

HLA class I alleles as a predictor of retention to treatment with IL-17 antagonists in a cohort of patients with psoriatic arthritis in Newfoundland



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Background

Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is a chronic, immune-mediated disease with genetic and environmental components to pathogenesis. In Canada, the prevalence is estimated at 0.45%. Secukinumab (Sec), an IL-17A antagonist, is a biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (bDMARD) that has shown safety and efficacy in treatment of PsA and has been available in Canada since 2015. T-helper-17 (Th17) cells, mast cells, and neutrophils release the proinflammatory cytokine, IL-17. Secukinumab selectively binds to the IL-17A cytokine, inhibiting its interaction with the IL-17 receptor. Phenotypic manifestations of PsA have been associated with specific HLA alleles^{1,2}. HLA susceptibility alleles select different T cell repertoires, activating different immune effector pathways with variable response to a range of biologics¹⁻⁴. It is known that HLA B27 is associated with spondyloarthritis 1-4.

Objectives

The primary aim of the study was to determine whether HLA class I profiles had an association with retention to treatment with secukinumab. A secondary objective was to determine the percentage of patients remaining on Sec for up to 3 years and predictors of drug retention.

Baseline demographics and clinical characteristics

Characteristics, n (%*) or mean (SD)	PsA Total (N=30)	
Sex, n (%)		
Male	9 (33.3%)	
Female	18 (66.7%)	
Current age (years)	61.6 (9.8)	
Age (years) at diagnosis of PsA	41.9 (11.0)	
Age (years) at start of secukinumab (index)	55.8 (10.9)	
Smoker, n (%)	7 (25.9%)	
BMI (kg/m²)	31.0 (6.9)	
CRP (mg/L) at index	11.3 (9.8)	
TJC 28 at index	6.7 (4.5)	
SJC 28 at index	4.5 (2.9)	
HAQ at index	1.4 (0.7)	
Physician Global Assessment at index	6.1 (1.4)	
Patient Global Assessment at index	7.1 (1.4)	
Baseline secukinumab dose, n (%)		
150 mg Q4W	18 (66.7%)	
300 mg Q4W	8 (29.6%)	
Other	1 (3.7%)	
*Percentages are calculated as a proportion of patients with non-missing values for		

*Percentages are calculated as a proportion of patients with non-missing values teach variable.

Methods

Data was collected prospectively and analyzed retrospectively from a Newfoundland PsA cohort started in 2007. Patients were indexed on the date they first initiated secukinumab. Retention was assessed at 6, 12, 24, and 36 months using clinical and laboratory data including TJC 28, SJC 28, health assessment questionnaire (HAQ), patient and physician global assessments, PASI scores, and CRP. Serologic HLA class I typing was performed. IBM SPSS v.29.0 was used to calculate Kaplan-Meier survival curves and 2-tailed Spearman correlation coefficients.

Results

27 patients were included. All were b/tsDMARD experienced. 66.7% of patients were female and 25.9% were smokers. The mean BMI was 31.0 kg/m². PsA was diagnosed at a mean age of 41.9 (21-60) years. On index, patients had a mean CRP of 11.3 mg/mL, TJC28 of 6.7, SJC28 of 4.5, and HAQ of 1.4. Overall retention was estimated at 56% at 36 months.

19 patients had HLA class I analysis performed. The most common haplotypes were HLA A1 (42.1%), A2 (52.6%), B8 (36.8%), B27 (36.8%), Bw4 (36.8%), and Bw6 (42.1%).

HLA A2 was negatively associated with time to discontinuation of secukinumab with Spearman correlation coefficient (ρ) -0.737 (p= 0.037). Additionally, HLA A2, B27, and Bw4 were positively associated with CRP at index with ρ 0.775 (p= 0.024).

Although not statistically significant, in those who discontinued secukinumab before 36 months, HLA B27 and Bw4 showed tendency for negative association with ρ -0.340 (p= 0.410) and -0.624 (p= 0.099), respectively.

Correlation between time to discontinuation of secukinumab, CRP at index, and HLA class I type

Characteristics	HLA Class I Type	Correlation Coefficient (\rho)	p- value
Time to discontinuation of secukinumab	A1	0.227	0.589
	A2	-0.737	0.037*
	B8	0.165	0.697
	B27	-0.340	0.410
	Bw4	-0.624	0.099
	Bw6	0.567	0.143
CRP at index	A1	-0.258	0.537
	A2	0.775	0.024*
	B8	0	1
	B27	0.775	0.024*
	Bw4	0.775	0.024*
	Bw6	-0.258	0.537
*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level.			

Conclusion

HLA class I type may be associated with various responses to treatment with the IL-17 antagonist secukinumab in patients with psoriatic arthritis. Limitations of the study include small sample size increasing the potential for error and possibly overestimating the magnitude of association. While some outcomes were statistically significant, clinical significance was not ascertained. Further exploration with larger studies or different therapeutic options is warranted.

References

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Reasons for discontinuation among patients discontinuing secukinumab by 36 months

Reasons for discontinuation	n (%)
Discontinued secukinumab before 36 months	11 (100%)
Effectiveness-related, ≤ 12 months	3 (27.3%)
Effectiveness-related, > 12 months	6 (54.5%)
Adverse event	1 (9.1%)
Patient preference	1 (9.1%)

HLA class I type among patients discontinuing secukinumab before 36 months

Time from index to discontinuation (months)	HLA class I type
9	ND
9	A2;A3, B27;?40, Bw4
10	A1;A2, B8
13	ND
13	A1;A2, B8;44(12), Bw4;Bw6
13	A2, B21;27, Bw4
14	A1;68, B44;57, C4;C6
17	ND
23	A1;A2, B8;27, C2;C7
26	A3, B7, Bw6
28	A1;A3, B8;35, Bw6