

Fumaric acid esters in the management of psoriasis

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Abstract: Fumaric acid esters (FAE) are small molecules with immunomodulating, anti-inflammatory, and anti-oxidative effects. FAE were introduced as a systemic psoriasis treatment in 1959 and empirically developed further between 1970 and 1990 in Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. The development of FAE as psoriasis treatment did not follow the traditional drug development phases. Nonetheless, in 1994 FAE were approved in Germany for the treatment of severe plaque psoriasis. FAE are currently one of the most commonly used treatments in Germany, and FAE are increasingly being used as an unlicensed treatment in several other European countries. To date, six randomized controlled trials and 29 observational studies have evaluated FAE in a combined total of 3,439 patients. The efficacy and safety profile of FAE is favorable. About 50%–70% of patients achieve at least 75% improvement in psoriasis severity after 16 weeks of treatment. Common adverse events of FAE include gastrointestinal complaints and flushing symptoms, which lead to treatment discontinuation in up to 40% of patients. Lymphocytopenia, eosinophilia, and proteinuria are commonly observed during FAE treatment, but rarely require treatment discontinuation. The long-term safety profile of continuous FAE treatment is favorable without an increased risk for infections, malignancies, or other serious adverse events. There are no known drug-interactions for FAE. The 2009 European evidence-based S3-guidelines on psoriasis treatment recommend FAE and suggest it as a first-line systemic treatment for moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. This review is aimed to give an overview of FAE treatment in the management of psoriasis.

Keywords: fumaric acid esters, fumarates, dimethyl fumarate, Fumaderm, psoriasis, systemic treatment

Introduction

Fumaric acid esters (FAE), also known as fumarates, are ester derivatives of fumaric acid.¹ Fumaric acid is an intermediate in the citric acid cycle, which is a basic cellular process that generates energy in the mitochondria.² In 1959, the German chemist Walter Schweckendiek, who suffered from psoriasis himself, postulated that psoriasis occurred due a deficiency in fumaric acid levels leading to defects in the citric acid cycle, and that oral supplementation of fumaric acid might neutralize these defects.³ Given that oral fumaric acid caused too much gastrointestinal irritation, Schweckendiek instead used the esters of fumaric acid in several self-experiments. Although Schweckendiek's original hypothesis regarding an aberrant citric acid cycle underlying psoriasis were never proven, patients with psoriasis seemed to benefit from oral treatment with a mixture of different FAE with dimethyl fumarate (DMF) and monoethyl fumarate (MEF)-salts.⁴ In the 1970s, the German general practitioner

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Gunther Schäfer standardized FAE treatment with oral and topical application of FAE in combination with a diet. Using this treatment regimen, Schäfer reported good effectiveness results in treating psoriasis patients with FAE on a large scale in a specialized clinic in Leysin, Switzerland.^{5,6} Initial clinical studies by German dermatologists, however, could not confirm the beneficial effects of FAE in psoriasis treatment.^{7,8} Moreover, there were growing concerns on the safety of FAE as several cases were reported of acute renal toxicity in patients treated with FAE.⁹ This led to a stop in the development of FAE as psoriasis treatment for over a decade. Following the mid-1980s, however, there was a revival of interest in FAE treatment among academic dermatologists, partly under the influence of psoriasis patient associations.^{6,10} The first clinical observational studies were conducted by dermatology centers in Switzerland and in the Netherlands, which were published in 1987 and 1989, respectively.^{10,11} Around the same time, the Dutch physician Leonard Kunst developed and treated psoriasis patients with a novel FAE formulation containing only DMF, omitting the MEF-salts.¹² In the early 1990s, the first randomized, placebo-controlled trials that evaluated FAE in psoriasis were published, in which efficacious responses and a good safety profile were observed in patients with chronic plaque psoriasis.^{13,14} Following these clinical trials, FAE treatment became approved in 1994 in Germany for the systemic treatment of severe psoriasis in adult patients. The licensed FAE-formulation contained a mixture of DMF and MEF-salts, which was marketed as Fumaderm (Fumapharm AG, Switzerland). Fourteen years later, in 2008, the German registration for FAE treatment with Fumaderm was expanded to include moderate psoriasis in adults.¹⁵

Currently, FAE are one of the most commonly used systemic treatments in Germany.¹⁶ FAE are licensed only in Germany for the treatment of moderate-to-severe psoriasis. To date, there is no European Medicines Agency or US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved use of FAE in psoriasis patients.¹⁷ Despite this, FAE are increasingly being used as an unlicensed treatment in several European countries, including the UK,¹⁸ Ireland,¹⁹ the Netherlands,²⁰ Austria,²¹ and Italy.^{22,23} Moreover, the 2009 European S3-guidelines on the systemic treatment of psoriasis vulgaris suggest FAE as a systemic treatment for psoriasis with a favorable risk–benefit ratio.²⁴ In other parts of the world, FAE are so far not available for the treatment of psoriasis.

The mechanisms of action by which FAE improve psoriasis are not yet completely understood.²⁵ FAE are thought to elicit their effects through multiple immunomodulating

effects.¹ Recent experimental studies have described various immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, and anti-oxidative properties of FAE. Given the broad range of FAE's effects, FAE are now being applied for diseases other than psoriasis.²⁶ Favorable effects of off-label use of FAE have been reported for several inflammatory and granulomatous skin diseases, including sarcoidosis, cheilitis granulomatosa, granuloma annulare, necrobiosis lipoidica, and lupus erythematosus.^{27,28} In addition, FAE have been proven to be effective in multiple sclerosis,^{29,30} and FAE became approved as treatment for multiple sclerosis by the FDA and the European Medicines Agency in 2013. Furthermore, FAE are being evaluated for various other diseases, including Huntington disease, myocardial infarction, and asthma.²⁶

This review is aimed to give an overview of FAE treatment in the management of psoriasis.

Methods

This narrative review is based on a literature search in Medline and Embase databases. The search date was performed in January 2014 with an update of the search in July 2014. The following keywords were used: “fumaric acid ester”, “dimethylfum*”, and “psoria*”. There were no restrictions set in year of publication, study type, or language. Furthermore, the FAE sections in the current European,²⁴ Dutch,³¹ and German³² S3-guidelines on psoriasis treatment were included in this review.

Results

Efficacy of FAE

Randomized controlled trials (RCTs)

FAE have been shown to be effective in improving moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis in several RCTs. To date, there have been six RCTs that evaluated FAE in psoriasis treatment (Table 1). Two RCTs compared FAE to placebo,^{13,14} one RCT compared two FAE-formulations,³³ one RCT compared FAE to methotrexate,³⁴ one RCT compared the combination of FAE plus a topical vitamin D analog to FAE plus placebo ointment,³⁵ and one RCT compared the combination of FAE plus an oral histamine antagonist to FAE plus placebo.³⁶ In these RCTs, the total number of psoriasis patients treated with FAE was 320, and the majority of the patients were treated with Fumaderm. Only in the trials of Fallah Arani et al,³⁴ Balak et al,³⁶ and of Nieboer et al³³ different FAE formulations other than Fumaderm were used. All trials were conducted in Germany^{13,35} or in the Netherlands.^{14,33–36} The treatment duration in the RCTs ranged from 12 to 16 weeks. The largest randomized, placebo-controlled trial was a German multicenter

Table 1 Overview of efficacy results of RCTs of fumaric acid esters in psoriasis treatment

Study (year)	Study design	Study population	Treatment arms	No of patients	Treatment duration in weeks	Efficacy results
Balak et al (2014) ³⁶	Single center double-blind RCT	Moderate-to-severe psoriasis PASI < 10	FAE + cetirizine	25	12	Mean change in PASI – 65% PASI-75 response 20%
			FAE + placebo	25	12	Mean change in PASI – 66% PASI-75 response 20%
Fallah Arani et al (2011) ³⁴	Multicenter RCT	Moderate-to-severe psoriasis PASI < 10	FAE (Dutch formulation)	30	12	Mean change in PASI from 18.1 to 10.5 (–42.0%) PASI-75 response 19%
			MTX	30	12	Mean change in PASI from 14.5 to 6.7 (–53.8%) PASI-75 response 24%
Gollnick et al (2002) ³⁵	Multicenter double-blind RCT	Severe psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm) + calcipotriol ointment	68	13	Mean change in PASI – 76.1%
			FAE (Fumaderm) + placebo ointment	66	13	Mean change in PASI – 51.9%
Altmeyer et al (1994) ¹³	Multicenter double-blind RCT	BSA < 10%	FAE (Fumaderm)	50	16	Mean decrease in PASI from 21.6 to 10.8 (–50.0%)
			Placebo	50	16	Not reported
Nieboer et al (1990) ³³	Single-center RCT	BSA < 10%	FAE (Fumaderm)	23	12	More than 50% improvement in 52%
			DMF (Dutch formulation)	11	12	More than 50% improvement in 45%
Nugteren-Huying et al (1990) ¹⁴	Single-center RCT	BSA < 10%	FAE (Fumaderm)	13	16	Mean decrease BSA from 21.0% to 6.7%
			Octyl FAE	13	16	Not reported
			Placebo	13	16	Not reported

Abbreviations: BSA, body surface area affected; DMF, dimethyl fumarate; FAE, fumaric acid esters; MTX, methotrexate; PASI, psoriasis area and severity index; RCT, randomized controlled trial.

study published in 1994, in which 100 patients with plaque psoriasis were randomized 1:1 to receive Fumaderm treatment or placebo for 16 weeks.¹³ In this RCT, the mean psoriasis area and severity index (PASI) decreased with 50% from 21.6 at baseline to 10.8 after 16 weeks of FAE treatment. The other placebo-controlled RCT was a small Dutch study published in 1990, in which 39 psoriasis patients were randomized to receive FAE (Fumaderm), octyl fumarate, or placebo.¹⁴ In contrast to the octyl fumarate and placebo groups, the psoriasis improved significantly in patients treated with Fumaderm with a 68% reduction in body surface affected from 21% to 6.7%. In the other four RCTs, mean improvement rates in psoriasis severity of 42%–76% were reported after FAE treatment. The PASI-75 response was reported only in two RCTs and ranged from 19% to 20% following 12–16 weeks of FAE treatment.^{34,36} A meta-analysis of the efficacy results of the six RCTs is not feasible due to heterogeneity in efficacy outcomes and incomplete reporting, as some of the earlier RCTs often did not adhere to the current CONSORT guidelines of reporting RCT data.³⁷

In the European S3-guidelines on the systemic psoriasis treatment the quality of the evidence of FAE in psoriasis

treatment was evaluated. The RCTs of Altmeyer et al¹³ and Gollnick et al³⁵ were included as A2 studies (randomized, double-blind clinical study of high quality), while the other RCTs were graded as studies with lesser quality.²⁴ Overall, the level of evidence of the efficacy data on FAE was graded as a level 2 of evidence.

Observational studies

The number of observational studies that evaluated FAE in psoriasis treatment is much larger than the number of RCTs. There have been 29 observational studies published in the period 1987–2014 (Table 2). The majority of these publications were prospective, single center studies.^{10,11,22,23,38–47} There were two prospective, multicenter studies, both were conducted in Germany.^{48,49} The other studies were retrospective multicenter^{15,50,51} or single center studies.^{19,52–60} The majority of the observational studies were uncontrolled. Therefore, the quality of these observational studies is low. The total number of patients treated with FAE in these observational studies combined was 3,119. The majority of studies included patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. Two studies evaluated FAE in mild cases of

Table 2 Overview of results of observational studies evaluating fumaric acid esters in psoriasis treatment

Study (year)	Study design	Study population	Treatment arms	No of patients	Treatment duration	Effectiveness results	Withdrawal rate due to adverse events
Walker et al (2014) ⁴⁸	Prospective, multicenter study	Mild, moderate and severe plaque-type psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	249	12 months	Mean PASI decreased from 19.84 to 7.35 after 12 months (-63%) Mean DLQI decreased from 11.8 to 2.9 (-75%)	43%
Ismail et al (2014) ⁵²	Retrospective, single center cohort	Psoriasis	FAE	249	Mean 28 months (range 1-106 months)	Not reported	47%
Gambichler et al (2014) ³⁹	Prospective, single center cohort study	Moderate-to-severe chronic plaque psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	106	6 months	4-year drug survival 60% Mean PASI decreased from 23.8 to 7 (-71%) PASI-75 response 37%, PASI-50 response 75%	16%
Balak et al (2013) ⁵⁰	Retrospective multicenter study	Pediatric psoriasis	FAE (Dutch formulation)	14	Median 10 months (range 1-80 months)	Complete clearance 36%, good improvement 7%, partial response (21%), no response 36%	14%
Thaçi et al (2013) ⁵¹	Retrospective multicenter cross-sectional study	Moderate-to-severe psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	69	Mean 27 months (1-24 months)	Marked improvement or clear PGA 75% at 24 months	6%
Inzinger et al (2013) ⁵³	Retrospective single center registry study	Moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis	FAE	200	>3-12 months	PASI-75 response 76% at 12 months (PP); PASI-75 response 24% at 3 months (ITT)	31%
Heelan and Markham (2012) ¹⁹	Retrospective single center study	Severe psoriasis	MTX	72	>3-12 months	PASI-75 81% at 12 months (PP); PASI-75 response 24% at 3 months (ITT)	26%
Gambichler et al (2012) ⁴⁰	Prospective, single center study	Moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	45	Median 10.2 months	Clear 22%, significant improvement 49%, no improvement 16%, worsening 2%	33%
Gambichler et al (2012) ⁴¹	Prospective, single center study	Moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	32	3 months	Mean PASI decreased from 27.1 to 12.5 (-54%)	13%
Boehncke et al (2011) ⁴²	Prospective, single center study	Moderate-to-severe chronic plaque psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	21	4 months	Median PASI decreased from 26.7 to 8.8 (-67%)	0%
Wain et al (2010) ³⁸	Prospective, single center study	Chronic plaque psoriasis	FAE	13	24 weeks	Median PASI decreased from 9.6 to 2.8 (-71%). PASI-75 response 31%	8%
Kokeij et al (2009) ²³	Prospective, single center study	Mild plaque psoriasis	FAE (Italian formulation)	80	3 months - 5 years	Mean PASI decreased from 13.9 to 11.3 (-19%) at 3 months (ITT). PASI-75 response 8%	36%
Reich et al (2009) ¹⁵	Retrospective multicenter, cross-sectional study	Psoriasis patients treated with FAE for at least 24 months	FAE (Fumaderm)	41	4 months	Mean PASI decreased from 5.9 to 3.0 (-49%)	7%
Brewer and Rogers (2007) ⁵⁶	Retrospective single center study	Chronic plaque psoriasis and palmoplantar pustular psoriasis (n=2)	FAE	984	Mean 44 months	Clear or marked improvement 31%, slight improvement 50% at month 3 Clear improvement 80% at month 24 Good to excellent improvement 58.6%	1.8%
				31	Mean 7.6 months (range 0.5-18 months)		26%

Sladden et al (2006) ⁵⁷	Retrospective single center study	Moderate-to-severe chronic plaque psoriasis	FAE	30	Not reported	Clear improvement 50%, some improvement 13%	27%
Fika et al (2006) ⁵⁸	Retrospective single center study	Chronic plaque psoriasis (73%), guttate psoriasis (27%)	FAE (Fumaderm)	11	Not reported	Clear improvement 45%, improvement 82%, no improvement 18%	18%
Harries et al (2005) ⁵⁹	Retrospective single center study	Chronic plaque psoriasis (94%), guttate psoriasis (3%), palmoplantar pustular psoriasis (3%)	FAE (Fumaderm)	58	Not reported	Clear improvement 17%, improvement 55%, no improvement 28%, worsening 16%	31%
Balasubramaniam et al (2004) ⁶⁰	Retrospective single center study	Severe psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	12	Mean 10 months (range 3–19 months)	Improvement 92%	8%
Carboni et al (2004) ²²	Prospective, single center study	Moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	40	Mean 14.8 months (range 1–24 months)	Mean PASI decreased from 26.5 to 5.3 (–80%)	10%
Hoefnagel et al (2003) ⁵⁴	Retrospective single center study	Plaque psoriasis (94%), guttate psoriasis (5%), psoriatic arthritis (1%)	FAE	66	0–14 years	Not reported	14%
Litjens et al (2003) ⁴³	Prospective, single center study	Plaque psoriasis	FAE	12	24 months	Mean PASI decreased with 22% at months 6	42%
Friedrich et al (2001) ⁴⁴	Prospective, single center study	Moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	21	8 weeks	Not reported	19%
Mrowietz et al (1998) ⁴⁹	Prospective, multicenter study	Severe psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm) + pentoxifylline	23	8 weeks	Not reported	17%
Höxtermann et al (1998) ⁴⁵	Prospective, single center study	Severe psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	101	4 months	Mean PASI decreased from 20.04 to 4.03 (–80%)	7%
Altmeyer et al (1996) ⁴⁶	Prospective, single center study	Severe chronic plaque psoriasis, palmoplantar psoriasis (n=4)	FAE (Fumaderm)	10	12 months	Mean PASI decreased from 24.34 to 3.4 at month 12 (–86%)	0%
Thio et al (1995) ⁵⁵	Retrospective single center study	Chronic plaque psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	83	12 months	Mean PASI was reduced by 76% by month 12. Clear improvement 42%, good improvement 29%, no improvement 11%	13%
Kolbach and Nieboer (1992) ⁴⁷	Prospective, single center study	Moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	67	1–24 months	More than 75% improvement in 48% at month 6	44%
Nieboer et al (1989) ¹⁰	Prospective, single center studies	Moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis	DMF (Dutch formulation) Different FAE formulations Placebo DMF	129 153 39 56	1–24 months 1–32 months 4–9 months 3–14 months	More than 75% improvement in 32% at month 6 More than 50% improvement in 34%	84% 16%
Bayard et al (1987) ¹¹	Prospective, single center studies	Psoriasis	FAE (Fumaderm)	30	3–14 months	More than 50% improvement in 5% More than 50% improvement in 33% Very good improvement 27%, good improvement 13%, insufficient improvement 47%	8% 27% 13%

Abbreviations: DMF, dimethyl fumarate; FAE, fumaric acid esters; MTX, methotrexate; PASI, psoriasis area and severity index; DLQI, Dermatology Life Quality Index; ITT, intention-to-treat; PGA, Physician Global Assessment; per-protocol

plaque psoriasis.^{23,48} In some studies patients with guttate or palmoplantar pustular psoriasis were included.^{46,54,56,58,59} One study evaluated FAE in children with psoriasis.⁵⁰ The treatment duration ranged from 1 month to 14 years. There were 16 studies that described long-term FAE treatment longer than 12 months up to 14 years.^{10,11,15,19,22,38,43,47,50–52,54–56,60,61} The largest observational study was a retrospective, multicenter study published in 2009.¹⁵ In this cross-sectional study among 984 psoriasis patients treated with Fumaderm, a large proportion (82%) had a marked or clear improvement after 36 months of treatment. Furthermore, there were no major adverse events observed during FAE treatment. The other observational studies also reported favorable effectiveness and safety outcomes of FAE treatment. The results of these studies cannot be easily pooled given that there is heterogeneity in FAE formulations, treatment duration, and treatment outcomes. Mean reductions in PASI ranged from 22% to 86%. The first clinical effects of FAE are usually seen after week 6 of FAE treatment. Some studies reported PASI-75 responses, which ranged from 8% to 76%. About 50%–70% of patients achieve at least 75% reduction in PASI after 16 weeks of treatment.²⁴ Studies who applied an intention-to-treat analysis reported lower effectiveness rates than studies that used an as-treated analysis,^{38,53} which is a less conservative analysis method than intention-to-treat.⁶²

Safety and tolerability of FAE

Common subjective adverse events

The most common adverse events associated with FAE treatment are gastrointestinal complaints and flushing symptoms (Table 3). Gastrointestinal complaints include abdominal cramps, nausea, and diarrhea, and occur in up to 60% of

Table 3 Summary of common adverse events associated with FAE treatment in psoriasis reported in RCTs and observational studies

Adverse events

Subjective adverse events

- Gastrointestinal complaints
- Skin flushing
- Pruritus
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Lower extremity edema

Laboratory adverse events

- Decrease in lymphocyte count
- Increase in eosinophil count
- Proteinuria
- Increase of serum creatinine
- Increase of ASAT/ALAT

Abbreviations: ASAT, aspartate aminotransferase; ALAT, alanine aminotransferase; RCT, randomized controlled trial; FAE, fumaric acid esters.

patients treated with FAE.²⁴ Skin flushing via cutaneous vasodilatation is the second most common adverse event of FAE treatment. In a retrospective analysis of 66 patients who received long-term FAE treatment, skin flushing was the most reported adverse event in 55% of patients.⁵⁴ Gastrointestinal and flushing symptoms usually occur during the first 3 months of FAE treatment, and then typically decrease over time.⁶³

The mechanisms underlying these adverse events during FAE treatment are not fully understood yet, except for the flushing symptoms. Recent experimental studies indicate that FAE-induced skin flushing is mediated by the niacin receptor hydroxycarboxylic acid receptor 2 (HCA2), which was previously known as the G protein-coupled receptor 109A (GPR109A). Activation of HCA2 leads to flushing symptoms via two different mechanisms.⁶⁴ The early phase of skin flushing is caused by activated HCA2 expressed on epidermal Langerhans cells and selectively induced by cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1), while the late phase involves HCA2 expressed on keratinocytes and COX-2.⁶⁵

The mechanisms leading to gastrointestinal complaints in FAE treatment are less well understood. One study proposed DMF-induced allergic contact mucositis of the gastrointestinal tract as a cause of gastrointestinal symptoms.⁶⁶ Another study ascribed gastrointestinal complaints during FAE treatment to an eosinophilic gastroenteritis-like syndrome.⁶⁷ Another potential mechanism leading to the gastrointestinal complaints involves FAE-triggered release of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α).⁶⁸

Common laboratory adverse events

FAE can be associated with several changes in leukocyte counts. Frequently, a decrease in lymphocyte count is observed during FAE treatment.⁴⁵ A reduction of leukocytes can also be seen during FAE treatment. Furthermore, a transient increase in eosinophil count is associated typically with the beginning of FAE treatment. Laboratory adverse events less frequently observed during FAE treatment are an increase in liver enzymes, an increase in serum creatinine, and proteinuria. Proteinuria seems to be associated with dose levels of FAE.⁶⁹ In most cases, proteinuria is fully reversible following dosage reduction or treatment discontinuation.^{24,69}

Nephrotoxic adverse events during FAE treatment

Renal toxicity has been an early concern of FAE treatment as in the 1980s cases have been published of acute renal insufficiency in patients treated with FAE.⁷⁰ However, these reports were limited to cases with doses of FAE exceeding

the maximum daily dosage of 720 mg of DMF currently used. Furthermore, these cases involved the use of topical FAE formulations. It seems likely that the cause of acute renal toxicity in these cases is exposure to too high doses of FAE. Data from RCTs and long-term observational studies so far have not shown an increased risk for acute nephrotoxicity during FAE treatment.^{38,49,54} Haring et al reported the use of beta-2 microglobulin in urine as a sensitive marker to allow early detection of nephrotoxicity during FAE treatment, but this has not been validated in other studies.²¹

Another, more rare, renal adverse event associated with FAE is the development of a drug-induced Fanconi syndrome. Fanconi syndrome is characterized by an increased urine excretion of glucose, amino acids, and phosphate due to proximal tubular damage, which then can lead to hypophosphatemic osteomalacia and complaints of weakness, bone pain, and bone fractures. To date, seven cases have been reported of Fanconi syndrome linked to long-term treatment with FAE.^{52,71–77} In some cases, the symptoms of Fanconi syndrome persisted after FAE discontinuation.²¹ Interestingly, all reported cases of FAE-induced Fanconi syndrome were female patients. The underlying reason for this observation is unknown.

Other adverse events

Less frequent occurring adverse events during FAE treatment are fatigue, headache, pruritus, and edema of the lower extremities.²⁴ In addition, there have been incidental reports of the development of organizing pneumonia,⁷⁸ squamous cell carcinoma,⁷⁹ melanoma,⁸⁰ and Kaposi sarcoma⁸¹ during FAE treatment. These adverse events could possibly be related to FAE-induced lymphocytopenia. Another important complication of FAE-induced lymphocytopenia is the development of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML). There have been two cases published of PML in psoriasis patients treated with FAE. In these two cases the development of PML was linked to exposure to severe low lymphocyte counts for prolonged periods of time.^{82,83}

FAE treatment discontinuation due to adverse events

In clinical studies with FAE, 6%–40% of patients discontinued FAE treatment due to intolerable adverse events (Table 2). The most common cause for early treatment discontinuation is intolerable gastrointestinal symptoms and, to a lesser extent, flushing symptoms. Changes in laboratory tests during FAE are usually mild in severity and transient, so that in the majority of cases FAE treatment discontinuation is not necessary.^{15,24}

Long-term safety

The long-term safety profile of FAE therapy is evaluated as favorable. At present, there is no evidence supporting an increased risk for infections, malignancies, or other serious adverse events in patients treated with FAE. There appears to be no significant immunosuppression during long-term FAE treatment.⁴¹ In a Dutch retrospective single center study in patients treated with FAE continuously for up to 10 to 14 years, there were no serious adverse events or malignancies observed.⁵⁴ Similar safety results were reported in a large, German study among nearly 1,000 patients treated with FAE for a mean duration of 3.5 years.¹⁵

Improving tolerability of FAE

In daily clinical practice, several mitigation strategies are pursued to improve the tolerability of FAE. Patient education, the recommendation to take tablets with food or with milk, and temporary dose reduction are typically applied in case of intolerable adverse events. Another option to manage gastrointestinal and flushing symptoms in particular would be to use of pharmacologic treatments, such as aspirin, anti-histamines, proton pump inhibitors, and anti-diarrheals.⁸⁴ To date, two RCTs have evaluated the benefit of adding an anti-histamine and aspirin to FAE treatment, respectively. A double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in 50 patients with psoriasis did not show any beneficial effects on the incidence of adverse events of adding the histamine antagonist cetirizine in a daily dose of 10 mg to FAE treatment.³⁶ An RCT among 56 healthy volunteers found that pre-treatment with aspirin reduced the incidence and intensity of flushing symptoms with delayed release DMF.⁸⁵ An uncontrolled case series reported that the addition of montelukast seemed to diminish gastrointestinal complaints.⁶⁷ For the other pharmacological approaches applied to improve FAE's tolerability there is currently no evidence.

Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of FAE

There is relatively little data available on the pharmacokinetics of FAE. Following oral administration, DMF is rapidly hydrolyzed in the small intestines into monomethyl fumarate (MMF).^{86,87} Serum levels of MMF rise as would be expected following oral intake of FAE, but DMF levels are undetectable in serum.^{88,89} However, DMF is likely not completely metabolized into MMF in the small intestines. Instead, DMF is able to reach the systemic circulation, and then DMF rapidly enters circulating cells to react and conjugate with intracellular glutathione.⁹⁰ In line, DMF-glutathione

metabolites were detected in portal veins in rats after DMF administration into the small intestine⁹¹ and DMF-glutathione metabolites were detected in urine in psoriasis patients who were treated with Fumaderm.⁹²

FAE seem to deplete glutathione in circulating immune cells,⁸⁷ which induces the expression of the anti-inflammatory protein heme oxygenase 1 (HO-1).⁹³ In turn, this results in inhibition of pro-inflammatory cytokine production of TNF- α , interleukin (IL)-12, and IL-23, which could explain the beneficial response by FAE in psoriasis treatment.⁹³⁻⁹⁵ The mechanisms of action of FAE in psoriasis have also been ascribed to other immunomodulating effects, including inhibiting the maturation of dendritic cells,^{96,97} inducing T-cell apoptosis,⁹⁸ differentiation of T-helper 2 and T-helper 17 cells,^{99,100} and interfering with leukocyte extravasation by reduction of endothelial adhesion molecule expression.^{101,102} Other studies have shown FAE are capable of inhibiting keratinocyte proliferation¹⁰³⁻¹⁰⁶ and inhibiting angiogenesis by reducing vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 expression.¹⁰⁷

Different FAE-formulations

There are several different FAE-formulations in use. The only licensed FAE-formulation for psoriasis treatment to date is Fumaderm, which is approved for use in Germany. Fumaderm is a mixture of DMF and the calcium-, magnesium-, and zinc-salt of MEF. Two strengths of tablets are available: Fumaderm initial 105 mg tablets containing 30 mg of DMF and 75 mg of MEF-salts; and Fumaderm 215 mg tablets, which contain 120 mg DMF and 95 mg of MEF-salts. DMF is thought to be the active FAE component in Fumaderm treatment. A double-blind study comparing DMF monotherapy with combination therapy of DMF and MEF salts showed no statistically significant differences in efficacy between the two FAE formulations.³³ In line with these results, experimental studies indicate DMF as the biologically most active FAE.^{1,93,96,98}

In other European countries, Fumaderm is used as an off-label drug in the treatment of psoriasis. In the Netherlands, Fumaderm is not easily available. Therefore, several standardized but unlicensed Dutch FAE formulations are in use, containing either DMF and calcium-MEF, DMF, or DMF in slow-release.^{50,88}

An FAE-formulation with delayed-release DMF (BG-12, also known as Tecfidera, Biogen Idec, Cambridge, MA, USA) was approved for the treatment of relapsing multiple sclerosis in 2013 by the FDA following two successful Phase III studies.^{29,30} The BG-12 FAE-formulation was also

in Phase III development for the treatment of psoriasis.¹⁰⁸ Up to now, this trial has been published only in abstract form.¹⁰⁹ The development of BG-12 in psoriasis seems to be halted for unknown reasons.¹¹⁰ Several large, European RCTs are currently being conducted that evaluate novel FAE-formulations containing only DMF (eg, Clinicaltrials.gov: registration numbers NCT01230138, NCT01726933, and NCT01815723).

In the early 1970s of FAE treatment, topical FAE were used next to FAE tablets.¹¹ A small Dutch double-blind, vehicle-controlled study from 1989 showed no therapeutic effects of topical FAE.¹⁰ Lack of efficacy of topical FAE was also observed in a German study published in 1993.¹¹¹ Furthermore, topical application of DMF has been associated with local adverse events of erythema and contact urticaria.^{10,112,113} Moreover, DMF is a potent sensitizer that is associated with the development of contact-allergic dermatitis.^{114,115} Therefore, topical treatment with FAE is not recommended.^{116,117}

Combination treatment with FAE

The use of FAE in combination with topical psoriasis treatments is recommended. In a double-blind, vehicle-controlled RCT, the addition of topical calcipotriol led to a faster clinical response to FAE compared to treatment with FAE alone.³⁵ In addition, there was a FAE-sparing effect with the combination treatment. The use of FAE in combination with other systemic treatments is currently not recommended, but there are reports of the successful combination of FAE with methotrexate, cyclosporine, acitretin, mycophenolate mofetil, and hydroxyurea.^{38,60} Also, there is anecdotal data on the combination of FAE with biologic treatments such as etanercept.^{118,119} The addition of another systemic therapy to FAE did not result in an increase of adverse events, suggesting that FAE is a good candidate in case combination treatment is needed. FAE may be combined with phototherapy.²⁴ A German prospective, multicenter study among 363 psoriasis patients treated with FAE plus phototherapy reported favorable effectiveness and short-term safety up to 1 year for the combination treatment.¹²⁰ Furthermore, the addition of phototherapy may lead to faster responses and may allow the use of FAE in lower dosages. The combination of phototherapy and FAE has also been applied as an off-label treatment for disseminated granuloma annulare.¹²¹

FAE in special populations

Most studies published to date included adult patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. There is limited

experience on FAE in children with psoriasis. A retrospective study from the Netherlands described FAE treatment in 14 children with psoriasis.⁵⁰ The effectiveness and safety data in this study were in line with results reported in adult patients. In addition, there have been two case reports on the use of FAE in two children with psoriasis.^{122,123} In elderly psoriasis patients, adjustment in FAE dosages or in treatment titration is not required.²⁴

FAE do not seem to be associated with an increased risk of teratogenic effects or adverse pregnancy outcomes. However, given that there is very limited data, FAE are not recommended during pregnancy and lactation.²⁴

FAE in other forms of psoriasis

Most of the current evidence on FAE involves the treatment of chronic plaque psoriasis. There has been some evidence for off-label use of FAE in other clinical forms of psoriasis. A prospective, open label study showed good effects of FAE in improving psoriasis pustulosa palmoplantaris.¹²⁴ In addition, there was a case report of improvement of psoriasis pustulosa generalisata in a 55-year-old female patient.¹²⁵ There has been a small RCT of FAE in the treatment of psoriatic arthritis, in which minimal improvement of the arthritis was reported.¹²⁶ Furthermore, there have been anecdotal data on improvement of nail psoriasis in patients treated with FAE.^{49,127} The evidence available to date is insufficient to recommend the use of FAE for nail psoriasis and the non-plaque forms of psoriasis.

Guidelines for FAE treatment in psoriasis

In 1999, Mrowietz et al published guidelines on the use of FAE in psoriasis treatment.⁶³ FAE were included and recommended in the European S3-guidelines on the systemic treatment of psoriasis vulgaris, published 10 years later in 2009.²⁴ The German³² and Dutch³¹ S3 guidelines also recommend FAE for psoriasis treatment. The US guidelines included FAE as a second tier systemic agent in psoriasis treatment, given that there is no FDA approved use of FAE.¹⁷

The recommended indication of FAE is the treatment of moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. Contra-indications of FAE treatment are severe gastrointestinal and renal diseases, pregnancy, and breastfeeding.

One of the recommendations regarding FAE is the use of an empirically derived dosing regimen, in which FAE are up titrated within 9 weeks (Table 4). The initial dosage is one tablet of 105 mg (equal to 30 mg of DMF), and the maximum daily dosage is set at six tablets per day of 215 mg, which corresponds to 720 mg of DMF. Dosing by body weight is not recommended. The individual dosage of FAE depends

Table 4 The dosing regimen of fumaric acid esters as recommended in the European S3-guidelines on psoriasis treatment. In general, the dosage of fumaric acid esters is increased according to this dosing regimen until a sufficient clinical response is reached

Week	No of tablets per day 105 mg	No of tablets per day 215 mg
Week 1	1	–
Week 2	2	–
Week 3	3	–
Week 4	–	1
Week 5	–	2
Week 6	–	3
Week 7	–	4
Week 8	–	5
Week 9	–	6

on clinical response and tolerance. In general, the dosage of FAE is increased until a sufficient clinical response is reached. The individual maintenance dose is found by reducing the dose gradually. The mean dosage of FAE is for most patients between two and three tablets of 215 mg per day (Table 5).⁴⁸ In cases of unwanted effects during FAE treatment, dose reduction to dose last tolerated is recommended.

Monitoring and frequent laboratory controls at regular intervals are recommended during FAE treatment. The recommended controls include blood count with leukocyte counts, liver enzymes, serum creatinine, and urine sediment. Treatment discontinuation is recommended in case of a leukocyte count below 3,000 per μL or a lymphocyte count below 500 per μL .^{24,128}

Table 5 Summary of clinical response and recommendations regarding FAE in the treatment of plaque psoriasis

No of studies	Six RCTs, 29 observational studies, 3,439 patients
PASI-75 response at week 16	50%–70% of patients
Withdrawal rate due to adverse events	6%–40% of patients
Speed of onset	First clinical response week 6 of treatment
Indications	Moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis
Contra-indications	Severe gastrointestinal disease, severe renal disease, pregnancy, and lactation
Maximum dosage	Six tablets 215 mg per day (720 mg DMF)
Mean dosage	One to three tablets 215 mg per day (120–360 mg DMF)
Common adverse events	Gastrointestinal complaints, flushing, lymphocytopenia, eosinophilia, and proteinuria
Monitoring	Leukocyte counts, serum creatinine, ASAT/ALAT, and urinalysis
Drug interactions	No known drug interactions

Abbreviations: ASAT, aspartate aminotransferase; ALAT, alanine aminotransferase; DMF, dimethyl fumarate; FAE, fumaric acid esters; RCTs, randomized controlled trials; PASI, psoriasis area and severity index.

The use of concomitant topical treatments is recommended to allow for faster treatment responses and a possible FAE sparing effect.³⁵ Combinations of FAE with other systemic treatments cannot be completely recommended due to lack of experience. However, because FAE do not have significant immunosuppressive effects, FAE may be preferable over other systemic treatments in case of combination treatment. There are no known drug interactions of FAE. FAE are not metabolized by common pathways such as cytochrome P450.⁶³ In a retrospective analysis of 69 psoriasis patients treated with FAE and who required at least one medication for a comorbid condition, there were no reports of any drug interactions.⁵¹ The guidelines do recommend to avoid concomitant use of FAE with drugs with potential nephrotoxic effects.

FAE in psoriasis patients with concomitant diseases

FAE are efficacious in various inflammatory diseases other than psoriasis,^{26,28} and therefore FAE may be suitable to treat psoriasis patients with certain concomitant diseases. One example is multiple sclerosis, for which FAE became approved by the FDA for the treatment of relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis. FAE may be the treatment of choice in the rare cases in which psoriasis co-occur with multiple sclerosis,¹²⁹ and in cases of patients with multiple sclerosis in which psoriasis is provoked by treatments like interferon-beta.^{130,131}

There have been a few case reports that demonstrated improvement of cutaneous forms of lupus erythematosus with off-label use of FAE treatment.^{28,132} FAE may potentially be helpful in the treatment of patients presenting simultaneously with both psoriasis and cutaneous lupus erythematosus. The coexistence of psoriasis and lupus erythematosus, however, is very rare.¹³³

There is some evidence suggesting that FAE may positively influence cardiovascular and metabolic comorbidities via their anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative properties. Recent pre-clinical studies found that DMF has cardioprotective effects,¹³⁴ and that FAE exhibited ameliorating effects in an animal model of metabolic disturbances.¹³⁵ FAE could have similar effects in psoriasis patients. A small, uncontrolled observational study in 13 psoriasis patients treated with FAE reported an improvement of endothelial vasodilator function, a decrease of insulin resistance, and beneficial changes in several serum proteins levels, including C-reactive protein and adiponectin.⁴² A potential cardioprotective treatment effect as measured by oral glucose tolerance tests, serum inflammation markers, and adipokines was observed in a larger clinical

study involving 42 patients treated for 24 weeks with FAE or other systemic psoriasis treatments.⁶¹

FAE have been proposed as an adjunctive treatment to anti-retroviral therapy to treat HIV and HIV-associated neurodegeneration on the basis of the anti-oxidative and neuroprotective properties of FAE.¹³⁶ In an experimental study, DMF attenuated HIV-associated neurotoxicity and suppressed replication of HIV in HIV-infected macrophages.¹³⁷ Although clinical data are so far not available, FAE could potentially be a treatment of choice in psoriasis patients with concomitant HIV infection.

Comparison of FAE to other systemic psoriasis treatments

To date, FAE have only been compared directly to methotrexate. A Dutch multicenter, RCT compared the short-term efficacy of FAE to that of methotrexate and found no statistically significant differences in PASI improvement after 16 weeks of treatment in 60 patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis.³⁴ A retrospective registry study from Austria involving 272 patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis found similar effectiveness of FAE and methotrexate in daily clinical practice.⁵³ There are no other head-to-head comparisons with FAE to any of the other systemic or biologic treatments published to date.

In a meta-analysis of RCT data that was published in 2008, FAE appeared to have similar efficacy compared to etanercept (50 mg twice weekly) and to be more efficacious than efalizumab.¹³⁸ Furthermore, in this meta-analysis, FAE had the highest withdrawal rate due to adverse events. The meta-analysis had included only the 1994 RCT of Altmeyer et al.¹³ An updated meta-analysis published in 2014 found that FAE were equally effective compared to methotrexate with a risk difference of 0.05 (95% confidence interval -0.18 to 0.27).¹³⁹

Position of FAE in psoriasis treatment landscape

Psoriasis is a common, chronic, immune-mediated inflammatory skin disease that can have a major impact on patient's quality of life.¹⁴⁰ Most patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis require systemic treatment to control the disease. The options for systemic treatment of psoriasis available to date are: photo(chemo)therapy with ultraviolet (UV) A or UVB; conventional treatments, which include methotrexate, cyclosporine, FAE, and acitretin; and biologic treatments, which include anti-TNF- α inhibitors (etanercept, infliximab, and adalimumab) and an IL-12/23 inhibitor

(ustekinumab). Given that psoriasis is a chronic disease, patients with psoriasis often need long-term treatment. Long-term use of systemic treatments, however, can be restricted because of issues of toxicity.¹⁴¹ Therefore, rotational treatment and combination treatment are usually pursued to reduce toxicity of systemic psoriasis treatments.¹⁴² Next to efficacy and safety, cost-effectiveness is another important consideration in the evaluation of psoriasis treatments.¹⁴³

When comparing the safety profiles of the conventional drugs, FAE may have the most favorable long-term safety profile and may therefore be preferred over methotrexate, acitretin, and cyclosporine.¹⁴¹ However, direct comparisons between these systemic treatments are difficult to make given that head-to-head studies are lacking. When comparing the efficacy responses, FAE seems to be equally effective compared to methotrexate.^{34,139}

In Germany and the Netherlands, FAE are regarded as a suitable first-line treatment for moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis.^{31,32} In contrast, globally methotrexate is regarded as the standard first-line systemic treatment for psoriasis.¹⁴⁴ The fact that FAE are still unlicensed and that clinical inexperience with FAE treatment is limited are two major barriers in the use of FAE. To improve the use of FAE, long-term comparisons of FAE and methotrexate are needed.^{144,145}

Conclusion

FAE have been used for the systemic treatment of psoriasis since 1959. The development of FAE as a psoriasis treatment was largely empirical and did not follow the conventional drug development phases. Experimental studies from the last two decades have shown that FAE exert immunomodulating, anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative, and anti-proliferative effects. Currently, FAE are approved only in Germany for the treatment of moderate-to-severe psoriasis. However, FAE are increasingly being used as an unlicensed treatment in several other European countries.

To date, FAE have been evaluated in six RCTs and 29 observational studies in a combined total number of 3,439 patients. About 50%–70% achieve at least a 75% improvement in PASI following 12 to 16 weeks of treatment. Gastrointestinal and flushing symptoms are major limitations of FAE treatment, given that up to 40% need to discontinue FAE treatment due to intolerable adverse events. Lymphocytopenia, eosinophilia, and proteinuria are commonly observed during FAE treatment, rarely require treatment discontinuation, but should be monitored during FAE treatment. Long-term FAE treatment is not associated with an increased risk for infections, malignancies, or other serious

adverse events. There is some evidence that suggest that FAE may positively influence cardiovascular comorbidities and concomitant inflammatory diseases.

The 2009 European S3-guidelines on psoriasis treatment recommends FAE as a systemic treatment for moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis with a favorable risk–benefit ratio. The use of FAE in the treatment of psoriasis could be improved with approval by regulatory agencies, optimization of the FAE formulation and treatment tolerability, and long-term comparison to other systemic psoriasis treatments.

Disclosure

The author reports no conflicts of interest in this work.

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