Quality-of-Life Outcomes Among Patients Achieving High-Threshold Facial or Total Body Repigmentation With Ruxolitinib Cream in Nonsegmental Vitiligo

Seemal R. Desai,[1,2] Thierry Passeron,[3,4] Pearl Grimes,[5] Khaled Ezzedine,[6] John E. Harris,[7] Amy J. McMichael,[8] Dan Sturm,[9] Xavier Diaz,[9] Haobo Ren,[9] David Rosmarin[10]

[1]University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, USA; [2]Innovative Dermatology, Plano, TX, USA; [3]Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Nice, Université Côte d'Azur, Nice, France; [4]INSERM U1065, C3M, Université Côte d'Azur, Nice, France; [5]The Vitiligo and Pigmentation Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA; [6]Henri Mondor University Hospital and Université Paris-Est Créteil, Créteil, France; [7]University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School, Worcester, MA, USA; [8]Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, USA; [9]Incyte Corporation, Wilmington, DE, USA; [10]Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA

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Objective

- This post hoc analysis examined QoL improvements among patients who achieved high-threshold facial and total body repigmentation

Conclusions

- **Many patients who applied ruxolitinib cream achieved high-threshold facial and total body repigmentation (F-VASI90 and/or T-VASI75) and frequently reported meaningful improvements across multiple PROs over 2 years**
- **A subset of high-threshold repigmentation responders did not experience meaningful changes in VNS, DLQI, and VitiQoL, potentially reflecting residual visible lesions and/or limitations in current assessments**
  - **Meaningful improvements in VitiQoL were more common among patients with high-threshold repigmentation compared with the total population, suggesting VitiQoL may be a more sensitive and appropriate tool than DLQI for identifying changes in QoL among patients with vitiligo**
- **These findings suggest that deep repigmentation is an important but not exclusive driver of patient-perceived benefit**

Abbreviations

DLQI, Dermatology Life Quality Index; F-VASI, facial Vitiligo Area Scoring Index; F-VASI90, ≥90% improvement from baseline in F-VASI; BSA, body surface area; LTE, long-term extension; PROs, patient-reported outcomes; QoL, quality of life; T-VASI, total Vitiligo Area Scoring Index; T-VASI75, ≥75% improvement from baseline in T-VASI; VitiQoL, Vitiligo-specific QoL; VNS, Vitiligo Noticeability Scale.

Disclosures

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Introduction

- Vitiligo is a chronic, inflammatory, autoimmune disease that causes skin depigmentation and can greatly affect QoL[1,2]
- The phase 3 TRuE-V1/TRuE-V2[3] and TRuE-V LTE[4] studies evaluated the efficacy and PROs of ruxolitinib cream over a 2-year treatment period in adolescents and adults with nonsegmental vitiligo
- Repigmentation and QoL improvement are both key indicators of treatment benefit, although their relationship remains unclear

Methods

- Patients enrolled in TRuE-V1/TRuE-V2 were ≥12 years of age and had nonsegmental vitiligo with depigmentation covering ≤10% of total BSA, including ≥0.5% facial BSA and ≥3% nonfacial BSA, with corresponding F-VASI and T-VASI scores of ≥0.5 and ≥3[3]
- This analysis included patients who applied 1.5% ruxolitinib cream twice daily from Day 1 in TRuE-V1/TRuE-V2 through Week 104 in the TRuE-V LTE using a forward-analysis approach
- Meaningful improvements from baseline in PROs were evaluated among patients achieving F-VASI90, T-VASI75, or both using the following assessment tools
  - VNS (5-point scale; scores 4/5 = vitiligo is "a lot less noticeable" or "no longer noticeable")
  - DLQI (score range 0–30; ≥4-point reduction is considered meaningful)
  - VitiQoL (score range 0–90; ≥15% [13.5-point] reduction is considered meaningful)
- Data are reported as observed

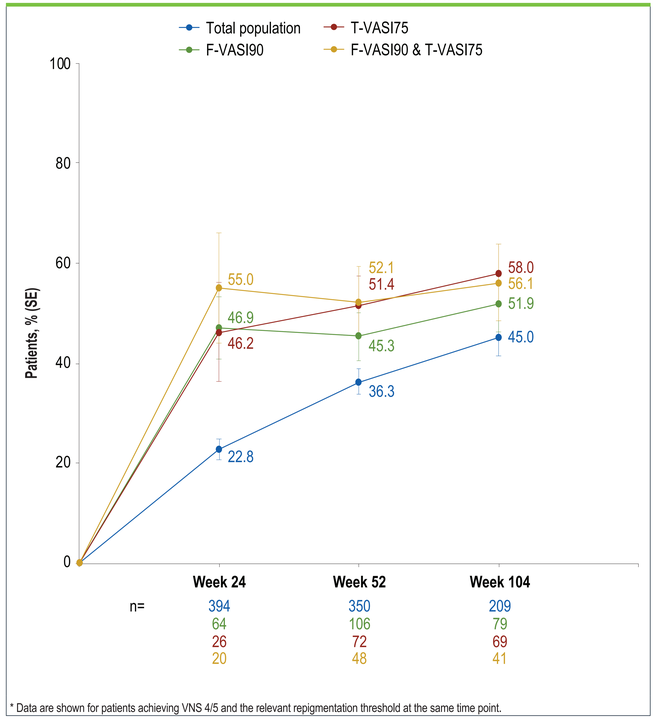
Results

- Application of ruxolitinib cream resulted in achievement of high-threshold repigmentation over 2 years in the TRuE-V studies (**Table 1**)
- VNS 4/5 responses increased over time for each repigmentation threshold (**Figure 1**)
  - Patients who achieved high-threshold repigmentation outcomes had similar VNS 4/5 response rates over time
- Achievement of DLQI ≥4-point improvement was generally similar over time for each repigmentation group (**Figure 2**)
- VitiQoL ≥13.5-point improvements were consistent across high-threshold repigmentation groups (**Figure 3**)

Table 1. Achievement of High-Threshold Repigmentation in TRuE-V Studies

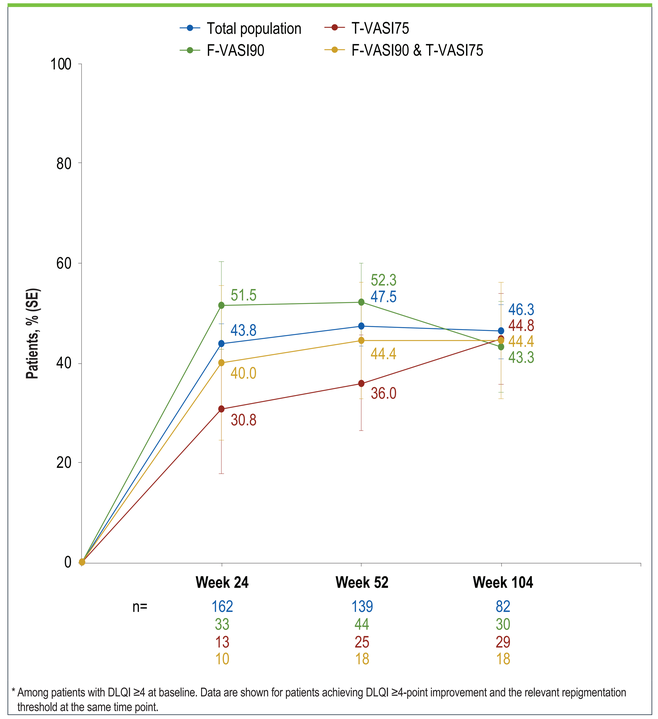
Patients achieving endpoint, n	F-VASI90	T-VASI75	F-VASI90 & T-VASI75
Week 24	64	26	20
Week 52	106	72	48
Week 104	91	76	46

Figure 1. Percentage of Patients With VNS 4/5 Responses Achieving High-Threshold Repigmentation*



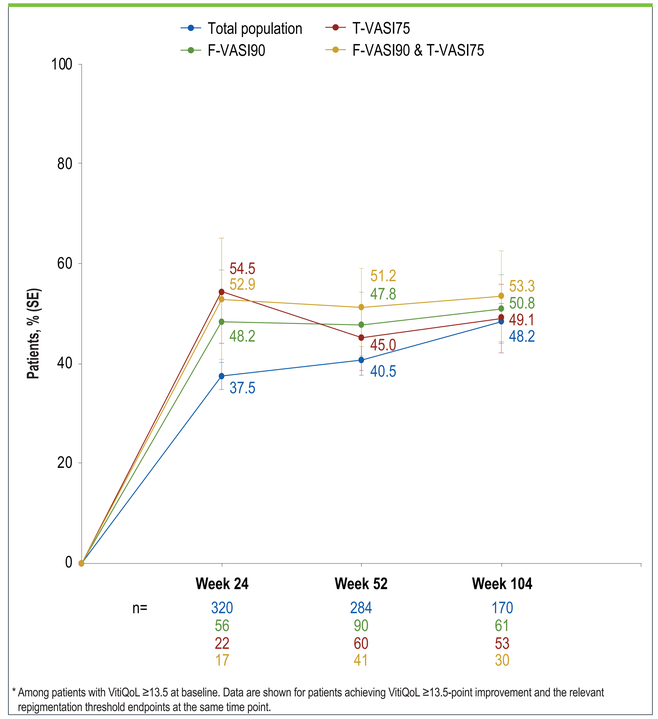
* Data are shown for patients achieving VNS 4/5 and the relevant repigmentation threshold at the same time point.

Figure 2. Percentage of Patients With DLQI ≥4-Point Improvement Achieving High-Threshold Repigmentation*



* Among patients with DLQI ≥4 at baseline. Data are shown for patients achieving DLQI ≥4-point improvement and the relevant repigmentation threshold at the same time point.

Figure 3. Percentage of Patients With VitiQoL ≥13.5-Point Improvement Achieving High-Threshold Repigmentation*



* Among patients with VitiQoL ≥13.5 at baseline. Data are shown for patients achieving VitiQoL ≥13.5-point improvement and the relevant repigmentation threshold endpoints at the same time point.