

### Availability and average cost

- Injection 150mg/ ml vial
- INR 15600 for 1 vial

### Mechanism of Action

- **Interleukin (IL) - 17 A inhibitor**
- Fully human immunoglobulin G1-kappa monoclonal antibody, directly inhibits IL-17A

### Indications

#### FDA approved

- Moderate To Severe Plaque - Psoriasis
- Palmoplantar psoriasis, scalp psoriasis, nail psoriasis
- Psoriatic arthritis

#### Off-label

- Hidradenitis suppurativa
- Reactive arthritis
- Pyoderma Gangrenosum
- Tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS)

### Dosage

- Adult:** 300 mg subcutaneous (SC) injection at 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 weeks is given
- Followed by maintenance dose of 300 mg SC injection every four weeks.
- Each 300 mg dose is given as two subcutaneous injections of 150 mg.

**Pediatric:** approved for use in children aged  $\geq 6$  years and over with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis.

- In patients weighing  $< 50$  kg – 75 mg;  
 $>50$  kg - 150 mg;
- Dosing schedule is same as adults.
- Vaccination should be complete as per age before initiating secukinumab

### Reconstitution:

- Available as lyophilized powder of 150 mg in a vial that requires storage at a cool temperature (2-8 degrees C).
- Before administration, vial must be kept aside for 20 to 30 mins until it reaches room temperature.
- Reconstitution is performed with 1 ml sterile distilled water, followed by gentle stirring to dissolve the powder, and kept aside for 10 mins.

### Trade Names

SCAPHO

### Contra-indication

- Presence of active infections,
- Latent or active tuberculosis,
- Hepatitis B & C
- HIV
- Hypersensitivity to secukinumab

### Pregnancy / lactation

- Category- B: No well controlled human studies
- Not advisable during pregnancy or lactation

### Adverse effects

- Nasopharyngitis
- Upper respiratory tract infection
- Neutropenia
- Candidiasis
- Flare of inflammatory bowel disease

### Drug interactions

- No significant drug interactions.
- Live vaccines should not be given concurrently.

### Pre work-up

- Complete blood count
- Erythrocyte sedimentation rate or C-reactive protein
- Liver function test
- Renal function test and urine analysis
- HBsAg, Anti- HCV IgM and ELISA for HIV
- Chest X-ray
- Tuberculin skin testing or Quantiferon Gold test (risk of TB reactivation is less as compared to TNF inhibitors)
- Pregnancy test in females of childbearing age

### Monitoring

- Complete blood count – monthly for 3 months and 3 monthly thereafter.
- Annual screening for hepatitis and tuberculosis