



Benralizumab in Patients With Severe Eosinophilic Asthma With and Without Chronic Rhinosinusitis With Nasal Polyps: An ANANKE Study *post-hoc* Analysis

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Background: Severe eosinophilic asthma (SEA) in the presence of chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) indicates the presence of a more extensive eosinophilic inflammation. *Post-hoc* analyses from a pivotal clinical trial have demonstrated the enhanced efficacy of benralizumab on asthma outcomes in patients with CRSwNP as a comorbidity.

Methods: This is a *post-hoc* analysis from the Italian multi-center observational retrospective ANANKE study. Patients were divided into two groups based on self-reported CRSwNP. Baseline clinical and laboratory features in the 12 months prior to benralizumab prescription were collected. Data of change over time of blood eosinophils, annualized exacerbations rates (AER), asthma control, lung function, oral

corticosteroids (OCS) use, and benralizumab discontinuation were collected during the observation period.

Results: At baseline, the 110 patients with CRSwNP were less frequently female (50.9% vs 74.2%) and obese (9.1% vs. 22.6%) with higher eosinophils (605 vs. 500 cells/mm³) and OCS use when compared to patients without CRSwNP. Similar reductions of AER were seen (-95.8% vs. -91.5% for any exacerbation and -99.1% vs. -92.2% for severe exacerbations in patients with and without CRSwNP, respectively). During benralizumab treatment, comorbid SEA+CRSwNP was associated with a lower risk of any exacerbation ($p = 0.0017$) and severe exacerbations ($p = 0.025$). After a mean \pm SD exposure of 10.3 ± 5.0 months, half of the SEA+CRSwNP patients eliminated OCS use. No discontinuation for safety reasons was recorded.

Conclusions: This study helped to confirm the baseline clinical features that distinguish patients with and without CRSwNP being prescribed benralizumab. Numerically enhanced OCS reduction and lower exacerbation risk were observed in patients with SEA and comorbid CRSwNP treated with benralizumab.

Keywords: severe eosinophilic asthma, chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps, benralizumab, observational, biologics

INTRODUCTION

Severe asthma (SA) is a complex heterogeneous condition that affects 5 to 10% of the patients with asthma (1). Different SA phenotypes with multiple underlying endotypes have been described during the last 20 years, with severe eosinophilic asthma (SEA) being recognized as one of the most frequent, severe, and difficult-to-treat asthma subtypes (2, 3). Indeed, SEA is associated with the presence of severe exacerbations, persistent airflow limitations, long-term use of oral (or systemic) corticosteroids (OCS), and the presence of comorbidities such as chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) (2).

CRSwNP affects roughly 40% of SEA patients, and its presence is associated with the severity of asthma (4, 5). Moreover, asthma in the presence of CRSwNP is usually more difficult to treat and control, with the presence of a more extensive eosinophilic inflammation in both bronchial and nasal mucosa (6, 7). In this context, clinical evidence suggests the existence of a pathophysiological continuum between upper and lower airways eosinophilic inflammation, usually referred to as the “united airways theory” or “one airway, one disease” (6, 8). *Post-hoc* analysis from a pivotal clinical trial involving benralizumab demonstrated its augmented efficacy on asthma outcomes in patients with comorbid SEA and CRSwNP (9). Some retrospective observational studies have confirmed this evidence in real-life (10–12).

This study is a *post-hoc* analysis from the ANANKE study (13) (part of the international AstraZeneca XALOC program), an Italian multi-center observational retrospective cohort study of patients suffering from severe eosinophilic asthma who started benralizumab in the Sampling Program or as per normal clinical practice in Italy. The objective of this *post-hoc* analysis is to describe clinical characteristics and the effectiveness of benralizumab in terms of exacerbation rate, asthma control,

lung function parameters, reduction of OCS maintenance dosage, and blood eosinophil count following initiation of benralizumab in patients with SEA with and without the presence of self-reported CRSwNP.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design

The design of the ANANKE study has been fully described elsewhere (13). In brief, ANANKE (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT04272463) is an Italian multi-center observational retrospective cohort study including patients with SEA who had started benralizumab therapy as per clinical practice or within the Italian Sampling Program, activated following benralizumab approval in January 2018 and before reimbursement for further details). Patients were consecutively enrolled between December 2019 and July 2020 in 21 Italian sites. As per protocol, data collection covered a period of >15 months, i.e., 12 months prior to the index date (initiation of the treatment with benralizumab), to retrieve a restricted set of clinical data plus at least 3 months between the index date and the enrolment visit. ANANKE was performed in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and with the regulations and guidelines governing medical practice and ethics in Italy. Ethical approval was provided by the ethics committees/institutional review boards at each participating site.

Study Population

Patients have been included if they met the subsequent inclusion criteria:

1. Adult patients (age ≥ 18 years) at the start of benralizumab treatment within the sampling program or per clinical practice (“index date”)

2. Patients with severe eosinophilic asthma requiring a stable treatment of high doses of inhaled corticosteroids and a long-acting β_2 agonist \pm additional asthma controller (according to a clinician's judgment)
3. Patients who started benralizumab and received at least one injection at least 3 months before enrollment, either within the sampling program or as per routine clinical practice
4. Patients who signed the informed consent and privacy form during the enrollment visit
5. Patients with hospital medical charts available from the start of benralizumab treatment within the sampling program or per clinical practice ("index date").

Key exclusion criteria were the following:

1. Patients who, during the observation period, received benralizumab during a clinical experimental trial
2. Patients who, during the observation period, participated in studies imposing a specific patient management strategy that does not correspond to the site's normal clinical practice.

Patients were stratified into two groups according to the positive/negative past or current self-reported history of CRSwNP at the start of benralizumab treatment. Patients without available nasal polyposis status at the index date were excluded from analyses.

Outcomes and Variables

Each patient signed the informed consent and privacy form. Data were collected from each hospital's medical charts according to clinical practice and were entered into the electronic case report form (eCRF).

The primary endpoint was to describe the clinical features of patients with and without CRSwNP as recorded at the index date and refer to the previous 12 months of benralizumab introduction into therapy. Demographics (age, sex, body mass index [BMI], comorbidities, and smoking status), asthma features (age at diagnosis and duration), laboratory features [blood eosinophil count (BEC) and total serum immunoglobulin E (IgE)], atopic status (defined as the presence of a perennial allergen sensitization demonstrated by skin prick test), lung function parameters, asthma control [defined by Asthma Control Test (ACT)] (14)], OCS use and dosage, annualized exacerbation rates for any exacerbation (defined as a physician-diagnosed clinically relevant asthma exacerbation), and severe exacerbations [defined as worsening of asthma that leads to one of the following: a) use of systemic corticosteroids for 3 days or more or a temporary increase in a stable, background dosage of oral corticosteroids; b) an emergency department or urgent care visit (<24 h) due to asthma that required systemic corticosteroids; or c) an inpatient admission to hospital (\geq 24 h) due to asthma] were recorded.

Secondary endpoints were the description of outcomes during benralizumab treatment between the index date (benralizumab introduction) and end of observation (EOB); when available, data at 16, 24, and 48 weeks after the index date were described. Outcomes included in this *post-hoc* analysis were as follows: (1) change over time of BEC; (2) annualized

rate of any exacerbation and severe exacerbations during benralizumab treatment; (3) change over time of asthma control; (4) change over time of forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV₁); (5) change over time of OCS use and dosage; (6) benralizumab discontinuation and reasons for discontinuation during the observation period. These outcomes were collected and compared in patients with and without self-reported CRSwNP.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was described in the full manuscript (13). In brief, the analyses were descriptive and carried out using mean, standard deviation (SD), median, IQR, range, and absolute and relative frequencies. The Chi-square or Fisher exact tests, when appropriate, were used to compare patients with vs. without nasal polyposis in terms of risk of an exacerbation and severe exacerbations during benralizumab treatment. The significance threshold was set to 0.05; the performed analyses were exploratory and, therefore, correction of significance level for multiple testing was not applied. The analyses were performed using SAS software v9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA).

RESULTS

Study Population

Between December 2019 and July 2020, a total of 205 patients were recruited and resulted to be fully eligible for all the evaluations programmed in the ANANKE study. For this *post-hoc* analysis, patients were divided into two groups—one comprised patients with CRSwNP (CRSwNP⁺, $N = 110$) and one included patients without CRSwNP (No-CRSwNP, $N = 93$)—for a total of 203 patients (Table 1). Two patients were excluded from the analyses due to the absence of nasal polyposis status at the index date.

Female sex was prevalent in the No-CRSwNP groups (74.2% vs. 50.9%), but the two groups were comparable in terms of age at index date, age at asthma onset, duration of the disease, and smoking status. Atopy was slightly more prevalent in the No-CRSwNP (48.4% vs. 35.5%), but similar sIgE levels were found in the two groups. A BMI \geq 30 appeared to be more prevalent in the No-CRSwNP group (22.6% vs. 9.1%). BEC was higher in the CRSwNP group (median [range], 605 [450–810] cells/mm³) when compared to the No-CRSwNP patients (500 [366–910] cells/mm³).

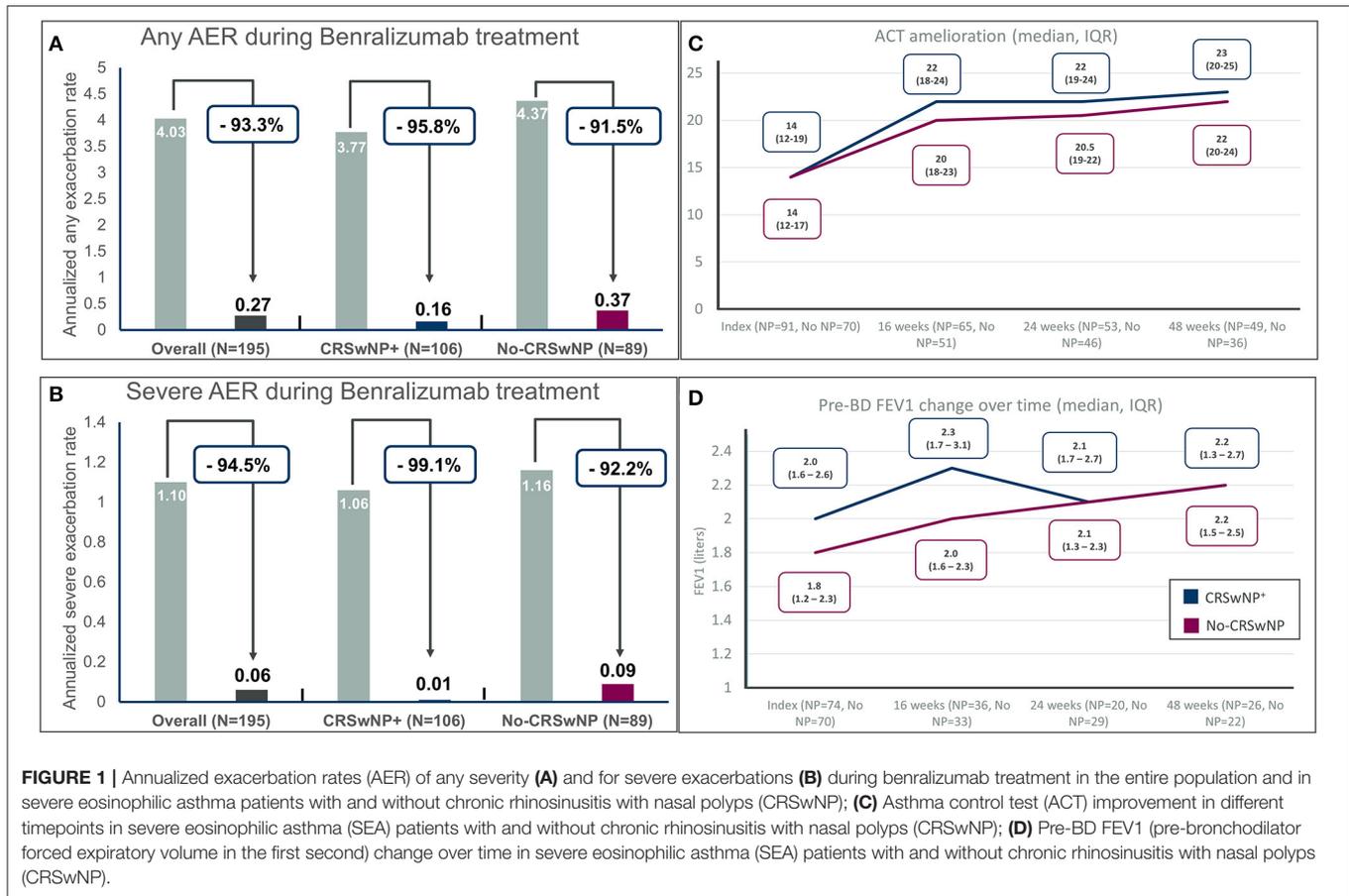
Absolute volume and % of predicted FEV₁ were lower in the No-CRSwNP groups when compared to patients with CRSwNP (1.8 liters vs. 2.1 liters and 68.1% vs. 73.2%, respectively). No other lung function differences were detected between the two groups.

No differences in terms of asthma control were found between the two groups. Of note, apart from the severe asthma exacerbation rates, all exacerbation rates were numerically greater in the No-CRSwNP group when compared to the CRSwNP⁺ patients (4.37 vs. 3.77 and 1.16 vs. 1.06, respectively). These results might be explained by OCS use and dosing. Indeed, CRSwNP⁺ patients were more prone to using OCS (31.8% of OCS users at index date) and at a higher dosage (mean \pm SD 15.7

TABLE 1 | Demographic, clinical, and laboratory features of the patient population.

Characteristics at index date		Total population (N = 205)	CRSwNP+ (N = 110)	No-CRSwNP (N = 93)	
Female (%) (N = 205)	Number (percentage)	126 (61.5%)	56 (50.9%)	69 (74.2%)	
Age (yrs) (N = 205)	Mean (SD)	55.8 (13.3)	56.5 (12.6)	55.1 (13.8)	
Age at diagnosis of asthma (yrs) (N = 203, 110, 91)	Mean (SD)	38.9 (16.7)	38.8 (16.3)	38.7 (17.1)	
Duration of asthma (yrs) (N = 203)	Median (IQR)	12.4 (6.3–24.6)	13.7 (6.9–24.5)	11.4 (5.7–27.3)	
Blood Eosinophil count (cells/mm ³)	Median (IQR)	580 (400–850)	605 (450–810)	500 (366–910)	
Total serum IgE (IU/mL) (N = 123, 60, 61)	Median (IQR)	289 (85–573)	254 (116–518)	294.6 (71.4–573)	
Atopy (%) (N = 205)	Number (percentage)	85 (41.5%)	39 (35.5%)	45 (48.4%)	
BMI (N = 205)	Class, number (percentage)	Under/Normal	70 (34.4%)	42 (38.2%)	28 (30.2%)
		Overweight	79 (38.5%)	46 (41.8%)	33 (35.5%)
		Obese	33 (16.1%)	10 (9.1%)	21 (22.6%)
		Data unknown	23 (11.2%)	12 (10.9%)	11 (11.8%)
Smoking status (N = 205)	Class, number (percentage)	Non-smoker	139 (67.8%)	76 (69.1%)	63 (67.7%)
		Previous smoker	59 (24.4%)	27 (24.5%)	22 (23.7%)
		Current smoker	6 (2.9%)	2 (1.8%)	4 (4.3%)
		Data unknown	10 (4.9%)	5 (4.5%)	4 (4.3%)
Pre-bronchodilator FEV ₁ (liters) (N = 154, 74, 70)	Mean (SD)	2.0 (0.8)	2.1 (0.8)	1.8 (0.7)	
Pre-bronchodilator FEV ₁ (% predicted) (N = 159, 79, 71)	Mean (SD)	70.6 (21.6)	73.2 (22.3)	68.1 (21.3)	
Post-bronchodilator FEV ₁ (liters) (N = 92, 47, 41)	Mean (SD)	2.1 (0.9)	2.3 (0.8)	1.9 (0.8)	
Post-bronchodilator FEV ₁ (% predicted) (N = 90, 46, 40)	Mean (SD)	75.3 (22.9)	76.6 (22.1)	74.6 (23.3)	
Pre-bronchodilator FVC (liters) (N = 148, 71, 67)	Mean (SD)	3.0 (1.0)	3.2 (1.1)	2.7 (0.9)	
Pre-bronchodilator FEV ₁ /FVC (ratio) (N = 148, 71, 67)	Mean (SD)	0.7 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)	0.7 (0.2)	
ACT score (N = 161, 91, 70)	Mean (SD)	14.7 (4.7)	15 (4.7)	14.3 (4.7)	
OCS use	Number (percentage)	53 (25.8%)	35 (31.8%)	18 (19.3%)	
OCS dose at index date (N = 48, 30, 18)	Mean (SD)	14.0 (10.3)	15.7 (9.2)	10.3 (7.8)	
Annualized exacerbation rate (N = 195, 140, 55)		4.03	3.77	4.37	
Annualized severe exacerbation rate (N = 195, 140, 55)		1.10	1.06	1.16	
Comorbidities	Number (percentage)				
≥1 current asthma-related condition		103 (50.2%)	58 (52.7%)	43 (46.2%)	
GERD		43 (21%)	24 (21.8%)	18 (19.4%)	
Allergic conjunctivitis		28 (13.7%)	13 (11.8%)	15 (16.1%)	
Allergic rhinitis		45 (22%)	21 (19.1%)	23 (24.7%)	
≥1 current OCS-related condition		77 (37.6%)	38 (34.5%)	38 (40.9%)	
Hypertension		46 (22.4%)	22 (20%)	24 (25.8%)	
Osteoporosis		23 (11.2%)	16 (14.5%)	7 (7.5%)	
Cataract		12 (5.9%)	8 (7.3%)	4 (4.3%)	
Anxiety/Depression		11 (5.3%)	8 (7.3%)	3 (3.2%)	
Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus		10 (4.9%)	4 (3.6%)	6 (6.5%)	
Obstructive sleep apnea		10 (4.9%)	2 (1.8%)	7 (7.5%)	
Cardiovascular disease		7 (3.4%)	2 (1.8%)	5 (5.4%)	
Other ongoing comorbidities		35 (17.1%)	20 (18.2%)	13 (14%)	

CRSwNP+, patients with present or past positive history for chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps; No-CRSwNP, patients with negative history of chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps; BMI, body mass index; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in the first second; FVC, forced vital capacity; ACT, asthma control test; OCS, oral corticosteroids; SD, standard deviation; IQR, interquartile range (25–75%).



± 9.2 mg) when compared to patients without CRSwNP (19.3% of OCS users with a mean \pm SD dosage of 10.3 ± 7.8 mg).

Comorbidities are summarized in **Table 1**. OCS-related conditions, such as osteoporosis (14.5%), cataracts (7.3%), and anxiety/depression (7.2%), were observed more frequently in CRSwNP⁺ patients when compared to patients without CRSwNP. In turn, obstructive sleep apnea (OSAS) and cardiovascular disease were more frequently detected in patients without CRSwNP.

The two groups had a mean \pm SD exposure of 10.3 ± 5.0 months and a median [IQR] exposure of 9.8 [6.1–13.9] months to benralizumab therapy after the index date.

Effect of Benralizumab on Blood Eosinophil Count

As was consistent with the known mechanism of action of benralizumab, there was a near-complete depletion of peripheral eosinophils as soon as the first time point (16 weeks, median 0, IQR 0–0), and BEC remained low thereafter (24 and 48 weeks, median 0, IQR 0–0), with no differences between the two groups.

Effect of Benralizumab on Exacerbations Rates

Benralizumab markedly reduced any annualized exacerbation rates in both groups, passing from 3.77 to 0.16 in CRSwNP⁺

patients (percentage of reduction, –95.8%) and from 4.37 to 0.37 in the No-CRSwNP group (reduction –91.5%) (**Figure 1A**). For severe exacerbations, benralizumab reduced annualized rates from 1.06 to 0.01 in patients with CRSwNP (–99.1%) and from 1.16 to 0.09 in patients without CRSwNP (–92.2%) (**Figure 1B**). At the end of the observation period, 89.5% of the CRSwNP patients and 71.9% in the No-CRSwNP group were exacerbation free. Notably, only one severe exacerbation was recorded in the CRSwNP⁺ group and 7 severe exacerbations were experienced in the No-CRSwNP group, none of these leading to benralizumab discontinuation at the end of follow-up. Overall, the presence of CRSwNP was associated with a lower risk of any exacerbation ($p = 0.0017$) and severe exacerbations ($p = 0.025$) in patients treated with benralizumab.

Effect of Benralizumab on Asthma Control

Asthma control measured by ACT improved from a median of 14 (IQR 12–19 for CRSwNP⁺ and 12–17 for No-CRSwNP patients) to at least a median of 20 in both groups (**Figure 1C**) at 16 weeks of treatment and continued to improve till the last endpoint of 48 weeks reaching a median [IQR] of 23 [15–20] and 22 [15–19] in CRSwNP⁺ and No-CRSwNP patients, respectively. Of note, 81.6 and 80.6% of patients with and without CRSwNP, respectively, reached the cutoff of well-controlled asthma (20 points) after 48 weeks of treatment, and 76.7% of patients in both groups

achieved the minimal important difference (MID) of the ACT (e.g., the improvement of ACT by at least 3 points) (15).

Effect of Benralizumab on Lung Function

Among lung function parameters collected at baseline, sufficient data at the different time points (16, 24, and 48 weeks after benralizumab introduction) were available only for pre-bronchodilator FEV₁ (liters). Therefore, no evaluation was made for the other lung function parameters present at baseline (predicted FEV₁, FVC, and FEV₁/FVC).

Figure 1D shows the sustained improvement of pre-bronchodilator FEV₁ over time, from a median [IQR] of 2.0 liters [1.6–2.6] in the CRSwNP⁺ group and a median of 1.8 liters [1.2–2.3] in the no-CRSwNP group to a median of 2.2 liters in both groups (+200 mL and +400 mL in the CRSwNP⁺ group and the No-CRSwNP group, respectively) after 48 weeks of treatment. The improvements were evident at the first time point recorded after 16 weeks of treatment (+300 mL for CRSwNP patients and +200 mL for patients without CRSwNP).

Steroid-Sparing Effect of Benralizumab

Data regarding OCS reduction and interruption during benralizumab treatment was available for 28 out of 35 and 16 out of 18 OCS users in the CRSwNP⁺ and the No-CRSwNP group, respectively (**Figure 2** and **Table 2**).

In patients with CRSwNP, the mean dosage of OCS (measured in prednisone-equivalent milligrams) decreased from 15.7 ± 9.2 mg/daily to 5.6 ± 7.9 mg/daily, with a reduction of 64.3% from baseline (**Figure 2**). In total, 14 out of 28 patients (50%) were able to eliminate long-term OCS, and 16 out of 28 patients (57.1%) obtained a reduction in any extent of the OCS dose at EOB (**Table 2**).

In patients without CRSwNP, the OCS dose was reduced from a baseline of 10.3 ± 7.8 mg/daily to 6.9 ± 8.1 mg/daily at EOB (reduction –33% compared to baseline) (**Figure 2**). Overall, five patients (31.8%) completely discontinued OCS use and six patients accomplished a reduction of any extent of the OCS dose (37.5%) (**Table 2**).

Discontinuation and Safety

Three patients discontinued benralizumab during EOB, two in the CRSwNP⁺ group and one in the No-CRSwNP group. Lack of efficacy and physician or patient decisions were the reasons recorded for discontinuation. No discontinuation for safety reasons was registered after the index date.

DISCUSSION

In this *post-hoc* analysis of the real-world study ANANKE (13), we evaluated the clinical features of 205 SEA patients being prescribed benralizumab in Italy according to the presence or absence of self-reported CRSwNP and we reaffirmed the efficacy of benralizumab in reducing exacerbations, OCS use, and ameliorating lung function while maintaining asthma control.

In this study, patients with self-reported CRSwNP presented clinical features in line with the known epidemiology of the disease. In greater depth, CRSwNP is reported in 40% of patients

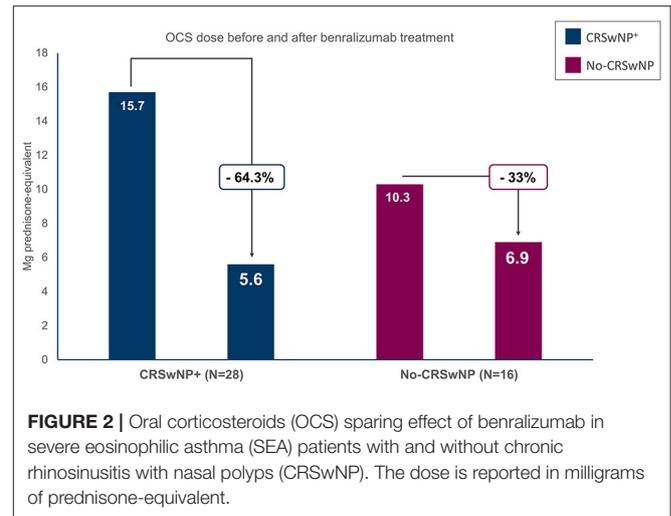


FIGURE 2 | Oral corticosteroids (OCS) sparing effect of benralizumab in severe eosinophilic asthma (SEA) patients with and without chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP). The dose is reported in milligrams of prednisone-equivalent.

TABLE 2 | Oral corticosteroid (OCS) reduction at end of observation in the patient population.

Variable	CRSwNP ⁺ (N = 28)	No-CRSwNP (N = 16)
Reduction from baseline (%)		
100	14 (50%)	5 (31.3%)
≥90	14 (50%)	5 (31.3%)
≥75	15 (53.6%)	5 (31.3%)
≥25	16 (57.1%)	5 (31.3%)
Any reduction	16 (57.1%)	6 (37.5%)
No reduction	12 (42.9%)	10 (53.3%)

CRSwNP⁺, patients with present or past positive history for chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps; No-CRSwNP, patients with negative history of chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps; OCS, oral corticosteroids.

with severe asthma (4, 5) and seems to be more prevalent in men (16) with no clear association with the presence of atopy (17). A recently published paper demonstrated the link between CRSwNP, asthma, and obesity (18), but we were not able to confirm these results. However, the retrospective nature of our study may have affected this outcome.

In our study, BEC was found to be higher in patients with SEA and CRSwNP when compared to patients without (median of 605 vs. 500 cells/mm³, respectively). In this context, the presence of eosinophilia has been correlated with the severity of CRSwNP (19). Notably, the use of OCS has been associated with a dose-ordered suppression of BEC in patients with severe asthma (20). On the contrary, in our study, the CRSwNP⁺ group displayed higher BEC than No-CRSwNP despite more patients being treated with OCS at benralizumab introduction (31.8% vs. 19.3%) and a higher dosage (mean ± SD, 15.7 ± 9.2 mg vs. 10.3 ± 7.8 mg). These data help to confirm the eosinophilic nature of SEA in patients with CRSwNP. In this setting, the concept of United Airway Disease (UAD) helps to define the clinical-pathological link between SEA and CRSwNP and, in particular, underlines the role of eosinophils in perpetuating the chronic inflammation thus leading to airways remodeling (6, 8).

Benralizumab has been able to reduce BEC to a median of zero by the first time point at 6 weeks after the first administration in both groups.

Severe asthma is often accompanied by comorbidities (21). Comorbidities do influence asthma control, and a multidisciplinary approach is useful to assess their contribution to asthma severity (22). In particular, the presence of CRSwNP in severe asthma patients has been associated with long-term OCS use (5), which, in turn, is linked with adverse events, such as cataracts and osteoporosis (23–25). In this study, the higher presence of OCS-related comorbidities in CRSwNP⁺ patients compared to patients with No-CRSwNP may be due to higher OCS exposure in the first group.

In cases of long-term OCS use or high cumulative OCS-dose exposure [e.g., > 0.5–1 gram of prednisone-equivalent per year, both as OCS bursts or long-term maintenance use (24)] in patients with severe asthma, the introduction of add-on therapy with a steroid-sparing agent can reduce exposure and therefore avoid OCS-related adverse effects (25). The ZONDA trial demonstrated the steroid-sparing efficacy of benralizumab (26), and these data have been confirmed by the 2 year integrated steroid-sparing analysis of benralizumab for severe asthma published by Bourdin and colleagues (27). In this analysis, a cumulative OCS-dose inferior to 1 gram prednisone-equivalent was reached after 1.5 years of treatment (27). In the PONENTE trial, 62.9% of SEA patients treated with benralizumab eliminated long-term OCS use, and over 80% eliminated OCS use or achieved a daily prednisone dosage of 5 mg or less if adrenal insufficiency prevented further reduction through a personalized OCS reduction algorithm (28). Despite OCS withdrawal, treatment with benralizumab was followed by improved asthma control and a drop in the exacerbation rate (28). The effect of benralizumab was independent of the presence of CRSwNP as a comorbidity of asthma (28).

The ANANKE study (13) and other real-world studies published so far (10–12, 29–31) helped to confirm these data. The present study supports previous CALIMA/SIROCCO responder analyses, where CRSwNP was identified as a clinical characteristic of enhanced response to benralizumab. Indeed, in this study half of the patients with CRSwNP have been able to eliminate OCS use after benralizumab introduction and an overall reduction of 64.3% of the OCS dose compared to the index date was observed. No statistical comparison has been made between the two groups due to the limited number of patients with retrospective data available.

In addition to the OCS-sparing effect, in this study benralizumab was able to remarkably reduce annualized asthma exacerbation rates in both patients with and without CRSwNP (−99.1% and −92.2%, respectively). In greater depth, patients with SEA and CRSwNP were at lower risk of any exacerbation and severe exacerbations when compared to the No-CRSwNP group. These data are in line with *post-hoc* analyses of SIROCCO and CALIMA pivotal clinical trials which indicated nasal polyposis as the most consistent predictor of benralizumab response in terms of asthma outcomes (9) and other real-life experiences have been able to confirm these data (11). As explained before, this enhanced efficacy could be related to the

eosinophilic nature of the inflammation of both upper and lower airways present in these patients (6, 32).

Similarly, a numerically significant improvement in ACT and FEV₁ was seen in our study in the two groups, in line with other real-life experiences (10, 11, 33). The safety profile of Benra was consistent with previous studies (34), and no new safety signals were observed.

This study does have limitations, some of them already discussed above. We acknowledge that the current or past presence of CRSwNP has been self-reported by patients at the index date or retrospectively reviewed in medical records. However, clinical and laboratory data at baseline (e.g., OCS use and BEC) help us to confirm the consistency of our data. The retrospective nature of this study can be considered a limitation but also a strength of our study, as it represents a retrospective real-world picture of the use of benralizumab in Italy with a sufficient number of patients having been included.

CONCLUSIONS

This study helped to confirm the baseline clinical features that distinguish between patients with and without CRSwNP being prescribed benralizumab. In particular, patients with CRSwNP⁺ are less frequently female and present higher BEC at baseline despite higher OCS use frequency and dosage, though with comparable asthma control, exacerbation frequency, and lung function parameters.

Benralizumab reduced eosinophil count, exacerbation rates, and OCS use while improving asthma control and lung function in patients with and without CRSwNP. Patients with comorbid SEA and CRSwNP also experienced enhanced OCS reduction and numerically significant lower exacerbation (both any exacerbation and severe exacerbations) risk with benralizumab use.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, on reasonable request.

ETHICS STATEMENT

Ethical approval was provided by the Ethics Committees/Institutional Review Boards at each participating site. The patients/participants provided their written informed consent to participate in this study.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

MD'A, FM, EA, EB, PB, LB, MC, GC, CC, SC, FDe, FDi, EP, GP, PR, MR, PS, GS, AV, MA, and SD: investigation, resources, and writing—review and editing. LS and AO: methodology, software, validation, formal analysis, resources, data curation, and writing—review and editing. SB: conceptualization, writing—original draft, writing—review and editing, and project administration. GV: conceptualization, writing—original draft,

writing—review and editing, and visualization. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

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