Evaluation of long-term of therapeutic response in real-world clinical practice following tirbanibulin treatment.

P. Luque Varela[1], M. D. Benedicto Maldonado[2], A. Carmona Olveira [1], E. Herrera Acosta [1]

[1] Hospital Virgen de la Victoria, Dermatology, Málaga, Spain, [2] Hospital de Urduliz, Dermatology, Urduliz, Spain

BACKGROUND

Tirbanibulin is a drug approved for the treatment of non-hyperkeratotic actinic keratoses through inhibition of microtubule polymerization, thereby disrupting the cell cycle and inducing apoptosis.

METHODS

A prospective, single-center observational study was conducted in a cohort of patients treated with tirbanibulin. To evaluate the one-year recurrence rate, follow-up was performed in patients who initially achieved complete response. Five patients were lost to follow-up, resulting in a final cohort of 17 patients. Each case was analyzed and patients were classified according to their clinical status as complete remission, complete recurrence, or partial recurrence. Additionally, data regarding treatment satisfaction were collected

RESULTS

More than 60% of cases remained in complete remission at one year of follow-up. Ten percent of patients showed complete recurrence of lesions, while the remaining patients exhibited mild partial recurrence of actinic keratoses. Ninety-five percent of patients reported a high level of satisfaction one year after treatment.



On the left side, AK lesions prior to treatment. On the center, 6 weeks after starting treatment with tirbanibulin 1% ointment. On the right side, patient after one and a half year. Mild partial recurrence of AK is seen. This highlights the importance of follow up in AK patients even when they achieve total response.

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On the left side, AK lesions prior to treatment. On the center, 2 weeks after starting treatment with tirbanibulin 1% ointment. Mild erythema is present as the most frequent side effect in our cohort. On the right side, patient after one and a half year. Complete remission was still present.

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On the left side, AK lesions prior to treatment. On the center, 6 weeks after starting treatment with tirbanibulin 1% ointment. On the right side, patient after one and a half year. Complete remission was still present.

Tirbanibulin was specially useful when used in our **teledermatology** platform. All teledermatology patients were diagnosed, prescribed treatment and followed virtually. Pictures at diagnosis and follow up were taken by their primary care physician. Easy 5-days posology and low rate of side effects makes tirbanibulin an ideal treatment to be used in teledermatogy, improving accesibility to treatment with a high acceptance by patients and primary care physicians.



On the left side, AK prior to treatment. On the right side 8 weeks after starting treatment with two stiks of tirbanibulin ointment for both áreas. Both pictures, before and after, were sent by the patient's primary care physician. The patient was diagnosed, treated and followed virtually without having to attent to the hospital.

Tirbanibulin presents a novel mechanism of action for the treatment of non-hyperkeratotic actinic keratoses. Multiple studies support tirbanibulin as an effective therapy, characterized by a short five-day treatment regimen and high tolerability and safety. In this study, long-term effectiveness in real-world clinical practice was also evaluated, demonstrating sustained complete response rates exceeding 60%, compared with the 53% reported in the study by Brian Berman et al. Based on these findings, tirbanibulin is positioned as an effective and well-tolerated treatment with a convenient dosing regimen that improves patient adherence and provides favorable long-term outcomes