



# Mepolizumab Impact on Healthcare Resource Utilization and Work Productivity in Patients With Severe Asthma: REALITI-A 2-Year Analysis

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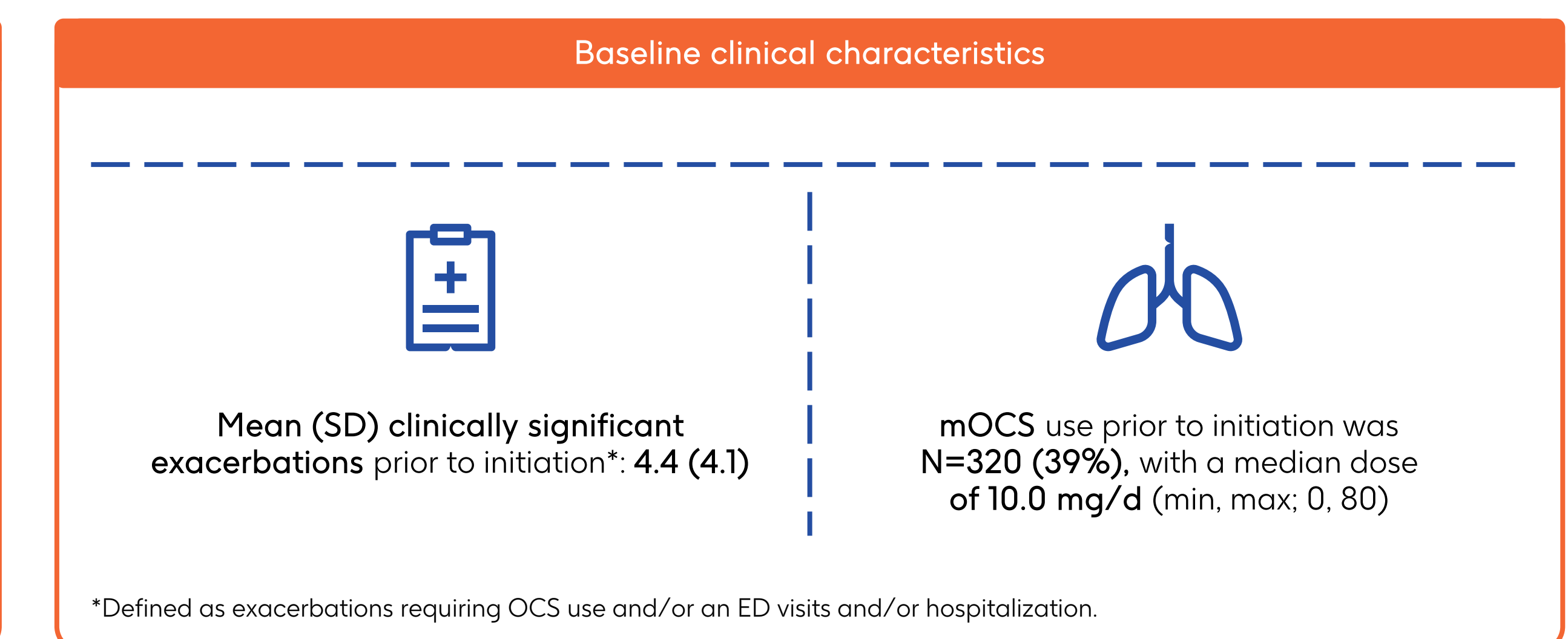
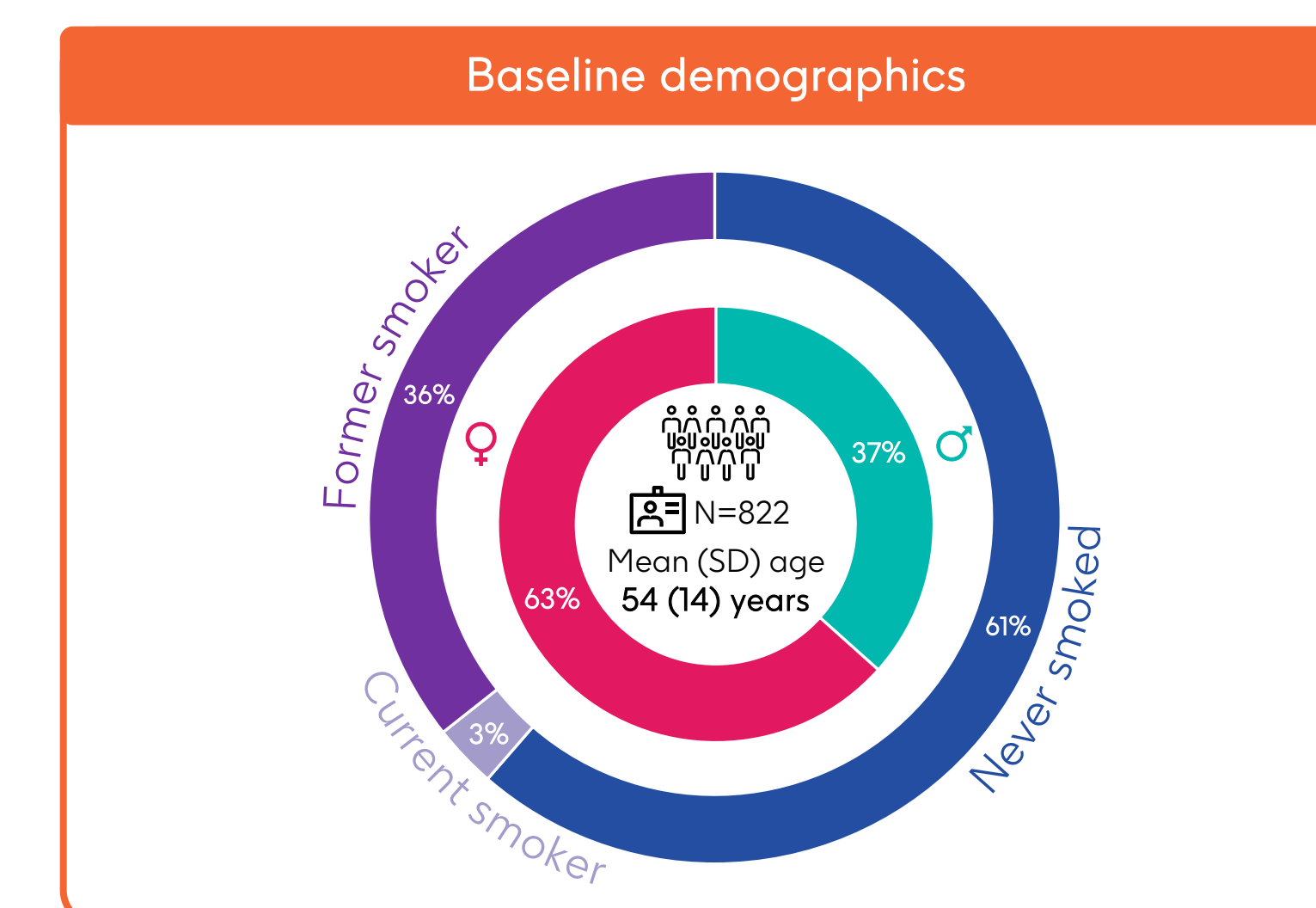
## Background

- Patients with **severe asthma** are commonly prescribed mOCS despite adverse event risk. Advancements in asthma therapy have led to the introduction of add-on **biologic treatments** with the goal of achieving reduced **exacerbations** and **disease control**<sup>1,2</sup>
- HCRU and **work productivity losses** are higher among patients with **severe asthma** compared with patients with **mild-to-moderate asthma**<sup>3–6</sup>
- Mepolizumab is a **first-in-class** humanized monoclonal antibody, specifically targeting IL-5, approved for the treatment of patients with **severe asthma** with eosinophilic phenotype<sup>7</sup>
- Patients treated with mepolizumab have demonstrated **improvement** in HCRU, and WPAI outcomes in both clinical and **real-world** settings<sup>8–11</sup>
- However, long-term HCRU and WPAI outcomes for patients with severe asthma treated with mepolizumab are limited

## Aims

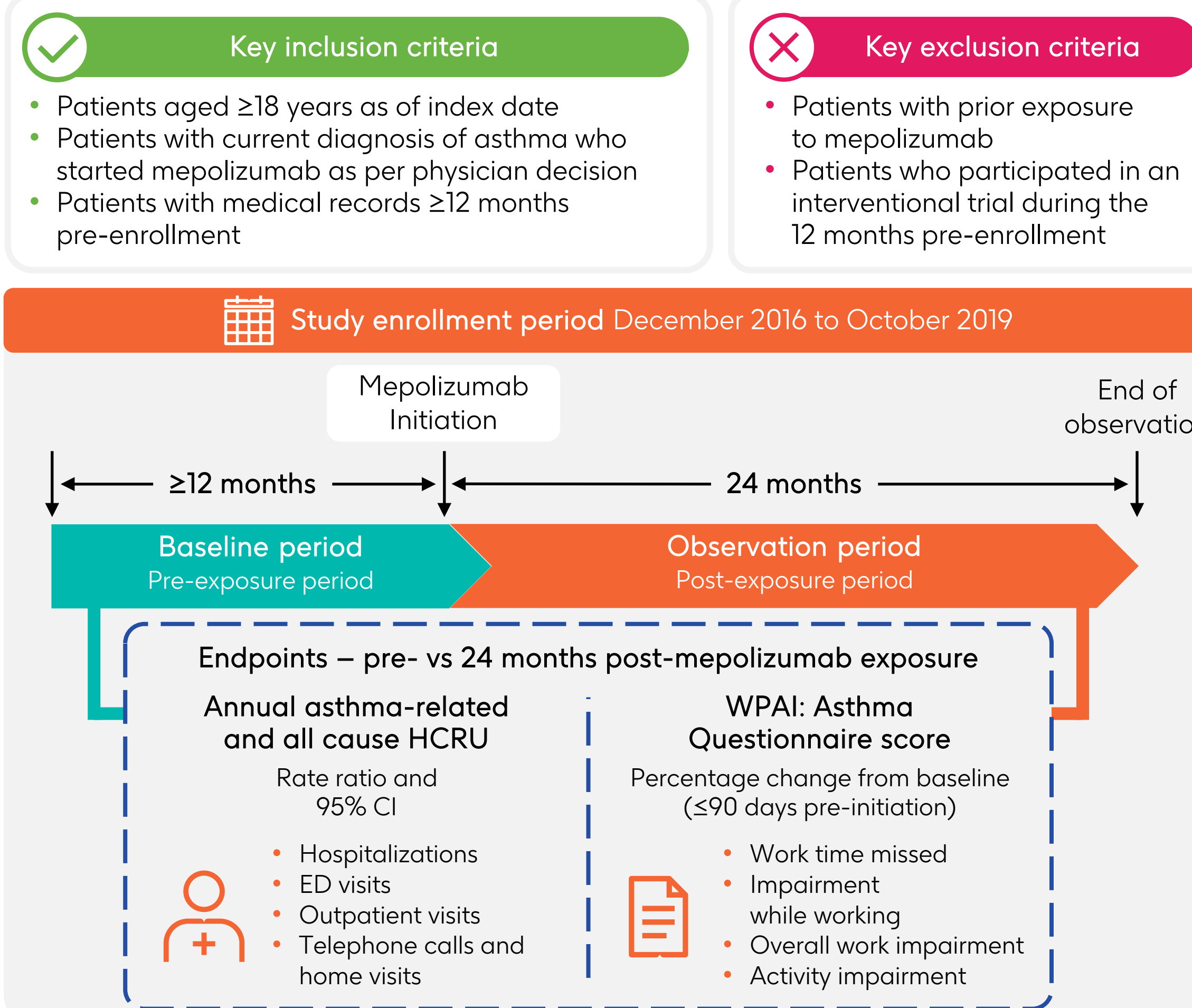
Describe the long-term effect of mepolizumab treatment on HCRU and WPAI in patients with severe asthma, in an analysis of 2-year data from the real-world REALITI-A study

## Baseline data



## Study design

Real-world, prospective observational cohort study: REALITI-A (GSK ID: 204710)



## Results

Figure 1: Fewer patients had asthma hospitalizations, ED visits, and outpatient visits during the 24 months post-mepolizumab initiation compared with the baseline period

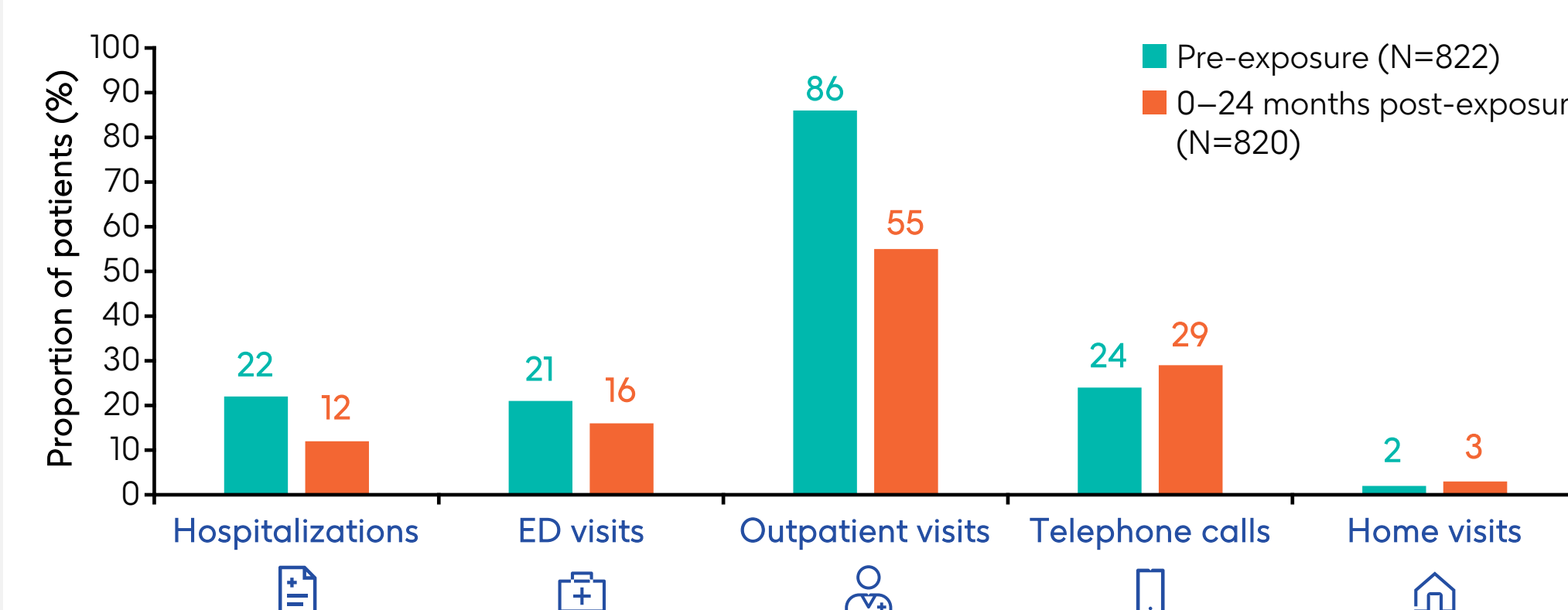
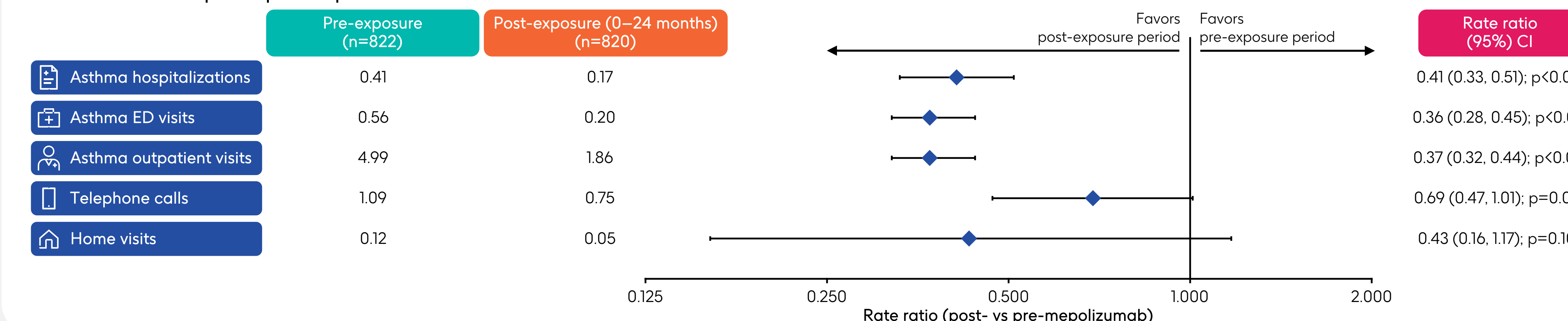


Figure 2: The rate of asthma hospitalizations, ED visits, and outpatient visits during the 12 months post-mepolizumab initiation was significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) reduced by 59–63% versus the pre-exposure period



## Conclusions

This real-world analysis indicated that 24 months of mepolizumab treatment in patients with severe asthma **reduced overall HCRU** compared with the pre-exposure period, with **significant reductions** observed in hospitalizations, ED visits, and outpatient visits

Improved work productivity and reduced activity impairment were also observed 24 months post-mepolizumab initiation, with around 30% reductions in indicators of activity impairment, overall work impairment and impairment while working

These real-world data may be informative for healthcare system resource allocation

## Abbreviations

CI, confidence interval; ED, emergency department; HCRU, healthcare resource utilization; IL-5, interleukin-5; mOCS, maintenance oral corticosteroids; SD, standard deviation; WPAI, work productivity; and activity impairment

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