

# ATOPIC DERMATITIS



Sore or painful skin you can barely sleep on. Hardened patches on the skin from constant itching and scratching. This is what everyday life is like for many people living with atopic dermatitis (AD) — a condition that affects approximately 1 in 10 Americans.<sup>1,2</sup>

## WHAT IS AD?

AD — the most common type of eczema — is a chronic, inflammatory skin condition that causes the skin to be dry and itchy.<sup>3</sup> In fact, itchy skin is one of the most common symptoms of AD — with some research showing that it affects more than 85% of people with the condition daily.<sup>4</sup>

## ACROSS THE UNITED STATES, AD AFFECTS<sup>4</sup>:

>9.6 MILLION CHILDREN | ~16.5 MILLION ADULTS



### AD can affect people of all skin colors, races and ethnicities.

Studies show that:

- Black children are about 1.7 times more likely to develop AD than White children.
- Black and Hispanic children are more likely to experience severe disease than White children in the U.S.

Yet, racial and ethnic minorities remain underrepresented in most AD clinical trials.<sup>2,5,6</sup>



## SYMPTOMS

In addition to itchy skin, people with AD may experience rashes that vary in appearance based on skin tone.<sup>4</sup> Because of the constant itching, many people with AD often live daily with<sup>4</sup>:



- painful or sore skin
- poor quality of sleep
- oozing and bleeding rashes
- increased vulnerability to skin infection

Over time, repeated scratching may lead to thickened, hardened skin.

People with AD may also experience social and emotional distress due to the visibility and discomfort of the disease.<sup>7</sup>

## MYTH VS FACT<sup>8</sup>

MYTH X



Only children can develop AD.

FACT<sup>9</sup> ✓



While most cases begin in childhood, anyone of any age can develop AD.

## WHAT CAUSES AD?

While the exact cause of AD is not completely understood, there are several genetic and environmental factors that can lead to the development of AD and trigger a flare.<sup>3</sup>

For people living with AD, the immune system often becomes disordered and overactive — triggering inflammation that damages the skin barrier and leads to itching and rashes.<sup>4</sup>

## MYTH VS FACT<sup>5</sup>

MYTH X



AD is contagious.

FACT<sup>6</sup> ✓



AD is NOT contagious. It can, however, be long-lasting and severe.

## THE UNMET NEED



AD is an unpredictable disease. A person living with AD can do “everything right” and still experience flares — seemingly at random.<sup>9</sup>



Treatment for AD depends on the severity of a person's condition. When it comes to finding treatments that work, many people with AD endure a frustrating trial-and-error process.<sup>10</sup>



In mild cases, AD can mostly be managed with lifestyle changes and over-the-counter remedies.<sup>3,4</sup>

## BRINGING CLEAR SOLUTIONS TO CHRONIC SKIN CONDITIONS

Dermavant Sciences, a subsidiary of Roivant Sciences, is a biopharmaceutical company committed to fostering unprecedented change and unparalleled impact in immunodermatology. Our mission is to make healthier skin a reality for the millions of people around the world living with chronic skin conditions. That's why we're hard at work developing novel treatments that deliver groundbreaking science exactly where patients need it — their skin.

Because skin is more than superficial  
— IT'S WHERE WE LIVE EVERY MOMENT OF EVERY DAY.

### References

- <sup>1</sup>American Academy of Dermatology Association. Eczema Types: Atopic Dermatitis. Available at: <https://www.aad.org/public/diseases/eczema/types/atopic-dermatitis>.
- <sup>2</sup>National Eczema Association. Eczema Stats. Available at: <https://nationaleczema.org/research/eczema-facts/>.
- <sup>3</sup>National Eczema Association. What is Eczema? Available at: <https://nationaleczema.org/eczema/>.
- <sup>4</sup>National Eczema Association. Atopic Dermatitis. Available at: <https://nationaleczema.org/eczema/types-of-eczema/atopic-dermatitis/>.
- <sup>5</sup>Croce E, Levy ML, Adamson AD, et al. Reframing racial and ethnic disparities in atopic dermatitis in Black and Latinx populations. The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. 2021;148(5):1104-1111.
- <sup>6</sup>Sevagamoorthy A, Sockler P, Akoh C. Racial and ethnic diversity of US participants in clinical trials for acne, atopic dermatitis, and psoriasis: a comprehensive review. Journal of Dermatological Treatment. 2022;33(8):3086-3097. Available at: <https://nationaleczema.org/eczema/types-of-eczema/atopic-dermatitis/>.
- <sup>7</sup>Paller AS, Kabashima K, Bieber T. Therapeutic pipeline for atopic dermatitis: End of the drought? The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. 2017;140(3):633-643.
- <sup>8</sup>National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases. Atopic Dermatitis. Available at: <https://www.niams.nih.gov/health-topics/atopic-dermatitis>.
- <sup>9</sup>National Eczema Association. Available Eczema Treatments. Available at: <https://nationaleczema.org/eczema/treatment/>.
- <sup>10</sup>Teasdale E, et al. Views and Experiences of Managing Eczema: Systematic Review and Thematic Synthesis of Qualitative Studies. British Journal of Dermatology. 2022;184(4):627-637.