

Meta-analysis

Systematic literature review of non-topical treatments for early, untreated (systemic therapy naïve) psoriatic disease: a GRAPPA initiative

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Abstract

Background. Psoriatic disease (PsD) is a complex systemic disorder with cutaneous and musculoskeletal manifestations. Current evidence on pharmacological interventions, effective across the spectrum of clinical manifestations of early, systemic treatment-naïve PsD, is limited. This review aims to appraise such evidence.

Methods. This systematic review examined seven patient–intervention–comparator–outcome research questions to address the efficacy of the interventions on the following: across the spectrum of clinical manifestations PsD activity; peripheral arthritis; dactylitis; spondylitis; enthesitis; skin; and nails. Early PsD was defined as a disease duration of ≤ 2 years, except for studies investigating outcomes restricted to the skin. Eligible references were clinical trials or well-designed prospective studies/series reporting on adult humans, untreated, with cutaneous and/or musculoskeletal features of PsD.

Results. Nine references (out of 160 319, publication range 1946–2019) fulfilled the eligibility criteria. No study adopted comprehensive (that is, simultaneous assessment of different PsD manifestations) composite indices as primary outcome measures. Individual studies reported that apremilast and biologics successfully improved outcomes (disease activity index for PsA, minimal disease activity, PsA DAS, psoriasis area and severity index, PsA response criteria) when efficacy analyses were restricted to single manifestations of untreated PsD. Only qualitative synthesis of evidence was possible, owing to the following factors: data heterogeneity (disease classification criteria, outcome measures); unavailable data subsets (focused on early, untreated PsD) at the single study level; and insufficient data on the exposure of participants to previous treatment.

Conclusion. Effective interventions, albeit limited in scope, were found for early, treatment-naïve PsD. No study provided evidence about the management of co-occurring cutaneous and musculoskeletal manifestations in early, treatment-naïve PsD. This review highlights an unmet need in research on early PsD.

Key words: psoriatic disease, psoriasis, PsA, early stage, systemic treatment naïve, concurrent co-morbidities

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Key messages

- Evidence on interventions effective across the clinical spectrum of early, untreated psoriatic disease is lacking.
- Few agents improved outcomes in early, untreated psoriatic disease, with their efficacy being restricted to single manifestations.

Introduction

Psoriatic disease (PsD) [1, 2] is a complex chronic condition characterized by a range of cutaneous and musculoskeletal (MSK) inflammatory manifestations. Cutaneous lesions vary in morphology (plaques, pustules and nail abnormalities), anatomical location (extensor surfaces of limbs, scalp, skin folds and oro-genital mucosae) and surface area (limited involvement or whole-body erythrodermia). MSK inflammatory manifestations are arthritis [3], enthesitis, dactylitis and spondylitis/sacro-iliitis. Moreover, PsD is associated with ocular involvement (notably, anterior uveitis/iritis) or IBD. Although the definition of PsD is still formally debated [4–6], clinicians (mostly dermatologists and rheumatologists) commonly appreciate the value of recognizing the multifaceted clinical phenotypes of PsD under one umbrella term. Typically, cutaneous and MSK manifestations co-occur, and the management of complex cases would benefit from a multidisciplinary and comprehensive approach [7]. Although full knowledge of PsD pathogenesis remains elusive [8], factors such as genetic susceptibility, environmental triggers/modulators and dysregulated/dysfunctional inflammatory responses are thought to interact in determining the clinical phenotype.

Clinical experience, alongside improved understanding of the multifactorial mechanisms underlying psoriasis [6–8], have led some authors to hypothesize the concept of PsD [1, 2]. Accordingly, PsD is: (a) systemic, because it affects several sites of the human body, mainly the skin and MSK system; (b) heterogeneous, because different clinical phenotypes can stretch across anatomical sites; and (c) both severity and clinical course vary even within the same individual. Although an officially accepted definition of PsD is lacking, in this review the one described above was adopted.

PsD is a relevant health-care matter, whichever the disciplinary perspective taken. For example, the prevalence of cutaneous psoriatic lesions in the general population ranges worldwide from 0.09 to 11.4%, depending on the regions studied [9]. Moreover, the burden of PsD is considerable, through social stigmatization [7], underestimated disease severity and delayed diagnosis by health professionals [10], reduced autonomy and participation in the workforce, and reduced self-fulfilment and impaired quality of life [7, 10].

Despite the abundance of potent pharmacological agents for psoriasis and PsA [11–15], their effects may not perform simultaneously on both the skin and the

MSK system. Sometimes, the interventions can even produce domain-restricted clinical effects; for instance, improving peripheral arthritis but not spondylitis. These therapeutic hurdles matter in contexts where the multi-disciplinary/holistic approach to patient care aims to address all PsD components at once. Equally important, interventions at an early stage of PsD have potential for exploiting a window of opportunity and thus modifying the course of the condition, although it is not clear whether this concept would apply to all manifestations of PsD.

Furthermore, most trials conducted in the field of PsD have been limited in two ways. Firstly, there has been a focus on patients with severe disease. Secondly, the primary outcome measures have been limited in scope, focusing on either the cutaneous or the MSK manifestations, without taking a broader look at the more comprehensive composite indices that assess the full clinical spectrum of PsD.

This systematic review stems from the hypothesis that published data do not address the simultaneous treatment of the full clinical spectrum of PsD in its early stages.

Objectives

The aim of this systematic review was to assess the available evidence on non-topical pharmacological therapies for early, untreated (DMARD/systemic therapy-naïve) PsD, with a specific focus on: (a) the efficacy of interventions as measured by outcomes that assess the clinical spectrum of PsD; and (b) the safety of such interventions.

Methods

A multidisciplinary panel was gathered composed of dermatologists and rheumatologists, mainly GRAPPA [16] members and from diverse backgrounds (clinicians, academics, methodologists and trainees), supported by expert librarians. Several rounds of discussion took place to produce a formal protocol for a systematic search, modelled on the Cochrane approach [17]. The research questions that were generated followed the patient–intervention–comparator–outcomes standard. Full protocol details are available on PROSPERO [18].

The search targeted clinical trials and prospective cohorts reporting on participants affected by either cutaneous or MSK PsD, and at an early stage. Early stage

was defined as a maximum of 2 years of disease duration for MSK publications, although this restriction did not apply to studies assessing outcomes restricted to cutaneous features of PsD. The research questions addressed seven different facets of PsD: (a) disease activity across the clinical spectrum of PsD; (b) peripheral arthritis; (c) dactylitis; (d) axial involvement; (e) enthesal involvement; (f) skin involvement; and (g) nail involvement. Thirty-five individual drugs ([Supplementary Data S1](#), available at *Rheumatology Advances in Practice* online), in addition to four drug classes (fumaric acid esters, gold compounds, NSAIDs and CSs) were considered interventions of interest. Outcome measures, although formally stated in the research questions, were removed from the final search strategy after one exploratory run of the MEDLINE database in which the number of hits decreased by 66% after applying outcome measures as search terms. This decision aimed to increase the sensitivity of the search strategy, but the restricted focus on disease response (i.e. disease activity) was retained. Consequently, studies adopting patient-reported outcome measures as primary outcomes were not eligible. The duration of interventions described in the original studies did not constitute an exclusion criterion for this review. The systematic search was also set up to evaluate the safety of the interventions described.

One member of the panel (G.D.M.) explored electronic databases for publications in English, French, German and Spanish. Those databases were as follows: The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; 2019, Issue 8 of 12, August 2019); CINAHL (1981 to August 2019), via the EBSCO interface; EMBASE (both classic and EMBASE, 1947 to August 2019), using the Ovid interface; and MEDLINE (inclusive of Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Daily and Versions, 1946 to August 2019), using the Ovid interface. The relevant search strategies are available in the Supporting Information ([Supplementary Data S2-S5](#), available at *Rheumatology Advances in Practice* online). Aiming to produce outputs as up to date as possible, the database search activities continued until the time limit of August 2019.

Two other members of the panel (L.C.C. and A.M.) assessed the following online trial registers: the Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry (www.anzctr.org.au); the ISRCTN register (www.isrctn.com); the European Union clinical trials register (www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu); The United States of America National Institutes of Health/ National Library of Medicine clinical studies register (www.clinicaltrials.gov); and The World Health Organization international clinical trials platform (www.who.int/trialsearch).

Other resources explored were conference proceedings of the ACR annual meeting; the EULAR annual conference; the American Academy of Dermatology annual conference; the Society for Investigative Dermatology annual meeting; and the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology annual meeting. The relevant archives between years 2014 and

2019 were explored by two members of the panel (A.B. and S.D.).

The agreed plan for summarizing findings was to create descriptive tables and then attempt a quantitative summary of the evidence. In this case, the five Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation [19] considerations (that is, study limitations, inconsistency of results, indirectness of the evidence, imprecision and publication bias) would be used to assess the quality of the evidence gathered.

After each round of searching activities, a list of references was generated and stored in an electronic Endnote X9© library. The final list, updated and maintained by the project coordinator (G.D.M.), fed the Web-based systematic review management system Covidence© [20]. The selection process of references of interest was multistep (step 1: screening by title and abstract; and step 2: full-text-assessment) and operated independently by different members of the panel (A.M. and G.D.M., step 1; and G.D.M. and H.M.-O., step 2). Resolution of disagreement related to reference selection consisted of discussion and subsequent consensus between operators. When clarifications were needed, operators tried to contact the original corresponding authors of the specific publications under assessment.

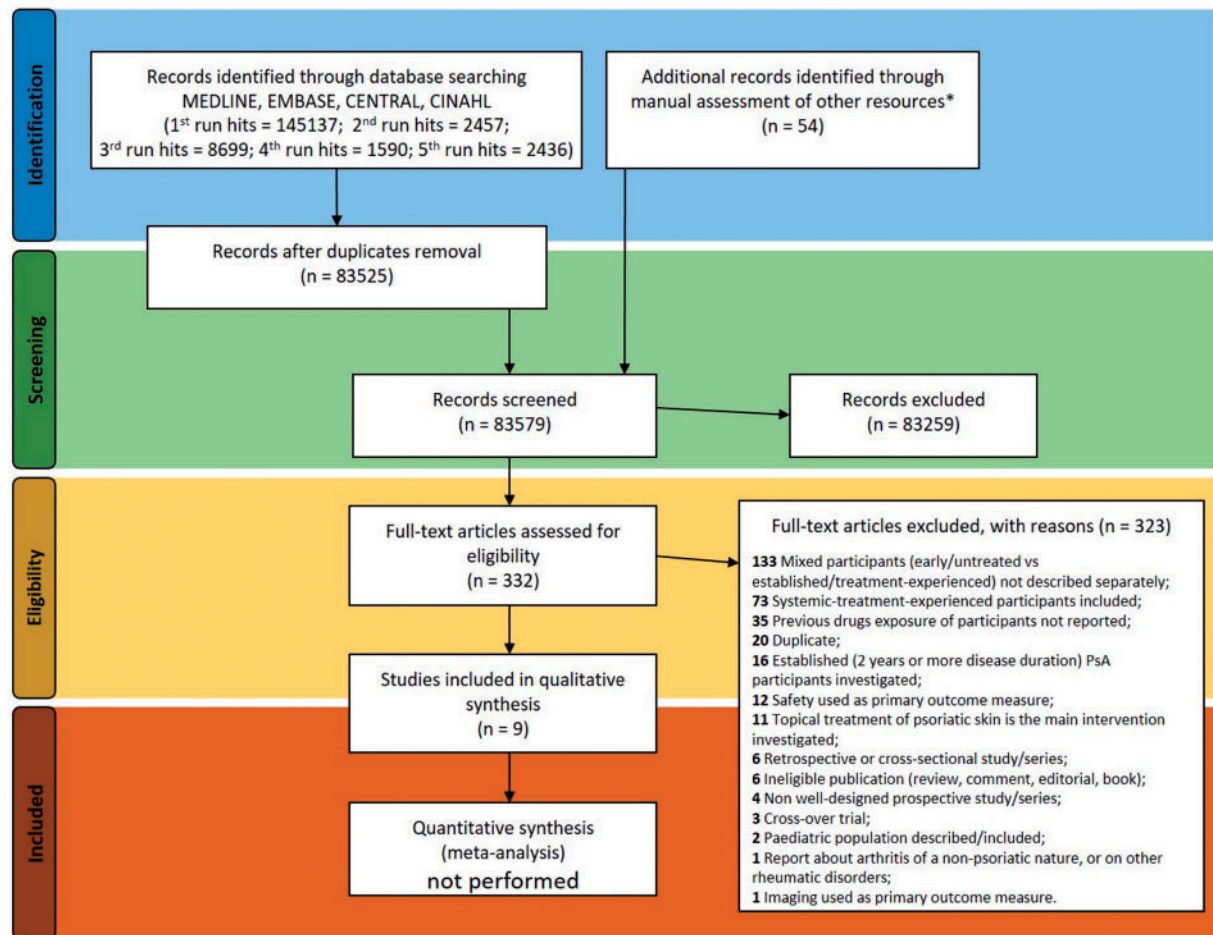
Four clinician panel members (M.F., E.L., D.M.G. and M.W.) performed the data extraction from the final set of selected studies. All these authors assessed the references independently and recorded their evaluations on specifically designed data extraction forms.

Results

A total of 160 319 references were identified between 19 June 2018 and 17 August 2019, covering all four target languages ([Fig. 1](#)). Key information referring to eligibility was often found in the methodology sections and in the summary of baseline characteristics of the single references assessed.

Few references (nine in total; [Table 1](#)) met the eligibility criteria set by the search protocol. These references were as follows: four full reports published in medical journals [21–24]; one partial report (from proceedings of a conference) about a prospective cohort [25]; one other partial [26] report (from information published on a clinical trials register); and three references that were descriptions of ongoing trials [27–29] with incomplete enrolment to date (at 3 April 2020). Such references were included because the information available upon review suggested that the participants described were treatment naïve.

None of the nine studies mentioned above adopted primary outcome measures that assess disease activity across the clinical spectrum of PsD. Moreover, instruments quantifying the disease response restricted to a single feature of PsD were never combined with outcome measures assessing PsD features of a different type as co-primary outcomes. Infrequently, the authors

Fig. 1 Flow diagram of the systematic review activities, in compliance with the PRISMA statement [355]

*Additional resources explored (clinical trials registers and conference proceedings) are described in the Methods section.

of the original studies had evaluated the effects of their interventions across the clinical spectrum of PsD: only one (out of the nine references that met eligibility criteria) plainly declared that response in cutaneous features would be a secondary outcome assessed alongside the primary MSK measurements. However, it is noteworthy that the majority of references describing ongoing trials did not provide the full trial protocols, making a comprehensive assessment possible only at the time of publication of the final reports.

In general, the interventions, as described in the studies that met the eligibility criteria set by the search protocol, showed efficacy on restricted features of PsD (Table 1). Specifically, the drugs investigated in these studies were fumaric acid esters, LEF, MTX, NSAIDs, SSZ, apremilast and biologic DMARDs (including, but not limited to, adalimumab, guselkumab, ixekizumab and secukinumab). Significant improvements in cutaneous outcome measures (psoriasis area and severity index) were reported for secukinumab, apremilast,

guselkumab and ixekizumab. MTX and biologics generated amelioration of MSK features (tender/swollen joint count, disease activity index for PsA or DAPSA, minimal disease activity or MDA, PsA disease activity score or PASDAS, PsA response criteria or PsARC). Representation, in terms of the primary outcomes investigated, of diverse features of PsD (cutaneous and MSK) was fairly balanced. Interestingly, the design of most of these studies was a head-to-head comparison, and the results showed superior efficacy, restricted to cutaneous outcomes, of biologics compared with fumaric acid esters and MTX. Unfortunately, the paucity of data retrieved and the heterogeneity of primary outcome measures adopted prevented an attempt to proceed to quantitative synthesis of the evidence. Such a constraint involved both disease response data and safety data. Consequently, it was deemed appropriate to describe in this report all the nine eligible studies and to forgo a formal quality assessment of these publications. The information available is fully listed and detailed in Table 1.

TABLE 1 List of references fulfilling the eligibility criteria set by the search protocol

Reference (in order of publication, where applicable)	Condition mentioned in inclusion criteria	Condition targeted and primary outcome measure	Intervention	Effect of the intervention	Comments
Scarpa <i>et al.</i> (2008) [22] Randomized, open label clinical trial	PsA: Moll/Wright Sample size: 35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSK • Unclear (TJC, SJC, VAS, ESR, CRP, PGA, PhGA); variables collected at baseline, 3 and 6 months No cutaneous secondary outcome	Arm 1: NSAIDs + MTX Arm 2: NSAIDs step-up (followed by MTX) No placebo arm	No difference (TJC, SJC, VAS, ESR, CRP, PGA, PhGA) between arms at 6 months	Participants in arm 1 experienced earlier reduction of SJC and TJC at 3 months Information available from report does not suggest participants might have been exposed to systemic CS before enrolment No information available about previous exposure to systemic therapy for cutaneous disease
Sticherling <i>et al.</i> (2017) [23] Acronym: PRIME Randomized, open label clinical trial	Plaque psoriasis Sample size: 202	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutaneous • PASI75 at week 24 No MSK secondary outcome	Arm 1: SEC Arm 2: FAE No placebo arm	85.9% of arm 1 participants achieved PASI75 vs 33.7% of arm 2 ($P < 0.001$)	Information available from report does not suggest that participants might have been exposed to systemic therapies (including CS) before enrolment No information available about previous use of anti-rheumatic drugs for MSK disease, but exclusion criteria wording and low PsA prevalence (6%) do not suggest previous exposure Information available from report suggests that no participant was exposed to systemic/immune-suppressant therapy, for the purpose of treating any condition, before enrolment
Strober <i>et al.</i> (2017) [24] Acronym: UNVEIL Randomized, double blinded trial	Plaque psoriasis Sample size: 221	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutaneous • sPGA × BSA at week 16 No MSK secondary outcome	Arm 1: APM Arm 2: placebo	Mean percentage change in sPGA × BSA greater in arm 1 than in arm 2 (-48.1 vs -10.2% ; $P < 0.0001$)	Information available from report suggests that no participant was exposed to systemic/immune-suppressant therapy, for the purpose of treating any condition, before enrolment
Loginova <i>et al.</i> (2018) [25] Cohort study	PsA: CASPAR No declared target sample size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSK • Unclear (DAPSA-remission or MDA); observation over 24 months, data collection every 3 months No cutaneous secondary outcome	MTX, step up to MTX + bDMARDs if DAPSA remission or MDA not achieved (T2T approach)	41 participants (53.2%) achieved DAPSA remission or MDA within 7 ± 5 months, using MTX monotherapy (≤ 25 mg/week)	Enrolment in this cohort is ongoing (data about 77 participants in this report) No information available about previous exposure to systemic therapy for cutaneous disease
Reich <i>et al.</i> (2020) [21] Randomized, single blinded clinical trial	Plaque psoriasis Sample size: 162	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutaneous • PASI75 at week 24 No MSK secondary outcome	Arm 1: IXK Arm 2: FAE Arm 3: MTX No placebo arm	90.7% of arm 1 participants achieved PASI75 vs 22.2% of arm 2 ($P < 0.0001$) vs 70.4% of arm 3 ($P = 0.0137$)	Information available from report suggests that no participant was exposed to systemic/immune-suppressant therapy for the purpose of treating a cutaneous condition before enrolment MSK disease prevalence not described. No information available about previous exposure to anti-rheumatic drugs for MSK disease

(continued)

TABLE 1 Continued

Reference (in order of publication, where applicable)	Condition mentioned in inclusion criteria	Condition targeted and primary outcome measure	Intervention	Effect of the intervention	Comments
Iversen <i>et al.</i> (2018) [29] Acronym: STEPIn Randomized, open label clinical trial Unpublished (last checked 3 April 2020)	Plaque psoriasis Target sample size: 196 (updated May 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutaneous • PASI90 at week 52 • No MSK secondary outcome 	Arm 1: SEC Arm 2: NB-UVB No placebo arm	Not available	Information available from published protocol does not exclude that participants might have been exposed to systemic CS or immunosuppressants before enrolment Information available from published protocol does not exclude that participants naive to treatment (main study) would be described separately Information available from trial register does not suggest that participants might have been exposed to systemic CS before enrolment No information available about previous exposure to systemic therapy for cutaneous disease
CTR1/2017/06/008888 [27] Randomized, open label clinical trial Unpublished (last checked 3 April 2020)	PsA: CASPAR Target sample size: 242	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSK • PsARC at week 24 (peripheral arthritis) • Cutaneous secondary outcome: PASI 	Arm 1: MTX Arm 2: MTX + LEF No placebo arm	Not available	Information available from trial register does not exclude that participants might have been exposed to systemic CS or systemic therapy for cutaneous disease before enrolment
EUCTR2017-004542-24-GB [28] Acronym: SPEED Randomized, single blinded clinical trial Unpublished (last checked 3 April 2020)	PsA: CASPAR Target sample size: 315	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSK • PASDAS at week 24 • No cutaneous secondary outcome 	Arm 1: MTX step-up (followed by SSZ or LEF) Arm 2: MTX + SSZ/LEF Arm 3: MTX + ADA No placebo arm	Not available	Information available from trial register does not exclude that participants might have been exposed to systemic CS or systemic therapy for cutaneous disease before enrolment
NCT02951533 [26] Acronym: POLARIS Randomized, open label, single blinded clinical trial Unpublished (last checked 3 April 2020)	Plaque psoriasis Target sample size: 114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutaneous • PASI90 at week 24 • No MSK secondary outcome 	Arm 1: GUK Arm 2: FAE No placebo arm	Results available from clinical trial register 81.7% of arm 1 participants achieved PASI90 vs 13.6% of arm 2 ($P < 0.0001$) Data about disease duration not yet available	The trial protocol, available from trial register, clearly states that participants could be enrolled only if never exposed to systemic therapies for psoriasis In the eligibility criteria, the protocol does not mention previous exposure to CS or anti-rheumatic drugs for MSK disease

Materials appraised were publicly available documents, such as reports from indexed medical journals (full-text articles), supplementary files and attachments from paper publications or web sites (i.e. clinical trials registers). ADA: adalimumab; APM: apremilast; bDMARDs: biologic DMARDs; CASPAR: classification criteria [357]; DAPSA: disease activity index for PsA; FAE: fumaric acid esters; GUK: guselkumab; IXK: ixekizumab; MDA: minimal disease activity; MOLL/WRIGHT: classification criteria [356]; MSK: musculoskeletal; NB-UVB: narrow-band ultraviolet B; PASDAS: PsA DAS; PASI75: improvement of the psoriasis area and severity index by 75%; PASI90: improvement of the psoriasis area and severity index (PASI) by 90%; PGA: patient global assessment; PhGA: physician global assessment; PsARC: PsA response criteria; SEC: secukinumab; sPGA: static physician's global assessment; T2T: treat-to-target; TJC/SJC: tender/swollen joints count; VAS: visual analog scale.

TABLE 2 Details of references excluded owing to a lack of disaggregate description of participants at baseline

Characteristic	Number of references (% out of 133 if not specified otherwise) and comments
The original study was published in some indexed journal	117 (87.9), publication year range 1963–2019
The original study was a randomized clinical trial (inclusive of single blinded)	119 (90.1)
Of which statistically powered	78/119 (65.6)
PsD feature required for the enrolment of participants	
Cutaneous only	101
Musculoskeletal only	15
Musculoskeletal and cutaneous	9
Cutaneous and musculoskeletal	3
Cutaneous and metabolic	2
PsD feature assessed by the primary outcome measure	
Cutaneous	108 (81.9)
Musculoskeletal	24 (18.4)
Treatment-naïve participants described	91 (68.4)
Participants at early clinical stage described	94 (70.7)

The original reports did mention participants who were contemporaneously treatment naïve and/or at early stage of their condition. References identified that fulfilled these criteria: 133/332 examined by full-text assessment (see flow diagram, Fig. 1). PsD: psoriatic disease.

Excluded references

Of note, in the majority of references deemed not eligible after full-text assessment (30–352, see [Supplementary Data S6](#), available at *Rheumatology Advances in Practice* online) there were descriptions of different percentages of participants who were, in fact, at early PsD stage or treatment naïve ([Table 2](#)). Again, interventions such as MTX, apremilast and biologics were effective in improving MSK symptoms (trials primarily investigating cutaneous outcomes are ongoing). Unfortunately, only aggregate-level reports of the baseline characteristics were available in the methodology sections or in the tables of each original publication. No trial dataset was publicly available to allow selective extraction of information related to the specific subsets of participants who are the focus of this review. Consequently, it was not possible to perform a quantitative synthesis from the excluded references.

Another analysis carried out on the excluded references pertained to the features of PsD selected in the original publications. As shown in [Table 2](#), none of these studies adopted, as a primary outcome measure, composite indices assessing disease activity across the clinical spectrum of PsD. Furthermore, indices evaluating disease response in single PsD features were not combined as co-primary outcomes. However, taking the results from a different perspective, ~10% of studies among excluded references required the co-occurrence of cutaneous and MSK features of PsD (or vice versa) to allow enrolment. Moreover, 61 original studies (45.9% out of 133 references) did report on several features of PsD among the secondary outcomes at baseline. Furthermore, in 26 of these studies a follow-up of the

same secondary outcomes was available at the time of the primary endpoint.

Finally, only a few studies reported that the participants originally enrolled were treatment naïve and at an early stage of PsD. A summary is available in [Table 3](#). The trials mentioned therein are particularly interesting owing to their innovative designs, which were often not limited to a single comparison (i.e. single intervention vs placebo). Again, quantitative synthesis was not possible owing to lack of disaggregate participant descriptions or lack of availability of the original datasets.

Other findings

The assessment of references through full-text reading demonstrated that the search strategy appropriately identified the variety of phenotypes of psoriasis. These ranged from plaque psoriasis to psoriatic nail changes, palmoplantar psoriasis (hyperkeratotic, pustular), genital psoriasis, scalp psoriasis, erythrodermic psoriasis, generalized pustular psoriasis and inverse (skin-fold) psoriasis. The MSK clinical spectrum was also fairly represented, with the notable exception of axial involvement.

A useful by-product of the search strategy adopted was the identification of investigational drugs not originally included in the search terms. Although this development was noticed at an early stage during the selection activities (i.e. screening by title and abstract), it was decided to present a limited report restricted to the references subjected to full-text assessment. Overall, 39 compounds (synthetics, monoclonal antibodies and other molecules) not listed in the search protocol were found ([Supplementary Table S1](#), available at *Rheumatology Advances in Practice* online).

TABLE 3 A selection of references that formally did not meet the eligibility criteria of this review. A full list of excluded references 30–352 can be found in [Supplementary Data S6](#), available at *Rheumatology Advances in Practice* online.

Reference (in order of publication, where applicable)	Condition mentioned in inclusion criteria	Condition targeted and primary outcome measure	Intervention	Effect of the intervention	Comments
Coates LD, et al. Lancet 2015; 386: 2489 [92] Acronym: TICOPA Randomized, open label clinical trial	PsA: peripheral arthritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PsA: peripheral arthritis ACR20 at week 48 Cutaneous secondary outcomes: PASI75, mNAPSI 	Arm 1: csDMARDs, then step up to csDMARD + csDMARD, then step up to csDMARD + bDMARD if MDA not achieved (T2T approach) Arm 2: standard care No PBO arm	Higher odds of ACR20 response in arm 1 than in arm 2 (OR 1.91, 95% CI 1.03, 3.55, $P = 0.0392$)	Participants treated with DMARDs, for the purposes of controlling cutaneous symptoms, before enrolment could meet eligibility criteria
Carron P, et al. Ann Rheum Dis 2017; 76: 1389 [85] Acronym: CRESPA Randomized, double blinded clinical trial	PsA: peripheral arthritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peripheral SpA Clinical remission (complete absence of peripheral arthritis, enthesitis and dactylitis on clinical examination) at week 24 Cutaneous secondary outcome: PASI 	Arm 1: GOL Arm 2: placebo (randomization 2:1) No PBO arm	Larger proportion of clinical remission achieved in participants of arm 1 vs arm 2 (75 vs 20%; $P < 0.001$)	Psoriasis or psoriatic nail dystrophy in 40% of participants Participants already treated for established psoriasis or IBD were allowed to continue concomitant DMARD therapy or CS therapy
Wells AF, et al. Rheumatology 2018; 57: 1253 [342] Acronym: PALACE 4 Randomized, double blinded clinical trial	PsA: peripheral arthritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PsA: peripheral arthritis ACR20 at week 16 Cutaneous secondary Outcomes: BSA, PASI50 and PASI75 	Arm 1: PBO Arm 2: APM 40mg/day Arm 3: APM 60mg/day	Larger proportion of ACR20 achieved in participants of arms 2 and 3 vs arm 1 (28 and 30.7 vs 15.9%; $P = 0.0062$ and 0.001, respectively)	Use of oral CSs (mean dose of 6.71 mg/day prednisolone-equivalent) before enrolment in 7.2% of participants Mean PsA duration at baseline 3.4 (s.d. 5.1) years
van Mens LJJ, et al. Ann Rheum Dis 2019; 78: 610 [330] Randomized, double blinded clinical trial	PsA: peripheral arthritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PsA: peripheral arthritis DAS remission at week 22 Cutaneous secondary outcomes: PASI and PASI75 	Arm 1: MTX + GOL Arm 2: MTX + PBO No PBO + PBO arm	Larger proportion of DAS remission achieved in participants of arm 1 vs arm 2 (81 vs 42%, $P = 0.004$)	Use of systemic CSs (≤ 10 mg/day) before enrolment was allowed 2/51 (3.9%) participants on csDMARDs at baseline
NCT02376790 [207] SEAM-PSA Randomized, double blinded clinical trial	PsA: peripheral arthritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PsA: peripheral arthritis ACR20 at week 24 Cutaneous secondary outcomes: BSA, sPGA, mNAPSI 	Arm 1: MTX + ETN Arm 2: PBO + ETN Arm 3: MTX + PBO No PBO + PBO arm	Larger proportion of ACR20 achieved in participants of arm 1 and arm 2 vs arm 3 ($P = 0.005$ and 0.029, respectively)	Use of DMARDs before enrolment in 12.6% of participants
2017-003900-28 [34] Acronym: TOFA-PREDICT Randomized, open label clinical trial	PsA: peripheral arthritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PsA: peripheral arthritis ACR50 at week 12 Cutaneous secondary outcomes: not stated 	Four arms designed (TFC, MTX, ETN) PBO arm: unclear	Not available	Information available from clinical trials register does not exclude the possibility that participants might have been exposed to systemic CS before enrolment Information available from clinical trials register does not exclude that participants might have been exposed to systemic treatments (indicated to control cutaneous symptoms) before enrolment

The majority of participants originally enrolled in the studies described in this table were treatment naïve and at an early stage of PsD. ACR20: American College of Rheumatology improvement criteria, improvement by 20%; ACR50 is improvement in the same parameters by 50%; APM: apremilast; BSA: body surface area; csDMARD: conventional synthetic DMARD; bDMARD: biologic DMARD; ETN: etanercept; GOL: golimumab; MDA: minimal disease activity; mNAPSI: modified nail psoriasis and severity index; OR: odds ratio; PASI75: improvement of the psoriasis area and severity index (PASI) by 75%; PASI50 and PASI90 are improvement of PASI by 50% and 90%, respectively; PBO: placebo; PsD: psoriatic disease; SEC: secukinumab; sPGA: static physician's global assessment; T2T: treat-to-target; TFC: tofacitinib.

Discussion

The main finding of this study confirms the hypothesis underpinning the project: few references described interventions in early, untreated PsD; only nine studies met the eligibility criteria, and none demonstrated efficacy across the clinical spectrum of PsD adopting comprehensive outcome measures. This conclusion is also supported by a robust search strategy, designed to maximize sensitivity and capable of reaching beyond the planned search terms. In fact, many identified studies did investigate drugs not originally encompassed in the protocol of this project, including agents such as tildrakizumab and bimekizumab alongside others (Supplementary Table S1, available at *Rheumatology Advances in Practice* online). It is also worth mentioning that the search strategy designed for this review allowed the retrieval of studies that adopted outcome measures that were not formally encompassed in the research questions [18]. This further expanded the comprehensiveness of the search activities.

Although each study assessed in this review had its own specific eligibility criteria, a few comments are appropriate. Firstly, a substantial number of references were excluded at full-text assessment stage because of the lack of disaggregated data. Namely, it was not possible to extract data pertaining to early, untreated PsD from the samples described in single studies. We would encourage future researchers to share comprehensive datasets for later analyses. Secondly, it was noticed, mainly in rheumatology reports, that MTX-naïve does not equate to treatment-naïve PsD. Trials of such design are enrolling participants who are at an early stage of PsD and yet already exposed to other systemic agents.

Third, the relevant difference in terminology between dermatology researchers and rheumatologists (systemic drugs vs DMARDs) would benefit from clarification. In this review, discerning the eligibility criteria of the studies under assessment required substantial effort, especially in evaluating the exposure to medications before enrolment. Theoretically, any study aiming at enrolling genuine treatment-naïve PsD participants should set eligibility criteria requiring the following: (a) exclusion of patients previously treated for the target condition; (b) exclusion of patients previously treated for PsD features that are not the target condition; and (c) exclusion of patients who were treated with PsD drugs but for different indications (i.e. MTX for neoplasms). Ideally, future clinical trials would incorporate a multidisciplinary approach, assessing the effects of interventions across the heterogeneous clinical domains of PsD. Such a methodological repositioning would allow a deeper appreciation of recent and upcoming therapies. Alternatively, the availability in the public domain of disaggregated trial data would enable later research initiatives to perform separate analyses focused on the clinical spectrum of early, untreated PsD.

Lastly, this review confirmed previous findings [353] about the limited evidence related to the use of systemic

CSs in PsD, which are an option for the management of MSK manifestations. Despite concerns related to the potential for triggering cutaneous flares of PsD or producing long-term side effects, clinical trials often allow systemic CSs, especially in rheumatology. This review did not identify any evidence about the short- or long-term effect of CSs in early, untreated PsD. The potential role of CSs, alone or in combination with immune modulators, remains under-investigated.

Limitations

The main limitation of this review is the lack of consensus on the definition of an early stage in PsD. Research from dermatology tends to label psoriasis as chronic when its duration is >6 months, whereas a clear definition of early PsA is lacking in the rheumatology literature [8]. The consensus in the panel relied on a clinical perspective, adopting the time limit of 2 years for MSK features and leaving no limitations for cutaneous features. Ideally, future definitions of early stage might rely only on biomarkers supplemented by clinical phenotype stratification.

Another limitation of this review is that the LILACS repository [354] was not explored. However, it seems unlikely that citations in that database would have been missed by the search terms and strategies adopted for this project. The substantial yield of references, identified from a range of resources explored adopting an extended timeline of publication, decreases the chances of having missed relevant studies.

Conclusions

In conclusion, this review identified the paucity of evidence in early, untreated PsD. No study used composite measures, assessing the full clinical spectrum of PsD, as the primary outcome measure. Furthermore, even separate clinical features of PsD were not adopted as a co-primary endpoints in early, untreated PsD. The co-occurrence of cutaneous and MSK manifestations underscores the clinical importance of producing evidence that addresses efficacy across the PsD spectrum, in order to overcome the present limitations of treatment guidelines. This review succeeded in highlighting an unmet need of the research agenda in cutaneous psoriasis and PsA.

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Supplementary data

Supplementary data are available at *Rheumatology Advances in Practice* online.

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