REAL-LIFE EFFECTIVENESS, SAFETY AND ADHERENCE OF DUPILUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS

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Background and importance

Dupilumab, an anti-IL-4/13, is a monoclonal antibody approved for the treatment of moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis (AD). So far, few studies have evaluated dupilumab effectiveness and safety in real clinical practice.

Aim and objectives

To evaluate the effectiveness, safety and treatment adherence of dupilumab in patients with AD in clinical practice.

Material and methods

Retrospective study carried out in a tertiary hospital.

Inclusion criteria
AD patients treated with dupilumab with a minimum follow-up of 52 weeks

- Effectiveness was determined by the change in the EASI and DLQI values at 52 weeks compared to baseline.
- Safety endpoints were the number and type of adverse effects during the follow-up period.

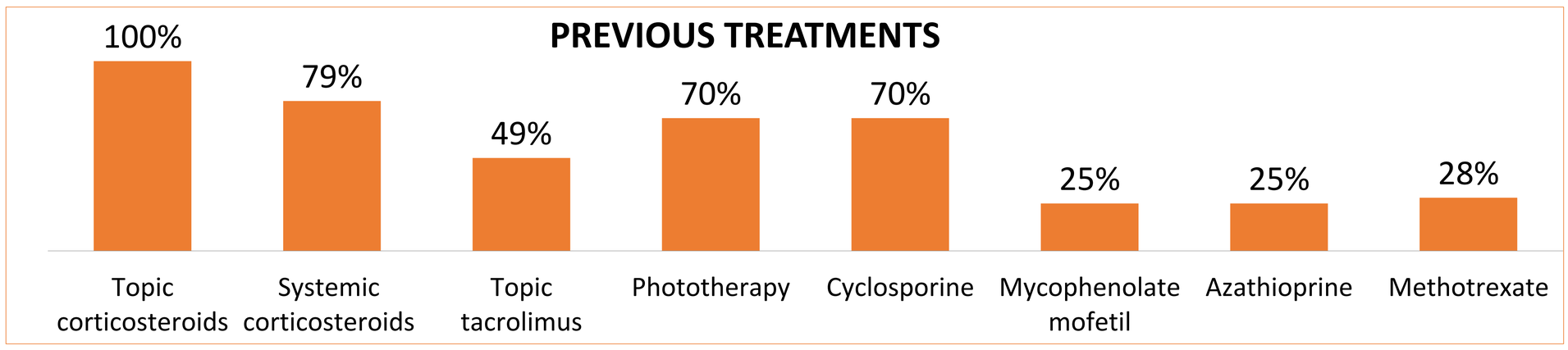
Data collected (from electronic medical records)

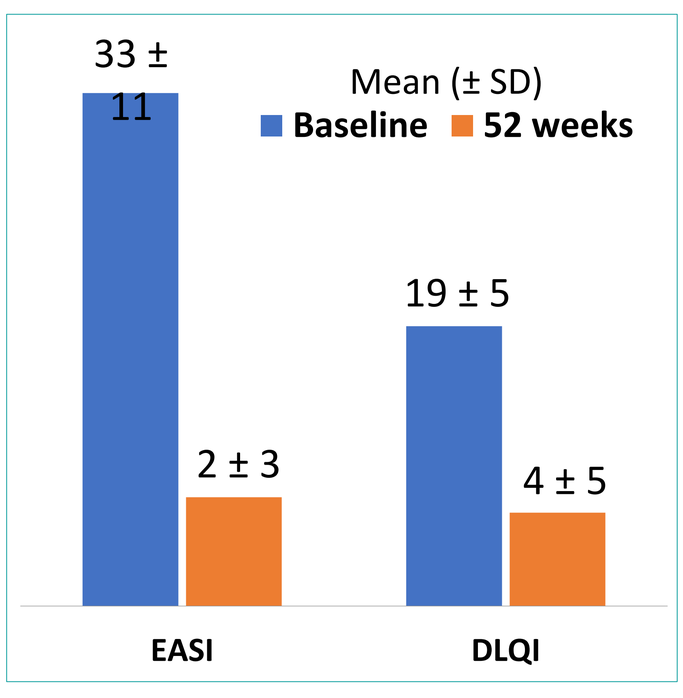
- Age and gender
- Previous treatments
- Eczema area and severity index (EASI) and dermatology life quality index (DLQI) at baseline and at 52 weeks of follow-up
- Adverse effects (AE)
- Treatment adherence (calculated by medication possession ratio [MPR])

Results

61 patients

Mean age (± SD):
40 ± 18 years
57% men





AE were reported in 22 patients (36%)
Conjunctivitis (20%), arthralgia (5%), herpes virus infection (5%) and paradoxical psoriasis (3%) were the most common ones.

9 patients discontinued treatment: 3 due to ineffectiveness, 4 due to AE and 2 because of clinical remission.

- The reduction in EASI and DLQI was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).
- Mean MPR (± SD): 100 ± 14%.

Conclusions and relevance

Dupilumab is an effective and safe drug for moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis. Our cohort experienced a statistically significant improvement in EASI and DLQI at 52 weeks of treatment. Additionally, therapeutic adherence was very high.