Early and Sustained Reductions in Moderate-to-Severe Acne With Fixed-Dose Clindamycin Phosphate 1.2%, Benzoyl Peroxide 3.1%, and Adapalene 0.15% Gel

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SYNOPSIS

- Adherence to acne treatment is highest when the outcome is rapid and substantial¹
- However, many acne medication regimens may take weeks or months to produce an improvement discernible by patients, leading to lower adherence²
- A three-pronged combination approach using once-daily application of an antibiotic, antibacterial, and retinoid may provide faster improvement than stand alone or dual combination products
- The first triple-combination, fixed-dose acne topical in development, clindamycin phosphate 1.2%/benzovl peroxide (BPO) 3.1%/adapalene 0.15% (IDP-126) gel, was efficacious and safe in 3 clinical studies^{3,4}

OBJECTIVE

To determine threshold lesion reductions for IDP-126 gel and compare to its dyads and vehicle gel

METHODS

- A phase 2 (N=741; NCT03170388) and two phase 3 (N=183; N=180; NCT04214639; NCT04214652), double-blind, 12-week studies enrolled participants aged ≥ 9 years with moderate-to-severe acne
- Participants were randomized to receive once-daily IDP-126 or vehicle gel; the phase 2 study included three additional dyad gel randomization arms: BPO/adapalene: clindamycin phosphate/BPO; and clindamycin phosphate/adapalene
- Endpoints included least-squares mean percent change from baseline in inflammatory and noninflammatory lesion counts
- The percentage of participants achieving \geq 33%, \geq 50%, and \geq 75% thresholds in lesion reduction was evaluated

RESULTS

Participants with

≥33%

reduction at

week 4

FIGURE 1. ONE-THIRD REDUCTION IN **LESION COUNTS: WEEK 4**

Early reductions in acne lesions by week 4 More participants achieved one-third reduction in lesions with IDP-126 versus dyads and vehicle at week 4



Noninflammatory Lesions



WEEKS 4–12









*P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001 active treatment vs vehicle. #P<0.05, ##P<0.01, ###P≤0.001 dyads vs IDP-126. ADAP, adapalene; BPO, benzoyl peroxide; CLIN, clindamycin phosphate; VEH, vehicle.



