

State-of-the-art overview on biological treatment for CRSwNP anno 2020

Peter Hellings¹, Wytske Fokkens², and Elisabeth Verhoeven¹

¹University Hospitals Leuven

²University of Amsterdam

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Abstract

Background: The majority of patients with uncontrolled severe CRSwNP, asthma, and atopic dermatitis share a similar T helper 2 type inflammation. This so-called type 2 endotype has given rise to novel treatments targeting specific cytokines driving inflammation in CRSwNP like IL-4, IL-13, IL-5 and IgE. At present, the efficacy of several biological treatments has been demonstrated in CRSwNP Aims: First comprehensive overview of efficacy of reported biologicals for CRSwNP based on published phase 2 and 3 data with focus on the clinically relevant outcome parameters at 16 to 25 weeks of therapy. **Methods:** After literature search, an overview was made of the reported effects of dupilumab, mepolizumab and omalizumab treatment on patient relevant, i.e. nasal congestion, smell loss and SNOT-22 scores, and patient irrelevant outcome parameters, i.e. CT scan Lund-Mackay, smell test and nasal polyp scores. Therapy duration of 16 to 25 w was chosen for evaluation of efficacy. **Results:** A direct comparison of efficacy between dupilumab, mepolizumab and omalizumab is challenging given differences in inclusion criteria, outcome parameters and time-points of analyses. However, consistent and major reduction of patient relevant and irrelevant outcome parameters are found in all studies with biologicals for CRSwNP, with most available data on dupilumab. **Conclusion:** Despite the heterogeneity of protocols, dosages and time-points of analyses of biological trials in CRSwNP, this overview is the first to highlight and present outcomes of biological treatment in a comprehensive way.

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