Short- and Long-Term Efficacy and Safety of Glycopyrronium Cloth for the Treatment of Primary Axillary Hyperhidrosis: Post Hoc Pediatric Subgroup Analyses from the Phase 3 Studies

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Objective
To evaluate the short- and long-term efficacy and safety of glycyrpyrronium cloth (GT) for the treatment of primary axillary hyperhidrosis (PAH), in pediatric (≥9 years) and older (>16 years) patients.

Methods
The ATMOS-1 (NCT02530281) and ATMOS-2 (NCT02530294) were randomized, double-blind Phase 3 studies for primary axillary hyperhidrosis. The ARIDO study (NCT02553789) was an open-label extension. Gravimetrically-measured average from the left and right axillae; bn=23 for GT; cn=206 and n=405 for vehicle and GT, respectively. P-values were not calculated for this post hoc analysis; multiple imputation (MCMC) was used to impute missing values for sweat production and HDSS responder rate.

Results
At 4 and 12 months, the vehicle and GT treatment groups had a markedly higher HDSS responder rate compared with the vehicle and GT treatment groups in each subgroup, indicating a positive impact of GT application.

Conclusions
GT application was well tolerated and had a positive impact on pediatric and older subgroups (≥9 years to ≤16 years and >16 years).

References

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