# The Future of Atopic Dermatitis Treatment: The Latest Patient Outcomes

This content is funded by **Leo Pharma** and is intended for healthcare professionals only.

The medicinal product mentioned in this infographic, Adtralza▼(tralokinumab), is subject to additional monitoring

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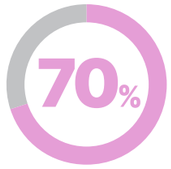
## What is AD?

AD is a chronic, **inflammatory skin disease** characterised by **pruritus** and **eczematous lesions,** which can affect **multiple body areas.**[1,2]




Over 70% of patients with AD have H&N involvement[2]

The impact of AD on QoL varies by which body areas are affected, with the **H&N** involvement causing the **greatest** social, psychological, and **disease burden.**[3,4]

For many individuals with AD, the disease can be controlled with topical treatments; however, most people with moderate-to-severe AD require systemic therapy to improve disease control and QoL.[1,2]

Watch this **interactive video** to learn more

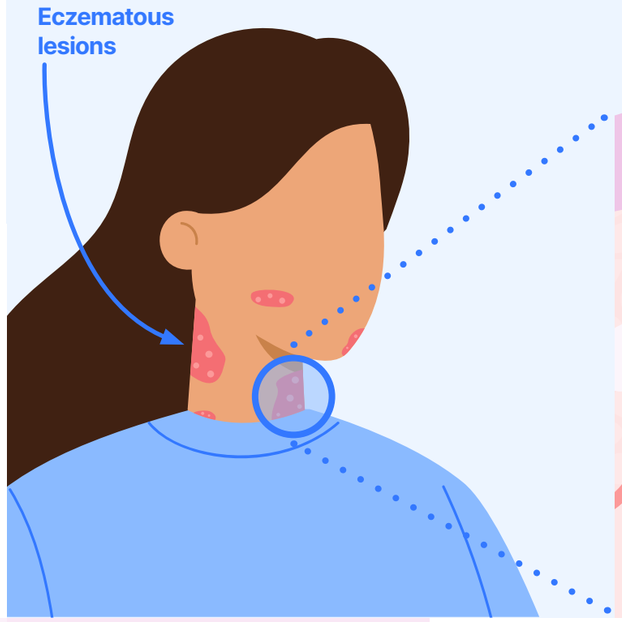
## Biologics

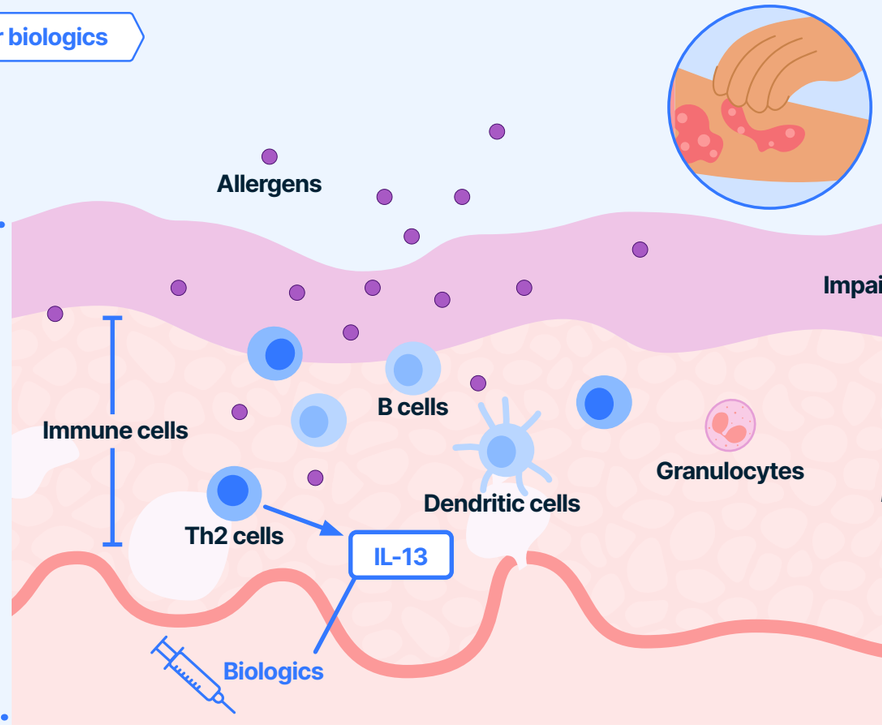
Biologics for AD, such as dupilumab, tralokinumab, and lebrikizumab, are **immunomodulating target-specific drugs** as they target IL-4 and/or IL-13 to modulate Type 2 inflammation.[10]

When used in combination with topical corticosteroids, tralokinumab has shown a **lasting efficacy and safety profile** in Phase II and III clinical trials,[11] including 6-years follow-up data in the ECZTEND trial.[12]

Long-term data demonstrate that **tralokinumab provides sustained improvements** in H&N AD, with **87.2%** of patients reporting Eczema Area and Severity Index ≤1 when treated up to 4 years, **leading to improved QoL by reducing discomfort and self-consciousness**.[13]


Understand more about **tralokinumab and other biologics**




## Treatment Landscape

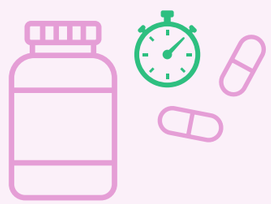
Read this **interactive article** to learn more

### Conventional therapies

Conventional therapies like corticosteroids, cyclosporine, and methotrexate remain widely used due to cost and accessibility, yet all carry long-term adverse events risks.[5,6]

### Small molecule JAK inhibitors

Small molecule JAK inhibitors offer rapid symptom relief but carry infection and cardiovascular risks. Due to their short half-life, missed doses can lead to flare-ups.[7,8]



### Biologics

Biologics like dupilumab, lebrikizumab, and tralokinumab are effective, well-tolerated treatments for AD.[9] Tralokinumab uniquely demonstrates consistent efficacy in the head-and-neck region, supported by both clinical trials and real-real-world data.[9]

## Future and Conclusion

The AD treatment landscape is rapidly evolving, with new biologics emerging to target diverse pathways beyond Type 2 inflammation, addressing the need for safer, more effective options for a complex and varied disease.

As awareness grows, systemic biologics are poised to play a larger role in AD treatment, even in early stages, offering long-term control, reducing disease burden, and improving QoL from a young age.

Prescribing information can be found **here**

Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. Adverse events should also be reported to Drug Safety at LEO Pharma by calling +44 (0)1844 347333 or e-mail: medical-info.uk@leo-pharma.com

**Abbreviations:**

AD: atopic dermatitis; HCP: healthcare professional; H&N: head and neck; JAK: Janus kinase; QoL: quality of life.

**References:**

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