The role of itch resolution and skin clearance in patient-reported atopic dermatitis severity and quality of life: Real-world Insights from TARGET-DERM AD

TARGET RWE
BETTER EVIDENCE - BETTER HEALTH

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Introduction

- Severity of atopic dermatitis (AD) itch and lesions is associated with poor quality of life.
- However, there is limited evidence describing the combined impact of itch and skin severity on patient outcomes in AD.

Objective

• To assess the independent and combined effects of itch and skin severity on patientreported symptoms and quality of life outcomes.

Methods

- Inclusion Criteria
- Adult participants (age ≥ 18 years).
- Enrolled in TARGET-DERM AD, an observational, longitudinal study of participants with AD across 43 academic/community centers in the United States and Canada (n=3,158 at the time this analysis was conducted).

Assessments

- Patient-Reported Outcome Measurement Information System (PROMIS) Itch-Severity question evaluating "itch at its worst", (range 0–10). Responses of 0–1 were interpreted as no/minimal itch.
- The validated Investigators Global Assessment of AD (vIGA-AD, range 0-4). Scores of 0 or 1 represented clear/almost clear skin (vIGA-AD 0/1).
- Patient-Oriented Eczema Measure (POEM, range 0–28). Result values of 0–2 represented patient-reported clear/almost clear disease.
- Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI, range 0-30). Values of 0-1 were interpreted as no impact on quality of life.

Analyses

- Patient characteristics were summarized using descriptive statistics.
- The proportion of patients reporting clear/almost clear disease (POEM 0-2) and no impact on quality of life (DLQI 0-1) were reported by categories of itch severity and vIGA-AD.
- Clear/almost clear disease (POEM 0-2) and no impact on quality of life (DLQI 0-1) were modelled using logistic regression models and included main and interaction effects for no/minimal itch and clear/almost clear skin.

Results

- Of 3,158 patients in TARGET-DERM AD, 1,795 were adults. Respectively, 792 and 783 had baseline POEM or DLQI scores (**Figure 1**).
- Patients generally exhibited moderate disease severity as shown by the median vIGA-AD, DLQI, POEM, and Worst itch scores (Table 1).
- The proportion reporting POEM 0–2 was highest among those with no/minimal worst itch (73%, **Figure 2**), and clear/almost clear skin (46%), with decreasing proportions observed at greater itch severity levels.
- The proportion reporting DLQI 0–1 was highest among those with no/minimal worst itch (72%, **Figure 3**), and clear/almost clear skin (45%), with decreasing proportions observed at greater skin severity levels.
- Among patients with clinician reported clear/almost clear skin, the proportion of patients reporting POEM 0-2 and DLQI 0-1 was especially high among those with no/minimal itch (87.5% and 82.6%, respectively; **Figures 4 & 5**).

 Table 1. Patient characteristics at enrollment

Patient characteristic	(N=1795)	Patient characteristic	(N=1795)	
Age at enrollment		vIGA-AD		
Mean (SD)	44.5 (19.6)	Mean (SD)	2.2 (1.33)	
Median (n)	43.0 (1795)	Median (n)	3 (1702)	
Q1-Q3 (IQR)	27.0 - 59.0 (32.0)	DLQI		
Sex, n (%)		Mean (SD)	6.4 (6.11)	
Female	1059 (59.0%)	Median (n)	5 (783)	
Male	736 (41.0%)	POEM		
Race-Ethnicity, n (%)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Mean (SD)	9.2 (7.1)	
NH White	1078 (60.1%)	Median (n)	8.0 (792)	
NH Black	190 (10.6%)	Q1–Q3 (IQR)	3.0 - 14.0	
NH Asian	201 (11.2%)		(11.0)	
Hispanic/Latino	124 (6.9%)	Worst itch		
Other/Not Reported	202 (11.3%)	Mean (SD)	5.9 (3.11)	
		Median (n)	7 (782)	

SD=standard deviation; IQR=interquartile range; NH=Non-Hispanic; vIGA-AD validated Investigator's Global Assessment of Atopic Dermatitis; DLQI=Dermatology Life Quality Index; POEM=Patient-Oriented Eczema Measure

Figure 2. Among all respondents in each PRO category (POEM and DLQI), the percentage of patients within each itch category

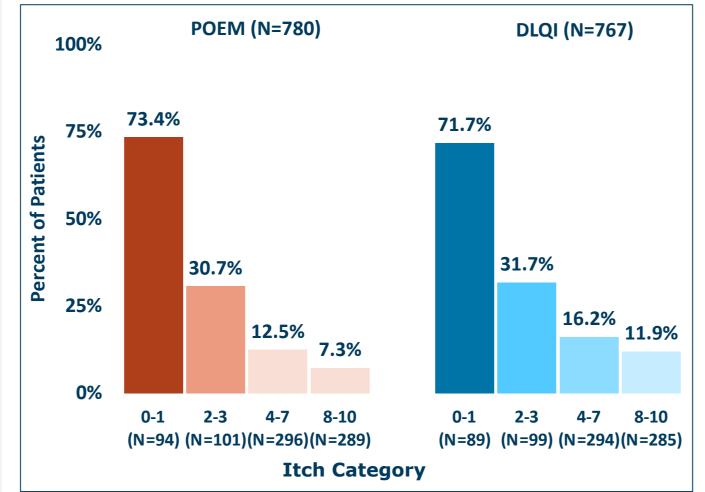
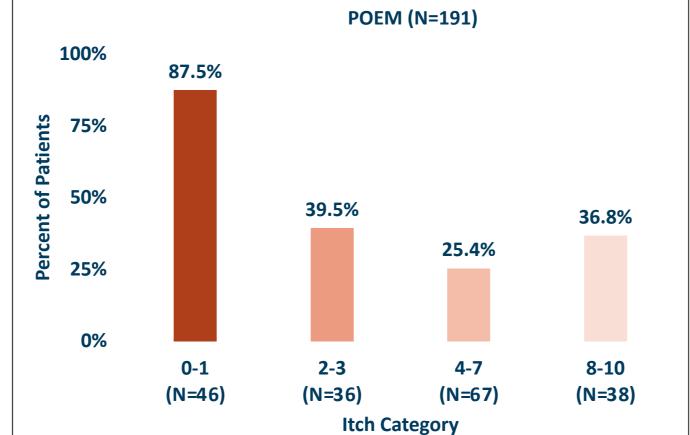


Figure 4. Among those with clinician-reported clear skin (vIGA-AD 0/1), the percent of patients within each itch category reporting clear skin (POEM 0-2)



Adults (18+)
N=1795

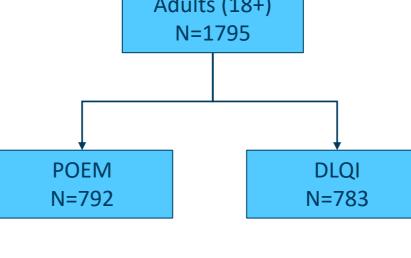


Figure 3. Among all respondents in each PRO category (POEM and DLQI), the percentage of patients within each vIGA-AD category

Figure 1. Patient disposition

TARGET-DERM

N=3158

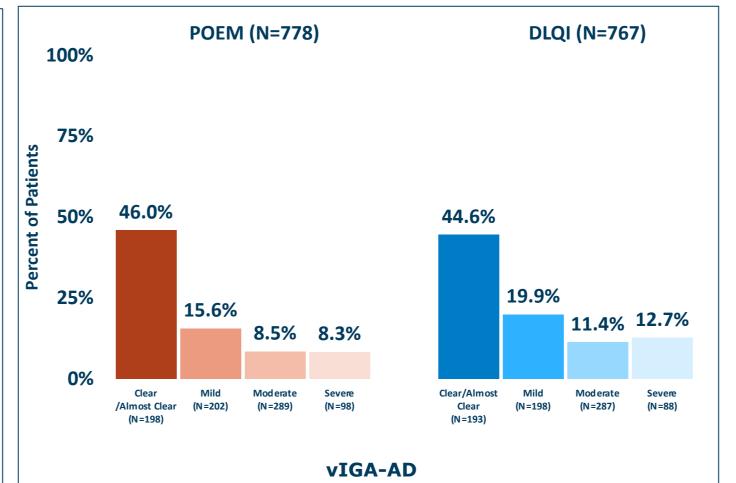
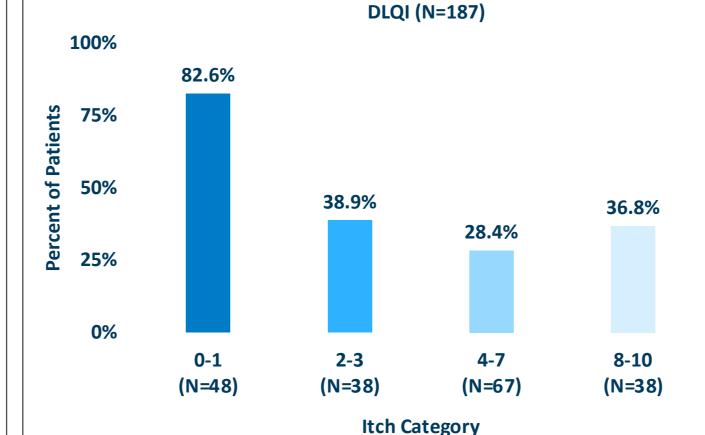


Figure 5. Among those with clinician-reported clear skin (vIGA-AD 0/1), the percent of patients within each itch category reporting no quality of life impact (DLQI 0-1)



• Logistic regression results suggest that no/minimal itch and clear/almost clear skin are significantly associated with POEM 0-2 and DLQI 0-1, though the interaction effect was not statistically significant in all models assessed (**Table 2**).

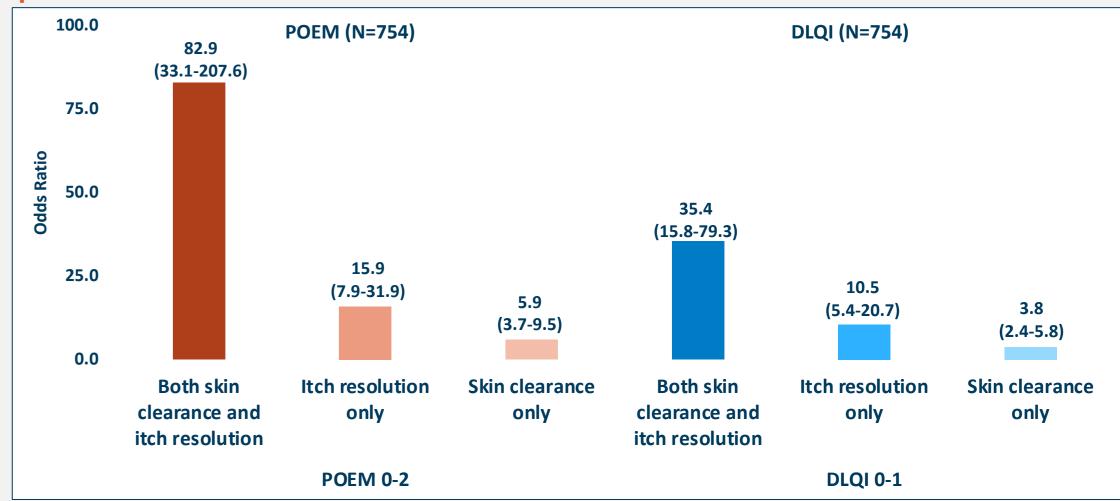
Table 2. Regression results, the log odds for each model parameter statistically associated with improved patient-reported outcomes (POEM 0-2 or DLQI 0-1).

POEM			DLQI		
Coefficient	SE	p-value	Coefficient	SE	p-value
1.33	0.22	<.01	1.77	0.24	<.01
2.35	0.34	<.01	2.77	0.36	<.01
-0.11	0.55	0.84	-0.12	0.59	0.84
	Coefficient 1.33 2.35	Coefficient SE 1.33 0.22 2.35 0.34	Coefficient SE p-value 1.33 0.22 <.01 2.35 0.34 <.01	Coefficient SE p-value Coefficient 1.33 0.22 <.01 1.77 2.35 0.34 <.01 2.77	Coefficient SE p-value Coefficient SE 1.33 0.22 <.01 1.77 0.24 2.35 0.34 <.01 2.77 0.36

SE=Standard Error; P-value=Probability Value

• Compared to those who had neither no/minimal itch nor clear/almost clear skin, the odds ratio of reporting POEM 0-2 or DLQI 0-1 was highest among those with both no/minimal itch and clear/almost clear skin, followed by no/minimal itch only, and clear/almost clear skin only (Figure 6).

FIGURE 6. The adjusted odds ratios (95% confidence interval) of achieving improved PROs (POEM 0-2 or DLQI 0-1) based on skin clearance and itch resolution status compared to patients with neither.



Skin clearance (clear/almost clear skin); itch resolution (no / minimal itch); Data in parentheses represent the 95% confidence interval

Conclusion

- Complete or almost complete relief of itch and skin lesions is associated with greater odds of achieving ideal states in PROs (POEM and DLQI) with itch relief exhibiting a relatively higher impact than skin clearance.
- These results underscore the importance of assessing and documenting both itch severity and skin clearance to support shared decision-making and setting treatment goals.
- Future research should include analyzing discrepant data (e.g. patients with no/minimal itch, but some skin lesions) to more precisely identify which aspect drives the patient-reported outcomes.

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