Insights on Chronic Hand Eczema

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February 28, 2019
Insights on Chronic Hand Eczema Disease State

HE is not a uniform disease. Differences in etiology, morphology and severity make accurate diagnosis difficult, further hampered by the lack of a systematic classification system

Clinical signs and symptoms of HE comprise classic features of eczema localized to the hands, including erythema, edema, hyperkeratosis, scaling, lichenification, blistering, fissures, pruritus and pain

In a substantial number of hand eczema patients, the disease develops into a chronic condition even when an initial causative agent is avoided

CHE refers to an eczematous process that lasts for more than three months or relapses twice or more often per year

Impaired skin barrier function is a key factor. The inflammatory changes in the skin may increase the likelihood of acquiring a secondary allergy

Methods of advancing CHE management in clinical practice using evidence-based medicine, and the development of treatment guidelines are much-needed

Sources: 1) Bissonnette, R. et al. 2010; 2) Diepgen, TL. et al. 2015
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**Impact of CHE on society and the patient**

Current ICD-10 codes do not allow for HE-specific coding\(^1\) - ICD-11 codes will\(^2\)

The size of global patient population is difficult to assess. It is estimated that:

- HE affects 5-10% of the general population\(^3\)
- HE accounts for 9-35% of all occupational diseases\(^4\)
- Up to 68% of HE patients develop CHE\(^5\)

Atopic dermatitis (AD) and HE are common chronic and relapsing inflammatory skin conditions that often co-occur. Patients with AD have a 3-4 times increased prevalence of HE when compared with controls.\(^6\)

As a result, many AD patients are advised by their HCPs to avoid professions entailing wet work and prolonged exposure to irritants and allergens.\(^6\)

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**Current treatment strategies in CHE**

CHE is a disease with a multifactorial - and often mixed - etiology and clinical presentation does not always correspond to disease phenotype.¹

Treatment objectives are irrespective of phenotype, and include elimination or reduction of exposure to causative factors, symptom control, and reduction of frequency and severity of flares.¹

Patients with CHE require long-term management and therapy is usually delivered in escalating steps.¹
1. Education and non-pharmacological methods
2. Topical therapies
3. Systemic therapies

One drug has been specifically developed for the indication of severe CHE, but is only available in EU and Canada.¹,²

The management of CHE is often difficult.²

**Additional drugs are needed for treatment of CHE²**

Sources: 1) Bissonnette, R. et al. 2010; 2) Diepgen, TL. et al. 2015
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Introducing a potential future treatment option…
Insights on Chronic Hand Eczema
A potential future treatment option

Delgocitinib (LEO124249) – investigational pan-JAK inhibitor

A Phase 2a, Proof of Concept Trial, tested applications of delgocitinib ointment for 8 weeks in the treatment of CHE

- Actual Enrollment: 91 participants
- Allocation: Randomized
- Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment
- Masking: Quadruple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator, Outcomes Assessor)
- Primary Outcome Measures: Subjects with treatment success according to Physician's Global Assessment (PGA) at visit 6 (End of Treatment, Time Frame: 56 days)

Key results to be presented at AAD 2019:
e-poster no. 8467
Oral presentation Friday 3/1 1.25 pm - 1.30 pm, Center 2, Hall D.

Sources: 1) https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02664805
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A potential future treatment option

Delgocitinib is an investigational drug for topical treatment of chronic hand eczema (CHE) of mild to severe disease severity in adults with a history of inadequate response to topical corticosteroid treatment or adults in which topical corticosteroid treatment is medically inadvisable

Based on data thus far, delgocitinib:
• Aims to treat all subtypes of CHE

Data is needed to determine:
• Safety and efficacy
• Optimal dosage to treat CHE with delgocitinib cream
• Optimal treatment duration to treat CHE with delgocitinib cream

Phase 2b study results are anticipated in March 2020

Thank you