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## Effectiveness of secukinumab in radiographic and non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis: a European routine-care observational study

This study evaluates the real-world effectiveness of secukinumab, a biological treatment for axial spondyloarthritis (axSpA), comparing radiographic (r-axSpA) and non-radiographic (nr-axSpA) forms. Among 1,161 patients across nine European countries, those with r-axSpA showed initially better outcomes, including higher remission and drug retention rates. However, these differences disappeared after adjusting for factors like prior treatment and disease characteristics. This indicates that radiographic status itself may not predict treatment response, and other variables such as baseline disease activity or prior therapies play a larger role.

These findings are significant for rheumatologists and patients as they support the use of secukinumab in both r-axSpA and nr-axSpA with similar expectations of effectiveness. The study highlights the importance of individualizing treatment plans based on comprehensive patient evaluations, beyond radiographic classification. This could help optimize outcomes and improve quality of life for individuals with axSpA.

*Link to the publication: Effectiveness of secukinumab in radiographic and non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis: a European routine-care observational study at <https://doi.org/10.1136/rmdopen-2024-004166>*