ACNE, ROSACEA, AND RELATED DISORDERS (INCLUDING HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA)

A LONG-TERM SAFETY AND EFFICACY STUDY OF TRIFAROTENE 50µG/G CREAM IN SUBJECTS WITH FACIAL AND TRUNCAL ACNE

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Introduction: Treatment for both facial and truncal acne has not been sufficiently studied.

Objectives: To evaluate the long-term safety and efficacy of trifarotene in both facial and truncal acne.

Materials and Methods: In a multicentre, open-label, 52-week study, patients with moderate facial and truncal acne, received trifarotene 50 µg/g cream (trifarotene). Assessments included local tolerability, safety, investigator and physician's global assessments (IGA, PGA) and quality of life (QoL). A quality of life questionnaire was completed by the patient at Baseline, Week 12, 26, and 52/ET.

Results: Of 455 patients enrolled 348 (76.5%) completed the study. Trifarotene-related treatment emergent adverse events (TEAEs) were reported in 12.6% of patients, none was serious. Most related TEAEs were cutaneous and occurred during the first 3 months. Signs and symptoms of local tolerability were mostly mild or moderate and severe signs and symptoms were reported for 2.2% to 7.1% of patients for the face and 2.5% to 5.4% for the trunk. Local irritation increased during the first week of treatment on the face and up to week 2 to 4 on the trunk with both decreasing thereafter.
At week 12, IGA and PGA success rates were 26.6% and 38.6%, respectively. Success rates increased to 65.1% and 66.9%, respectively at week 52. Overall success (both IGA and PGA success in the same patient) was 57.9% at Week 52.

At Week 52 visit, 92/171 (53.8%) subjects who had completed their assessments had scores from 0 to 1 (i.e., no effect of acne on their QoL) vs. 47/208 (22.6%) subjects at Baseline visit

Conclusions: In this one-year study, trifarotene was safe, well tolerated and effective in moderate facial and truncal acne. A continuous efficacy increase was seen throughout the study, with overall success rate (both IGA and PGA success in the same patient) reaching 57.9% after 52 weeks.