ATOPIC ECZEMA/DERMATITIS

REAL-WORLD EFFECTIVENESS OF DUPILUMAB IN ATOPIC DERMATITIS (AD): IMPROVEMENT IN AD SIGNS AS ASSESSED BY THE INVESTIGATOR GLOBAL ASSESSMENT (IGA) IN AN ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORDS DATASET

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Introduction: Dupilumab is approved in the U.S. for treating uncontrolled moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis (AD) in adults.

Objective: A retrospective cohort study was conducted to assess the real-world effectiveness of dupilumab in adult AD patients, as measured on the 0-5-point Investigator Global Assessment (IGA) scale.

Materials and Methods: Modernizing Medicine's Electronic Medical Assistant (EMATM) dermatology-specific medical records, covering ~5,000 dermatologists, were evaluated. Inclusion criteria were: patients age≥18, ≥1 dupilumab prescription between 01April2017-30November2017, and IGA recorded ≤3months pre-, and ≥4months post-index date (1st dupilumab prescription). Changes in IGA pre- and post-dupilumab initiation were analyzed in the full sample and in patients with baseline IGA≥3 (moderate-to-severe AD subgroup).

Results: Patients treated with dupilumab in the full sample (N=211) and moderate-to-severe AD subgroup (88%, n=187) had mean(SD) ages 43.5(±17.5)/42.3(±17.3) years; 53.1%/51.3% were male; 46.4/44.4% were White, respectively. Treatment history within one-year pre-dupilumab initiation included: topical corticosteroids (69.2%/69.0%); topical calcineurin inhibitor (19.9%/19.3%); oral/injectable steroids (37.9%/39.0%); systemic

immunosuppressants (27.0%/24.6%); phototherapy (10.4%/11.23%); and PDE-4 inhibitors (26.5%/27.3%) for the full sample and moderate-to-severe AD subgroup, respectively. Baseline IGA distributions were: 3.3%/0% for IGA 0/1; 8.1%/0% for IGA 2, 31.3%/35.3% for IGA 3; 47.9%/54.0% for IGA 4; 9.5%/10.7% for IGA 5 for each of the two groups, respectively. Post-dupilumab initiation, 34.0%/32.1% achieved IGA 0/1, with pre-post IGA improvements ≥2-points in 53.6%/58.3% and ≥1-point in 74.4%/79.1% in the full sample and moderate-to-severe AD subgroup, respectively.

Conclusions: In clinical practice 4 months after dupilumab initiation, a substantial proportion of patients with moderate-to-severe AD achieved clear/almost clear skin, per the IGA scale.