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Plain Language Summary

Atopic dermatitis (AD; or eczema) is a chronic skin disease that causes dry skin, rashes, and intense itching. These signs and symptoms of AD can significantly reduce quality of life (QoL) in young children, and that of their parents and caregivers. Therefore, it is important to measure the effect of treatment on all of these aspects. This study included 162 children aged 6 months to 5 years with moderate-to-severe AD treated with either dupilumab or placebo for 16 weeks. The effect of treatment on AD signs, symptoms, and QoL were measured. Here, we looked at the overall group, and a subgroup of children who did not achieve clear or almost clear skin after the 16 weeks. At the end of the study, in both the overall group and the subgroup, children treated with dupilumab compared with placebo had greater improvements in AD signs, symptoms, and QoL. The safety profile was comparable between the overall group and subgroup and was consistent with the known safety profile of dupilumab. In conclusion, 16 weeks of dupilumab treatment resulted in improvements in AD that are considered meaningful to patients, not only in the overall group, but also in the subgroup of children whose skin was not clear or almost clear of AD at the end of the study.