IMPACT OF ACNE ON SOCIAL FUNCTIONING, EMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING, AND ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING AMONG PATIENTS WITH MODERATE TO SEVERE NON-NODULAR ACNE VULGARIS ADMINISTERED SARECYCLINE IN REAL-WORLD COMMUNITY PRACTICES ACROSS THE U.S. (PROSES STUDY)

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BACKGROUND

- Acne Vulgaris, hereinafter referred to as acne, affects up to 50 million Americans and is the most common skin condition in the United States (US).1
- Acne has been shown to negatively affect QoL; resulting in low self-esteem and increased social and emotional anxiety.2,3
- Patients with acne report more effects of their skin condition on their functioning, emotions, and symptoms than do patients with isolated benign skin lesions or those in the normative sample.4
- Acne is associated with significant psychosocial impact, causing significant negative effects on self-image, leading to feelings of isolation and loneliness, and a significantly lower self-attitude, uselessness feeling, sense of pride and self-worth, and body satisfaction.5
- Sarecycline is a newer oral tetracycline-derived, narrow spectrum antibiotic, a first line therapy treatment for moderate to severe acne patients. Sarecycline is a viable option for acne patients to reduce disease burden, due to its safety profile and efficacy demonstrated in two identical Phase-III randomized controlled trials.6
- Assessing PBOs among patients in real-world setting is important to inform HCPs and patients to aid optimal disease management.

OBJECTIVE

- To evaluate patient-perceived impact of AIV on emotional functioning, social functioning and activities of daily living (ADL), using a novel Expert Panel Questionnaire (EPQ), among Acne patients administered sarecycline in real-world community practices across the U.S.

METHODS

- Single-arm, prospective cohort study (PROSES) was conducted with moderate to severe non-nodular acne patients ≥9 years who were prescribed sarecycline in real-world community practices in the US.
- A total of 300 subjects were enrolled from 30 community practices across the U.S.
- Study primary outcome measures included responses to EPQ items (completed by subjects ≥12 years) and caregivers (for subjects 8-11 years) at Week-12 and corresponding change from baseline (CFB).
- A 10-person consensus panel of eight dermatologists with expertise in the treatment of acne, one dermatologist/clinical psychologist and one dermatologist/patient/patient’s parent or significant other convened using a three-step modified Delphi method to establish consensus on 11-item EPQ that relate to how acne impacts the patient’s mood, social interactions, general thoughts/worries about acne and one’s future goals, and impact on daily activities, including sleep. These recommendations were aligned with literature depicting the issues impacting acne patients.7,8
- EPQ consisted of three domains: emotional functioning (EPQ items 1-4), social functioning (EPQ items 5-7), and ADL (EPQ items 8-11).
- All EPQ items were scored on a five-point adjective response scale (0: never; 1: slightly; 2: some of the time; 3: most of the time; 4: all of the time, extremely, very much).
- CFB in EPQ items was analyzed by evaluating the change in proportion of patients reporting score=0/1 (no/least impact) for EPQ items at Week-12, in comparison to baseline.

REFERENCES


RESULTS

RESULTS

OBJECTIVE

Patient’s Emotional and Physical Functioning and ADL significantly improved over the 12-week sarecycline treatment period

EPQ domain: Emotional Functioning

EPQ domain: Social Functioning

EPQ domain: Activities of Daily Living

CONCLUSIONS

- Acne related burden was pronounced at baseline.
- Over the 12-week study period, patients reporting no/least acne burden increased significantly, while those reporting most/highest burden decreased significantly in emotional functioning, social functioning, and ADL domains among patients with moderate to severe acne who were administered sarecycline for 12 weeks.

REFERENCE