Siliq is the trade name for the biologic brodalumab. It is a biologic medicine. Biologics are made from living sources such as human, animal or bacteria cells. Siliq is used to treat psoriasis.

How effective is it?

Siliq helps to stop inflammation in the skin and reduce psoriasis symptoms.

A clinical trial is a research study used to determine how safe and effective a new treatment is. This often is done to compare the new treatment with a placebo (an inactive pill, liquid or powder that has no treatment value).

In clinical trials:

- 83 percent of adults with psoriasis experienced at least a 75 percent improvement after 3 months
- 42 percent of adults with psoriasis experienced a 100 percent improvement after 3 months

Treating your psoriatic disease is important for disease management, reducing your risk for comorbidities (related health conditions) and improving your overall health and quality of life. Keep in mind that each person responds differently to treatments. Speak with your health care provider about what treatment may be most appropriate.

Fast facts about Siliq

- Was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for treating adults with psoriasis in February 2017
- Works by interfering with signaling by a cytokine (a type of protein involved in the immune system) called interleukin 17 (IL-17)
- Is available by prescription and is given as a self-injection (a shot that you give yourself); help and training are offered for self-injections
- Is meant to be taken long-term
- Siliq is available only through a restricted program call the SILIQ REMS Program because of the possible risk of suicidal ideation and behavior (For more information, call 855-511-6135 or visit SILIQREMS.com.)
How does it work?

Biologics for psoriatic disease target a specific part of the immune system that is overactive.

Your immune system protects your body from illness and infections. With psoriatic disease, the immune system is overactive. This causes inflammation of the skin and speeds up skin cell growth. It also causes inflammation in joints, tendons and ligaments in psoriatic arthritis.

Who can take it?

Adults over the age of 18 with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis can take Siliq. Speak with your health care provider if you are pregnant or breastfeeding.

Who should not take it?

You should not take Siliq if you have:

- A history of depression or suicidal behavior
- Active serious infections or a history of frequent infections
- An active tuberculosis (TB) infection
- Crohn’s disease

What are the risks?

There is the risk for an allergic reaction and an increased risk for infections. This is because the treatment is causing some immunosuppression (lowering the function of the immune system). If you notice any sign of infection, speak with your health care provider right away. Before starting Siliq, you will be screened for latent [non-active] TB. Avoid receiving live vaccines while taking Siliq.

There have been rare reports of:

- Crohn’s disease
- Suicidal ideation and behavior

Speak with your health care provider if you develop a fever or chest pains that do not go away, shortness of breath, sudden weight gain or swelling of your ankles or feet.

Common side effects

In clinical trials, the most common side effects associated with Siliq are:

- **Joint pain**: 4.7% of patients treated with Siliq reported joint pain (compared to 3.3% of patients treated with a placebo)
- **Headache**: 4.3% of patients treated with Siliq reported headaches (compared to 3.5% of patients treated with a placebo)
- **Fatigue**: 2.6% of adults treated with Siliq reported fatigue (compared to 1.1% of patients treated with a placebo)
- **Diarrhea**: 2.2% of patients treated with Siliq reported diarrhea (compared to 1.1% of patients treated with a placebo)
- **Throat pain**: 2.1% of adults treated with Siliq reported throat pain (compared to 1.1% of patients treated with a placebo)

These side effects happen most often after the first dose and may decrease after additional doses or over time. The side effects are generally mild and do not cause most people to stop taking Siliq. During clinical trials, 1% of patients stopped taking Siliq due to side effects.

Keep in mind that side effects observed in clinical trials may not predict actual rates of side effects.

What should I do next?

- Speak with your health care provider about whether Siliq is appropriate for you.
- Contact our Patient Navigation Center to find providers, discuss treatments and get help with accessing treatments [find contact information below].

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National Psoriasis Foundation educational materials are medically reviewed and are not intended to replace the counsel of a physician. The Foundation does not endorse any medications, products or treatments for psoriasis or psoriatic arthritis and advises you to consult a physician before initiating any treatment.