widely believed that the IL-23/IL-17 pathway plays an important role in the clinical course of psoriasis. Secukinumab, ixekizumab and brodalumab, which target the IL-17 signal, are more efficacious in treatment of psoriasis. In particular, secukinumab is a recombinant, high-affinity, fully human immunoglobulin G1k monoclonal antibody that selectively binds and neutralises IL-17A. Studies have shown that secukinumab is the most efficacious treatment for psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis.

Learning points:

Recent interventions that target the IL-17 signal, particularly secukinumab, has demonstrated superior efficacy in treatment of psoriasis.