

Prurigo nodularis: Improving awareness, diagnosis, management and quality of life

Practice aid from a touchPANEL DISCUSSION

For more information, visit www.touchimmunologyime.org

Practical care and management

Assessing burden of disease

- PN is a severe condition in which itch plays a central role. Patients experience itch of high intensity that is often accompanied by painful sensory symptoms, such as burning and stinging¹
- Before starting symptomatic topical and/or systemic therapy, patients with PN should undergo a careful diagnostic evaluation along with treatment for any underlying disease²
- As well as patients being assessed for PN severity, including duration and intensity of itch, they should also be assessed for other elements that contribute to disease burden^{2,3}
- The need for behavioural and emotional support related to anxiety or depression should also be assessed³

PN disease burden is multifactorial³

Impaired quality of life:

Sleep deprivation
Missed work/school
Emotional impacts:
depression, anxiety,
anger, shame,
helplessness
Social isolation



Associated comorbidities:

Impaired liver, renal, or thyroid function
Diabetes

HIV

Hepatitis B/C virus Malignancy





Defining patient treatment goals

 It is important that physicians take individual patient treatment goals into account when managing PN¹

Common patient treatment goals¹



Improvement of itch
Improvement of lesions
Improvement of sleep
Know origin of prurigo
Normal daily life
Improvement of psychological burden
Able to wear clothes without discomfort
Improvement of pain
Less dependent on doctor visits
Confidence in therapy



- Treatment of PN should be based on clinical judgment rather than on a strict stepwise approach³
- Multimodal therapies, which include topical, systemic and/or phototherapy, may need to be implemented to achieve the goals of therapy⁴

Treatment considerations

- Dupilumab, a monoclonal antibody blocking interleukin 4 and interleukin 13, is the first medicine specifically indicated to treat PN^{5–7}
- Treatment should include therapies targeting both neural and immunologic mechanisms of pruritus³
- Treatment should be tailored to the individual needs of the patient considering:³

Clinical presentation



Response to prior treatments



Comorbidities



• Frequently, a combination of topical agents, including moisturizers, systemic drugs and psychosomatic treatment, is needed to achieve treatment goals²





Abbreviations



HIV Human immunodeficiency virus

PN Prurigo nodularis

References

- 1. Pereira MP, et al. Acta Derm Venereol. 2021;101:adv00403.
- 2. Ständer S, et al. Itch. 2020;5:e42.
- 3. Elmariah S, et al. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2021;84:747–60.
- 4. Kowalski EH, et al. Clin Cosmet Investig Dermatol. 2019;12:163-72.
- FDA. Dupilumab PI. Available at: www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2022/761055s044lbl.pdf (accessed 7 Sept 2023).
- 6. EMA. Dupilumab SmPC. Available at: www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/dupixent-epar-product-information_en.pdf (accessed 7 Sept 2023).
- 7. Yosipovitch G, et al. *Nat Med.* 2023;29:1180–90.

The guidance provided by this practice aid is not intended to directly influence patient care. Clinicians should always evaluate their patients' conditions and potential contraindications and review any relevant manufacturer product information or recommendations of other authorities prior to consideration of procedures, medications or other courses of diagnosis or therapy included here.

Our practice aid coverage does not constitute implied endorsement of any product(s) or use(s). touchIMMUNOLOGY™ cannot guarantee the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of any information, and cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions.

You can find more information on this disease using the hashtag #PrurigoNodularisLeague (Facebook, Instagram).



