



BEDFORDSHIRE, LUTON AND MILTON KEYNES AREA PRESCRIBING COMMITTEE (BLMK APC)

Treatment Pathway for Moderate to Severe Atopic Dermatitis in Adults (after inadequate response to topical treatments and conventional systemic therapies)

Based on NICE Technology Appraisals

Approved by APC: September 2025

Review Date: September 2028 (Or when new evidence emerges or when new NICE guidance is published)

(Previous versions - Approved by the BLMK APC in May 2023 and Sept 2024)





Treatment Pathway for Moderate to Severe Atopic Dermatitis in Adults (after inadequate response to topical treatments and conventional systemic therapies)

This pathway is only applicable to adult patients who have moderate to severe atopic dermatitis. This is defined as:

- An Eczema Area and Severity Index (EASI) score of ≥ 16, and
- Investigator's Global Assessment (IGA) score ≥ 3, and
- Affected body surface area (BSA) of ≥ 10%

The decision to commence a treatment following this pathway should be made by the Consultant Dermatologist responsible for the patient's care and experienced in the diagnosis and treatment of atopic dermatitis.

All treatments included in this pathway are to be used in accordance with the relevant NICE TAs (534, 681, 814, 986, 1077).

Has the patient tried the following treatments, or are these contraindicated or not tolerated?

- Emollients and topical corticosteroids (TCS) (NICE TA81, 1st line)
- Topical calcineurin inhibitors (TCI), e.g. topical tacrolimus and pimecrolimus (NICE TA82, 2nd line)
- Phototherapy (3rd line)

Review treatment in line with NICE TA81 and TA82.

Yes

Has the disease been unresponsive to optimised treatment with at least 1 of the following systemic immunosuppressant therapies (or these are contraindicated or not tolerated)?

Ciclosporin

Methotrexate

Azathioprine

Mycophenolate mofetil

Consider one of the non-biologic systemic therapies listed

Yes

The choice of treatment should be made on an individual basis, taking into account individual patient factors, e.g. therapeutic need, comorbidities, adherence and previous response to treatment (see Box 1).

If more than 1 treatment is suitable, the least expensive should be chosen. Choices listed in order of increasing acquisition cost (taking into account administration costs & dosing schedules; correct at the time of publication):

- Abrocitinib oral (JAK inhibitor) SPC, TA814
- Upadacitinib 15mg # oral (JAK inhibitor) <u>SPC</u>, <u>TA814</u>
- Baricitinib oral (JAK inhibitor) SPC, TA681
- Nemolizumab S/C injection (IL-31 inhibitor) SPC, TA1077
- Lebrikizumab S/C injection (IL-13 inhibitor) <u>SPC</u>, <u>TA986</u>
- Dupilumab S/C injection (IL-4 & IL-13 inhibitor) <u>SPC</u>, <u>TA534</u>
- Upadacitinib 30mg # oral (JAK inhibitor) SPC, TA814
- Tralokinumab S/C injection (IL-13 inhibitor) <u>SPC</u>, <u>TA814</u>

(SPC = Summary of Product Characteristics; JAK = Janus Kinase; IL = interleukin) **Upadacitinib has a dose dependent acquisition cost, consider which dosing would be the more likely maintenance regimen for the patient.

Treatments can be used in conjunction with TCS and TCI (TCI restricted to sensitive areas only, e.g. the face, neck, intertriginous and genital areas).

Assess response to treatment at 16 weeks (for Baricitinib assess response from 8 weeks and at week 16).

At the week 16 review, has an adequate response been achieved? I.e. has the patient achieved the following?

- At least a 50% reduction in the EASI score (EASI-50) from when treatment started
- At least a 4-point reduction in the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) from when treatment started

Box 1 – Patient factors & Considerations for choice

No

- JAK inhibitors Note safety warnings & measures from the MHRA and European Medicines Agency (EMA) to minimise risks of serious side effects with JAK inhibitors. Use with caution in patients with risk factors for VTE. JAK inhibitors should only be used if no suitable treatment alternatives are available in certain patient groups. If JAK inhibitors are needed in these patient groups, a lower dose is recommended where possible and if appropriate. If clinical features of DVT or PE occur, treatment should be discontinued regardless of dose.
- Upadacitinib Use with caution in patients with diverticular disease and those on concomitant medications associated with increased risk of diverticulitis.
- Baricitinib Note MHRA advice on <u>risk of VTE</u> and <u>increased risk of diverticulitis</u> particularly in patients with risk factors.
- Dupilumab Note MHRA advice on <u>risk of ocular adverse reactions</u> and need for prompt management.
- Consider Upadacitinib, Baricitinib or Dupilumab if patient has another comorbidity for which one of these agents would also be suitable and licensed.

treatment where appropriate.)

No Continue treatment and review patient every 6-12 months. If no/inadequate response or Continue treatment beyond 12 months only if adverse effects/ treatment If loss of response, consider there is clear evidence of adequate response. moving to next line of not tolerated, stop treatment Review patient every 12 months thereafter. and consider alternative treatment with a different (For **Abrocitinib** and **Baricitinib**, consider dose treatment option *. mode of action *. reduction in patients who are clinically stable on

* A total of 2 lines of treatment with different modes of action per patient will be routinely commissioned. Treatment requests beyond the end of the pathway, where clinical exceptionality can be demonstrated, can be considered via the Individual Funding Request (IFR) route.