Dupilumab Improved Eczema Area and Severity Index Regional Scores Across All Anatomical Regions in Children Aged 6–11 Years With Severe Atopic Dermatitis

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INTRODUCTION

- AD, a chronic inflammatory skin disease, manifests with distinct distribution patterns in different age groups
- Dupilumab inhibits IL-4 and IL-13 signaling and is approved for treating multiple type 2 inflammatory diseases, including AD
- In a double-blind, 16-week, phase 3 trial (LIBERTY AD PEDS, NCT03345914), children aged 6–11 years with severe AD were randomized 1:1:1 to dupilumab 300 mg q4w (loading dose 600 mg); 100 mg/200 mg q2w (loading dose 200 mg/400 mg); or placebo; with concomitant medium-potency TCS[1]

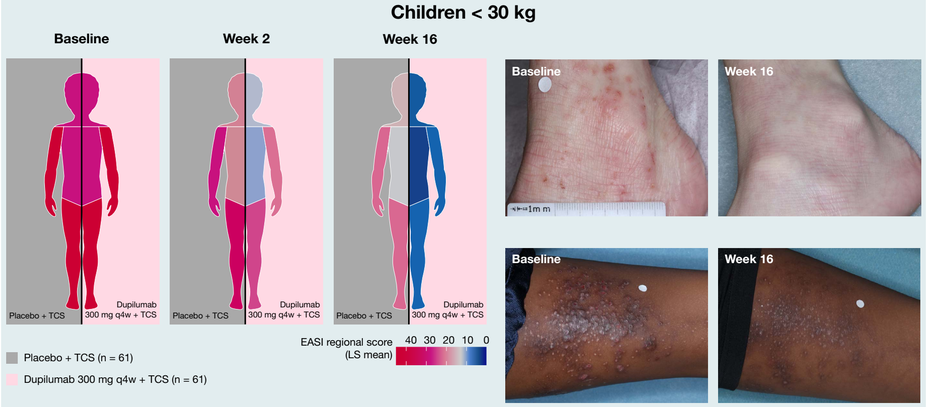
OBJECTIVE

- **To evaluate improvement in AD signs, using EASI regional scores, across 4 anatomical regions in children with severe AD, treated with FDA-approved dupilumab doses and concomitant TCS (< 30 kg: 300 mg q4w + TCS; ≥ 30 kg: 200 mg q2w + TCS)**

AD, atopic dermatitis; EASI, Eczema Area and Severity Index; IL, interleukin; q2w, every 2 weeks; q4w, every 4 weeks; TCS, topical corticosteroids.

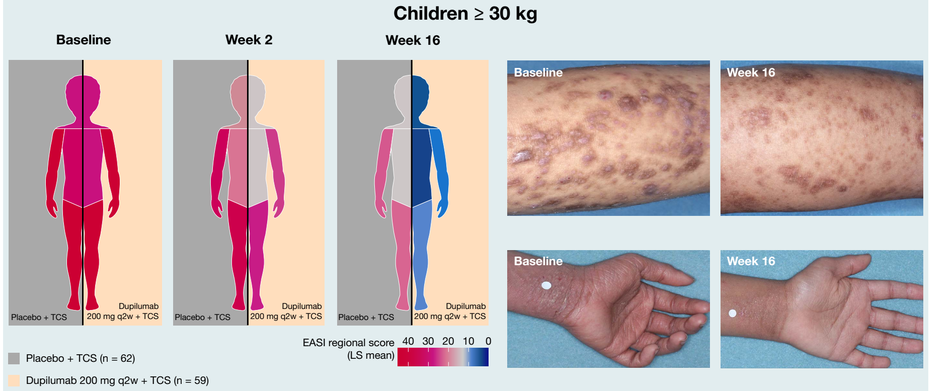
RESULTS

Figure 1. Dupilumab treatment provided rapid and sustained improvement in AD signs across 4 anatomical regions



Clinical picture panels show visual improvements in erythema and papulation on lower limbs in children < 30 kg treated with dupilumab 300 mg q4w for 16 weeks. These are individual cases and not representative of results from all patients. LS, least squares.

Figure 2. Dupilumab treatment provided rapid and sustained improvement in AD signs across 4 anatomical regions



Clinical picture panels show improvements in papulation/infiltration on lower limbs (top) and lichenification, excoriations, and erythema on upper limbs (bottom) in 2 children ≥ 30 kg, treated with dupilumab 200 mg q2w for 16 weeks. These are individual cases and not representative of results from all patients.

CONCLUSIONS

- **In the LIBERTY AD PEDS trial,[1] dupilumab + TCS significantly improved AD signs across all anatomical regions in children aged 6–11 years with severe AD**
- **Dupilumab + TCS was well tolerated and data were consistent with the known dupilumab safety profile observed in adults and adolescents[1–3]**

References: 1. Paller AS, et al. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2020; 83:1282-93. 2. Thaçi D, et al. J Dermatol Sci. 2019;94:266-75. 3. Simpson EL, et al. JAMA Dermatol. 2020;156:44-56.

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