

**Abstract N°: 2154****Split-face case series of tirbanibulin 1% ointment versus photolyase-based repair cream in actinic keratosis: clinical outcomes and cosmetic field improvements**Gabriel Suárez Mahugo^{1, 2}¹Hospital Universitario Doctor José Molina Orosa , Dermatology, Arrecife, Spain²CanariasDerma, Dermatology, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain**Introduction & Objectives:**

Tirbanibulin 1% ointment is approved for the topical treatment of actinic keratosis (AK). While its efficacy is well-established, potential cosmetic effects in photodamaged skin remain underexplored. This study aimed to evaluate the clinical and cosmetic outcomes of tirbanibulin using a split-face design, comparing it with a photolyase-based repair cream applied to the contralateral side.

Materials & Methods:

Five patients with bilaterally distributed, non-hyperkeratotic facial AKs were included. Tirbanibulin 1% ointment was applied once daily for 5 consecutive days to one hemiface. On the opposite side, a commercially available photolyase-based topical repair cream was applied daily for 8 weeks. Standardized photographs were taken at baseline and at 8 weeks. Outcomes included AK clearance, skin reactions, and cosmetic changes such as lentigo fading and skin texture improvement. Clinical and cosmetic changes were assessed using photographic comparison.

Results:

The tirbanibulin-treated side achieved complete or near-complete clearance of AKs in 4 of 5 patients (80%). The photolyase-treated side showed partial improvement in lesion count. Local skin reactions on the tirbanibulin side were mild and self-limited. Cosmetic improvement, including lentigo fading and smoother skin texture, was observed in 3 patients on the tirbanibulin side, with minimal or no changes on the control side.

Conclusion:

This split-face case series suggests that tirbanibulin 1% ointment is not only effective in clearing AKs but may also confer additional cosmetic benefits in photodamaged skin when compared to a repair cream with photolyase. These findings support further investigation into tirbanibulin's broader field-directed potential.

