



The ERS/ATS severe asthma guidelines

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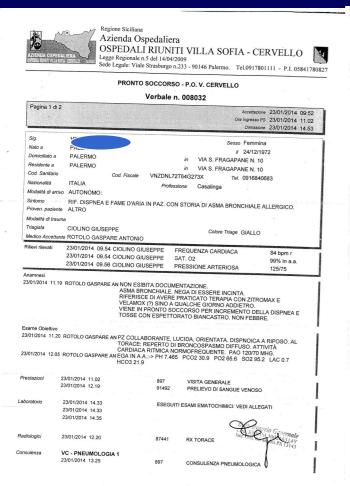
The ERS/ATS severe asthma guideline

The patient journey

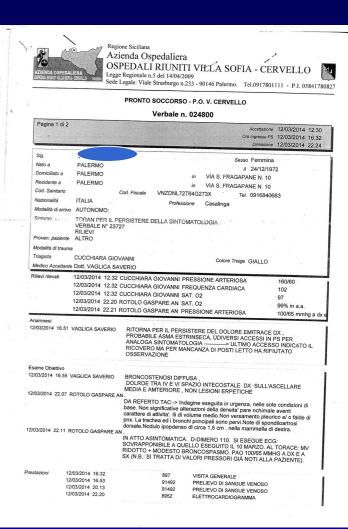
Female, 51 yrs old, never smoker, asthma since adolescence.

Worsening in the last 2 yrs (several visits to ED, uncontrolled asthma under high dose ICS/LABA)

Nasal polyps, MRGE, Obesity.







Why does she suffer from severe asthma?

- Frequent severe exacerbations
- Poor symptom control in the last years
- Coexistence of concomitant diseases
- Other factors...

ERS/ATS definition of severe asthma

 A patient is deemed to have uncontrolled asthma if at least one of the following features is present:

Poor symptom control	Frequent severe exacerbations
Serious exacerbations	Airflow limitation

A patient is deemed to have severe asthma if he/she has:

Uncontrolled asthma while on high-dose therapy

OR

Controlled asthma that becomes uncontrolled on tapering of high-dose corticosteroids

ERS 1999 "Difficult asthma"

 "asthma, poorly controlled in terms of chronic symptoms, with episodic exacerbations, persistent and variable airway obstruction and continued requirement for short-acting beta-2-agonists and a reasonable dose of inhaled corticosteroids"

Eur Respir J 1999

ATS 2000: Refractory asthma

Major criteria

- Treatment with oral corticosteroids > 50% of the time
- high doses inhaled corticosteroids (>1200 µg beclomethasone equivalent)

Minor criteria

- requirement for daily treatment with LABA, theophylline or LTRAs
- daily asthma symptoms requiring rescue medication
- persistent airway obstruction (FEV1 < 80% predicted); diurnal
 PEF variability > 20%
- 1 or more urgent care visits for asthma per year
- 3 or more oral steroid bursts per year
- prompt deterioration with > 25% reduction in oral or ICS dosing
- near fatal asthma event in the past







Sede Legale Viale Strasburgo n.233 – 90146 Palermo Tel 091/7801111 - P.I. 05841780827 UNITA' OPERATIVA COMPLESSA di PNEUMOLOGIA 2º Dipartimento Biomedico di Medicina Interna e Specialistica (Di.Bi.MIS)

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Palermo, 11/11/2015

V1 Screening Visit 380009101 Paziente:		,
Data della visita:	*5	
Data di nascita:	Razza: Caucasica	Telefono:
Il paziente viene adeguatamente inform valutato come possibile candidato. Il paziente firma:	ato sulla possibilità di	partecipare allo studio clinico Sanofi EFC13579 e viene

- Informativa e manifestazione del consenso Informato Asthma Quest EFC13579 e informativa per il paziente versione V1 del 25 febbraio 2015.
- Consenso informato supplementare per il test HIV versione V1 del 25 febbraio 2015

La paziente rifiuta di dare il consenso alle valutazioni di farmaco-genetica, alle analisi di risposta al vaccino e alla raccolta dei campioni per usi futuri.

Si consegna al paziente:

- Copia informativa e manifestazione del consenso Informato Asthma Quest EFC13579 e informativa per il paziente versione V1 del 25 febbraio 2015
- . Copia consenso informato supplementare per il test HIV versione V1 del 25 febbraio 2015
- Modulo informativo per il medio curante versione V1 del 25 febbraio 2015

La paziente rispetta tutti i criteri di inclusione ed esclusione previsti dal protocollo pertanto si contatta il sistema IVRS per registrare la visita di screening. Il sistema assegna alla paziente il numero 380009101.

Report Date: 11/Nov/2015 Time: 13:26:59 Biomedical Systems Centralized Spirometry CPS V2.8.2.5_C70-I_IP AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA OSPEDALI RIUNITI VILLA MMO9 SN: 34901 87962

NM09 SN: 34901_87962_2302_508

SOFIA CERVELLO 380009 Sanofi EFC13579

Subject ID: 380009101

Test Date: 11/Nov/2015 13:20:29 Visit: Visit 1 (Wk -4 +/- 1)

Gender: F Age: 52 Height: 150.0 cm Interval: PreDose Session ID: 5 Dose Time: N/A

Date of Birth: 01-Oct-1963

Tech: federicas FeNO Rep: 14.3

Race: Caucasian/White

FeNO Rep: 14.3 % Repeatability NOT Achieved (Pair NOT within 2.5 ppb or 10% whichever is

ace: Caucasian/winte

Number of Efforts: 2

greater)

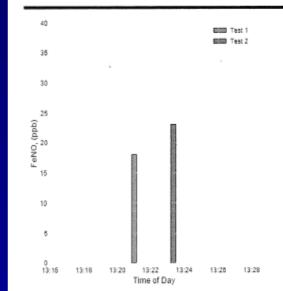
Ethnicity: Non- Hispanic/Latino

Parameters Test*1 Test*2 Avg

FeNO ppb 18 23
'+' = Accepted, '-' = NotAccepted, '*' = Used for average value

Repeat \$2 Reason: the first exam isn't correct

Has the patient fasted for at least 1 hour? YES



signature: Alda Doujale

Print: Alah DENFANTE

Date: 水 Nov おば

FENERICA SCADULTO

11-NOV-2015

Report Date: 07/Jan/2016 Biomedical Systems Centralized Spirometry Time: 10:31:41 AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA OSPEDALI RIUNITI VILLA SOFIA CERVELLO 380009 Sanofi EFC13579 Subject ID: 380009101 Virit: Visit 4 (Wk 4) Interval: PreBD Test Date: 07/Jan/2016 10:26:48 Session ID: 19 Tech: federicas Cal. Check Date/Time: 07/Jan/2016 08:26:53 Gender: F Age: 52 Date of Birth: 01/Oct/1963 Height: 150.0 cm Race: Caucasian/White Correction %: 100 Ethnicity: Non- Hispanic/Latino Predicted Values: NHANES-III.Caucasian Number of Efforts: 3 FVC Rep: 0.04 L FEV1 Rep: 0.00 L ATS/ERS Parameters Pred Test+1 Test+3 Test+2 Best %Pred FVC 2.92 1.70 1.66 1.66 1.70 58 FEV1 2.31 1.08 1.08 1.07 1.08 47 FEV1/FVC 80 64 65 64 64 80 FEF25-75 L/s 2.41 0.48 0.53 0.51 0.48 20 3.52 PEF L/s 5.93 3.30 3.46 3.52 100 75 75 TPEF 78 6.92 FET 6.45 6.61 6.92 VEXT 80 49 42 42 ml VEXT/FVC 4.71 2.95 2.53 2.47 Comments: 10 Test 1 ---- Test 3 Test 2 Volume, (L.) Flow, (US) 2 -2 10 15 20 Time, (s)

Report Date: 20/Jun/2016 Time: 09:48:41 Biomedical Systems Centralized Spirometry AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA OSPEDALI RIUNITI VILLA SOFIA CERVELLO 380009 Sanofi EFC13579

Subject ID: 380009101 Vis/t: Visit 12 (Wk 28)

Test Date: 20/Jun/2016 09:40:34 Tech: benfante

Gender: F Age: 52 Date of Birth: 01/Oct/1963

Race: Caucasian/White Ethnicity: Non- Hispanic/Latino

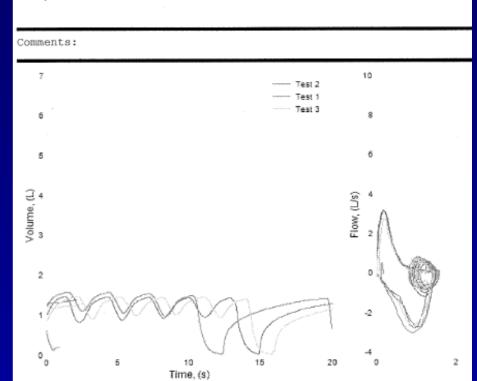
Number of Efforts: 3

Session ID: 41 Cal. Check Date/Time: 20/Jun/2016 09:15:27 Height: 150.0 cm

Interval: PreDose

Correction %: 100
Predicted Values: NHANES-III.Caucasian
FEV1 Rep: 0.00 L FVC Rep: 0.03 L

Water to the same of the same							
				ATS/ERS			
Parameter	s	Pred	Test+2	Test+1	Test+3	Best	%Pred
FVC	L	2.92	1.40	1.37	1.27	1.40	48
FEV1	L	2.31	0.82	0.82	0.77	0.82	35
FEV1/FVC	%	80	59	60	61	59	74
FEF25-75	L/s	2.41	0.32	0.34	0.31	0.32	13
PEF	L/s	5.93	3.16	3.17	2.76	3.17	53
TPEF	ms	-	58	50	69	50	_
FET	s	-	7.23	7.26	6.57	7.26	_
VEXT	ml.	-	29	15	83	15	-
VEXT/FVC	%	-	2.07	1.09	6.54	1.07	-



Report Date: 12/Jun/2017 Biomedical Systems Centralized Spirometry Time: 10:29:29 AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA OSPADALI RIUNITI VILLA

> SOFIA CERVELLO 380099

Sanofi LTS12551

Subject 15: 380009101 Visit: Visit 11 (Wk 24)

Test Date: 12/Jun/2017 10:14:45

L/s

L/s

ml

Tech: chiarac

Parameters

FVC

FEV1

PEF

FET

TPEF

VEXT

FEV1/FVC

FEF25 75

VEXT/FVC

Gender: F Age: 53 Date of Birth: 01/Oct/1963 Race: Caucasian/White

2.90

2.28

5.89

2.37

80

2.31

1.68

5.07

1.13

6.52

2.21

10

Time, (s)

79

51

73

2.26

1.64

5.07

1.11

6.60

2.12

86

48

73

Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic/Latino Number of Efforts: 3

Interval: PreDose Session ID: 6

Cal. Check Date/Time: 12/Jun/2017 09:24:03 Height: 150.0 cm

74

91

86

Correction %: 100

Test+3 Test+2 Test+1 Best %Pred

2.26

1.62

4.88

1.05

6.64

1.95

83

44

72

Predicted Values: NHANES-III.Caucasian FEV1 Rep: 0.04 L FVC Rep: 0.05 L

ATS/ERS

2.31

1.68

5.07

1.13

6.64

1.90

79

44

73

Report Date: 16/Apr/2018 Time: 12:09:05

Biomedical Systems Centralized Spirometry AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA OSPADALI RIUNITI VILLA

SOFIA CERVELLO 380099 Sanofi LTS12551

Subject ID: 380009101 Visit: Visit 15 (Month 18)

Test Eate: 16/Apr/2018 10:06:11

Tech: sitesuper

Gender: F Age: 54 Date of Birth: 01/Oct/1963

Race: Caucasian/White Ethnicity: Non- Hispanic/Latino

ber of Efforts: 3

VEXT/FVC

Interval: PreDose Session ID: 10

Cal. Check Date/Time: 16/Apr/2018 09:56:24

Height: 150.0 cm Correction %: 100

43

1.70

43

1.68

Predicted Values: NHANES-III.Caucasian FEV1 Rep: 0.03 L FVC Rep: 0.03 L

è	AL	Numi

					A	TS/ERS	
OUND: SParameter	8	Pred	Test+2	Test+3	Test+1	Best	%Pred
FVC	L	2.87	2.56	2.50	2.53	2.56	89
lluate the FEV1/FVC a who per	L	2.26	1.96	1.99	1.95	1.99	88
FEV1/FVC	- %	79	77	80	77	78	99
	L/s	5.85	5.15	5.03	5.35	5.35	91
na clinicFEF25_75	L/s	2.33	1.65	1.92	1.66	1.65	71
FET	s	-	6.58	6.35	6.34	6.58	-
TPEF	ms	-	109	84	87	84	-

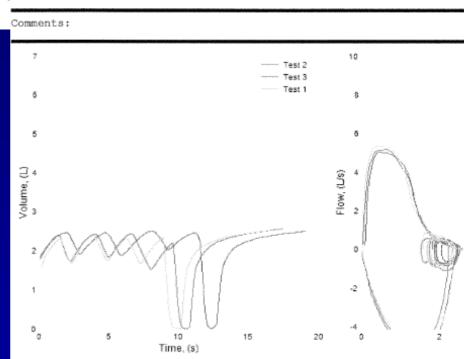
67

2.62

ERTY /

IUMBEF_{VEXT}

			3E
Comments:			
7	Test 3	10	
5	Test 2	8	
5		6	
Volume, (L.)		Flow, (Us)	
2 1 VOI	777	E 2	-
		-2	
. 4 4 4		4	



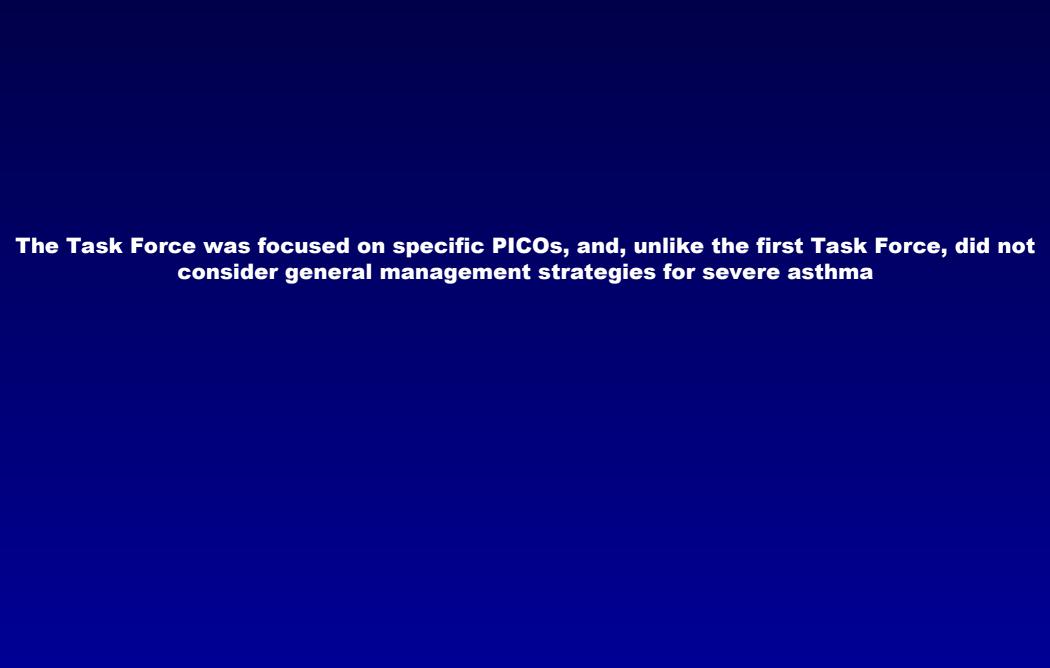
99

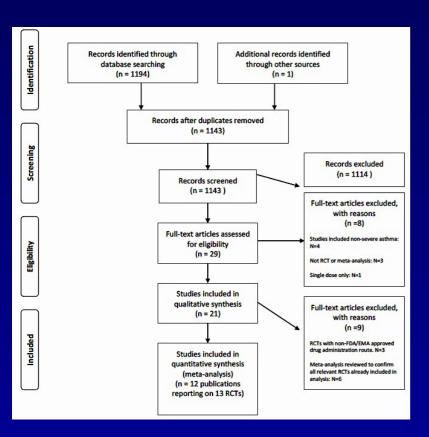
3.96

The ERS/ATS severe asthma guideline

The patient journey

The target treatment





Asthma exacerbations
Symptoms
Asthma control
Quality of life
Use of systemic corticosteroids
Adverse events

CRITICAL OUTCOMES

Change in lung function

IMPORTANT OUTCOME

Question 1: Should a monoclonal anti-IL5 antibody be used in adults and children with severe asthma?

MEPOLIZUMAB therapy was associated with a 50% reduction in the rate of any exacerbation

SIRIUS MUSCA MENSA

- 64% reduction in exacerbations requiring emergency department (ED) visit or hospitalization
- 50% median reduction in the dose of maintenance oral corticosteroids (OCS)
- 0.43-point decrease in ACQ-5 and an absolute 7.14 decrease in the SGRQ scale
- The effect of mepolizumab on FEV1 was less than the minimal clinically important difference (MCID

Question 1: Should a monoclonal anti-IL5 antibody be used in adults and children with severe asthma?

QUESTION 1: ANTI-IL5 STRATEGIES

RECOMMENDATION

We suggest using anti-IL5 strategies as add-on therapy for adults with severe uncontrolled eosinophilic asthma

CONDITIONAL

Studies not *homogenously* severe Not cost effective, reduced equity and feasibility Insufficent evidence in adolescents

SAFETY

All three anti-IL5 strategy drugs were well tolerated. Frequency of adverse effects was similar when compared with placebo.

Participants experienced a lower risk of serious adverse events when assigned to anti-IL5 strategy drugs. The lower risk for having any adverse events is likely driven by the reduction in severe asthma exacerbations by these drugs.

Question 2: Should a measurement of a specific biomarker be used to guide initiation of treatment with a monoclonal anti-IL5 antibody or anti-IL5-R α in adults and children with severe asthma?

QUESTION 2: BIOMARKERS FOR ANTI-IL5

RECOMMENDATION

We suggest using blood eosinophil cut-off ≥150/uL to guide anti-IL5 therapy initiation in adults with severe asthma and a history of prior asthma exacerbations

CONDITIONAL

Low quality of evidence

Limited data on sputum eosinophils and no data on FeNO or serum periostin

Question 3: Should a measurement of a specific biomarker be used, in addition to total IgE level, to guide initiation of treatment with a monoclonal anti-IgE antibody in adults and children with severe asthma?

BLOOD EOS COUNT

FENO

SERUM PERIOSTIN

QUESTION 3: BIOMARKERS FOR ANTI-IGE TREATMENT

RECOMMENDATION

We suggest using a blood eosinophil cutoff of 260/mcL and a FENO cut-off of 19.5 ppb to identify adolescents and adults with severe allergic asthma more likely to benefit from anti-IgE treatment

CONDITIONAL

Low quality of evidence Periostin data was omitted due to low clinical availability Question 6: Should an anti-interleukin 4/13 strategy be used for adults and children with severe asthma?

QUESTION 6: ANTI-IL4/13 TREATMENT

RECOMMENDATION

We suggest dupilumab as add-on therapy for adult patients with severe eosinophilic asthma, and for those with severe corticosteroid-dependent asthma regardless of eosinophil levels

CONDITIONAL

Due to limited number of adolescents treated with anti-IL4/13, the TF was unable to provide a recommendation for this age group and no available evidence exists for children < 12 yrs

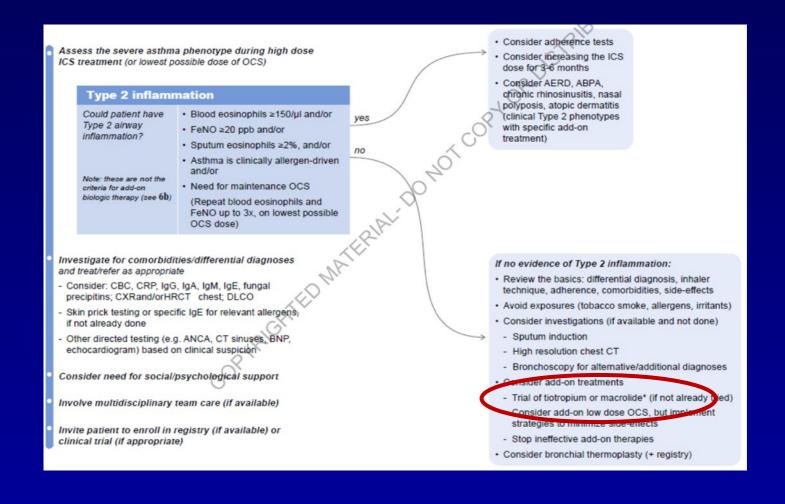
Key changes to GINA severe asthma guide in 2022

- Anti-IL4R* (dupilumab) for severe eosinophilic/Type 2 asthma
 - Not suggested if blood eosinophils (current or historic) >1500/μl
 - Dupilumab now also approved for children ≥6 years with severe eosinophilic/Type 2 asthma, not on maintenance OCS (Bacharier, NEJMed 2021)
- Anti-TSLP (tezepelumab) now approved for severe asthma (age ≥12 years)
 - Greater clinical benefit with higher blood eosinophils and/or higher FeNO
 - Insufficient evidence in patients taking maintenance OCS

Class	Name	Age*	Asthma indication*	Other indications*
Anti-IgE	Omalizumab (SC)	≥6 years	Severe allergic asthma	Nasal polyposis, chronic spontaneous urticaria
Anti-IL5 Anti-IL5R	Mepolizumab (SC) Reslizumab (IV) Benralizumab (SC)	≥6 years ≥18 years ≥12 years	Severe eosinophilic/Type 2 asthma	Mepolizumab: EGPA, CRSwNP, hypereosinophilic syndrome
Anti-IL4R	Dupilumab (SC)	≥6 years	Severe eosinophilic/Type 2 asthma, or maintenance OCS	Moderate-severe atopic dermatitis, CRSwNP
Anti-TSLP	Tezepelumab (SC)	≥12 years	Severe asthma	

Question 4: Should a long-acting inhaled muscarinic antagonist be used in adults and children with severe asthma?

Question 5: Should a macrolide be used in adults and children with severe asthma?



QUESTION 4 and 5: ADDITION OF LAMA AND MACROLIDE

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend the addition of tiotropium for adolescents and adults with severe asthma uncontrolled despite GINA step 4-5 therapies.

RECOMMENDATION

We suggest a trial of macrolide treatment to reduce asthma exacerbations in adult asthma subjects on GINA step 5 therapy that remain persistently symptomatic or uncontrolled.

CONDITIONAL

We suggest against the use of chronic macrolide treatment in children and adolescents with severe uncontrolled asthma.

ERS/ATS recommendations and future challenges

The ERS/ATS severe asthma guideline

The patient journey

The target treatment

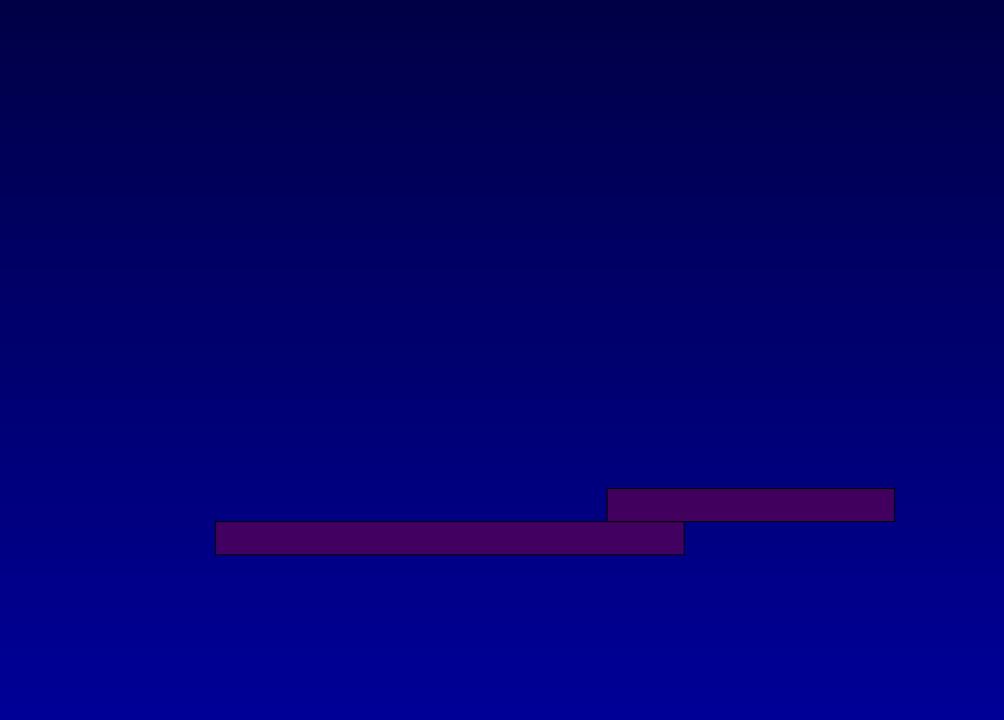
Toward precision medicine

Treatable traits: toward precision medicine of chronic airway diseases

Alvar Agusti¹, Elisabeth Bel², Mike Thomas³, Claus Vogelmeier⁴, Guy Brusselle^{5,6}, Stephen Holgate⁷, Marc Humbert⁸, Paul Jones⁹, Peter G. Gibson¹⁰, Jørgen Vestbo¹¹, Richard Beasley¹² and Ian D. Pavord¹³

ABSTRACT Asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are two prevalent chronic airway diseases that have a high personal and social impact. They likely represent a continuum of different diseases that may share biological mechanisms (i.e. endotypes), and present similar clinical, functional, imaging and/or biological features that can be observed (i.e. phenotypes) which require individualised treatment. Precision medicine is defined as "treatments targeted to the needs of individual patients on the basis of genetic, biomarker, phenotypic, or psychosocial characteristics that distinguish a given patient from other patients with similar clinical presentations". In this Perspective, we propose a precision medicine strategy for chronic airway diseases in general, and asthma and COPD in particular.





Triple therapy vs. biologics

Subjects enrolled in triple therapy trials are older, more ostructed and with lower rate of exacerbations compared to those under biologic trials.

Triple therapy vs. biologics

On ICS/LABA with persistent bronchial obstruction

On ICS/LABA
with reversible bronchial obstruction
AND
frequent exacerbations (T2 high)





Omic sciences to identify new target treatments in severe asthma