27630 Assessing signs and symptoms of hidradenitis suppurativa from the patient perspective

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Effects of ruxolitinib cream in patients with atopic dermatitis with baseline body surface area ≥10% and Eczema Area and Severity Index score ≥16: Pooled results from two phase 3 studies

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Abstract: Atopic dermatitis (AD), a highly pruritic inflammatory skin disease, is often stratified using objective (Investigator’s Global Assessment [IGA], Eczema Area and Severity Index [EASI], body surface area [BSA]) and subjective (eg, itch numerical rating scale [NRS]) assessment tools. Efficacy and safety of ruxolitinib cream, a Janus kinase (JAK) 1/JAK2 inhibitor, was investigated in two phase 3 randomized studies (TRuE[NRS]).

Efficacy: Efficacy was assessed using objective (IGA, EASI, body surface area [BSA]) and subjective (eg, itch numerical rating scale [NRS]) assessment tools.

Safety: Safety was assessed through monitoring for adverse events, vital signs, laboratory tests, and physical examinations.

Conclusion: The study showed that ruxolitinib cream was effective and well-tolerated in patients with AD.

Commercial Disclosure: This study was funded by Incyte Corporation.

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Background: Hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) is a chronic, inflammatory, painful, and disabling disease characterized by recurring painful abscesses, fistulas, and sinus tracts in the skin. The HS Symptom Diary (HSSD) is a self-report PRO measure assessing symptoms/signs of HS.

Methods: A 12-item questionnaire was distributed to 500 academic dermatologists and answered questions to evaluate its content, clarity, and relevance. Revisions were performed and the final item pool was retested. The HS Symptom Diary (HSSD) was reviewed by institutional review board and submitted for review.

Conclusion: The HS Symptom Diary (HSSD) is a self-report PRO measure assessing symptoms/signs of HS.

Commercial Disclosure: None identified.