**SYNOPSIS**

- Triple-combination therapies for acne that include an antibiotic, topical retinoid, and benzoyl peroxide (BPO) are among the most effective, with meta-analyses demonstrating greater efficacy with triple-combinations than dual-combinations or topical monotherapy.
- However, complicated treatment regimens may lead to reduced treatment adherence.
- Application characteristics of topical formulations can impact treatment tolerability and factor heavily into patient acceptance and adherence to treatment.

**OBJECTIVES**

- Review efficacy of CAB gel in phase 2 and phase 3 clinical trials of participants with moderate-to-severe acne.
- Compare the application characteristics of CAB gel to layered application of its individual active ingredients.

**EFFECTIVENESS IN PHASE 2 AND PHASE 3 CLINICAL STUDIES**

- Efficacy of CAB gel was assessed in one phase 2 and two phase 3 clinical studies of participants with moderate-to-severe acne (Figure 1).
- At week 12, ~50% of CAB treated participants achieved treatment success significantly greater than with vehicle or dyad combinations of active ingredients (Figure 2).
- CAB was also associated with ~70% reductions from baseline in inflammatory and noninflammatory lesions, significantly greater than with vehicle or dyad (Figure 2).

**FIGURE 2. Treatment Success* at Week 12 (ITT Populations)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Percentage of Participants Achieving Treatment Success %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAB</td>
<td>~80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>~33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPO/ADAP</td>
<td>~50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 3. Mean Percent Changes from Baseline in Lesion Counts at Week 12 (ITT Populations)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesion Type</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inflammatory</td>
<td>~80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noninflammatory</td>
<td>~50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPLICATION CHARACTERISTICS OF CAB GEL**

- Spontaneous face-to-face study in 23 healthy adults with acne-prone skin:
  - Age 15–40 (mean 26.9 y)
  - Female (19 of 23; 82.6%)
  - White (15 of 23; 65.2%)
  - Fitzpatrick skin type IV

Participants applied CAB and layered ingredients in order: BPO, CAB, and CLIN to opposite sides of the face.

CAB and clindamycin gels were compounded and dispensed in yellow and blue highlighters that fluoresce under blue light.

Photographs of participants’ faces were taken 10 min after application of products.

**REFERENCES**


**AUTHOR DISCLOSURES**

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