

**Abstract N°: 6670****Eficacia de la tirbanibulina al 1% en el tratamiento de la queratosis actínica pigmentada: un estudio ambispectivo en la vida real**

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Introduction & Objectives:

Pigmented actinic keratoses (pAKs) represent a less frequent subtype of actinic keratosis (AK), characterized by hyperpigmentation, and can pose both diagnostic and therapeutic challenges. Tirbanibulin 1% ointment is an approved topical treatment for grade I AK, with proven efficacy and a favorable tolerability profile.

The primary objective of this study was to assess the efficacy of 1% tirbanibulin in the resolution of pAKs, as well as its impact on skin pigmentation and other pigmented lesions within the field of cancerization, in a real-life clinical setting.

Materials & Methods:

We conducted a non-randomized ambispective cohort study including 120 patients with clinically and dermoscopically confirmed AK. Among them, 35 patients (29%) presented with pAK. All patients received 1% tirbanibulin ointment once daily for five consecutive days. In cases with a partial response, a second sequential five-day treatment cycle was administered. Clinical and photographic evaluations were performed at baseline and at 8-12 weeks post-treatment. We assessed complete or partial resolution of pAKs, improvement in pigmentation, and clearance of solar lentigines within the treated area.

Results:

All patients with pAK showed a clinical response and an improvement in pigmentation. A complete response was observed in 75% of cases. Following a second treatment cycle, the complete response rate increased to over 90%. Additionally, solar lentigines within the treated area exhibited notable lightening and overall improvement in skin appearance. No treatment discontinuations due to adverse events were reported.

Our findings reinforce the efficacy of tirbanibulin not only in the resolution of AKs, but also highlight its greater effectiveness in cases of pAKs, along with an aesthetic improvement of the skin within the cancerization of field. This photorejuvenating effect may be related to mechanisms that are not yet fully understood. The presence of pigment in AKs may be a key factor influencing treatment response, suggesting new avenues for research into the pathophysiology and mechanisms of action of tirbanibulin.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, 1% tirbanibulin appears to be an effective and safe therapeutic option for pAKs, with additional benefits in pigmentation and overall skin appearance. Further studies are needed to better understand the role of pigmentation in treatment response.

