Abstract Group: 5.3. Allergy and Immunology

Keyword 1: Asthma - management  Keyword 2: Allergy  Keyword 3: Treatments

Title: Observational study in severe asthmatic patients after discontinuation of omalizumab for good asthma control

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Body: Evolution of severe asthma after discontinuation of omalizumab (OMA) (Xolair®) for good asthma control is still not very well known. This study provides real-life data in this situation. Methods: Observational, descriptive, cross-sectional, retrospective study in which 24 pulmonologists recorded data on patient and asthma characteristics during OMA treatment prescribed in patients with severe persistent allergic asthma uncontrolled despite best available therapies, and after OMA discontinuation (minimal follow up required = 6 months), for all their patients in who OMA had been discontinued due to achievement of good asthma control. Results: Data from 61 patients were collected [characteristics at OMA initiation: females 65.6%; mean age 40.7 yrs (min 6, max 82); mean asthma duration 22.3 yrs]. Mean duration of OMA treatment was 22.7 months (CI95%; 19.4-26.0). Mean duration of good asthma control before discontinuation was 11.8 months (CI95%; 12.0-18.1). Mean change in FEV1 under OMA was +13%. After OMA discontinuation, median follow up duration was 9.26 months, loss of control was observed in 34 patients (55.7%) for who median time to loss of control was 13 months (CI95%; 8.2-28.1). The % of patients with an observed loss of control were 69.2%, 59.1% & 45.7% after respectively <1 year, 1-2 years & >2 years of OMA treatment. OMA was reintroduced in 20 out of the 34 patients with loss of control: 14 were responders (70%), 4 not responders (20%) & 2 not yet evaluable (10%). Conclusion: Proportion of observed loss of control depended on prior treatment duration. Most of patients were still responders after OMA reintroduction. Funded by: Novartis Pharma SAS.