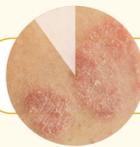


Phase 2B Trial of Roflumilast Cream (ARQ-151) for the Treatment of Chronic Plaque Psoriasis

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KEY FACTS

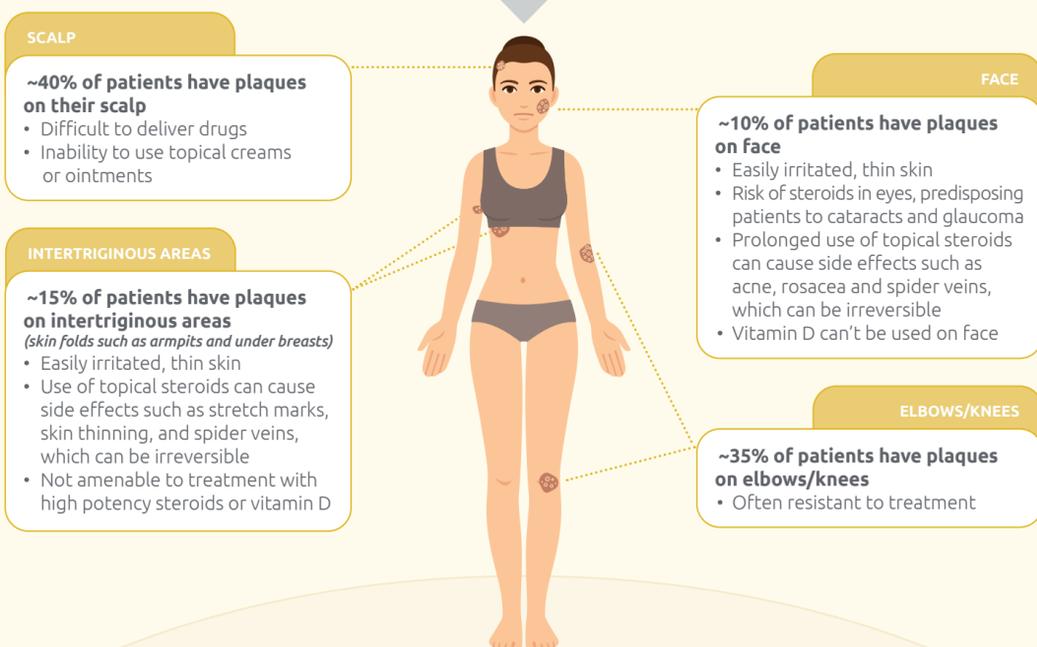
Psoriasis is a chronic, inflammatory skin disorder that affects more than **8 million people** in the U.S.¹



90% of cases are plaque psoriasis, which results in painful itchy raised areas of erythematous (red) skin covered by white or silvery scales and can be associated with poor quality of life.

Location of disease poses specific treatment challenges

Plaque psoriasis can appear on any area of the body, but often appears on the scalp, knees, elbows, face and intertriginous areas.



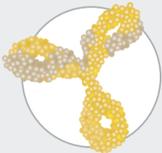
CURRENT TREATMENT OPTIONS

Current treatments have limitations.



Topical Treatments

- Used by 90% of psoriasis patients in the U.S.
- High potency topical steroids show improvement — but use limited to 2–8 weeks
- Vitamin D analogues offer less benefit, are often irritating, and are contraindicated on the face and intertriginous areas



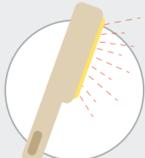
Biologics

- Injectable treatments that target specific proteins in the body
- Use restricted to moderate-to-severe disease (25% of patient population)
- Not indicated in patients with mild-to-moderate disease (75% of patient population)
- Only used in ~6% of patients with psoriasis
- Very high cost



Oral Medications

- Limited to use in patients with moderate-to-severe disease
- Side effects are significant and efficacy is less than biologics



Phototherapy

- Ultraviolet light therapy used alone or combination with medications
- Risk of skin irritation, skin cancers with long-term use
- Inconvenient for patients, requiring frequent, lengthy visits to doctor



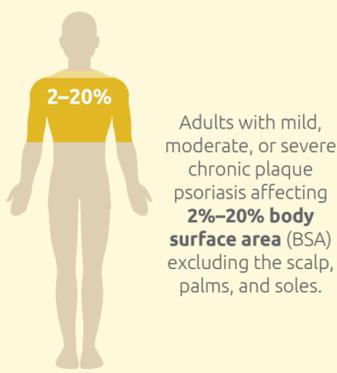
Did you know? No novel mechanisms of action for topical treatments for psoriasis have been approved by the FDA in **over 20 years**.

STUDY DESIGN

331 ADULTS

≥18 YEARS
OF AGE

> 6 MONTHS
WITH PLAQUE PSORIASIS



Roflumilast cream (ARQ-151) is a highly potent, selective phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE-4) inhibitor in a convenient, once-daily cream being developed for chronic plaque psoriasis. Roflumilast is 25–300X more potent than other PDE-4 inhibitors used in dermatology.

STUDY RESULTS

Roflumilast demonstrated statistically significant improvement over the vehicle cream on key psoriasis efficacy endpoints.

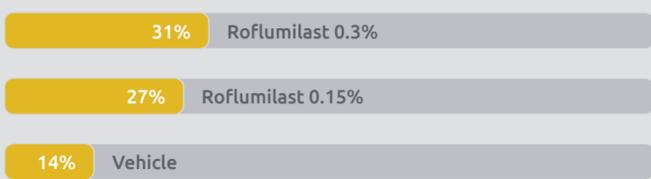
Primary Endpoint

Patients treated once-daily with roflumilast achieved clear or almost clear state at Week 6 on the Investigator Global Assessment (IGA) scale*.



Secondary Endpoints

From Week 6 through Week 12, patients treated once-daily with roflumilast achieved separation from vehicle in IGA of clear or almost clear plus 2-grade improvement from baseline (IGA success). At Week 12:



Approximately 15% of patients had intertriginous psoriasis of at least mild severity at baseline; **93% of these patients treated with roflumilast 0.3% had an Intertriginous-IGA score of 0 (clear) at Week 12.**

Patients treated once-daily with roflumilast achieved improvements in Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) of at least 75% at 12 weeks:



Significant improvements in **itch** and **burden of disease** were seen **as early as 2 weeks of treatment.**

* Investigator Global Assessment (IGA) is a 5-point scale assessing disease severity ranging from 0-clear and 1-almost clear to 4-severe.

SAFETY

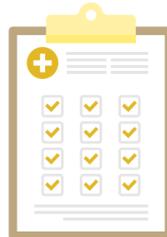
Key Takeaway

Both doses of roflumilast cream were very well tolerated in the trial.



97% of AEs were rated mild or moderate in severity.

Most common were upper respiratory tract infection/viral upper respiratory tract infection and nasopharyngitis.



94% of patients treated with roflumilast 0.3% completed full 12 weeks of study.

Rates of application site reactions were low and were similar between roflumilast and vehicle groups.

These positive results highlight the potential of roflumilast once-daily cream as a novel, non-steroidal topical therapy for chronic plaque psoriasis.

For full results and information, visit www.arcutis.com