

## Atopic Dermatitis Media Factsheet

### About atopic dermatitis

**Atopic dermatitis** is a common, chronic, and flaring inflammatory skin disease, characterized by persistent itch and recurrent skin lesions.<sup>1-3</sup>

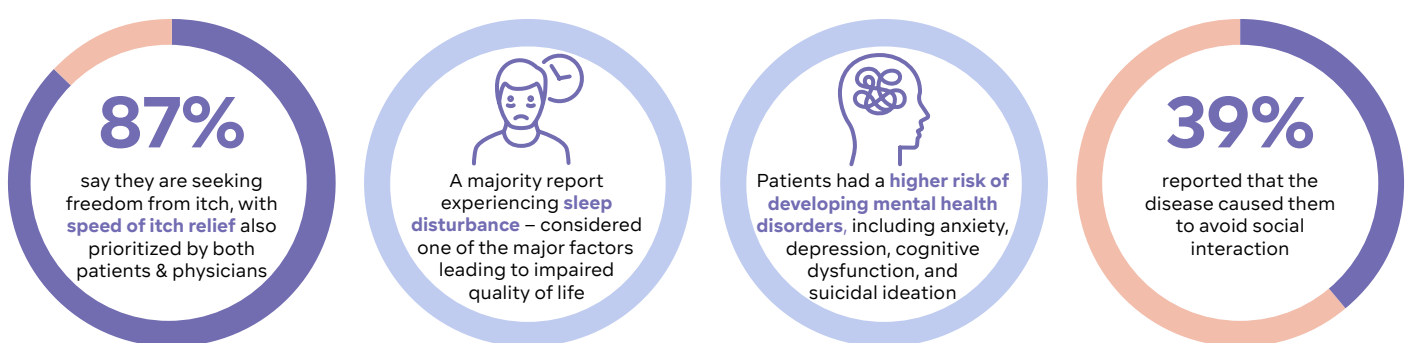
**It affects more than 230 million people worldwide and is the most common inflammatory skin disease**, impacting almost four times more people than psoriasis.<sup>2,4</sup>

- Up to 40 million people in the European Union are affected by atopic dermatitis, with up to 66% of adults suffering with a moderate-to-severe form of the disease.<sup>5,6</sup>
- Approximately 7% of adults in the United States have atopic dermatitis.<sup>7</sup>



### Burden of disease

Atopic dermatitis has a **significant negative impact** on quality of life; studies of adults living with the disease have shown that:<sup>8-13</sup>



Atopic dermatitis is also a highly heterogenous disease and can be associated with several comorbid conditions, such as other autoimmune- or immune-mediated diseases as well as attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and speech disorders.<sup>2,14,15</sup>

*“Patients with atopic dermatitis will certainly complain about the lesions on their skin, but itch is their most burdensome symptom. The constant urge to scratch impacts their ability to sleep and really disrupts their daily life.”*



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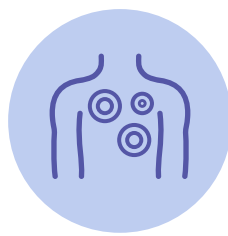
### The role of IL-31 in atopic dermatitis

**Interleukin-31 (IL-31) is a neuroimmune cytokine known to drive multiple symptoms of atopic dermatitis – including itch.**<sup>16-18</sup>

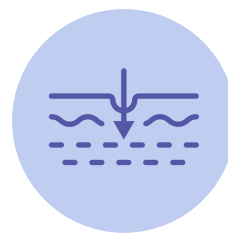
In people with atopic dermatitis, IL-31 acts as a bridge between the immune and nervous systems. It drives itch and is involved in inflammation and epidermal dysregulation by:<sup>2,16,18</sup>



**Directly stimulating sensory nerves related to itch**, triggering their growth<sup>18</sup>



**Activating immune cells** and amplifying circuits between skin, nerve, and immune cells, resulting in inflammation<sup>18</sup>



Inhibiting the expression of filaggrin leading to **epidermal dysregulation** (skin barrier dysfunction)<sup>18</sup>

Inhibition of IL-31 signaling has been shown to improve itch, inflammation, and epidermal dysregulation in atopic dermatitis.<sup>16,18</sup>

### The unmet need

While currently available treatments for atopic dermatitis may improve some signs and symptoms, **many patients do not respond optimally to approved therapies and do not experience itch relief and clear skin** to the same degree.<sup>19</sup>

For this reason, **there remains a need for novel and effective treatment options that directly address the underlying disease mechanisms.**<sup>19</sup>

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