

AMENDED CLINICAL TRIAL PROTOCOL 01

Protocol title:	A randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled, multi-center, parallel group study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of dupilumab in patients with prurigo nodularis who are inadequately controlled on topical prescription therapies or when those therapies are not advisable
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Study phase:	Phase 3
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PROTOCOL AMENDMENT SUMMARY OF CHANGES

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Document	Country/countries impacted by amendment	Date, version
Amended Clinical Trial Protocol 01	All	20 May 2020, version 1 (electronic 1.0)
Original Protocol		30 October 2019, version 1 (electronic 2.0)

Amended protocol 01 (20 May 2020)

This amended protocol (amendment 01) is considered to be substantial based on the criteria set forth in Article 10(a) of Directive 2001/20/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union.

OVERALL RATIONALE FOR THE AMENDMENT

The proportion of participants with Investigator's Global Assessment 0 or 1 score for PN-Stage (IGA PN-S) at Week 24 has been indicated as an additional key secondary endpoint. This is to include a lesion-related key secondary endpoint based on the recommendations from health authorities.

Protocol amendment summary of changes table

Section # and Name	Description of Change	Brief Rationale
1.1 Synopsis: Objectives and endpoints 3 Objectives and Endpoints 3.1 Appropriateness of measurements 9.4.1 Efficacy analyses	To add "proportion of participants with Investigator's Global Assessment 0 or 1 score for PN-Stage (IGA PN-S) at Week 24" as another key secondary endpoint	To include a lesion-related key secondary endpoint according to the health authority's recommendations
1.3 Schedule of activities	To correct rescue medication use start date to Day 1 (Visit 2)	To correct an error on the rescue medication use
3 Objectives and Endpoints	To remove the endpoint "Change from baseline in PAS total score at Week 4, Week 8, Week 12, and Week 24" in the exploratory endpoint and modify the exploratory endpoint regarding the healed lesions from PAS questionnaire analysis	To clarify the analysis on efficacy evaluation of dupilumab on skin lesions using a modified prurigo activity score (PAS) 5-item questionnaire
1.1 Synopsis (Objectives and endpoints) 3 Objectives and Endpoints 9.4.1 Efficacy analyses	To break out the secondary endpoints with multiple measuring timepoints into individual endpoints	To clearly define the timepoints of each endpoint according to health authority's recommendation

Section # and Name	Description of Change	Brief Rationale
5.1 Inclusion Criteria	Change of I05 "medium-to-high potency TCS" to "medium-to-superpotent TCS"	To enroll patients on medium to superpotent topical corticosteroids (TCS) according to health authority's recommendations
1.1 Synopsis: Noninvestigational medicinal products 5.1 Inclusion Criteria 6.1.1 Noninvestigational medicinal products	Change of topical emollient (moisturizer) application in Synopsis and I06 from "once or twice daily for at least the 7 consecutive days immediately before Day 1" to "once or twice daily for at least 5 out of the 7 consecutive days immediately before Day 1"	To allow some flexibility in adherence to the moisturizer usage by the patient during screening
5.2 Exclusion Criteria	To update E04 to "within 6 months before the screening visit, or documented diagnosis of moderate to severe AD from screening visit to randomization visit"	To specify the exclusion criteria of patients with documented atopic dermatitis severity moderate to severe
5.2 Exclusion Criteria 1.3 Schedule of Activities 10.2 Appendix 2: Clinical laboratory tests	To update E05 "hemoglobin A1c $\geq 9\%$ " to "hemoglobin A1c $\geq 9\%$ according to the laboratory results within 3 months before screening visit"	To clarify the exclusion criteria for patients with diabetes history is according to the hemoglobin A1c results within 3 months before screening visit
5.2 Exclusion Criteria	To update E10 from "within 2 weeks before the screening visit" to "within 2 weeks before screening visit and during the screening period"	To exclude the patients with active chronic or acute infection (except HIV infection) requiring treatment with systemic antibiotics, antivirals, antiprotazoals, or antifungals during screening period
5.2 Exclusion Criteria	To modify E18 to allow prurigo nodularis (PN) patients to use stable dose of some anti-depressant medicines for at least 3 months prior to screening	To enroll PN patients with stable dose of anti-depressant
5.2 Exclusion Criteria	To add menthol and polidocanol as one of the moisturizer additives in E20	To clarify that the patients who initiate treatment with moisturizers containing menthol and polidocanol will be excluded
5.2 Exclusion Criteria 6.1.1 Noninvestigational medicinal products	To add to E22 a stable regimen of TCS/TCI "maintain same medicine, same dose from 2 weeks prior to screening visit"	To clarify the definition of stable regimen of TCS/TCI
5.2 Exclusion Criteria	To add "treated in the past with dupilumab" in E25	To exclude the patients previously treated with dupilumab
5.2 Exclusion Criteria	To describe the participants with or without history of HIV infection in E26	To clarify the exclusion criteria about HIV infection and HIV viral load, and that the CD4+ test will only be done in the patient with existing HIV history
5.2 Exclusion Criteria 1.3 Schedule of Activities: footnote c 10.2 Appendix 2: Clinical laboratory tests: Table 9 footnote c	To clarify to E27 the positive HBc Ab and HCV Ab confirmation method	To clarify that the positive HBc Ab and HCV Ab will be confirmed by HBV DNA and HCV RNA, respectively

Section # and Name	Description of Change	Brief Rationale
6.1.1 Noninvestigational medicinal products	To clarify the use of noninvestigational medicinal products	To prohibit topical medications that have anti-itch properties
6.5 Concomitant Therapy	To clarify the permitted and prohibited concomitant medications	To clarify the requirement of antihistamine used concomitantly, and antidepressant dose should also remain stable (can be reduced or discontinued if medically indicated), but should not be initiated or increased throughout the study
6.5.1 Rescue Medicine	To clarify the use of rescue medicine	To add criteria for rescue therapy
6.5.1 Rescue Medicine	To add that a pre-specified algorithm will be used to classify rescue and a blinded review of all post-baseline medications, based on medical judgment, will be performed to adjudicate rescue	To clarify the review of adjudicate rescue treatment
7.1.1 Definitive discontinuation 7.1.2 Temporary discontinuation	To clarify the treatment discontinuation criteria regarding the missing doses	To clarify that patients with missing more than 2 consecutive IMP doses should be permanently withdrawn from the study treatment
8 Study assessments and procedures	The following wording was added: "In light of the public health emergency related to Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (or in case of any other pandemic requiring public health emergency), the continuity of clinical study conduct and oversight may require implementation of temporary or alternative mechanisms eg, phone contact, virtual visits, online meetings, use of local clinic or laboratory locations, and home visits by skilled staff. Implementation of such mechanisms may differ country by country, depending on country regulations and local business continuity plans. Additionally, no waivers to deviate from protocol enrollment criteria due to COVID-19 (or any other pandemic) will be granted. All temporary mechanisms utilized, and deviations from planned study procedures are to be documented as being related to COVID-19 (or any other pandemic) and will remain in effect only for the duration of the public health emergency."	To describe alternative temporary mechanism that can be implemented in the study conduct in case of pandemic requiring public health emergency eg, COVID-19
8.3 Adverse events and serious adverse events	To update the adverse event of special interest (AESI) "any type of conjunctivitis or blepharitis (severe or serious)" to "any severe type of conjunctivitis or blepharitis"	To update the AESI list to harmonize with the most recent list
9.4.1 Efficacy analyses	To add the sensitivity analysis for secondary endpoints information, and to separate key secondary endpoints in a different row	To evaluate the robustness of the missing data imputation assumption by sensitivity analyses, and to clarify the endpoints analyses

Section # and Name	Description of Change	Brief Rationale
9.4.1 Efficacy analyses 1.1 Synopsis (Statistical considerations)	To add the covariate “baseline anti-depressant use (yes or no)” to primary and secondary endpoint analyses	To adjust for potential impact of anti-depressant use on the treatment effect in primary and secondary efficacy analyses
9.4.3 Other analyses	The following wording was added: “Data collected regarding the impact of the COVID-19 or other pandemics, on the patients will be summarized (eg, discontinuation due to COVID-19). Any additional analyses and methods required to investigate the impact of COVID-19 or other pandemics requiring public health emergency on the efficacy (eg, missing data due to COVID-19) and safety will be detailed in the SAP”.	To describe alternative temporary mechanism that can be implemented in the study conduct in case of pandemic requiring public health emergency eg COVID-19
9.5.2 Unblinding plan	To update the unblinding plan to “Unblinding plan is not applicable for this study”	Unblinding plan is not applicable for this study.
1.3 Schedule of activities 10.2 Appendix 2: Clinical laboratory tests	To remove the description about false positivity	To clarify that the testing will be performed if considered that the patient is immune after a natural infection
1.3 Schedule of activities 10.2 Appendix 2: Clinical laboratory tests	To add “tetranor PGDM” into urinalysis	Tetranor PGDM will be tested in urinalysis since it is a Type 2 inflammation biomarker.
10.3 Appendix 3: Adverse events: Definitions and procedures for recording, evaluating, follow-up, and reporting	To update the AE and SAE recording	To minimize the transfer of personal data to be compliant with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and harmonize processes across countries.
10.4 Appendix 4: Contraceptive guidance and collection of pregnancy information	To remove the “Acceptable methods” in contraception guidance	To clarify the contraceptive methods can be used during the study.
10.7.2 Investigator’s global assessment of prurigo nodularis (IGA PN) 10.7.3 Prurigo activity score (PAS)	To add the copyright information	To add copyright provided by the author for the IGA PN, PAS baseline and PAS Follow-up versions
	Minor editorial and formatting changes were done throughout the document.	To correct minor errors or formatting issues.

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1 PROTOCOL SUMMARY

1.1 SYNOPSIS

Protocol title: A randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled, multi-center, parallel group study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of dupilumab in patients with prurigo nodularis who are inadequately controlled on topical prescription therapies or when those therapies are not advisable

Short title: Study of dupilumab for the treatment of patients with prurigo nodularis, inadequately controlled on topical prescription therapies or when those therapies are not advisable

LIBERTY-PN PRIME2 (PRurigo Nodularis Itch Minimization Evaluation 2)

Rationale:

Prurigo nodularis (PN) is a skin disease characterized by multiple, intensely itchy skin eruptions in symmetrically distributed areas of the extremities (1). The main symptom is prolonged, repetitive and uncontrollable rubbing, scratching and uncontrollable itching which leads to hyperkeratotic eroding papules and nodules on the skin. It is difficult to treat and entails a high disease burden. Approximately 50% of patients have either past or current history of atopic dermatitis (AD) or other atopic disorders (2). While case reports suggest that dupilumab may successfully treat patients with PN regardless of a preexisting atopic background (3, 4, 5, 6, 7), it remains unclear to what extent Type 2 cytokines play a role in the pathogenesis in those PN lesions not associated with atopy (8).

There are no United States (US) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or European Medicines Agency (EMA) approved targeted therapies indicated for the treatment of PN, whether atopic or non-atopic forms. Topical corticosteroids (TCS) and topical calcineurin inhibitors (TCI) are often used initially. While there is a mechanistic rationale for their use, no rigorous clinical studies confirming their efficacy were identified.

Dupilumab is a human monoclonal IgG4 antibody that inhibits interleukin (IL)-4 and IL-13 signaling by specifically binding to the IL-4R α subunit shared by the IL-4 and IL-13 receptor complexes. Dupilumab inhibits IL-4 signaling via the Type I receptor and both IL-4 and IL-13 signaling through the Type II receptor.

Dupilumab has shown clinical efficacy in multiple diseases with underlying Type 2 inflammation such as AD, asthma, chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis (CRSwNP), and eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE).

Recently, case series were published that suggest dupilumab may also be effective in the treatment of PN (3, 4, 5, 6, 7).

Type 2 cytokine involvement is implicated to some extent in all forms of PN. It is postulated that dupilumab may play a fundamental role in pruritus based upon its ability to block IL4R activity at the level of the sensory dorsal root ganglion (9). The present protocol will evaluate the efficacy and safety of dupilumab in PN.

Objectives and endpoints

Objectives	Endpoints
Primary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To demonstrate the efficacy of dupilumab on itch response in patients with PN, inadequately controlled on topical prescription therapies or when those therapies are not advisable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of participants with improvement (reduction) in worst-itch numeric rating scale (WI-NRS) by ≥ 4 from baseline to Week 12.
Secondary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To demonstrate the efficacy of dupilumab on additional itch endpoints in patients with PN, inadequately controlled on topical prescription therapies or when those therapies are not advisable. To demonstrate efficacy of dupilumab on skin lesions of PN. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of participants with improvement (reduction) in WI-NRS by ≥ 4 from baseline to Week 24 [Key secondary endpoint]. Time to onset of effect on pruritus as measured by proportion of participants with an improvement (reduction) in WI-NRS by ≥ 4 from baseline during the 24-week treatment period. Change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 24. Change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 12. Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 24. Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 12. Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 4. Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 2. Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS over time until Week 24. Proportion of participants with WI-NRS reduction ≥ 4 at Week 4. Proportion of participants with WI-NRS reduction ≥ 4 over time until Week 24. Onset of action in change from baseline in WI-NRS (first $p < 0.05$ difference from placebo in the daily WI-NRS that remains significant at subsequent measurements) until Week 12. Proportion of participants with Investigator's Global Assessment 0 or 1 score for PN-Stage (IGA PN-S) at Week 24 [Key secondary endpoint]. Proportion of participants with IGA PN-S 0 or 1 score at Week 12. Proportion of participants with IGA PN-S 0 or 1 score at Week 8. Proportion of participants with IGA PN-S 0 or 1 score at Week 4. Change from baseline in IGA PN-S score at Week 24. Change from baseline in IGA PN-S score at Week 12. Change from baseline in IGA PN-S score at Week 8. Change from baseline in IGA PN-S score at Week 4. Proportion of participants with Investigator's Global Assessment 0 or 1 score for PN-Activity (IGA PN-A) at Week 24. Proportion of participants with IGA PN-A 0 or 1 score at Week 12. Proportion of participants with IGA PN-A 0 or 1 score at Week 8. Proportion of participants with IGA PN-A 0 or 1 score at Week 4.

Objectives	Endpoints
<ul style="list-style-type: none">To demonstrate the improvement in health-related quality of life (HRQoL).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Change from baseline in HRQoL, as measured by Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) to Week 24.Change from baseline in HRQoL, as measured by DLQI to Week 12.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">To evaluate safety outcome measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Percentage of participants experiencing treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) or serious adverse events (SAEs) from baseline through Week 24.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">To evaluate immunogenicity of dupilumab.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Incidence of treatment-emergent antidrug antibodies (ADA) against dupilumab over time.

Overall design:

This study is a multi-center, 24-week treatment, parallel, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the use of dupilumab in patients with PN inadequately controlled on topical prescription therapies or when those therapies are not advisable. The study will assess the effect of dupilumab on itch improvement as well as its effect on PN lesions, on patients' HRQoL, anxiety and depression, sleep quality and skin pain, and overall health status.

Disclosure Statement: This is a Parallel, Treatment study, with 2 arms, that is blinded/masked for participants and investigators.

Number of participants:

Approximately 150 participants will be randomized 1:1. This corresponds to approximately 75 participants who will be randomly assigned to each intervention arm.

Intervention groups and duration:

Participants who satisfy the inclusion and exclusion criteria will be randomized (1:1) to one of the following investigational medicinal product (IMP) treatment groups:

- Dupilumab 300 mg
- Matched placebo

Duration of study period (per participant)

- Screening period (2-4 weeks)
- Randomized IMP intervention period (24 weeks)
- Follow-up period (12 weeks)

Study interventions

Investigational medicinal product:

Dupilumab 300 mg and placebo matching dupilumab 300 mg supplied in prefilled syringes that are visually indistinguishable.

Dupilumab

- Formulation: dupilumab 300 mg: a 150 mg/mL dupilumab solution in a pre-filled syringe to deliver 300 mg in a 2 mL injection.
- Route of administration: subcutaneous (SC) injection.
- Dose regimen: 300 mg every 2 weeks (Q2W) after an initial loading dose of 600 mg (2 injections of 300 mg) on Day 1.

Placebo

- Formulation: identical formulation to the active 300 mg formulation without dupilumab, in a pre-filled syringe to deliver placebo in a 2 mL injection.
- Route of administration: SC injection.
- Dose regimen: 1 injection Q2W after an initial loading dose (2 injections) on Day 1.

Noninvestigational medicinal products

Participants will be required to apply moisturizers (emollients) once or twice daily for at least 5 out of the 7 consecutive days immediately before Day 1 and continue until Week 36.

If participants are on a stable regimen of low to medium potency TCS or TCI at the screening visit, they can continue their topical steroid application once daily without tapering from Screening to Week 24. If specific lesions resolve, the participant can stop applying steroids to those sites but are permitted to continue applying to persistent lesions. If participants are on stable regimens of high potency or superpotent steroids, participants should decrease potency to medium potency TCS and continue to apply daily from screening to Week 24. Occlusion is not allowed from Screening to Week 24.

Participants can be rescued with high potency or superpotent TCS/TCI as needed throughout the study.

Post-trial access to study medication

The sponsor does not plan to provide post-trial access to the study medication.

Statistical considerations:

- **Randomization**
 - The participants will be randomized to dupilumab or placebo in 1:1 ratio with stratification factors of documented history of atopy (atopic or non-atopic), stable use of TCS/TCI (yes or no), and country/territory code. Number of participants with active mild AD upon study entry will represent up to 10% of the atopic participants. Both the atopic and the non-atopic PN population will be capped at 60% of the total enrolled population.

- **Sample size calculation**

- The primary endpoint is the proportion of participants with a WI-NRS reduction of ≥ 4 from baseline to Week 12. Assuming a response rate of [REDACTED] in placebo and dupilumab respectively, 56 participants/arm will provide 90% power to detect the difference of [REDACTED] between dupilumab and placebo with Fisher exact test at 2-sided level of 0.05. Assuming 15% drop out during the 12 weeks of treatment, the target is to randomize 75 participants/arm to allow for up to 10% of atopic patients having active mild AD upon study entry.

- **Primary analysis**

- The analysis population for the efficacy endpoints will be the intent-to-treat (ITT) population defined as all randomized participants analyzed according to the treatment group allocated by randomization regardless if treatment kit is used or not.
- The primary analysis on WI-NRS reduction ≥ 4 at Week 12 will be conducted by using Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test stratifying by stratification factors (documented history of atopy [atopic or non-atopic], stable use of TCS/TCI [yes or no], and region [countries combined]) and covariate of baseline anti-depressant use (yes or no). For participants discontinuing the study treatment before Week 12, their off-study treatment values measured up to Week 12 will be included in the analysis. Participants taking selected prohibited medications and/or rescue medications (details of selection will be specified in the statistical analysis plan [SAP]) prior to Week 12 or have missing data at Week 12 will be considered non-responders.
- Sensitivity analyses using alternative methods will be performed to handle missing data and/or data collected after participants taking selected prohibited medications and/or rescue medications. A subgroup analysis will be performed excluding participants with a current diagnosis of AD. More details of the sensitivity and subgroup analyses will be specified in the SAP.

- **Analysis of secondary endpoints**

- Secondary efficacy endpoints that measure binary responses will be analyzed in the same fashion as the primary endpoint.
- Time-to-event secondary efficacy endpoint will be analyzed using the Cox proportional hazards model, including treatment, stratification factors (countries combined to region), and covariate of baseline anti-depressant use (yes or no). The hazards ratio, its 95% confidence interval and p-value will be reported. Kaplan-Meier curves will be also provided.
- Continuous secondary efficacy endpoints will be analyzed using a hybrid method of the worst observation carried forward (WOFCF) and multiple imputations. Data of participants taking selected prohibited medications and/or rescue medications will be set to missing after the medication usage, and the worst postbaseline value on or before the time of the medication usage will be used to impute missing endpoint value (for participants whose postbaseline values are all missing, the baseline will be used to impute). Participants who discontinue the treatment prematurely are encouraged to follow the planned clinical visits and in those participants who did not take the selected prohibited medications and/or rescue medications, all data collected after treatment

discontinuation will be used in the analysis. For these participants, missing data may still happen despite all efforts have been tried to collect the data after treatment discontinuation. For participants who discontinue due to lack of efficacy, all data collected after discontinuation will be used in the analysis, and a WOCF approach will be used to impute missing data if needed. For participants who discontinued not due to lack of efficacy, a multiple imputation approach will be used to impute missing endpoint value, and this multiple imputation will use all participants excluding participants who have taken the selected prohibited medications and/or rescue medications prior to timepoint of endpoint of interest and excluding patients who discontinue due to lack of efficacy. Each of the imputed complete data will be analyzed by fitting an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model with treatment group, stratification factors (countries combined into region), baseline anti-depressant use (yes or no), and relevant baseline measurement as covariates in the model. Statistical inference obtained from all imputed data will be combined using Rubin's rule.

- The safety variables will be summarized using descriptive statistics.
- Antidrug antibodies variables including treatment-emergent ADA will be summarized using descriptive statistics by treatment group.

- **Multiplicity considerations**

- The multiplicity procedure is proposed to control the overall Type-I error rate for testing the primary endpoint and the key secondary endpoints. Detailed hierarchical testing procedure will be defined in the study SAP. The study is considered positive when the primary endpoint achieves statistical significance.

- **Planned database lock date**

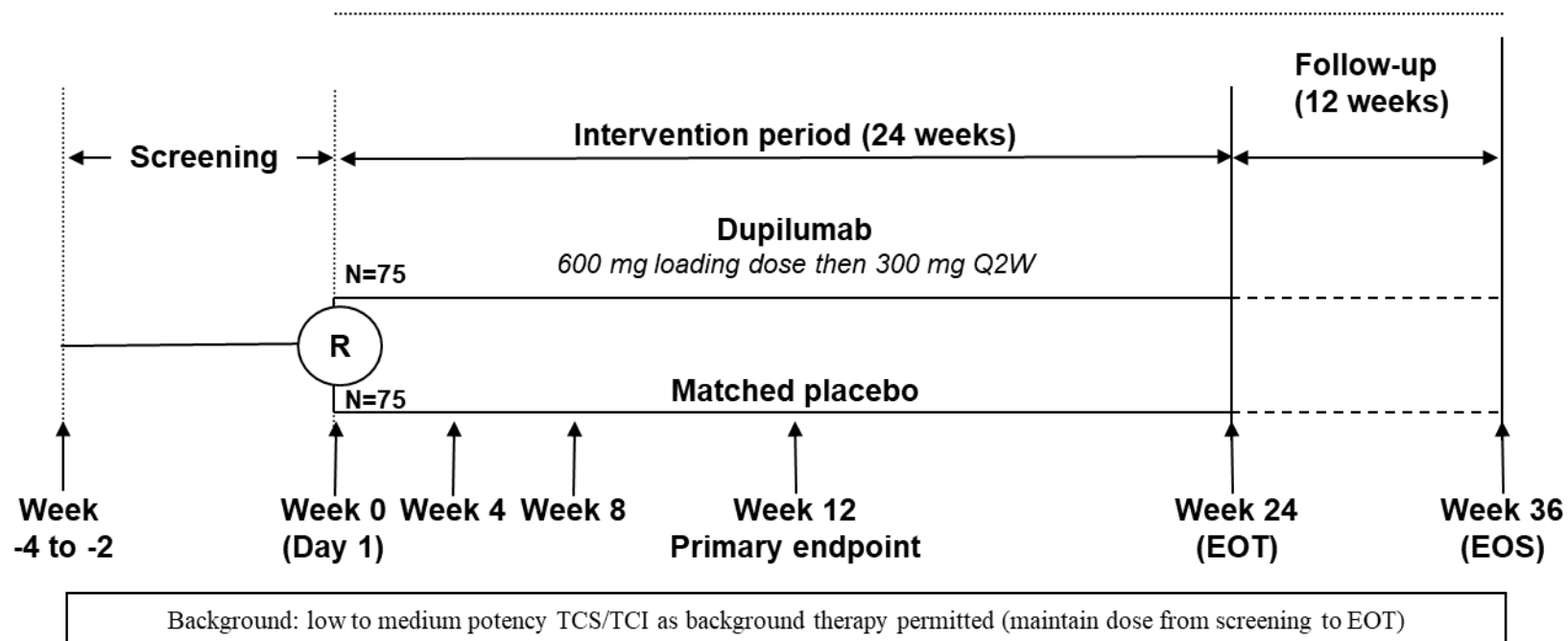
- A primary database lock will be performed when all randomized participants have completed their 24-week treatment phase.
- The database will be updated at the end of the study for all participants to include the post-treatment follow-up information and updates for the events previously ongoing at the time of the primary lock.

- **Unblinding plan**

- The unblinding plan will be detailed in the SAP or in a separate unblinding plan.

Data Monitoring Committee: No

1.2 SCHEMA



Dupilumab 300 mg Q2W, administered as 1 SC injection of dupilumab 300 mg (2 mL)

A 600 mg loading dose will be administered on Day 1.

Matched placebo is prepared in the same formulation without the addition of protein (ie, the active substance)

EOS: end of study; EOT: end of treatment; PN: prurigo nodularis; Q2W: every 2 weeks; R: randomization; SC: subcutaneous; TCI: topical calcineurin inhibitors; TCS: topical corticosteroids.

1.3 SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES (SOA)

Procedure	Screening (2 to 4 weeks before Day 1)	Intervention period (Weeks)					Follow-up (12 weeks)	Notes
		0 (Day 1)	4	8	12	24		
Visit	1	2 ^a	3	4	5	6 ^b (EOT)	7 (EOS)	Visit window: ±3 days for Visits 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
Screening and baseline								
Informed consent	X							Separate consent to be obtained for optional procedures (DNA and RNA sampling, and serum/plasma sampling for archival; HIV test if specific consent locally required).
Medical history	X							
Prior and concomitant medication	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Concomitant medication will be collected throughout the study.
Demography	X							
Inclusion and exclusion criteria	X	X						
Hepatitis ^c , HIV serology, TB test	X							HBs Ag, HBs Ab, HBc Ab, HCV Ab, HIV screen (Anti-HIV-1 and HIV-2 antibodies), TB test (performed locally if required and results noted in the eCRF).
Randomization		X						
Study intervention^d								
Dispense or download e-diary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Device will be dispensed at Screening (including instructions for use). At EOS, the e-diary will be downloaded and returned to the site.
Participant e-diary training	X	X						
Call IVRS/IWRS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	At screening visit, IVRS/IWRS will be called after medical history check.

Procedure	Screening (2 to 4 weeks before Day 1)	Intervention period (Weeks)					Follow-up (12 weeks)	Notes
		0 (Day 1)	4	8	12	24		
Visit	1	2 ^a	3	4	5	6 ^b (EOT)	7 (EOS)	Visit window: ±3 days for Visits 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
IMP administration		X	X	X	X			IMP administration Q2W (±3 days) from Week 0 until Week 22. Between visits, the participants will self-inject IMP at home or may choose to have injections administered at home by a caregiver or at the study site.
Safety^d								
Physical examination	X	X				X	X	Including skin (full body skin exam), nasal cavities, eyes, ears, respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, neurological, lymphatic, and musculoskeletal systems.
Vital signs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Including SBP and DBP (mmHg), pulse rate (beats per minute), body temperature (°C), and respiratory rate. Body weight will be recorded at Visits 1, 6, and 7 only. Height will be recorded at Visit 1 only.
12-lead ECG	X					X		Locally collected and read.
Hematology, biochemistry ^e	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Including hemoglobin, hematocrit, platelet count, total WBC count, differential count, total RBC count, creatinine, BUN, glucose, lactate dehydrogenase, uric acid, total cholesterol, total protein, albumin, total bilirubin, ALT, AST, alkaline phosphatase, electrolytes (sodium, potassium, chloride), bicarbonate, creatine phosphokinase, and hemoglobin A1c (only for diabetic patients without hemoglobin A1c laboratory results within 3 months before screening visit).

Procedure	Screening (2 to 4 weeks before Day 1)	Intervention period (Weeks)					Follow-up (12 weeks)	Notes
		0 (Day 1)	4	8	12	24		
Visit	1	2 ^a	3	4	5	6 ^b (EOT)	7 (EOS)	Visit window: ±3 days for Visits 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
Urinalysis	X	X	X	X	X	X		Dipstick analysis including specific gravity, pH, glucose, ketones, blood, protein, nitrite, leukocyte esterase, urobilinogen and bilirubin. If positive for protein and/or red blood cells, microscopic analysis will be performed by the central laboratory. Creatinine, leukotriene and tetranor PGDM will be tested by the central laboratory. Urine sample has to be collected at the same time (±1 hour) established at V2 in a given patient, if possible.
CD4 T cell count and HIV viral load	X					X		For participants with HIV history only.
Pregnancy test (WOCBP only) ^g	Serum	Urine	Urine	Urine	Urine	Urine	Urine	In between visit urine pregnancy tests will be performed at home (Weeks 16, 20, 28, 32).
AE reporting, including SAEs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rescue medication use		←-----→						
PK and ADA ^{d, f}								
Serum PK samples for dupilumab concentration		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Anti-dupilumab antibody		X			X	X	X	
Biomarkers ^d								
Total serum IgE		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Optional serum/plasma for archival samples		X	X	X	X	X	X	Archive serum and plasma samples will be collected and stored for possible future analysis of potential biomarkers of drug response, disease activity, safety, and the Type 2 inflammation pathway.

Procedure	Screening (2 to 4 weeks before Day 1)	Intervention period (Weeks)					Follow-up (12 weeks)	Notes
		0 (Day 1)	4	8	12	24		
Visit	1	2^a	3	4	5	6^b (EOT)	7 (EOS)	Visit window: ± 3 days for Visits 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
Optional DNA (whole blood) sample ^h		X						
Optional RNA (whole blood) sample ^h		X				X		
Efficacy^d								
WI-NRS	NRS: once a day from Screening to EOS							To be recorded once a day in e-diary.
Pain-NRS								
Sleep-NRS								
DLQI		X	X	X	X	X	X	Entered by participant during site visit on a tablet provided to the site.
HADS		X			X	X	X	
EQ-5D-5L		X			X	X	X	
PGIS	X	X	X	X	X	X		
PGIC			X	X	X	X		
Missed school/work days (baseline version)		X						
Missed school/work days (postbaseline version)					X	X	X	
Modified PAS (screening- baseline version)	X	X						Investigator's assessment to be entered on a tablet provided to the site.
Modified PAS (follow-up version)			X	X	X	X	X	
IGA PN-A and IGA PN-S		X	X	X	X	X	X	

- a All assessments at Visit 2 (Day 1) are to be conducted pre-IMP dose with the exception of the assessment of local tolerability of SC injections.
- b Participants who discontinue the study treatment prematurely (prior to completing the 24-week treatment period) will perform the EOT assessments at the time of discontinuation to assure a complete clinical assessment in close temporal proximity to the premature termination of study treatment. In addition, to allow assessment of participant outcomes over the stipulated study period, participants will be asked and encouraged to complete all remaining study visits and participate in all assessments according to the visit schedule.
- c In case of results showing HBs Ag (negative) and HBc Ab (positive), an HBV DNA testing will be performed and should be confirmed negative prior to randomization. In case of results showing HCV Ab (positive), HCV RNA testing will be performed and should be confirmed negative prior to randomization.
- d Assessments/procedures should be conducted in the following order: PRO, investigator assessments, safety and laboratory assessments (including sample collection for ADA, PK, biomarker, and optional DNA and RNA), and administration of IMP.
- e Refer to [Section 10.2](#) and central lab manual for collection details.
- f PK and ADA samples to be collected prior to the administration of the drug. In the event of any SAE, any AE of severe injection site reaction lasting longer than 24 hours, or any AESI of anaphylactic reaction or systemic allergic reaction that is related to IMP and require treatment, PK and ADA samples will be collected at or near the onset of the event for any additional analysis if required or for archival purposes.
- g Pregnancy will lead to definitive treatment discontinuation in all cases. Female (WOCBP) participants will be supplied with urine dipsticks for use between visits and complete the Home pregnancy diary.
- h DNA sample should be collected at the Day 1 visit, but can be collected at any visit during the study. RNA samples must be collected before the administration of the first dose of study drug and at Week 24.

ADA: antidrug antibodies; AE: adverse event; AESI: adverse event of special interest; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; DLQI: Dermatology Life Quality Index; DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid; ECG: electrocardiogram; eCRF: electronic case report form; EOS: end of study; EOT: end of treatment; EQ-5D-5L: Euroqol 5 dimensions 5 levels; HADS: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; HBc Ab: hepatitis B core antibody; HBs Ab: hepatitis B surface antibody; HBs Ag: hepatitis B surface antigen; HBV: hepatitis B virus; HCV: hepatitis C virus; HCV Ab: hepatitis C virus antibody; HIV: human immunodeficiency virus; Ig: immunoglobulin; IGA PN: Investigator's Global Assessment for prurigo nodularis; IGA PN-A: IGA PN-Activity; IGA PN-S: IGA PN-Stage; IMP: Investigational Medicinal Product; IVRS: interactive voice response system; IWRS: interactive web response system; NRS: numeric rating scale; PAS: prurigo activity score; PGIC: Patient Global Impression of Change; PGIS: Patient Global Impression of Severity; PK: pharmacokinetic; PRO: patient reported outcome; Q2W: every 2 weeks; RBC: red blood cells; RNA: ribonucleic acid; SAE: serious adverse event; SBP: systolic blood pressure; SC: subcutaneous; TB: tuberculosis; WBC: white blood cells; WI-NRS: worst itch numeric rating scale; WOCBP: woman of childbearing potential.

2 INTRODUCTION

Dupilumab is a human monoclonal IgG4 antibody that inhibits IL-4 and IL-13 signaling by specifically binding to the IL-4R α subunit shared by the IL-4 and IL-13 receptor complexes. Dupilumab inhibits IL-4 signaling via the Type I receptor and both IL-4 and IL-13 signaling through the Type II receptor. Blocking IL-4R α with dupilumab inhibits IL-4 and IL-13, key cytokines that drive Type 2 inflammatory responses, including the release of proinflammatory cytokines, chemokines, nitric oxide, and IgE.

Dupilumab is approved by major regulatory agencies for use in AD and in asthma in adults and adolescents, and in the US for CRSwNP in adults.

2.1 STUDY RATIONALE

Prurigo nodularis is a skin disease characterized by multiple, intensely itchy skin eruptions in symmetrically distributed areas of the extremities (1). It is difficult to treat and entails a high disease burden.

Dupilumab has shown efficacy in multiple diseases with underlying Type 2 inflammation such as AD, asthma, CRSwNP and EoE. In light of the published research suggesting a principal role for Type 2 cytokines in the pathogenesis of PN (see [Section 2.2](#)), the Sponsor proposes that selective and simultaneous inhibition of IL-4 and IL-13 signaling such as that achieved with dupilumab treatment may provide clinical benefit in relieving the signs and symptoms of PN, especially in the high unmet need population of patients inadequately treated with, or ineligible for, TCS.

Recently, case series were published that suggest that dupilumab may also be effective in the treatment of PN (3, 4, 5, 6). Type 2 cytokine involvement is implicated in all forms of PN. This is consistent with a recent case series of nine patients without an atopic history who benefitted from dupilumab treatment (7).

The primary hypothesis of the study is that dupilumab will be effective in reducing itch and the secondary hypothesis is that it will reduce and promote the healing of lesions of PN, in patients who are inadequate responders to topical prescription therapies or when those therapies are not advisable.

2.2 BACKGROUND

Prurigo nodularis is a skin disease characterized by multiple, intensely itchy skin eruptions in symmetrically distributed areas of the extremities (1). The main symptom is prolonged, repetitive and uncontrollable rubbing, scratching and uncontrollable itching which leads to hyperkeratotic eroding papules and nodules on the skin. A broadly accepted definition for chronic prurigo has been published by the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology (EADV) (10). The convened experts agreed that chronic prurigo should be used as an umbrella term for the range of clinical manifestations (eg, papular, nodular, plaque or umbilicated types). Prurigo nodularis is

considered a distinct disease defined by the presence of chronic pruritus for ≥ 6 weeks, history and/or signs of repeated scratching and multiple localized/generalized pruriginous skin lesions (whitish, hyperpigmented, or pink papules, nodules and/or plaques).

Pathophysiological studies in PN patients reveal increased dermal nerve fiber density and changes in many types of skin cells. These skin cells cause inflammation and pruritus (severe, constant itching) through the release of cytokine IL-31, tryptase, prostaglandins, eosinophil cationic protein, histamine, and neuropeptides, such as substance P, calcitonin gene-related peptide and nerve growth factor (11). The itch caused by primary dermatoses or systemic disorders is postulated to cause an itch scratch cycle which leads to neuronal hypersensitization. This neuronal hypersensitization is the final common pathway which drives the symptomatology of PN (1). Fukushima et al. studied 22 PN skin biopsies and found that 86% of them showed activation of STAT6, a marker for Type 2 inflammatory pathway activation downstream of the Type 2 cytokines IL-4 and IL-13 (12). Consistent with this, IL-4 and IL-5 messenger RNA expression is upregulated in the skin of PN patients (13). Importantly, these two studies did not mention whether these skin biopsy specimens came from patients with or without atopy. The etiology of the profound pruritus in this disease is thought to be driven by high Type 2 inflammation driving activity at the level of the sensory neuron. Human sensory neurons in skin that transmit the sensation of itch are known to express IL-4R α , IL-13R $\alpha 1$, and IL-31RA (14). On testing for functional stimulation, IL-4 was shown to enhance responsiveness to other pruritogens like histamine (14). These findings support that Type 2 cytokines may play a principal role in the pathogenesis of PN.

Due to the central manifestation of itch, PN carries a significant burden of disease (10, 15). The effect on quality of life due to PN has been reported to be higher than other common skin disorders like AD and psoriasis (16). Patients report chronic sleep loss due to constant itching; constant burning, stinging, and pain at affected area; and chronic depression, anxiety, anger, disgust, and shame; and hence overall experience a great impact on their quality of life. According to a 5 year cross-sectional study on 909 adult PN patients in the John Hopkins hospital system (15), PN is a key contributing factor to mood disorders such as anxiety and depression. Of all patients with chronic pruritus, 70% have some type of psychiatric comorbidity, and the severity of depression in patients with chronic pruritus correlates with intensity of itch. The concomitant psychologic component of PN likely contributes to the challenging nature of treating this disease.

Data on the epidemiology of PN are limited. Most studies show a predominance of older patients with a median age of more than 50 years (2, 10, 15). Prurigo nodularis is only occasionally observed in younger patients, in whom it is often associated with atopic conditions (17).

There are no FDA or EMA approved targeted therapies indicated for the treatment of PN, whether atopic or non-atopic forms; the lesions of atopic and non-atopic PN are clinically indistinguishable and treatment options remain the same. Topical corticosteroids and TCI are often used initially. While there is a mechanistic rationale for their use, no rigorous clinical studies confirming their efficacy were identified. Anecdotal feedback obtained from dermatological experts indicate variable, modest efficacy. For thicker lesions, TCS is also administered intralesionally. Lesional cryotherapy is another available topical treatment; case reports indicate temporary relief. Antihistamines and antileukotrienes are occasionally used; their efficacy, however, is not supported by well conducted, randomized clinical trials and is rated low

by patients (18). Phototherapy, in particular narrowband ultraviolet B (UVB), is occasionally added in patients not responding to topical pharmacotherapy. While some improvements with phototherapy have been reported, they remain usually partial and complete remissions are uncommon.

Oral immunosuppressants such as methotrexate and cyclosporine have been used off-label with some success as reported based on case reports and retrospective (18). Use of cyclosporine in PN is limited by commonly recognized toxicities including hypertension, impaired renal and hepatic function, and potential for increased susceptibility to infections and cancer, particularly skin cancer, due to decreased cancer immunosurveillance (19). Methotrexate has well established toxicities, in particular, myelosuppression and hepatotoxicity. In addition, the broad immunosuppression caused by all these drugs carries an increased risk of developing serious bacterial, fungal, viral, and mycobacterial infections.

Neuromodulatory agents such as gabapentin and anti-inflammatory agents such as thalidomide have been used in PN with varying degrees of success (18), but have also considerable adverse effects. Adverse effects of thalidomide include peripheral neuropathies, sedation, dizziness and teratogenicity, while adverse effects of gabapentin include headache, sedation and dizziness.

Overall, despite the use of multiple treatments, many patients with PN remain uncontrolled, and some of the available therapies are associated with serious potential adverse reactions. Given the lack of targeted treatments and the suboptimal efficacy associated with currently available therapies, there remains a significant unmet need in patients with PN.

Dupilumab has shown efficacy in multiple diseases with underlying Type 2 inflammation such as AD, asthma, CRSwNP, and EoE. The most compelling data suggesting that PN is driven by Type 2 inflammation are the many case series of PN patients successfully treated with dupilumab. Recently, five case series were published that suggest that dupilumab may also be effective in the treatment of PN: Mollanazar et al. (4 patients, 3 of those without history of AD) (3), Beck et al. (3 patients) (4), Rambhia et al. (2 patients) (5), Calugareanu et al. (one patient) (6), and Zhai et al. (9 patients, all without history of AD) (7). These case series reported major improvements in treatment-refractory cases of PN after treatment with dupilumab 300 mg Q2W (after an initial loading dose of 600 mg). These published case reports show rapid and substantial effects of dupilumab on itch, and somewhat less well documented effects also on lesions in patients with PN refractory to standard treatment.

2.3 BENEFIT/RISK ASSESSMENT

Dupilumab solution for injection is currently authorized:

- In over 40 countries worldwide including the US, European Union (EU) (Centralised Procedure), and Japan for the treatment of adults with inadequately controlled moderate-to-severe AD. In the US and EU, it has also been authorized for use in adolescent patients (≥ 12 years) with inadequately controlled moderate-to-severe AD.

- In the US for use in moderate-to-severe eosinophilic or oral steroid dependent asthma, in the EU for severe Type 2 asthma in adults and adolescents, and in Japan for use in adults and adolescents (≥ 12 years) with severe or refractory bronchial asthma,
- In the US for use in adults with inadequately controlled CRSwNP.

Dupilumab has shown clinically relevant benefit in several Type 2 driven immunological disorders such as AD, bronchial asthma, CRSwNP, and EoE. In asthma and AD indications, studies were also conducted in adolescents and similar benefit to adults was observed.

While the mechanism of PN is not well-known, there is some evidence of a Type 2 immunologic signature in prurigo nodule skin biopsy specimens and activation of Type 2 transcription factors STAT3 and STAT6 in the epidermis (12, 13). Therefore, it is hypothesized that dupilumab may show significant clinical benefit in the treatment of PN. This hypothesis is supported by a series of case reports that show dupilumab treatment resulting in a significant reduction in pruritus in 19 PN patients (3, 4, 5, 6, 7).

No tissue targets or specific hazards to humans were identified in nonclinical general and reproductive toxicology studies.

Dupilumab has an extensive safety database. As of the 28 March 2019 (data lock point), 8798 subjects were enrolled into the development program for dupilumab and are included in the safety population treated: 242 as healthy volunteers, 4227 from AD studies, 3377 from asthma studies, 782 from CRSwNP studies, 53 from EoE studies, 117 from grass allergy and peanut allergy studies. The number of subjects exposed to dupilumab in clinical studies was 7781 (218 in healthy volunteer studies, 3931 in AD studies, 3073 in asthma studies, 470 in CRSwNP studies, 26 in EoE studies, and 63 in grass allergy and peanut allergy studies). Based on the sales figure retrieved from Intercontinental Marketing Services Health and using the World Health Organization's defined average daily dose for dupilumab of 21.4 mg, the cumulative post marketing exposure to dupilumab is estimated to be 38 816 patient years (01 January 2017 through 31 December 2018).

Dupilumab was generally well tolerated in all populations tested in clinical development programs. The adverse drug reactions (ADRs) identified to date for dupilumab include injection site reactions, conjunctivitis, oral herpes, conjunctivitis allergic, conjunctivitis bacterial, herpes simplex, blepharitis, dry eye, eye pruritus, and eosinophilia. These ADRs occur with relatively low frequency with dupilumab treatment, and were generally mild or moderate, transient, and manageable. More significant serious allergic reactions were very rare. Importantly, no increased overall infection risk was observed in patients treated with dupilumab.

Systemic hypersensitivity has been established as an important identified risk with dupilumab. As protein therapeutics, all monoclonal antibodies are potentially immunogenic. Rare serious and systemic hypersensitivity reactions have been observed in the dupilumab program including serum sickness/serum sickness-like reaction in the adult AD program and anaphylaxis related to dupilumab in the adult asthma clinical trials.

It is hypothesized that dupilumab in patients with PN will have a favorable safety profile as observed across other Type 2-driven immunological disorders.

The safety data available to date, in conjunction with the risk monitoring and mitigation strategies in the study protocol, and the clinical benefit of dupilumab demonstrated in multiple Type 2 indications (AD, asthma, CRSwNP) and case reports and series in PN so far, support a favorable benefit-risk profile for dupilumab.

A risk-benefit statement with respect to the overall development program is provided in the investigator's brochure (IB).

3 OBJECTIVES AND ENDPOINTS

Table 1 - Objectives and endpoints

Objectives	Endpoints
Primary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To demonstrate the efficacy of dupilumab on itch response in patients with PN, inadequately controlled on topical prescription therapies or when those therapies are not advisable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of participants with improvement (reduction) in worst-itch numeric rating scale (WI-NRS) by ≥ 4 from baseline to Week 12.
Secondary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To demonstrate the efficacy of dupilumab on additional itch endpoints in patients with PN, inadequately controlled on topical prescription therapies or when those therapies are not advisable. To demonstrate efficacy of dupilumab on skin lesions of PN. To demonstrate the improvement in health-related quality of life (HRQoL). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of participants with improvement (reduction) in WI-NRS by ≥ 4 from baseline to Week 24 [Key secondary endpoint]. Time to onset of effect on pruritus as measured by proportion of participants with an improvement (reduction) in WI-NRS by ≥ 4 from baseline during the 24-week treatment period. Change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 24. Change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 12. Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 24. Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 12. Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 4. Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 2. Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS over time until Week 24. Proportion of participants with WI-NRS reduction ≥ 4 at Week 4. Proportion of participants with WI-NRS reduction ≥ 4 over time until Week 24. Onset of action in change from baseline in WI-NRS (first $p < 0.05$ difference from placebo in the daily WI-NRS that remains significant at subsequent measurements) until Week 12. Proportion of participants with Investigator's Global Assessment 0 or 1 score for PN-Stage (IGA PN-S) at Week 24 [Key secondary endpoint]. Proportion of participants with IGA PN-S 0 or 1 score at Week 12. Proportion of participants with IGA PN-S 0 or 1 score at Week 8. Proportion of participants with IGA PN-S 0 or 1 score at Week 4. Change from baseline in IGA PN-S score at Week 24. Change from baseline in IGA PN-S score at Week 12. Change from baseline in IGA PN-S score at Week 8. Change from baseline in IGA PN-S score at Week 4. Proportion of participants with Investigator's Global Assessment 0 or 1 score for PN-Activity (IGA PN-A) at Week 24. Proportion of participants with IGA PN-A 0 or 1 score at Week 12. Proportion of participants with IGA PN-A 0 or 1 score at Week 8. Proportion of participants with IGA PN-A 0 or 1 score at Week 4. Change from baseline in HRQoL, as measured by Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) to Week 24. Change from baseline in HRQoL, as measured by DLQI to Week 12.

Objectives	Endpoints
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To evaluate safety outcome measures. To evaluate immunogenicity of dupilumab. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of participants experiencing treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) or serious adverse events (SAEs) from baseline through Week 24. Incidence of treatment-emergent antidrug antibodies (ADA) against dupilumab over time.
Tertiary/exploratory	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To demonstrate a reduction in the use of rescue medication and systemic immunosuppressant To evaluate exploratory outcome measures To evaluate efficacy of dupilumab on skin lesions using a modified PAS 5-item questionnaire To evaluate efficacy of dupilumab on other PN endpoints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of high potency TCS or superpotent TCS rescue medication through Week 24 Use of systemic immunosuppressant through Week 24, constituting treatment failure Change from baseline in Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) total score to Week 24. Change from baseline in EQ5D-5L to Week 24. Change from baseline in Pain numeric rating scale (NRS) to Week 4, Week 8, Week 12, and Week 24, respectively. Change from baseline in Sleep NRS to Week 4, Week 8, Week 12, and Week 24, respectively. Missed school/work days through Week 24. Incidence of skin-infection TEAEs (excluding herpetic infections) through Week 24. Proportion of patients who achieve $\geq 75\%$ healed lesions from PAS at Week 4, Week 8, Week 12, and Week 24, respectively. Change from baseline in exact number of lesions in representative area (as determined from PAS) at Week 4, Week 8, Week 12, and Week 24, respectively. Change from baseline in Patient Global Impression of Severity (PGIS) of PN to Week 4, Week 8, Week 12, and Week 24, respectively. Patient Global Impression of Change (PGIC) of PN at Week 4, Week 8, Week 12, and Week 24, respectively.
PK	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To evaluate pharmacokinetic (PK) and pharmacodynamic (PD) outcome measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serum functional dupilumab concentrations and PK profile. Pharmacodynamic response for selected biomarkers (total IgE).

3.1 APPROPRIATENESS OF MEASUREMENTS

The study endpoints will include both assessments of itch and assessments of the PN lesions. As discussed in [Section 2.2](#), the severe itch observed in this disease, the fact that lesions are typically observed in areas that are within reach for scratching, and the importance of itch-scratch cycles in the pathophysiology of the disease support itch as a reasonable primary endpoint. This choice is in line with the study design publicly available for other drug classes such as NK1-antagonists (20). Amongst standard measurement instruments for evaluation of chronic pruritus, NRS assessing worst itch in the past 24 hours features high reliability and concurrent validity and is a popular choice for all patients due to its simple format (21, 22, 23, 24). The proposed WI-NRS is currently being used in Phase 3 trial assessing serlopitant efficacy in PN (20). A similar pruritus NRS (peak pruritus) has been validated for AD. Additional validation work covering PN as additional indication will be conducted in the context of the current study. The primary assessment will be a

responder analysis based on an at least 4 points improvement of the WI-NRS at Week 12, similar to the assessment widely used in AD studies, and similar to the value proposed for assessment of clinical improvement in the WI-NRS as measures of response in the Phase 2 trial assessing serlopitant efficacy and safety in PN, and currently used in the Phase 3 trial (20). The itch response occurs typically faster than the lesion response but since improvement of both may occur prior to Week 12, responder analyses assessments will be performed at earlier time points as well, starting at Week 2 for itch, and Week 4 for lesions. A key secondary endpoint will be the responder analyses of itch improvement of at least 4 points at Week 24.

As another key secondary endpoint, PN lesions will be assessed by an IGA PN-Stage, which is a scale that measures the approximate number of nodules. The estimated number of lesions correlates well with increasing DLQI scores (ie, worsened quality of life), and demonstrates very good inter-rater reliability and test-retest reliability (25). The IGA scale is widely used in several dermatological indications (eg, as Physician Global Assessment [PGA] in psoriasis). A modified PAS will be used as an exploratory measure. Both instruments are PN-specific and have been developed by experts in the field. These are the only two disease-specific instruments currently available for the lesion assessment. The validation of both instruments for use in PN will be conducted in the context of the Phase 3 trials.

Secondary endpoints will also include HRQoL assessments using the skin-disease specific DLQI in recognition of the significant impacts on quality of life experienced by patients with PN. Even though not validated in PN specifically, the DLQI is well established and widely used to assess HRQoL in patients with skin conditions in clinical trials (26).

4 STUDY DESIGN

4.1 OVERALL DESIGN

This study is a multi-center, 24-week treatment, parallel, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the use of dupilumab in patients with PN inadequately controlled on topical prescription therapies or when those therapies are not advisable.

The study will assess the effect of dupilumab on itch improvement as well as its effect on PN lesions, on patients' health-related quality of life, anxiety and depression, sleep quality and skin pain, and overall health status.

Participants who satisfy the inclusion and exclusion criteria will be randomized (1:1) to one of the following IMP treatment groups:

- Dupilumab 300 mg
- Matched placebo

Duration of study period (per participant)

- Screening period (2-4 weeks)
- Randomized IMP intervention period (24 weeks)
- Follow-up period (12 weeks)

4.2 SCIENTIFIC RATIONALE FOR STUDY DESIGN

This study is a multi-center, 24-week treatment, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the use of dupilumab in patients with PN inadequately controlled on topical prescription therapies or when those therapies are not advisable. Based on mechanistic data (see [Section 2](#)), Type 2 inflammation may play a principal role in the pathogenesis of PN in all patients.

The double-blind design intends to mitigate potential bias and placebo control is necessary to assess the net effect of active dupilumab treatment.

The patient population to be studied in this trial is intended to include patients with underlying systemic medical conditions known to be associated with PN. Given that better control of severe manifestations of underlying systemic illnesses can confound the primary itch endpoint, we will enroll 40% to 60% of non-atopic PN patients that have medically well-controlled systemic conditions. Since the literature suggests that approximately 20%-60% of PN patients have a history of atopy (defined as having a medical history of AD, allergic rhinitis/rhinoconjunctivitis, asthma, or food allergy), our study design will require that the remaining PN patients have a history or a current diagnosis of atopy. Because active AD can confound the primary endpoint, we will exclude moderate-to-severe AD patients and will institute a cap of up to 10% of the atopic patient subgroup having active mild AD. It is the goal of this design to mirror the overall PN patient population consistent with real-world estimates of overall prevalence while trying to minimize potential confounders on the primary endpoint.

The primary endpoint, WI-NRS, is a validated measurement of the highest PN burden, ie, extreme itching.

Dupilumab treatment has shown clinical efficacy prior to Week 24 in all Phase 3 trials examined across all indications. In addition, available biomarker data of disease response, including TARC and eotaxin-3, plateau after Week 16 but before Week 24 in prior AD trials, including the 52-week AD study (R668-AD-1224; CHRONOS). The Sponsor considers that a 24-week treatment period is an appropriate duration to observe dupilumab's effect in PN to ensure an adequate evaluation of PN lesions as the effect on pruritus is expected to plateau by Week 12 similar to that observed in the atopic dermatitis studies. Weeks 12 to Week 24 will then allow for evaluation of the maintenance of effect on pruritus. The duration of the 12-week follow-up period is based on the time expected for drug concentration to reach zero (below the lower limit of quantification) in most patients after the last dose of dupilumab. This follow-up period will allow assessment of the need for chronic treatment with dupilumab for this disease by an assessment of return of PN symptoms post-treatment.

The study will not include adolescents because PN is rare in adolescent patients.

4.3 JUSTIFICATION FOR DOSE

The selected dosing regimen is dupilumab 300 mg Q2W with a loading dose of 600 mg.

This dose regimen is expected to achieve serum concentrations that saturate the target-mediated clearance pathway rapidly with the loading dose and maintain saturation thereafter. The PK of dupilumab is consistent across populations of patients with AD, asthma, CRSwNP, and EoE, as well as healthy volunteers. Furthermore, the sources of variability of dupilumab PK identified in each population and the magnitude of the covariate effects indicate that body weight is the most influential factor, whereas other covariates identified as being statistically significant have no meaningful impact on dupilumab PK. The immunogenicity of dupilumab is also comparable in these populations (see IB).

Dosing regimens of 300 mg Q2W after a loading dose of 600 mg were used in the PN case studies, which resulted in marked improvement in itch within three months and subsequently a notable improvement of the skin lesions (see [Section 2](#)).

The 300 mg Q2W dose, with loading dose, is the approved dose for AD and is an approved dose for asthma in the US and the EU.

Therefore, based on the totality of the data, dupilumab 300 mg Q2W (with loading dose) regimen is adequate for patients with PN and a further dose ranging study is not necessary to select a Phase 3 dose regimen.

4.4 END OF STUDY DEFINITION

A participant is considered to have completed the study if he/she has completed all phases of the study including the last visit.

The end of the study is defined as the date of the last visit of the last participant in the study.

5 STUDY POPULATION

Prospective approval of protocol deviations to recruitment and enrollment criteria, also known as protocol waivers or exemptions, is not permitted.

5.1 INCLUSION CRITERIA

Participants are eligible to be included in the study only if all of the following criteria apply:

Age

I 01. Participants must be 18 to 80 years of age, at the time of signing the informed consent.

Type of participant and disease characteristics

Patients with a clinical diagnosis of PN, as defined by all of the following:

I 02. Diagnosed by a dermatologist for at least 3 months before the Screening visit.

I 03. On the WI-NRS ranging from 0 to 10, patients must have an average worst itch score of ≥ 7 in the 7 days prior to Day 1.

NOTE: Baseline pruritus NRS average score for maximum itch intensity will be determined based on the average of daily NRS scores for maximum intensity (the daily score ranges from 0 to 10) during the 7 days immediately preceding randomization. A minimum of 4 daily scores out of the 7 days is required to calculate the baseline average score. For patients who do not have at least 4 daily scores reported during the 7 days immediately preceding the planned randomization date, randomization should be postponed until this requirement is met, but without exceeding the 28-day maximum duration of the screening period.

I 04. Patients must have a minimum of 20 PN lesions in total on both legs, and/or both arms and/or trunk, at Screening visit and on Day 1.

NOTE: Patients need to have bilaterally symmetrical lesions on the extremities. The presence of lesions on at least 2 body surface areas is required.

I 05. History of failing a 2-week course of medium-to-superpotent TCS or when TCS are not medically advisable.

NOTE: Failure is defined as patients who are unable to achieve and/or maintain remission and low disease activity (similar to IGA PN-S score of ≤ 2 [≤ 19 nodules]) despite treatment with a daily regimen of medium-to-superpotent TCS (\pm TCI as appropriate), applied for at least 14 days, or for the maximum duration recommended by the product prescribing information, whichever is shorter.

- I 06. Have applied a stable dose of topical emollient (moisturizer) once or twice daily for at least 5 out of the 7 consecutive days immediately before Day 1 (NOTE: See exclusion criterion [E 20](#) for limitations regarding emollients; see background treatment with topical emollient in [Section 6.1.1](#)).
- I 07. Participants must be willing and able to complete a daily symptom eDiary for the duration of the study.

Sex

- I 08. Male or Female

Contraceptive use by women should be consistent with local regulations regarding the methods of contraception for those participating in clinical studies.

a) Female participants

- A female participant is eligible to participate if she is not pregnant or breastfeeding, and at least one of the following conditions applies:
 - Is not a WOCBP.

OR

- Is a WOCBP and agrees to use a contraceptive method as described in Appendix 4 ([Section 10.4](#)) during the study (at a minimum until 12 weeks after the last dose of study intervention).
- A WOCBP must have a negative highly sensitive ([Section 10.2](#)) pregnancy test (urine or serum as required by local regulations) on Day 1 before the first dose of study intervention.
- If a urine test cannot be confirmed as negative (eg, an ambiguous result), a serum pregnancy test is required. In such cases, the participant must be excluded from participation if the serum pregnancy result is positive.
- Additional details can be found in Appendix 4 ([Section 10.4](#)).
- The investigator is responsible for review of medical history, menstrual history, and recent sexual activity to decrease the risk for inclusion of a woman with an early undetected pregnancy.

Informed Consent

- I 09. Capable of giving signed informed consent as described in Appendix 1 ([Section 10.1](#)) of the protocol which includes compliance with the requirements and restrictions listed in the informed consent form (ICF) and in this protocol. In countries where legal age of majority is above 18 years, a specific ICF must also be signed by the participant's legally authorized representative.

5.2 EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Participants are excluded from the study if any of the following criteria apply:

Medical conditions

- E 01. Presence of skin morbidities other than PN and mild AD that may interfere with the assessment of the study outcomes. Conditions such as, but not limited to, the following: scabies, insect bite, lichen simplex chronicus, psoriasis, acne, folliculitis, habitual picking, lymphomatoid papulosis, chronic actinic dermatitis, dermatitis herpetiformis, sporotrichosis, bullous disease.

NOTE: patients with mild active AD will represent up to 10% of the atopic PN study population.
- E 02. PN secondary to medications (eg, opioids, angiotensin converting enzyme [ACE] inhibitors).
- E 03. PN secondary to medical conditions such as neuropathy or psychiatric disease (eg, neuralgia paresthetica, brachioradial pruritus, neurotic excoriations, obsessive compulsive disorder, delusions of parasitosis, etc).
- E 04. Patients with a documented AD severity moderate to severe within 6 months before the screening visit, or documented diagnosis of moderate to severe AD from screening visit to randomization visit (eg, IGA AD of 3 or 4, eczema area and severity index [EASI] ≥ 16 , scoring atopic dermatitis [SCORAD] ≥ 25).
- E 05. Severe concomitant illness(es) under poor control that, in the investigator's judgment, would adversely affect the patient's participation in the study. Examples include, but are not limited to patients with life expectancy shorter than 1 year, patients with uncontrolled diabetes (hemoglobin A1c $\geq 9\%$ according to the laboratory results within 3 months before screening visit), patients with cardiovascular conditions (eg, Class III or IV heart failure according to the New York Heart Association classification), hepato-biliary conditions (eg, Child-Pugh Class B or C), neurological conditions (eg, demyelinating diseases), active major autoimmune diseases (eg, lupus, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, etc), other severe endocrinological, gastrointestinal, metabolic, pulmonary, or lymphatic diseases. The specific justification for patients excluded under this criterion will be noted in study documents (chart notes, eCRF, etc).
- E 06. Severe renal conditions (eg, patients with uremia and/or on dialysis).
- E 07. Participants with uncontrolled thyroid disease.
- E 08. Active TB or non-tuberculous mycobacterial infection, or a history of incompletely treated TB will be excluded from the study unless it is well documented by a specialist that the participant has been adequately treated and can now start treatment with dupilumab in the medical judgment of the investigator and/or infectious disease specialist. Tuberculosis testing will be performed on a country-by-country basis, according to local guidelines if required by regulatory authorities or ethics boards.

- E 09. Diagnosed active endoparasitic infections; suspected or high risk of endoparasitic infection, unless clinical and (if necessary) laboratory assessment have ruled out active infection before randomization.
- E 10. Active chronic or acute infection (except HIV infection) requiring treatment with systemic antibiotics, antivirals, antiprotozoals, or antifungals within 2 weeks before screening visit or during the screening period.
- E 11. Known or suspected immunodeficiency, including history of invasive opportunistic infections (eg, TB, histoplasmosis, listeriosis, coccidioidomycosis, pneumocystosis, aspergillosis) despite infection resolution, or otherwise recurrent infections of abnormal frequency or prolonged duration suggesting an immune-compromised status, as judged by the investigator.
- E 12. Active malignancy or history of malignancy within 5 years before the baseline visit, except completely treated in situ carcinoma of the cervix, completely treated and resolved non-metastatic squamous or basal cell carcinoma of the skin.
- E 13. History of systemic hypersensitivity or anaphylaxis to any biologic therapy, including any excipients.
- E 14. Any other medical or psychological condition including relevant laboratory abnormalities at screening that, in the opinion of the investigator, suggest a new and/or insufficiently understood disease, may present an unreasonable risk to the study patient as a result of his/her participation in this clinical trial, may make patient's participation unreliable, or may interfere with study assessments. The specific justification for patients excluded under this criterion will be noted in study documents (chart notes, eCRF, etc).
- E 15. History of substance and/or alcohol abuse.
- E 16. Planned major surgical procedure during the patient's participation in this study.

Prior/concomitant therapy

- E 17. Exposure to another systemic or topical investigative drug (monoclonal antibodies as well as small molecules) within a certain time period prior to Visit 1 (screening), as follows: an interval of less than 6 months or <5 PK half-lives for investigative monoclonal antibodies, whichever is longer, and an interval of less than 30 days or <5 PK half-lives, whichever is longer, for investigative small molecules.
- E 18. Having used any of the following treatments within 4 weeks before the screening visit
 - Systemic immunosuppressive/immunomodulating drugs (eg, systemic corticosteroids, cyclosporine, mycophenolate-mofetil, interferon gamma, Janus kinase inhibitors, azathioprine, methotrexate, hydroxychloroquine, dapsone, sulfasalazine, colchine, etc).
 - Intralesional corticosteroid injections and cryotherapy.
 - Phototherapy, including tanning beds.

- Naltrexone or other opioid antagonist.
- Gabapentin, pregabalin, and thalidomide.

Or starting to use the following treatments or changed the dose of the following treatments in 3 months before the screening visit or expected the dose of the following treatments will be changed throughout the study:

- Paroxetine, fluvoxamine, or other selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs).
- Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs)
- Amitriptyline or other tricyclic or tetracyclic antidepressants.

E 19. Previous treatment with biologic medicines within the following timeframe:

- Any cell-depleting agents including but not limited to rituximab: within 6 months before the screening visit.
- Omalizumab: within 5 months before screening visit.
- Other immunomodulatory biologics: within 5 half-lives (if known) or 16 weeks before the screening visit, whichever is longer.

E 20. Initiation of treatment with prescription moisturizers or moisturizers containing additives such as ceramide, hyaluronic acid, urea, menthol, polidocanol, or filaggrin degradation products during the screening period (patients may continue using stable doses of such moisturizers if initiated before the Screening visit).

E 21. Initiation of treatment with TCS/TCI (any potency) during the screening period or treatment with high potency or superpotent TCS/TCI during the screening period.

E 22. For participants who were on a stable regimen of TCS/TCI (maintain same medicine, same dose from 2 weeks prior to screening visit) at the screening visit:

- Application of TCS/TCI on fewer than 6 days during the 7 days immediately preceding randomization.
- Application of TCS/TCI of incorrect potency within 7 days before Day 1 according to the requirements of [Section 6.1.1](#), ie, low potency if on low potency at screening visit and medium potency if on medium or higher potency at screening visit.

E 23. Treatment with a live (attenuated) vaccine within 4 weeks before the screening visit.

NOTE: For patients who have vaccination with live, attenuated vaccines planned during the course of the study (based on national vaccination schedule/local guidelines), it will be determined, after consultation with a physician, whether the administration of vaccine can be postponed until after the end of study, or preponed to before the start of the study, without compromising the health of the patient:

- Patient for whom administration of live (attenuated) vaccine can be safely postponed would be eligible to enroll into the study.
- Patients who have their vaccination preponed can enroll in the study only after a gap of 4 weeks following administration of the vaccine.

- E 24. Planned or anticipated use of any prohibited medications and procedures during screening and study treatment period.

Prior/concurrent clinical study experience

- E 25. Participation in prior dupilumab clinical study; treated in the past with dupilumab; prior use of biologics for PN.

Diagnostic assessments

- E 26. For participants without history of HIV infection before screening visit, positive HIV serology at screening.
For participants with history of HIV infection with CD4+ counts ≤ 300 cells/ μ L and/or detectable HIV viral load at screening.

- E 27. Participants with any of the following result at screening:
- Positive (or indeterminate) HBs Ag or,
 - Positive total HBc Ab confirmed by positive HBV DNA or,
 - Positive HCV Ab confirmed by positive HCV RNA.

Other exclusions

- E 28. Individuals accommodated in an institution because of regulatory or legal order; prisoners or subjects who are legally institutionalized.
- E 29. Any country-related specific regulation that would prevent the subject from entering the study - see [Section 10.10](#) (country-specific requirements).
- E 30. Participant not suitable for participation, whatever the reason, as judged by the Investigator, including medical or clinical conditions, or participants potentially at risk of noncompliance to study procedures.
- E 31. Participants are dependent on the Sponsor or Investigator (in conjunction with Section 1.61 of the International Council for Harmonisation (ICH) good clinical practice (GCP) Ordinance E6).
- E 32. Participants are employees of the clinical study site or other individuals directly involved in the conduct of the study, or immediate family members of such individuals.
- E 33. Any specific situation during study implementation/course that may raise ethics considerations.
- E 34. Sensitivity to any of the study interventions, or components thereof, or drug or other allergy that, in the opinion of the Investigator, contraindicates participation in the study.

5.3 LIFESTYLE CONSIDERATIONS

Not applicable.

5.4 SCREEN FAILURES

Screen failures are defined as participants who consent to participate in the clinical study but are not subsequently randomly assigned to study intervention/entered in the study. A minimal set of screen failure information is required to ensure transparent reporting of screen failure participants to meet the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) publishing requirements and to respond to queries from regulatory authorities. Minimal information includes demography, screen failure reasons, eligibility criteria, and any SAE.

In the case of technical malfunction of equipment, the patient may be rescreened. Patients who fail the exclusion criteria may be rescreened once during the open screening period of the study. Rescreened participants will be assigned a new participant number versus the one received for the initial screening.

There is no requirement for a waiting period between the screen-failure date and the rescreening date. The interactive response technology (IRT) report will flag rescreened patients. Patients that are rescreened must sign a new consent form and all Visit 1 procedures must be repeated.

If certain dynamic laboratory tests do not meet the eligibility criteria at screening, these laboratory assessments may be repeated, at the discretion of the Investigator, if it is judged to be likely to return to acceptable range for study inclusion within the screening visit window prior to Day 1. There is no need to screen fail such participants if the test finally meets the eligibility criteria.

6 STUDY INTERVENTION

Study intervention is defined as any investigational intervention(s), marketed product(s), placebo, or medical device(s) intended to be administered to a study participant according to the study protocol.

6.1 STUDY INTERVENTION(S) ADMINISTERED

Table 2 - Overview of study interventions administered

ARM name	Dupilumab	Placebo
Intervention name	Dupilumab 300 mg	Placebo matching dupilumab 300 mg
Type	Biological/Vaccine	Other
Dose formulation	A 150 mg/mL dupilumab solution in a pre-filled syringe to deliver 300 mg in 2 mL	Identical formulation to the active 300 mg formulation without dupilumab, in a pre-filled syringe to deliver placebo in 2 mL
Unit dose strength(s)	300 mg	0 mg (placebo)
Dosage level(s)	300 mg every 14 ±3 days after an initial loading dose of 600 mg	0 mg every 14 ±3 days with a loading dose of 0 mg
Route of administration	Subcutaneous ^a	Subcutaneous ^a
IMP and NIMP	IMP	IMP
Packaging and labeling	One glass pre-filled syringe packed in a patient kit box. Both the glass pre-filled syringe and the box will be labeled as required per country requirement.	One glass pre-filled syringe packed in a patient kit box. Both glass pre-filled the syringe and the box will be labeled as required per country requirement

^a Subcutaneous injection sites should alternate between the upper thighs, 4 quadrants of the abdomen or the upper arms, so that the same site is not injected twice during consecutive administrations. Injection in the upper arms can only be done by a trained person (parent/legally authorized representative/caregiver trained by Investigator or Delegate) or health care professional but not the participant themselves.

IMP: investigational medicinal product; NIMP: noninvestigational medicinal product.

The Investigator or delegate will train the patient (or caregiver) how to prepare and inject IMP at Visit 2. He/she will inject the first of the two injections. The participant (or caregiver) will perform the second injection under the supervision of the Investigator or delegate. Patient should also be trained by the site staff to recognize potential signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity reaction in order to self-monitor at home for at least 30 minutes (or longer per country specific or local site-specific requirements) following injection. In case of hypersensitivity symptoms the patient should contact healthcare provider/emergency. The training must be documented in the participant's study file.

When the participant has a study visit, the IMP will be administered following clinical procedures and blood collection. Patients should be monitored for at least 30 minutes. The monitoring period may be extended as per country specific or local site-specific requirements.

Between the protocol-scheduled on-site visits, participants are allowed to self-inject IMP at home. Participants who prefer to have a healthcare professional administer the IMP may choose to have injections administered at home by a nurse or at the study site.

Between the protocol-scheduled on-site visits, interim visits may be required for IMP dispensing. As an alternative to these visits, dupilumab 300 mg or matching placebo may be supplied from the site to the participant via a Sponsor-approved courier company where allowed by local regulations and approved by the participant.

6.1.1 Noninvestigational medicinal products

Starting from the screening visit, participants will be instructed to use their daily moisturizer, if it is not containing any compound with known anti-itch effect (such as menthol, polidocanol, pramoxine, lidocaine, prilocaine, capsaicin, naltrexone, N-palmitoylethanolamine, etc). It is not authorized changing emollients or moisturizers or applying products for itching relief during the course of the study.

Participants will be required to apply moisturizers (emollients) once or twice daily for at least 5 out of the 7 consecutive days immediately before Day 1 and continue until Week 36. All types of moisturizers are permitted, but patients may not initiate new treatment with prescription moisturizers or over-the-counter moisturizers containing additives during the screening period or during the intervention period. Patients may continue using stable doses of such moisturizers if initiated before the screening visit.

If participants are on a stable regimen of low to medium potency TCS or TCI at the screening visit, they can continue their topical steroid application once daily without tapering from Screening to Week 24. If specific lesions resolve, the participant can stop applying steroids to those sites but are permitted to continue applying to persistent lesions. If participants are on stable regimens of high potency or superpotent steroids, participants should decrease potency to medium potency TCS and continue to apply daily from screening to Week 24. Stable regimen for TCS is maintaining the same medicine (low to medium potency TCS), and maintaining the same frequency of treatment (once or twice daily) used from 2 weeks prior to screening. Stable regimen for TCI is maintaining the same medicine of TCI and the treatment frequency (once or twice daily) used from 2 weeks prior to screening. If participant's prior regimen was applying once daily, the participant will maintain daily application during study and for participants who had twice daily prior to screening, participation will maintain twice daily regimen during study. If specific lesions resolve, the participant can stop applying steroids to those sites but are permitted to continue applying to persistent lesions. Occlusion is not allowed from Screening to Week 24.

It is recommended that patients use triamcinolone acetonide 0.1% cream or fluocinolone acetonide 0.025% ointment for medium potency, and hydrocortisone 1% cream for low potency. If rescue with TCS is needed, it is recommended that patients use either betamethasone dipropionate 0.05% optimized ointment for high potency TCS or clobetasol propionate 0.05% cream for super high potency TCS. If patients have tolerance issues with any of these steroids or if they are not commercially available in some countries, they may substitute with products of the same potency from the list provided by the Sponsor.

On areas treated with TCS, moisturizers must be applied once daily only at the time when TCS is not applied (ie, do not use moisturizers and TCS on the same areas at the same time during the day). For example, if TCS are applied in the evening, moisturizers will not be used in the evening on areas treated with TCS, but will be applied to those areas in the morning. On areas not treated with TCS, moisturizers will be applied twice daily - morning and evening.

Rescue therapy is described in [Section 6.5.1](#).

6.2 PREPARATION/HANDLING/STORAGE/ACCOUNTABILITY

6.2.1 Storage and handling

1. The Investigator or designee must confirm appropriate temperature conditions have been maintained during transit for all study intervention received and any discrepancies are reported and resolved before use of the study intervention.
2. Only participants enrolled in the study may receive study intervention and only authorized site staff may supply or administer study intervention. All study intervention must be stored in a secure, environmentally controlled, and monitored (manual or automated) area in accordance with the labeled storage conditions with access limited to the Investigator and authorized site staff.
3. The Investigator, institution, or the head of the medical institution (where applicable) is responsible for study intervention accountability, reconciliation, and record maintenance (ie, receipt, reconciliation, and final disposition records).

6.2.2 Responsibilities

Any quality issue noticed with the receipt or use of an IMP (deficiency in condition, appearance, pertaining documentation, labeling, expiration date, etc) must be promptly notified to the Sponsor. Some deficiencies may be recorded through a complaint procedure (see [Section 8.3.6](#)).

A potential defect in the quality of IMP may be subject to initiation of a recall procedure by the Sponsor. In this case, the Investigator will be responsible for promptly addressing any request made by the Sponsor, in order to recall the IMP and eliminate potential hazards.

Under no circumstances will the Investigator supply IMP to a third party (except for direct-to-patient [DTP] shipment, for which a courier company has been approved by the Sponsor), allow the IMP to be used other than as directed by this clinical trial protocol, or dispose of IMP in any other manner.

6.3 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE BIAS: RANDOMIZATION AND BLINDING

All participants will be centrally assigned to randomized study intervention using an IRT. Before the study is initiated, the telephone number and call-in directions for the IVRS and/or the log in information & directions for the IWRS will be provided to each site.

At screening (Visit 1), the Investigator or designee will contact the IRT system to receive the participant number. If a patient who had previously failed screening is approached for re-screening, a new ICF must be signed. In such case, a new patient number will be assigned by IRT.

Methods of assigning patients to treatment group

The randomized intervention kit number list is generated centrally by Sanofi and IMPs are packaged in accordance with this list. The randomization and intervention allocation are performed centrally by an IRT. The IRT generates the participant randomization list and allocates the intervention number and the corresponding intervention kits to the participants according to it.

Participants will be randomized in 1:1 ratio to treatment arms described in [Table 2](#).

Randomization will be stratified by the following factors:

- documented history of atopy (atopic or non-atopic)
 - Atopic: Patients with a physician-documented history of atopic comorbidities defined as AD, allergic rhinitis/rhinoconjunctivitis, asthma, or food allergy, or a current diagnosis of at least one of these atopic comorbidities, per investigator judgement. NOTE: enrollment of patients with a current diagnosis of active mild AD will be capped at up to 10% of the participants in this subgroup
 - Non-atopic: Patients without a physician-documented history of atopic comorbidities defined as AD, allergic rhinitis/rhinoconjunctivitis, asthma or food allergy, and without a current diagnosis of at least one of such atopic comorbidities, per investigator judgement
- stable use of TCS/TCI (yes or no)
- country/territory code

A randomized participant is defined as a participant who has been allocated to a randomized intervention regardless whether the intervention kit was used or not (ie, participant registered by the IRT).

A participant cannot be randomized more than once in the study.

Study intervention will be dispensed at the study visits summarized in SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)). Returned study intervention should not be re-dispensed to the participants.

Methods of blinding

- Dupilumab 300 mg and placebo matching dupilumab 300 mg will be provided in identically matched 2 mL pre-filled syringes that are visually indistinguishable. Syringes and box will be labeled with a treatment kit number.
- The unblinding plan is described in [Section 9.5.2](#).

Randomization code breaking during the study

The IRT will be programmed with blind-breaking instructions. In case of an emergency, the Investigator has the sole responsibility for determining if unblinding of a participant's treatment assignment is warranted (eg, in case of available antidote). Participant safety must always be the first consideration in making such a determination. If the Investigator decides that unblinding is warranted, the Investigator should make every effort to contact the Sponsor prior to unblinding a participant's treatment assignment unless this could delay emergency treatment of the participant. If a participant's treatment assignment is unblinded, the Sponsor must be notified within 24 hours after breaking the blind. The date and reason that the blind was broken must be recorded in the source documentation and case report form (CRF), as applicable.

6.4 STUDY INTERVENTION COMPLIANCE

Investigator or his/her delegate must ensure that IMP will be administered to each participant according to the labeling instructions.

IMP accountability:

- Intervention units are returned by the participant at each visit. In case of DTP process, the intervention units can be returned by the carrier (if defined in the contract).
- The Investigator counts the number of remaining kit/pre-filled syringe, and fills in the IMP accountability and inventory forms.
- The Investigator or his/her delegate records the dosing information on the appropriate page(s) of the eCRF.
- The monitor in charge of the study then checks the eCRF data by comparing them with the IMP which he/she has retrieved and source documents.

Participant compliance with study intervention will be assessed at each visit. Compliance will be assessed by counting returned kit/pre-filled syringe. Deviation(s) from the prescribed dosage regimen should be recorded in the eCRF.

6.5 CONCOMITANT THERAPY

Any medication or vaccine (including over-the-counter or prescription medicines, vitamins, and/or herbal supplements) that the participant is receiving at the time of enrollment or receives during the study must be recorded along with:

- Reason for use.
- Dates of administration including start and end dates.
- Dosage information including dose and frequency.

The concomitant use of non-sedating antihistamine administration is allowed during the study except for treatment of AD or PN, but dose change of non-sedating antihistamine is not allowed both from Week 11 to Week 12 and from Week 23 to Week 24.

The concomitant use of the following therapies is prohibited during the entire study. Study treatment will need to be discontinued in participants receiving these treatments:

- Systemic immunosuppressive/immunomodulating drugs (eg, systemic corticosteroids, cyclosporine, mycophenolate-mofetil, interferon gamma, Janus kinase inhibitors, azathioprine, methotrexate, hydroxychloroquine, dapsone, sulfasalazine, colchicine, etc).
- Other monoclonal antibodies (which are biological modifiers).
- Phototherapy, including tanning beds.
- Naltrexone or other opioid antagonist.
- Gabapentin, pregabalin, and thalidomide.

The concomitant use of the following therapies is prohibited except if the dose has been stable for at least 3 months prior to screening, but study treatment will not need to be discontinued in participants receiving the treatments listed below. The dose should also remain stable (can be reduced or discontinued if medically indicated), but should not be initiated or increased throughout the study.

- Paroxetine, fluvoxamine, or other SSRIs.
- SNRIs.
- Amitriptyline or other tricyclic or tetracyclic antidepressants.

The concomitant use of the following therapies is also prohibited during the entire study, but study treatment will not need to be discontinued in participants receiving the treatments listed below.

- Intralesional corticosteroid injections and cryotherapy.
- Sedating antihistamine.
- Non-sedating antihistamine used specifically for the treatment of itch secondary to AD or PN.

6.5.1 Rescue medicine

The following rescue medications may be used:

- Dermatological preparations of high potency or superpotent TCS and TCI.

If medically necessary (ie, to control intolerable PN symptoms), rescue treatment for PN may be provided to study patients at the discretion of the Investigator.

Although the use of rescue medications is allowed at any time during the study, the use of rescue medications should be delayed, if possible, for at least 14 days following the initiation of the investigational treatment. The date and time of rescue medication administration as well as the name and dosage regimen of the rescue medication must be recorded in the eCRF.

For the purpose of the efficacy responder analysis, a pre-specified algorithm will be used to classify rescue (details in the SAP). In addition, a blinded review of all post-baseline medications to adjudicate rescue treatment, based on medical judgment, will be performed to adjudicate rescue. Patients who receive rescue treatment as per this adjudication during the study will be considered treatment failures.

6.6 DOSE MODIFICATION

No change in IMP dose is allowed.

6.7 INTERVENTION AFTER THE END OF THE STUDY

The Sponsor will not be responsible for intervention after the EOS Visit. Intervention after the EOS Visit will be at the discretion of investigator or treating physician.

7 DISCONTINUATION OF STUDY INTERVENTION AND PARTICIPANT DISCONTINUATION/WITHDRAWAL

7.1 DISCONTINUATION OF STUDY INTERVENTION

7.1.1 Definitive discontinuation

In rare instances, it may be necessary for a participant to permanently discontinue study intervention. If study intervention is permanently discontinued, the participant will remain in the study to be evaluated for safety. See the SoA ([Section 1.3](#)) for data to be collected at the time of discontinuation of study intervention.

The participants may withdraw from treatment with the IMP if he or she decides to do so, at any time and irrespective of the reason, or this may be the investigator's decision. All efforts should be made to document the reason(s) for treatment discontinuation and this should be documented in the eCRF.

Participants must be permanently withdrawn from the study treatment for the following reasons:

- At their own request or at the request of their legally authorized representative (legally authorized representative means an individual or judicial or other body authorized under applicable law to consent on behalf of a prospective participant to the patient's participation in the procedure(s) involved in the research).
- If, in the investigator's opinion, continuation in the study would be detrimental to the participant's well-being.
- At the specific request of the Sponsor.
- If they are treated with the specific prohibited medications mentioned in [Section 6.5](#).
- If they miss more than 2 consecutive IMP doses.
- In the event of a protocol deviation, at the discretion of the investigator or the Sponsor.
- Any code broken at the requested of the investigator.
- Pregnancy.
- Anaphylactic reactions or systemic allergic reactions that are related to IMP and require treatment (see [Section 10.8](#)).
- Diagnosis of a malignancy during study, excluding carcinoma in situ of the cervix, or squamous or basal cell carcinoma of the skin.
- Any opportunistic infection or other infections whose nature or course may suggest an immunocompromised status (see [Section 10.9](#)).
- Serum ALT >3 ULN and Total Bilirubin >2 ULN (see [Section 10.6](#)).
- Serum ALT >5 ULN if baseline ALT ≤2 ULN or ALT >8 ULN if baseline ALT >2 ULN (see [Section 10.6](#)).

If a clinically significant finding is identified (including, but not limited to changes from baseline in QT interval corrected using Fridericia's formula [QTcF] after enrollment), the Investigator or qualified designee will determine if the participant can continue in the study and if any change in participant management is needed. This review of the ECG printed at the time of collection must be documented. Any new clinically relevant finding should be reported as an AE.

Any abnormal laboratory value or ECG parameter will be immediately rechecked for confirmation within a reasonable timeframe as assessed by the Investigator before making a decision of definitive discontinuation of the IMP for the concerned participant.

Handling of participants after definitive intervention discontinuation

Participants will be followed-up according to the study procedures specified in this protocol up to the scheduled date of study completion, or up to recovery or stabilization of any AE to be followed-up as specified in this protocol, whichever comes last.

Participants who discontinue the study intervention prematurely (prior to completing the 24-week treatment period) will perform, as soon as possible, the early termination visit with all assessments normally planned for the EOT Visit (Visit 6), to assure a complete clinical assessment in close temporal proximity to the premature termination of study treatment is available.

In addition, and to allow assessment of participant outcomes over the stipulated study period, patients will be asked and encouraged to complete all remaining study treatment visits, and participate in all assessments according to the visit schedule with a ± 3 day window. Under exceptional circumstances when a participant cannot come to the site for a scheduled visit, a phone contact can be made. During the phone contact, at least information about AEs, concomitant medication and status of PN should be collected.

All cases of definitive intervention discontinuation must be recorded by the Investigator in the appropriate pages of the eCRF when considered as confirmed.

7.1.2 Temporary discontinuation

Temporary intervention discontinuation may be considered by the Investigator because of suspected AEs.

In addition, the following conditions will be causes for temporary discontinuation of study intervention:

- Infections or infestations that do not respond to medical treatment
- Any laboratory abnormality that meets temporary treatment discontinuation criteria as per [Section 10.6](#)

Temporary intervention discontinuation decided by the Investigator corresponds to more than 1 dose not administered to the participant. Following a temporary interruption or missed dose, the treatment should be reinitiated at the next scheduled administration, maintaining the planned dose. If more than 2 consecutive IMP doses have been missed, the study treatment will be permanently discontinued (see [Section 7.1.1](#)).

7.1.2.1 Rechallenge

Reinitiation of intervention with the IMP will be done under close and appropriate clinical/and or laboratory monitoring once the Investigator will have considered according to his/her best medical judgment that the responsibility of the IMP(s) in the occurrence of the concerned event was unlikely and if the selection criteria for the study are still met (refer to [Section 5](#)).

7.2 PARTICIPANT DISCONTINUATION/WITHDRAWAL FROM THE STUDY

- A participant may withdraw from the study at any time at his/her own request, or may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Investigator for safety, behavioral, compliance, or administrative reasons. This is expected to be uncommon.
- At the time of discontinuing from the study, if possible, an early discontinuation visit should be conducted, as shown in the SoA ([Section 1.3](#)). See SoA for data to be collected at the time of study discontinuation and follow-up and for any further evaluations that need to be completed.
- The participant will be permanently discontinued both from the study intervention and from the study at that time.
- If the participant withdraws consent for disclosure of future information, the Sponsor may retain and continue to use any data collected before such a withdrawal of consent.
- If a participant withdraws from the study, he/she may request destruction of any samples taken and not tested, and the Investigator must document this in the site study records.

If participants no longer wish to take the IMP, they will be encouraged to remain in the study.

The Investigators should discuss with them key visits to attend. The value of all their study data collected during their continued involvement will be emphasized as important to the public health value of the study.

Participants who withdraw from the study intervention should be explicitly asked about the contribution of possible AEs to their decision, and any AE information elicited must be documented.

All study withdrawals should be recorded by the Investigator in the appropriate screens of the eCRF and in the participant's medical records. In the medical record, at least the date of the withdrawal and the reason should be documented.

In addition, a participant may withdraw his/her consent to stop participating in the study. Withdrawal of consent for intervention should be distinguished from withdrawal of consent for follow-up visits and from withdrawal of consent for non-participant contact follow-up, eg, medical record checks. The site should document any case of withdrawal of consent.

Participants who have withdrawn from the study cannot be rerandomized (treated) in the study. Their inclusion and intervention numbers must not be reused.

7.3 LOST TO FOLLOW UP

A participant will be considered lost to follow-up if he or she repeatedly fails to return for scheduled visits and is unable to be contacted by the study site.

The following actions must be taken if a participant fails to return to the clinic for a required study visit:

- The site must attempt to contact the participant and reschedule the missed visit as soon as possible and counsel the participant on the importance of maintaining the assigned visit schedule and ascertain whether or not the participant wishes to and/or should continue in the study.
- Before a participant is deemed lost to follow up, the Investigator or designee must make every effort to regain contact with the participant (where possible, 3 telephone calls and, if necessary, a certified letter to the participant's last known mailing address or local equivalent methods). These contact attempts should be documented in the participant's medical record.
- Should the participant continue to be unreachable, he/she will be considered to have withdrawn from the study.
- Discontinuation of specific sites or of the study as a whole are handled as part of [Section 10.1](#).

8 STUDY ASSESSMENTS AND PROCEDURES

- Study procedures and their timing are summarized in the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)). Protocol waivers or exemptions are not allowed.
- Adherence to the study design requirements, including those specified in the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)), is essential and required for study conduct.
- All screening evaluations must be completed and reviewed to confirm that potential participants meet all eligibility criteria. The Investigator will maintain a screening log to record details of all participants screened and to confirm eligibility or record reasons for screening failure, as applicable.
- Procedures conducted as part of the participant's routine clinical management (eg, blood count) and obtained before signing of the ICF may be utilized for screening or baseline purposes provided the procedures met the protocol-specified criteria and were performed within the time frame defined in the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)).
- Patient-Reported Outcome questionnaires including NRS should be completed by the participants before the consultation and/or clinical tests, in a quiet place. The questionnaires should be completed by the participants themselves, independently from their physician, the study nurse or any other medical personnel and without any help from friends or relatives.
- In light of the public health emergency related to Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (or in case of any other pandemic requiring public health emergency), the continuity of clinical study conduct and oversight may require implementation of temporary or alternative mechanisms eg, phone contact, virtual visits, online meetings, use of local clinic or laboratory locations, and home visits by skilled staff. Implementation of such mechanisms may differ country by country, depending on country regulations and local business continuity plans. Additionally, no waivers to deviate from protocol enrollment criteria due to COVID-19 (or any other pandemic) will be granted. All temporary mechanisms utilized, and deviations from planned study procedures are to be documented as being related to COVID-19 (or any other pandemic) and will remain in effect only for the duration of the public health emergency.

8.1 EFFICACY ASSESSMENTS

Efficacy data will be collected via electronic devices.

The e-diary is used for daily recording of participant's answers to the WI-NRS, pain-NRS, and sleep-NRS questionnaires. This device will be dispensed at screening visit (Visit 1), including instructions for use. Participants will be instructed on the use of the device.

Recorded information will be downloaded from this device daily. At EOS Visit, the e-diary will be downloaded and returned to the site.

On regular basis, the site staff should review on vendor's website the information downloaded from participants' e-diary. They should particularly check status of the disease reviewing

WI-NRS, as well as compliance to background therapy and overall e-diary compliance. The site should follow up with the participant as appropriate.

Participants will fill in the DLQI, HADS, EQ-5D-5L, PGIC, PGIS, and missed school/work days questionnaires during their site visit on a tablet that will be provided to the site. This device is kept at the site during the study.

8.1.1 Worst-itch numeric rating scale

Worst-itch numerical rating scale (WI-NRS) is a PRO comprised of a single item rated on a scale from 0 (“No itch”) to 10 (“Worst imaginable itch”). Participants are asked to rate the intensity of their worst pruritus (itch) over the past 24 hours using this scale.

Participants will complete the WI-NRS daily according to the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)). The assessment tool is provided in [Section 10.7.1](#).

8.1.2 Investigator’s global assessment for prurigo nodularis

Investigator’s global assessment for prurigo nodularis (IGA PN) is a clinician-reported outcome (ClinRO) that allows clinicians to assess the activity of PN (IGA PN-A) using a 5-point scale from 0 (clear) to 4 (severe); and the stage of the disease (IGA PN-S) using a 5-point scale from 0 (clear) to 4 (severe).

Clinicians will complete the IGA PN as described in the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)). The assessment tool is provided in [Section 10.7.2](#).

8.1.3 Prurigo activity score

The PAS is a ClinRO measurement. The original PAS questionnaire Version 0.9 consists of 7 items, developed by expert clinicians in PN ([25](#)). The items of the PAS evaluate the pruriginous lesions in terms of:

- Type (visible lesions: Item 1a; predominant lesions: Item 1b);
- Estimated number (Item 2);
- Distribution (Item 3, 4);
- Size (biggest lesion: Item 6a; representative lesion: Item 6b).

Other items evaluate the representative body area and exact number of lesions (Item 5), the activity in terms of percentage of pruriginous lesions with excoriations/crusts on top (reflecting active scratching; Item 7a) and the percentage of healed pruriginous lesions (reflecting healing of chronic prurigo; Item 7b).

A 5-item simplified version of the PAS will be used in the current study. In particular, Item 3 (lesion distribution) and Item 6 (lesion monitoring) of the original PAS were removed, and the response options slightly modified and refined.

Clinicians will complete the screening/baseline version at screening and baseline visits, and will complete the follow-up version of the modified PAS at the other visits, as reported in the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)). The assessment tool is provided in [Section 10.7.3](#).

8.1.4 Dermatology life quality index

The DLQI is a PRO developed to measure dermatology-specific HRQoL in adult patients (27). The instrument comprises 10 items assessing the impact of skin disease on patients' HRQoL over the previous week. The items cover symptoms, leisure activities, work/school or holiday time, personal relationships including intimate, the side effects of treatment, and emotional reactions to having a skin disease. It is a validated questionnaire used in clinical practice and clinical trials (26). Response scale is a 4-point Likert scale (0 = "not at all" and 3 = "very much") for nine items. The remaining one item about work/studying asks whether work/study has been prevented and then (if "No") to what degree the skin condition has been a problem at work/study; the item is rated on a 3-point Likert scale ("Not at all" to "A lot"). Overall scoring ranges from 0 to 30, with a high score indicative of a poor HRQoL.

Participants will complete the questionnaire at time points according to SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)). The assessment tool is provided in [Section 10.7.4](#).

8.1.5 Pain and sleep numeric rating scales

Participants will be asked to rate their worst skin pain in the past 24 hours using a 0 to 10 NRS, with 0 = No pain to 10 = Worst pain possible.

In addition, participants will be asked to rate their sleep quality on their past night upon awakening, using a 0 to 10 NRS, with 0 = Worst possible sleep and 10 = Best possible sleep.

Participants will complete the skin pain NRS and sleep quality NRS once a day.

The assessment tools are provided in [Section 10.7.7](#) and [Section 10.7.8](#).

8.1.6 Hospital anxiety and depression scale

The HADS is a PRO instrument for screening anxiety and depression in non-psychiatric populations; repeated administration also provides information about changes to a patient's emotional state (28, 29). The HADS consists of 14 items, 7 each for anxiety and depression symptoms; possible scores range from 0 to 21 for each subscale. The following cut-off scores are recommended for both subscales:

- 0 to 7: normal
- 8 to 10: borderline abnormal (borderline case)
- 11 to 21: abnormal

Participants will complete the questionnaire as described in the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)). The assessment tool is provided in [Section 10.7.5](#).

8.1.7 Patient Global Impression of Change of disease and Patient Global Impression of Severity

The PGIC is a one-item questionnaire that asks patients to provide the overall self-assessment of change in their PN overall on a 7-point scale, compared to just before patient started taking the study injection. Response choices are: 0 = “Very much better”, 1 = “Moderately better”, 2 = “A little better”, 3 = “No change”, 4 = “A little worse”, 5 = “Moderately worse”, 6 = “Very much worse”.

The PGIS is a one-item questionnaire that asks patients to provide the overall self-assessment of their disease severity on a 4-point scale for the past week. Response choices are: 1 = “none”, 2 = “Mild”, 3 = “Moderate”, 4 = “Severe”.

Participants will complete the 2 items as described in the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)). The items are provided in [Section 10.7.9](#) and [Section 10.7.10](#).

8.1.8 Euroqol 5 dimensions questionnaire

The Euroqol-5 dimensions (EQ-5D) is a standardized PRO measure of health status developed by the EuroQOL Group in order to provide a simple, generic measure of health for clinical and economic appraisal (30). The EQ-5D consists of 2 parts: the descriptive system and the EQ visual analog scale (VAS). The EQ-5D descriptive system comprises the following 5 dimensions: mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort, and anxiety/depression. Each dimension has 5 levels of perceived problems: “no problem”, “slight problems”, “moderate problems”, “severe problems” and “inability to do the activity”. The respondent is asked to indicate his/her health state by ticking (or placing a cross) in the box against the most appropriate statement in each of the 5 dimensions; this results in a 1-digit number expressing the level for that dimension. The digits for 5 dimensions can be combined in a 5-digit number describing the respondent’s health state. The EQ VAS records the respondent’s self-rated health on a vertical VAS where the endpoints are labeled “best imaginable health state (100)” and “worst imaginable health state (0)”. This information can be used as a quantitative measure of health outcome as judged by the individual respondents.

Participants will complete the questionnaire as described in the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)). The assessment tool is provided in [Section 10.7.6](#).

8.1.9 Missed school/work days

Participants who are employed or enrolled in school will be asked to report the number of sick leave/missed school days since the last study assessment.

Participants will complete the questionnaire as described in the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)). The assessment tool is provided in [Section 10.7.11](#).

8.2 SAFETY ASSESSMENTS

Planned time points for all safety assessments are provided in the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)).

8.2.1 Physical examinations

- A complete physical examination will include, at a minimum, assessments of the skin (full body skin exam), nasal cavities, eyes, ears, respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, neurological, lymphatic, and musculoskeletal systems.
- Participants must be disrobed and provided with a hospital gown before the skin examination.
- Investigators should pay special attention to clinical signs related to previous serious illnesses.
- Any new finding or worsening of previous finding should be reported as a new AE.

8.2.2 Vital signs

- Vital signs will be measured in a semi-supine or sitting position after 5 minutes rest and will include body temperature, SBP and DBP, and pulse and respiratory rate. Blood pressure and pulse measurements should be assessed using the same arm with a completely automated device. Manual techniques will be used only if an automated device is not available.
- Body weight (kg) will be measured at screening (Visit 1), EOT, and EOS visits. Height will be measured at screening visit (Visit 1). Height and weight should be measured with indoor clothing but without shoes.

8.2.3 Electrocardiograms

- Single 12-lead ECG will be obtained as outlined in the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)) using an ECG machine that automatically calculates the heart rate and measures PR, QRS, QT, and QTcF intervals. Refer to [Section 7](#) for QTcF withdrawal criteria and any additional QTcF readings that may be necessary. The ECG should be recorded after 10 minutes of rest in the supine position.

8.2.4 Clinical safety laboratory assessments

- See Appendix 2 ([Section 10.2](#)) for the list of clinical laboratory tests to be performed and to the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)) for the timing and frequency.
- The Investigator must review the laboratory report, document this review, and record any clinically relevant changes occurring during the study in the AE section of the CRF. The laboratory reports must be filed with the source documents. Clinically significant abnormal laboratory findings are those which are not associated with the underlying disease, unless judged by the Investigator to be more severe than expected for the participant's condition.
- All laboratory tests with values considered clinically significantly abnormal during participation in the study or within 12 weeks after the last dose of study intervention

should be repeated until the values return to normal or baseline or are no longer considered clinically significant by the Investigator or medical monitor.

- If such values do not return to normal/baseline within a period of time judged reasonable by the Investigator, the etiology should be identified and the Sponsor notified.
- All protocol-required laboratory assessments, as defined in Appendix 2 ([Section 10.2](#)), must be conducted in accordance with the laboratory manual and the SoA (see [Section 1.3](#)).
- If laboratory values from non-protocol specified laboratory assessments performed at the institution's local laboratory require a change in participant management or are considered clinically significant by the Investigator (eg, SAE or AE or dose modification), then the results must be recorded in the CRF.

8.3 ADVERSE EVENTS AND SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENTS

Adverse event of special interest

An AESI is an AE (serious or nonserious) of scientific and medical concern specific to the Sponsor's product or program, for which ongoing monitoring and immediate notification by the Investigator to the Sponsor is required. Such events may require further investigation in order to characterize and understand them. Adverse events of special interest may be added, modified or removed during a study by protocol amendment.

For these AESIs, the Sponsor will be informed immediately (ie, within 24 hours), per SAE notification described in [Section 10.3](#), even if not fulfilling a seriousness criterion, using the corresponding pages in the CRF (to be sent) or screens in the eCRF. If an SAE or any AESI of anaphylactic reactions or systemic allergic reactions that are related to IMP and require treatment, or severe injection site reactions lasting longer than 24 hours, occurs in a participant, blood samples should be collected for determination of functional dupilumab concentration, and ADA assessment at or near the onset and completion of the occurrence of the event, if possible.

- Anaphylactic reactions
- Systemic hypersensitivity reactions
- Helminthic infections
- Any severe type of conjunctivitis or blepharitis
- Keratitis
- Clinically symptomatic eosinophilia (or eosinophilia associated with clinical symptoms)
- Pregnancy of a female subject entered in a study as well as pregnancy occurring in a female partner of a male subject entered in a study with IMP/NIMP;
 - Pregnancy occurring in a female participant entered in the clinical trial or in a female partner of a male participant entered in the clinical trial. It will be qualified as an SAE only if it fulfills one of the seriousness criteria.

- In the event of pregnancy in a female participant, IMP should be discontinued.
- Follow-up of the pregnancy in a female participant or in a female partner of a male participant is mandatory until the outcome has been determined.
- Abnormal pregnancy outcomes (eg, spontaneous abortion, fetal death, stillbirth, congenital anomalies, ectopic pregnancy) are considered SAEs.
- Significant ALT elevation
 - ALT >5 x ULN in participants with baseline ALT ≤2 x ULN;
OR
 - ALT >8 x ULN if baseline ALT >2 x ULN
- Symptomatic overdose (serious or nonserious) with IMP/NIMP
 - An overdose (accidental or intentional) with the IMP is an event suspected by the Investigator or spontaneously notified by the participant and defined as at least twice the intended dose during an interval of less than 11 days. The circumstances (ie, accidental or intentional) should be clearly specified in the verbatim and symptoms, if any, entered on separate AE forms.
 - An overdose (accidental or intentional) with any NIMP is an event suspected by the Investigator or spontaneously notified by the participant and defined as at least twice the maximum prescribed daily dose, within the intended therapeutic interval. The circumstances (ie, accidental or intentional) should be clearly specified in the overdose form.

The definitions of an AE or SAE can be found in Appendix 3 ([Section 10.3](#)).

Adverse events will be reported by the participant (or, when appropriate, by a caregiver, surrogate, or the participant's legally authorized representative).

The Investigator and any qualified designees are responsible for detecting, documenting, and recording events that meet the definition of an AE or SAE and remain responsible for following up AEs that are serious, considered related to the study intervention or study procedures, or that caused the participant to discontinue the study intervention (see [Section 7](#)).

8.3.1 Time period and frequency for collecting AE and SAE information

All AEs, serious or nonserious, will be collected from the signing of the ICF until the EOS visit at the time points specified in the SoA ([Section 1.3](#)).

All SAEs and AESI will be recorded and reported to the Sponsor or designee immediately and under no circumstance should this exceed 24 hours, as indicated in Appendix 3 ([Section 10.3](#)). The Investigator will submit any updated SAE data to the Sponsor within 24 hours of it being available.

Investigators are not obligated to actively seek AE or SAE after conclusion of the study participation. However, if the Investigator learns of any SAE, including a death, at any time after a participant has been discharged from the study, and he/she considers the event to be reasonably related to the study intervention or study participation, the Investigator must promptly notify the Sponsor.

8.3.2 Method of detecting AEs and SAEs

The method of recording, evaluating, and assessing causality of AE and SAE and the procedures for completing and transmitting SAE reports are provided in Appendix 3 ([Section 10.3](#)).

Care will be taken not to introduce bias when detecting AEs and/or SAEs. Open-ended and non-leading verbal questioning of the participant is the preferred method to inquire about AE occurrences.

8.3.3 Follow-up of AEs and SAEs

After the initial AE/AESI/SAE report, the Investigator is required to proactively follow each participant at subsequent visits/contacts. At the pre-specified study end-date, all SAEs and nonserious AESI (as defined in [Section 8.3](#)) will be followed until resolution, stabilization, the event is otherwise explained, or the participant is lost to follow-up (as defined in [Section 7.3](#)). Further information on follow-up procedures is given in Appendix 3 ([Section 10.3](#)).

8.3.4 Regulatory reporting requirements for SAEs

- Prompt notification by the Investigator to the Sponsor of a SAE is essential so that legal obligations and ethical responsibilities towards the safety of participants and the safety of a study intervention under clinical investigation are met.
- The Sponsor has a legal responsibility to notify both the local regulatory authority and other regulatory agencies about the safety of a study intervention under clinical investigation. The Sponsor will comply with country-specific regulatory requirements relating to safety reporting to the regulatory authority, Institutional Review Boards (IRB)/Independent Ethics Committees (IEC), and Investigators.
- Investigator safety reports must be prepared for suspected unexpected serious adverse reactions (SUSAR) according to local regulatory requirements and Sponsor policy and forwarded to Investigators as necessary.
- Adverse events that are considered expected will be specified in the reference safety information.
- An Investigator who receives an Investigator safety report describing a SAE or other specific safety information (eg, summary or listing of SAEs) from the Sponsor will review and then file it along with the IB and will notify the IRB/IEC, if appropriate according to local requirements.

8.3.5 Pregnancy

- Details of all pregnancies in female participants and female partners of male participants will be collected after the start of study intervention and until the outcome has been determined.

- If a pregnancy is reported, the Investigator should inform the Sponsor within 24 hours of learning of the pregnancy and should follow the procedures outlined in Appendix 4 ([Section 10.4](#)).
- Abnormal pregnancy outcomes (eg, spontaneous abortion, fetal death, stillbirth, congenital anomalies, ectopic pregnancy) are considered SAEs.

8.3.6 Guidelines for reporting product complaints

Any defect in the IMP/NIMP/device must be reported as soon as possible by the Investigator to the monitoring team that will complete a product complaint form within required timelines.

Appropriate information (eg, samples, labels or documents like pictures or photocopies) related to product identification and to the potential deficiencies may need to be gathered. The Investigator will assess whether or not the quality issue has to be reported together with an AE or SAE.

8.4 TREATMENT OF OVERDOSE

Overdose is an AESI (defined in [Section 8.3](#)). No antidote is available for dupilumab. Sponsor does not recommend specific treatment for an overdose.

In the event of an overdose, the Investigator/treating physician should:

1. Provide symptomatic care.
2. Contact the Medical Monitor immediately.
3. Closely monitor the participant for any AE/SAE and laboratory abnormalities until dupilumab can no longer be detected systemically.
4. Obtain a plasma sample for PK analysis as soon as possible if requested by the Medical Monitor (determined on a case-by-case basis).
5. Document appropriately in the CRF.

Decisions regarding dose interruptions will be made by the Investigator in consultation with the Medical Monitor based on the clinical evaluation of the participant.

8.5 PHARMACOKINETICS

8.5.1 Systemic drug concentration and antidrug antibodies

8.5.1.1 Sampling time

Blood samples will be collected for determination of functional dupilumab and anti-dupilumab antibodies in serum as specified in the SoA ([Section 1.3](#)). Special procedures for collection, storage, and shipping of serum are described in separate operational manuals. The date of collection should be recorded in the eCRF.

8.5.1.2 Handling procedures

Special procedures for collection, storage, and shipping of serum are described in separate operational manuals. An overview of handling procedure for samples used in the determination of systemic drug concentration and ADA is provided in [Table 3](#).

Table 3 - Summary of handling procedures

Sample type	Functional dupilumab	Anti-dupilumab antibody
Matrix	Serum	Serum
Blood sample volume	5 mL	5 mL
Anticoagulant	None	None
Blood handling procedures	See Operational Manual	See Operational Manual
Serum aliquot split	2 aliquots	2 aliquots
Storage conditions	<6 months: below -20°C <24 months: below -80°C (preferred)	<6 months: below -20°C <24 months: below -80°C (preferred)
Serum shipment condition	In dry ice	In dry ice

8.5.1.3 Bioanalytic method

Serum PK and ADA samples will be assayed using validated methods as described in [Table 4](#).

Note: In the event of any SAE, any AE of severe injection site reaction lasting longer than 24 hours, or any AESI of anaphylactic reaction or systemic allergic reaction that is related to IMP and require treatment, PK and ADA samples will be collected at or near the onset of the event for any additional analysis if required or for archival purposes. The exact date and time of sample collection must be recorded and entered into the database by the central laboratory. An unscheduled systemic drug concentration page in the eCRF must be completed as well. If necessary for safety monitoring, additional PK and ADA samples may be collected after the EOS Visit until resolution of AE.

Specifically for PK, any changes in the timing or addition of time points for any planned study assessments must be documented and approved by the relevant study team member and then archived in the Sponsor and site study files, but will not constitute a protocol amendment. The IRB/IEC will be informed of any safety issues that require alteration of the safety monitoring scheme or amendment of the ICF.

8.6 PHARMACODYNAMICS

See [Section 8.8](#) for IgE measurement. No other PD parameters will be evaluated in this study.

8.7 GENETICS

For those participants who consent to the optional pharmacogenetic/pharmacogenomic sample collection section of the ICF, blood samples for exploratory genetic analysis of DNA or RNA will be collected and stored for possible future use (see [Section 10.5](#)). Participation is optional. Participants who do not wish to participate in the genetic research may still participate in the study.

In the event of DNA extraction failure, a replacement genetic blood sample may be requested from the participant.

Details on processes for collection and shipment and destruction of these samples can be found in the laboratory manual.

8.8 BIOMARKERS

- Venous blood samples will be collected for measurement of total serum IgE. Total IgE will be measured using validated quantitative methods.
- Optional samples for biomarker research that should be collected from participants in the study with their consent include:
 - Serum and plasma: samples will be collected and stored for possible future analysis of potential biomarkers of drug response, disease activity, safety, and Type 2 inflammation.

Plasma and serum samples may be stored for a maximum of 5 years, and DNA or RNA samples for 15 years (or according to local regulations) following the last participant's last visit for the study at a facility selected by the Sponsor.

8.9 MEDICAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND HEALTH ECONOMICS

Number of missed school/work days collection is described in [Section 8.1.9](#).

9 STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 STATISTICAL HYPOTHESES

The statistical hypotheses for comparing dupilumab to placebo on the primary endpoint of the proportion of participants with WI-NRS reduction of ≥ 4 (minimally important difference) at Week 12 are as follows:

- Null hypothesis H0: No treatment difference between dupilumab and placebo
- Alternative hypothesis H1: There is a treatment difference between dupilumab and placebo

The statistical hypotheses to be tested on secondary endpoints can be specified similarly to those on the primary endpoint.

9.2 SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION

The primary endpoint is the proportion of participants with WI-NRS reduction of ≥ 4 from baseline to Week 12. By assuming the response rate is [REDACTED] in placebo and dupilumab respectively, 56 participants/arm will provide 90% power to detect the difference of [REDACTED] between dupilumab and placebo with Fisher exact test at 2-sided level of 0.05. Assuming 15% drop out during the 12 weeks of treatment, the target is to randomize 75 participants/arm with a cap of up to 10% of participants in the atopic population having active mild AD.

Approximately 150 participants will be randomized 1:1. This corresponds to approximately 75 participants that will be randomly assigned to each intervention arm.

The sample size calculation was performed using SAS 9.4 power procedure. The assumptions were based on the effect of dupilumab versus placebo in WI-NRS reduction ≥ 4 at Week 16 observed in patients with moderate to severe AD as seen in studies of R668-AD-1334 (Solo1) and R668-AD-1416 (Solo2).

Participants will be randomized to dupilumab or placebo in 1:1 ratio with stratification factors of documented history of atopy (atopic or non-atopic, see definition in [Section 6.3](#)), stable use of TCS/TCI (yes or no), and country/territory code. Both the atopic and the non-atopic PN population will be capped at 60% of the total enrolled population.

9.3 POPULATIONS FOR ANALYSES

For purposes of analysis, the following populations are defined ([Table 5](#)):

Table 5 - Populations for analyses

Population	Description
Screened	All participants who sign the ICF.
Randomized	The randomized population includes all participants with a treatment kit number allocated and recorded in the IRT database, and regardless of whether the treatment kit was used or not. Participants treated without being randomized will not be considered randomized and will not be included in any efficacy population.
Intent-to-treat (ITT)	All randomized participants analyzed according to the treatment group allocated by randomization regardless if treatment kit is used or not
Efficacy	The ITT population
Safety	All participants randomly assigned to study intervention and who take at least 1 dose of study intervention. Participants will be analyzed according to the intervention they actually received. Randomized participants for whom it is unclear whether they took the study medication will be included in the safety population as randomized. For participants who accidentally receive different treatment from the planned, the actual intervention allocation for as-treated analysis will be the dupilumab group. The PD analyses will be performed on the safety population.
Pharmacokinetic (PK)	The PK population includes all participants in the safety population with at least one non-missing result for functional dupilumab concentration in serum after first dose of the study treatment. Participants will be analyzed according to the intervention actually received.
Antidrug antibody (ADA)	ADA population includes all participants in the safety population who have at least one non-missing ADA result after first dose of the study treatment. Participants will be analyzed according to the intervention actually received.

ADA: antidrug antibody; ICF: informed consent form; ITT: intent to treat; PD: pharmacodynamics; PK: pharmacokinetic

9.4 STATISTICAL ANALYSES

The SAP will be developed and finalized before primary database lock and will describe the participant populations to be included in the analyses, and procedures for accounting for missing, unused, and spurious data. This section is a summary of the planned statistical analyses of the primary and secondary endpoints.

9.4.1 Efficacy analyses

The multiplicity procedure is proposed to control the overall Type-I error rate for testing the primary endpoint and the key secondary endpoints. Detailed hierarchical testing procedure will be defined in the study SAP. The study is considered positive when the primary endpoint achieves statistical significance with two-sided significance level 0.05.

Table 6 - Efficacy analyses

Endpoint	Statistical analysis methods
<p>Primary:</p> <p>Proportion of participants with improvement (reduction) in WI-NRS by ≥ 4 from baseline to Week 12</p>	<p>The primary analysis will be conducted by using CMH test stratifying by stratification factors (documented history of atopy [atopic or non-atopic], stable use of TCS/TCI [yes or no], and region [countries combined]) and covariate of baseline anti-depressant use (yes or no).</p> <p>For participants discontinuing the study treatment before Week 12, their off-study treatment values measured up to Week 12 will be included in the analysis. Participants taking selected prohibited medications and/or rescue medications (details of selection will be provided in the SAP) prior to Week 12 or have missing data at Week 12 will be considered non-responders.</p> <p><i>Sensitivity analyses:</i></p> <p>The data collected after taking selected prohibited medications and/or rescue medications will not be censored and included in the sensitivity analysis to evaluate the robustness of the primary analysis results with respect to the method of handling data while taking selected prohibited medications. Details of the sensitivity analyses will be provided in the SAP.</p> <p><i>Subgroup analyses:</i></p> <p>To assess the consistency in treatment effects across different subgroup levels, subgroup analyses will be performed for the primary efficacy endpoint with respect to documented history of atopy (atopic or non-atopic), age group, gender, region, and other factors that will be specified in the SAP. A subgroup analysis will be performed excluding participants with a current diagnosis of AD.</p>
<p>Key secondary:</p> <p>Proportion of participants with improvement (reduction) in WI-NRS by ≥ 4 from baseline to Week 24.</p> <p>Proportion of participants with IGA PN-S 0 or 1 score at Week 24.</p>	<p>Key secondary efficacy endpoints that measure binary responses will be analyzed in the same fashion as the primary endpoint.</p>
<p>Secondary:</p> <p>Proportion of participants with WI-NRS reduction ≥ 4 over time until Week 24.</p> <p>Proportion of participants with IGA PN-S 0 or 1 score at Week 12.</p> <p>Proportion of participants with IGA PN-S 0 or 1 score at Week 8.</p> <p>Proportion of participants with IGA PN-S 0 or 1 score at Week 4.</p> <p>Proportion of participants with IGA PN-A 0 or 1 score at Week 24.</p> <p>Proportion of participants with IGA PN-A 0 or 1 score at Week 12.</p> <p>Proportion of participants with IGA PN-A 0 or 1 score at Week 8.</p> <p>Proportion of participants with IGA PN-A 0 or 1 score at Week 4.</p> <p>Proportion of participants with WI-NRS reduction ≥ 4 at Week 4.</p>	<p>Secondary efficacy endpoints that measure binary responses will be analyzed in the same fashion as the primary endpoint.</p>

Endpoint	Statistical analysis methods
Time to onset of effect on pruritus as measured by proportion of participants with improvement (reduction) in WI-NRS by ≥ 4 from baseline during the 24-week treatment period.	This time-to-event endpoint will be analyzed using the Cox proportional hazards model, including treatment, stratification factors (countries combined to region), and covariate of baseline anti-depressant use (yes or no). The hazards ratio, its 95% confidence interval and p-value will be reported. Kaplan-Meier curves will be also provided.
Change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 24.	<p>Continuous secondary efficacy endpoints will be analyzed using a hybrid method of the WOCF and multiple imputations.</p> <p>Data of participants taking selected prohibited medications and/or rescue medications will be set to missing after the medication usage, and the worst postbaseline value on or before the time of the medication usage will be used to impute missing endpoint value (for participants whose postbaseline values are all missing, the baseline will be used to impute).</p> <p>Participants who discontinue the treatment prematurely are encouraged to follow the planned clinical visits and in those participants who did not take the selected prohibited medications and/or rescue medications, all data collected after treatment discontinuation will be used in the analysis. For these participants, missing data may still happen despite all efforts have been tried to collect the data after treatment discontinuation. For participants who discontinue due to lack of efficacy, all data collected after discontinuation will be used in the analysis, and a WOCF approach will be used to impute missing data if needed. For participants who discontinued not due to lack of efficacy, a multiple imputation approach will be used to impute missing endpoint value, and this multiple imputation will use all participants excluding patients who have taken the selected prohibited medications and/or rescue medications prior to timepoint of endpoint of interest and excluding participants who discontinue due to lack of efficacy.</p> <p>Each of the imputed complete data will be analyzed by fitting an ANCOVA model with treatment group, stratification factors (documented history of atopy [atopic or non-atopic], stable use of TCS/TCI [yes or no], and region [countries combined]), baseline antidepressant use (yes or no), and relevant baseline measurement as covariates included in the model. Statistical inference obtained from all imputed data will be combined using Rubin's rule. Descriptive statistics including number of subjects, mean, standard error, and least squares (LS) mean change and standard error will be provided. In addition, difference of the dupilumab group against placebo in LS means and the corresponding 95% confidence interval will be provided along with the p-values.</p> <p>Detailed analyses will be described in the SAP finalized before database lock. The sensitivity analyses will be also detailed in the SAP to evaluate the robustness of the hybrid method of the WOCF and multiple imputations handling intercurrent events such as taking prohibited medication, rescue medication, or missing data due to study treatment withdrawal.</p>
Change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 12.	
Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 24.	
Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 12.	
Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 4.	
Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS at Week 2.	
Percent change from baseline in WI-NRS over time until Week 24.	
Change from baseline in IGA PN-S score at Week 24.	
Change from baseline in IGA PN-S score at Week 12.	
Change from baseline in IGA PN-S score at Week 8.	
Change from baseline in IGA PN-S score at Week 4.	
Change from baseline in HRQoL, as measured by DLQI to Week 24.	
Change from baseline in HRQoL, as measured by DLQI to Week 12.	
Onset of action in change from baseline in WI-NRS (first p < 0.05 difference from placebo in the daily WI-NRS that remains significant at subsequent measurements) until Week 12.	
Tertiary/exploratory	Will be described in the SAP finalized before database lock.

ANCOVA: analysis of covariance; CMH: Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel; DLQI: Dermatology Life Quality Index; IGA: Investigator's global assessment; LS: Least squares; NRS: numeric rating scale; PAS: prurigo activity score; WI-NRS: worst itch numeric rating scale.

9.4.2 Safety analyses

All safety analyses will be performed on the Safety Population. The summary of safety results will be presented by treatment group. The baseline value is defined generally as the last available value before randomization.

Table 7 - Safety analyses

Endpoint	Statistical analysis methods
Percentage of participants experiencing TEAEs or SAEs from baseline through Week 24	<p>Adverse event incidence tables will present by SOC (sorted by internationally agreed order), and PT sorted in alphabetical order for each treatment group, the number (n) and percentage (%) of participants experiencing an AE. Multiple occurrences of the same event in the same participant will be counted only once in the tables within a treatment phase. The denominator for computation of percentages is the safety population within each treatment group.</p> <p>Proportion of participants with at least one TEAE, treatment emergent SAE, TEAE leading to death, and TEAE leading to permanent treatment discontinuation will be tabulated by treatment group. In addition TEAEs will be described according to maximum intensity and relation to the study intervention. Serious AEs and AEs leading to study discontinuation that occur outside the treatment-emergent period will be summarized separately.</p>

AE: adverse event; PT: preferred term; SOC: system organ class; SAE: serious adverse event; TEAE: treatment-emergent adverse event

9.4.3 Other analyses

Table 8 - Other analyses

Endpoint	Statistical analysis methods
Incidence of treatment-emergent ADA against dupilumab over time	<p>The ADA analysis will be conducted on ADA population. ADA variables including treatment-emergent ADA will be summarized using descriptive statistics by treatment group. Drug concentration data will be examined and the influence of ADAs on individual concentration-time profiles will be evaluated. Assessment of the potential impact of ADA on safety and efficacy may be provided.</p>

ADA: antidrug antibodies

Other PK, PD, biomarker, and outcome measures exploratory analyses will be described in the SAP finalized before database lock. The population PK analysis and PD analyses will be presented separately from the main clinical study report (CSR).

Data collected regarding the impact of the COVID-19 or other pandemics, on the patients will be summarized (eg, discontinuation due to COVID-19). Any additional analyses and methods required to investigate the impact of COVID-19 or other pandemics requiring public health emergency on the efficacy (eg; missing data due to COVID-19) and safety will be detailed in the SAP.

9.5 INTERIM ANALYSES

No interim analysis is planned.

A primary database lock will be performed when all randomized participants in this study have completed their 24-week treatment phase. Final analyses in the CSR will be based on this database.

The database will be updated at the end of the study for all participants to include the post-treatment follow-up information and updates for the events previously ongoing at the time of

the primary lock. Additional data between this database lock and last participant completing last visit will be summarized in a CSR addendum.

More details will be described in the SAP.

9.5.1 Data Monitoring Committee (DMC)

Due to extensive safety record of the post marketed IMP (dupilumab), it is not planned to have a DMC for this study.

9.5.2 Unblinding plan

Unblinding plan is not applicable for this study.

10 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION AND OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 APPENDIX 1: REGULATORY, ETHICAL, AND STUDY OVERSIGHT CONSIDERATIONS

10.1.1 Regulatory and Ethical Considerations

- This study will be conducted in accordance with the protocol and with the following:
 - Consensus ethical principles derived from international guidelines including the Declaration of Helsinki and the applicable amendments and Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) International Ethical Guidelines.
 - Applicable ICH GCP Guidelines.
 - Applicable laws and regulations.
- The protocol, protocol amendments, ICF, Investigator Brochure, and other relevant documents (eg, advertisements) must be submitted to an IRB/IEC by the Investigator and reviewed and approved by the IRB/IEC before the study is initiated.
- Any amendments to the protocol will require IRB/IEC approval before implementation of changes made to the study design, except for changes necessary to eliminate an immediate hazard to study participants.
- The Investigator will be responsible for the following:
 - Providing written summaries of the status of the study to the IRB/IEC annually or more frequently in accordance with the requirements, policies, and procedures established by the IRB/IEC.
 - Notifying the IRB/IEC of SAEs or other significant safety findings as required by IRB/IEC procedures.
 - Providing oversight of the conduct of the study at the site and adherence to requirements of 21 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), ICH guidelines, the IRB/IEC, European regulation 536/2014 for clinical studies (if applicable), and all other applicable local regulations.

10.1.2 Financial disclosure

Investigators and sub-Investigators will provide the Sponsor with sufficient, accurate financial information as requested to allow the Sponsor to submit complete and accurate financial certification or disclosure statements to the appropriate regulatory authorities. Investigators are responsible for providing information on financial interests during the course of the study and for 1 year after completion of the study.

10.1.3 Informed consent process

- The Investigator or his/her representative will explain the nature of the study to the participant or his/her legally authorized representative and answer all questions regarding the study.
- Participants must be informed that their participation is voluntary. Participants will be required to sign a statement of informed consent that meets the requirements of 21 CFR 50, local regulations, ICH guidelines, Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act requirements, where applicable, and the IRB/IEC or study center.
- The medical record must include a statement that written informed consent was obtained before the participant was enrolled in the study and the date the written consent was obtained. The authorized person obtaining the informed consent must also sign the ICF.
- Participants must be re-consented to the most current version of the ICF(s) during their participation in the study.
- A copy of the ICF(s) must be provided to the participant or the participant's legally authorized representative.

Participants who are rescreened are required to sign a new ICF.

The ICF will contain a separate section that addresses the use of remaining mandatory samples as well as additional serum/plasma samples for optional exploratory research. The Investigator or authorized designee will explain to each participant the objectives of the exploratory research. Participants will be told that they are free to refuse to participate and may withdraw their consent at any time and for any reason during the storage period. An optional consent will be required to document a participant's agreement to allow any remaining specimens to be used for exploratory research. Participants who decline to participate in this optional research will not provide this optional consent.

The ICF will also contain a separate section concerning the other optional procedure (genetic testing [DNA/RNA sampling]). An optional consent will be required to document a participant's agreement to each of this procedure. Participants who decline to participate will not provide this optional consent. A specific consent will be provided for HIV testing if specific consent is locally required.

10.1.4 Data protection

All personal data collected related to participants, Investigators, or any person involved in the study, which may be included in the Sponsor's databases, shall be treated in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including the Global Data Protection Regulation.

Data collected must be adequate, relevant and not excessive, in relation to the purposes for which they are collected. Each category of data must be properly justified and in line with the study objective.

Participant race and ethnicity will be collected in this study because these data are required by regulatory agencies (eg, for reporting effectiveness data by racial subgroup in marketing authorization applications for FDA, or to report on the Japanese population for the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency in Japan). In addition, race has been identified to influence PN incidence (15).

- Participants will be assigned a unique identifier by the Sponsor. Any participant records or datasets that are transferred to the Sponsor will contain the identifier only; participant names or any information which would make the participant identifiable will not be transferred.
- The participant must be informed that his/her personal study-related data will be used by the Sponsor in accordance with local data protection law. The level of disclosure must also be explained to the participant.
- The participant must be informed that his/her medical records may be examined by Clinical Quality Assurance auditors or other authorized personnel appointed by the Sponsor, by appropriate IRB/IEC members, and by inspectors from regulatory authorities.
- When archiving or processing personal data pertaining to the Investigator and/or to the participants, the Sponsor shall take all appropriate measures to safeguard and prevent access to this data by any unauthorized third party.

10.1.5 Committees structure

There will be no study committees.

10.1.6 Dissemination of clinical study data

Sanofi shares information about clinical trials and results on publically accessible websites, based on company commitments, international and local legal and regulatory requirements, and other clinical trial disclosure commitments established by pharmaceutical industry associations. These websites include clinicaltrials.gov, [EU clinicaltrialregister \(eu.ctr\)](https://eu.clinicaltrialregister.eu), and sanofi.com, as well as some national registries.

In addition, results from clinical trials in patients are required to be submitted to peer-reviewed journals following internal company review for accuracy, fair balance and intellectual property. For those journals that request sharing of the analyzable data sets that are reported in the publication, interested researchers are directed to submit their request to clinicalstudydatarequest.com.

Individual participant data and supporting clinical documents are available for request at clinicalstudydatarequest.com. While making information available we continue to protect the privacy of participants in our clinical trials. Details on data sharing criteria and process for requesting access can be found at this web address: clinicalstudydatarequest.com.

10.1.7 Data quality assurance

- All participant data relating to the study will be recorded on printed or electronic CRF unless transmitted to the Sponsor or designee electronically (eg, laboratory data). The Investigator is responsible for verifying that data entries are accurate and correct by physically or electronically signing the CRF.
- The Investigator must maintain accurate documentation (source data) that supports the information entered in the CRF.
- The Investigator must permit study-related monitoring, audits, IRB/IEC review, and regulatory agency inspections and provide direct access to source data documents.
- Monitoring details describing strategy (eg, risk-based initiatives in operations and quality such as Risk Management and Mitigation Strategies and Analytical Risk-Based Monitoring), methods, responsibilities and requirements, including handling of noncompliance issues and monitoring techniques (central, remote, or on-site monitoring) are provided in separate study documents.
- The Sponsor or designee is responsible for the data management of this study including quality checking of the data.
- The Sponsor assumes accountability for actions delegated to other individuals (eg, Contract Research Organizations).
- Study monitors will perform ongoing source data verification to confirm that data entered into the CRF by authorized site personnel are accurate, complete, and verifiable from source documents; that the safety and rights of participants are being protected; and that the study is being conducted in accordance with the currently approved protocol and any other study agreements, ICH GCP, and all applicable regulatory requirements.
- Records and documents, including signed ICFs, pertaining to the conduct of this study must be retained by the Investigator for 25 years after the signature of the final study report unless local regulations or institutional policies require a longer retention period. No records may be destroyed during the retention period without the written approval of the Sponsor. No records may be transferred to another location or party without written notification to the Sponsor.

10.1.8 Source documents

- Source documents provide evidence for the existence of the participant and substantiate the integrity of the data collected. Source documents are filed at the Investigator's site.
- Data reported on the CRF or entered in the eCRF that are transcribed from source documents must be consistent with the source documents or the discrepancies must be explained. The Investigator may need to request previous medical records or transfer records, depending on the study. Also, current medical records must be available.

- Source data is all information in original records and certified copies of original records of clinical findings, observations, or other activities in a clinical trial necessary for the reconstruction and evaluation of the trial. Source data are contained in source documents. Source documents are original documents, data and records such as hospital records, clinic and office charts, laboratory notes, memoranda, pharmacy dispensing records, recorded data from automated instruments, etc.

10.1.9 Study and site closure

The Sponsor or designee reserves the right to close the study site or terminate the study at any time for any reason at the sole discretion of the Sponsor. Study sites will be closed upon study completion. A study site is considered closed when all required documents and study supplies have been collected and a study-site closure visit has been performed.

The Investigator may initiate study-site closure at any time, provided there is reasonable cause and sufficient notice is given in advance of the intended termination.

Reasons for study termination by the Sponsor, as well as reasons for the early closure of a study site by the Sponsor or Investigator may include but are not limited to:

- For study termination:
 - Information on the product leads to doubt as to the benefit/risk ratio.
 - Discontinuation of further study intervention development.
- For site termination:
 - Failure of the Investigator to comply with the protocol, the requirements of the IRB/IEC or local health authorities, the Sponsor's procedures, or GCP guidelines.
 - Inadequate or no recruitment (evaluated after a reasonable amount of time) of participants by the Investigator.
 - Total number of participants included earlier than expected.

10.1.10 Publication policy

- The results of this study may be published or presented at scientific meetings. If this is foreseen, the Investigator agrees to submit all manuscripts or abstracts to the Sponsor before submission. This allows the Sponsor to protect proprietary information and to provide comments.
- The Sponsor will comply with the requirements for publication of study results. In accordance with standard editorial and ethical practice, the Sponsor will generally support publication of multicenter studies only in their entirety and not as individual site data. In this case, a coordinating Investigator will be designated by mutual agreement.
- Authorship will be determined by mutual agreement and in line with International Committee of Medical Journal Editors authorship requirements.

10.2 APPENDIX 2: CLINICAL LABORATORY TESTS

The tests detailed in [Table 9](#) will be performed by the central laboratory.

- Local laboratory results are only required in the event that the central laboratory results are not available in time for either study intervention administration and/or response evaluation. If a local sample is required, it is important that the sample for central analysis is obtained at the same time. Additionally, if the local laboratory results are used to make either a study intervention decision or response evaluation, the results must be entered into the CRF.
- Protocol-specific requirements for inclusion or exclusion of participants are detailed in [Section 5](#) of the protocol.
- Additional tests may be performed at any time during the study as determined necessary by the Investigator or required by local regulations.
- Additional serum or urine pregnancy tests may be performed, as determined necessary by the investigator or required by local regulation, to establish the absence of pregnancy at any time during the subject's participation in the study.

Table 9 - Protocol-required laboratory assessments

Laboratory assessments	Parameters
Hematology	Platelet count RBC count Hemoglobin Hematocrit <u>WBC count with differential:</u> Neutrophils Lymphocytes Monocytes Eosinophils Basophils CD4 T cell count (for participants with HIV history only)
Clinical chemistry ^a	BUN Creatinine Glucose Lactate dehydrogenase Uric acid Total cholesterol Potassium

Laboratory assessments	Parameters
	Sodium Chloride Bicarbonate AST/SGOT ALT/SGPT Alkaline phosphatase Creatine phosphokinase Total bilirubin Total protein Albumin Hemoglobin A1c (only for diabetic patients without hemoglobin A1c laboratory results within 3 months before screening visit)
Urinalysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific gravity • pH, glucose, protein, blood, ketones, bilirubin, urobilinogen, nitrite, leukocyte esterase by dipstick • Creatinine and leukotriene (central laboratory) • Microscopic examination (if blood or protein is abnormal) • Tetranor PGDM (central laboratory)
Other screening tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly sensitive serum (at screening) or urine (at other timepoints) hCG pregnancy test (as needed for WOCBP)^b • Serology^c: HBs Ag, HBs Ab, HBc Ab, HCV Ab, HIV screen (Anti-HIV-1 and HIV-2 antibodies); HIV viral load test (for participants with HIV history only) • Tuberculosis test • All study-required laboratory assessments will be performed by a central laboratory, with the exception of TB test, urine pregnancy test, and routine urinalysis.

NOTES:

- a Details of liver chemistry stopping criteria and required actions and follow-up assessments after liver stopping or monitoring event are given in [Section 7.1](#) and [Section 10.6](#). All events which may indicate severe liver injury (meeting Hy's Law laboratory criteria; ALT or AST >3 x ULN and total bilirubin >2 x ULN) must be reported as an SAE.
- b After screening, local urine testing will be standard for the protocol unless serum testing is required by local regulation or IRB/IEC.
- c In case of results showing HBs Ag (negative) and HBc Ab (positive), an HBV DNA testing will be performed and should be confirmed negative prior to randomization. In case of results showing HCV Ab (positive), HCV RNA testing will be performed and should be confirmed negative prior to randomization.

ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid; HBc Ab: hepatitis B core antibody; HBs Ab: hepatitis B surface antibody; HBs Ag: hepatitis B surface antigen; HBV: hepatitis B virus; hCG: human chorionic gonadotropin; HCV: hepatitis C virus; HCV Ab: hepatitis C virus antibody; HIV: human immunodeficiency virus; IEC: Independent Ethics Committee; IRB: Institutional Review Board; RBC: red blood cells; RNA: ribonucleic acid; SAE: serious adverse event; SGOT: serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase; SGPT: serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase; TB: tuberculosis; ULN: upper limit of normal; WBC: white blood cells; WOCBP: woman of childbearing potential

Investigators must document their review of each laboratory safety report.

Laboratory/analyte results that could unblind the study will not be reported to investigative sites or other blinded personnel until the study has been unblinded.

10.3 APPENDIX 3: ADVERSE EVENTS: DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR RECORDING, EVALUATING, FOLLOW-UP, AND REPORTING

DEFINITION OF AE

AE definition

- An AE is any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical study participant, temporally associated with the use of study intervention, whether or not considered related to the study intervention.

NOTE: An AE can therefore be any unfavorable and unintended sign (including an abnormal laboratory finding), symptom, or disease (new or exacerbated) temporally associated with the use of study intervention.

Events meeting the AE definition

- Any abnormal laboratory test results (hematology, clinical chemistry, or urinalysis) or other safety assessments (eg, ECG, radiological scans, vital signs measurements), including those that worsen from baseline, considered clinically significant in the medical and scientific judgment of the Investigator (ie, not related to progression of underlying disease).
- Exacerbation of a chronic or intermittent pre-existing condition including either an increase in frequency and/or intensity of the condition.
- New conditions detected or diagnosed after study intervention administration even though it may have been present before the start of the study.
- Signs, symptoms, or the clinical sequelae of a suspected drug-drug interaction.
- Signs, symptoms, or the clinical sequelae of a suspected overdose of either study intervention or a concomitant medication.
- “Lack of efficacy” or “failure of expected pharmacological action” per se will not be reported as an AE or SAE. Such instances will be captured in the efficacy assessments. However, the signs, symptoms, and/or clinical sequelae resulting from lack of efficacy will be reported as AE or SAE if they fulfil the definition of an AE or SAE.

Events NOT meeting the AE definition

- Any clinically significant abnormal laboratory findings or other abnormal safety assessments which are associated with the underlying disease, unless judged by the Investigator to be more severe than expected for the participant’s condition.
- The disease/disorder being studied or expected progression, signs, or symptoms of the disease/disorder being studied, unless more severe than expected for the participant’s condition.
- Medical or surgical procedure (eg, endoscopy, appendectomy): the condition that leads to the procedure is the AE.

- Situations in which an untoward medical occurrence did not occur (social and/or convenience admission to a hospital).
- Anticipated day-to-day fluctuations of pre-existing disease(s) or condition(s) present or detected at the start of the study that do not worsen.

DEFINITION OF SAE

If an event is not an AE per definition above, then it cannot be an SAE even if serious conditions are met (eg, hospitalization for signs/symptoms of the disease under study, death due to progression of disease).

A SAE is defined as any untoward medical occurrence that, at any dose:

a) Results in death

b) Is life-threatening

The term “life-threatening” in the definition of “serious” refers to an event in which the participant was at risk of death at the time of the event. It does not refer to an event, which hypothetically might have caused death, if it were more severe.

c) Requires inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization

In general, hospitalization signifies that the participant has been detained (usually involving at least an overnight stay) at the hospital or emergency ward for observation and/or treatment that would not have been appropriate in the physician’s office or outpatient setting. Complications that occur during hospitalization are AEs. If a complication prolongs hospitalization or fulfills any other serious criteria, the event is serious. When in doubt as to whether “hospitalization” occurred or was necessary, the AE should be considered serious.

Hospitalization for elective treatment of a pre-existing condition that did not worsen from baseline is not considered an AE.

d) Results in persistent disability/incapacity

- The term disability means a substantial disruption of a person’s ability to conduct normal life functions.
- This definition is not intended to include experiences of relatively minor medical significance such as uncomplicated headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, influenza, and accidental trauma (eg, sprained ankle) which may interfere with or prevent everyday life functions but do not constitute a substantial disruption.

e) Is a congenital anomaly/birth defect

f) Other situations:

- Medical or scientific judgment should be exercised in deciding whether SAE reporting is appropriate in other situations such as important medical events that may not be immediately life-threatening or result in death or hospitalization but may jeopardize the participant or may require medical or surgical intervention to prevent one of the other outcomes listed in the above definition. These events should usually be considered serious.

- Examples of such events include invasive or malignant cancers, intensive treatment in an emergency room or at home for allergic bronchospasm, blood dyscrasias or convulsions that do not result in hospitalization, or development of drug dependency or drug abuse.

RECORDING AND FOLLOW-UP OF AE AND/OR SAE

AE and SAE recording

- When an AE/SAE occurs, it is the responsibility of the Investigator to review all documentation (eg, hospital progress notes, laboratory reports, and diagnostics reports) related to the event.
- The Investigator will then record all relevant AE/SAE information in the CRF.
- It is **not** acceptable for the Investigator to send photocopies of the participant's medical records to the Sponsor's representative in lieu of completion of the AE/SAE CRF page.
- There may be instances when copies of medical records for certain cases are requested by the Sponsor's representative. In such case, care should be taken to ensure that the patient's identity is protected and the patient's identifiers in the study are properly mentioned on any copy of a source document provided to the Sponsor.
- The Investigator will attempt to establish a diagnosis of the event based on signs, symptoms, and/or other clinical information. Whenever possible, the diagnosis (not the individual signs/symptoms) will be documented as the AE/SAE.

Assessment of intensity

The Investigator will make an assessment of intensity for each AE and SAE reported during the study and assign it to 1 of the following categories:

- Mild: An event that is easily tolerated by the participant, causing minimal discomfort and not interfering with everyday activities.
- Moderate: An event that causes sufficient discomfort and interferes with normal everyday activities.
- Severe: An event that prevents normal everyday activities. An AE that is assessed as severe should not be confused with a SAE. Severe is a category utilized for rating the intensity of an event; and both AEs and SAEs can be assessed as severe.

An event is defined as "serious" when it meets at least 1 of the predefined outcomes as described in the definition of an SAE, NOT when it is rated as severe.

Assessment of causality

- The Investigator is obligated to assess the relationship between study intervention and each occurrence of each AE/SAE.
- A "reasonable possibility" of a relationship conveys that there are facts, evidence, and/or arguments to suggest a causal relationship, rather than that a relationship cannot be ruled out.

- The Investigator will use clinical judgment to determine whether or not the relationship is causal.
- Alternative causes, such as underlying disease(s), concomitant therapy, and other risk factors, as well as the temporal relationship of the event to study intervention administration will be considered and investigated.
- The Investigator will also consult the IB and/or Product Information, for marketed products, in his/her assessment.
- For each AE/SAE, the Investigator **must** document in the medical notes that he/she has reviewed the AE/SAE and has provided an assessment of causality.
- There may be situations in which an SAE has occurred and the Investigator has minimal information to include in the initial report to the Sponsor's representative. However, **it is very important that the Investigator always make an assessment of causality for every event before the initial transmission of the SAE data to the Sponsor's representative.**
- The Investigator may change his/her opinion of causality in light of follow-up information and send a SAE follow-up report with the updated causality assessment.
- The causality assessment is one of the criteria used when determining regulatory reporting requirements.

Follow-up of AEs and SAEs

- The Investigator is obligated to perform or arrange for the conduct of supplemental measurements and/or evaluations as medically indicated or as requested by the Sponsor's representative to elucidate the nature and/or causality of the AE or SAE as fully as possible. This may include additional laboratory tests or investigations, histopathological examinations, or consultation with other health care professionals.
- If a participant dies during participation in the study or during a recognized follow-up period, the Investigator will provide the Sponsor's representative with a copy of any post-mortem findings including histopathology.
- New or updated information will be recorded in the originally completed CRF.
- The Investigator will submit any updated SAE data to the Sponsor within 24 hours of receipt of the information.

REPORTING OF SAEs

SAE reporting to the Sponsor via an electronic data collection tool

- The primary mechanism for reporting an SAE to the Sponsor's representative will be the electronic data collection tool.
- If the electronic system is unavailable, then the site will use the paper SAE data collection tool (see next section) in order to report the event within 24 hours.
- The site will enter the SAE data into the electronic system as soon as it becomes available.

- After the study is completed at a given site, the electronic data collection tool will be taken off-line to prevent the entry of new data or changes to existing data.
- If a site receives a report of a new SAE from a study participant or receives updated data on a previously reported SAE after the electronic data collection tool has been taken off-line, then the site can report this information on a paper SAE form (see next section) or to the Sponsor's representative by telephone.
- Contacts for SAE reporting can be found in the protocol.

SAE reporting to the Sponsor's representative via paper CRF

- Facsimile transmission of the SAE paper CRF is the preferred method to transmit this information to the Sponsor's representative.
- In rare circumstances and in the absence of facsimile equipment, notification by telephone is acceptable with a copy of the SAE data collection tool sent by overnight mail or courier service.
- Initial notification via telephone does not replace the need for the Investigator to complete and sign the SAE CRF pages within the designated reporting time frames.
- Contacts for SAE reporting can be found in the protocol.

10.4 APPENDIX 4: CONTRACEPTIVE GUIDANCE AND COLLECTION OF PREGNANCY INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS:

Woman of childbearing potential (WOCBP)

A woman is considered fertile following menarche and until becoming post-menopausal unless permanently sterile (see below).

If fertility is unclear (eg, amenorrhea in adolescents or athletes) and a menstrual cycle cannot be confirmed before first dose of study intervention, additional evaluation should be considered.

Women in the following categories are not considered WOCBP

1. Premenarchal
2. Premenopausal female with 1 of the following:
 - Documented hysterectomy
 - Documented bilateral salpingectomy
 - Documented bilateral oophorectomy

For individuals with permanent infertility due to an alternate medical cause other than the above, (eg, mullerian agenesis, androgen insensitivity), Investigator discretion should be applied to determining study entry.

Note: Documentation can come from the site personnel's: review of the participant's medical records, medical examination, or medical history interview.

3. Postmenopausal female

- A postmenopausal state is defined as no menses for 12 consecutive months without an alternative medical cause.
- Females on hormone replacement therapy (HRT) and whose menopausal status is in doubt will be required to use one of the non-estrogen hormonal highly effective contraception methods if they wish to continue their HRT during the study.

CONTRACEPTION GUIDANCE

Female participants of childbearing potential are eligible to participate if they agree to use a highly effective method of contraception consistently and correctly as described below.

Contraceptives^a allowed during the study include:

Highly effective methods^b that have low user dependency

Failure rate of <1% per year when used consistently and correctly.

- Implantable progestogen-only hormone contraception associated with inhibition of ovulation^b
 - Intrauterine device (IUD)
 - Intrauterine hormone-releasing system (IUS)^b
 - Bilateral tubal occlusion
-

Vasectomized partner

(Vasectomized partner is a highly effective contraceptive method provided that the partner is the sole sexual partner of the WOCBP and the absence of sperm has been confirmed. If not, an additional highly effective method of contraception should be used. Spermatogenesis cycle is approximately 90 days.)

Highly effective methods^b that are user dependent

Failure rate of <1% per year when used consistently and correctly.

- Combined (estrogen- and progestogen-containing) hormonal contraception associated with inhibition of ovulation^c
 - oral
 - intravaginal
 - transdermal
 - injectable
 - Progestogen-only hormone contraception associated with inhibition of ovulation^c
 - oral
 - injectable
-

Sexual abstinence

Sexual abstinence is considered a highly effective method only if defined as refraining from heterosexual intercourse during the entire period of risk associated with the study intervention. The reliability of sexual abstinence needs to be evaluated in relation to the duration of the study and the preferred and usual lifestyle of the participant.)

^a Contraceptive use by men or women should be consistent with local regulations regarding the use of contraceptive methods for those participating in clinical studies.

^b Failure rate of <1% per year when used consistently and correctly. Typical use failure rates differ from those when used consistently and correctly.

^c If locally required, in accordance with Clinical Trial Facilitation Group (CTFG) guidelines, acceptable contraceptive methods are limited to those which inhibit ovulation as the primary mode of action.

WOCBP: woman of childbearing potential

COLLECTION OF PREGNANCY INFORMATION:

Male participants with partners who become pregnant

- The Investigator will attempt to collect pregnancy information on any male participant's female partner who becomes pregnant while the male participant is in this study. This applies only to male participants who receive dupilumab.
- After obtaining the necessary signed informed consent from the pregnant female partner directly, the Investigator will record pregnancy information on the appropriate form and submit it to the Sponsor within 24 hours of learning of the partner's pregnancy. The female partner will also be followed to determine the outcome of the pregnancy. Information on the status of the mother and child will be forwarded to the Sponsor. Generally, the follow-up will be no longer than 6 to 8 weeks following the estimated delivery date. Any termination of the pregnancy will be reported regardless of fetal status (presence or absence of anomalies) or indication for the procedure.

Female participants who become pregnant

- The Investigator will collect pregnancy information on any female participant who becomes pregnant while participating in this study. Information will be recorded on the appropriate form and submitted to the Sponsor within 24 hours of learning of a participant's pregnancy. The participant will be followed to determine the outcome of the pregnancy. The Investigator will collect follow-up information on the participant and the neonate and the information will be forwarded to the Sponsor. Generally, follow-up will not be required for longer than 6 to 8 weeks beyond the estimated delivery date. Any termination of pregnancy will be reported, regardless of fetal status (presence or absence of anomalies) or indication for the procedure.
- Any pregnancy complication or elective termination of a pregnancy will be reported as an AE or SAE. A spontaneous abortion is always considered to be an SAE and will be reported as such. Any post-study pregnancy related SAE considered reasonably related to the study intervention by the Investigator will be reported to the Sponsor as described in [Section 8.3.4](#) of the protocol. While the Investigator is not obligated to actively seek this information in former study participants, he or she may learn of an SAE through spontaneous reporting.
- Any female participant who becomes pregnant while participating in the study will discontinue study intervention.

10.5 APPENDIX 5: GENETICS

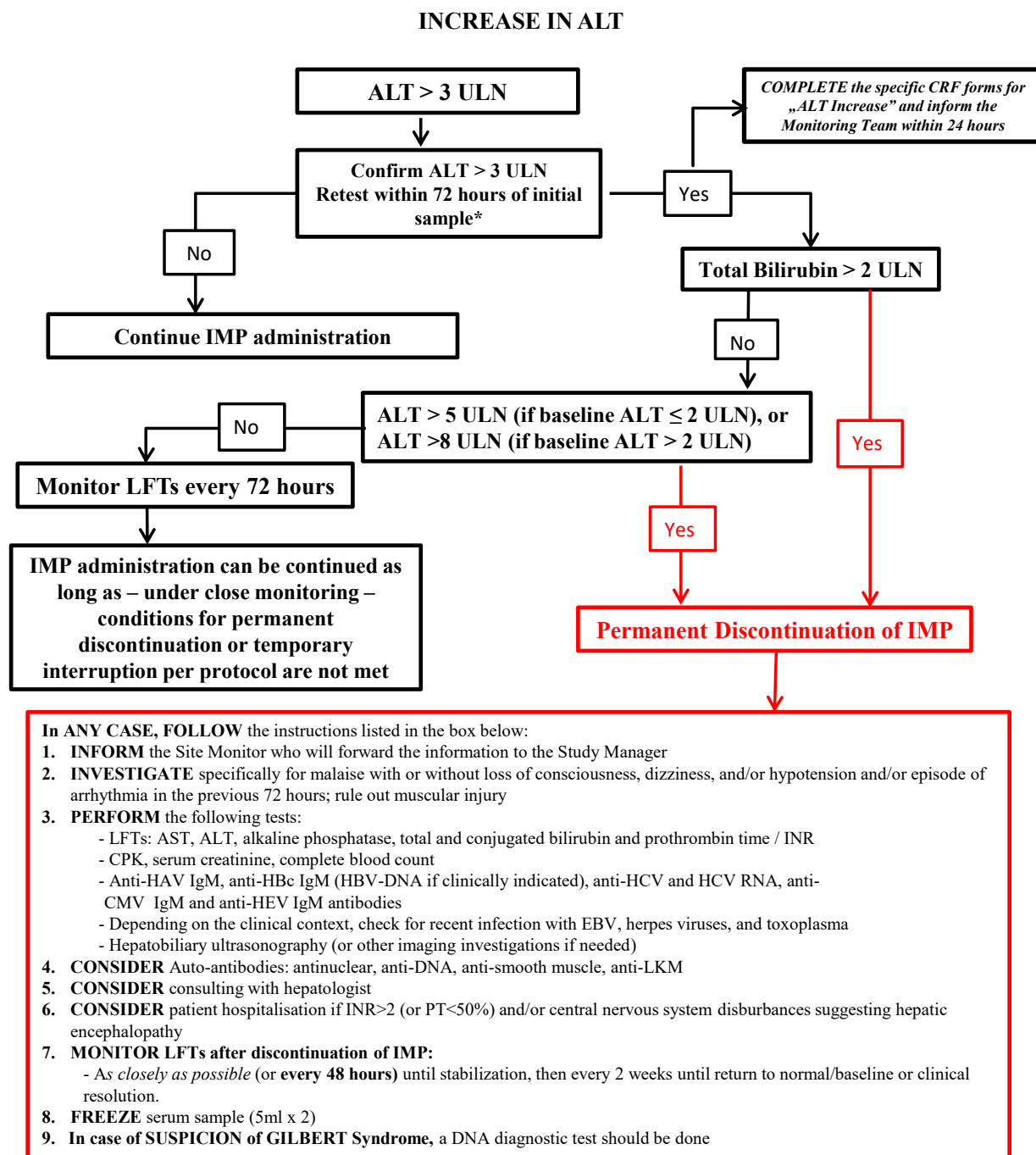
Use/Analysis of DNA and RNA

- Genetic variation may impact a participant's response to study intervention, susceptibility to, and severity and progression of disease. Variable response to study intervention may be due to genetic determinants that impact drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion; mechanism of action of the drug; safety, disease etiology; and/or molecular

subtype of the disease being treated. Therefore, where local regulations and IRB/IEC allow, a blood sample will be collected for DNA analysis from consenting participants.

- DNA and RNA samples will be used for research related to dupilumab or PN and related diseases. They may also be used to develop tests/assays including diagnostic tests related to dupilumab or related drugs and atopic/allergic diseases. Genetic research may consist of the analysis of one or more candidate genes or the analysis of genetic markers throughout the genome including whole-exome sequencing, whole-genome sequencing, and DNA copy number variation. Transcriptome sequencing (or other methods for quantitating RNA expression) may also be performed.
- The samples may be analyzed as part of a multi-study assessment of genetic factors involved in the response to dupilumab or study interventions of this class to understand study disease or related conditions.
- The results of genetic analyses will not be reported in the CSR.
- The Sponsor will store the DNA samples in a secure storage space with adequate measures to protect confidentiality.
- The samples will be retained no longer than 15 years or other period as per local requirements.

10.6 APPENDIX 6: LIVER AND OTHER SAFETY: SUGGESTED ACTIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ASSESSMENTS



*If unable to retest in 72 hours, use original lab results to decide on further reporting/monitoring/discontinuation.

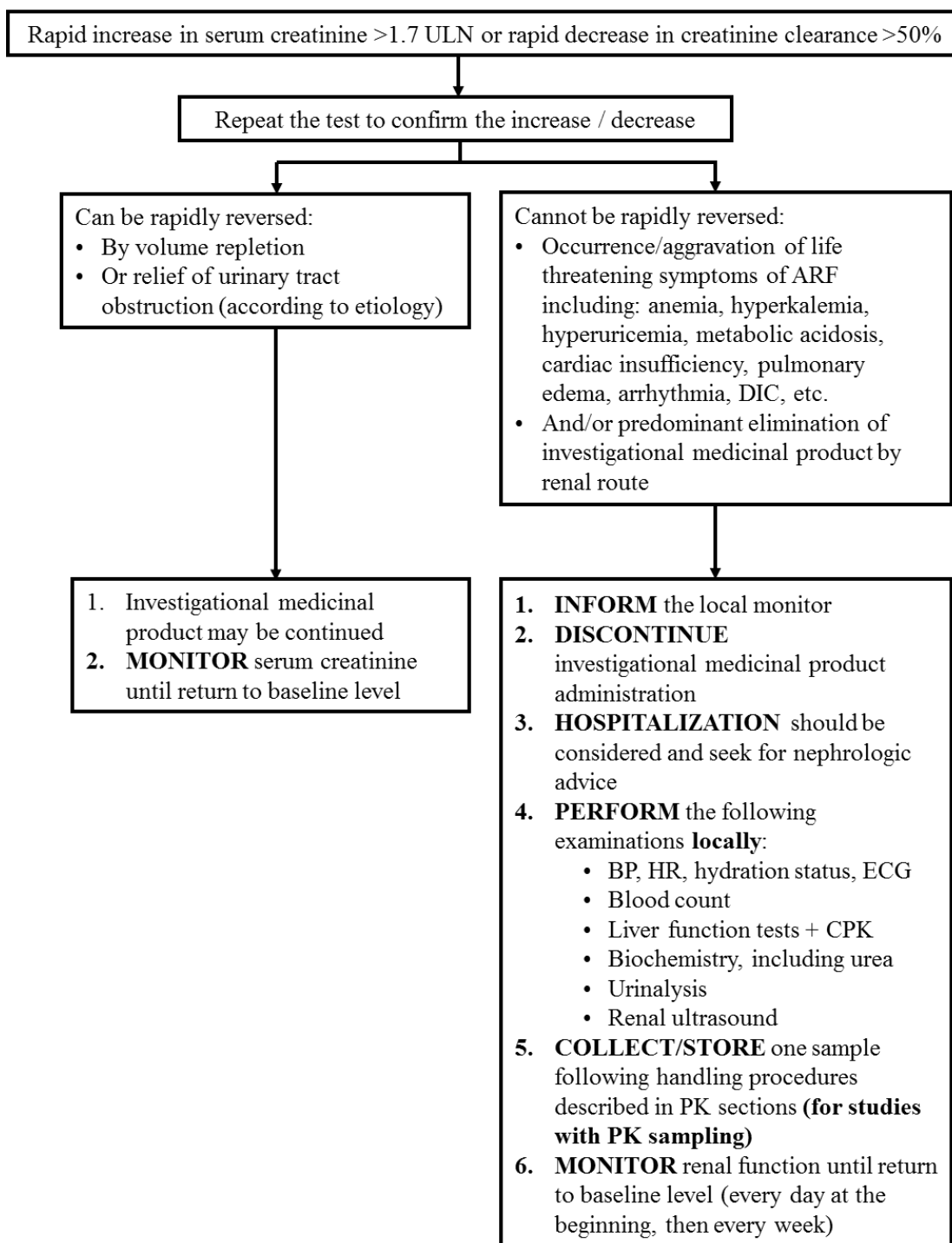
Note:

“Baseline” refers to ALT sampled at baseline visit; or if baseline value unavailable, to the latest ALT sampled before the baseline visit. The algorithm does not apply to the instances of increase in ALT during screening.

See [Section 10.3](#) for guidance on safety reporting.

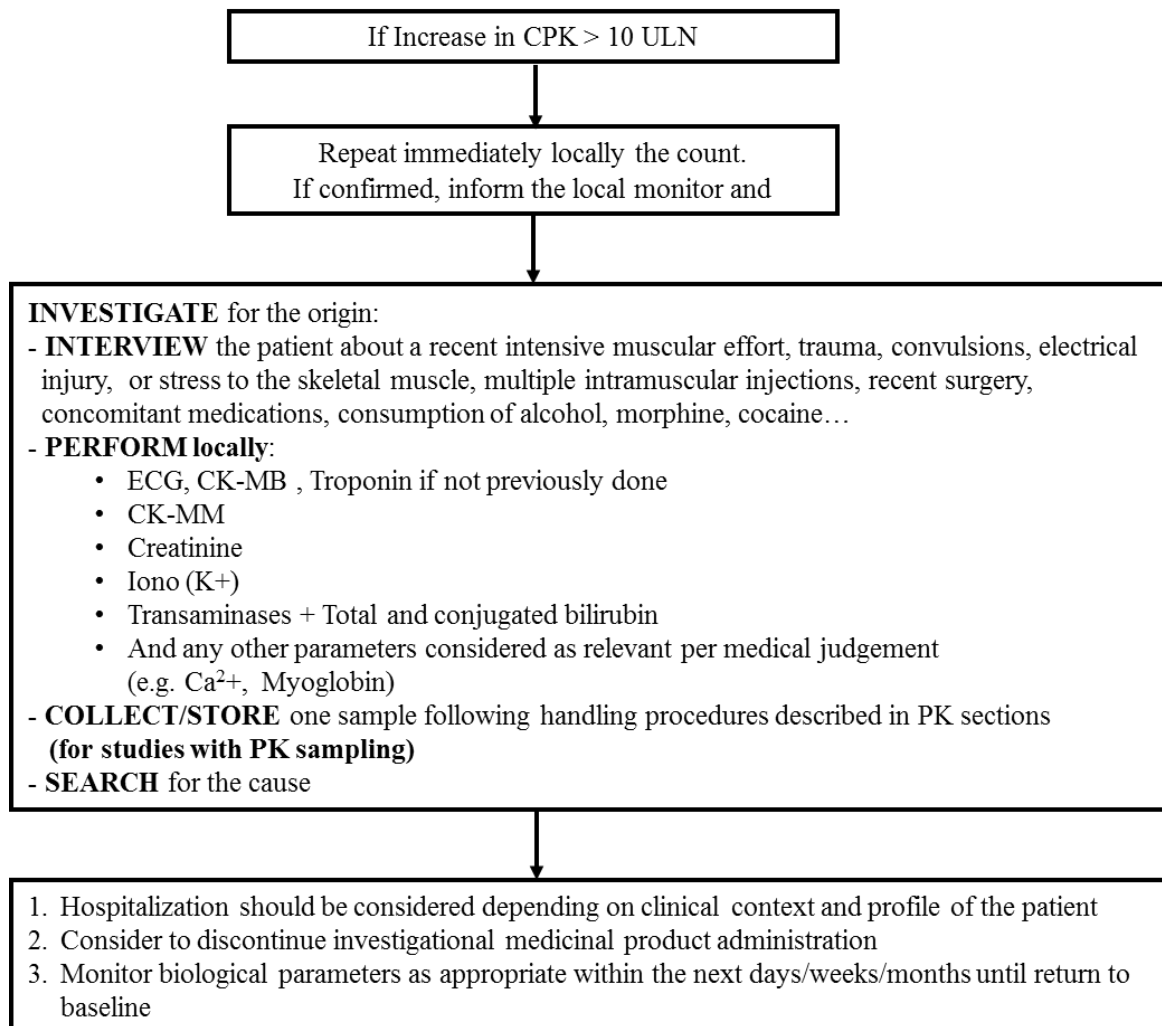
Normalization is defined as ≤ULN or baseline value, if baseline value is >ULN.

**INCREASE IN SERUM CREATININE in patients with normal baseline
(creatininemia between 45 µmol/L and 84 µmol/L)**



Increase in serum creatinine is to be recorded as an AE only if at least 1 of the criteria listed in the general guidelines for reporting AEs in [Section 10.3](#) is met.

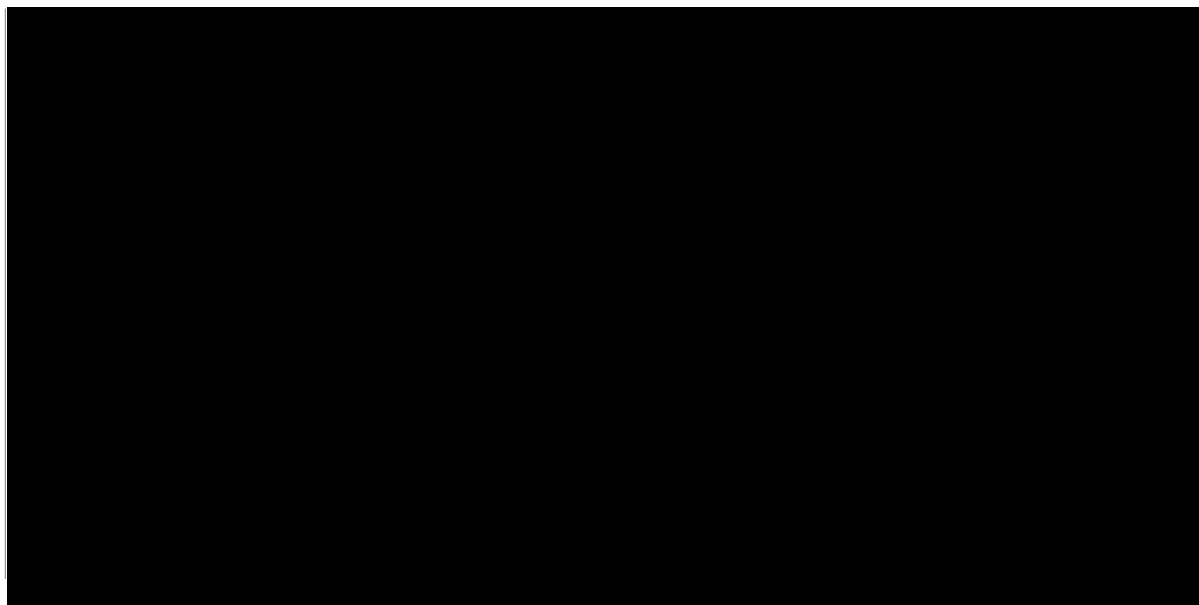
INCREASE IN CPK OF NON-CARDIAC ORIGIN AND NOT RELATED TO INTENSIVE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



Increase in CPK is to be recorded as an AE only if at least 1 of the criteria in the general guidelines for reporting AEs in [Section 10.3](#) is met.

10.7 APPENDIX 7: CLINICIANS-REPORTED OUTCOMES AND PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES

10.7.1 Worst itch numeric rating scale (WI-NRS)

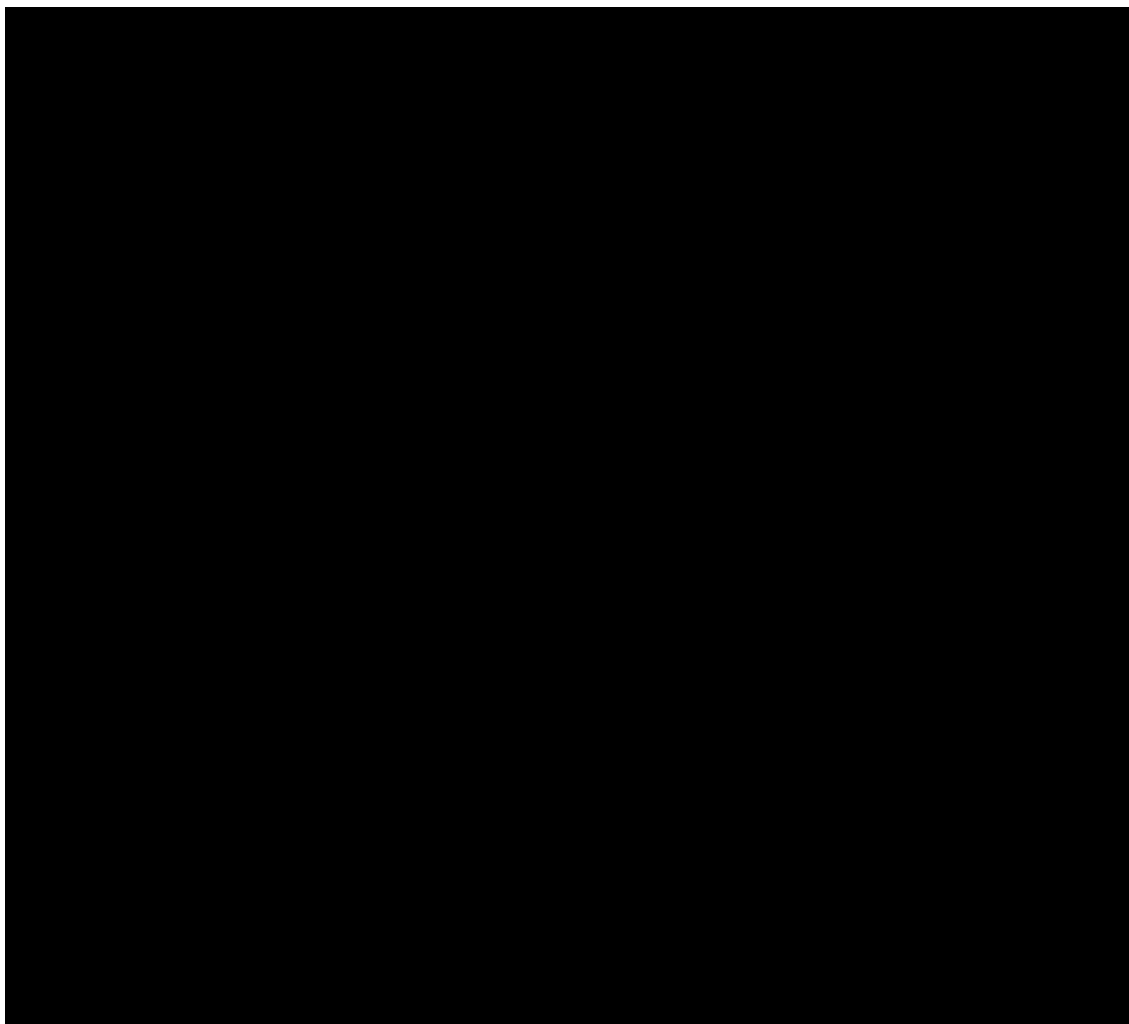


GB 20 01/2019

UKM: AöR, Prof. Dr. Martin Schulze Schwienhorst (Aufsichtsratsvorsitzender),
Univ.-Prof. Dr. med. Dr. phil. Robert Nitsch (Vorstandsvorsitzender, Ärztlicher Direktor),
Dr. rer. pol. Christoph Hoppenheit (stellv. Vorstandsvorsitzender, Kaufmännischer Direktor),
Univ.-Prof. Dr. med. Mathias Hermann (Dekan), Thomas van den Hooven (Pflegedirektor),
Univ.-Prof. Dr. med. Claudia Rössig (stellv. Ärztliche Direktorin)

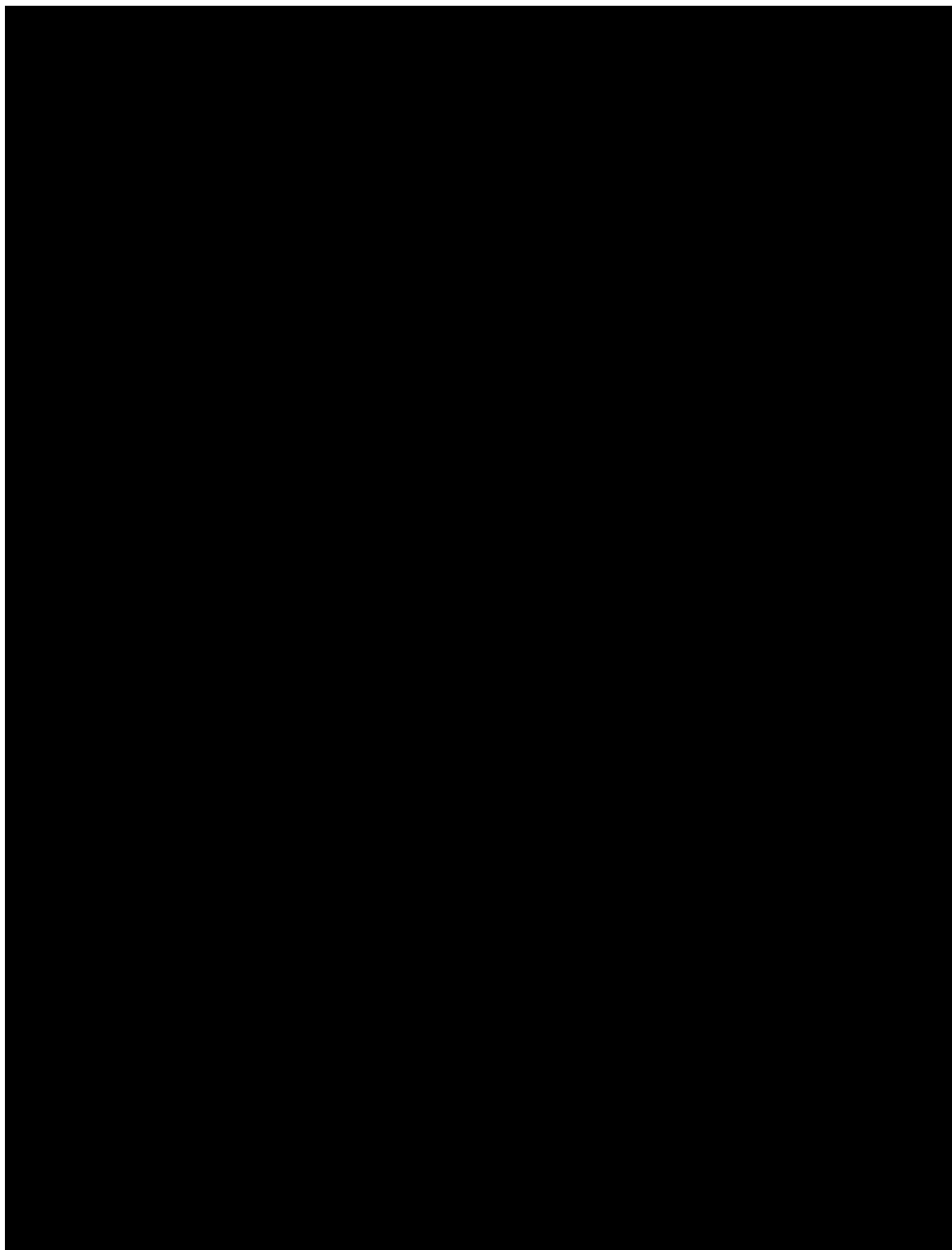


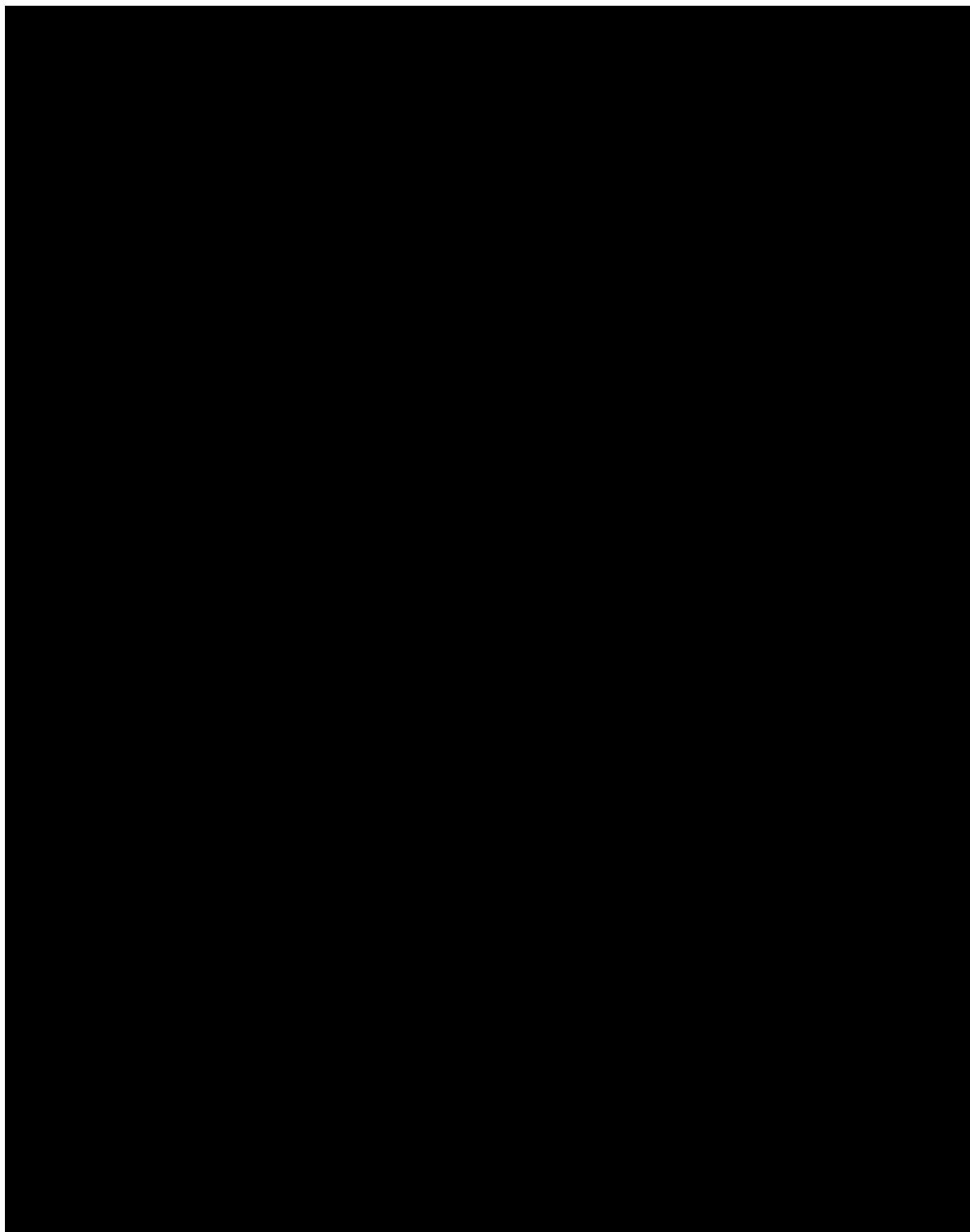
10.7.2 Investigator's global assessment of prurigo nodularis (IGA PN)



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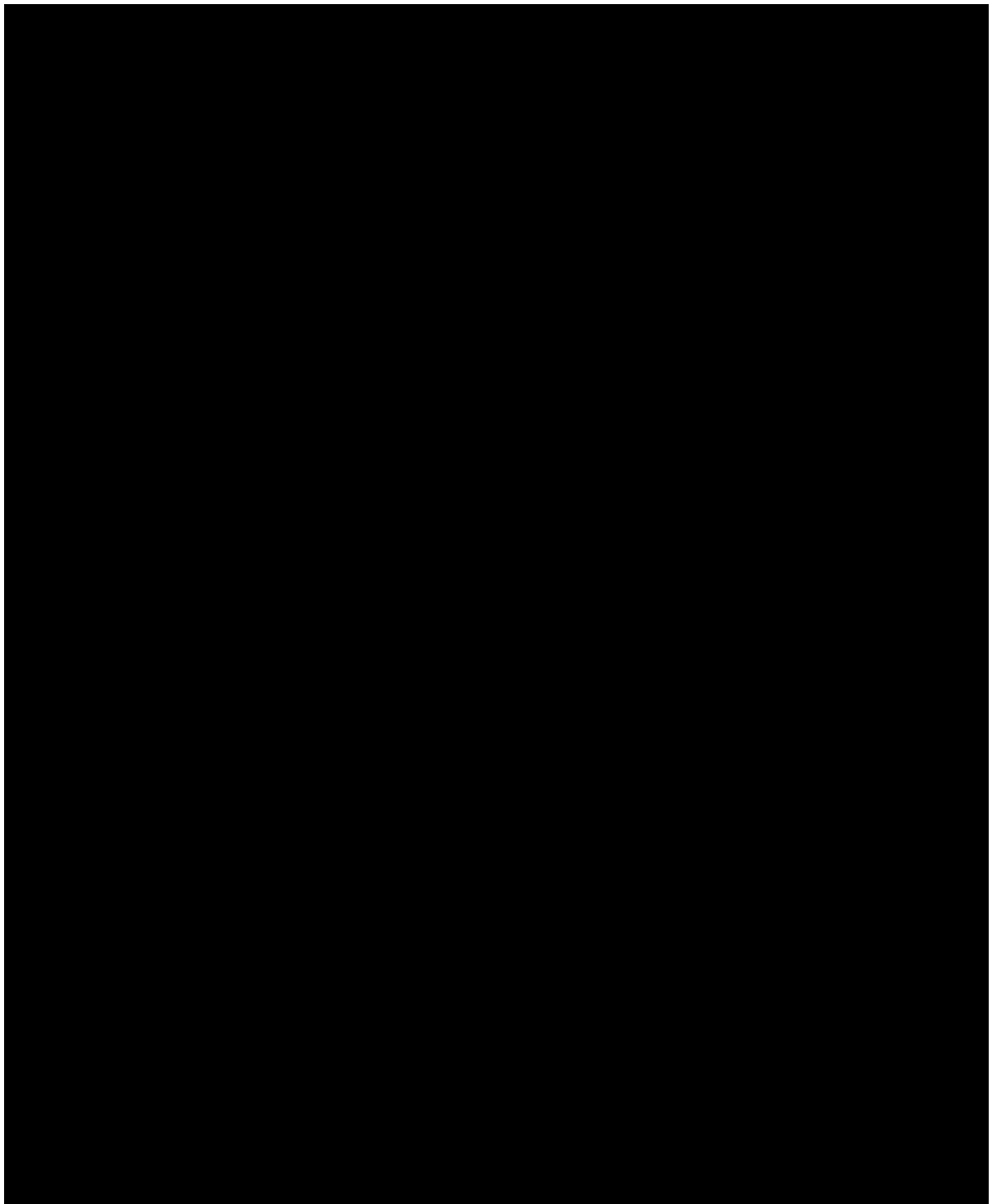
10.7.3 Prurigo activity score (PAS)





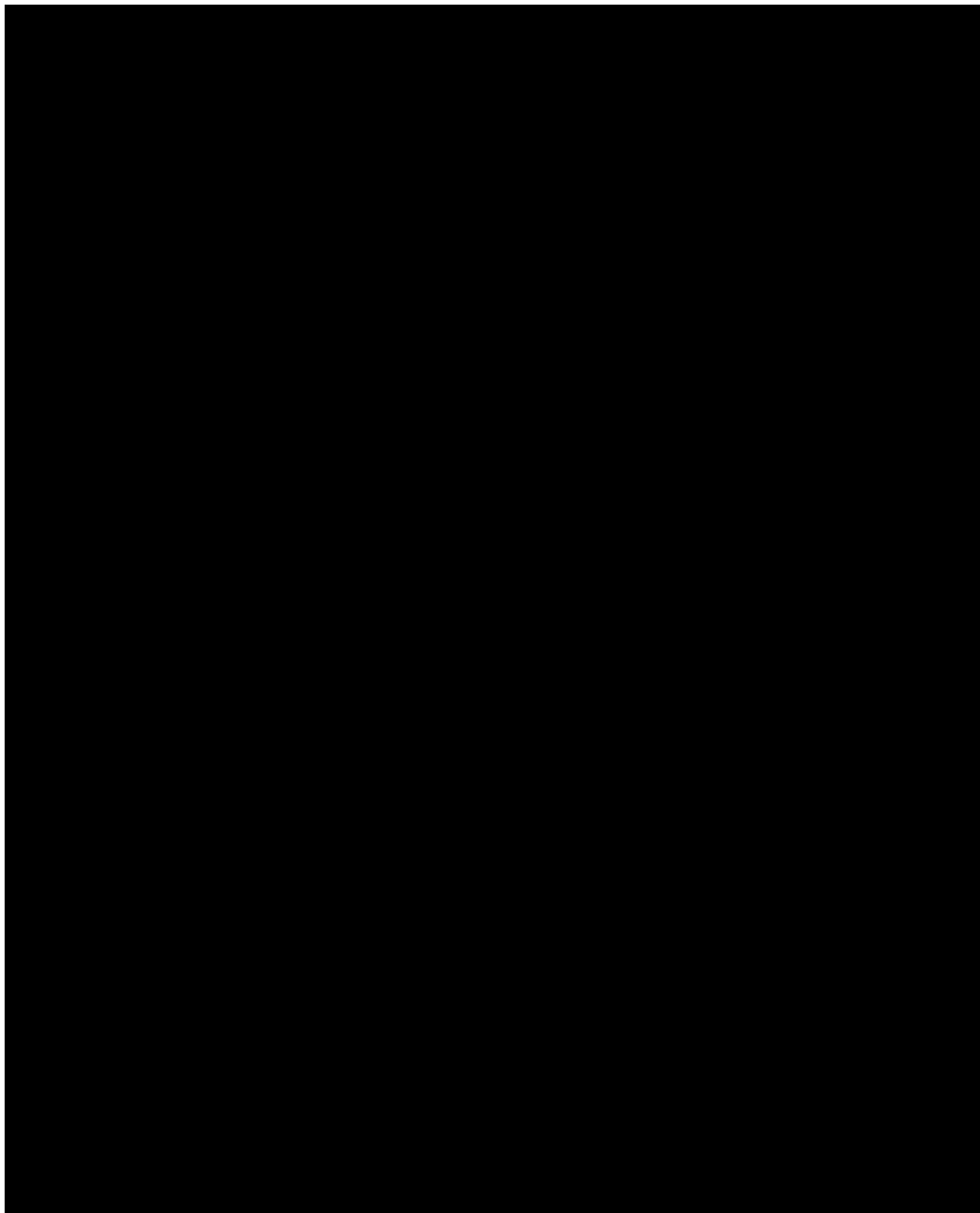
Copyright @ Center for Chronic Pruritus, University Hospital Münster Under license. For permission to use refer to: KCPadministration@ukmuenster.de

10.7.4 Dermatology life quality index (DLQI)



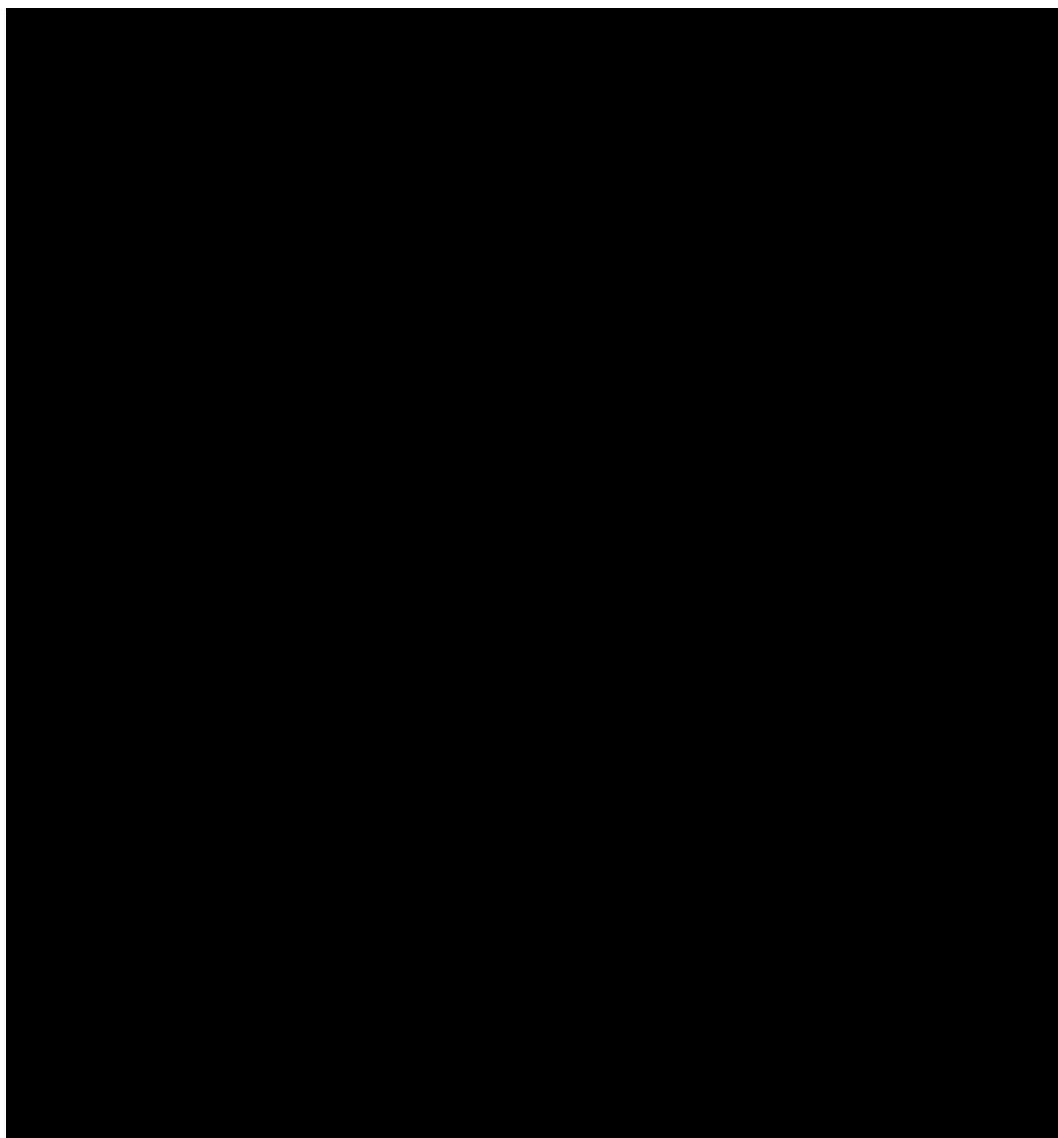
©AY Finlay, GK Khan, April 1992, This must not be copied without the permission of the authors.

10.7.5 Hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS)



HADS - United States/English - Version of 30 Jan 17 - Mapl.
ID058041 / HADS_AUS.0_eng-US.doc

10.7.6 EQ-5D-5L



© EuroQol Research Foundation. EQ-5D™ is a trade mark of the EuroQol Research Foundation

Disclaimer: This is a preview of the EQ-5D instrument. It demonstrates the text, questions and response options included in this version. This preview does not represent the final product and should not be used as an official EQ-5D instrument.

10.7.7 Pain numeric rating scale

Worst Skin Pain Numerical Rating Scale (Generic)

How would you rate your skin pain at its worst in the past 24 hours?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No										Worst
pain										pain
										possible

10.7.8 Sleep numeric rating scale

Sleep Quality Numerical Rating Scale (Generic)

Instructions:

Please complete the following questions upon awakening for the day.

Select the number that best describes the quality of your sleep last night.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Worst possible sleep					Best possible sleep					

10.7.9 Patient Global Impression of Change of disease (PGIC)

Patient Global Impression of Change (PGIC) of PN Disease

Please choose the response below that best describes the overall change in your prurigo nodularis since you started taking the study medication.

- ☐ Very much better
- ☐ Moderately better
- ☐ A little better
- ☐ No change
- ☐ A little worse
- ☐ Moderately worse
- ☐ Very much worse

10.7.10 Patient Global Impression of Severity (PGIS)

Patient Global Impression of Severity (PGIS) of PN Disease

Please choose the response below that best describes the severity of your prurigo nodularis over the past week.

- ☐ None
- ☐ Mild
- ☐ Moderate
- ☐ Severe

10.7.11 Missed school/work days

Patients with Prurigo Nodularis (PN)

Missed School/Work days BASELINE Visit

Site Number: _____ Patient Study Number: _____

Visit Date (dd/mmm/yyyy): ____/____/____ Time of Completion: ____:____am/pm

Employment status

1. Have you been working?
 - ☐ Yes – I am working full time (≥ 4 days/week)
 - ☐ Yes – I am working part time (< 4 days/week)
 - ☐ No – I am not working (unemployed, retired)

For those working (full time or part time):

2. How many days have you missed from work because of your Prurigo Nodularis in the last 4 weeks prior to the visit today?

Please do not include time you missed from work for taking part in this research.

Specify: ____ Days

Student status

1. Have you been in school?
 - ☐ Yes – I am in school full time (≥ 4 days/week)
 - ☐ Yes – I am in school part time (< 4 days/week)
 - ☐ No – I am not in school

For those in school (full time or part time):

2. How many days have you missed from school because of your Prurigo Nodularis in the last 4 weeks prior to the visit today?

Please do not include time you missed from school for taking part in this research.

Specify: ____ Days

NOTES:

Please make sure the instructions are read to the patient BEFORE they start the questionnaire.

Assessment periods (i.e., time interval from the date of last assessment through the current date) must be continuous. Leave no gaps. Cumulatively, these periods must cover the entire study duration.

Avoid duplicate reporting. If the patient missed school/work because of his/her PN on the day of

assessment, this day should be recorded only once.

Record only days on which patient's PN prevented him/her to go to school/work. Otherwise, do not record the days on which the patient missed school/work only to participate in study visits.

Print Name (First/Last) of Investigator Completing Assessment

Signature

Date

R668-XXX-Missed School/work Days Version 1.0 BASELINE; date

Page 1 of 1

Patients with Prurigo Nodularis (PN)

**Missed School/work days
POST Baseline Visits**

Site Number: _____ Patient Study Number: _____

Visit Date (dd/mmm/yyyy): ____/____/____ Time of Completion: ____:____am/pm

Employment status

1. Have you been working since your last assessment?

- ☐ Yes – I am working full time (≥ 4 days/week)
☐ Yes – I am working part time (< 4 days/week)
☐ No – I am not working (unemployed, retired)

For those working (full time or part time):

2. How many days have you missed from work because of your Prurigo Nodularis since the day of your last assessment, including today?

Please do not include time you missed from work for taking part in this research.

Specify: ____ Days

Student status

1. Have you been in school since your last assessment?

- ☐ Yes – I am in school full time (≥ 4 days/week)
☐ Yes – I am in school part time (< 4 days/week)
☐ No – I am not in school

For those in school (full time or part time):

2. How many days have you missed from school because of your Prurigo Nodularis since the day of your last assessment, including today?

Please do not include time you missed from school for taking part in this research.

Specify: ____ Days

NOTES:

Please make sure the instructions are read to the patient BEFORE they start the questionnaire.

Assessment periods (i.e., time interval from the date of last assessment through the current date) must be continuous. Leave no gaps. Cumulatively, these periods must cover the entire study duration.

Avoid duplicate reporting. If the patient missed school/work because of his/her PN on the day of assessment, this day should be recorded only once.

Record only days on which patient's PN prevented him/her to go to school/work. Otherwise, do not record the days on which the patient missed school/work only to participate in study visits.

Print Name (First/Last) of Investigator Completing Assessment

Signature

Date

R668-XXX Missed School/work Days Version 2.0; date

Page 1 of 1

10.8 APPENDIX 8: DEFINITION OF ANAPHYLAXIS

“Anaphylaxis is a serious allergic reaction that is rapid in onset and may cause death (31).”

Clinical criteria for diagnosing anaphylaxis

Anaphylaxis is highly likely when any one of the following 3 criteria are fulfilled:

1. Acute onset of an illness (minutes to several hours) with involvement of the skin, mucosal tissue, or both (eg, generalized hives, pruritus or flushing, swollen lips-tongue-uvula)
AND AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING
 - a. Respiratory compromise (eg, dyspnea, wheeze-bronchospasm, stridor, reduced PEF, hypoxemia)
 - b. Reduced BP or associated symptoms of end-organ dysfunction (eg, hypotonia [collapse], syncope, incontinence)
 2. Two or more of the following that occur rapidly after exposure to a *likely allergen for that patient* (minutes to several hours):
 - a. Involvement of the skin-mucosal tissue (eg, generalized hives, itch-flush, swollen lips-tongue-uvula)
 - b. Respiratory compromise (eg, dyspnea, wheeze-bronchospasm, stridor, reduced PEF, hypoxemia)
 - c. Reduced BP or associated symptoms (eg, hypotonia [collapse], syncope, incontinence)
 - d. Persistent gastrointestinal symptoms (eg, crampy abdominal pain, vomiting)
 3. Reduced BP after exposure to *known allergen for that patient* (minutes to several hours):
 - a. Infants and children: low systolic BP (age specific) or greater than 30% decrease in systolic BP*
 - b. Adults: systolic BP of less than 90 mm Hg or greater than 30% decrease from that person's baseline
-

PEF, Peak expiratory flow; BP, blood pressure.

*Low systolic blood pressure for children is defined as less than 70 mm Hg from 1 month to 1 year, less than (70 mm Hg + [2 × age]) from 1 to 10 years, and less than 90 mm Hg from 11 to 17 years.

10.9 APPENDIX 9: LIST OF OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS

- Aspergillosis
- Blastomyces dermatitidis (endemic in the south-eastern and south-central states US, along Mississippi and Ohio Rivers)
- Candidiasis - only systemic or extensive mucosal or cutaneous candidiasis
- Coccidioides immitis (endemic south-western US and Central and South America)
- Cryptococcus
- Cytomegalovirus
- Herpes Simplex (disseminated)
- Herpes Zoster (disseminated; ophthalmic; involvement of 2 or more dermatomes)
- Histoplasmosis (pulmonary or disseminated; most common tropical areas Tennessee-Ohio-Mississippi river basins)
- Listeriosis
- Mycobacterium avium
- Nontuberculosis mycobacteria
- Pneumocystis pneumonia

This list is indicative and not exhaustive.

10.10 APPENDIX 10: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Not applicable.

10.11 APPENDIX 11: ABBREVIATIONS

ACE:	angiotensin converting enzyme
AD:	atopic dermatitis
ADA:	antidrug antibody
ADR:	adverse drug reaction
AE:	adverse event
AESI:	adverse event of special interest
ALT:	alanine aminotransferase
ANCOVA:	analysis of covariance
AST:	aspartate aminotransferase
BUN:	blood urea nitrogen
CFR:	Code of Federal Regulations
CIOMS:	Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
ClinRO:	clinician-reported outcome
CMH:	Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel
CONSORT:	Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials
COVID-19:	coronavirus disease 2019
CRF:	case report form
CRSwNP:	chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis
CSR:	clinical study report
DBP:	diastolic blood pressure
DLQI:	dermatology life quality index
DMC:	data monitoring committee
DNA:	deoxyribonucleic acid
DTP:	direct-to-patient
EADV:	European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology
EASI:	eczema area and severity index
ECG:	electrocardiogram
eCRF:	electronic case report form
ELISA:	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EMA:	European Medicines Agency
EoE:	eosinophilic esophagitis
EOS:	end of study
EOT:	end of treatment
EQ-5D:	Euroqol 5 dimensions
EQ-5D-5L:	Euroqol 5 dimensions 5 levels
EU:	European Union
FDA:	Food and Drug Administration
GCP:	Good Clinical Practice
HADS:	hospital anxiety and depression scale

HBc Ab:	hepatitis B core antibody
HBs Ab:	hepatitis B surface antibody
HBs Ag:	hepatitis B surface antigen
HBV:	hepatitis B virus
hCG:	human chorionic gonadotropin
HCV:	hepatitis C virus
HCV Ab:	hepatitis C virus antibody
HIV:	human immunodeficiency virus
HRQoL:	health-related quality of life
HRT:	hormone replacement therapy
IB:	investigator's brochure
ICF:	informed consent form
ICH:	International Council for Harmonisation
IEC:	Independent Ethics Committee
Ig:	immunoglobulin
IGA:	investigator's global assessment
IGA PN:	investigator's global assessment for prurigo nodularis
IGA PN-A:	IGA PN-Activity
IGA PN-S:	IGA PN-Stage
IL:	interleukin
IMP:	investigational medicinal product
IRB:	Institutional Review Board
IRT:	interactive response technology
ITT:	intent to treat
IVRS:	interactive voice response system
IWRS:	interactive web response system
LS:	least squares
NIMP:	noninvestigational medicinal product
NRS:	numeric rating scale
PAS:	prurigo activity score
PD:	pharmacodynamic
PGA:	physician global assessment
PGIC:	Patient Global Impression of Change
PGIS:	Patient Global Impression of Severity
PK:	pharmacokinetic
PN:	prurigo nodularis
PRO:	patient reported outcome
PT:	preferred term
Q2W:	every 2 weeks
QTcF:	QT interval corrected using Fridericia's formula
RBC:	red blood cells
RNA:	ribonucleic acid
SAE:	serious adverse event
SAP:	statistical analysis plan
SBP:	systolic blood pressure
SC:	subcutaneous

SCORAD:	scoring atopic dermatitis
SGOT:	serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase
SGPT:	serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase
SNRI:	serotonin and norepinephrin reuptake inhibitor
SoA:	schedule of activities
SOC:	system organ class
SSRI:	selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
SUSAR:	suspected unexpected serious adverse reaction
TB:	tuberculosis
TCI:	topical calcineurin inhibitors
TCS:	topical corticosteroids
TEAE:	treatment-emergent adverse event
ULN:	upper limit of normal
US:	United States
UVB:	ultraviolet B
VAS:	visual analog scale
WBC:	white blood cells
WI-NRS:	worst-itch numeric rating scale
WOCBP:	woman of childbearing potential
WOCF:	worst observation carried forward

10.12 APPENDIX 12: PROTOCOL AMENDMENT HISTORY

The Protocol Amendment Summary of Changes Table for the current amendment is located directly before the Table of Contents (TOC).

11 REFERENCES

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