Short- and Long-Term Efficacy and Safety of Glycopyrronium Cloth for the Treatment of Primary Axillary Hyperhidrosis: Post Hoc Pediatric Subgroup Analyses from the Phase 3 Studies

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**Conclusions**
- The results of the analysis of the pediatric subgroup showed that GT was safe and effective in reducing axillary sweating in patients ≥9 to ≤16 years of age.
- No new safety concerns were identified in this population compared to older adults.
- Similar efficacy findings to older patients – relative to vehicle at Week 4, with improvements maintained for an additional 44 weeks.
- Data support the use of GT in pediatric patients ≥9 to ≤16 years of age for the treatment of primary axillary hyperhidrosis.

**References**
- Glaser DA et al. Poster presented at 75th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology; February 16-20, 2018; San Diego, CA.
- Strutton et al. Oral (Late-Breaker) presented at 75th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology; February 16-20, 2018; San Diego, CA.
- Hebert et al. Oral (Late-Breaker) presented at 75th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology; February 16-20, 2018; San Diego, CA.
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**Disclosures**
- Dr. Lawrence Green, Dr. William P. Werschler, Dr. Douglass W. Forsha, Dr. Janice Drew, Dr. Ramanan Gopalan, and Dr. David M. Pariser have been paid consulting and speaking honoraria by Dermira, Inc., the manufacturer of Glycopyrronium tosylate (GT).

**Methods**
- A post hoc analysis of the phase 3 clinical trials, ATMOS-1/ATMOS-2, and ARIDO, for the efficacy and safety of GT in pediatric patients (≥9 to ≤16 years of age) treated with GT cloth to reduce axillary sweating.
- Randomized, double-blind treatment with GT for 4 weeks followed by an open-label extension for 44 weeks.
- Primary outcome was evaluation of long-term safety and efficacy.
- Secondary outcomes included changes in Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) and children’s DLQI (CDLQI) and proportion of patients achieving a ≥4-point improvement on the Assessment of Sweating Distress/Distress (ASDD/ASDD-C) Item 2.

**Results**
- GT cloth was well tolerated in pediatric patients (≥9 to ≤16 years of age) with primary axillary hyperhidrosis, with no new safety concerns compared to older adults.
- Similar efficacy findings to older patients – relative to vehicle at Week 4, with improvements maintained for an additional 44 weeks.
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**Discussion**
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**Objectives**
- Evaluate the safety and efficacy of GT in pediatric patients (≥9 to ≤16 years of age) for the treatment of primary axillary hyperhidrosis.
- Evaluate changes in Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) and children’s DLQI (CDLQI) and proportion of patients achieving a ≥4-point improvement on the Assessment of Sweating Distress/Distress (ASDD/ASDD-C) Item 2.

**Methods**
- Study Design and Patients
- A post hoc analysis of the phase 3 clinical trials, ATMOS-1/ATMOS-2, and ARIDO, for the efficacy and safety of GT in pediatric patients (≥9 to ≤16 years of age) treated with GT cloth to reduce axillary sweating.
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