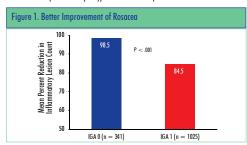
ACHIEVING AN ENDPOINT OF COMPLETELY CLEAR OF INFLAMMATORY LESIONS AND FRYTHEMA AFTER TREATMENT OF ROSACEA PROVIDES MULTIPLE POSITIVE PATIENT OUTCOMES. A POOLED ANALYSIS

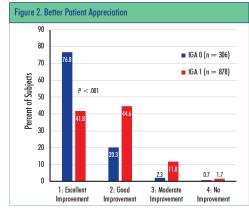
Guy Webster, MD1, Martin Schaller, MD2, Jerry Tan, MD3, Mark Jackson, MD4; Nabil Kerrouche, MSc5; Gregor Schafer, MD8

'Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 'Tubingen University Hospital, Tubingen University of University of University of Louisville, Kentucky, USA; 'Galderma R&D, Sophia Antipolis, France; 'Galderma International, Paris, France

INTRODUCTION

- Rosacea treatment "Success" is defined on the Investigator Global Assessment (IGA) scale (0 [clear] through 4 [Severe]) as 0 or 1 ("clear" or "almost clear")
- This definition is used in clinical trials, by regulatory bodies, and by payers and physicians
- Is it clinically meaninaful to be "clear" vs "almost clear"?
- What impact is there (if any) on the health related quality of life of rosacea patients?
- What impact is there (if any) on the time to relapse?





METHODS

Study Design

- Objectives
 - To evaluate whether, after successful treatment, "clear" subjects had better outcomes than "almost clear" subjects
- Methods
- Pooled analysis of 1366 rosacea subjects from 4 randomized controlled trials with IGA assessments before and after treatment (ivermectin, metronidazole, or vehicle)
- Assessments
- Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) questionnaire
- Subject assessment of rosacea improvement
- Time to relapse
- Relapse defined as an IGA score of 2 ('mild') after a successful 16-week treatment period (IGA 0/1)



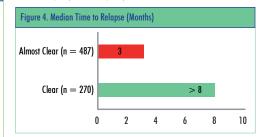
- DLQI Scores:
- 0 1 = No effect at all on the patient's life
- 2-5 = A small effect on the patient's life
- 6 10 = A moderate effect on the patient's life
- 11 20 = A very large effect on the patient's life
- 21 30 =An extremely large effect on the patient's life

REFERENCES

 Webster G, Schaller M, Tan J, et al. Defining treatment success in rosacea as 'clear' may provide multiple patient benefits: results of a pooled analysis. J Dermatolog Treat. 2017;28(5):469-474.

RESULTS

- Mean percent reduction in inflammatory lesions between baseline and end of treatment
 was 14% better in "dear" subjects than "almost dear" subjects, with a reduction of
 98.5% lesions vs. 84.5% (P < .001; Figure 1).¹
- Between baseline and the end of treatment more "clear" subjects reported "excellent" improvement than "almost clear" subjects (76.8% vs. 41.8%; P < .001; Figure 2).
- Better mean improvements were observed for the "clear" subjects in all 6 of the domains of the DLQI (Figure 3).
- More "clear" subjects than "almost clear" subjects had a final DLQI score of 0-1 (84% vs. 66%; P < .001).
- More "clear" subjects than "almost clear" subjects had (minimal clinically important difference) MCID (≥ 4 points change) in DLQI score (59% vs. 44%; P < .001).
- Median time to relapse was:
 - 85 days (3 months) for "almost clear" subjects
- More than 252 days (8 months) for "clear" subjects (Figure 4)
- Relapse was delayed by more than 5 months for "clear" subjects compared to "almost clear" subjects (P < .001; Figure 5).





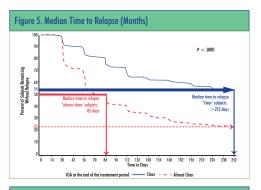


Table 1. Data From 4 Previous Randomized Controlled Trials Were Included in This Analysis				
Study	Interventions	DLQI	Subject assessment of rosacea improvement	Time to relapse
SPR.40027	Dose range study IVM 0.1% QD, 0.3% QD, 1% QD, 1% BID and vehicle 12-Week treatment	Х	-	-
SPR.18170	IVM 1% vs. Vehicle 12 weeks	Х	Х	-
SPR.18171	IVM 1% vs. Vehicle 12 weeks	Х	Х	-
SPR.40173	IVM 1% vs. Metro 0.75% 16 weeks	Х	Х	Х

SUMMARY

- These results emphasize that achieving an endpoint of IGA 0 ("clear") in rosacea may provide multiple patient benefits and a significantly prolonged time before relapse
- Achieving a treatment outcome of "clear" provides
 - Better patient appreciation of rosacea improvement

 35% more subjects reported 'excellent improvement'
 - Better improvement in quality of life, as measured by DLQI
- A longer time to relapse
 - ≥ 5 months relapse-free time

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