Nemolizumab treatment is associated with deep and lasting skin lesion and itch responses: results from the Arcadia Long-Term Extension (LTE) Study up to week 152

Sarina B. Elmariah[1], Jonathan I. Silverberg[2], Andrew E. Pink[3,4], Paulo R. Criado[5,6], Matthias Brueckner[7], Ki Hyon Kim[7], Flynn McMorrow[8], Liliana Ulianov[7], Christophe Piketty[7], Lily Lee[7]

[1] Department of Dermatology, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; [2] Department of Dermatology, George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Washington, DC, USA; [3] St John's Institute of Dermatology, Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK; [4] King's College London, London, UK; [5] Department of Dermatology, Hospital das Clínicas, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; [6] Faculdade de Medicina do ABC, Santo André, São Paulo, Brazil; [7] Galderma R&D, Zug, Switzerland; [8] Galderma, Boston, MA

Acknowledgments and Funding: The authors wish to thank all the investigators and participants involved in the study. This investigation was funded by Galderma.

Encore Disclosure: Research first presented at Fall Clinical Dermatology Conference 2026; October 8-11, 2026; Las Vegas, NV.

Medical Writing: Editorial support and graphic design support was provided by Venkateswara Prasad Gali and Jagadish Nukala, respectively, (both employees of Galderma), in accordance with the Good Publication Practice 2022 guidelines (https://www.ismpp.org/gpp 2022).

Introduction and Objectives: Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic, relapsing neuroimmune skin disease that can affect individuals across the lifespan. Given the disease chronicity, long-term disease control is an important consideration for patients, caregivers, and healthcare providers when selecting treatment. In a recent qualitative interview study, patients expressed the need for therapies that impart long-term disease control rather than "short term fixes." This qualitative research informed expert consensus recommendations aimed towards higher treatment goals and deeper responses, including greater skin clearance and near-complete itch control (Aiming High in Eczema/Atopic Dermatitis [AHEAD]). The current analysis seeks to evaluate the proportion of study participants who achieved and maintained deep skin lesion and itch therapeutic responses in the Arcadia LTE up to week 152.

Materials and Methods: The Arcadia LTE is an ongoing, multicenter study evaluating the long-term safety and efficacy of nemolizumab in participants with moderate-to-severe AD. Participants who achieved a clinical response (IGA 0/1or EASI 75) at week 16 of the Arcadia pivotal study, were administered active treatment in the maintenance phase (Q4W or Q8W) and continued in the LTE study were included in this analysis. Skin lesion response was assessed by the proportion of participants achieving IGA 0 or EASI 90 and IGA 0 or EASI 100. Deep itch response was defined as achieving a SCORAD VAS pruritus score of 0 or 1. Responses were assessed at LTE baseline and at Weeks 4, 8, 20, 32, 44, 56, 80, 104, and 152. Data presented are observed cases.

Results: The analysis included 295 Arcadia participants who met the clinical responder criteria at week 16, had active treatment during the maintenance phase and continued in the LTE. At week 152, 160 (79.2%; 95% CI: 73.0, 84.6) achieved the combined endpoint of IGA 0 or EASI

90, 104 (51.5%; 95% CI: 44.4, 58.6) achieved the combined endpoint of IGA 0 or EASI 100, and 149 (80.5%; 95% CI: 74.1, 86.0) achieved SCORAD VAS Pruritus 0 or 1. Consistent results were observed when IGA 0 and EASI 100 were evaluated separately, with approximately 50% of participants achieving each endpoint at week 152.

Conclusion: As more efficacious therapies emerge, deeper skin clearance and symptom control are becoming achievable treatment goals, redefining expectations for disease management. Among participants who achieved a clinical response during the Arcadia pivotal study and continued treatment through the maintenance and LTE, the majority attained deep and durable skin and itch responses.