**BACKGROUND**

- Dupilumab has been shown to treat atopic dermatitis (AD) in multiple diseases.
- Several studies have shown that dupilumab significantly improved AD signs, symptoms, and quality of life.

**OBJECTIVE**

- To evaluate the effects of dupilumab on anxiety and depression in adults and adolescents with moderate-to-severe AD.

**METHODS**

- Study design: Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies.
- Patients: Adults (≥ 18 years) or adolescents (12-17 years) with moderate-to-severe AD.
- Treatment: Dupilumab 300 mg qw or q4w vs placebo.
- Outcomes: Efficacy and safety assessments.

**RESULTS**

- Efficacy assessment:
  - Percentage of patients achieving HADS-A < 8 (%): 300 mg qw (65.2%), q4w (46.9%), and placebo (26.2%).
  - Percentage of patients achieving HADS-D < 8 (%): 300 mg qw (63.6%), q4w (48.4%), and placebo (34.7%).

- Safety assessment:
  - No significant differences in adverse events were observed between treatment groups.

**CONCLUSIONS**

- Dupilumab monotherapy improved symptoms of anxiety and depression in adult and adolescent patients with AD, and was well tolerated.

**References**


**Acknowledgments**

- Eli Lilly, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. – investigator; AbbVie, Celgene, GSK, Incyte, Kiniksa Pharmaceuticals, LEO Pharma, MedImmune (AstraZeneca), Menlo Therapeutics, Pfizer, Incyte, Sanofi – employee, Pharmaceutical Companies, Inc. – shareholders.

**Figure 1. Study designs.**

**Figure 2. Baseline demographics and clinical characteristics.**

**Figure 3. Change from baseline to Week 16 in HADS-A and HADS-D scores.**

**Figure 4. Percentage of patients at Week 16 with HADS-A < 11 and HADS-D < 11 (A and B) and HADS-A < 8 and HADS-D < 8 (C and D) in SOLO and ADOL.**

**Poster number: 612**

---

**Dipilumab Improves Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression in Adults and Adolescents With Moderate-to-Severe Atopic Dermatitis: A Post Hoc Analysis of Three Phase 3 Trials (LIBERTY AD SOLO 1 and 2 and ADOL)**

Jonathan I. Silverberg1, Weili Soong2, Benjamin Lockshin2, Abhijit Gadkari2, Zhen Chen3, Ashish Bansal3, Laurent Eckert4

1George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, DC, USA; 2Alabama Allergy & Asthma Center, Birmingham, AL, USA; 3Georgetown University, Rockville, MD, USA; 4Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Tarrytown, NY, USA; Sanofi, Chilly-Mazarin, France