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# Real-world 5-Grass pollen tablet pattern from a French cohort study 

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In relation to this presentation, I declare the following, real or perceived conflicts of interest:

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## Background

- Allergic rhinitis (AR) reported to affect between 20\% and 40\% of the world population.
- The studied 5-Grass pollen tablet obtained indication for the treatment:
$\checkmark$ of grass pollen AR,
$\checkmark$ with or without conjunctivitis,
$\checkmark$ in adults, adolescents and children (above the age of 5),
$\checkmark$ with clinically relevant symptoms, confirmed by a positive skin test and/or a positive titre of specific grass pollen $\lg E$.


## Objectives

- The French Health Technology Assessment agency requested a study.
- Primary objective was to describe 5-Grass pollen tablet real-world treatment pattern
- Secondary objectives were to describe :
$\checkmark$ characteristics of patients treated with 5-Grass pollen tablet (sociodemographic and medical data),
$\checkmark$ characteristics of prescribing physicians,
$\checkmark$ frequency of discontinuations and the reasons for them,
$\checkmark$ compliance rate for the treatment,
$\checkmark$ frequency of adverse effects.


## Methods

- Prospective cohort study in France conducted by Bordeaux PharmacoEpi plateform (Bordeaux, France).
- Inclusion by allergy specialists of patients (adults and children) with an initiation of the 5-Grass pollen tablet before pollen season in 2015.
- Follow-up to the end of pollen season.
- Case Report Forms completed by the physicians
$\checkmark$ at the inclusion (before pollen season),
$\checkmark$ during the follow-up in case of consultation,
$\checkmark$ at the end of the follow-up (end of pollen season).
- Self-administered questionnaires completed by patients
$\checkmark$ at the inclusion (patient needs questionnaire),
$\checkmark$ at the end of the follow-up (patient benefit questionnaire).


## Results: Characteristics of prescribing physicians

- 90 participating physicians (inclusion of 1 patient at least in the study period).
- Mean age of 54.2 ( $\pm 7.5$ ) years.
- More of women (sex ratio of 0.55).
- Liberal activity for more than $95.6 \%$ of the physicians.
- More than 9 about 10 specialists indicating an experience in allergic diseases.


## Results: Characteristics of patients

## - 483 included patients (280 adults and 203 children)

|  | Children $n=203$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Adults } \\ & n=280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \mathrm{n}=483 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Male gender, $\mathbf{n}$ (\%) | 129 (63.5) | 139 (49.6) | 268 (55.5) |
| Mean age at inclusion, years ( $\pm$ SD) | 11.8 (3.4) | 33.8 (10.9) | 24.5 (13.9) |
| Non smoker, n (\%) | 200 (98.5) | 206 (73.6) | 406 (84.1) |
| Urban area, n (\%) | 88 (43.3) | 167 (59.6) | 255 (52.8) |
| Mean age at the first allergic rhinitis, years ( $\pm$ SD) | 7.8 (3.3) | 18.6 (9.9) | 14.1 (9.5) |
| Allergic rhinitis with conjunctivitis, n (\%) | 170 (83.7) | 244 (87.1) | 414 (85.7) |

## Results: Characteristics of patients (2)

|  | Children $n=203$ | Adults $\mathrm{n}=280$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ n=483 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At least one other allergic symptom, n (\%) | 113 (55.7) | 137 (48.9) | 250 (51.8) |
| Asthma | 84 (41.4) | 96 (34.3) | 180 (37.3) |
| Eczema | 32 (15.8) | 30 (10.7) | 62 (12.8) |
| Food allergy | 14 (6.9) | 16 (5.7) | 30 (6.2) |
| Hives | 6 (3.0) | 12 (4.3) | 18 (3.7) |
| $\geq 1$ specific grass pollen test, n (\%) | 203 (100.0) | 280 (100.0) | 483 (100.0) |
| Skin test | 200 (98.5) | 279 (99.6) | 479 (99.2) |
| Titre of specific grass pollen $\lg \mathrm{E}$ | 113 (55.7) | 143 (51.1) | 256 (53.0) |
| Mean age of onset of allergic rhinitis, years ( $\pm$ SD) | 4.0 (2.9) | 15.2 (10.2) | 10.5 (9.7) |
| Persistence of symptoms (ARIA classification), n (\%) |  |  |  |
| Persistent | 173 (85.2) | 246 (87.9) | 419 (86.7) |
| Severity of allergic rhinitis* (ARIA classification), n (\%) |  |  |  |
| Moderate-severe | 188 (92.6) | 276 (98.6) | 464 (96.1) |

## Results: Allergic rhinitis treatments

- 5-Grass pollen tablet was started 3-5 months before pollen season for $85.1 \%$ of patients ( $82.9 \%$ of adults and $88.2 \%$ of children).
- Treatment continued during pollen season for most patients.
- Mean duration of 2.5 months.
- Treatment was discontinued early (<2 months) in $11.3 \%$ of adults and $10.1 \%$ of children (generally because of an adverse event (83.7\%)).
- All conditions of the 5 -Grass pollen tablet indication were respected for $82.5 \%$ of adults and $85.7 \%$ of children:
$\checkmark$ treatment initiation at least 3 months before pollinic season,
$\checkmark>5$ years of age,
$\checkmark$ clinically relevant symptoms,
$\checkmark$ diagnostic confirmed by at least one specific test.


## Results: Adverse events and adverse effects

- 255 adverse events reported: $25.3 \%$ of the patients with 1 adverse event at least.
- Among the 255 adverse events, $8.1 \%$ considered by the physician as linked to the studied 5-Grass pollen tablet.
- $20.3 \%$ of the patients with at least one Adverse Effect (AE), 4 patients reported one severe AE at least (4 expected et 1 unexpected): discontinuation of the treatment as a result, and patient recovers.


## Results: Allergic rhinitis symptoms evolution

Between pollen season 2014 and 2015:

- Persistent symptoms $\rightarrow$ intermittent symptoms: $64.6 \%$ of adults, 71.9\% of children.
- Moderate-severe AR $\rightarrow$ mild AR: 60.4\% of adults, $60.1 \%$ of children.
- Symptoms improvement for $67.9 \%$ of adults, $67.0 \%$ of children.
- Symptoms reported during the year before no longer reported during the 2015 pollen season:
$\checkmark$ nasal congestion: for $56.8 \%$ of adults, $46.8 \%$ of children,
$\checkmark$ rhinorrhea: for $52.1 \%$ of adults, $47.3 \%$ of children,
$\checkmark$ conjunctivitis: for $49.6 \%$ of adults, $46.8 \%$ of children,
$\checkmark$ repeated sneezing: for $49.3 \%$ of adults, $45.8 \%$ of children.


## Results: Patients treatment benefits



## Results: Global score of patient-relevant benefit

|  | Children $n=203$ | Adults $n=280$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ n=483 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Patient Benefit Index (BFI)* |  |  |  |
| Number (missing) | 193 (10) | 263 (17) | 456 (27) |
| Mean ( $\pm$ SD) | 2.2 (1.0) | 2.3 (0.9) | 2.3 (1.0) |
| Median | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| [p25\% - p75\%] | [1.7;3.0] | [1.7;3.1] | [1.7;3.0] |
| [Min - Max] | [0.0;4.0] | [0.0;4.0] | [0.0;4.0] |
| Relevant benefit of treatment**, $\mathbf{n}$ (\%) |  |  |  |
| No (BFI<1) | 25 (13.0) | 25 (9.5) | 50 (11.0) |
| Yes (BFI $\geq 1$ ) | 168 (87.0) | 238 (90.5) | 406 (89.0) |

* BFI is computed by dividing each rating on the need item (Patient needs questionnaire=PNQ) by the sum of all ratings in the $P N Q$, and multiplying this fraction with the respective benefit rating (Patient Benefit Questionnaire=PBQ). The PFI is the sum of these products and ranges from 0 "No benefit» to 4 "Maximum benefit »;
** Among patients with a calculated BFI.



## Conclusion

This study shows that:

- All conditions of the 5 -Grass pollen tablet indication were respected for more than 8 patients about 10 ( $82.5 \%$ of adults and $85.7 \%$ of children).
- The allergic rhinitis severity is improved for more than 3 patients about 5 (persistent to intermittent for $67.7 \%$ and moderate/severe to mild for 60.2\%).


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