INTRODUCTION

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic inflammatory skin disease characterized

by dry skin, itching, and recurrent acute exacerbations. 

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Study Design**

**Randomization**: All patients in ADORING 1 and 2 were randomized in a 2:1 allocation ratio to receive either tapinarof 1% QD or vehicle QD for a period of 8 weeks. Randomization was stratified by age (≤6 years, >6 years) and site. The local randomization system was used to assign patients to one of the treatment groups in each site.

**Double-blind treatment**

Patients with atopic dermatitis

- Age ≤12 years*
- USA/Canada (N=2041), Latin America (N=1156), and European Union (N=2804)
- Exclusion criteria: history of Stevens-Johnson syndrome or toxic epidermal necrolysis
- Histology of safety and tolerability endpoints

RESULTS

Patient Demographics and Disease Characteristics

- **Table 1** shows the baseline demographics and disease characteristics of the study population.
- **Figures 1 and 2** demonstrate the treatment effects of tapinarof 1% QD compared to vehicle QD in ADORING 1 and 2, respectively.

Table 1: Baseline Demographics and Disease Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ADORING 1</strong></th>
<th><strong>ADORING 2</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong>&lt;br&gt;- ≤6 years (N=137)</td>
<td>≥6 years (N=254)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EASI</strong> score</td>
<td>21.4 (6.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BMI</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Mean (SD)</td>
<td>21.4 (6.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Anatomical Location</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Head and neck</td>
<td>Trunk, extremities</td>
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<td><strong>Severity</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Mild</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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CONCLUSIONS

Tapinarof 1% QD demonstrated statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvements in all secondary and tertiary endpoints in ADORING 1 and 2. The treatment effects were consistent across subgroups such as age, gender, and anatomical location. Tapinarof was well tolerated, with no new safety or tolerability signals identified.

REFERENCES