Aims

The aims of patient management in asthma are to improve asthma control and associated symptoms. Mepolizumab is approved as an add-on therapy for patients with severe eosinophilic asthma and eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis in the USA. Improvements in asthma control have been demonstrated with mepolizumab in clinical trials of severe eosinophilic asthma compared with placebo, as assessed by the Asthma Control Questionnaire-5 (ACQ-5). However, data from a real-world setting are limited.

Here, we present data from the global REALITI-A study on the impact of mepolizumab on asthma control in a large number of early treatment initiators who received mepolizumab in real-world clinical practice.

Methods

REALITI-A (GSK ID: 204710)

Study design

Real-world Observational Prospective Global Single-arm

Clinical diagnosis of asthma:

≥18 years of age

Duration of relevant medical records prior to enrollment: 12 months

Asthma control assessed via ACQ-5

Follow-up period: 24 months

Analysis of data from early initiators at 12 months

RESULTS

Demographics and baseline characteristics (N=368)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Median (IQR)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>47 (18)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Female: 62%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male: 38%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Baseline blood eosinophil count</td>
<td>3.0 (1.4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1.0)</td>
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Within 3 months of initiating mepolizumab treatment, an improvement in asthma control from baseline was observed, regardless of baseline blood eosinophil count.

Conclusions

In total, 19% of patients discontinued mepolizumab in the first year of treatment during this study.

Significant improvements in asthma control were noted after mepolizumab initiation in patients with asthma who were treated in the real world; improvements were sustained throughout the study (12 months).

Improvements in asthma control were observed regardless of baseline blood eosinophil count.

The results of this analysis indicate that the efficacy of mepolizumab demonstrated in clinical trials, in terms of asthma control, translates to patients in a real-world setting. These data also support an early and meaningful benefit in asthma control with mepolizumab.

References

2. Prevention and Control of Asthma (EPA Asthma Toolkit) - www.epa.gov/asthma