Introduction

- VP-102, a single-use proprietary drug-device combination product (cantharidin 0.7%), is under investigation for treatment of molluscum contagiosum (MC). In 2 phase 3 trials, 528 subjects ≥ 2 years with MC, were randomized (3:2) to receive topical application of VP-102 or vehicle.
- While most subjects were Caucasian VP-102:vehicle (N=277:202 [89.4%:92.7%]), there was representation across all FSTs. FST is a tool which assesses skin burn propensity during phototherapy but can be misused to imply constitutive skin color/ethnicity.
- Skin of Color patients with molluscum often experience pigmentary changes with or without treatment. However, FST has not been captured in molluscum treatment trials.
- This post hoc analysis was designed to assess VP-102 efficacy (subjects achieving complete clearance (CC) (%) and safety by FST group, compared to the overall study population.

Methods

- Two Randomized, Vehicle-Controlled, Double-Blind Phase 3 Trials Evaluating VP-102, a Drug-Device Combination Product Containing Cantharidin 0.7% (w/v) for the Treatment of Molluscum Contagiosum. Am J Clin Dermatol. 2021;22(2):257-265.

Findings

- VP-102 was safe and effective across all Fitzpatrick Skin Type groups, consistent with results from the overall study population.

Results

- Complete Lesion Clearance by Fitzpatrick Skin Type (Pooled IIT Population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fitzpatrick Skin Type</th>
<th>Complete Lesion Clearance (%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>VP-102: 27.8% Vehicle: 14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>VP-102: 33.7% Vehicle: 27.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III/IV</td>
<td>VP-102: 48.5% Vehicle: 32.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V/VI</td>
<td>VP-102: 77.8% Vehicle: 32.6%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- A significantly higher percentage of subjects achieved CC in the VP-102 group than with vehicle at Day 84: VP-102 vs. vehicle (50% vs. 15.6%; p<0.0001).
- Mean percent change from baseline in MC lesion counts decreased 76% for VP-102 and 0.3% for vehicle at Day 84 (p<0.0001).
- The most common TEAEs in the VP-102 group were application site blistering, pruritus, pain, and erythema, which were generally mild or moderate in severity.

Conclusions

- Study included 180 subjects with FST I or II (n=101 VP-102; n=79 vehicle), 270 with FST III or IV (n=166 VP-102; n=104 vehicle), and 77 with FST V or VI (n=42 VP-102; n=35 vehicle).
- CC of MC lesions across FST groups was 48.5%, 50.6%, 52.4% for types I/II, III/IV, and V/VI when treated with VP-102 and 13.9%, 13.5%, and 25.7% in vehicle group, respectively (p<0.0001 for types VII and III/IV, and p=0.0008 for type V/VI).
- The incidence of TEAEs by FST subgroup was similar to the overall study population.

References

1. Ware O et al. Recalc Limitations of Fitzpatrick Skin Type. Cutis. 2020;105:77-80.

Disclosures

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