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Allergic diseases: treatment

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A blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled trial investigating three dose levels of lokivetmab (ZTS-00103289), a caninized anti-canine-IL-31 monoclonal antibody (mAb), for the reduction of pruritus and associated skin lesions in dogs with atopic dermatitis

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Please insert the abstract: Previously disclosed results indicate lokivetmab, a caninized anti-canine-IL-31 mAb, reduced pruritus and associated skin lesions in dogs with atopic dermatitis (AD). The objective was to identify a dose for maximum relief of clinical signs over 4-6 weeks in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Fifteen specialty clinics enrolled client-owned dogs (n=211) with chronic AD. Dogs were randomized to treatment with lokivetmab (0.125, 0.5 or 2.0 mg/kg) or placebo administered subcutaneously once on day 0. Dog owners assessed visual analog scale scores of pruritus and clinicians assessed Canine AD Extent and Severity Index (CADESI-03) scores periodically for 56 days. Treatment with lokivetmab (2 mg/kg) resulted in a significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) greater percentage reduction from baseline in pruritus (days 1-49) and CADESI scores (days 7-56) compared to placebo; significant differences were achieved in lower dose groups but at later time points and for shorter duration for pruritus (0.5 mg/kg, days 2-35; 0.125 mg/kg, days 7-21) and CADESI scores (0.5 mg/kg, 0.125 mg/kg; day 14). Treatment with lokivetmab (2 mg/kg) resulted in significantly lower mean pruritus and CADESI scores at Day 28 compared to placebo (32.6 vs 58.0; $P < 0.0001$) and (73.7 vs 121.9; $P < 0.0001$), respectively; a significantly greater percentage of dogs achieved $\geq 50\%$ improvement in pruritus and CADESI scores at Day 28 compared to placebo (57% vs 14%; $P < 0.0001$) and (46% vs 9%; $P = 0.0013$), respectively. Lokivetmab provided dose-dependent improvement in owner-assessed pruritus and clinician-assessed CADESI-03 scores within as early as 1 day through ≤ 6 weeks and, in some dogs, ≤ 2 months following a single dose.

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