

Quoi de neuf en thérapeutique ? Qu'attendre des anti-JAK



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Conflits d'intérêts

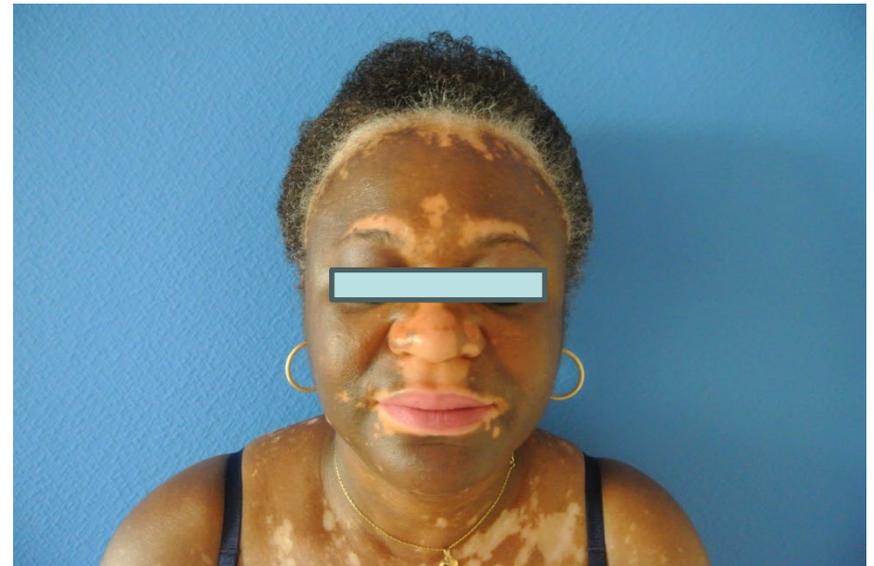
- Consultant pour Abbvie, Incyte, Pfizer, Almirall, Pierre Fabre, Lilly, BMS, MSD

Feuille de route

- Contexte
- Bilan pour les patients atteints de vitiligo et algorithme de traitement
- Signes d'activité de la maladie
- Voies thérapeutiques émergentes
 - Inhibiteurs de JAK oraux
 - Inhibiteurs de JAK topiques
 - Autres cibles thérapeutiques
- Conclusion/Messages à retenir

Vitiligo^{1,2}

- Affecte ~1% de la population mondiale
- Il s'agit d'une maladie auto-immune/autoinflammatoire.
- Statut de "non-maladie".
- Stigmatisation élevée et gravité perçue
- Maladie orpheline? est-ce toujours le cas ?



Images fournies par le professeur Ezzedine avec l'autorisation du patient.

1. Ezzedine K, et al. *Pigment Cell Mel Res.* 2012;25:E1-13 ; 2. Ezzedine K, et al. *Lancet.* 2015;386:74-84.

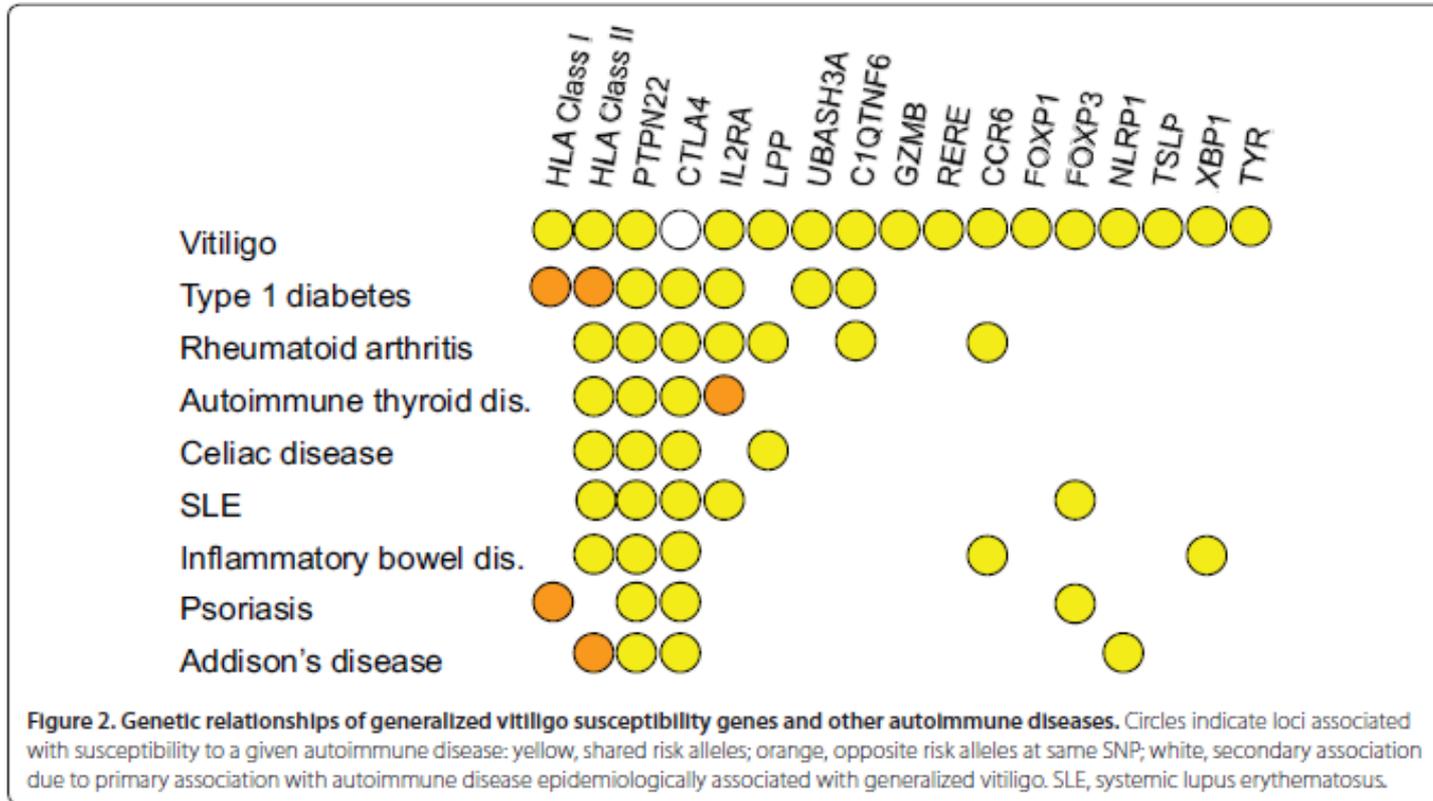
Classification 2011¹

	Sous-types
"Terme générique" Vitiligo/NSV	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Acrofacial2) Muqueux (plus d'un site muqueux)3) Généralisé4) Universel5) Mixte (associé à SV)6) Variantes rares (y compris V mineur, V ponctué, vitiligo folliculaire)
Vitiligo segmentaire	Uni, bi ou plurisegmentaire
Indéterminé/non classé Vitiligo	Focal Muqueux (un site isolé)

NSV, vitiligo non segmentaire ; SV, vitiligo segmentaire.

1. Ezzedine K, et al. *Pigment Cell Mel Res.* 2012;25:E1-13.

Études pangénomiques (GWAS)¹

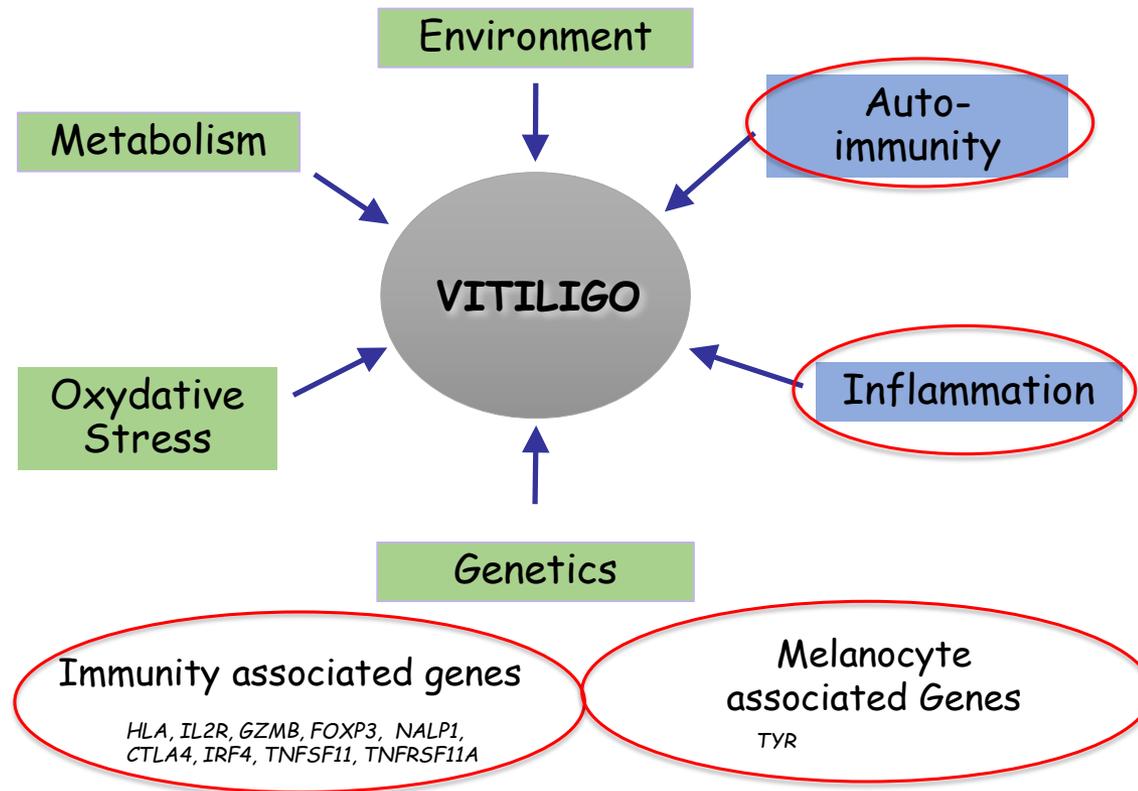


Du point de vue de la susceptibilité génétique, le polymorphisme *TYR* Arg402Gln représente une relation inverse entre le NSV et le mélanome malin.

NSV, vitiligo non segmentaire ; SLE, lupus érythémateux disséminé.

1. Spritz RA. *Genomic Med.* 2010;2:78.

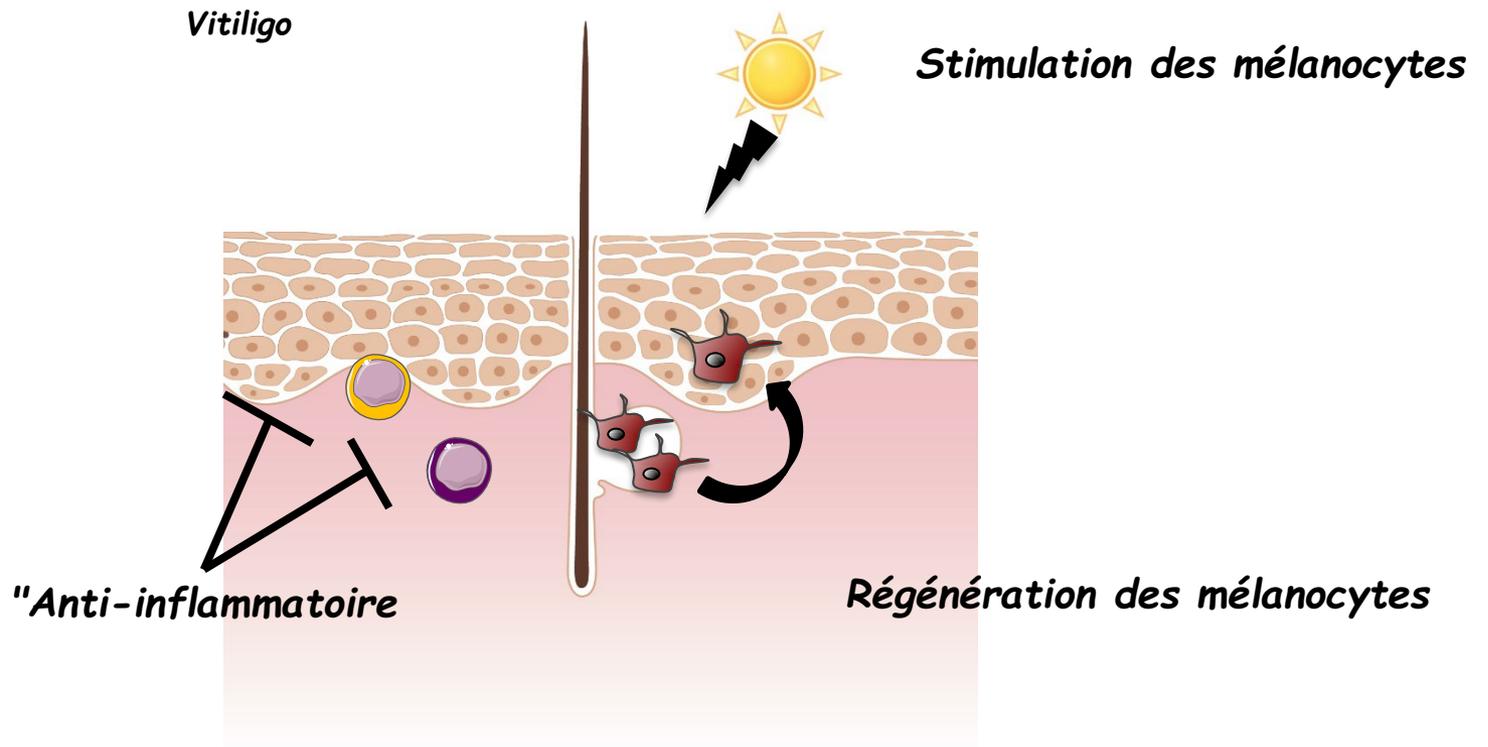
Le vitiligo est une maladie plurifactorielle¹⁻⁵



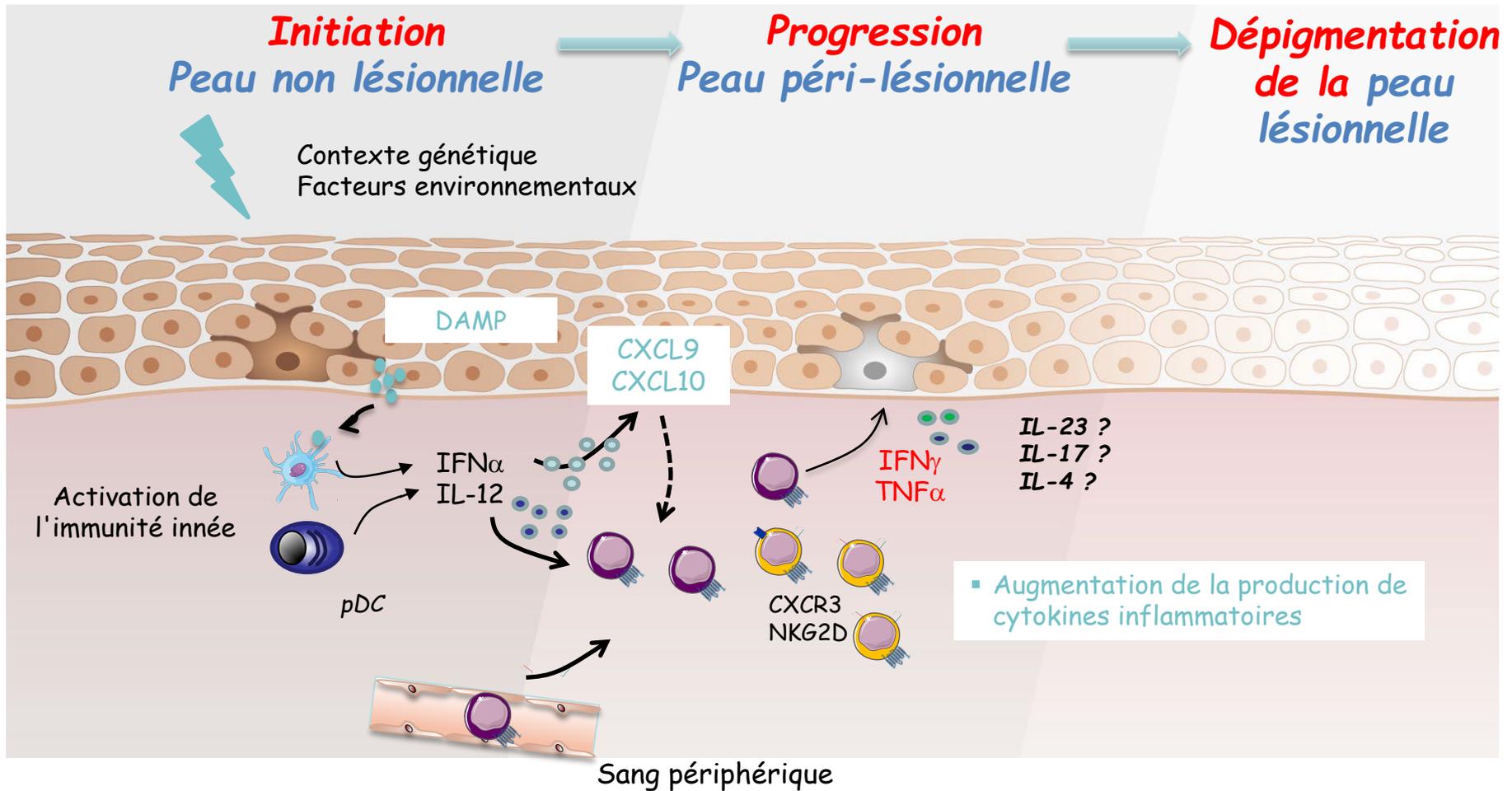
Taieb & Picardo *New Engl J of Medi* 2009
Ezzedine et al. *Lancet* 2015
Jin Y et al. *N. Engl J. Med* 2010; *Nat Genet* 2010, 2012, 2016
Birlea et al. *J. Invest. Dermatol* 2011

1. Taieb A & Picardo M. *New Engl J Med*. 2009;360:160-169 ; 2. Ezzedine K, et al. *Lancet*. 2015;386:74-84 ; 3. Jin Y, et al. *New Eng J Med*. 2010;362:1686-1697 ; 4. Jin Y, et al. *Nature Genetics*. 2016;48:1418-1424 ; 5. Birlea et al. *J Invest Dermatol*. 2011;131:371-381.

Traitements combinés du vitiligo¹



Chaque étape du vitiligo implique des voies spécifiques¹⁻⁵



1. Boniface K, et al. *J Invest Dermatol.* 2018 ; 138:355-364 ; 2. Boniface K, et al. *Clin Rev Immunol Allergy.* 2018;54:52-67 ; 3. Jacquemin C, et al. *Br J Dermatol.* 2017;177:1367-1375 ; 4. Bertolotti A, et al. *Pigment Cell Melanoma Res.* 2014;27:398-407 ; 5. Rashighi M, et al. *Sci Transl Med.* 2014;6:223ra23.

Évaluation initiale et suivi



Première consultation

Phototype

Durée et étendue de la maladie

Activité de la maladie/signes d'activité

Antécédents personnels et familiaux de maladies liées autoimmunes

Recherche de thyroïdite auto-immune

Anticorps ANA ?

Profil psychologique du patient

SIGNES D'ACTIVITÉ

Confetti-like depigmentation: A potential sign of rapidly progressing vitiligo

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Dallas, Texas, and Los Angeles, California

Background: Confetti-like depigmentation was noted in patients reporting recent worsening of vitiligo.

Objective: We sought to determine if confetti-like depigmentation is a marker of rapidly progressing vitiligo.

Methods: Review of patient records and images of patients from a vitiligo registry resulted in 7 patients with 12 images that fit inclusion criteria and were evaluated for percent depigmentation by 3 independent reviewers. The Vitiligo Disease Activity Score and the Koebner Phenomenon in Vitiligo Score in an additional cohort of patients with confetti-like lesions were compared with patients who had vitiligo without confetti-like lesions.

Results: The mean percentage of depigmentation at baseline was 19.2%, which increased to 43.9% in images obtained at a mean of 16 weeks of follow-up. Vitiligo Disease Activity Score and Koebner Phenomenon in Vitiligo Score were significantly higher in the patients with confetti-like lesions compared with those without confetti-like lesions. A skin biopsy specimen of a confetti-like lesion in 1 patient revealed an inflammatory infiltrate in the papillary dermis with CD8⁺ T cells localized to the dermoepidermal junction.



Fig 1. Vitiligo of the hand with multiple small areas of confetti-like depigmentation, including nonfollicular locations.



Fig 2. Vitiligo of the hand 16 weeks later with extension of depigmentation in previous areas of confetti-like depigmentation. There are also new areas of confetti-like lesions at the periphery of the larger macules of depigmentation.

LÉSIONS TRICHROMES



Images fournies par le professeur Ezzedine avec l'autorisation du patient.

**Février
2016**



**Juillet
2016**



Images fournies par le professeur Ezzedine avec l'autorisation du patient.

Development of a shared decision-making tool in vitiligo: an international study*

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Outil final de prise de décision partagée, cartes 1 à 4¹

TOTAL BODY DEPIGMENTATION OR PARTIAL DEPIGMENTATION

Laser, liquid nitrogen and depigmenting creams + Friction of the areas to enhance depigmentation

Full or partial body depigmentation (for example, visible areas such as the hands) are both possible. There is a persistent risk of limited repigmentation of the depigmented areas that might require maintenance treatment.

Benefits

Depigmentation allows skin tone unification in 70% of treated patients

DEPIGMENTING LASER :
1 to 3 sessions depigmentation laser is usually quicker than using a depigmenting cream. You may need one to 3 session of laser.

DEPIGMENTING CREAM :
Depigmenting with a cream may take 6 to 12 months of treatment

Constraints

Depigmentation requires very rigorous photoprotection after treatment, and the risk of non-homogeneous repigmentation cannot be ruled out.

DEPIGMENTING LASER :
Depigmentation with laser may be painful.

Depigmentation treatment are costly and are usually non refundable.



BODY REPIGMENTATION
— Limited surface area —

HANDHELD PHOTOTHERAPY + TOPICAL STEROID CREAMS

Repigmentation

Handheld home phototherapy allows you to choose the area you want to treat.

Repigmentation takes 9 to 12 months of treatment although it may take longer.

Constraints

<p>TOPICAL STEROID CREAMS</p>  <p>Apply the steroid cream either once every other day, or once a day every other week.</p>	<p>HANDHELD PHOTOTHERAPY</p>  <p>Perform treatment at home 2 to 3 times a week (5-15 minutes for each area) The handheld phototherapy machine can only treat one lesion at a time</p>
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Side-effects

TOPICAL STEROID CREAMS
Topical steroids may cause stretch marks or skin fragility of the treated areas. These side-effects, however, remain rare and sequential treatment reduces their risk.

HANDHELD PHOTOTHERAPY
Areas treated by the handheld phototherapy machine may cause sunburn.

REPIGMENTATION OF THE FACE

NATURAL SUN EXPOSURE + TACROLIMUS OINTMENT

Repigmentation

60% to 80% of PATIENTS may obtain 75 percent or more repigmentation on treated areas of the face after 6 to 9 months of treatment

Repigmentation takes **6 TO 9 MONTHS** of treatment, although it might may take longer

Constraints

<p>TOPICAL TACROLIMUS OINTMENT</p>  <p>Apply the ointment twice a day. Because this ointment has a greasy texture, it can be tricky to put on, and your skin may appear oily afterwards. Applying make-up after this ointment may be difficult.</p>	<p>NATURAL SUN EXPOSURE</p>  <p>Sun exposure without sunscreen, from April to October should be progressive. Your skin should appear pink without burning the next day. If this happens, hold at current time exposure until your skin is no longer pink the next day and then increase your time exposure by 10-20%.</p>
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Side-effects

TOPICAL TACROLIMUS OINTMENT
Topical tacrolimus may cause tingling to burning sensations when applied. In addition, 10 to 15% of patients may experience hot flushes when drinking alcohol.
Do not apply if you have a flare-up of herpes

NATURAL SUN EXPOSURE
Initially, the tanning may cause an increased contrast of tanned to normal skin.

VITILIGO STABILIZATION
— Cessation of spread : If your vitiligo is rapidly spreading, you might benefit from a treatment aiming to stop or limit Vitiligo from spreading —

ORAL STEROIDS + FULL BODY PHOTOTHERAPY

Constraints

<p>ORAL STEROIDS</p>  <p>Oral tablets twice a week for 3 to 6 months</p>	<p>FULL BODY PHOTOTHERAPY</p>  <p>Travel to the dermatology office 2 to 3 times a week for 5 to 15 minutes long treatment.</p>
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Side-effects

ORAL STEROIDS
Contra-indication : In case of uncontrolled diabetes, hypertension, glaucoma or morbid obesity. Because oral corticosteroids affect your entire body instead of just a particular area, you can experience side-effects that will depend on the dose of medication you receive and may include: elevated pressure in the eyes (glaucoma), fluid retention, swelling in the lower legs, high blood pressure, mood swings, increased hair growth, and weight gain. However, sequential treatment decreases the risk of these side-effects.

FULL BODY PHOTOTHERAPY
Initially, the tanning may cause an increased contrast of tanned to normal skin. Your skin may also be at risk for dryness, redness of the lesions, or even sunburn.

Outil final de prise de décision partagée, fiches 5 à 8.¹

BODY REPIGMENTATION

— Extensive body surface area —

FULL BODY PHOTOTHERAPY + STEROID CREAM

■ Repigmentation
50% OF PATIENTS will repigment 75 % or more of the affected area after at least 6 to 9 months of treatment. However hands, feet, and to a lesser extent, knees and elbows, are more difficult to treat

Repigmentation takes **6 TO 24 MONTHS** of treatment, although it might take longer

■ Constraints

STEROID CREAM



Apply the steroid cream either once every other day, or once a day every other week.

FULL BODY PHOTOTHERAPY



Travel to the dermatology office 2 to 3 times a week for 5 to 15 minute long treatment.

■ Side-effects

STEROID CREAM
Topical steroids may cause stretch marks or skin fragility on the treated areas. These side-effects, however, remain rare and sequential treatment reduces their risk.

FULL BODY PHOTOTHERAPY
Initially, the tanning may cause an increased contrast of tanned to normal skin. Your skin may also be at risk for dryness, redness of the lesions, or even sunburn.

INFORMATION ABOUT VITILIGO

There is no obligation to treat Vitiligo. Some patients only want to be informed about their disease. However, Vitiligo is an autoimmune disease and can be associated with other autoimmune diseases.
Here are a few questions/answers that are frequently asked by Vitiligo patients

■ Risk of skin cancer
The risk of skin cancer is not increased in patients with vitiligo. On the contrary, several studies suggest that this risk is decreased in vitiligo patients, especially for the risk of melanoma.

■ Photoprotection
Vitiligo requires moderate sun exposure to induce repigmentation. This sun exposure must last until pinking of the skin without burning or pain is obtained the next day of exposure. Out of this time of controlled exposure, photoprotection is needed

■ Contagion risk
Vitiligo is not contagious.

■ Heritability of vitiligo
Individuals who have a relative suffering from vitiligo have an increased risk of vitiligo, but this risk remains low, about 5 to 8% (compared to 1% in the general population).

■ Vitiligo's natural course
Vitiligo is a chronic disease with successive flare-ups and stability periods. At the moment, we cannot predict vitiligo flare-up. There is no risk to waiting on treatment although it is recommended to start treatment as soon as possible when Vitiligo is rapidly spreading. It should be noted that vitiligo is worsened by repeated frictions and skin lesions, but is not modified by any dietary factors.

■ Causes of vitiligo
Vitiligo is an autoimmune disease, meaning that your own body is attacking the pigment cells called melanocytes. Vitiligo can be associated with other autoimmune diseases, the most frequent being thyroid autoimmune diseases.

■ New treatments and protocols
In the future, there may be protocols for new treatments in vitiligo, you can contact expert centers for more information.

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT

This is when you have already been treated and wish to maintain the acquired repigmentation

FOR LIMITED SURFACE AREA :
you can use Tacrolimus ointment

IF YOU HAVE WIDE AREA :
Full body phototherapy once a week can be performed

■ Constraints

TOPICAL TACROLIMUS OINTMENT



Apply the ointment twice a week. Because this ointment has a greasy texture, it can be tricky to put on, and your skin may appear oily afterwards. Applying make-up after this ointment may be difficult.

FULL BODY PHOTOTHERAPY



Travel to the dermatology office once a week for 5 to 15 minutes of treatment.

■ Side-effects

TOPICAL TACROLIMUS OINTMENT
Topical tacrolimus may cause tingling to burning sensations when applied. In addition, 10 to 15% of patients may experience hot flushes when drinking alcohol.

Do not apply if you have a flare-up of herpes

FULL BODY PHOTOTHERAPY
Initially, the tanning may cause an increased contrast of tanned to normal skin. Your skin may also be at risk for dryness, redness of the lesions, or even sunburn.

LIVING WITH YOUR VITILIGO

■ Corrective make-up
Corrective make-up unifies the skin complexion and reduces the visibility of the vitiligo. Some medical departments and patient associations also organize workshops to teach you how to apply make-up on affected areas.



■ Patient associations
Patient association generally support patients with vitiligo. Several patient association exists in different countries. You can contact local patient associations to have more informations.

■ Psychological support
Vitiligo is a disease that can be difficult to cope with and one can benefit from psychological support, whether it is from a psychologist, a psychiatrist, or a support group.

INHIBITEURS DE JAK ORAUX



Research

Case Report/Case Series

Tofacitinib Citrate for the Treatment of Vitiligo

A Pathogenesis-Directed Therapy

Brittany G. Craiglow, MD; Brett A. King, MD, PhD

JAMA Dermatology October 2015 Volume 151, Number 10

Le cas index

- Femme dans la cinquantaine, vitiligo depuis 1 an
- Citrate de tofacitinib oral 5 mg/j (la moitié de la dose approuvée pour la polyarthrite rhumatoïde)
- 2 mois de traitement, repigmentation partielle du visage et des extrémités supérieures
- 5 mois, repigmentation presque complète du front et des mains
- Zones restantes, repigmentation partielle.
- 5 % de la BSA sont restés dépigmentés.

Figure 1. Forehead of the Patient Before and After Treatment With Tofacitinib Citrate

A Before treatment



B After treatment



A, At baseline, numerous white macules and patches are evident. B, After 5 months of treatment, repigmentation is nearly complete.

Figure 2. Hands of the Patient Before and After Treatment With Tofacitinib Citrate

A Before treatment



B After treatment



A, At baseline, numerous white macules and patches are evident. B, After 5 months of treatment, repigmentation is nearly complete.

LETTER

RESEARCH LETTER

Rapid skin repigmentation on oral ruxolitinib in a patient with coexistent vitiligo and alopecia areata (AA)

To the Editor: Vitiligo and alopecia areata (AA) share a similar pathogenesis, as they are both interferon

His baseline skin examination at that time revealed widespread, near-complete depigmentation of his face, along with lesions on his trunk and extremities. He also had patches of nonscarring alopecia on his scalp and extremities. He began

Patient de 35 ans

Vitiligo + pelade

Ruxolitinib (20 mg) 2x/jour pendant 20 semaines

Ruxolitinib anti-JAK approuvé par la FDA pour la thrombocytopénie essentielle



Tofacitinib dans le vitiligo

- Série rétrospective de 10 cas
- Repigmentation dans 5 cas/10

Table I. Clinical characteristics of patients with vitiligo

Patient No.	Age	Sex	Race	BSA before tofacitinib	BSA after tofacitinib treatment	Body site involvement	Tofacitinib treatment duration, mo	Vitiligo disease duration, y	Responder status	Previous treatments
1	54	F	White	10%	4%	Face, torso, arms and hands, legs and feet	10	4	R	nbUVB, topical tacrolimus
2	45	M	White	28%	24%	Face, neck, torso, arms and hands, legs and feet	8	23	R	Prednisone
3	46	F	White	39%	24%	Face, neck, torso, arms and hands, legs and feet	11	16	R	nbUVB, topical steroids, pseudocatalase cream, blister grafting
4	55	F	White	10%	8%	Face, neck, torso, hands, feet	14	24	R	nbUVB, secukinumab
5	45	M	East Indian	2%	2%*	Torso, elbows and hands	14	5	R	nbUVB, topical tacrolimus
6	28	M	White	7%	7%	Face, neck, arms and hands, legs	3	14	NR	nbUVB, topical steroids, topical tacrolimus
7	47	F	Hispanic	1%	1%	Face, neck, arms and hands, legs	9	18	NR	nbUVB, excimer laser, topical PUVA, topical steroids
8	49	M	White	4%	4%	Forehead, torso, arms and hands, legs	15	17	NR	nbUVB, topical steroids, topical tacrolimus
9	32	M	Hispanic	6%	6%	Lower forehead, eyelids, perioral, axillae, elbows and hands, lower back, gluteal cleft, feet	4	12	NR	nbUVB, fraxel laser, cryotherapy, topical tacrolimus
10	73	F	White	100%	100%	Entire body	11	33	NR	nbUVB, PUVA

BSA, Body surface area; F, female; M, male; nbUVB, narrow band ultraviolet B; NR, nonresponder; PUVA, psoralen with ultraviolet A; R, responder.

*Islands of repigmentation, which were apparent after 12 treatments with nbUVB phototherapy over 4 weeks, did not change the BSA appreciably at this early time point.

➤ Une repigmentation modérée a été observée dans les zones photoexposées ou en cas d'association avec NB-UVB



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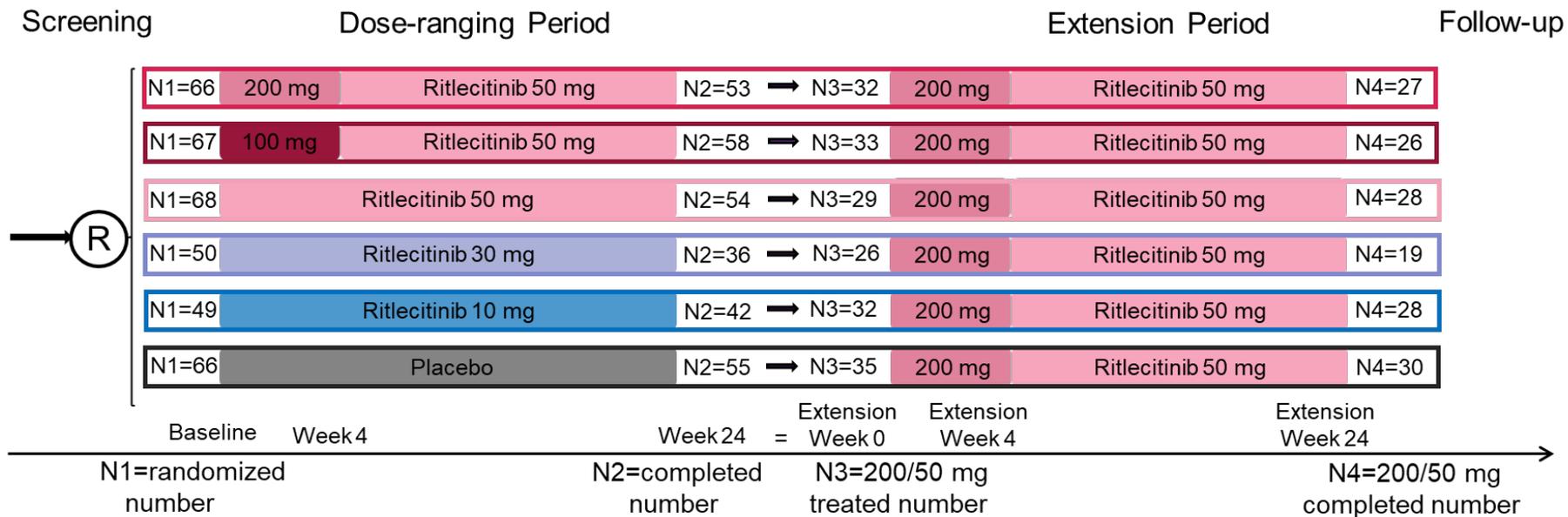


Original article

Efficacy and safety of oral ritlecitinib for the treatment of active nonsegmental vitiligo: A randomized phase 2b clinical trial

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Anand K. Ganesan MD, PhD^h, Mauro Picardo MD, PhDⁱ, Diamant Thaçi MD, PhD^j,
John E. Harris MD, PhD^k, Jung Min Bae MD, PhD^l, Katsuhiko Tsukamoto MD, PhD^m,
Rodney Sinclair MDⁿ, Amit G. Pandya MD^{o p}, Abigail Sloan PhD^e, Dahong Yu MD, PhD^b,
Kavita Gandhi BS Pharm, MS^q, Michael S. Vincent MD, PhD^b, Brett King MD, PhD^r

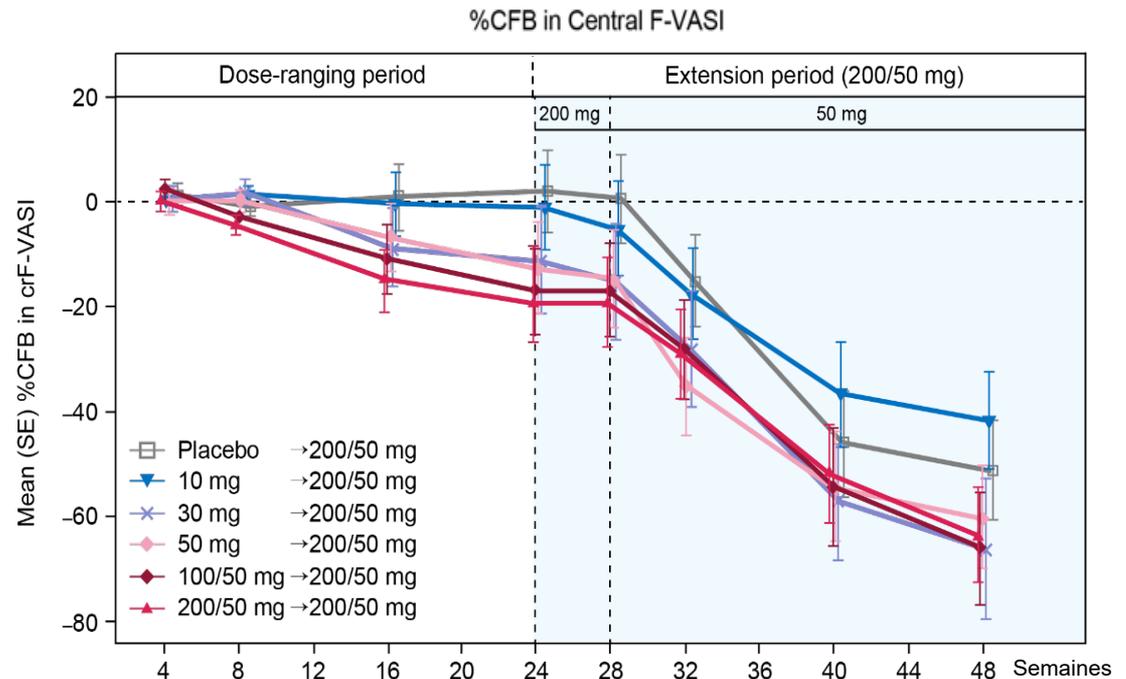
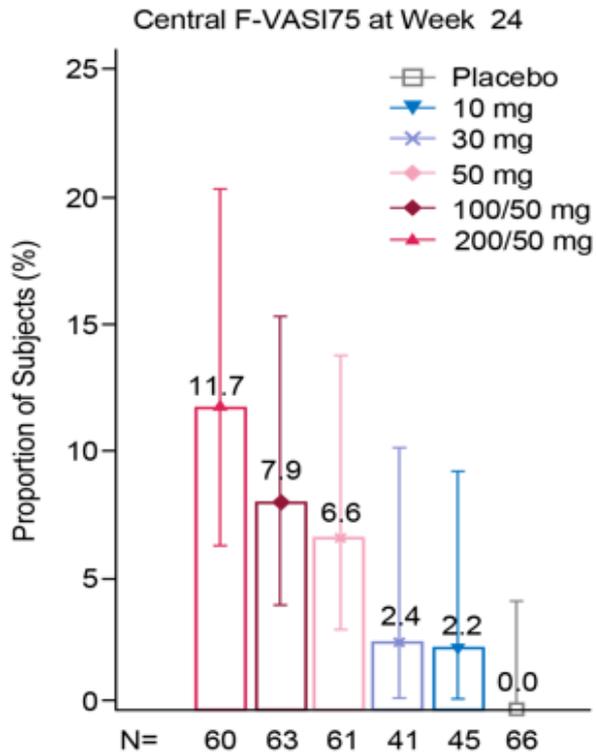
Phase 2b, étude randomisée, en double aveugle, multicentrique



Dosage univoquotidien ; R = randomisation

Efficacité du ritlecitinib à 24 semaines et ~ 48 semaines

• :



%CFB=pourcentage de changement par rapport à la ligne de base ; crF-VASI=index d'évaluation du faciès et du vitiligo à lecture centrale ; F-VASI75=proportion de patients ayant obtenu une amélioration de ≥75% du F-VASI ; SE=erreur standard



CFB=changement par rapport à la ligne de base ; F-VASI=Facial-Vitiligo Area Scoring Index

Effets indésirables

	Ritlecitinib						Total N=364
	200/50 mg n=65	100/50 mg n=67	50 mg n=67	30 mg n=50	10 mg n=49	Placebo n=66	
AE, n	166	131	132	88	95	144	756
Patients présentant des EI, n (%)	56 (86.2)	45 (67.2)	54 (80.6)	30 (60.0)	40 (81.6)	52 (78.8)	277 (76.1)
Patients ayant eu des EIG, n (%)	0	0	1 (1.5)	1 (2.0)	1 (2.0)	1 (1.5)	4* (1.1)
Patients présentant des EI graves, n (%)	2 (3.1)	0	5 (7.5)	1 (2.0)	1 (2.0)	2 (3.0)	11 (3.0)
Patients ayant interrompu l'étude en raison d'EI, n (%)	2 (3.1)	4 (6.0)	5 (7.5)	2 (4.0)	3 (6.1)	3 (4.5)	19 (5.2)
Patients présentant les PT les plus courants, Rhinopharyngite, n (%)	8 (12.3)	10 (14.9)	16 (23.9)	5 (10.0)	5 (10.2)	14 (21.2)	58 (15.9)
IVRS, n (%)	5 (7.7)	10 (14.9)	5 (7.5)	8 (16.0)	6 (12.2)	8 (12.1)	42 (11.5)
Céphalées, n (%)	4 (6.2)	7 (10.4)	8 (11.9)	1 (2.0)	4 (8.2)	8 (12.1)	32 (8.8)
							38

*4 EIG (tous non liés ; tous graves ; 50 mg et 10 mg = migraine ; 30 mg = spasme œsophagien ; 10 mg ; placebo = vessie neurogène)

Conclusions

- Le ritlecitinib s'est révélé efficace et bien toléré chez les patients atteints de vitiligo qui ont reçu un traitement continu pendant 48 semaines.
- 50 mg par jour avec ou sans induction (100 mg ou 200 mg par jour pendant 4 semaines) a satisfait au critère principal et aux principaux critères secondaires (F-VASI et T-VASI Semaine 24).
- Les patients du groupe ritlecitinib 200/50 mg de la période d'extension (24 semaines à 48 semaines) ont montré une amélioration continue du F-VASI et du T-VASI jusqu'à la semaine 48.

Essais de phase 2 en attente de publication

- Essai de phase 2 randomisé contrôlé upadacitinib (JAK-1) versus placebo
- Essai de phase 2 randomisé contrôlé povorcitinib (JAK-1) versus placebo

Résultats comparables au ritlecitinib

INHIBITEURS DE JAK TOPIQUES

Treatment of vitiligo with the topical Janus kinase inhibitor ruxolitinib

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Huda Ashkar, MD,^a Yana Turkowski, MD,^a Vaneeta Sheth, MD,^b Victor Huang, MD,^c
Shiu Chung Au, MD,^a Courtney Kachuk, RN,^a Nicole Dumont,^a Alice B. Gottlieb, MD, PhD,^{a,d}
and David Rosmarin, MD^a

Boston and Newton, Massachusetts; and Valhalla, New York

Background: Existing therapies for vitiligo are limited in efficacy and can be associated with undesirable side effects. Topical Janus kinase inhibitors may offer a new therapeutic option for vitiligo.

Objective: We sought to assess the role of topical ruxolitinib 1.5% cream, a Janus kinase inhibitor, in vitiligo treatment.

Methods: This 20-week, open-label, proof-of-concept trial of twice-daily topical ruxolitinib 1.5% cream was conducted in 12 patients with a minimum of 1% affected body surface area of vitiligo. The primary outcome was percent improvement in Vitiligo Area Scoring Index from baseline to week 20.

Results: Of 12 patients screened, 11 were enrolled and 9 completed the study (54.5% men; mean age, 52 years). Four patients with significant facial involvement at baseline had a 76% improvement in facial Vitiligo Area Scoring Index scores at week 20 (95% confidence interval, 53-99%; $P = .001$). A 23% improvement in overall Vitiligo Area Scoring Index scores was observed in all enrolled patients at week 20 (95% confidence interval, 4-43%; $P = .02$). Three of 8 patients responded on body surfaces and 1 of 8 patients responded on acral surfaces. Adverse events were minor, including erythema, hyperpigmentation, and transient acne.

Limitations: Limitations of the study include the small sample size and open-label study design.

Conclusions: Topical ruxolitinib 1.5% cream provided significant repigmentation in facial vitiligo and may offer a valuable new treatment for vitiligo. (J Am Acad Dermatol <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaad.2017.02.049>.)

Key words: facial vitiligo; Janus kinase inhibitor; ruxolitinib; topical application; VASI; vitiligo.

Ruxolitinib topique et vitiligo

- Étude ouverte sur 12 patients
- Ruxolitinib 1,5 % deux fois par jour pendant 20 W
- Bonne efficacité sur visage
- Bien toléré

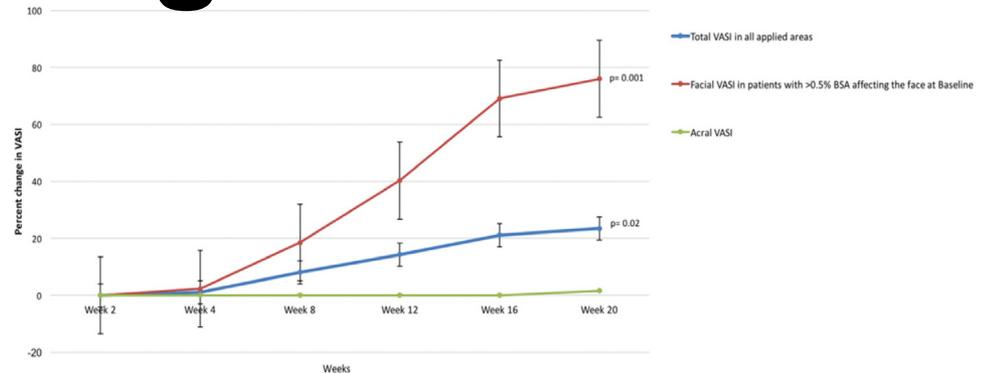


Fig 1. Vitiligo. Percent change (improvement) in Vitiligo Area Scoring Index (VASI) scoring from baseline to week 20 after twice-daily topical ruxolitinib application.

J Am Acad Dermatol. 2017;76:1054-1060

- Chez 8 patients, extension à 32 W + NB-UVB
- 5/8 avec une bonne efficacité (face ++)

J Am Acad Dermatol. 2018;78:1205-1207

- Intérêt certain pour l'atteinte du visage et du cou
- Intérêt pour les autres zones car pas d'effet atrophiant comme avec les dermocorticoïdes
- Essai randomisé contrôlé comparatif avec le tacrolimus ?

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

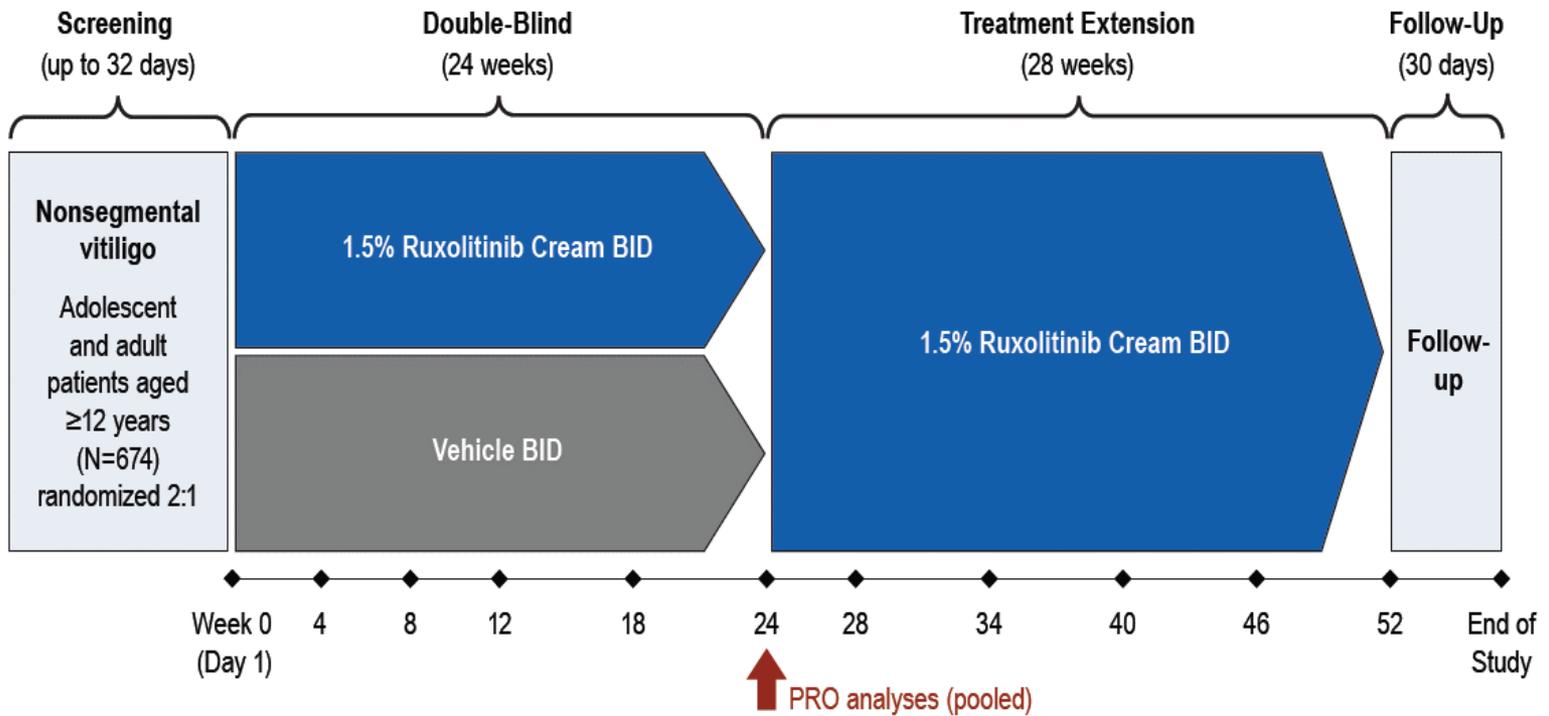
ESTABLISHED IN 1812

OCTOBER 20, 2022

VOL. 387 NO. 16

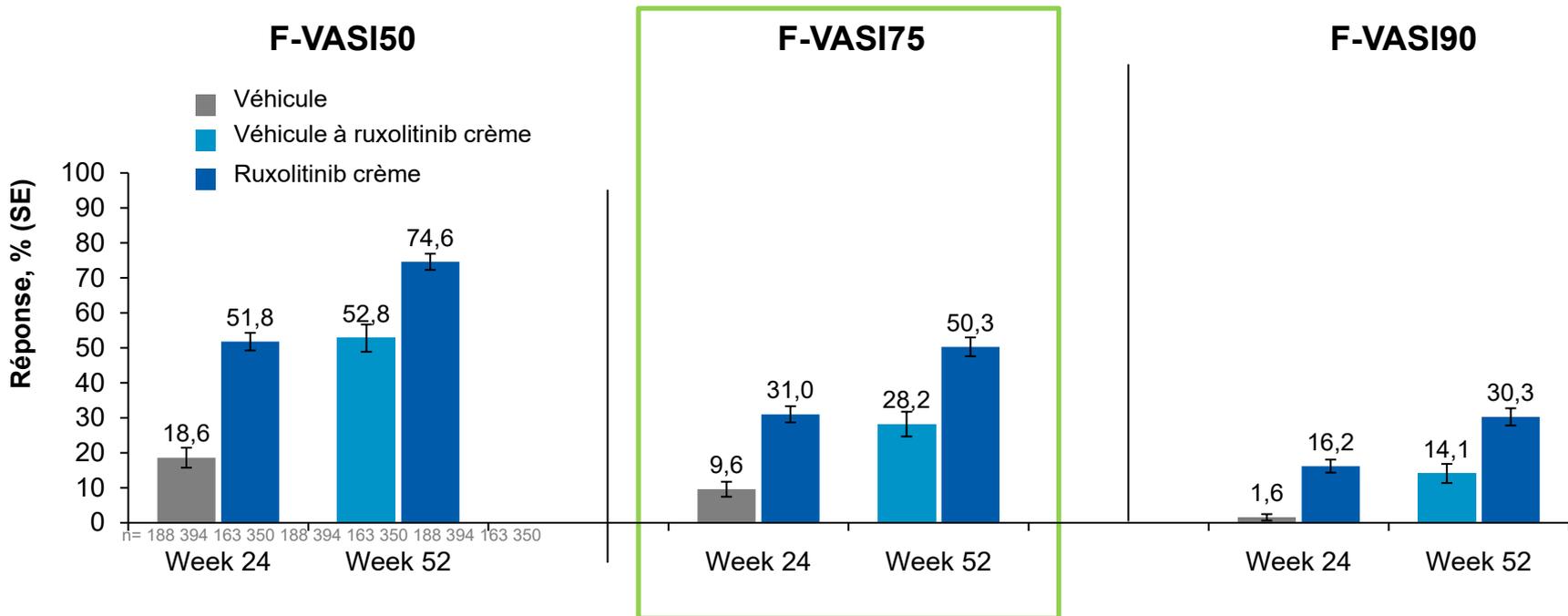
Two Phase 3, Randomized, Controlled Trials of Ruxolitinib
Cream for Vitiligo

David Rosmarin, M.D., Thierry Passeron, M.D., Ph.D., Amit G. Pandya, M.D., Pearl Grimes, M.D.,
John E. Harris, M.D., Ph.D., Seemal R. Desai, M.D., Mark Lebwohl, M.D., Mireille Ruer-Mulard, M.D.,
Julien Seneschal, M.D., Ph.D., Albert Wolkerstorfer, M.D., Ph.D., Deanna Kornacki, Ph.D., Kang Sun, Ph.D.,
Kathleen Butler, M.D., and Khaled Ezzedine, M.D., Ph.D., for the TRuE-V Study Group*

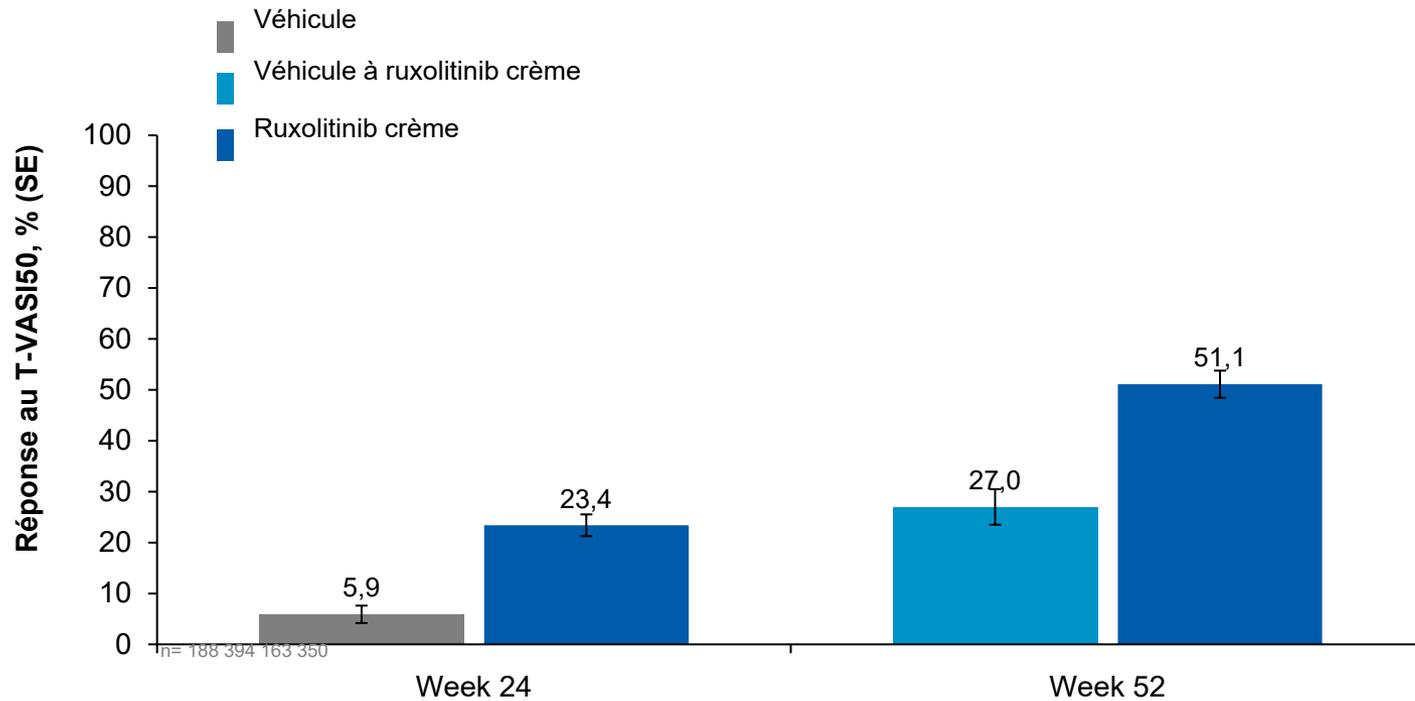


BID, deux fois par jour ; PRO, résultats rapportés par les patients.

F-VASI semaines 24 et 52



T-VASI50 Semaines 24 et 52



Effets secondaires

TEAEs jusqu'à la semaine 52

- La crème de ruxolitinib a été bien tolérée
- Les réactions au site d'application, y compris l'acné et le prurit, ont été légères ou modérées.
- Aucun effet indésirable grave n'a été considéré comme lié au traitement.

TEAE, événement indésirable apparu au cours du traitement.

* Y compris les patients qui ont changé de véhicule après la semaine 24.

† Survenant chez $\geq 3\%$ des patients dans n'importe quel groupe de traitement.

‡ Les investigateurs ont estimé qu'aucun ETEP grave n'était lié au traitement.

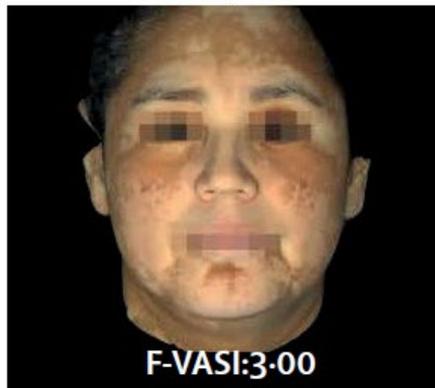
Caractéristiques, n (%)	Véhicule jusqu'à la semaine 24 (n=224)	Crème de ruxolitinib jusqu'à la semaine 52* (n=637)
Patients avec TEAE	81 (36.2)	332 (52.1)
Effets indésirables les plus fréquents †		
COVID-19	7 (3.1)	39 (6.1)
Acné du site d'application	3 (1.3)	34 (5.3)
Nasopharyngite	5 (2.2)	31 (4.9)
Prurit au point d'application	6 (2.7)	25 (3.9)
Maux de tête	6 (2.7)	25 (3.9)
Infection des voies respiratoires supérieures	5 (2.2)	20 (3.1)
Patients présentant des effets indésirables liés au traitement	16 (7.1)	87 (13.7)
Effets indésirables les plus fréquents liés au traitement †		
Acné du site d'application	2 (0.9)	28 (4.4)
Prurit au point d'application	6 (2.7)	22 (3.5)
Patients présentant un ETEP grave‡	1 (0.4)	14 (2.2)
Patients présentant un ETEP entraînant l'arrêt du traitement	1 (0.4)	3 (0.5)

Day 1

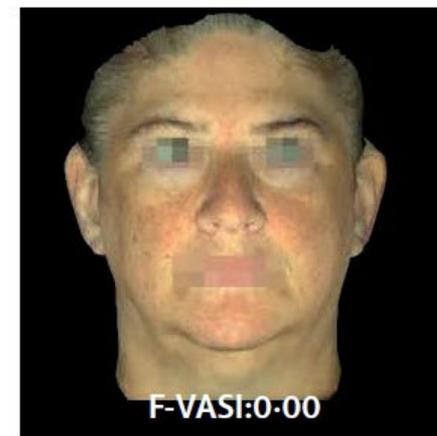
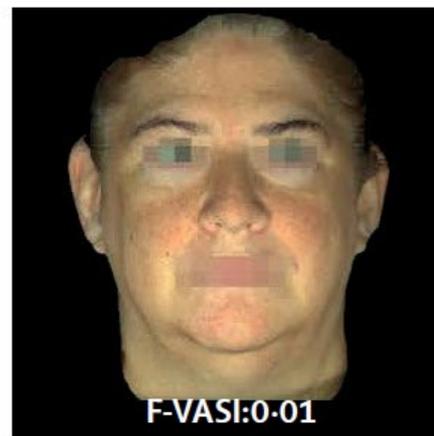
Week 24

Week 52

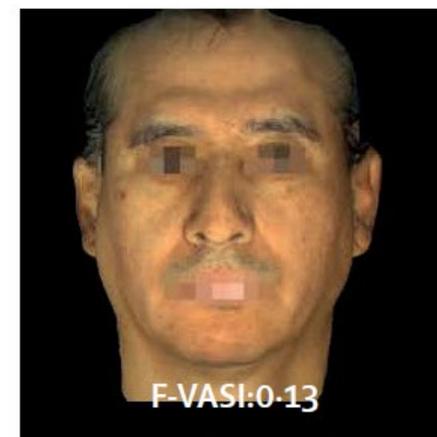
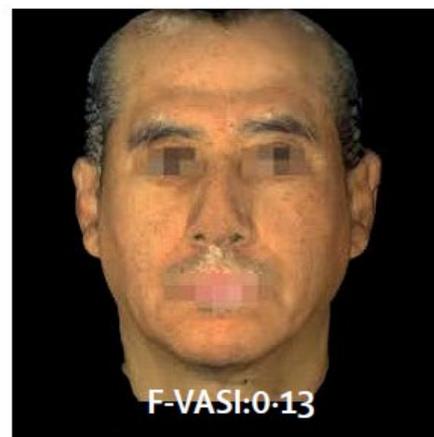
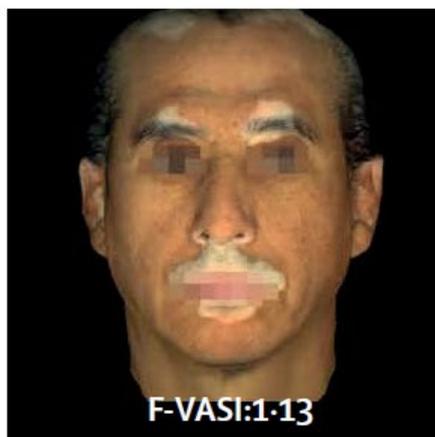
Vehicle
re-randomised to
1.5% once daily
after week 24



1.5% once daily



1.5% twice daily



Vehicle
re-randomised to
1.5% once daily
after week 24



1.5% twice daily

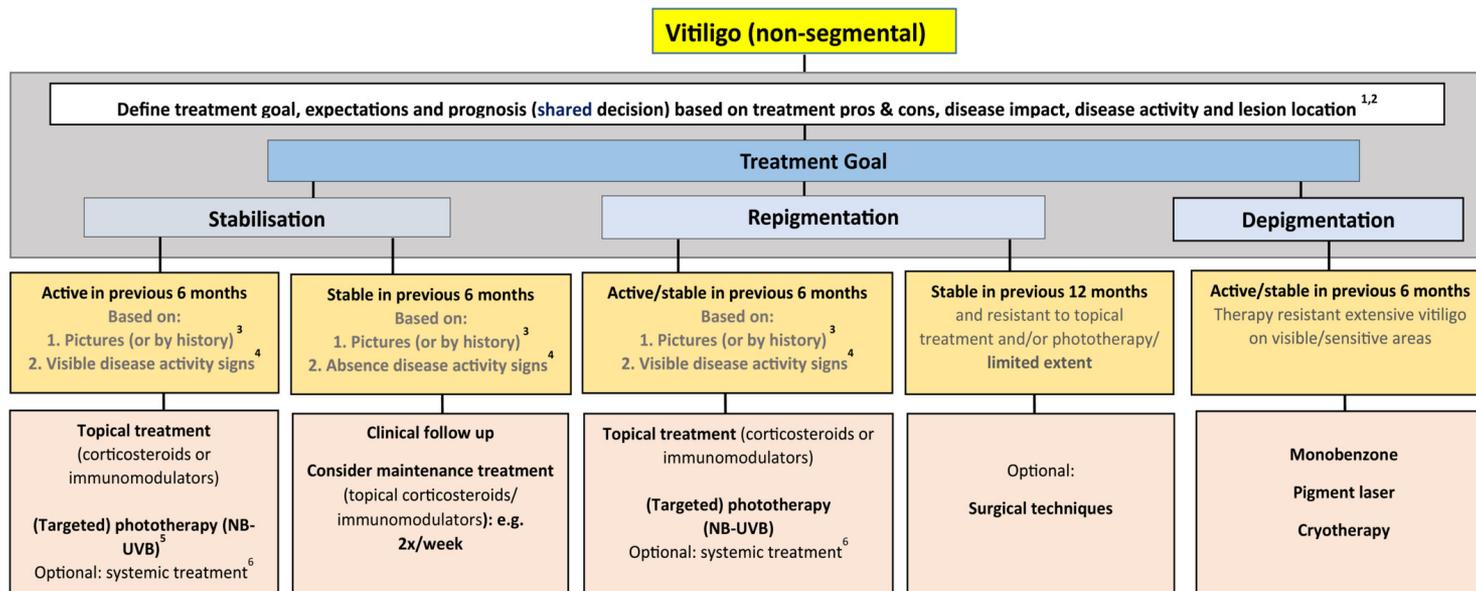


POSITION STATEMENT

Worldwide expert recommendations for the diagnosis and management of vitiligo: Position statement from the International Vitiligo Task Force Part 1: towards a new management algorithm

Nanja van Geel¹  | Reinhart Speeckaert¹ | Alain Taïeb²  | Khaled Ezzedine³  |
Henry W. Lim⁴ | Amit G. Pandya⁵  | Thierry Passeron⁶  | Albert Wolkerstorfer^{1,7} |
Marwa Abdallah⁸  | Augustin Alomar⁹ | Jung Min Bae¹⁰  | Marcel Bekkenk¹¹ |
Laila Benzekri¹²  | Markus Böhm¹³  | Viktoria Eleftheriadou¹⁴ | Samia Esmat¹⁵ |
Deepti Ghia¹⁶ | Boon Kee Goh¹⁷ | Pearl Grimes¹⁸ | Somesh Gupta¹⁹  |
Iltefat H. Hamzavi⁴ | John E. Harris²⁰ | Sang Ho Oh²¹  | Richard Huggins⁴ |
Ichiro Katayama²² | Eric Lan²³  | Ai-Young Lee²⁴ | Giovanni Leone²⁵ |
Caroline Le Poole²⁶ | Harvey Lui²⁷ | Nicolle Maquignon²⁸ | Jean Marie Meurant²⁹ |
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Noufal Raboobe³⁴ | Michelle Rodrigues^{35,36}  | David Rosmarin³⁷ | Tamio Suzuki³⁸ |
Atsushi Tanemura³⁹  | Steven Thng⁴⁰ | Flora Xiang⁴¹  | Youwen Zhou²⁷ |
Mauro Picardo⁴² | Julien Seneschal⁴³ 

Recommandations d'experts mondiaux pour le diagnostic et la prise en charge du vitiligo : Déclaration de position de l'International Vitiligo Task Force Partie 1 : vers un nouvel algorithme de prise en charge



General remarks:

- Use algorithm in combination with information/recommendations provided in the text.
- Provide information : avoidance Koebner's phenomenon, cosmetic skin camouflage, use of sunscreens (consider information leaflet)
- Consider and discuss the risk-benefit ratio in particular for systemic treatments, combination therapies (e.g. topical immunomodulators/systemic treatment + UV) and prolonged treatment

1 Other aspects for shared decision: e.g. skin type, disease duration, presence comorbidities, extent on visible/sensitive areas, geographical region.

2 Explain relation between body location and expected results ('best' to 'worst': face>other body areas> hands/feet); Explain the treatment expectations and limitations.

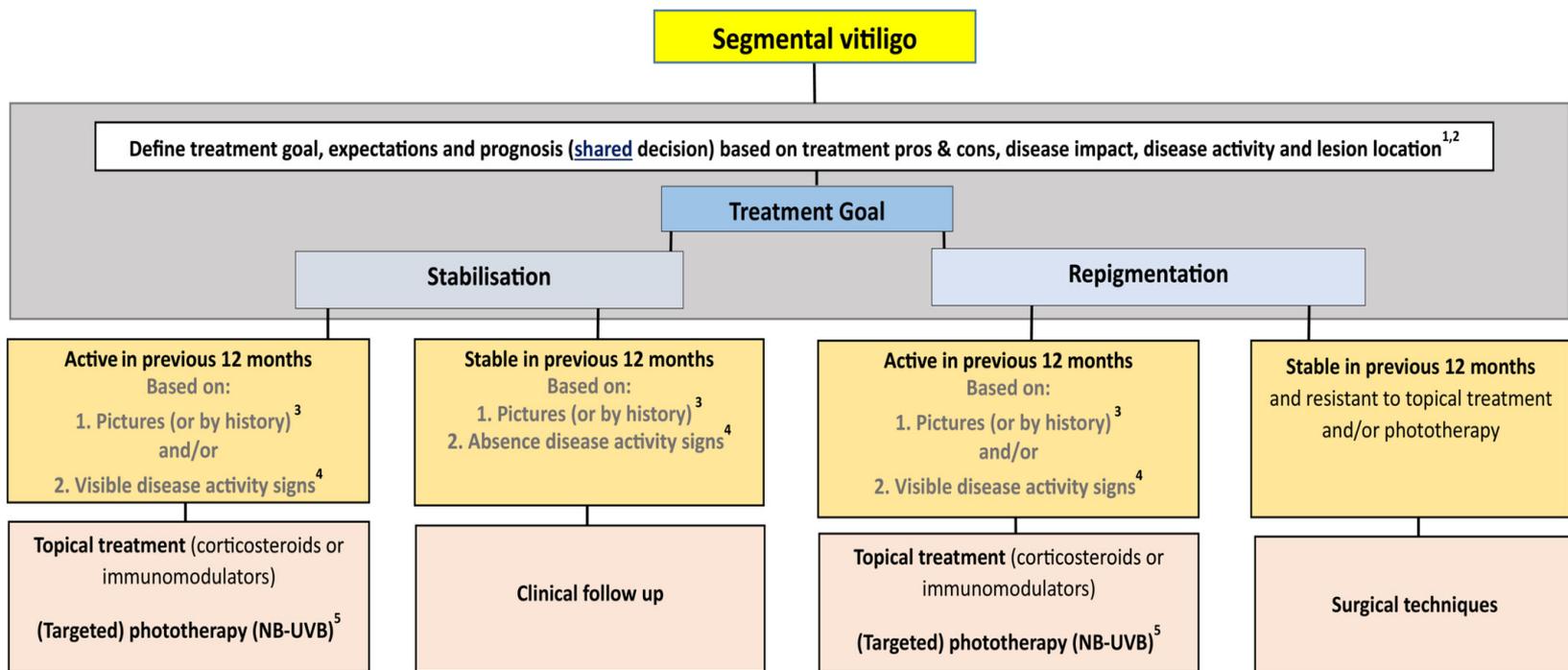
3 Active = new lesions or increase of existing lesions; Stable= no new lesions or no increase of existing lesions.

4 Clear presence of confetti-like depigmentations, hypochromic borders/areas or Koebner's phenomenon (for assessment consider e.g. Br J Dermatol. 2020;183(5):883-890; www.vitiligo-calculator.com)

5 NB-UVB and combination therapy preferred (e.g. phototherapy + topical corticosteroids).

6 Oral steroid mini pulse (most investigated) and alternatives reported: methotrexate, cyclosporine, azathioprine, minocycline and Janus Kinase (JAK) inhibitors (currently investigated).

Recommandations d'experts mondiaux pour le diagnostic et la prise en charge du vitiligo : Position statement from the International Vitiligo Task Force Part 1 : towards a new management algorithm.



General remarks:

- Use algorithm in combination with information/recommendations provided in the text.
- Provide information : avoidance Koebner's phenomenon, cosmetic skin camouflage, use of sunscreens (consider information leaflet)
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5 NB-UVB and combination therapy preferred (e.g. phototherapy + topical corticosteroids).

AUTRES CIBLES THÉRAPEUTIQUES POUR LE VITILIGO

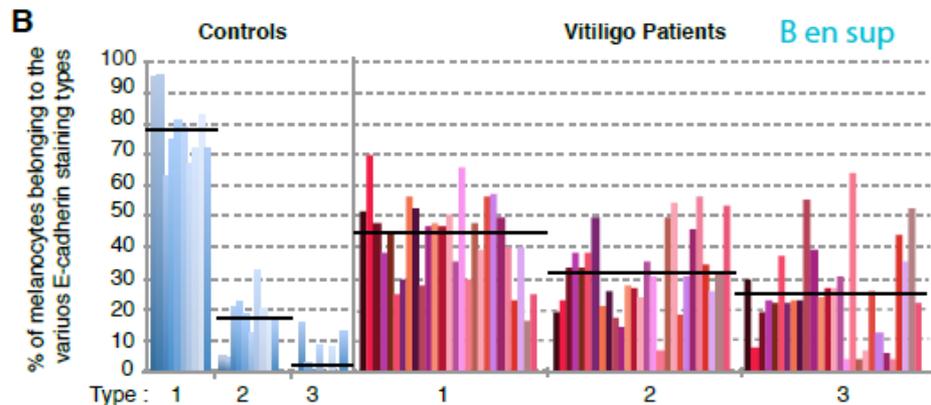
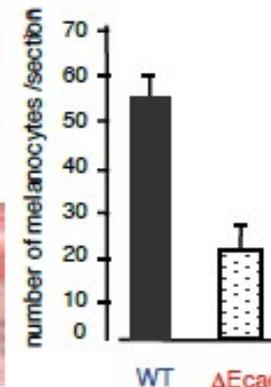
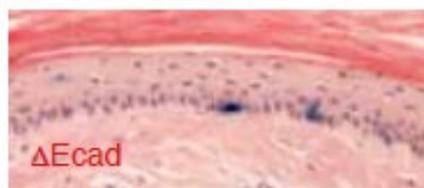
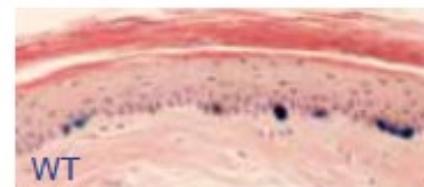
Mélanocythorragie

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

See related commentary on pg 1713

Altered E-Cadherin Levels and Distribution in Melanocytes Precede Clinical Manifestations of Vitiligo

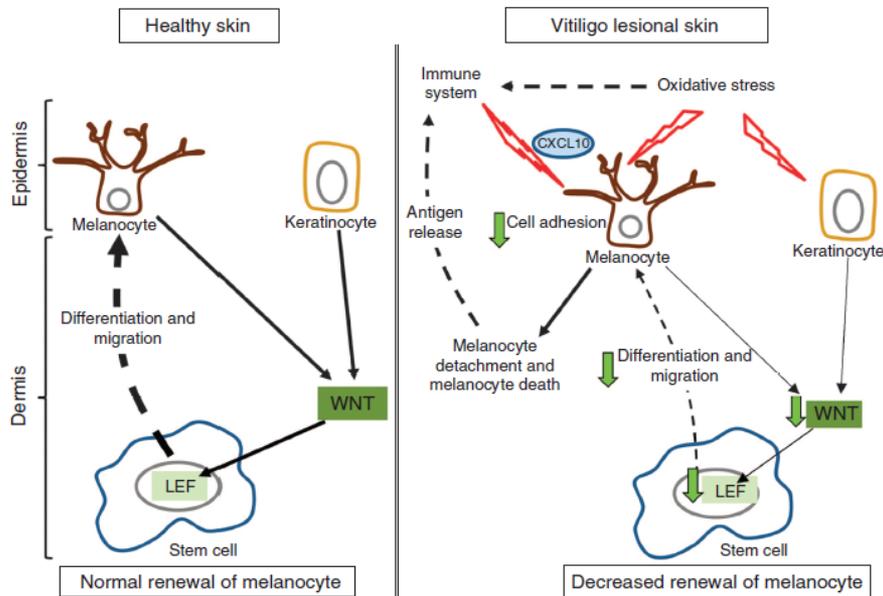
Roselyne Y. Wagner^{1,2,3,4,10}, Flavie Luciani^{1,2,3,4,10}, Muriel Cario-André^{5,6}, Alain Rubod^{1,2,3,4}, Valérie Petit^{1,2,3,4}, Laila Benzekri⁷, Khaled Ezzedine^{5,6}, Sébastien Lepreux⁸, Eirikur Steingrímsson⁹, A Taieb^{5,6}, Yvon Gauthier⁵, Lionel Larue^{1,2,3,4,11} and Véronique Delmas^{1,2,3,4,11}



Voie WNT¹

Transcriptional Analysis of Vitiligo Skin Reveals the Alteration of WNT Pathway: A Promising Target for Repigmenting Vitiligo Patients

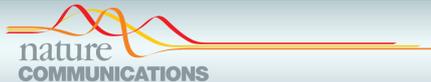
Claire Regazzetti^{1,6}, Florence Joly^{2,6}, Carine Marty², Michel Rivier², Bruno Mehul², Pascale Reiniche², Carine Mounier², Yves Rival², David Piwnica², Marine Cavalié³, Bérangère Chignon-Sicard⁴, Robert Ballotti⁵, Johannes Voegel² and Thierry Passeron^{1,3}



- Analyse du transcriptome : peau lésionnelle, périlésionnelle et non dépigmentée (patients atteints de vitiligo) + peau saine appariée
- Augmentation de CXCL10 dans le vitiligo non dépigmenté et périlésionnel (par rapport à la peau saine)
- Dans la peau dépigmentée du vitiligo, il n'y a pas de dérégulation de CXCL10
- Voie WNT (différenciation des mélanocytes), altérée spécifiquement dans la peau du vitiligo
- Le stress oxydatif diminue l'expression/activation des WNT dans les kératinocytes et les mélanocytes
- Un modèle de peau ex-vivo a confirmé la diminution de l'activation de la voie WNT dans la peau humaine soumise à un stress oxydatif.

Voie IFN- γ , CXCR3¹

- Une présence accrue de cellules lymphoïdes innées de type 1 (NK et ILC1) produisant de l'interféron gamma (IFN γ) a été observée dans le sang et dans la peau non lésionnelle des patients atteints de vitiligo.
- Les mélanocytes des patients atteints de vitiligo ont une forte expression basale de l'isoforme B du récepteur de chimiokine 3 (CXCR3) qui est directement régulée par l'IFN γ .
- L'activation de CXCR3B par CXCL10 à la surface des mélanocytes humains cultivés induit leur apoptose
- Les mélanocytes restants, activés par la production d'IFN γ , expriment des marqueurs de costimulation qui déclenchent la prolifération des lymphocytes T et l'immunité antimélanocytaire qui s'ensuit.
- L'inhibition de l'activation de CXCR3B a empêché cette apoptose et la poursuite de l'activation des cellules T



ARTICLE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-09963-8>

OPEN

Innate lymphocyte-induced CXCR3B-mediated melanocyte apoptosis is a potential initiator of T-cell autoreactivity in vitiligo

Meri K. Tulic¹, Elisa Cavazza¹, Yann Cheli², Arnaud Jacquel³, Carmelo Luci⁴, Nathalie Cardot-Leccia⁵, Hanene Hadhiri-Bziouche¹, Patricia Abbe¹, Maéva Gesson⁶, Laura Sormani¹, Claire Regazzetti¹, Guillaume E. Beranger¹, Cedric Lereverend², Caroline Pons¹, Abdallah Khemis⁷, Robert Ballotti², Corine Bertolotto², Stéphane Rocchi¹ & Thierry Passeron^{1,7}

Analyse de biopsies cutanées de patients atteints de vitiligo¹

Article

Anatomically distinct fibroblast subsets determine skin autoimmune patterns

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-04221-8>

Received: 2 March 2020

Accepted: 5 November 2021

Zijian Xu^{1,9}, Daoming Chen^{1,2,9}, Yucheng Hu³, Kaiju Jiang¹, Huanwei Huang¹, Yingxue Du¹, Wenbo Wu¹, Jiawen Wang¹, Jianhua Sui¹, Wenhui Wang⁴, Long Zhang⁴, Shuli Li⁵, Chunying Li⁵, Yong Yang⁶, Jianmin Chang^{7,8} & Ting Chen^{1,8}✉

- Comprendre les mécanismes cellulaires et moléculaires qui conduisent à une activité auto-immune structurée dans la peau affectée par le vitiligo.
- Les mélanocytes colorés par immunofluorescence étaient absents de la lésion mais répartis uniformément dans l'épiderme basal de la région du périlésion.
- La majorité des cellules T CD8+ infiltrées se concentrent dans la zone de jonction entre la lésion et la peau périlésionnelle.
- **Mécanisme de recrutement local pour les cellules T CD8**

Essais enregistrés sur clinicaltrials.gov

Phase 1

Étude pilote évaluant l'effet du tildrakizumab (anti-IL23) dans le vitiligo, Australie (étude institutionnelle)

Phase 2/3

Évaluation de l'effet et de la tolérance de l'association du baricitinib et de la photothérapie versus la photothérapie chez les adultes atteints de vitiligo progressif, France (étude institutionnelle)

Efficacité et tolérance de l'association d'ANIFROLUMAB (300mg) IV toutes les quatre semaines et de la photothérapie versus la photothérapie chez les adultes atteints de vitiligo progressif (VITANI) (institutionnel)

Évaluation de l'AMG 714 (anti-IL15) pour le vitiligo, États-Unis (Industrie)

Étude visant à évaluer les effets indésirables et le changement d'activité de la maladie avec des comprimés oraux d'Upadacitinib chez des participants adultes atteints de vitiligo non segmentaire, États-Unis (Industrie)

Efficacité et sécurité de l'AS012 chez les sujets atteints de vitiligo non segmentaire, International (Industrie)

Évaluer l'efficacité et la sécurité de la pommade SHR0302 (anti-JAK) chez les patients adultes atteints de vitiligo, Chine (industrie)

Étude de 52 semaines sur les capsules orales de ritlecitinib chez les adultes et les adolescents atteints de vitiligo (actif et stable) (Tranquillo) (Industrie)

Essais enregistrés sur clinicaltrials.gov

Étude visant à évaluer les effets indésirables et l'efficacité des comprimés oraux d'upadacitinib chez les adultes et les adolescents atteints de vitiligo (industrie)

Rapamycine topique quotidienne pour le vitiligo (institutionnel)

Efficacité et tolérance de l'association d'ANIFROLUMAB (300mg) IV toutes les quatre semaines et de la photothérapie versus la photothérapie chez les adultes atteints de vitiligo progressif (institutionnel)

Étude de l'efficacité, de la sécurité et de la tolérabilité du Crisaborole et du PF-07038124 avec ou sans NB-UVB dans le vitiligo" (Industrie)

Étude visant à évaluer l'innocuité et l'efficacité de la crème Ruxolitinib chez les participants atteints de vitiligo génital (industrie)

Étude visant à comparer l'efficacité et la sécurité de SCENESSE et de la lumière ultraviolette à bande étroite (NB-UVB) par rapport à la lumière NB-UVB seule chez les patients atteints de vitiligo (industrie)

Quels sont les prochains défis ?

Réduire le fardeau du traitement

Traiter efficacement les zones résistantes (mains et pieds)

Repigmentation à long terme et prévention des rechutes

Traitements d'entretien

Traitements combinés

La sécurité à long terme

Conclusion/Messages à retenir

Une nouvelle ère dans le traitement du vitiligo

Développement de produits biologiques ciblant les cytokines impliquées dans les maladies auto-inflammatoires/auto-immunes

Défi : comment combiner la lutte contre les maladies et la repigmentation ?

Mécanismes distincts pour ces deux étapes

Conclusion/Messages à retenir

Ruxolitinib : premier médicament spécifiquement approuvé pour le vitiligo

Médicaments déjà approuvés par la FDA pour d'autres maladies : anti-JAK-1 et 2 ; anti-CXCR3, anti-CXCL9 et 10, anti-IFN- γ , anti-IL1- β .

Médicaments potentiellement intéressants : agonistes WNT ? Anti-CXCR3b ?



**Merci de votre
attention**