PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES AND INVESTIGATOR GLOBAL ASSESSMENT OF ACNE VULGARIS AMONG PATIENTS WITH MODERATE TO SEVERE NON-NODULAR ACNE VULGARIS ADMINISTERED SARECYCLINE IN REAL-WORLD COMMUNITY PRACTICES ACROSS THE U.S. (PROSPE Study)

Emmy Graber,1 Hilary Baldwin,2 Julie C. Harper,2 Linda Stein Gold,2 Ayman Grada,2 Andrew F. Alexis,3 Adelaide Hebert,7 Richard G. Fried,5 Evan A. Rieder,5 James Del Rosso,10 Siva Narayanan,11 Volker Koscielny,2,12 Ismail Kasujee,12 Leon Kircik13
1The Dermatology Institute of Boston and Northeastern University, Boston, MA; 2Acne Treatment and Research Center, Brooklyn, NY; 3The Dermatology and Skin Care Center of Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; 4Henry Ford Health System, Bloomfield, MI; 5Cornell Medical College, New York, NY; 6Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY; 7534 Health Research/Thomas Dermatology, Las Vegas, NV; 8Avant Health LLC, Bethesda, MD; 9Almirall SA, Barcelona, Spain; 10JDR Dermatology Research/Thomas Dermatology, Las Vegas, NV; 11Avant Health LLC, Bethesda, MD; 12Almirall SA, Barcelona, Spain; 13Icahn School of Medicine, Mount Sinai, New York, NY.

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 (U.S.)
- Acne has been shown to negatively affect QoL, resulting in low self-esteem and increased social and emotional anxiety.
- 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.
- Acne has also been associated with considerable negative psychosocial impact, causing significant negative effects on self-image.
- Sarecycline is a newer oral tetracycline class of narrow spectrum antibiotics, 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.
- Assessing patient reported outcomes (PROs) and clinical effectiveness (in terms of Investigator Global Assessment (IGA) of acne) among patients in real-world setting is important to inform HCPCs and Payers to aid their clinical and reimbursement decisions, respectively.

OBJECTIVE

- To evaluate PROs in terms of self-perceived acne signs and impact of acne on emotional/social functioning, and evaluate IGA success at Week-12, among acne patients administered sarecycline, in community practices across the U.S.

METHODS

- Single-arm, prospective cohort study (PROSPE) was conducted with moderate to severe non-nodular acne patients (≥9 years) who were prescribed sarecycline in real-world community/ractice in the U.S.
- A total of 300 subjects were enrolled from 30 community practices across the U.S.
- Primary outcome measures included validated Acne Symptom and Impact Scale (ASIS) questionnaire responses (from subjects ≥12 years) and caregivers (for subjects 9-11 years) at week-12 and corresponding change from baseline (CFB).
- ASIS is a 17-item validated instrument that asks patients about the signs and impact of acne on emotional and social wellbeing and is an viable tool to assess disease burden and treatment outcomes.
- ASIS contains 5 domains (items 1-5) and Impact domain (emotional items 10-15) & social (items 16-17); all items are scored on a five-point adjective response scale (score 0 (clear) - 4 (severe)). Higher scores indicate severe symptoms or negative impact of acne.
- Secondary outcome measures were physician-reported facial IGA collected on a five-point adjectival scale (score 0 (clear) - 4 (severe)). IGA success was assessed as ≥2-grade improvement in IGA and a score 0 (clear) or 1 (almost clear) at week-12.
- Last observation carried forward (LOCF) imputation was considered for imputing missing data for the calculation of IGA success; however, there was no missing data at week-12, within the analytically population.
- Physician satisfaction with sarecycline outcomes at individual patient-level was assessed at week-12.

RESULTS

- A total of 263 acne patients completed the study.
- Pediatric (6-17 years): 39.92%; adults (>18 years): 60.08%.
- Male: 33.60%; Female: 66.40%.
- White: 68.39%; African-American: 9.88%; Asian: 7.11%.
- A statistically significant increase in patients with clear or almost clear acne at week-12 (baseline: 0%, week-12: 58.90%; p<0.0001). Correspondingly, IGA success was observed in majority (58.90%) of acne patients at week-12.
- A statistically significant reduction in patients with moderate/severe acne at week-12 (baseline: 100%, week-12: 11.10%; p<0.0001).

CONCLUSIONS

- Patients with moderate to severe acne using sarecycline reported a statistically significant improvement in acne symptoms, and social/emotional impact, as measured by validated ASIS questionnaires.
- Majority of acne patients had significant reduction in acne severity, and majority (58.9%) had IGA success at week-12.
- Overwhelming majority of physicians (88.1%) were satisfied with sarecycline outcomes.
- Assessing the impact of sarecycline treatment on acne patient outcomes, including patient QoL, in real-world community practice settings highlights the humanitarian and clinical benefits associated this narrow-spectrum antibiotic treatment option.

REFERENCES


N=263 for all items. In comparison to baseline: *p=0.0001; **p=0.0003; ***p=0.0003; ****p=0.0001.