

# Atopic Dermatitis



## Key facts about Atopic Dermatitis

- 🔬 Researchers estimate that the onset of the disease occurs during the first six months of life in 45% of children sufferers, during the first year of life in 60% of cases, and before the age of five in at least 85% of affected individuals.\*
- 🔬 Risk factors include young age, family history, high sensitivity to allergens, and not being exclusively breastfed.
- 🔬 Atopic Dermatitis has been shown to lead to asthma, allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, and psychiatric disorders.\*

## What is Atopic Dermatitis?

- 🔬 Atopic dermatitis is a chronic inflammatory autoimmune skin disease meaning the body's own immune system is causing the inflammation and other symptoms.
- 🔬 Symptoms include pruritus (itchiness), scratching, redness, scaling, insomnia due to itching, and loss of the skin surface.
- 🔬 Three age-related stages exist: the infantile stage (under 2 years old), the childhood stage (from 2 to 12 years), and the adult stage (puberty onwards).
- 🔬 The pathophysiology of atopic dermatitis involves a complex interaction between various susceptibility genes, host environments, infectious agents, defects in skin barrier function, and immunologic responses.

## Patient and Caretaker Impact

- 🔬 The most frequently reported major life-changing decisions were about career choice (66%), jobs (58%), choice of clothing (54%), relationships (52%), education (44%), stopping swimming (34%), moving abroad (32%), not socializing (34%), wearing make-up (22%), and having children (22%).\*\*
- 🔬 The impact of the illness on families is widespread and severe and few families are offered appropriate support.
- 🔬 98% of family members interviewed reported a degree of emotional distress as a result of the patient's illness.\*\*
- 🔬 Patients with more severe cases generally need more costly prescription medicines such as calcineurin inhibitors or generic therapies, such as cyclosporine, that are cheaper, but have long term toxicities.

## Treatment options

- 🔬 For mild cases of Atopic Dermatitis, treatment begins with moisturizers and then corticosteroids if those are not sufficient.
- 🔬 For non-steroidal treatments and sensitive areas like eyelids topical calcineurin inhibitors are used.
- 🔬 Persistent or severe cases will use systemic immunomodulators such as cyclosporine.
- 🔬 Other treatment options include antibiotics, antihistamines, and vitamin derivatives.

\* GlobalData PharmaPoint: Atopic Dermatitis - Global Drug Forecast and Market Analysis to 2024

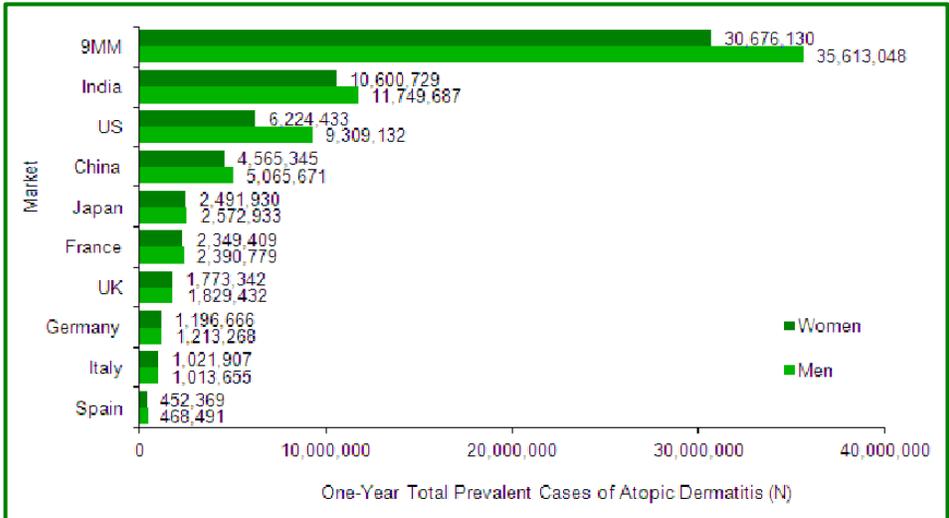
\*\*Lifshitz C, "The Impact of Atopic Dermatitis on Quality of Life", *Annals of Nutrition & Metabolism*, Vol. 66, pg. 34-40.

Image: <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/images/ency/fullsize/19323.jpg>

# Atopic Dermatitis

## Epidemiology

- The one-year total prevalent cases of atopic dermatitis in the 9 Major Markets (9MM) was 66.3 million cases in 2014 and is projected to grow to 67.6 million by 2024.\*
- Disease prevalence ranges between 10–20% in children and 1–3% in adults.\*
- Atopic dermatitis is more common among children and affects both sexes about equally.
- Prevalence growth rate: annual growth rate (AGR) of 0.2%\*
- US prevalence in 2014 was 15.5 million with approximately 44% being mild, 36% being moderate, and 21% being severe cases.\*
- In the 9MM over 60% of patients with AD are under the age of 20.\*



9 Major Markets (9MM) includes India, US, China, Japan, France, UK, Germany, Italy, and Spain.

Source: GlobalData EpiCast: Atopic Dermatitis - Global Drug Forecast and Market Analysis to 2024

Recent improvements in care for Atopic Dermatitis have improved the quality of life for many patients, but still leave a large unmet need for 66.3 million patients who need safer and more effective therapies.

## Unmet Needs of Atopic Dermatitis

- Systemic drugs for severe patients with reoccurring symptoms
- Tests that stratify patients and allow for tailored treatment approach
- A drug that effectively controls patient's pruritus
- Further research on the pathophysiology of AD
- A drug that induces disease remission
- Improved quality of life for both sufferers and their caregivers\*

## About KPI Therapeutics™:

KPI Therapeutics is a clinical stage biotechnology company, which develops first in class therapies for unmet medical needs in autoimmunity using its novel Kv1.3 channel blocker based platform. Its lead drug, dalazatide is being clinically advanced for Inclusion Body Myositis, (IBM) an orphan disease, and for lupus. Our autoimmune platform molecules are also being developed for new therapies to address atopic dermatitis and uveitis.

Our KPI-150 program is developing a topical biologic Kv1.3 inhibitor targeting the immune cells that cause Atopic Dermatitis.

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