Dupilumab improves disease control and patient-reported outcomes in adults with atopic dermatitis in clinical practice: Subgroup analysis of Black/African American population from RELIEVE-AD

Raj Chovatiya,1 Jingdong Chao,2 Chien-Chia Chuang,3 Min Yang,4 Brad Shumel,2 Bruno Martins,4 Gaelle Bégo-Le-Bagousse,5 Debra Sierka,3 Dimittri Delevry2

1Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA; 2Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc., Tarrytown, NY, USA; 3Sanofi, Cambridge, MA, USA; 4Analysis Group Inc., Boston, MA, USA; 5Sanofi, Chilly-Mazarin, France

INTRODUCTION
- Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic, type 2 inflammatory skin disease associated with persistent symptoms of itch, skin pain, and sleep disturbances
- Dupilumab is a fully human anti-interleukin-4 receptor α monoclonal antibody approved for patients aged ≥6 months with moderate-to-severe AD inadequately controlled by topical therapies
- The safety and efficacy of dupilumab have been demonstrated in phase 3 clinical trials
- A prospective, real-world, longitudinal patient survey study, RELIEVE-AD, demonstrated that dupilumab treatment leads to rapid and sustained disease control, and improves patient-reported AD-related sleep problems and skin symptoms in adults with moderate-to-severe AD
- A subgroup analysis of patient-reported outcomes (PRO) was conducted in Black/African American adults with AD from the RELIEVE-AD study

OBJECTIVE
- To evaluate the real-world effectiveness of dupilumab on disease control and AD-related symptoms from the perspective of Black/African American patients, a population in which clinical study data are limited

METHODS
- In the RELIEVE-AD study, adults with moderate-to-severe AD were identified through the US dupilumab patient support program and invited to participate in an online survey (baseline) and after dupilumab initiation at Months 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, and 12
- AD disease control was assessed using the AD Control Tool (ADCT; range, 0–24), where a total score <7 indicates disease control
- AD-related sleep problems were assessed using a stand-alone question, “Over the last week, did you experience sleep problems because of your AD?” with response options of Yes or No
- Skin symptoms (skin pain, burning, sensitivity) were assessed using a numerical rating scale (range 0 [no symptoms] to 10 [worst symptom severity]) at baseline and through Month 12
- A subgroup analysis of self-reported data from the Black/African American population was performed

RESULTS

Patient Characteristics
- Of 64 Black/African American patients completing the baseline survey, 43 provided responses at Month 12, with a survey completion rate of 67.2%
- Among patients who completed the survey at Month 12 (N = 43), mean age at initiation was 38.8 years and a majority of patients were female (Table 1)

Disease Control
- Mean total ADCT score was significantly decreased from 16.8 at baseline to 7.3 at Month 1 and was further reduced to 4.9 at Month 12 (both P<0.0001; Figure 1)
- Disease control was significantly improved at Month 1 and through Month 12 compared with baseline (both P<0.0001; Figure 2)

CONCLUSIONS
- In Black/African American adults with moderate-to-severe AD, treated with dupilumab, significant and rapid improvements in disease control, sleep problems, and skin symptoms were observed
- Improvements in disease control and PRO were sustained over the 1-year study period
- Interpretation of the results of this subgroup analysis should account for the small sample size and attrition over the study period