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Title: Improvements in asthma control and quality of life with omalizumab in allergic (IgE-mediated) asthma patients

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Body: Introduction: Optimizing asthma control and improving health-related quality of life (QoL) are key goals in the management of asthma. The asthma control test (ACT), the asthma control questionnaire (ACQ), and the asthma quality of life questionnaire (AQLQ) are important patient-reported outcomes often used to evaluate treatment efficacy. Methods: eXpeRIence is a global, post-marketing, observational registry established to evaluate the efficacy and safety of omalizumab for 2 years during standard clinical practice. Data (means [SD]) are presented for the ACT, ACQ, AQLQ and mini-AQLQ at Months 12 and 24. Results: Of the 943 patients who entered the registry, 916 were included in the intent-to-treat population (mean age 45.0±15.0 years). Asthma control and QoL scores improved in patients receiving omalizumab at Months 12 and 24 compared with baseline (Table). Improvements exceeded the minimum clinically important difference at both timepoints (≥3 point increase for the ACT, ≥0.5 point decrease for the ACQ, and ≥0.5 point increase for the AQLQ and mini-AQLQ).

	Baseline (N=916)		Month 12 (N=734)		Month 24 (N=643)	
	n	Score (SD)	n	Score (SD)	n	Score (SD)
ACT*	496	13.0 (4.58)	417	19.1 (4.40)	361	19.7 (4.45)
ACQ†	181	2.74 (0.976)	94	1.73 (1.116)	62	1.80 (1.068)
AQLQ*	132	4.27 (1.270)	92	5.58 (1.055)	81	5.49 (1.299)
mini-AQLQ*	204	3.81 (1.189)	163	5.04 (1.326)	125	5.20 (1.299)

*An increase in score reflects an improvement. †A decrease in score reflects an improvement.

Conclusions: In patients with severe allergic asthma, treatment with omalizumab resulted in sustained and

clinically meaningful improvements in asthma control and asthma-related quality of life.