# Characteristics of Patients With Asthma and History of Coexisting Allergic Rhinitis Initiating Dupilumab in Real-World Clinical Practice: The RAPID Registry Study

**Asthma** 

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## Background

- Patients with asthma often have coexisting type 2 inflammatory diseases such as AR<sup>1</sup>
- Dupilumab is a human monoclonal antibody<sup>2,3</sup> that blocks signaling of interleukin-4 and -13, key and central drivers of type 2 inflammation<sup>4</sup>
- The global RAPID registry (NCT04287621) enrolled patients with asthma who initiate dupilumab in real-world clinical practice<sup>5</sup>
- This analysis assessed AR prevalence and compared baseline characteristics between patients with or without a history of coexisting AR

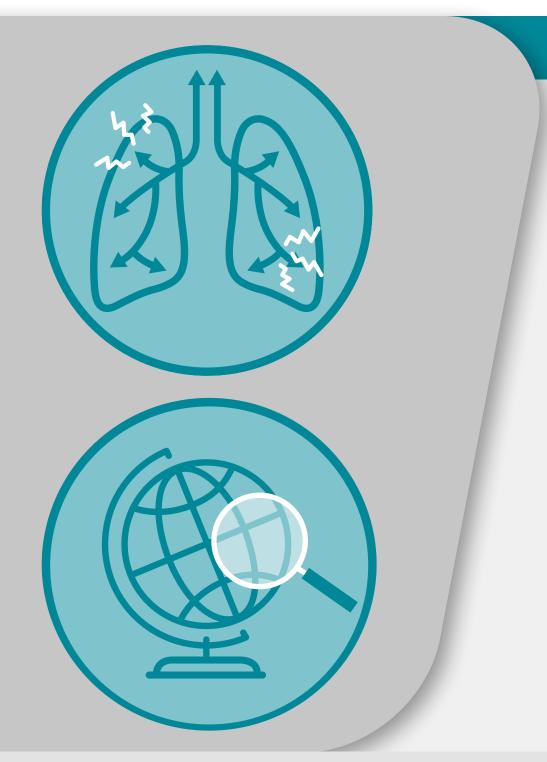
# Methods

### Study design

- The RAPID registry enrolled patients aged ≥12 years who initiate dupilumab for asthma (primary indication) in routine clinical practice according to country-specific prescribing information
- This analysis includes the first 205 patients enrolled

#### Study assessments

Baseline (pre-dupilumab) demographics and clinical characteristics



 To compare the baseline (pre-dupilumab) characteristics of asthma patients with and without coexisting AR who have been enrolled in the **RAPID** registry

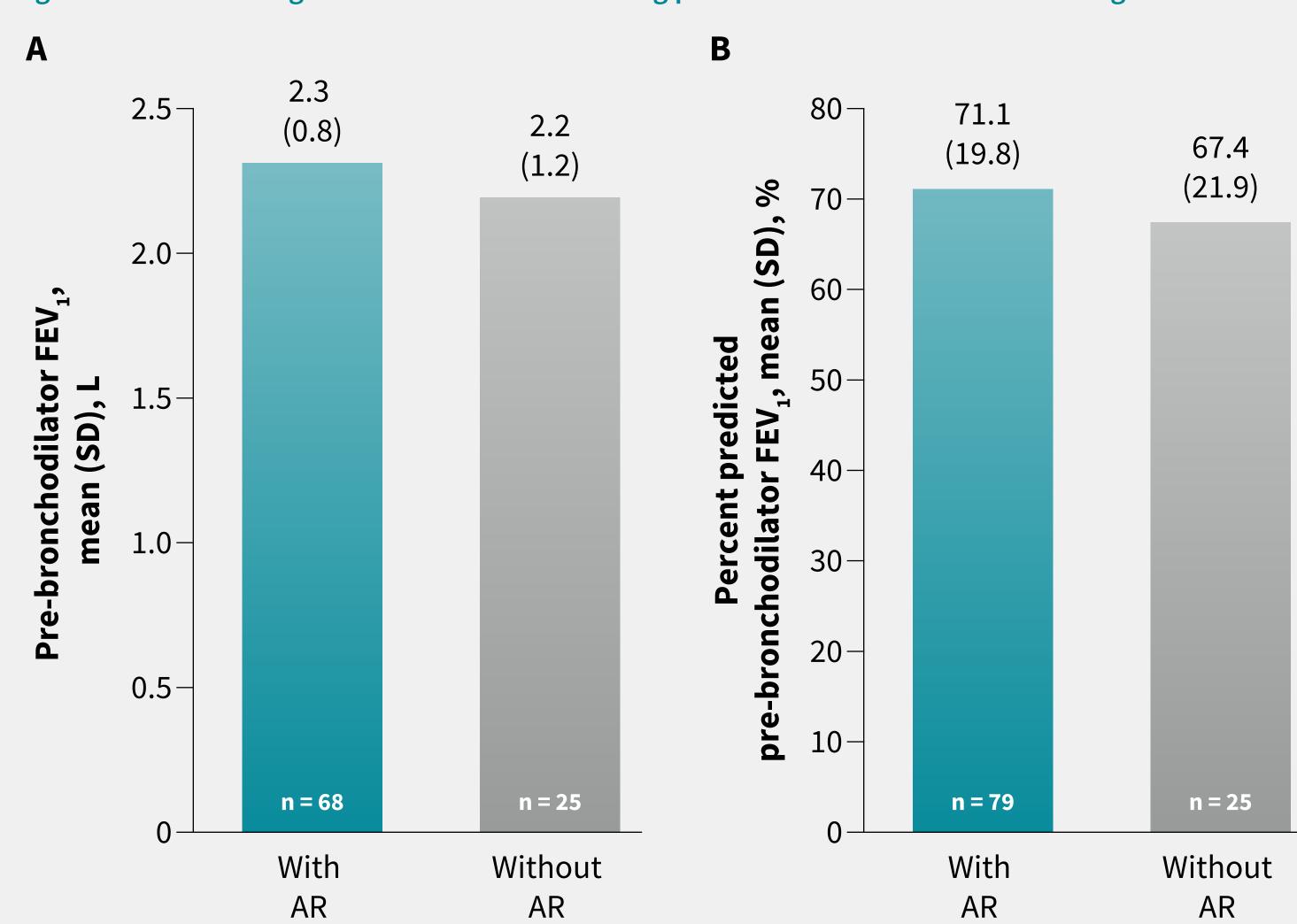
- Over 80% of patients with asthma who initiated treatment with dupilumab in the RAPID registry had a history of coexisting AR
- Patients with coexisting AR were predominantly female and younger, with a longer duration of asthma and similar disease burden, yet poorer health-related quality of life than those without AR

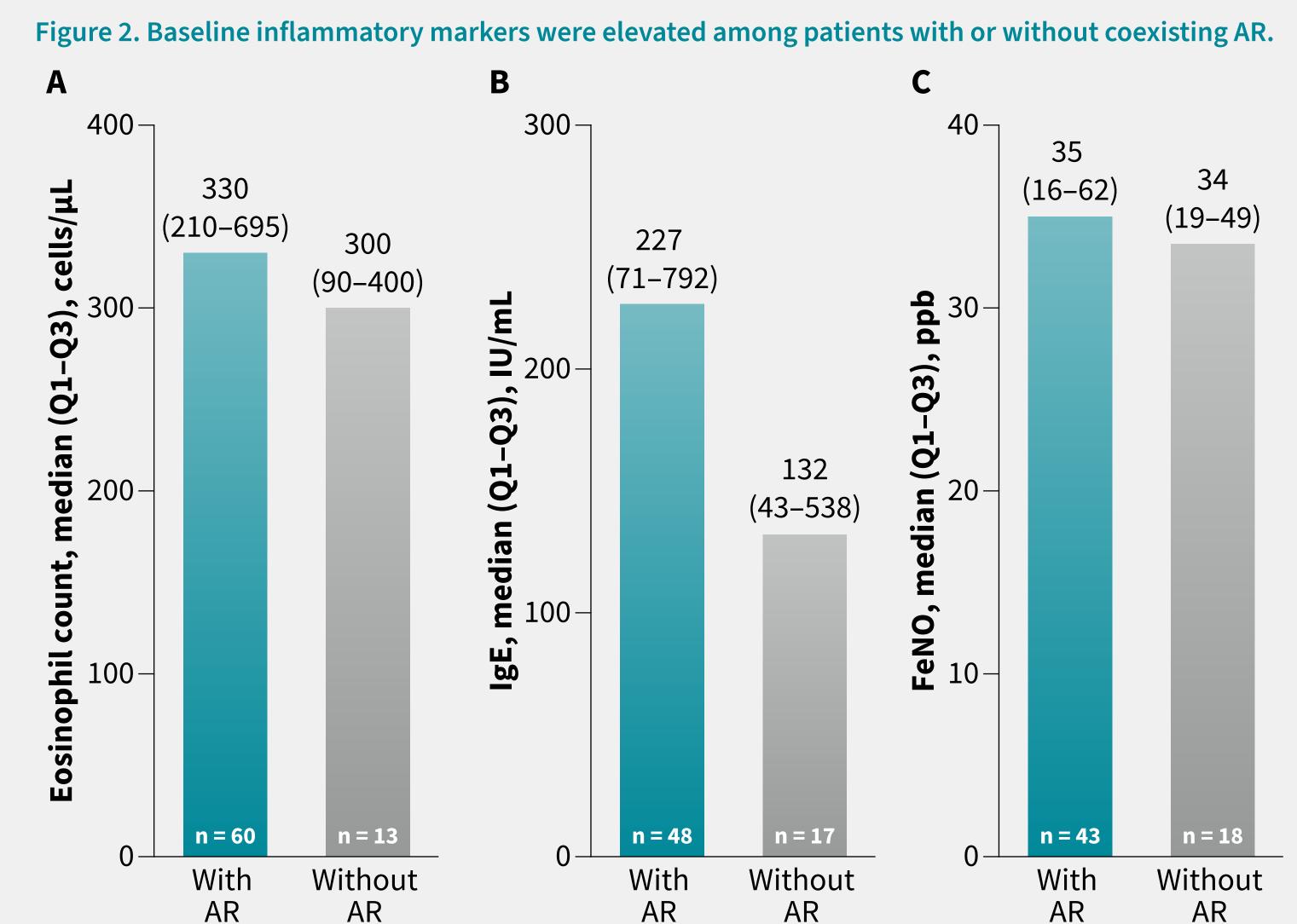
### Results

Table 1. Baseline demographics, PROs, physician specialties, and ongoing AR medications.

	With AR N = 167; 81.5%	Without AR N = 38; 18.5%
Age, mean (SD), years	48.2 (17.5)	58.4 (14.4)
Age group, n (%)		
12 to <18 years	10 (6.0)	0
18 to <40 years	44 (26.3)	3 (7.9)
40 to <65 years	81 (48.5)	22 (57.9)
≥65 years	32 (19.2)	13 (34.2)
Female, n (%)	116 (69.5)	18 (47.4)
Race, n (%)	n = 151	
White	120 (79.5)	32 (84.2)
Black or African American	22 (14.6)	5 (13.2)
Other/multiple	9 (6.0)	1 (2.6)
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, n/n (%)	27/160 (16.9)	8/37 (21.6)
Body mass index, mean (SD), kg/m²	30.4 (8.1), n = 159	30.7 (7.1), n = 36
Time since first asthma diagnosis, mean (SD), years	21.9 (18.6)	16.2 (13.6)
AR duration, mean (SD), years	12.5 (18.9), n = 60	NA
Patient-reported outcomes, mean (SD)		
ACQ-6 score <sup>a</sup>	2.4 (1.2), n = 161	2.2 (1.1), n = 36
AQLQ score <sup>b</sup>	4.0 (1.3), n = 160	4.4 (1.5), n = 36
AR-VAS score <sup>c</sup>	47.8 (29.3), n = 152	NA
RQLQ(S)+12 scored	2.2 (1.3), n = 152	NA
Physician specialties regularly seen for asthma, n (%)	n = 165	n = 37
Allergist/immunologist, n (%)	149 (90.3)	20 (54.1)
Pulmonologist, n (%)	32 (19.4)	17 (45.9)
Internal medicine/pediatrician/ primary care, n (%)	37 (22.4)	9 (24.3)
Other, n (%)	3 (1.8)	1 (2.7)
None, n (%)	1 (0.6)	0
Ongoing AR medications, n (%)		
Antihistamines	88 (52.7)	NA
Nasal steroids	64 (38.3)	NA

Figure 1. Baseline lung function was similar among patients with or without coexisting AR.





<sup>a</sup>0 = best control to 6 = worst control. <sup>b</sup>1 = worst HRQoL to 7 = best HRQoL. <sup>c</sup>0 = least symptoms to 100 = worst symptoms. <sup>d</sup>0 = best HRQoL to 6 = worst HRQoL.

ACQ-6, 6-item Asthma Control Questionnaire; AQLQ, Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire; AR, allergic rhinitis; AR-VAS, Allergic Rhinitis Visual Analog Scale; FeNO, fractional exhaled nitric oxide; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; IgE, immunoglobulin E; NA, not available; Q, quartile; RQLQ(S)+12, Standardized Rhinoconjunctivitis Quality of Life Questionnaire for use in patients aged ≥12 years; SD, standard deviation.

