Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic, relapsing, and remitting inflammatory skin disease characterized by intense pruritus and eczematous lesions that can substantially impact sleep and quality of life.

In the US, approximately 15–16 million adults and 6–7 million children under the age of 18 years have AD.

There is a need for efficacious non-steroidal topical therapies for AD without restrictions on duration, extent, or site of use.

Tapinarof is a novel, first-in-class, small-molecule topical therapeutic aryl hydrocarbon receptor modulating agent (THRA) in development for the treatment of AD and psoriasis. Tapinarof has demonstrated efficacy and a remittive effect in Phase 3 clinical trials for the treatment of plaque psoriasis.1-4,5

METHODS

BACKGROUND

Efficacy endpoints include:

- There is a need for efficacious non-steroidal topical therapies for AD without restrictions on duration, extent, or site of use.
- Tapinarof is a novel, first-in-class, small-molecule topical therapeutic aryl hydrocarbon receptor modulating agent (THRA) in development for the treatment of AD and psoriasis. Tapinarof has demonstrated efficacy and a remittive effect in Phase 3 clinical trials for the treatment of plaque psoriasis.1-4,5

Efficacy endpoints will be based on the ITT population using observed case and last observation carried forward. Gaps in disease status will be monitored for remittive effect, defined as off-therapy maintenance of a vIGA-AD score of 0 (clear) or 1 (almost clear) while off-therapy, after achieving complete disease clearance (vIGA-AD=0). Response: Proportion of patients who enter the trial with a vIGA-AD ≥2 (moderate) and achieve a vIGA-AD score of 0 or 1 (almost clear) while off-therapy. Durability of response (absence of relapse/pruritus on therapy): Maintenance of efficacy on treatment. Safety and tolerability endpoints: Adverse events, patient- and investigator-reported local tolerability, laboratory findings, vital signs and physical exams. Efficacy endpoints include:

- Complete disease clearance: Proportion of patients achieving a vIGA-AD score of 0 (clear).
- Response: Proportion of patients achieving a vIGA-AD score of 0 or 1 (almost clear) while off-therapy, after achieving complete disease clearance (vIGA-AD=0).

Treatment and re-treatment will continue until the end of the study.

OBJECTIVE

To assess the efficacy and safety of tapinarof 1% cream in children and adults with moderate to severe AD in the two pivotal Phase 3 studies (ADORING 1 and 2) and a long-term extension Phase 3 trial (ADORING 3).

METHODS

Tapinarof Cream 1% Once Daily for the Treatment of Moderate to Severe Atopic Dermatitis in Children and Adults: The Pivotal Phase 3 ADORING Clinical Program

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Figure 1. Potential Mechanisms of Action of Tapinarof in Atopic Dermatitis

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Figure 2. Trial Design: ADORING 1 and 2

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Figure 3. Trial Design: ADORING 3

Figure 3. Trial Design: ADORING 3

ENDPOINTS AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Endpoints and Statistical Analysis: ADORING 3

- Proportion who achieve ≥75% Improvement in Eczema Area and Severity Index (EASI−75)
- Meas change in vIGA−AD affected
- Proportion who achieve ≥80% Improvement in SAD (vIGA−AD≤2)

Safety and Tolerability Endpoints

- Adverse events, frequency and nature of treatment-emergent adverse events and serious events
- Laboratory findings, vital signs, and electrocardiograms
- Patient- and investigator-reported local tolerability

CONCLUSIONS

This comprehensive Phase 3 clinical trial program will assess the efficacy, safety, tolerability, durability, and potential remittive effect of tapinarof cream 1% for the treatment of moderate to severe AD in patients down to 2 years of age.

REFERENCES


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