

Paradoxical psoriasis induced by IL-17 antagonists

Yachen Wang, Fengling Yang, Ruizhe Wang, Suju Luo

Department of Dermatology, Tianjin Medical University General Hospital, Anshan Dao, Tianjin, China

Abstract

Background: The paradoxical occurrence of psoriasis triggered by Interleukin-17 (IL-17) inhibitors is notable due to its prominent symptoms and the therapeutic dilemma it presents for follow-up care.

Objective: To describe cases in our clinic, perform an in-depth literature review, and suggest the most probable mechanisms of action.

Method: We conducted a literature review on published cases of IL-17 inhibitor-induced psoriasis.

Results: We found 22 articles reporting 30 cases of IL-17 inhibitor-induced paradoxical psoriasis, primarily observed in patients with a previous psoriasis history. Almost 60% of cases showed a change in lesion morphology, with the plaque or pustular type being prevalent. About 73.3% of patients had to discontinue the implicated drug, leading to partial or complete symptom resolution. The mechanism behind this response seemed to involve IL-17 inhibitors downregulating Tumour Necrosis Factor alpha (TNF- α), subsequently upregulating plasmacytoid dendritic cells and triggering unopposed IFN-alpha (IFN- α) production.

Limitation: Data are confined to case reports and case series.

Conclusion: More assertive measures are recommended for treating paradoxical psoriasis induced by IL-17 inhibitors than those caused by TNF- α inhibitors. Reintroducing an IL-17 inhibitor is not advised, as patients did not show improvement.

Keywords: IL-17 inhibitor; paradoxical eruption; paradoxical psoriasis; psoriasis; pathogenesis

Introduction

The three approved IL-17 inhibitors consist of IL-17A inhibitors (secukinumab and ixekizumab) and an IL-17 receptor (IL-17R) inhibitor (brodalumab). They exhibit satisfactory therapeutic outcomes and acceptable safety profiles in treating psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. However, occasional reports highlight less common side effects during anti-IL-17 treatment, such as paradoxical reactions. These reactions are notable for their unmistakable symptoms and the subsequent therapeutic challenge in follow-up care. Paradoxical reactions are generally defined as developing or worsening a preexisting immune-mediated disorder that would typically respond to the same therapeutic agent causing it.¹ In this context, we present a case series of patients who

developed paradoxical psoriasis during anti-IL-17 treatment at our institution. We also review relevant articles, aiming to propose the most likely mechanisms of action and a relatively optimised therapeutic approach for physicians to consider as a reference.

Materials and Methods

We conducted a literature review using the PubMed and MEDLINE databases (updated through January 1, 2023). The search employed index terms like “anti-interleukin 17,” “ixekizumab,” “secukinumab,” and “brodalumab,” combined, coupled with terms such as “paradoxical,” “psoriasis,” “arthritis,” “skin,” and “eruption.” Additionally, we reviewed citations within the articles to ensure

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Corresponding author: Dr. Suju Luo, Department of Dermatology, Tianjin Medical University General Hospital, Anshan Dao, Tianjin, China. luosuju@tmu.edu.cn

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comprehensive coverage. Patients with other established trigger factors were excluded from this review. Moreover, we present a case series of patients with preexisting psoriasis who developed paradoxical psoriasis eruptions during anti-IL-17 treatment in our institution from June 2020 to August 2022. All patients provided written informed consent, and the ethics committee approved the study.

Case Series

Case 1: A 59-year-old man had plaque psoriasis for over 30 years, along with type 2 diabetes and coronary artery disease for 10 years. And he was referred to our clinic, due to a sudden bout of erythroderma (Body surface area, BSA = 92%; Psoriasis area severity index, PASI = 65) [Figure 1a]. His medical history revealed regular use of Chinese herbal medicines for psoriasis, and he had been on hypoglycemic drugs and antihypertensives for a long time to manage his other health issues. Consequently, ixekizumab treatment

was initiated at the prescribed dosages. Ten days later, PASI decreased to 29.2 [Figure 1b]. Unfortunately, the positive response halted in the 3rd week, and erythroderma returned in the first month of ixekizumab treatment (PASI = 64.8) [Figure 1c]. No specific factors were identified as the cause for this deterioration. Due to the worsening of the disease, ixekizumab was stopped, and acitretin combined with cyclosporine was started to improve the condition. After 6 days of this treatment, erythema and edema showed significant improvement, and simultaneously, PASI decreased to 45 [Figure 1d].

Case 2: An 18-year-old woman, having psoriasis vulgaris for 8 years, was referred to our clinic due to erythroderma and psoriatic arthritis [Figure 2a]. A physical examination showed widespread redness and rough scaly plaques covering nearly all skin (BSA = 98%; PASI = 56.4). After a thorough assessment, ixekizumab was initiated. PASI decreased to 25.6 entirely following the second dose, and troublesome joint symptoms significantly improved [Figure 2b]. However, this



Figure 1a: Erythrodermic psoriasis was diagnosed at the initial visit in case 1.



Figure 1b: After 10 days of treatment with ixekizumab in case 1.



Figure 1c: Paradoxical psoriasis was diagnosed after 1 month of treatment with ixekizumab in case 1



Figure 1d: After discontinuation of ixekizumab and treatment with acitretin and cyclosporine for 6 days in case 1.

positive response lasted for only one more week. During the 6-week follow-up, erythroderma reappeared without apparent cause (PASI = 62.4) [Figure 2c]. Consequently, ixekizumab was discontinued, and adalimumab was started. In another 3-month follow-up, the rash was nearly cleared (PASI = 2) [Figure 2d].

Case 3: A 19-year-old overweight man, diagnosed with plaque psoriasis for 8 years and recently found to have metabolic syndrome, was referred to our clinic due to the significant impact of the disease on his quality of life [Figure 3a]. Previous medical records indicated a refusal of traditional systemic agents due to potential adverse effects. A physical examination revealed widespread redness and thickened scaly plaques covering the skin (BSA = 70%, PASI = 40.8). Consequently, ixekizumab was administered at the recommended dosages. By the 2nd week, PASI

decreased to 19.6 [Figure 3b]. However, by the 5th week, guttate psoriasiform eruptions appeared on the ventral and dorsal trunk, and the bilateral lower limbs were covered with coarse plaques without any identifiable triggers (PASI = 29.7) [Figure 3c]. To address this, topical corticosteroids were added for rescue, but the outcomes were unsatisfactory. Subsequently, ixekizumab was stopped, and adalimumab was initiated. Unfortunately, at the 3-month follow-up, the eruption had only partially improved (PASI = 20.7) [Figure 3d].

Case 4: A 24-year-old woman, diagnosed with plaque psoriasis for 8 years, was referred to our clinic [Figure 4a]. No prior medical history was available. A physical examination showed generalised thick scaly plaques (BSA = 30%, PASI = 24.3). Ixekizumab was then prescribed. Within 2 weeks, the PASI decreased to 11.1 [Figure 4b]. Unfortunately, by the 3



Figure 2a: Erythrodermic psoriasis was diagnosed at the initial visit in case 2.



Figure 2b: After 14 days of treatment with ixekizumab in case 2.



Figure 2c: Paradoxical psoriasis was diagnosed after six weeks of treatment with ixekizumab in case 2.



Figure 2d: After discontinuation of ixekizumab and treatment with adalimumab for 5 weeks in case 2.



Figure 3a: Plaque psoriasis was diagnosed at the initial visit in case 3.



Figure 3b: After 14 days of treatment with ixekizumab in case 3.



Figure 3c: Paradoxical psoriasis was diagnosed after 5 weeks of treatment with ixekizumab in case 3.



Figure 3d: After discontinuation of ixekizumab and treatment with adalimumab for 3 months in case 3.

3rd week, annular lesions developed and spread on the trunk and gradually onto the limbs despite the application of potent topical corticosteroids (PASI = 29.7) [Figure 4c]. No specific triggers were identified during this time. Consequently, we switched from ixekizumab to adalimumab in the 5th week. At the 3-month follow-up, the lesions were almost resolved (PASI = 0.6) [Figure 4d].

Results

A total of 22 articles, including 30 patients, were included in the final analysis. Gender, age, comorbidities, diagnosis, drug administration, the progression of skin eruption, and

management details are presented in Tables 1 and 2. As indicated in Table 1, the onset time of paradoxical psoriasis varied, ranging from 1 week to 2 years. Preexisting psoriasis deteriorated in most cases (except for three patients with different major diagnoses). Conversion of lesion morphology during anti-IL-17 therapy was observed in 59.3% (16/27) of patients, with 3 cases developing de novo psoriasis. Among these, the conversion of plaque to pustular was the most common, accounting for approximately 68.8% (11/16).

The management of paradoxical psoriasis varied widely due to patient heterogeneity. Among the 30 patients, 53.3%



Figure 4a: After 14 days of treatment with ixekizumab in case 4.



Figure 4b: Plaque psoriasis was diagnosed at the initial visit in case 4.



Figure 4c: Paradoxical psoriasis was diagnosed after 5 weeks of treatment with ixekizumab in case 4.

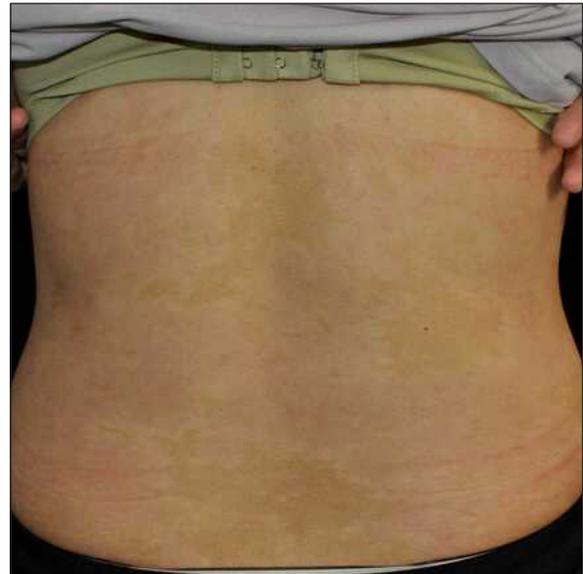


Figure 4d: After discontinuation of ixekizumab and treatment with adalimumab for 3 weeks in case 4.

switched to another systemic agent, 20% suspended the culprit drug and added topical agents, 20% added topical agents without discontinuing the drug, and 6.6% continued the drug with another systemic agent as a complement. In the follow-up, 93.3% of cases showed partial or complete resolution, regardless of drug continuation, while 6.6% exhibited no resolution, primarily in patients maintaining the culprit drug. Interestingly, two cases reintroduced a different class of IL-17 inhibitors for treating paradoxical psoriasiform eruptions, with no observed deterioration and partial improvement of the disease. Additionally, 71.4% (5/7) of patients with comorbidities discontinued the original drug

and switched to another systemic agent. For patients without comorbidities, 47.8% (11/23) made the same decision for management. Subgroup analysis generally mirrored the overall group analysis.

Discussion

IL-17A/IL-17R inhibitors are effective and safe in large-scale randomised controlled trials for treating psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. However, occasional reports of less common side effects, such as paradoxical psoriasis, have emerged. This paper presents representative cases of paradoxical psoriasis induced by IL-17A inhibitors in our institution. Our findings

Table 1: Summary of patients who developed paradoxical psoriasis during IL-17 antagonist treatment in literature

	Total (n = 30)	PSO (n = 27)	AS (n = 2)	HS (n = 1)
Male	14 (46.6)	14 (51.9)	N	N
Female	16 (53.3)	13 (48.1)	2 (100)	1 (100)
Age, mean ± SD years	49.7 ± 12.7	49.8 ± 13.0	55.5 ± 2.1	36.0
Culprit drug				
Ixekizumab	9 (30.0)	9 (33.3)	N	N
Secukinumab	14 (46.6)	11 (40.7)	1 (100)	1 (100)
Brodalumab	7 (23.3)	7 (25.9)	N	N
Types of new onset or exacerbation psoriasis				
Guttate	1 (3.3)	1 (3.7)	N	N
Plaque	10 (33.3)	10 (37.0)	1 (50)	N
Pustular	11 (36.6)	9 (33.3)	1 (50)	1 (100)
Arthritis	3 (10.0)	3 (11.1)	N	N
Erythroderma	1 (3.3)	1 (3.7)	N	N
Mixed	4 (13.3)	4 (14.8)	N	N
Latent period, mean ± SD weeks	23.0 ± 21.4	23.2 ± 21.9	24.0 ± 28.2	16.0
Management				
Continuation of anti-IL-17 without adjuvant therapy	N	N	N	N
Continuation of anti-IL-17 with topical therapy	6 (20.0)	6 (22.2)	N	N
Continuation of anti-IL-17 with systemic therapy	2 (6.6)	2 (9.1)	N	N
Withdrawn anti-IL-17 without adjuvant therapy	N	N	N	N
Withdrawn anti-IL-17 with topical therapy	6 (20.0)	3 (11.1)	2 (100)	1 (100)
Withdrawn anti-IL-17 with systemic therapy	16 (53.3)	16 (59.3)	N	N
Outcome				
Partial or complete resolution	28 (93.3)	25 (92.6)	2	1
No resolution	2 (6.6)	2 (7.4)	N	N

Values are the number (percentage) unless otherwise indicated. N: none; PSO: psoriasis; AS: ankylosing spondylitis; HS: hidradenitis suppurativa SD: standard deviation.

suggest that our patients may be more susceptible to severe attacks with a shorter latency compared to previous studies. Although three out of four patients had comorbidities [Table 3], and one had experienced multiple agents, we attribute the sudden deterioration to paradoxical psoriasis rather than the above mentioned factors. A multicenter retrospective study revealed that ixekizumab response was unaffected by clinical variables like body mass index, disease duration, or psoriatic arthritis, further supporting our opinion.²

Reviewing the literature on IL-17 inhibitor-induced paradoxical psoriasis; we observed that compared with TNF- α inhibitors, the latency was shorter, and the lesion morphology tended to transform plaque into pustular rather than plaque to guttate. Mechanistically, IL-17 inhibitors lead to a decrease in TNF- α concentrations, directly or indirectly causing an increase in IFN- α . This, in turn, leads to the expression of chemokines such as CXCR3 on T cells, promoting T-cell homing to the skin and sustaining the inflammatory mechanisms of psoriasis lesions.³ Inhibition of Th17 may cause repolarization toward Th1, possibly explaining why TNF- α inhibitors can manage paradoxical psoriasis caused by IL-17 inhibitors.

There is no consensus on managing paradoxical psoriasis induced by IL-17 inhibitors due to limited reported data.⁴⁻²⁵ In our study, we found that more patients preferred discontinuing the implicated drug and sought additional adjuvant therapy to control paradoxical psoriasis, in contrast to that induced by TNF- α inhibitors (73.3% vs. 33.2%). Patients attempting to continue IL-17 inhibitors without strong intervention faced more significant challenges instead of gradual improvement. This evidence suggests that more aggressive measures should be taken to treat paradoxical psoriasis induced by IL-17 inhibitors than those caused by TNF- α inhibitors. Reintroducing another IL-17 inhibitor is not recommended, as patients rarely improved according to this analysis.

Limitation

Data are limited to case reports and case series.

Conclusion

A substantial body of evidence suggests that patients in similar situations may benefit from more aggressive interventions. Additionally, the re-administration of another IL-17 inhibitor is not recommended.

Table 2: Clinical features and management of patients who developed paradoxical psoriasis during IL-17 antagonist treatment in literature

Number	Reference	Sex/ age (years)	Diagnose	Comorbidity	Anti-IL-17 agent	Time to onset or exacerbation of psoriasis (weeks)	Conversion of lesion morphology during anti- IL-17 therapy	Management	Outcome
1	Hoshina <i>et al.</i> ⁴	F/43	PSO	PSA	Secukinumab	4	Plaque to plaque	Secukinumab discontinuation+ systemic CsA	Gradually improved
2	Pirro <i>et al.</i> ⁵	M/48	PSO	N	Ixekizumab	16	Plaque to pustular	Ixekizumab maintenance+ topical steroids	Completely resolved
3	Vidal <i>et al.</i> ⁶	M/46	PSO	N	Ixekizumab	2	Plaque to arthritis	Ixekizumab discontinuation+ Secukinumab + short-term systemic steroids	Completely resolved
4	Martínez-Doménech <i>et al.</i> ⁷	M/43	PSO	N	Ixekizumab	48	Pustular to Pustular	Ixekizumab maintenance + topical steroids	No resolution
5	Oiwa <i>et al.</i> ⁸	M/76	PSO	N	Ixekizumab	8	Plaque to erythroderma	Ixekizumab discontinuation + systemic CsA	Mostly resolved
6	Cicogna <i>et al.</i> ⁹	F/52	PSO	PSA	Secukinumab	36	Plaque to pustular	Secukinumab discontinuation + systemic acitretin	Visibly regressed
7	Caldarola <i>et al.</i> ¹⁰	M/34	PSO	N	Ixekizumab	8	Plaque to plaque	Ixekizumab maintenance + topical steroids	Improved
8	Caldarola <i>et al.</i> ¹⁰	M/53	PSO	N	Ixekizumab	20	Plaque to plaque	Ixekizumab discontinuation + topical steroids	Improved
9	Caldarola <i>et al.</i> ¹⁰	M/52	PSO	N	Secukinumab	16	Plaque to plaque	Secukinumab discontinuation + topical steroids	Improved
10	Caldarola <i>et al.</i> ¹⁰	M/48	PSO	N	Ixekizumab	12	Plaque to plaque	Ixekizumab maintenance + topical steroids	Improved
11	Caldarola <i>et al.</i> ¹⁰	F/42	PSO	N	Ixekizumab	26	Plaque to plaque	Ixekizumab maintenance + topical steroids	Improved
12	Tan <i>et al.</i> ¹¹	F/62	PSO	Hypertension, diabetes, and essential tremor	Ixekizumab	24	Plaque to plaque	Ixekizumab discontinuation + short-term systemic steroids	Mild improved
13	Takahashi <i>et al.</i> ¹²	F/69	PSO	N	Brodalumb	16	Plaque to pustular with PSA	Brodalumb discontinuation + systemic CsA	Rapidly improved
14	Takahashi <i>et al.</i> ¹²	M/63	PSO	N	Brodalumb	12	Plaque to arthritis	Brodalumb discontinuation + adalimumab	Rapidly improved
15	Sadik <i>et al.</i> ¹³	F/42	PSO	N	Brodalumb	24	Plaque to pustular with PSA	Brodalumb discontinuation + ustekinumab	Gradually resolved
16	Kurtipek <i>et al.</i> ¹⁴	M/33	PSO	N	Secukinumab	20	Plaque to guttate	Secukinumab maintenance + short-term MTX	No regression
17	Honma <i>et al.</i> ¹⁵	F/64	PSO	N	Secukinumab	96	Pustular to Pustular	Secukinumab maintenance+ topical steroids	No worsening
18	Abbruzzese <i>et al.</i> ¹⁶	F/63	PSO	PSA	Secukinumab	36	Plaque to pustular	Secukinumab maintenance + systemic CsA	Completely resolved
19	Currado <i>et al.</i> ¹⁷	F/54	AS	N	Secukinumab	44	New onset plaque	Secukinumab discontinuation + topical agents	Completely resolved
20	Sladden <i>et al.</i> ¹⁸	F/61	PSO	N	Secukinumab	12	Plaque to pustular	Secukinumab discontinuation+ ustekinumab	Significantly improved
21	Noell <i>et al.</i> ¹⁹	M/53	PSO	N	Secukinumab	5	Plaque to plaque	Secukinumab discontinuation + infliximab	Promising improved
22	Dogra <i>et al.</i> ²⁰	M/22	PSO	N	Secukinumab	36	Plaque to pustular	Secukinumab discontinuation + Infliximab	Completely resolved
23	Mössner <i>et al.</i> ²¹	F/26	PSO	N	Brodalumb	8	Plaque to pustular	Brodalumb discontinuation + ustekinumab	Completely resolved
24	Mössner <i>et al.</i> ²¹	F/44	PSO	PSA and obesity	Secukinumab	64	Plaque to pustular	Secukinumab discontinuation + topical steroids	Completely resolved
25	Mössner <i>et al.</i> ²¹	F/45	PSO	PSA and obesity	Secukinumab	56	Plaque to pustular with plaque	Secukinumab discontinuation + ustekinumab	considerably improved

(Continued)

Table 2: (Continued)

Number	Reference	Sex/ age (years)	Diagnose	Comorbidity	Anti-IL-17 agent	Time to onset or exacerbation of psoriasis (weeks)	Conversion of lesion morphology during anti- IL-17 therapy	Management	Outcome
26	Penalba-Torres <i>et al.</i> ²²	F/36	HS	N	Secukinumab	16	New onset pustular	Secukinumab discontinuation + topical agents	Completely resolved
27	Penalba-Torres <i>et al.</i> ²²	F/57	AS	N	Secukinumab	4	New onset pustular	Secukinumab discontinuation + topical agents	Rapidly improved
28	Hosokawa <i>et al.</i> ²³	M/67	PSO	N	Brodalumb	4	Plaque to plaque	Brodalumb discontinuation + Guselkumab	Visibly improved
29	Kashlan <i>et al.</i> ²⁴	M/47	PSO	PSA and obesity	Brodalumb	1	Plaque to recurred arthritis	Brodalumb discontinuation + to facitininib + short-term systemic steroids	Improved
30	Caravello <i>et al.</i> ²⁵	M/46	PSO	N	Brodalumb	16	Plaque to pustular with plaque	Brodalumb discontinuation + Secukinumab	Partial improved

Abbreviation: F: female; M: male; N: none; PSO: psoriasis; PSA: psoriatic arthritis; HS: hidradenitis suppurativa; AS: ankylosing spondylitis; CsA: Cyclosporin; MTX: Methotrexate.

Table 3: Details of patients with paradoxical psoriasis induced by ixekizumab in our clinic

Patient	Sex/age (years)	Diagnose	Comorbidity	PASI (start)	PASI (remission)	PASI (exacerbation)	PASI (at the last follow-up)	Time to exacerbation of psoriasis (weeks)	Conversion of lesion morphology	Management
1	M/59	EP	Type 2 diabetes; cardiovascular diseases	65	29.2	64.8	45	3	No change	Acitretin combined with CsA + ixekizumab discontinuation.
2	F/18	EP	PSA	56.4	25.6	62.4	2	3	No change	Adalimumab + ixekizumab discontinuation
3	M/19	PP	Metabolic syndrome	40.8	19.6	29.7	20.7	5	Plaque to guttate	Adalimumab + ixekizumab discontinuation
4	F/24	PP	N	24.3	11.1	29.7	0.6	3	No change	Adalimumab + ixekizumab discontinuation

Abbreviation: F: female; M: male; N: none; PP: plaque psoriasis; PSA: psoriatic arthritis; EP: erythroderma psoriasis; CsA: cyclosporin; PASI: psoriasis area severity index.

Ethical approval

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Tianjin Medical University General Hospital, Tianjin Medical University (IRB2022-WZ-066).

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

Use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for manuscript preparation

The authors confirm that there was no use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for assisting in the

writing or editing of the manuscript and no images were manipulated using AI.

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