

A Survey of Dermatology Healthcare Professional Knowledge, Perception, and Experience Regarding Cellulite and Its Treatment

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

- Cellulite, which is characterized by “dimpling” on the buttocks, thighs, and lower abdomen, and/or arms, affects an estimated 90% of women^{1,2}
- Collagenous clostridium histolyticum-aaes (CCH; Qwo™, Endo Aesthetics LLC, Malvern, PA) is a subcutaneous injection approved by the US Food and Drug Administration in July 2020 for the treatment of moderate-to-severe cellulite in the buttocks of adult women³
- Objective:** To identify unmet needs in dermatologist knowledge, perceptions/attitudes, and experience regarding cellulite and its treatment

CONCLUSION

- This survey of dermatologists identified **unmet needs** in:
- Cellulite education
 - Currently available/utilized cellulite treatments
 - Dermatologist-patient communication on cellulite treatment options

METHODOLOGY AND QUALIFICATIONS

ONLINE MARKET RESEARCH SURVEY Conducted by Endo in March 2020

N=201 TOTAL RESPONDENTS

SURVEY LENGTH (Median) 16 min

SURVEY RESULTS PRESENTED FOR: 80 Self-identified dermatologists*

RESPONDENT ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Plastic surgeon, dermatologist, NP/PA, or other MD
- Involved in aesthetic treatment decisions (if NP/PA)
- Licensed in their state (if applicable)
- Not consultant (>80 hours/year) or employee of pharma company/manufacture
- In practice 2-40 years
- Must not practice in Vermont or Maine
- Personally sees a minimum of cash pay aesthetics/month
- If NP/PA, must work for an aesthetic practice (Plastic or Derm office) or primarily in a med spa
- ≥20 injectable procedures/month at practice level
- Must not have only injections performed by “other physicians”

*79 licensed dermatologists and 1 Nurse Practitioner specializing in Dermatology.

CELLULITE CONDITION KNOWLEDGE

PRIMARY CAUSES OF CELLULITE

45% selected all 3 causes

81% of dermatologists attribute cellulite to multiple causes

- Skin being tethered by fibrous band: 75%
- Thickening of fibrous septae: 69%
- Increasing fat lobules/herniation of fat: 65%
- Hormone change: 41%
- Excess fat: 35%
- Dermal thinning: 29%
- Lack of exercise: 22%
- Unhealthy diet: 20%
- Poor circulation: 14%
- Toxin/impurities in the body: 8%

PRIMARY CAUSES – RANKED 1ST

- Skin being tethered by fibrous band: 34%
- Thickening of fibrous septae: 30%
- Increasing fat lobules/herniation of fat: 18%
- Hormone change: 10%
- Excess fat: 3%
- Dermal thinning: 1%
- Toxin/impurities in the body: 1%

19% Only selected all 4 components as causes of cellulite

- Skin being tethered by fibrous band
- Thickening of fibrous septae
- Increasing fat lobules and herniation of fat
- Dermal thinning

CELLULITE TREATMENT PERCEPTIONS/ATTITUDES

Satisfaction With Available Cellulite Treatments – By Dermatologists Offering Cellulite Treatment (59%) or Not Offering Cellulite Treatment (41%)

69% Not very/not at all satisfied (Offering)

49% Not very/not at all satisfied (Not offering)

97% Not very/not at all satisfied (Total)

Attitudes of Dermatologists to Cellulite Treatment (% Agree Much/Somewhat More)

Total: 29% Agree Much/Somewhat More

(n=80): 71% Agree Much/Somewhat More

Cellulite will never go completely away with treatment, so it isn't worth trying to improve in patients

If a treatment targets the cause of cellulite, it can greatly improve the appearance of cellulite and is worth offering to my patients

Many dermatologists indicated

- Dissatisfaction with currently available cellulite treatments
- Interest in cellulite treatment targeting the cause of cellulite

DERMATOLOGIST POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

PRIMARY PRACTICE SETTING

- Group Practice: 68%
- Solo Practice: 30%
- Hospital/Clinic: 2%

PATIENTS SEEN PER MONTH (Medical + Aesthetic)

Personally: 583 Average # Patients Seen Per Month

Total Practice: 1382 Average # Patients Seen Per Month

SHARE OF PROCEDURE TYPES

Face Procedure: 83%

Body Procedures: 17%

AESTHETIC AND CELLULITE TREATMENT USAGE

Percentage of 80 Dermatology Practices Offering and Performing Specific Aesthetic Treatments

Treatment	Total	For cellulite
Neurotoxins (eg, Botox®)	100%	
Dermal filler, including Sculptra®	91%	29%
Other skin rejuvenation treatment	89%	
Other non-invasive/minimally-invasive in-office procedure	86%	
Energy-based hair removal	80%	
Branded injection to reduce submental fat (eg, Kybella®)	78%	
Non-invasive energy-based shaping/skin tightening	55%	41%
Facial or ocular cosmetic surgery	25%	
Surgical fat reduction (eg, liposuction)	24%	11%
Surgical subcision for cellulite	23%	23%
Minimally invasive radiofrequency microneedling skin rejuvenation	23%	16%
Minimally invasive laser-based body/face shaping treatment	16%	12%
Cosmetic surgery to enhance the body	14%	
Energy-based feminine rejuvenation	14%	
Mesotherapy for reducing cellulite/excess fat/skin rejuvenation	11%	10%
Cellfina®	8%	8%
Cellulaze®	8%	8%

59% of dermatologists offering cellulite treatment, non-invasive energy-based treatments are most commonly offered

DERMATOLOGIST-PATIENT DISCUSSION OF CELLULITE AND ITS TREATMENT

How Often Female Patients Ask Dermatologists About Cellulite Treatments

66% Always/Often/Sometimes

Dermatologist Comfort Level Discussing Cellulite Treatment With Patients

36% Extremely/Very comfortable

24% Not very/not at all comfortable

~2/3 of patients ask dermatologists about cellulite treatment

Only ~1/3 of dermatologists are extremely/very comfortable discussing cellulite with patients

Almost all dermatologists identified at least 1 barrier to discussing cellulite

254 AVERAGE # OF TOTAL INJECTABLES PER MONTH

AVERAGE # OF INJECTABLE PROCEDURES PER MONTH

- Neurotoxins: 157
- Fillers: 88
- Kybella®: 10

SHARE OF INJECTABLES PERFORMED BY EACH ROLE PER MONTH

- Me Personally: 49%
- Other Physicians: 38%
- Other Injectors: 13%

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Cellulite Discussion Barriers (n=80)

- Current treatments require investment in expensive equipment: 41%
- Current treatments do not target a root cause of cellulite (ie, the bands below the skin's surface): 31%
- Current treatments are too expensive for my patients: 28%
- Current treatments do not have long-term effects: 25%
- I don't want to offend my patients: 22%
- There is a lack of time to discuss it: 21%
- My patients are self-conscious about it: 20%
- It is challenging to determine how to start the conversation: 18%
- My patients seem unconcerned about cellulite: 18%
- I'm unsure about which cellulite patients are the best candidates for treatment: 16%

90% of dermatologists identified at least 1 barrier

REFERENCES
1. Avram MM. J Cosmet Laser Ther. 2004;6(4):181-185. 2. Khan MH, et al. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2010;62(3):361-370. 3. QWO™ (collagenase clostridium histolyticum-aaes) for injection for subcutaneous use [package insert]. Malvern, PA: Endo Aesthetics LLC; 2020.

DISCLOSURES
JE and SW are employees of Endo Aesthetics LLC. DC and SC are employees of Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc.

INDICATION AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR QWO™ (collagenase clostridium histolyticum-aaes)

INDICATION

QWO is indicated for the treatment of moderate to severe cellulite in the buttocks of adult women.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR QWO

CONTRAINDICATIONS

QWO is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to collagenase or to any of the excipients or the presence of infection at the injection sites.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Hypersensitivity Reactions

Serious hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylaxis have been reported with the use of collagenase clostridium histolyticum. If such a reaction occurs, further injection of QWO should be discontinued and appropriate medical therapy immediately instituted. Advise patients to seek immediate medical attention if they experience any symptoms of serious hypersensitivity reactions.

Injection Site Bruising

In clinical trials, 84% of subjects treated with QWO experienced injection site bruising. Subjects with coagulation disorders or using anticoagulant or antiplatelet medications (except those taking ≤ 150 mg aspirin daily) were excluded from participating in Trials 1 and 2.

QWO should be used with caution in patients with bleeding abnormalities or who are currently being treated with antiplatelet (except those taking ≤ 150 mg aspirin daily) or anticoagulant therapy.

Substitution of Collagenase Products

QWO must not be substituted with other injectable collagenase products. QWO is not intended for the treatment of Peyronie's Disease or Dupuytren's Contracture.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

In clinical trials, the most commonly reported adverse reactions in patients treated with QWO incidence $\geq 10\%$ were at the injection site: bruising, pain, nodule and pruritus.

Please see accompanying Full Prescribing Information for QWO.

