In 2019, dupilumab was approved for another age group. Initially it was released as being approved for ages 18 and older, with moderate to severe uncontrolled atopic dermatitis. But just in 2019, it got the approval for ages 12 to 17, in addition, of course, to that original approval age range for, again, moderate to severe uncontrolled-- so for these adolescents.

And there were two trials that were actually restructured very similar to the pivotal trials for adults for adolescent atopic dermatitis. And they were very similar. It's interesting. If you look at the data, it was quite similar to what was seen in the solo 1 and solo 2 trials for adult atopic dermatitis, although everything was just a little bit lower. The placebo rate was a bit lower. And the clearance rate to getting that clear or almost clear on the IGA scale was proportionally lower.

And it's difficult to know exactly why that is. My personal view on looking at the data is that it was a slightly more severe group of patients. So that ratio between moderate and severe-- everyone had to be either moderate or severe uncontrolled-- in the adolescent data, the bias was towards more severe patients. So that may explain a little bit why both the placebo and the drug effect was a little bit lower.

But still it was quite significant in terms of that getting to clear or almost clear. And also they did a similar EASI-75. So the 75% or better improvement in the EASI score at various time points that we can see this significance over the vehicle.

Importantly, it was done as monotherapy. And I think that's really nice from a scientific point of view. We can see what did the drug really do on its own, but it's not that reflective of real life. In my clinical practice, I almost have-- I don't think I have a single patient really just using any medicine by itself with atopic dermatitis. Because we often are using other topical agents. We're often using a host of different things. Even down to bathing and moisturizing, and that is standardized to a certain extent, in the trials. But we can be much more creative in real life.

So my honest clinical experience is that it is comparable to what I'm seeing with adults, even though the data looked a little bit less-- perhaps less striking than it did in adults.