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Efficacy and tolerability of a new formulation containing *Silybum marianum* fruit extract in young adults with acne-prone skin: A comparative controlled study

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Methods: A controlled randomized 8-week study in acne-prone skins, IGA mild to moderate, 18 to 35 yo subjects. Clinical assessments included lesion counts, Investigator's, Patient's Global Assessment (based on a 0 to 5), local cutaneous tolerance. Instrumental assessments: standardized facial photography, sebum lipid analysis by FTIR spectroscopy measurement on forehead and comedones lipid analysis by GC/MS on the nose winds. Evaluations were performed at baseline, week 4, and week 8.

Results: 40 adults were included, randomised in 2 equal groups. Investigator considered that the product was well tolerated. There was a significant effect between group's improvement ($P < .05$) after 8 weeks of topical product applications in clinical scores assessed by investigator and volunteer's scores, as well as instrumental assessments. Compared with the control group, there was a significant reduction of fatty acids levels in surface lipids as well as of the ratio fatty acid/ triglycerides ($P < .01$) which contributes to the improvement of acne prone skin status. Similarly, the ratio of triglycerides to free fatty acids increased in comedones isolated from nose winds from treated group. Product compliance was very good and subjects globally appreciated the cream.

Discussion: The results of this controlled randomized study demonstrated that this new formulation containing *Silybum marianum* fruit extract was well tolerated on greasy skin of young adults' subjects suffering from acne prone skins. Therefore, this cosmetic product able to reduce lesion count and reduce fatty acid production should contribute to maintaining healthier skin in acne patients and reduce the use of drug therapy to improve acne prone skins.

Commercial disclosure: Pierre Fabre Dermo-Cosmétique sponsored this clinical study (100%).

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Tolerance and efficacy of an emollient balm dedicated to psoriasis skin in patients with plaque psoriasis

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Introduction nd Objective: Psoriasis is a common chronic disease which often requires a lifelong management. Emollients are recommended as adjunctive approach to medical treatments. The objective of this study was to assess the tolerance and the efficacy of a new emollient balm dedicated to psoriasis skin.

Methods: This open study was performed in adult patients with mild to moderate body plaque psoriasis, with PASI <10, pruritus intensity ≥3 (scale 0-10). Patients applied the balm on the whole body once a day for 4 weeks. Three visits were planned (D1, D8, D29). The evaluations included global cutaneous tolerance based on physical and functional signs assessment, global lesional score, pruritus intensity, pruritus characteristics evaluation with a new patient-reported outcome (PRO) questionnaire and cosmetic acceptability questionnaire.

Results: Forty-one patients (mean age: 52 years) were analyzed. The global tolerance was assessed as excellent. A significant decrease of the global lesional score was observed at D8 and D29 and a significant improvement of pruritus is reported at D8 and D29 (respectively, −39% and −59%, $P < .001$). According to the PRO questionnaire, pruritus characteristics and impact on quality of life were improved. Most patients were very satisfied with cosmetic qualities and efficacy of the product.

Conclusions: The results of this study demonstrated that this new emollient balm was very well tolerated by patients with body plaque psoriasis. Significant decrease of pruritus and improvement of quality of life suggest the interest of the balm for daily management of psoriasis skin.

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Long-term effect of dupilumab with concomitant topical corticosteroids on the Patient-Oriented Eczema Measure in Adults with moderate to severe atopic dermatitis: LIBERTY AD CHRONOS trial

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Background: Dupilumab is approved in the USA for adults and adolescents with inadequately controlled moderate to severe atopic dermatitis (AD).

Objective: To analyze the effect of dupilumab with concomitant topical corticosteroids (TCS) on Patient-Oriented Eczema Measure (POEM) in a 52-week, phase 3 trial in adults with moderate to severe AD (LIBERTY AD CHRONOS: NCT02260986).

Methods: Patients were randomized 1:3 to dupilumab 300 mg every 2 weeks (dupilumab+TCS) or placebo+TCS (control) for 52 weeks. Least squares (LS) mean change from baseline (standard error [SE]) in total POEM (range 0-28) using the multiple imputation method and the proportion of patients reporting "0 days" on the 7 POEM items (using non-responder imputation method) are reported.

Results: 421 patients were randomized (dupilumab+TCS n = 106; control n = 315). Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were similar among groups. At week 52, dupilumab+TCS improved total POEM score vs control (dupilumab+TCS/control, LS mean change [SE]: −13.7 [0.70]/−5.9 [0.54]; $P <$ .0001 vs control). The proportion of patients reporting "0 days" on the POEM items at week 52 for dupilumab+TCS vs control was: itchy skin 17.0% vs 4.4%; affected sleep 66.0% vs 22.2%; bleeding skin 63.2% vs 18.1%; weeping/oozing skin 62.3% vs 22.2%; cracked skin 47.2% vs 12.7%; flaking skin 36.8% vs 8.3%; and dry/rough skin 27.4% vs 6.0% ($P < .0001$ vs control for all items). Dupilumab was generally well tolerated.

Conclusions: Dupilumab+TCS vs control improved total POEM score, and more patients receiving dupilumab+TCS vs control reported "0 days" of signs and symptoms on the 7 POEM items at week 52.

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Gradle scissor removal of an epidermal nevus in a 13-year-old girl

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A 13-year-old African-American female patient presented for a large epidermal nevus of her right shoulder and right axilla to our clinic. It had never been treated before and she had no history of hypertrophic scars or keloids. The lesion was extremely irritating with movement in the axillary body fold, becomingly increasingly malodorous, and cosmetically bothersome to the patient. The most medial aspect of the lesion was encroaching on the lateral edge of her breast tissue. The patient and her mother desired removal of the lesion and were very concerned about scarring especially due to the proximity to the developing breast. The medial half of the EN lesion in the right axilla was locally numbed with lidocaine and epinephrine and gradle scissors were used to remove the EN to the superficial dermis. Petrolatum jelly and a bandage was then applied and the area allowed to heal. In a four week follow up, the area was well healed and another procedure of the lateral half of the EN in the right axilla was performed. The results achieved with this novel treatment showed significant improvement in the entire EN area both cosmetically and symptomatically. The area was flattened, smoother, and less odorous, with no scarring involvement of the patient's breast. Gradle scissor removal of EN can be a very efficient noninvasive surgical technique to address large and bothersome EN in cosmetically sensitive areas for patients.

Commercial disclosure: None identified.