Free communication

Allergic diseases: treatment

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A minimally restricted blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled trial of the safety of lokivetmab (ZTS-00103289), a caninized anti-canine-IL-31 monoclonal antibody (mAb), in client-owned dogs with atopic dermatitis

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Please insert the abstract: Lokivetmab, a caninized anti-canine-IL-31 mAb, was safe and effective in reducing pruritus and inflammatory skin lesions associated with atopic dermatitis (AD) in dogs in clinical field trials. The objective was to evaluate safety of lokivetmab in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial with minimal restrictions on concomitant medications and co-morbidities. Clinicians at 14 veterinary clinics enrolled client-owned dogs (n=245) with chronic AD. Dogs were randomized at a 2:1 ratio to receive either lokivetmab (1.0-3.3 mg/kg) or placebo administered subcutaneously (days 0, 28). Clinicians examined dogs and collected blood/urine for assessment of clinical pathology and immunogenicity (days 0, 28, 42). Immunogenicity of lokivetmab was assessed using a drug-tolerant acid dissociation ligand binding assay with biotin-labeled lokivetmab as the capture reagent. There were no immediate hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., wheals, vomiting). Discomfort at administration occurred in 5.1% of cases and was similar in frequency/severity between lokivetmab- and placebo-treated groups. Adverse events (AEs) occurred at a similar frequency between treatment groups. There were no clinically important differences between groups in clinical pathology results. Treatment-induced immunogenicity was found in 2.5% of lokivetmab-treated dogs. A wide variety of concomitant medications were used with no apparent adverse interactions. An approximately one year duration field safety study is currently ongoing. Among a diverse, medicalized population of 162 client-owned dogs with AD, treatment with two monthly doses of lokivetmab was safe based on observed AEs and clinical pathology results.

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