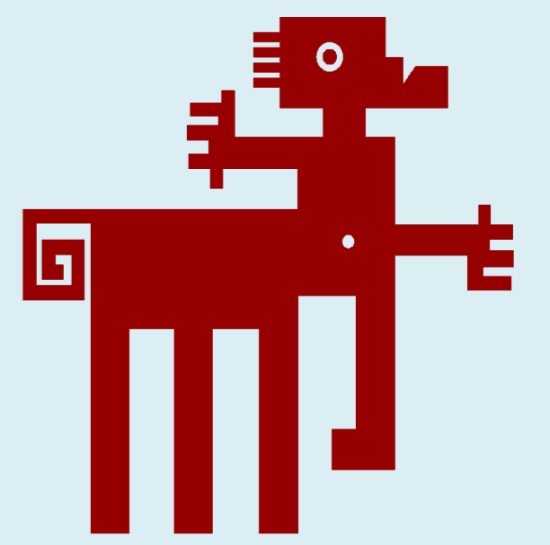


CORRELATION BETWEEN PLASMATIC LEVELS OF OCLACITINIB AND CLINICAL RESPONSE IN DOGS WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS



Maria Antònia Salvà Perelló
Final degree project - 25th June 2019



BACKGROUND

Oclacitinib is a Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitor¹. JAK1-dependent cytokines (IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, IL-31 and IL-13) are involved in inflammatory processes and allergies, and are also important in pruritus pathways².

Despite oclacitinib is a safe and effective drug in canine atopic dermatitis (CAD) treatment, some dogs do not show a positive clinical response.

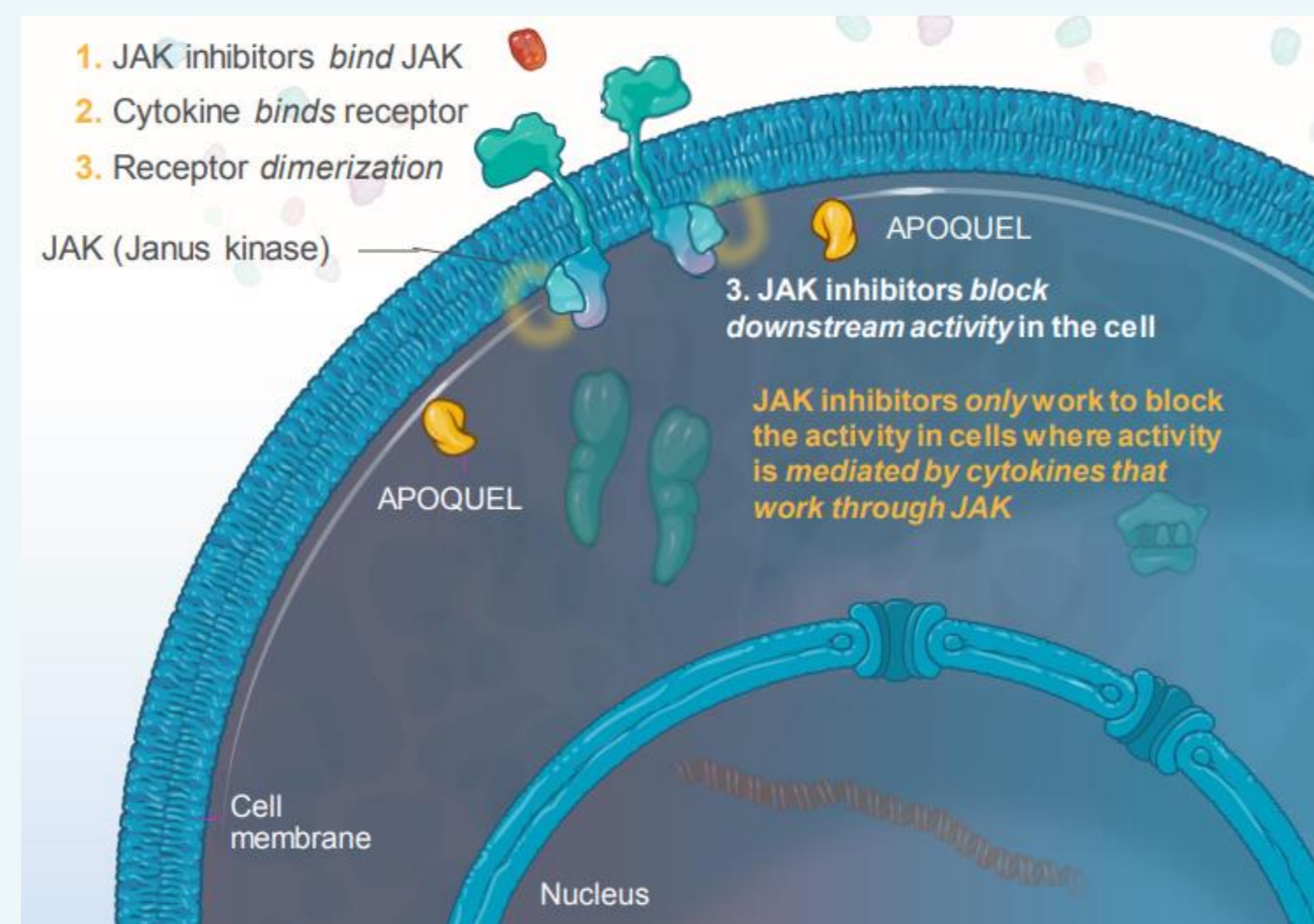


Figure 1. Mechanism of action of oclacitinib (CAD Immunotherapeutic, 2015. Zoetis)

OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To determine oclacitinib plasmatic concentrations in atopic dogs after 30 days of treatment.
- ✓ To assess a possible correlation between clinical improvement and plasmatic levels of oclacitinib.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

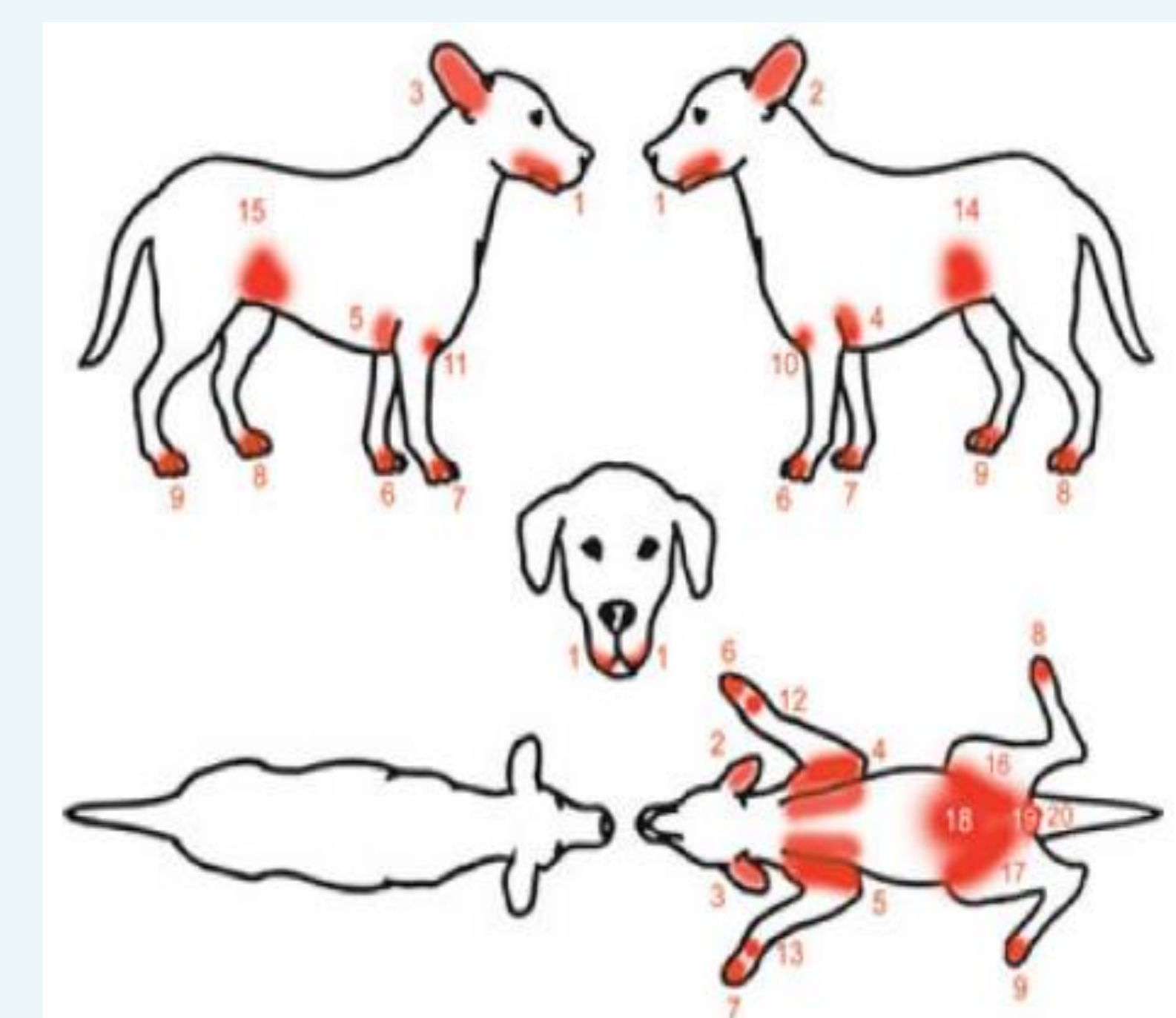
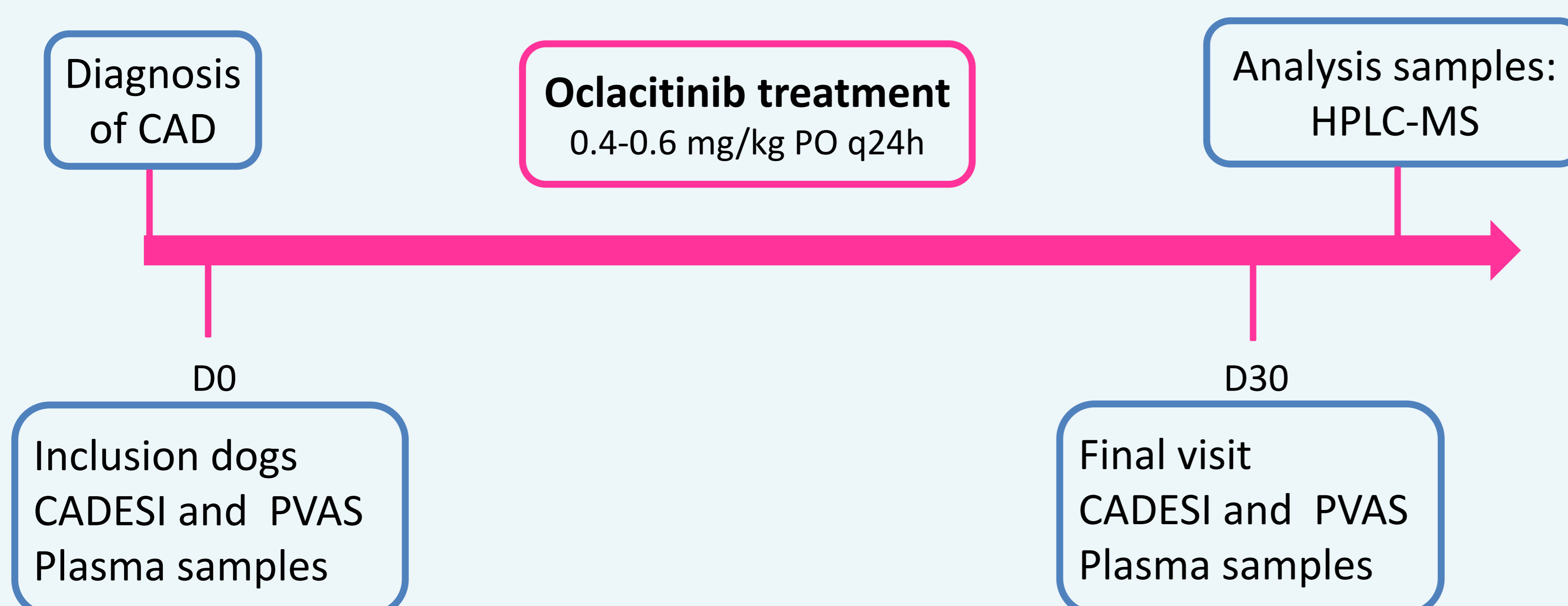


Figure 2. Body sites evaluated in CADESI-4³.

RESULTS

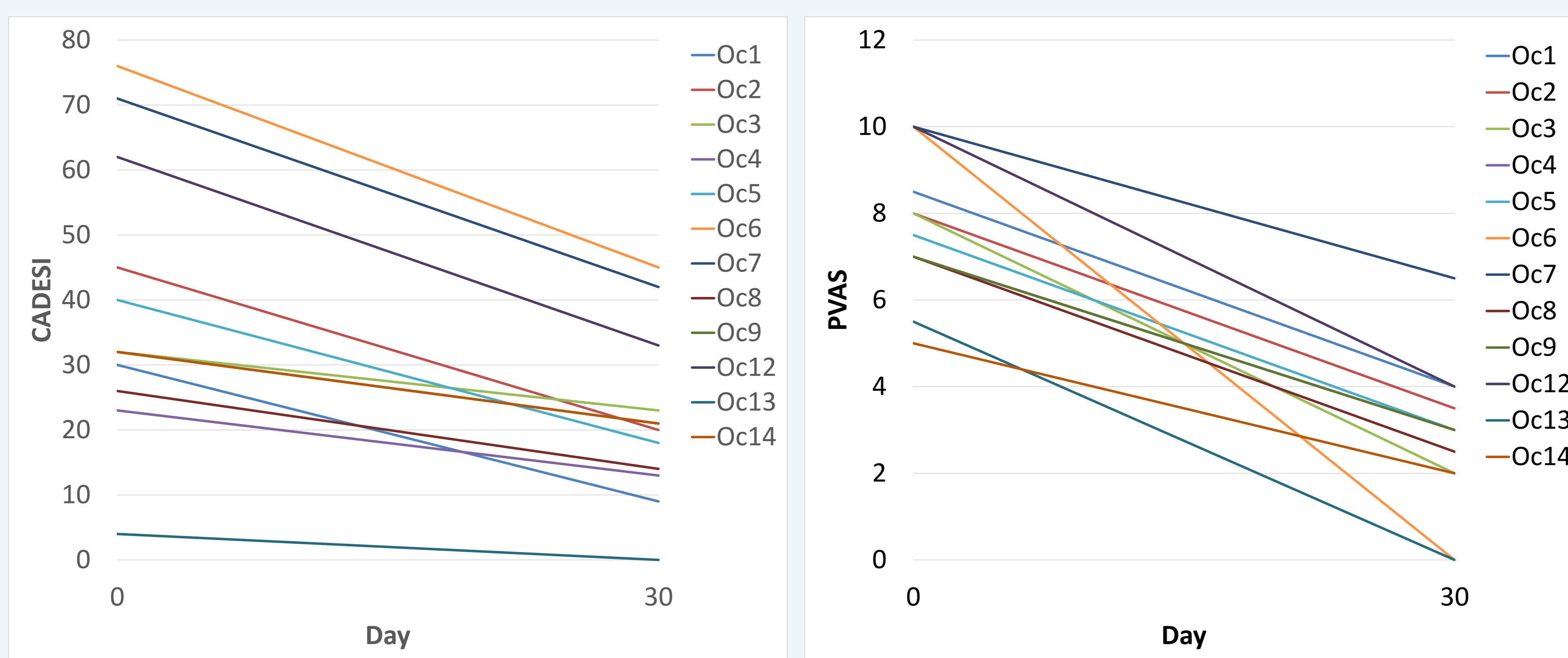


Figure 3. Clinical evolution in CADESI and PVAS scores.

Table 1. Oclacitinib plasma levels at day 30 and clinical reduction in CADESI and PVAS scores.

CASE	PLASMATIC LEVELS OF OCLACITINIB D30 (ng/mL)	CADESI REDUCTION (%)	PVAS REDUCTION (%)
Oc1	150,9	70	52,94
Oc2	447,1	55,55	56,25
Oc3	294,9	28,12	75
Oc4	321,1	43,47	57,14
Oc5	95,4	55	60
Oc6	356,1	40,80	100
Oc7	35,5	40,85	38
Oc8	8,8	46,15	64,29
Oc9	344,2	34,37	57,14
Oc12	370,5	46,77	60
Oc13	152,2	100	100
Oc14	302,7	34,37	60

CONCLUSIONS

- Oclacitinib plasmatic concentrations showed an important variability.
- Every dog had a positive response to the treatment.
- Only 33% of atopic dogs show an improvement in CADESI index. However, in PVAS score, 91.6% show an improvement.
- It cannot be assess a correlation between plasmatic levels of oclacitinib and clinical response.

REFERENCES

1. Gonzales AJ, Bowman JW, Fici Gjet al. 2014. Oclacitinib (APOQUEL[®]) is a novel Janus kinase inhibitor with activity against cytokines involved in allergy. *Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics*. 37(4):317–324.
2. Gonzales AJ, Fleck TJ, Humphrey WR, et al. 2016. IL-31-induced pruritus in dogs: A novel experimental model to evaluate anti-pruritic effects of canine therapeutics. *Veterinary Dermatology*. 27(1):34-e10.
3. Olivry T, Saridomichelakis M, Nuttall T, et al. 2014. *Veterinary Dermatology*. 25(1):77–e25.