Long-term Improvements Observed in Tralokinumab-treated Patients With Moderate-to-severe Atopic Dermatitis: An ECZTEND Interim Analysis

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Introduction

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic inflammatory disease, characterized by eczematous skin 
baseline extent and severity of AD extent and severity of AD, including pruritus and other skin-related symptoms. The incidence of AD increases with age, and the disease can persist throughout adulthood. The prevalence of AD is estimated to range from 1% to 20% worldwide. The disease is associated with a significant burden of disease, including physical, emotional, and social impacts.

Objective

To assess the long-term efficacy and safety of tralokinumab in patients with moderate-to-severe AD as part of the ECZTEND study, an extension study of four randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials in patients with moderate-to-severe AD.

Methods

Patient Cohorts

Patients who completed the parent trials (ECZTRA 1-5) were eligible to enroll in ECZTEND. The parent trials were randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies that evaluated the efficacy and safety of tralokinumab in patients with moderate-to-severe AD. The parent trials included a total of 1287 patients, with a median duration of follow-up of 52 weeks.

Endpoints

The primary endpoint was the proportion of patients achieving EASI-50, EASI-75, and EASI-90 at Week 56. Secondary endpoints included changes in SCORAD, BSA, and other AD-related endpoints.

Results

Patient Characteristics

Baseline Characteristics

- A high level of EASI-50, EASI-75, and EASI-90 response rates were sustained with tralokinumab treatment in ECZTEND.

Proportion of Patients Achieving EASI-50, EASI-75, and EASI-90 at Week 56

- The median (interquartile range) duration from first tralokinumab dose to last visit at that time point had they continued treatment in ECZTEND was 121.5 (67.8–170.0) weeks.

Withdrawal from ECZTEND

- The median (IQR) SCORAD and EASI score at Week 56 were 30.2 (18.7–45.0) and 4.7 (1.8–11.7), respectively.

Safety

- The proportion of patients with any adverse event (AE) was 69.8% at Week 56, with the most common AEs being upper respiratory tract infections (11.2%) and injection site reactions (9.7%).

Conclusions

- Tralokinumab demonstrated high levels of EASI-50, EASI-75, and EASI-90 response rates, which were maintained for up to 56 weeks of treatment in ECZTEND.

References


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Disclosures

- The authors have nothing to disclose.