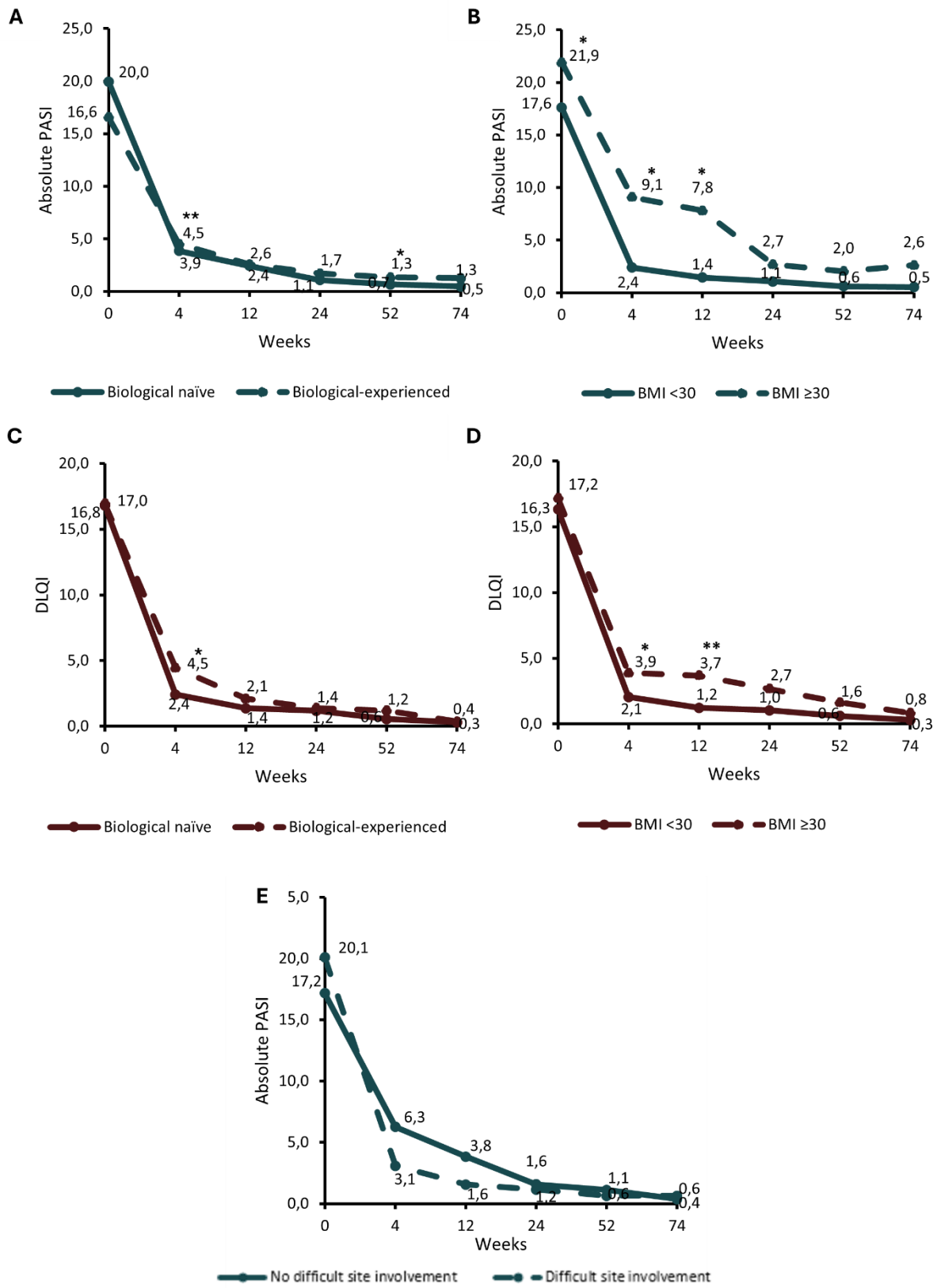
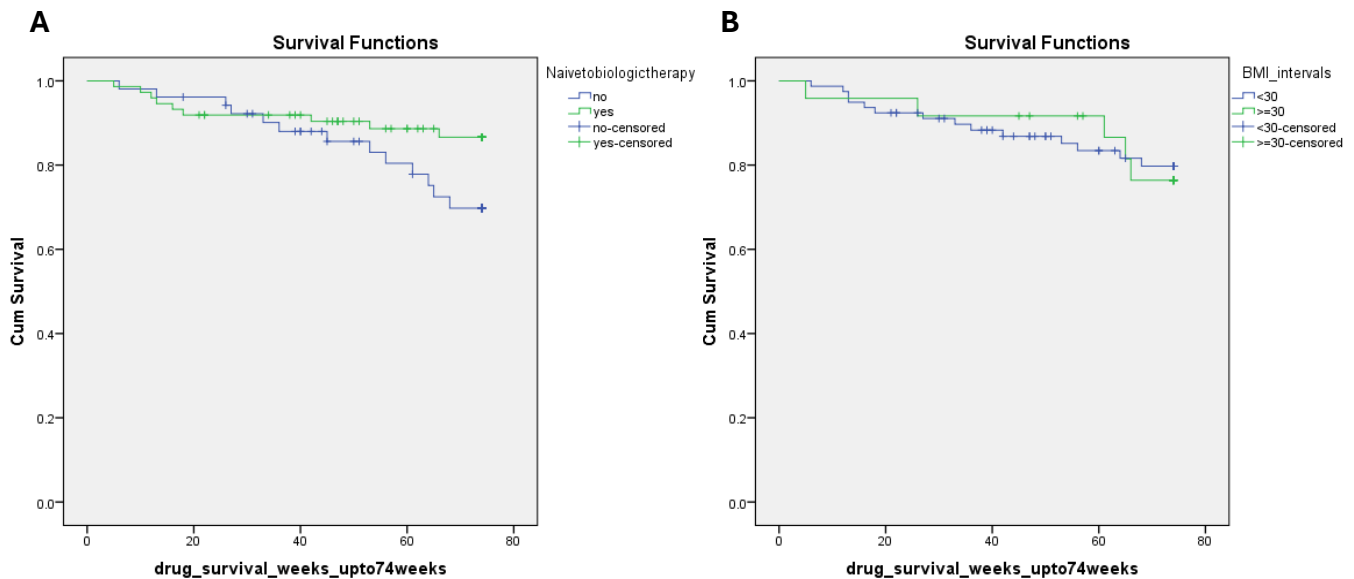


Supplementary Material



Supplementary Figure 1. Clinical efficacy of brodalumab treatment throughout 74 weeks, according with previous biological therapy and body mass index (BMI). **A, B.** Absolute PASI over time. Absolute PASI was significantly higher in biological-experienced patients compared with biological naive at weeks 4 and 52 (** $p=0.008$ and $*p=0.037$, respectively, independent-samples Mann–Whitney U test) (**A**). Absolute PASI was significantly higher in patients with obesity compared to patients without obesity at baseline and weeks 4 and 12 ($*p=0.033$, $*p=0.034$, $*p=0.016$, respectively, independent-samples Mann–Whitney U test) (**B**). **C, D.** DLQI score over time. DLQI was significantly higher in biological-experienced patients compared with biological naive at week 4 ($*p=0.018$, independent-samples Mann–Whitney U test) (**C**). DLQI was significantly higher in patients with obesity and at weeks 4 and 12 when compared with patients without obesity ($*p=0.015$, $**p=0.005$, respectively, independent-samples Mann–Whitney U test) (**D**). No significant differences were found between patients with difficult-site involvement (nails and scalp) and patients without those areas involved (E). DLQI, Dermatology Life Quality Index; PASI, Psoriasis Area Severity Index.



Supplementary Figure 2. Drug survival of brodalumab according with previous biological therapy (**A**) and body mass index (BMI) (**B**). **A.** Log-rank test, $p=0.071$. **B.** Log-rank test, $p=0.910$.