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Predictors of Secukinumab Treatment Response and Continuation in Axial Spondyloarthritis: Results From the EuroSpA Research Collaboration Network

This European study examined over 1,100 patients with axial spondyloarthritis who started treatment with secukinumab, a biologic drug that targets interleukin-17A. Authors wanted to find out which patient characteristics at the start of treatment could predict whether patients would reach low disease activity (LDA) after six months and continue treatment for at least a year. Authors identified ten predictors for achieving LDA and treatment continuation. Predictors included both clinical, patient-reported and lifestyle factors variables, underscoring the complex mechanisms of real-world drug effectiveness. They found that patients were more likely to achieve LDA if they had not previously used other biologic drugs, were non-smokers, and reported lower HAQ and BASDAI scores at baseline. Radiographic disease, HLA-B27 positivity, history of psoriasis CRP $\leq 10\text{mg/L}$ were also linked to better outcomes.

For rheumatologists, these results highlight practical factors that can guide expectations and decision-making. For patients, the findings emphasize the importance of early treatment and lifestyle choices, like avoiding smoking, to improve chances of success with secukinumab.

Link to the publication: Predictors of Secukinumab Treatment Response and Continuation in Axial Spondyloarthritis: Results From the EuroSpA Research Collaboration Network at <https://doi.org/10.3899/jrheum.2024-0920>