

MAINTENANCE THERAPY ADHERENCE AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEZEPELUMAB IN SEVERE ASTHMA

M.G. DÍAZ LÓPEZ, E.L. ROMÁN MÁRQUEZ, F. SIERRA GARCIA, E. MOLINA CUADRADO
HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO TORRECÁRDENAS, PHARMACY DEPARTMENT, ALMERÍA, SPAIN.

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Tezepelumab, an anti-TSLP monoclonal antibody, is indicated as add-on maintenance therapy in severe asthma. Adherence to inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) is essential for disease control, although up to 50% of patients are non-adherent.

AIMS AND OBJETIVES

To evaluate clinical outcomes of tezepelumab in severe asthma patients according to ICS adherence.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrospective observational study at a tertiary hospital (Nov 2023–Jul 2025).

Patients with uncontrolled severe asthma receiving ≥ 3 months of tezepelumab were included.

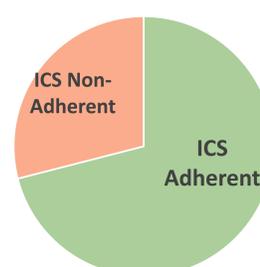
Variable collected: demographics (age, sex), smoking status, prior biologics, oral corticosteroid use, emergency visits, ICS adherence, FEV1, FVC, and FEV1/FVC.

ICS adherence was assessed via pharmacy records.

RESULTS

N = 45

ICS adherence: 71% adherent, 29% non-adherent.



Demographics and clinical outcomes: women 71% vs 65%; mean age 63.2±12.8 vs 56.3±9.9 years; smokers 18% vs 42%; prior biologics 36% vs 50%; oral corticosteroids 39% vs 61%; ER visits 17% vs 39%.

Spirometry Results	ICS Adherent (n=32)	ICS Non-adherent (n=13)
FEV1 baseline (%)	78.1 ± 25	72.0 ± 24.8
FEV1 final (%)	84.0 ± 24.6	74.2 ± 26.7
FVC baseline (%)	90.4 ± 21.7	88.0 ± 18.6
FVC final (%)	95.6 ± 22.9	89.2 ± 16.8
FEV1/FVC baseline (%)	85.8 ± 15.1	82.0 ± 16.5
FEV1/FVC final (%)	88.8 ± 16.9	83.3 ± 17.8

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Tezepelumab improved lung function regardless of ICS adherence. Non-adherent patients had higher oral corticosteroid use, more ER visits, and smaller functional gains, highlighting the negative impact of poor adherence.

