

Lebrikizumab for atopic dermatitis: promising phase II data from TREBLE

Takeaway

- Lebrikizumab, an anti-interleukin-13 monoclonal antibody, is associated with efficacy and safety in moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis (AD) patients in the randomized, placebo-controlled phase II TREBLE trial.

Why this matters

- IL-13 contributes to inflammation in AD and may represent a promising therapeutic target.

Key results

- Lebrikizumab Q4W patients had a higher rate of $\geq 50\%$ improvement in Eczema Area and Severity Index (EASI-50) score and EASI-75 score at 12 wk compared with placebo patients (82.45% vs 62.3%, $P=.026$ and 54.9% vs 34.0%, $P=.036$, respectively).
- Lebrikizumab Q4W patients had a non-significantly higher rate of Investigator Global Assessment 0/1 compared with placebo patients (33.3% vs 18.9%, $P=.098$).
- Lebrikizumab single-dose patients had a similar EASI-50, EASI-75, and IGA 0/1 rates as placebo patients ($P>.05$ for all).
- Lebrikizumab Q4W patients and 250 mg single-dose patients had higher rates of Scoring Atopic Dermatitis-50 compared with placebo patients (47.2% vs 26.4%, $P=.0303$ and 51.0% vs 26.4%, $P=.012$, respectively)
- Adverse event rates: 70% for lebrikizumab 125 mg single dose, 75% for 250 mg single dose, 54% for 125 mg Q4W, and 66% for placebo.

Study design

- 209 moderate-to-severe AD patients receiving topical corticosteroid (TCS), 52 treated with lebrikizumab 125 mg single-dose, 53 with 250 mg single-dose, 51 with 125 mg Q4W, and 53 with placebo Q4W were analyzed for efficacy and safety outcomes.
- Funding: Genentech, a member of the Roche Group.

Limitations

- TCS use limits understanding of lebrikizumab efficacy as monotherapy.
- Short study duration.

Simpson EL, Flohr C, Eichenfield LF, Bieber T, Sofen H, Taieb A, Owen R, Putnam W, Castro M, DeBusk K, Lin CY, Voulgari A, Yen K, Omachi TA. Efficacy and safety of lebrikizumab (an anti-IL-13 monoclonal antibody) in adults with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis inadequately controlled by topical corticosteroids: A randomized, placebo-controlled phase II trial (TREBLE). *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2018 (E-pub ahead of print).

