Posters

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF LEBRIKIZUMAB IS MAINTAINED UP TO 4 YEARS IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATE-TO-SEVERE ATOPIC DERMATITIS: FIRST YEAR OF ADLONG LONG-TERM EXTENSION TRIAL

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Long-term data from advanced treatments in atopic dermatitis (AD) are important to inform clinical practice. Lebrikizumab (LEB) is approved by the FDA and EMA for treating moderate-to-severe (mod-sev) AD in adults and adolescents who are candidates for systemic therapy(1|2). Here we report long-term safety and efficacy from the first 48 weeks (W) of the ongoing 2-year ADlong long-term extension study (NCT05916365), including patients (pts) with up to 4 years' continuous LEB exposure. ADlong evaluated long-term safety and efficacy of LEB following completion of ADvocate1&2(3)/ADhere/ADore and the ADjoin extension study(4) (up to 3 years' LEB exposure). Eligible pts to parent studies were adults and adolescents (12–17 years, ≥40kg) with mod-sev AD (Eczema Area and Severity Index [EASI] ≥16, Investigator's Global Assessment [IGA] ≥3, ≥10% body surface area AD involvement). Pts in Germany and Poland who completed ADjoin could enrol in ADlong, excluding those whose last LEB dose was administered >8W before baseline or developed a LEB-related serious/severe adverse event (SAE). In ADlong, pts received open-label LEB 250 mg once every four weeks (Q4W) regardless of their previous treatment; LEB Q2W could be used if response was

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