

Clinician Perception of Antibiotics and Antibiotic Resistance in the Context of Managing Acne Vulgaris (AV), and Satisfaction With AV Treatment Outcomes Among Patients Administered Sarecycline in Clinical Practices Across the US: Results from PROSES Study

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BACKGROUND

- Sarecycline is a newer oral tetracycline class of narrow spectrum antibiotic, a first-line therapy treatment for moderate-to-severe acne vulgaris (AV) patients. Sarecycline is a viable option for AV patients to reduce disease burden, due to its safety profile and efficacy demonstrated in two identical phase 3 randomized, controlled trials.¹
- Antibiotic stewardship is an important consideration in AV treatment,^{2,3} and results from several studies, including one presented at this meeting, have indicated varying degrees of patient and caregiver concern about antibiotic use and development of resistance.⁴⁻⁶ Less is known about the attitudes of the healthcare providers who treat these patients.

OBJECTIVE

- To evaluate clinician perceptions about antibiotics and antibiotic resistance, and their satisfaction with AV treatment outcomes among patients administered sarecycline in community practices across the US.

METHODS

- A single-arm, prospective cohort study (PROSES) was conducted with 300 moderate-to-severe non-nodular AV patients >9 years old who were prescribed sarecycline in real-world community practices in the US.
- At baseline, clinicians were questioned regarding broad-spectrum antibiotic use, concerns about antibiotic resistance, disruption of the microbiome with long-term antibiotic use, and the importance of narrow-spectrum antibiotics in supporting antibiotic stewardship; responses were on a 5-point Likert scale of 0 (never) to 4 (all of the time) for broad spectrum antibiotic use and 0 (not at all) to 4 (extremely) for other questions.
- Clinicians separately reported their level of satisfaction with sarecycline treatment outcomes at week 12 (0, very satisfied, 4, very dissatisfied).

RESULTS

Subjects

- The study analysis included 101 pediatric patients (50.5% male, mean age 14.8 years) and 152 adult patients (22.4% male, mean age 26.6 years).
- These patients were treated by a total of 30 physicians, all in private office-based practices.
- The mean duration of practice was 19.3 years, and all had experience with the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics for AV treatment.

RESULTS

Use and Attitudes Regarding Antibiotics

- Most clinicians were frequent prescribers of broad-spectrum antibiotics, such as doxycycline and minocycline (**Figure 1**). Most were at least moderately concerned about the development of antibiotic resistance (**Figure 2**) and treatment-associated disruption of the microbiome (**Figure 3**).

Figure 1. Frequency of prescribing of broad-spectrum antibiotics

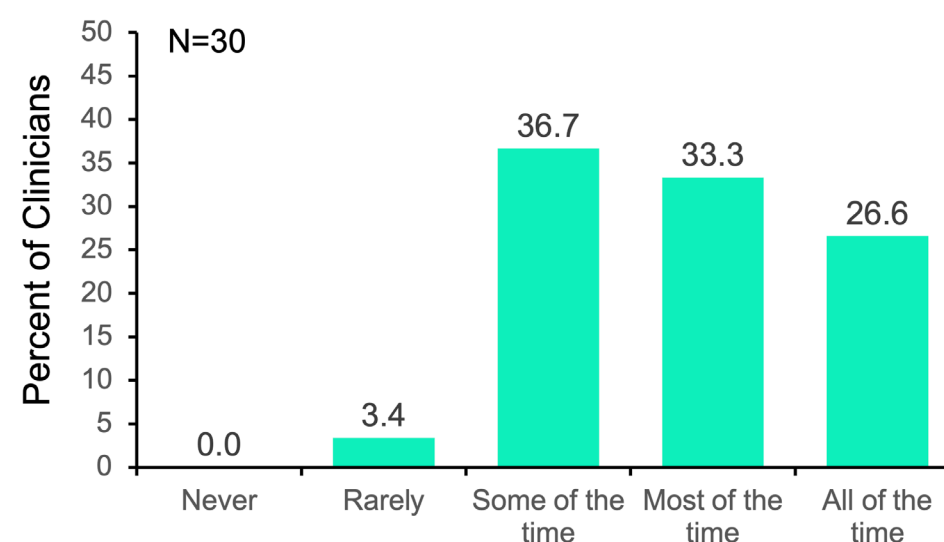


Figure 2. Concern about resistance with long-term antibiotic use

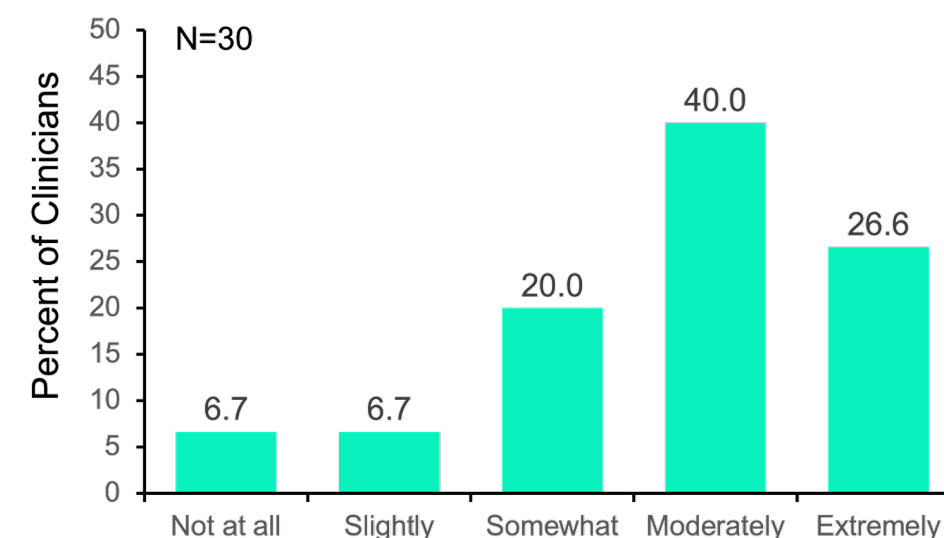
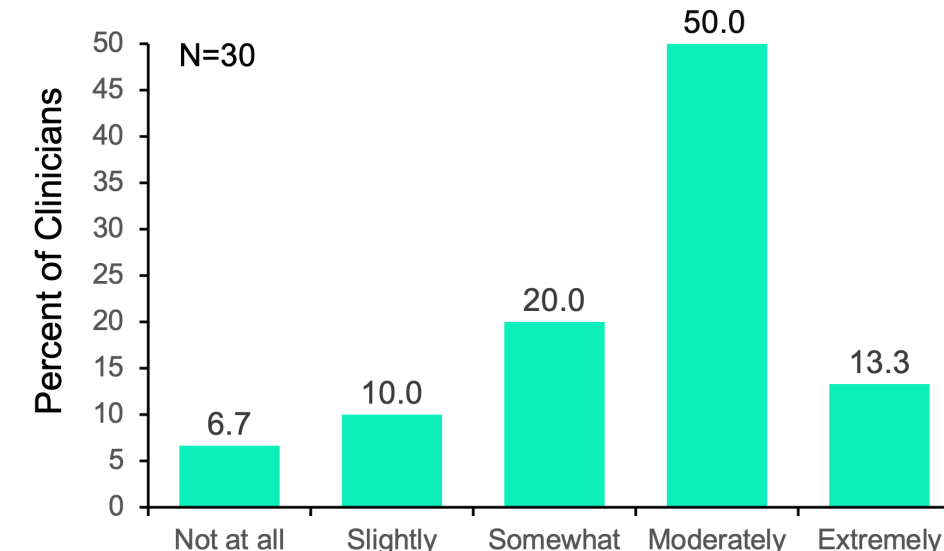


Figure 3. Concern about disruption of the microbiome with long-term antibiotic use



Narrow-Spectrum Antibiotics and Satisfaction with Sarecycline

- Most clinicians viewed narrow-spectrum antibiotics as moderately or extremely important (**Figure 4**) and were very satisfied with sarecycline (**Figure 5**).

Figure 4. Importance of narrow-spectrum antibiotics, such as sarecycline, in antibiotic stewardship

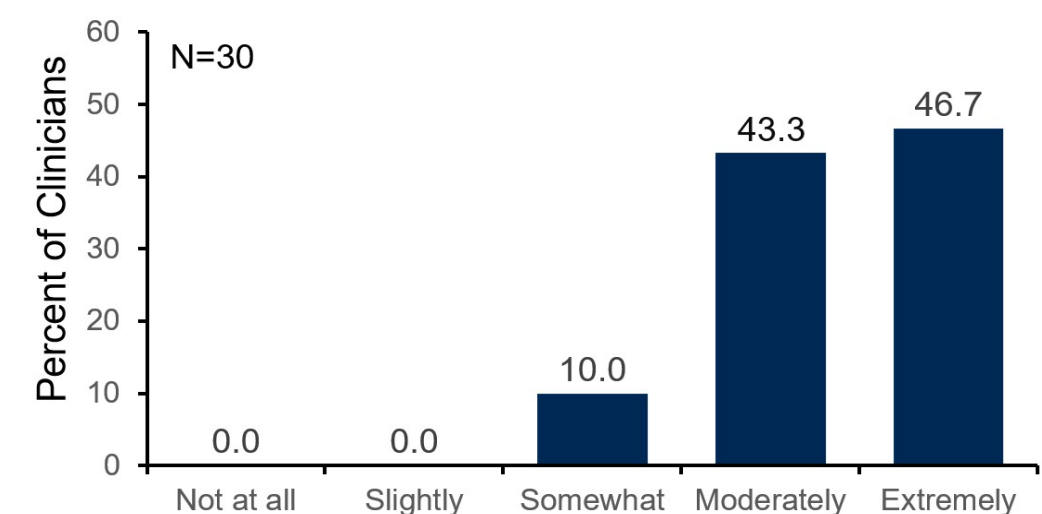
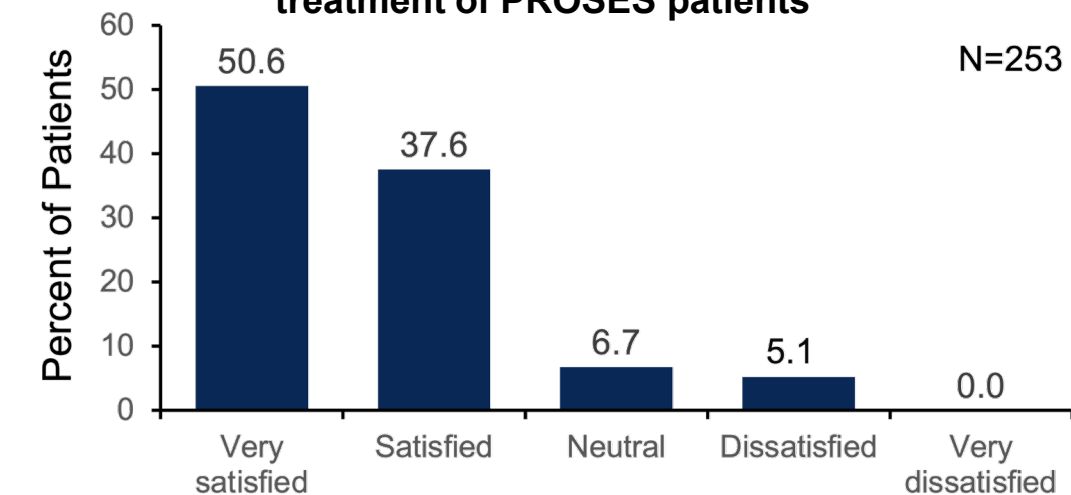


Figure 5. Satisfaction with sarecycline in the treatment of PROSES patients



CONCLUSIONS

- The majority of clinicians expressed concerns about antibiotic resistance and associated disruption of the microbiome and considered use of narrow-spectrum antibiotics as extremely/moderately important to antibiotic stewardship.
- The overwhelming majority reported high satisfaction with treatment outcomes after 12 weeks of administering sarecycline, a narrow-spectrum, tetracycline-derived antibiotic.

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