

- Plaque psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease affecting 1 to 3% of the general population causing a significant impairment of quality of life, particularly when diffuse and recalcitrant to treatments.
- Moderate-to-severe psoriasis is commonly associated with comorbidities through a common genetic background and the sharing of inflammatory pathways.
- Pathogenesis of chronic plaque psoriasis depends on environmental and genetic factors, and involves abnormal innate and adaptive immune responses in the skin.
- Interleukin (IL)-17 is a key ‘driver’ cytokine in the pathogenesis of psoriasis and, thus, represents an important therapeutic target.
- Secukinumab is a fully human IgG1 κ monoclonal antibody that selectively binds and neutralizes IL-17A. Its efficacy in chronic plaque psoriasis has been demonstrated in different phase II clinical trials. No new safety signals have emerged so far.

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