



## RESEARCH DEVELOPMENTS IN ATOPIC DERMATITIS

**Prevalence and impact of psychosocial comorbidities on health status among patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis in the United States: Analysis of the 2017 US National Health and Wellness Survey (#16443).** Kwatra SG, et al.

- The results confirm other investigations showing that patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis often suffer from one or more psychosocial comorbidities, eg, anxiety, depression, sleep disorder.
- Psychosocial comorbidities often lead to reduced physical and mental health status and work-related impairment.

**The family impact of atopic dermatitis in children aged 6-11 years: A cross-sectional study in the United States, Canada, Europe, and Japan (#15021).** Barbarot S, et al.

- The burden of atopic dermatitis is substantial, increases with disease severity, and affects not only the patient but the family and caregivers as well.
- Consequently, treatment directed at reducing the burden of disease, both the burden experienced by the patient, as well as the caregiver/family, is essential.

**Efficacy and safety trends with continuous long-term use of crisaborole ointment, 2%, in patients with mild-to-moderate atopic dermatitis (#14248).** Lebwohl M, et al.

- Patients who don't achieve a clear or almost clear response in the short term with topical crisaborole may achieve clear skin if the treatment is continued.
- Crisaborole is an effective and safe alternative for patients who do not want to use a topical corticosteroid.
- To achieve a faster response, clinicians might consider adding a topical corticosteroid initially.

**Safety, efficacy, and pharmacokinetics of crisaborole ointment, 2%, in infants aged 3 to <24 months with mild-to-moderate atopic dermatitis (#16018).** Schlessinger J, et al.

- Crisaborole has now been shown to be safe and effective in patients age 3 months to 2 years, thus serving as a good alternative to or reducing exposure to topical corticosteroid therapy in this young age group.
- Safety in young infants should provide reassurance as to the safety of crisaborole in older children.

**Association between an itch-free state in atopic dermatitis treated with ruxolitinib cream and systemic inflammatory mediators (#18263).** Owens S, et al.

- The topical Janus kinase inhibitor ruxolitinib is effective in reducing, and in some patients, eliminating itch.
- The results might be used to change the goal of treatment to being completely clear of itch, which has a major negative impact on patient functioning and quality of life.

**Dupilumab treatment for up to 3 years demonstrates sustained efficacy in adult patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis: Results from LIBERTY AD Adult OLE (#16292).** Blauvelt A, et al.

- Dupilumab is safe and effective in adults with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis treated for up to 3 years.
- The low drop-out rate suggests that patients were satisfied with dupilumab.



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**Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) with abrocitinib treatment in patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis: Results from a randomized, phase 3 clinical trial (#15315).** Silverberg J, et al.

- The oral Janus kinase inhibitor abrocitinib is effective in reducing, and in some patients, eliminating itch.
- If it becomes available, abrocitinib will enable clinicians to help patients with atopic dermatitis feel better and improve their quality of life.

**Peak Pruritus Numeric Rating Scale (PP-NRS) response with abrocitinib in patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis: Results from a randomized, phase 3 clinical trial (#16346).** Simpson E, et al.

- The use of the oral Janus kinase inhibitor abrocitinib resulted in a dose-dependent reduction in itch severity beginning at day two.
- Since itch is a key complaint of patients with atopic dermatitis, the rapid onset of itch relief with abrocitinib is a major benefit.

**Dupilumab treatment results in rapid improvement in itch in adult and adolescent patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis (LIBERTY AD SOLO 1 & 2, and ADOL trials) (#609).** Yosipovitch G, et al.

- The reduction in itch observed with dupilumab in adolescents was comparable to that observed in adults.
- It is not clear if the statistically significant reduction in itch observed as early as days 2 to 6 with dupilumab was clinically meaningful to patients.

**Treatment patterns among patients with atopic dermatitis using advanced therapies in the United States: Analysis of a retrospective claims database (16455).** Eichenfield L, et al.

- The results support the current guidelines of care that discourage the long-term use of systemic corticosteroids.
- Patients prescribed dupilumab tend to stay on treatment long-term, suggesting that they are satisfied with the safety and efficacy of dupilumab.

**Alterations in the composition, functional gene profiles and metabolite of the gut microbiome in infancy determines the natural course of AD (#613).** Park YM.

- These results suggest that there is a pathophysiologic relationship between the gut microbiota and the skin with differences in the gut microbiota among patients with atopic dermatitis.

**Atopic dermatitis phenotypes and the subsequent development of atopic diseases in a high-risk birth cohort (#634).** Taki M, et al.

- The age of onset and the persistence of atopic dermatitis appear to have an impact on other allergic diseases, suggesting that there are several phenotypes of atopic dermatitis.