



# Understanding the unmet needs in severe asthma

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UNDERSTANDING THE CENTRAL ROLE OF THE  
EPITHELIUM IN SEVERE ASTHMA AND BEYOND

# Unmet needs remain in asthma management despite recent advances<sup>1-4</sup>



Asthma is **heterogeneous**: while many have T2 disease,<sup>1</sup> a **sizeable group has non-T2 disease**<sup>2</sup>

Many patients fail to achieve control with high-dose ICS and additional controllers, requiring repeated bursts of SCS<sup>3</sup>

Despite treatment with standard-of-care medications, ~60% of patients with severe asthma remain **suboptimally controlled**<sup>4</sup>

ICS, inhaled corticosteroid(s); SCS, systemic corticosteroid(s); T2, type 2

1. Busse WW. Allergol Int 2019;68:158–166; 2. Tran TN, et al. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol 2016;116:37–42; 3. Chen S, et al. Curr Med Res Opin 2018;34:2075–2088; 4. Wang E, et al. Chest 2020;157:790–804

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# Many patients with severe asthma have uncontrolled disease<sup>1</sup>



## Uncontrolled asthma can be defined as $\geq 1$ of the following:<sup>2</sup>

- Poor symptom control: frequent symptoms or reliever use, activity limited by asthma, night waking due to asthma
- Frequent exacerbations ( $\geq 2$ /year) requiring OCS or serious exacerbations ( $\geq 1$ /year) requiring hospitalisation

### Patients with uncontrolled asthma:

- Often have reduced quality of life<sup>3</sup>
- May receive intermittent or chronic OCS, leading to adverse events and comorbidities<sup>4-7</sup>
- Have increased healthcare resource utilisation, especially with greater disease severity<sup>3,7</sup>
- Have an increased risk of mortality<sup>4</sup>

### Among patients with severe asthma:<sup>1</sup>

- ~40% report  $\geq 4$  exacerbations in a year\*
- ~57% may have poor asthma symptom control (according to ACT or ACQ)

\*At GINA Step 5<sup>1</sup>

ACQ, Asthma Control Questionnaire; ACT, Asthma Control Test™; GINA, Global Initiative for Asthma; OCS, oral corticosteroid(s)

1. Wang E, et al. Chest 2020;157:790–804; 2. Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) 2020. Available from: [https://ginasthma.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/GINA-2020-full-report\\_final\\_wms.pdf](https://ginasthma.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/GINA-2020-full-report_final_wms.pdf). Accessed 6 January 2022; 3. Asthma UK. Asthma still kills. <https://www.asthma.org.uk/60a27fe6/globalassets/campaigns/publications/ae-report-final-approved.pdf>; 4. Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA). Online appendix: Global Strategy for Asthma Management and Prevention 2019. <https://ginasthma.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/GINA-2019-Appendix-wms.pdf>; 5. National Asthma Education and Prevention Program. Expert Panel Report 3. 2007; 6. Sullivan PW, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2018;141:110–116; 7. Lefebvre P, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2015;136:1488–1495

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