Physician-Assessed Effectiveness and Safety in Adolescent and Adult Atopic Dermatitis Patients Treated With Dupilumab: Real-World Insights 1 Year Into the GLOBOSTAD Multinational Prospective Observational Study

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Background

- Real-world studies complement randomized controlled trials by providing data from a more heterogeneous population.
- Dupilumab demonstrated robust efficacy in patients with moderate-to-severe AD in randomized controlled trials.
- The main aims of the ongoing GLOBOSTAD study (NCT03992417) are characterizing patient populations initiating dupilumab treatment and long-term effectiveness and safety of dupilumab in real-world AD treatment.

Objective

- To report dupilumab effectiveness, through physician-assessed AD clinical tools that measure disease severity over time, and summarize AEs in patients 1 year after initiating treatment.

Conclusions

- Clinical AD assessments rapidly improved upon initiating dupilumab treatment in a real-world setting.
- Improvements were sustained throughout the end of the 1-year observation period.
- Safety data were consistent with the known safety profile.

Methods

- Patients received dupilumab based on country-specific prescribing guidelines.
- Patients enrolled were aged ≥12 years with moderate-to-severe AD.
- Data are reported as observed.
- Patients were followed for 1 year (±2 months).
- AEs were recorded throughout the treatment period.

Results

- 758/863/705 patients completed ≥1 follow-up assessment in ≥1 visit.
- 255 patients completed ≥1 follow-up assessment in ≥1 unscheduled visit.
- Withdrawal by patient was the most common reason for treatment discontinuation (56/903; 6.2%).
- Mean SCORAD and EASI were performed at baseline, 3, 6, and 12 months.

Safety

- Table 1. Overview of AEs 1 year after initiating dupilumab treatment.
- Table 2. AEs considered related to dupilumab by PT.

Conclusion

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