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William Ueng MPH
USF MCOM- LVHN Campus, William.Ueng@lvhn.org

Jaimin Patel DO

Lehigh Valley Health Network, Jaimin.Patel@lvhn.org

Nathan Brewster DO

Lehigh Valley Health Network, Nathan.Brewster@lvhn.org

Swetangini Patel P3

Andres Zirlinger MD

Lehigh Valley Health Network, Andres.Zirlinger@lvhn.org

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A Refractory Case of Severely Uncontrolled Eosinophilic Asthma on Maximal Therapy

William Ueng, MPH,¹ Jaimin Patel, DO,² Nathan Brewster, DO,² Swetangini Patel, P3,⁴ Andres Zirlinger, MD³

¹Morsani College of Medicine at the University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, ²Department of Internal Medicine, Lehigh Valley Health Network, Allentown, PA, ³Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Lehigh Valley Health Network, Allentown, PA, ⁴Wingate University School of Pharmacy, Wingate, NC

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Identify biologic treatments for asthma refractory to traditional treatments
- Recognize the health care burden of severe, persistent asthma to patients and the U.S. health care system

INTRODUCTION

- Severe, persistent asthma represents a significant portion of morbidity and health care expenditure in the United States due to frequent emergency department visits for asthma exacerbation
- Treatment for asthma exacerbation includes oral steroids, which may have deleterious long-term effects on patients
- Biologic agents such as Mepolizumab or Benralizumab may be considered for improved daily control of severe, persistent asthma

CASE PRESENTATION

66-year-old female with a history of severe persistent asthma, GERD, and hypothyroidism presents with persistent wheezing and dyspnea on exertion.

- Uses albuterol multiple times daily with frequent night time awakenings
- Daily asthma medications include fluticasonesalmeterol, tiotropium, montelukast, theophylline, fluticasone propionate, cetirizine
- FEV1/FVC ratio of 68% pre-bronchodilator and 71% post-bronchodilator
- Eosinophils 14%,
 Absolute eosinophils 1.2 thou/cmm
- Bronchial thermoplasty was denied by insurance
- Mepolizumab or benralizumab are being considered after patient qualifies for Medicare

MECHANISM OF ACTION

 Benralizumab binds IL5 receptors on eosinophils and recruits natural killer cells to destroy the eosinophils

FOLLOW UP

- Patient has started Benralizumab 30 mg/ml injections every 3 months with significant improvement in symptoms
- Less wheezing, less chest tightness, no nocturnal symptoms, improved exercise tolerance
- No need for oral prednisone
- Considering weaning of theophylline and fluticasone propionate

TAKE HOME POINTS

- Biologic treatments such as benralizumab may be helpful in lowering the burden of severe, persistent asthma for patients and the health care system
- Insurance coverage of biologic agents may influence the decision making process for patients and physicians

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