**SYNOPSIS AND OBJECTIVE**

A three-pronged approach to acne treatment that combines an antibiotic, a retinoid, and an immunomodulator in a single formulation may be more efficacious than monotherapy or dual combinations, while potentially reducing antibiotic resistance.

**METHODS**

In two identical phase 3, double-blind, randomized studies (NCT04142129, NCT04142120), participants aged 12 years or older with moderate-to-severe acne were randomized to receive IDP-126 or vehicle gel once daily for 12 weeks. The three formulation arms were: (a) adapalene 0.15% and benzoyl peroxide 3.1%, (b) clindamycin phosphate 1.2% and adapalene 0.15%, and (c) clindamycin phosphate 1.2% and benzoyl peroxide 3.1%.

**RESULTS**

Participants

- Of the 363 participants in the pooled population, a majority were female (56%) and white (73%), with a mean age of 26.3 years.
- More than 90% of participants had moderate disease (EGSS≥5) at baseline.

**Efficacy and Quality of Life**

At week 12, IDP-126 demonstrated superior efficacy to vehicle and component dyads, with no significant differences observed between clindamycin phosphate 1.2% and benzoyl peroxide 3.1% gel and vehicle. For inflammatory lesions, baseline values were significantly greater with IDP-126 versus vehicle as early as week 4. Table 1 shows the summary of adverse events through week 12安全性。