Update on Systemic JAK inhibitors for Atopic Dermatitis

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Disclosures

• Investigator: Regeneron (Dupilumab), Pfizer (Abrocitinib); Galderma (Nemolizumab); UCB (Certrolizumab); Castle

 Consultant: Lilly (Tralokinumab); Leo (Lebrikizumab); Arcutis (Roflumilast); Dermavent (Tapinarof); Alphyn

Speaker's Bureau: Beiersdorf

Placement in AD Armamentarium

Upadacitinib, Abrocitinib

Outline

Safety concerns

Comparative data

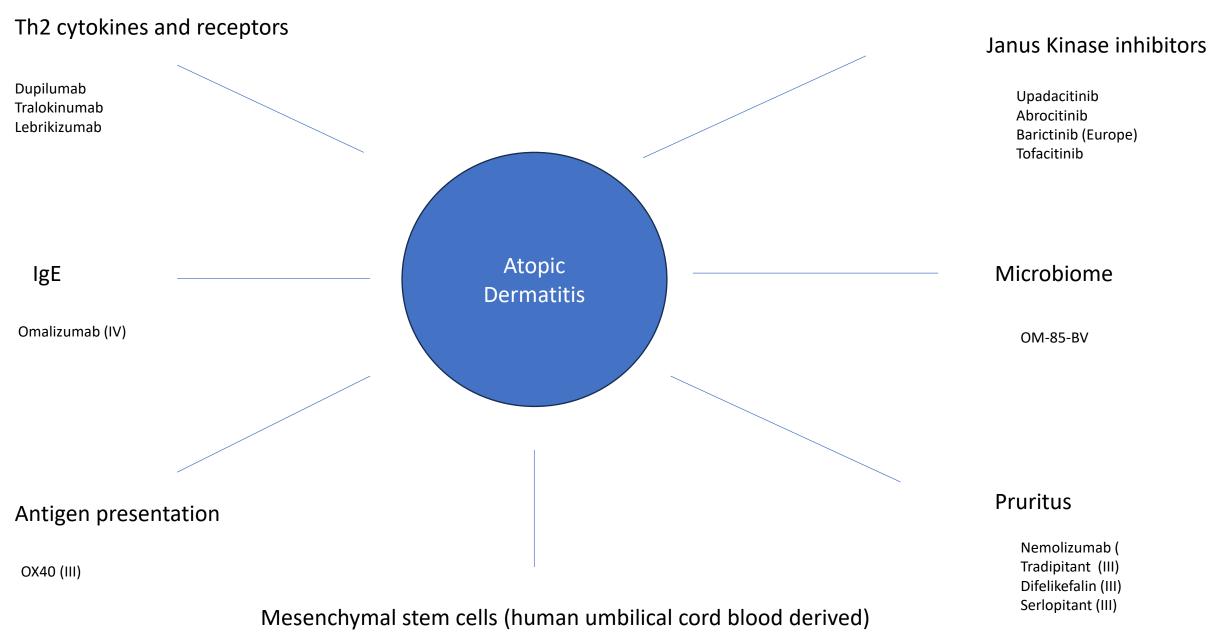
AD Pipeline

• 39 injectable under study

• 21 oral agents

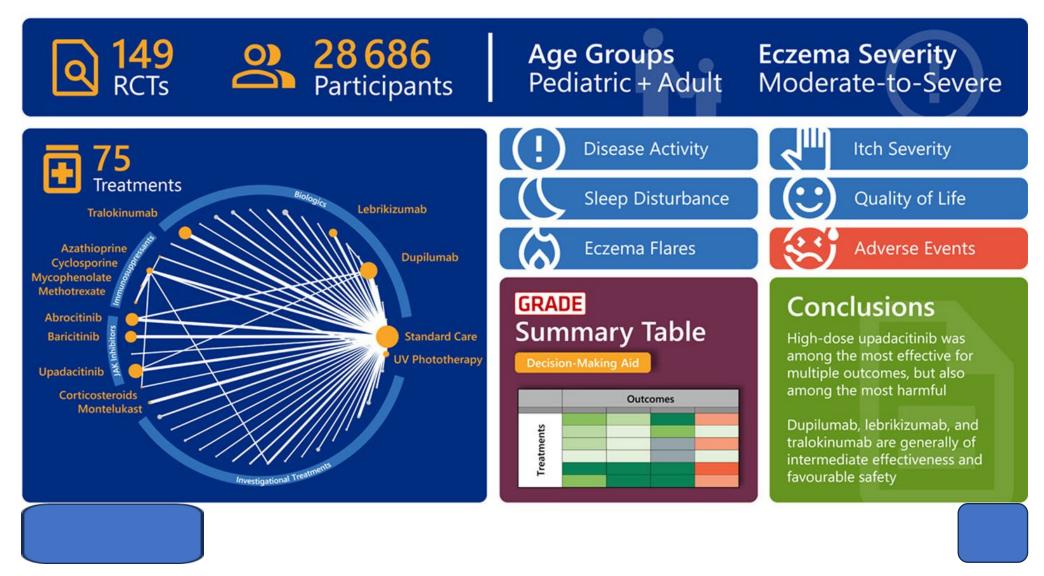
• 49 topicals

Systemic Therapies for AD: Mechanisms of Action



FURESTEM (III)

Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of AD Systemic Therapies



Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of AD Systemic Therapies

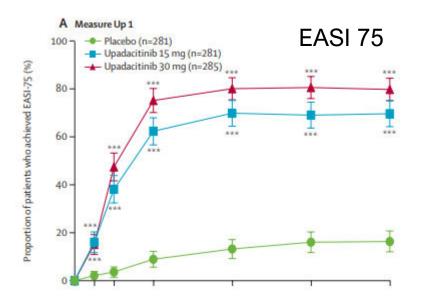
High to moderate certainty evidence	Low to very low certainty evidence				
Among the most effective	Possibly among the most effective				
Among the intermediate (superior) effective	Possibly among the intermediate (superior) effective				
Among the intermediate (inferior) effective	Possibly among the intermediate (inferior) effective				
Not clearly different from placebo	Possibly not clearly different from placebo				
Among the intermediate harmful	Possibly among the intermediate harmful				
Among the most harmful	Possibly among the most harmful				

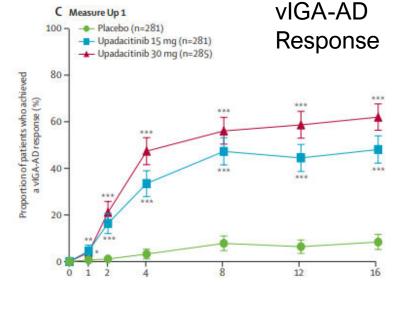
Agent and Dose	Clinician-Rep AD Severity	Pt-Rep AD Severity	Itch NRS	Sleep Disturbance NRS	AD-related QoL	AD Flares	Any AE	Serious AEs
D II 1 200 CAYY	10.72	5.05	2.14	1.04	4.7.6		20	
Dupilumab 300mg Q2W	-10.72	-7.05	-2.14	-1.84	-4.56	-74	-20	-11
(Standard Dose)	(-12.30 to -9.19)	(-7.64 to -6.50)	(-2.38 to -1.90)	(-2.26 to -1.42)	(-5.18 to -3.98)	(-83 to -64)	(-50 to 10)*	(-14 to -7)
Tralokinumab 300mg Q2W	-6.45	-4.47	-1.08	-0.93	-2.36	-57	-1	-8
(Standard Dose)	(-8.67 to -4.27)	(-5.37 to -3.58)	(-1.51 to -0.65)	(-1.36 to -0.49)	(-3.21 to -1.51)	(-72 to -40)	(-43 to 40)*	(-13 to 1)
Oral JAK Inhibitors								
Abrocitinib 200mg	-9.44	-7.38	-2.22	-1.74	-4.56	-121	85	0
(High Dose)	(-11.90 to -6.98)	(-8.23 to -6.51)	(-2.62 to -1.83)	(-2.17 to -1.29)	(-5.39 to -3.71)	(-127 to -114)	(45 to 122)†	(-10 to 18)‡
Abrocitinib 100mg	-6.89	-4.69	-1.40	-0.96	-2.81	-93	5	-1
(Low Dose)	(-9.49 to -4.28)	(-5.62 to -3.74)	(-1.82 to -0.99)	(-1.40 to -0.51)	(-3.73 to -1.92)	(-105 to -78)	(-42 to 51)†	(-11 to 16)‡
Upadacitinib 30mg	-13.99	-8.26	-2.91		-9.76	-125	108	-4
(High Dose)	(-16.62 to -11.37)	(-9.41 to -7.20)	(-3.35 to -2.49)		(-11.23 to -8.28)	(-132 to -111)	(72 to 141)†	(-11 to 7)‡
Upadacitinib 15mg	-11.43	-6.54	-1.90		-8.36	-115	55	-5
(Low Dose)	(-14.25 to -8.64)	(-7.64 to -5.45)	(-2.35 to -1.45)		(-9.83 to -6.89)	(-124 to -101)	(14 to 95)†	(-12 to 7)‡

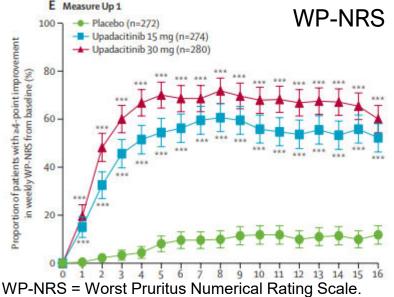
Upadacitinib versus Placebo in Adolescents and Adults

Primary Outcomes EASI 75 IGA WP-NRS (itch)

√ Once a day pill







WP-NRS = Worst Pruritus Numerical Rating Scale. Guttman-Yassky E, et al. Lancet. 2021;397:2151-2168.

Findings

- Remarkable efficacy
- Rapid onset of action

Upadacitinib in dupilumab non responders

- Multicenter, retrospective adult (n = 39, x = 46 yr) x = 16 weeks
 - Dupilumab non-response (86%) or adverse event
 - 50% had failed > 2+ systemics
 - EASI 100 (IGA = 0) achieved by 56%
 - Mean EASI improvement = 92%

Dupilumab non responders should improve on Upadacitinib

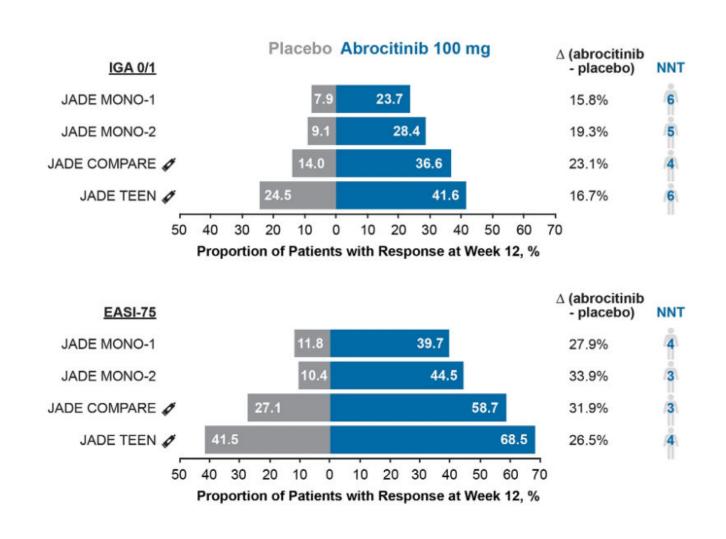
• Georgakopoulos JR et al. Real-world effectiveness and safety of Upadacitinib for the treatment of atopic dermatitis in adult patients switched from dupilumab: A multicenter retrospective study. J Am Acad Dermatol 2023;89(6):1308-10

Abrocitinib Versus Placebo in Adolescents and Adults

JADE MONO-1 and MONO-2: Abrocitinib monotherapy in adolescents and adults (N = 387 and 391 adolescents and adults)

JADE COMPARE: Abrocitinib in combination with topical medications (838 adults)

JADE TEEN: Abrocitinib in combination with topical medications (285 adolescents)



Newer Systemics: JAKS vs Biologics

- JAK Inhibitors
 - Abrocitinib (JAK 1)--- FDA approved--44% clear or almost clear MONOTHERAPY
 - Upadacitinib (JAK 1)---FDA approved--62% clear or almost clear MONOTHERAPY
 - Baricitinib (EMA but not FDA approved for AD)
- Biologics
 - Dupilumab (IL 4/13)--- FDA approved---38% clear or almost clear MONOTHERAPY
 - Tralokinumab (IL13)--- FDA approved22% clear or almost clear MONOTHERAPY (39% plus TCS)
 - Lebrikizumab (IL-13)--- FDA approved 43% clear or almost clear MONOTHERAPY
 - Nemolizumab (IL-31)---FDA approved 36% clear or almost clear (plus TCS)
 > approved 12/14/24 12+ mod to severe AD
- Comorbidities (eg dupilumab is FDA approved asthma therapy)
- PO vs injectable
- Blood monitoring vs none
- Boxed warning vs none
- Onset of action of JAKS is quicker
- Thyssen JP, Thomsen SF Treatment of atopic dermatitis with biologics and Janus Kinase Inhibitors. Lancet 2021;397:2126

JAMA Dermatology

RCT: Upadacitinib vs Dupilumab in Adults With Moderate-to-Severe Atopic Dermatitis

POPULATION

377 Men, 315 Women



Adults aged 18-75 y with atopic dermatitis symptoms for ≥3 y and an Eczema Area and Severity Index (EASI) ≥16

Mean (SD) age, 36.7 (14.3) y (range, 18-76 y)

SETTINGS/LOCATIONS



126 Centers in 22 countries

INTERVENTION

692 Patients randomized and analyzed



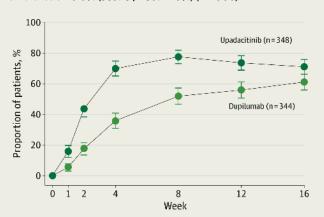
344 Dupilumab Subcutaneous dupilumab, 300 mg, every other week **348 Upadacitinib**Oral tablet of
upadacitinib,
30 mg, once daily

PRIMARY OUTCOME

Achievement of 75% improvement in EASI (EASI75) at week 16

FINDINGS

Proportion of patients achieving EASI75 at week 16 was significantly greater in upadacitinib group than in dupilumab group, with adjusted difference of 10.0% (95% CI, 2.9%-17.0%) (P = .006)



Proportion of patients achieving EASI75 at week 16 with dupilumab, 61.1% (210 of 344)
Proportion of patients achieving EASI75 at week 16 with upadacitinib, 71.0% (247 of 348)

Blauvelt A, Teixeira HD, Simpson EL, et al. Efficacy and safety of upadacitinib vs dupilumab in adults with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis: a randomized clinical trial. JAMA Dermatol. Published online August 4, 2021. doi:10.1001/jamadermatol.2021.3023

Safety

JAK Inhibitor Safety Considerations

- Common AEs: acne vulgaris (OR 3.83), nasopharyngitis, nausea, urinary tract infections, upper respiratory tract infections
- Awareness: herpes zoster
- MONITOR: Baseline Tb test, CBC, lipids, Cr, ALT

Boxed Warnings				
Serious infections	 Oral therapy: active TB, invasive fungal infections and bacterial, viral, and other infections due to opportunistic pathogens; may lead to hospitalization or death Topical therapy: avoid in patients with active, serious infections 			
Mortality	Higher all-cause mortality, including sudden cardiovascular death			
Malignancies	Lymphoma and other malignancies have been observed			
MACE	Cardiovascular death, MI, and stroke			
Thrombosis	DVT, PE, and arterial thrombosis			

Martinez J et al. JAK inhibitors and adverse events of acne: a systematic review and meta-analysis. JAMA Derm 2023 Ytterberg SR et al. Cardiovascular and cancer risk with tofacitinib in RA patients. N Eng J Med 2022

JAK inhibitors and malignancy

- Systematic searches to December 2022
- Tofacitinib, Upadacitinib, barictinib, filogotinib, peficitinib
- 62 RCTS, 16 LTEs for 82k person-years exposure
- JAK inhibitors were associated with higher incidence of malignancy vs TNFi but NOT PLACEBO or methotrexate

• Russell MD et al. JAK inhibitors and the risk of malignancy: a meta-analysis across disease indications. Ann Rheum Dis 2023

Do JAKS increase MACE in AD patients? No

 El Ayadi et al examined AD patients taking upadactinib or abrocitinib vs AD patients with no JAK exposure

- TriNetX database
 - All AD patients
 - AD patients older than 50 years

• RR for MACE < 1 even for patients older than 50 years

El Ayadi et al. Presented at EADV, 2024

EMA Pharmacologic Risk Assessment

- JAK inhibitor use in special populations ONLY IF NO SUITABLE ALTERNATIVE
 - > 65 years of age
 - Current or past smoker
 - Other patients at risk including history of MACE, VTE, malignancy

Use in others guided by shared decision making

Adults with atopic dermatitis Baseline Management **EXACERBATING FACTOR** SEVERITY ASSESSMENT: AAD Summary **BASELINE THERAPY** Assessment of signs of AVOIDANCE disease, severity of Identify relevant trigger Moisturizers/Emollients symptoms, and comorbidities. factors (allergens, irritants, · Extent of the negative impact etc.) & counsel patients on **Bathing Practices** on QOL. how to avoid triggers. PHOTOTHERAPY & SYSTEMIC THERAPY Mild to Moderate to severe Severe Topical agents can be used concurrently with phototherapy or systemic agents for maintenance of response, **TOPICAL THERAPIES** rescue, or treatment of flares. **PHOTOTHERAPY** FDA Optimized Topical Therapy TCS for Inflamed Areas TCIS SYSTEMIC THERAPIES FDA. FDA Biologics FDA Crisaborole ointment Dupilumab FDA Ruxolitinib cream FDA Tralokinumab Wet Dressings AK Inhibitors FDA Upadacitinib FDA Abrocitinib Ongoing Maintenance with **Topical Therapies** Baricitinib · Reactive as needed for inflamed areas or proactive application to maintain control in recurrently Methotrexate inflamed sites. Shared decision-making is Azathioprine important for long-term Maintenance Therapy treatment. Consider patient Cyclosporine satisfaction with current treatment & ability to adhere to Mycophenolate mofetil maintain control. FDA Systemic corticosteroids **Inadequate Control** · If topical therapy and basic Key management is optimized consider alternative diagnoses, Strong recommendation in favor of the intervention such as contact dermatitis or Conditional recommendation in favor of the intervention cutaneous lymphoma. Strong recommendation against the intervention

Conditional recommendation against the intervention

QoL: Quality of Life

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

TCS: Topical corticosteroids
TCI: Topical calcineurin inhibitor

FDA) FDA indicated for atopic dermatitis

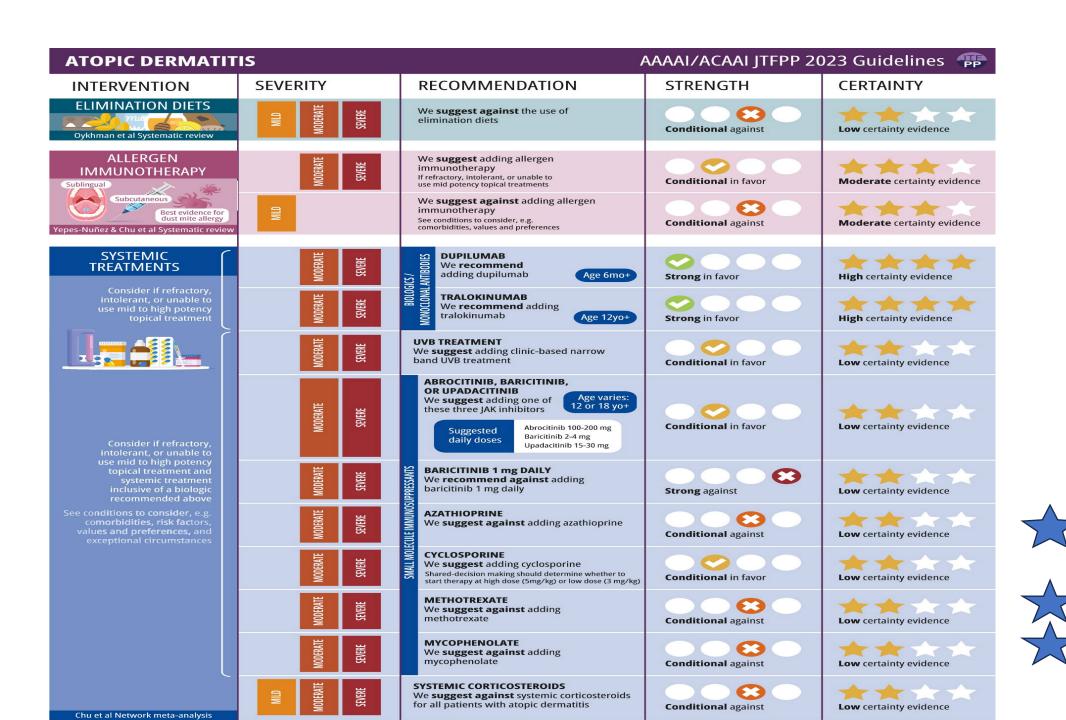
Abbreviations:

Consider additional treatment

with phototherapy and/or

systemic agents.

Davis D et al, 2023



Guideline discordance : Systemic JAK inhibitors

AAD

• Strong, in favor

AAAAI

- Conditionally in favor, moderate evidence
- Short duration of studies (16 weeks)
- "Most well-informed patients would place a greater value on the certain benefits than the burdens and lower certainty of for serious harms but that such values could very from patient to patient. Such variability and the low certainty for serious harms drove the conditional recommendation."

Summary

Oral JAK inhibitors work quickly and durably

Safety warnings are daunting but not clearly generalizable to AD patients

 Listen to our patients and tailor treatment through shared decision making

