

Evaluation of patients' expectation and benefits of sublingual Named-Patient Products in the treatment of allergic respiratory diseases: the French ERAPP prospective cohort study

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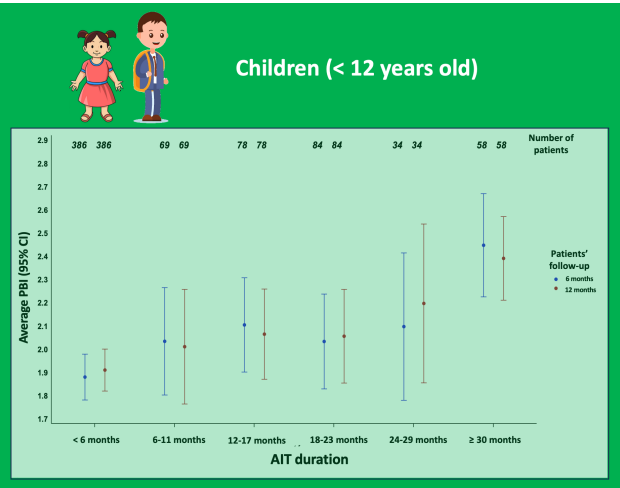


Introduction – In France, Named-Patient Products (NPPs) are used for the treatment of allergic respiratory diseases. Every year, 300,000 patients are treated with NPPs, with 100,000 new patients per year. The French Health Technology Assessment agency requested data to evaluate the effectiveness of sublingual NPPs.

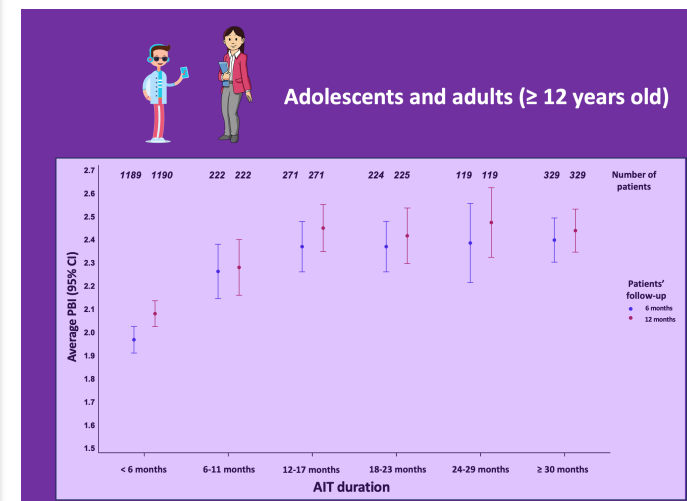


Patient Reported Outcomes

Methods – French prospective cohort study of patients with a prescription of NPPs between Sept 2020 and Feb 2022 and followed-up at 6 and 12 months. Patients answered an electronic medical questionnaire including the rating of personal importance of 25 treatment needs on a five-point Likert scale (Patient Needs Questionnaire; PNQ) at inclusion, the extent to which these same needs were met by the treatment (Patient Benefit Questionnaire; PBQ) at 6 and 12 months, and other standardized scales. The primary outcome was the Patient Benefit Index (PBI), ranging from 0 to 4, that provides a global weighted benefit parameter (from PNQ and PBQ). A PBI ≥ 1 is admitted to reflect a benefit from treatment.



Results – 4,794 patients starting sublingual NPPs were included (3,844 adolescents-adults >12 years old – 39.5% men, and 950 children – 65.8% boys), with a mean age of 34.2 years and 8.4 years, respectively. At inclusion, most patients had an indication of NPPs for allergic rhinitis (90.2% adolescents-adults and 82.7% children), 19.7% and 27.2% had asthma, 55.7% of adults had a duration of allergy >10 years. 1,190 adolescents-adults and 387 children had complete data at 6 and 12 months. The mean PBI was 2.0 ± 1.0 (median 2.0) in adults-adolescents, 1.9 ± 1.0 (median 1.8) in children at 6 months, and 2.1 ± 1.0 (median 2.1) and 1.9 ± 1.0 (median 1.8) at 12 months. The PBI was ≥ 1 in 81.3% of adults-adolescents and 78.0% of children at 6 months, 84.1% and 83.2% at 12 months. Results regarding secondary outcomes suggested no major trends at 6 and 12 months.



Objective – To evaluate the impact of sublingual NPPs on patient-reported outcomes.

Conclusions – This study highlights potential benefits of NPPs treatment for allergic respiratory diseases. Further analyses are planned to evaluate the effect of NPPs on trends in healthcare consumption using this cohort matched to the French healthcare insurance system database (SNDS).