**Topical Glycopyrronium Tosylate Improves Axillary Hyperhidrosis Across a Broad Spectrum of Patients: Post Hoc Analyses of the ATMOS-1 and ATMOS-2 Phase 3 Randomized Controlled Trials inPatient Subpopulations**

**INTRODUCTION**

- Hyperhidrosis, a chronic condition characterized by abnormal sweat production exceeding that which is necessary to maintain normal thermal homeostasis, has an estimated US prevalence of 8.5–10.0 million people.
- Glycopyrronium tosylate (GT) is a topical anticholinergic recently approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat primary axillary hyperhidrosis in patients aged 16 years and older with axillary hyperhidrosis if up to 10 years of age, discussing the evidence for efficacy and safety. GT is a twice-daily, vehicle (VEH)–controlled phase 3 trials aromatase (ATMOS-1 and ATMOS-2) (n=2780). GT was assessed for response as defined by a 50% reduction in axillary sweating 

**METHODS**

**Study Design**

- **Patients:** 336 patients aged 16 years or older, with axillary hyperhidrosis, were randomized to receive GT or VEH for 12 weeks. GT was delivered as a once-daily spray application in the axillae and for 10 years of age, discussing the evidence for efficacy and safety. GT is a twice-daily, vehicle (VEH)–controlled phase 3 trials aromatase (ATMOS-1 and ATMOS-2) (n=2780). GT was assessed for response as defined by a 50% reduction in axillary sweating.

**RESULTS**

- **Safety:** GT was well tolerated, and most adverse events were mild to moderate in severity and infrequently led to discontinuation.

**CONCLUSIONS**

- The availability of topical, once-daily GT provides a noninvasive, effective treatment option for axillary hyperhidrosis, particularly for patients who are allergic to antiperspirants or who have specific concerns about the use of antiperspirants. GT is a promising treatment option for patients with axillary hyperhidrosis who are seeking a noninvasive, effective treatment option.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**REFERENCES**


**Table 1. Patient Baseline Disease Characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>GT (n=463)</th>
<th>VEH (n=463)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>25.6 ± 5.6</td>
<td>25.6 ± 5.6</td>
<td>0.858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Female 251/120</td>
<td>Female 118/57</td>
<td>0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Non-white 73 (15.3%)</td>
<td>White 389 (84.7%)</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperhidrosis focality</td>
<td>Multifocal 230/121</td>
<td>Axillary only 233/122</td>
<td>0.079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior treatment</td>
<td>Medication 176/84</td>
<td>Medication 178/85</td>
<td>0.774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>25.9 ± 5.3</td>
<td>25.7 ± 4.5</td>
<td>0.538</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2. Patient Baseline Disease Characteristics by Treatment Arm**

- **Hyperhidrosis Focality, Prior Treatment, Gender, Age, Race, and BMI across multiple subpopulations**

- **Safety:** GT was well tolerated, and most adverse events were mild to moderate in severity and infrequently led to discontinuation.

- **CONCLUSIONS**

- The availability of topical, once-daily GT provides a noninvasive, effective treatment option for axillary hyperhidrosis, particularly for patients who are allergic to antiperspirants or who have specific concerns about the use of antiperspirants. GT is a promising treatment option for patients with axillary hyperhidrosis who are seeking a noninvasive, effective treatment option.

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