Background

- Tralokinumab is a high-affinity monoclonal antibody that specifically targets IL-13, a driver of inflammation in AD.

- In Phase 3 clinical trials tralokinumab demonstrated efficacy and a favorable safety profile for treatment of moderate-to-severe AD in adult and pediatric patients with AD.

- However, data on patients in the real-world setting and persistence to treatment is currently limited.

Methods

- The CorEvitas AD Registry is a prospective, non-interventional registry launched in July 2020 for adult AD patients under the care of a dermatologist or qualified dermatologist practitioner in the US and Canada (Figure 1).

- Data are collected from both patients and providers approximately every 6 months during routine clinical encounters.

- This analysis included US patients enrolled in the CorEvitas AD registry who initiated tralokinumab from February 1, 2022 to May 31, 2023 and had baseline data.

- Baseline data were summarized using descriptive statistics and stratified by AD experience, defined as any previous history of dupilumab, aboitinib, or upadacitinib for AD treatment.

- Persistence analysis included the subset of patients with a 6-month follow-up visit, defined as a visit occurring 5 to 9 months following tralokinumab initiation.