Conclusions

Continuous tralokinumab treatment for 4 years in adults with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis provides long-term disease control

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Background

AD is a chronic skin disease that may impact patients throughout their lifespan, requiring effective long-term treatment options with a favorable safety profile.

Tralokinumab, a monoclonal antibody that specifically neutralizes interleukin-13, is approved for the treatment of moderate-to-severe AD in multiple countries.

3 Phase clinical trials of up to 52 weeks duration showed that tralokinumab was effective and well tolerated on monotherapy and in combination with topical therapy.

ECTEND (NCT03587935) is an ongoing open-label, 5-year extension trial investigating the long-term safety and efficacy of tralokinumab plus optional TCS.

Results

3 Analysts for EASI ≤ 2, worst weekly pruritus NRS was assessed daily; in ECZTEND, worst pruritus NRS was assessed based on recall of the previous day.

Conclusions

Continuous use of tralokinumab & optional TCS for up to 4 years provided long-term disease control in adult patients with moderate-to-severe AD.

These data, in combination with the favorable safety profile, suggest tralokinumab as an efficacious and well-tolerated long-term treatment option for moderate-to-severe AD.

Methods

This post hoc analysis included 347 patients who were continuously treated with tralokinumab & optional TCS for 52 weeks in the PT, ECTEND 1 or ECTEND 2 and for up to 52 weeks in ECTEND as of the April 30, 2022. See Figure 2.

The median treatment duration from first dosing to discontinuation was 155.6 weeks QRR 132.1 (71.4)

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