

REAL-WORLD PERSISTENCE OF ANTI-IL5 THERAPIES IN UNCONTROLLED ASTHMA

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

IL-5 signalling is a target in asthma, and has yielded three monoclonal antibodies: **mepolizumab**, **reslizumab** and **benralizumab**. Little is known about persistence of asthma anti-IL5 biologic use in clinical practice.



AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- Analyse the real-world **persistence** with anti-iL5 drugs over time in the treatment of uncontrolled asthma
- Reasons of treatment discontinuation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS



Observational, retrospective study



All patients with **uncontrolled asthma** treated with mepolizumab, benralizumab or reslizumab



- Age
- Sex
- Anti-IL5 drug
- Length of treatment
- Reasons for treatment discontinuation.



Outcome variable: percentage of treatments that reached 12, 24 and 36 months persistence estimated from the first to the last drug dispensation



Follow up: Until **September 2024**

➔ **Treatment persistence** was defined by the length of time that a person continuously used an asthma biologic.

RESULTS

- 217** patients
- 71%** women
- Mean age: **60,4** years

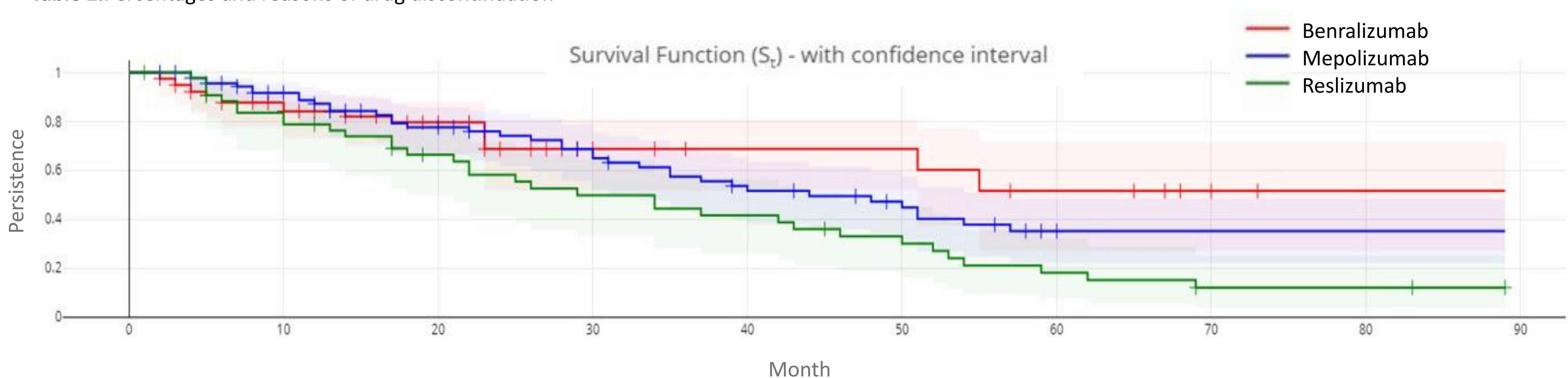
| Drug | N patients | % censored | Median persistence (months) | Persistence rates (months) | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| | | | | 12 | 24 | 36 |
| Mepolizumab | 93 | 60% | 44,5 (4-60) | 87% | 74% | 56% |
| Benralizumab | 80 | 77,5% | 62 (2-73) | 84% | 69% | 69% |
| Reslizumab | 44 | 25% | 29 (4-89) | 79% | 57% | 41% |

Table 1. Percentage of censored patients, median persistence and persistence rates at 12, 24 and 36 months

| Reason for treatment discontinuation | Total | Mepolizumab | Benralizumab | Reslizumab |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Secondary failures | 63 | 35 | 10 | 18 |
| Adverse reaction | 10 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Drug shortage | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Poor treatment adherence | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Lost- follow up | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Clinical trial | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| All discontinuations | 88 | 37 | 17 | 34 |

Table 2. Percentages and reasons of drug discontinuation

- At the **end of follow-up 88 (40,5%) treatments had finished.**
- In all groups, the most common reason for treatment discontinuación was **secondary failures.**



Grafic 1. Persistence rates of mepolizumab, benralizumab and reslizumab

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE



- At 12 months all anti-IL5 persistence rates were high and reached 80%.
- Benralizumab seems to have better persistence rates at 36 months.
- Reslizumab persistence rates are influenced by drug shortage.
- Treatment with anti-IL5 drugs was generally well tolerated with low rate of discontinuation due to adverse reactions.
- A limitation is the high percentage of censored data.



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