



New emerging therapies to transform the management of pediatric atopic dermatitis

Recent advances and increased knowledge of the pathophysiology of atopic dermatitis (AD) led to the expansion of treatment options. New FDA-approved therapies for AD are crisaborole (for mild-to-moderate AD in children aged 2–17 years and adults) and dupilumab (for moderate-to-severe AD in adolescents aged 12–17 years and adults). Crisaborole has a good safety profile and dupilumab shows significant improvement in eczema severity in a short time. The JAK-STAT inhibitors (baricitinib, delgocitinib, etc.) have the most promising results. Topical and oral JAK inhibitors provide a rapid reduction in itch and are well tolerated with limited adverse events. Tralokinumab and lebrikizumab are anti-IL-13 mAbs with promising results in early phase II trials, and additional trials are underway. These emerging therapies will improve patients' quality of life and the burden of AD on society.

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Reference: Nguyen HL, Anderson KR, Tollefson MM. New and Emerging Therapies for Pediatric Atopic Dermatitis. *Paediatr Drugs*. 2019 Aug;21(4):239-260. PMID: 31364023. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334806931_New_and_Emerging_Therapies_for_

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