

For a disease that we really understand as being incredibly common, all the way through the pediatric age group to adults, there is incredible heterogeneity with atopic dermatitis. And that makes it interesting as a clinician, because we know that these different sub-types, if you will, at least phenotypically, and there may even be a corresponding endotypes that are different, so molecular mechanisms that actually differ between patient to patient, that we sort of lump them together.

But when we learn about this, this may mean that there are both prognostic differences for these patients as well as therapeutic differences, in terms of not only efficacy of a certain therapy but also potentially even for side effects. We know that some patients tolerate therapies better and respond better, and there may be some variability to that.