

IMPACT OF BIOLOGICAL DRUGS FOR SEVERE ASTHMA ON ORAL CORTICOID CONSUMPTION

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Back-ground

Biological treatments used in severe asthma aim to reduce exacerbations, usually defined as emergency visits/hospitalizations and/or the use of systemic corticosteroids, whose consumption associated with the appearance of significant adverse events. More real-life studies are needed to determine what OGC reduction these biologics produce.

Objective

To evaluate the effectiveness of biologics in patients with severe uncontrolled asthma (SUCA) in terms of reducing OGC consumption.

Methods

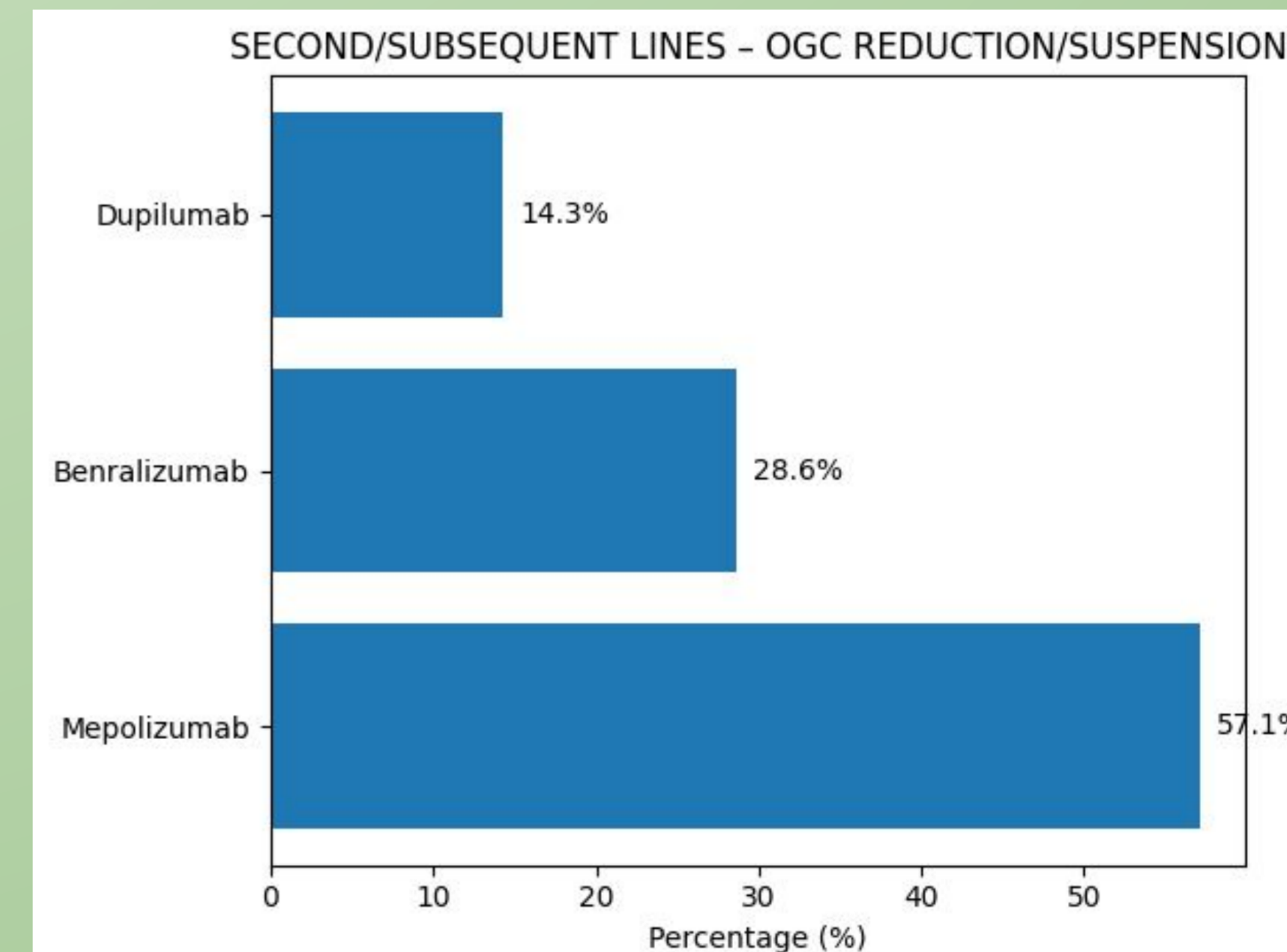
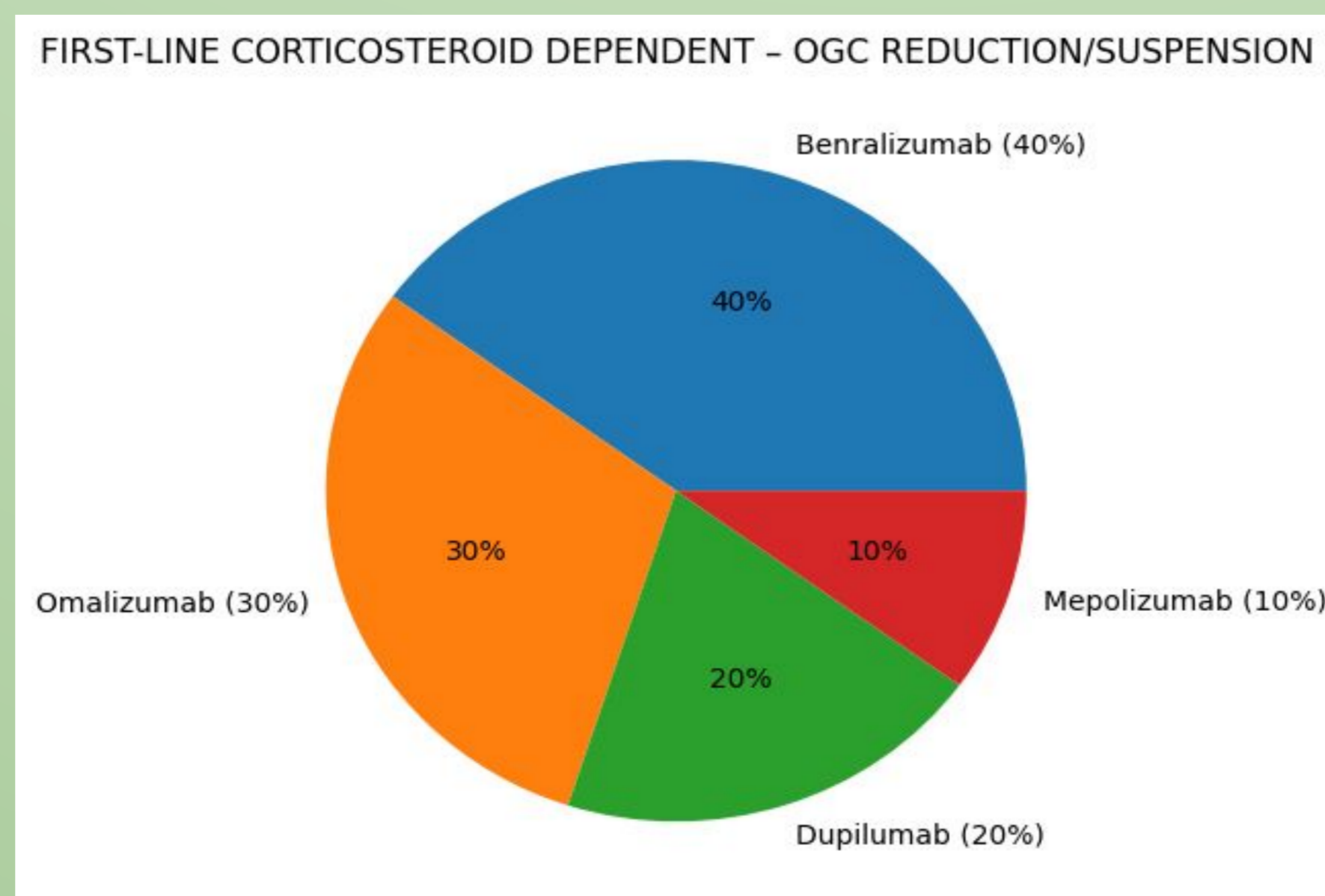
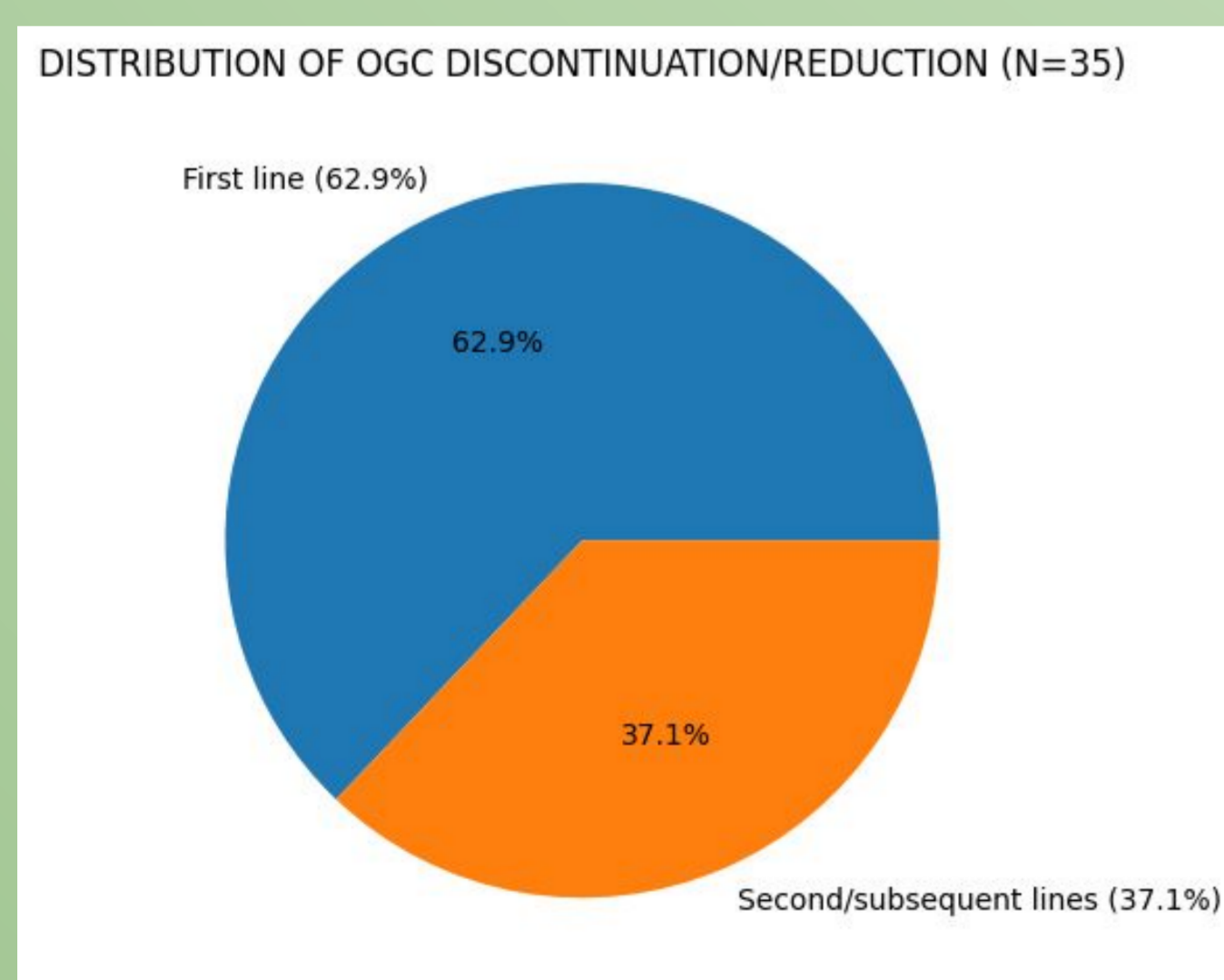
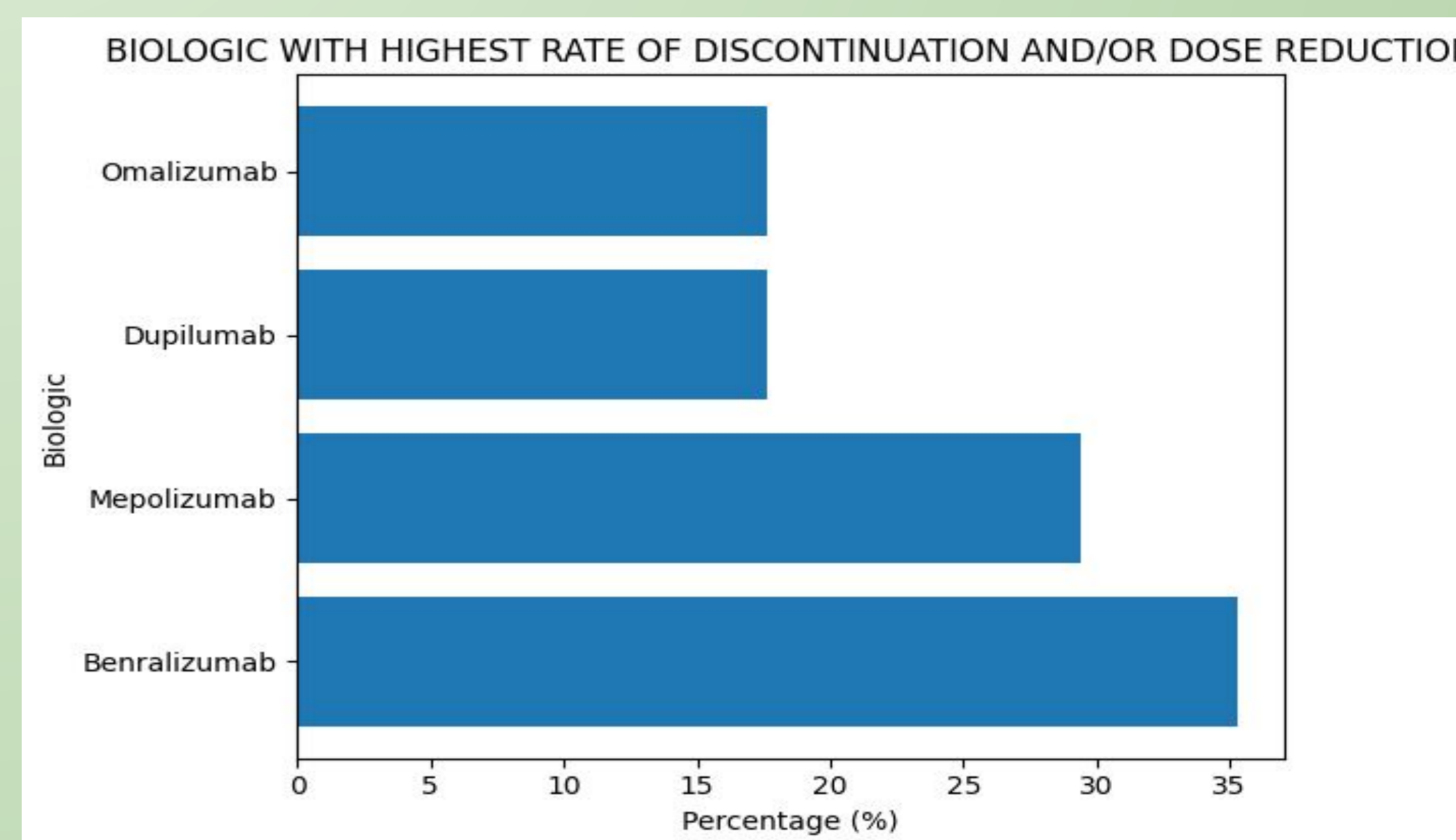
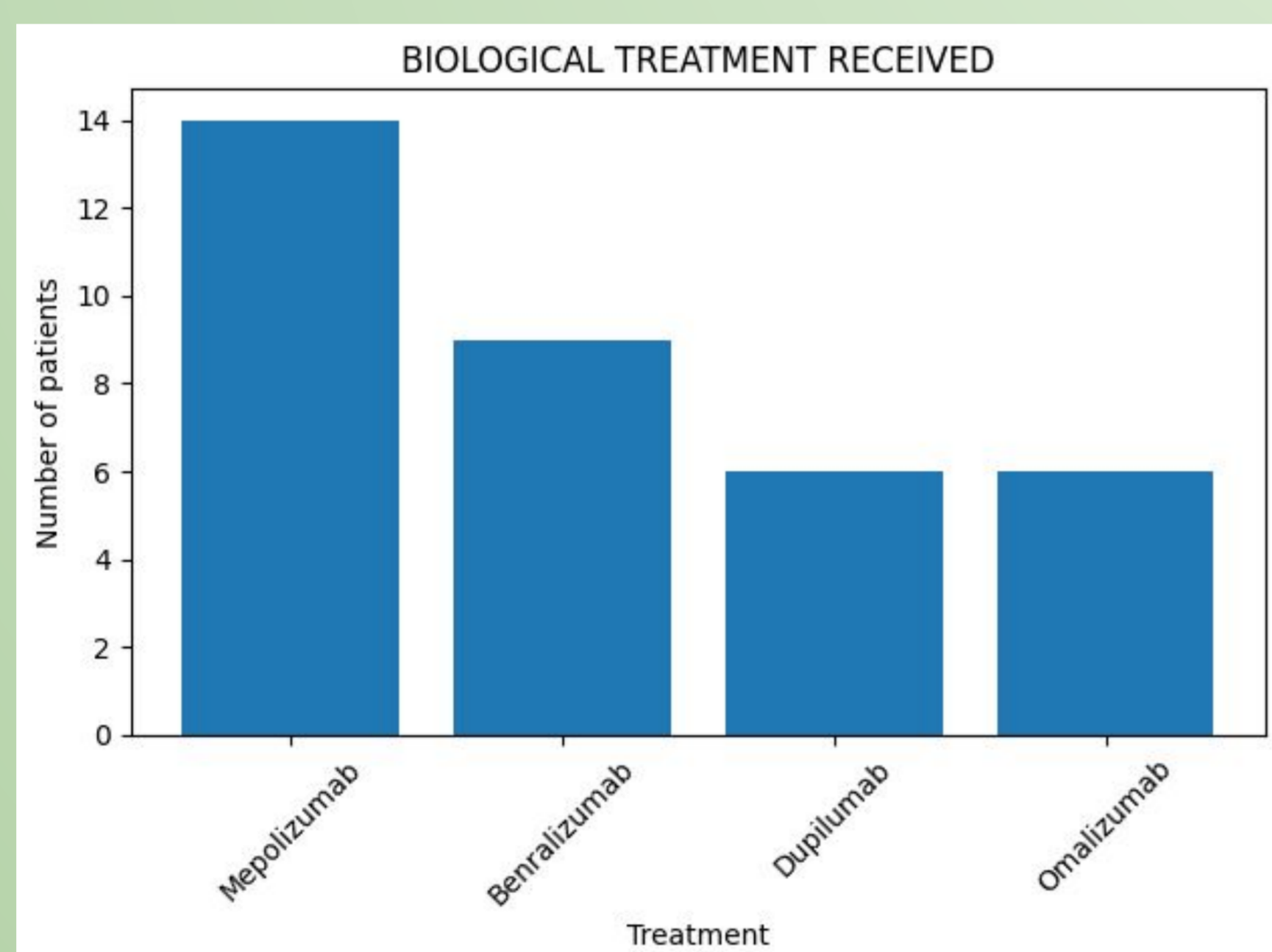
A retrospective observational study was carried out on patients with SUCA on biological treatments (omalizumab, mepolizumab, benralizumab and/or dupilumab) who had been on treatment for at least one year. If they had received more than one biologic, the last treatment was analyzed.

Baseline OGC consumption was retrospectively collected during the 12 months prior to the start of the biological and compared with the consumption of 12 months later. This data was obtained from Microstrategy application, expressed as Defined Daily Doses (DDD) consumed during one year, corresponding to the dispensations carried out in the pharmacy. The variable analyzed was the percentage of dose reductions and/or interruptions of OGC treatment.

62 patients were included, of whom 27 were excluded for not completing one year of biological therapy. 35 patients met the study criteria and were analyzed.

The average DDD of OGC received was 18.3 (2-182) mg. A total of 24 patients required baseline OGC, 12 of these patients (50%) were able to discontinue treatment and 5 patients (20.8%) reduced the dose.

Results



Conclusions

70.8% of corticosteroid-dependent patients managed to reduce or interrupt treatment with OGC, which confirms, in our simple, the relevant effectiveness of biological treatments in reducing dependence on OGC.

