

POSITION PAPER

MACVIA-ARIA Sentinel Network for allergic rhinitis (MASK-rhinitis): the new generation guideline implementation

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Abstract

Several unmet needs have been identified in allergic rhinitis: identification of the time of onset of the pollen season, optimal control of rhinitis and comorbidities, patient stratification, multidisciplinary team for integrated care pathways, innovation in clinical trials and, above all, patient empowerment. MASK-rhinitis (MACVIA-ARIA Sentinel Network for allergic rhinitis) is a simple system centred around the patient which was devised to fill many of these gaps using Information and Communications Technology (ICT) tools and a clinical decision support system (CDSS) based on the most widely used guideline in allergic rhinitis and its asthma comorbidity (ARIA 2015 revision). It is one of the implementation systems of Action Plan B3 of the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing (EIP on AHA). Three tools are used for the electronic monitoring of allergic diseases: a cell phone-based daily visual analogue scale (VAS) assessment of disease control, CARAT (Control of Allergic Rhinitis and Asthma Test) and e-Allergy screening (premedical system of early diagnosis of allergy and asthma based on online tools). These tools are combined with a clinical decision support system (CDSS) and are available in many languages. An e-CRF and an e-learning tool complete MASK. MASK is flexible and other tools can be added. It appears to be an advanced, global and integrated ICT answer for many unmet needs in allergic diseases which will improve policies and standards.

Allergic rhinitis (AR) is among the most common diseases globally (1) and ranks first in Europe (over 25% of the European population). It exists in all age groups, and it often starts early in life (2) and persists across the life cycle (3, 4). The burden and costs are substantial (5). It often impairs social life, work and school performance (6–8) and has a major impact on healthy ageing (9).

Several unmet needs have been identified. MASK-rhinitis is a simple system centred around the patient. It has been devised to fill many of the gaps using Information and Communications Technology (ICT) tools and a clinical decision support system (CDSS) based on the most widely used guideline in AR (ARIA) (10). It is a product of the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing (11) and is currently being launched in 15 countries. Patient empowerment is essential to the project. MASK-rhinitis represents a novel tool to diagnose, stratify and manage patients with AR and to assess treatment efficacy. It has the potential to have major impact on health policies and planning. In the future, the combination with biomarkers will further improve the impact of MASK-rhinitis.

MACVIA-LR (Fighting chronic diseases for active and healthy ageing, <http://macvia.cr-languedocroussillon.fr>) is a reference site of the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing (12). It initiated the project AIRWAYS ICPs, an integrated care pathway (ICP) for airway diseases (13).

Unmet needs in allergic rhinitis

Early diagnosis and management of patients with respiratory allergic diseases

Although AR is common in all age groups, it is very often overlooked and under-diagnosed, especially in preschool children and the elderly. The Polish Presidency of the EU Council (2011) targeted chronic respiratory diseases in children to promote their early recognition, prevention and management and, ultimately, to promote AHA (9).

Clinical diagnosis is difficult, and symptoms may relate to allergic and nonallergic rhinitis as well as rhinosinusitis (14). There is a need for a simple diagnostic tool.

Patient stratification

The treatment of AR is now well established. Although the majority of patients present with controlled symptoms during pharmacologic treatment, 10–20% are still uncontrolled and should be characterized as suffering from severe chronic

upper airway disease (SCUAD) (15). Patients with SCUAD have impaired quality of life, sleep, school and/or work performance (16, 17).

Many AR patients are over 65 years of age. The presentation of the disease, as well as the efficacy and safety of treatments, may differ in older adults. However, data are not yet available from RCTs.

Time of onset of the allergy season

For patients allergic to pollen, knowledge of the onset of the pollen season is of vital importance in order to start treatment as early as possible for the control of symptoms. When travelling, patients are often concerned about potential symptoms and/or bothered by symptoms outside their usual symptom 'window'. It is therefore of importance to forecast the onset of the pollen season and to characterize seasons in different places.

Pollen counts are currently proposed to assess the exposure of pollen-allergic patients. However, counts often correlate imperfectly with symptoms (18–22) as (i) they do not represent allergen exposure alone (19, 23, 24), (ii) the number of pollen grains needed to elicit symptoms is not well defined and differs depending on the pollen species, (iii) there is a nonlinear relationship between pollen and allergic symptoms (25, 26) and (iv) interactions between pollens and atmospheric conditions or air pollution may exist (27, 28). Furthermore, for large geographical areas, pollen samplers are sparsely located. Patients may live at a distance from the sampler, and the levels of allergens in their environment may differ quite extensively from the levels detected by the sampler. Individualized pollen counts would be preferable (29) but are not feasible on a large scale. Finally, pollen counts are only available several days after onset of the season.

The assessment of allergen content in the air is feasible using antibody-based methods (18, 19, 30) or the biomolecular identification of pollen genomes (31). However, sophisticated methods are required which may not account for all of the pollen species in the ambient air, and individual measurements are not feasible.

Meteorological data may, in the future, be of interest to predict the onset of the season, but more information is needed (32–35). Combining several data sources using advanced data engineering may offer advances, but this method is still complex and not available for all pollen species in many different areas (36, 37).

Internet-based surveillance systems using search engine queries (38) and social media (39) are recent techniques with the potential to extend or even substitute the more costly dis-

Abbreviations

AHA, Active and Healthy Ageing; AIRWAYS ICPs, Integrated Care Pathways for Airway diseases; AR, Allergic rhinitis; ARIA, Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma; CARAT, Control of Allergic Rhinitis and Asthma Test; CDSS, Clinical decision support system; EIP, European Innovation Partnership; ICP, Integrated care pathway; ICT, Information and communications technology; MACVIA-LR, Contre les MALadies Chroniques pour un Vieillessement Actif en Languedoc-Roussillon; MASK, MACVIA-ARIA Sentinel Network; MeDALL, Mechanisms of the Development of Allergy (FP7); QOL, Quality of life; RAPP, RhinAsthma Patient Perspective; RCT, Randomized control trial; RQLQ, Rhinoconjunctivitis Quality of Life Questionnaire; SCUAD, Severe Chronic Upper Airway Disease; U-BIOPRED, (IMI); VAS, Visual analogue scale.

ease surveillance systems (40). A few studies analysing online searches of pollens, rhinitis symptoms and allergies have shown associations with pollen counts (41). The analysis of online searches, in particular using Google trends, has shown potential in predicting changes in flu infections (42) and in other areas of medicine (38). Nevertheless, this type of big data analysis is just beginning (38) and more research is needed to prove its value in predicting the onset of allergic rhinitis symptoms due to the pollen season (43). Moreover, the onset of the pollen season cannot be predicted using these models.

In the meantime, other novel approaches such as a personalized pollen-related forecast (44, 45) and an ICT sentinel network based on patients' symptoms should be developed. However, these approaches need to be simple and user friendly.

Continuous management of symptoms during allergen exposure

Allergen exposure varies daily, and patients with respiratory allergic symptoms need regular monitoring of symptoms in order to optimize treatment. A clinical decision support system (CDSS) may be beneficial to optimize treatment and assess disease control after commencement of the allergy season. Moreover, such a system has the potential to improve patients' compliance to treatment. Guided management of allergic diseases including asthma was found to be effective (46, 47) with clear evidence provided by the Finnish Asthma Programme (48) and the Allergy Programme (49, 50).

Comorbidity assessment

Conjunctivitis, chronic rhinosinusitis and asthma are frequent AR comorbidities that need to be identified and treated to achieve good AR control (51). ICPs that include asthma screening and assessment, as recommended by ARIA (Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma) (6, 7), may result in improved outcomes and should be tested. In addition, optimal AR control may facilitate the control of concomitant asthma.

Needs for a multidisciplinary team for an ICP

Integrated care pathways (ICPs) are structured multidisciplinary care plans which detail essential steps in the care of patients with a specific clinical problem (52). They promote the translation of guideline recommendations into local protocols and their subsequent application to clinical practice. An ICP forms all or part of the clinical record, documents the care given and facilitates the evaluation of outcomes for continuous quality improvement (53). ICPs can help empower patients and their care providers (health and social). They differ from clinical practice guidelines as they focus on the quality and co-ordination of care. ICPs need to have a mechanism for recording variations/deviations from planned care. Variation between recommendations and practice identified within an ICP should be noted as a variance (54, 55). In AR, there is a need for ICPs to combine the views of patients, pharmacists, primary care physicians, specialists, and other healthcare professionals.

Biomarkers in respiratory allergic diseases

Biomarkers are of great importance in respiratory allergic diseases and asthma, and a large body of research is focusing on their identification and validation. Biomarker identification can be based on systems medicine approaches combining transcriptomics, proteomics, epigenetics and metabolomics in large patient cohorts. One recently completed EU project, MultiMod, resulted in a generally applicable strategy to integrate such data for diagnostic purposes using systems medicine principles (56). Two EU-funded projects are currently ongoing: U-BIOPRED (IMI) in severe asthma (57) and MeDALL (FP7) in allergy (58, 59). MeDALL has already made critical observations concerning IgE biomarkers for the diagnosis and prognosis of allergic diseases (2, 60). It is hoped that these projects will help identify biomarkers to enhance personalized medicine (61, 62) and to improve patient stratification and clinical trials. Another ongoing EU project, CASyM, has generated a road map for the implementation of systems medicine in clinical research and practice (<https://www.casym.eu/>).

Innovation in clinical trials

In randomized controlled trials (RCTs), it is essential to have clarity with regard to the definitions of disease severity and control as well as comorbidities and risk factors (e.g. smoking). RCT outcomes should be validated and standardized, so that meaningful comparisons between RCTs can be made (63). Several gaps exist in RCTs in respiratory allergy. Among them the importance of the placebo effect and the evaluation of efficacy using a single assessment tool combining symptoms, medications and quality of life (64). Novel tools for the evaluation of RCTs on AR and its common comorbidities are needed, if possible using ICT.

Climate change effects on allergic diseases

Allergy prevalence continues to grow due to novel interactions between known allergens and other environmental factors. An increase in the prevalence and severity of allergy and asthma is anticipated due to climate changes (65). Worsening ambient air pollution and altered local and regional allergen production (66) and reduction in biodiversity may play a significant role (67). This anticipated higher allergic disease burden will affect clinical practice as well as policies and public health planning.

Patient empowerment

To satisfy patient expectations, asthma and AR should be appropriately diagnosed and controlled. Patients need to be motivated to become educated and to actively increase their own health literacy to be able to take over the responsibility of their own specific condition. Patient organizations have been involved in the design, dissemination and implementation of ARIA. ICT can empower patients and thus enable them to define specific goals and to monitor disease status and control. It can also support the patient's decisions.

Tools

ARIA

ARIA was initiated during a WHO workshop in 1999 (published in 2001) (6, 7). The ultimate aim of ARIA is to achieve control of AR globally. ARIA has reclassified AR as mild/moderate–severe and intermittent/persistent. This classification closely reflects patients’ needs and underlines the close relationship between rhinitis and asthma. A module devoted to the pharmacist exists (68). In its 2010 Revision, ARIA developed clinical practice guidelines for the management of AR and asthma comorbidities based on GRADE (Grading of Recommendation, Assessment, Development and Evaluation) (69). ARIA is disseminated and implemented in over 60 countries of the world (10). ARIA has been endorsed by several ministries of health.

Variance has been tested and it was found that the ARIA classification of mild vs moderate–severe and intermittent vs persistent rhinitis is valid. A modified ARIA severity classification has also recently been validated as mild, moderate and severe, both in adults (70) and children (71), although its impact on treatment stratification remains an unmet need.

The 2015 ARIA revision leading to ICPs was finalized and presented at the AIRWAYS ICPs meeting in Lisbon 1–2 July 2015 (Figure 1).

Measures of allergic rhinitis control

Concepts of disease severity, activity, control and responsiveness to treatment are linked but constitute different domains (72). Control and severity are not well delineated in AR (72).

Severity is the loss of function in the target organ(s) induced by disease (73). It is important to highlight that severity may vary over time and needs to be regularly re-evaluated (74). Control is the degree to which therapy goals are currently met (74) such as glycemic control in diabetes (75), and can be assessed in patients before or during treatment to guide therapy. However, for AR, the patients’ view of severity relates to the negative impact that rhinitis has upon life; control is a measure by which their symptoms are alleviated.

Measures of AR control include (i) symptom scores, (ii) patient self-administered visual analogue scales (VAS) (16, 76–81), (iii) objective measures of nasal obstruction (such as peak nasal inspiratory flow, acoustic rhinometry and rhinomanometry) (82), (iv) a recent modification of the ARIA severity classification (83), (v) patients’ reported outcomes such as quality of life (QOL) (7, 63) scores with several items (80, 84) or composite symptom-medication scores (85). However, it is important to make the score for clinical use simple and responsive to change.

VAS is a psychometric response scale for subjective characteristics or attitudes used in a large variety of diseases. The continuous (or ‘analogue’) aspect of VAS differentiates it from discrete scales such as the Likert scale. The sensitivity and reproducibility of VAS results are very similar, although the VAS may outperform the other scales in some cases (86, 87).

In AR, VAS for all nasal symptoms appears to be sufficient to appreciate disease control (88) and is particularly relevant to primary (89) or pharmacy care (68). VAS can be used in all age groups including preschool children (guardian evaluation) (90) and the elderly (91). Furthermore, it can be used in a wide variety of languages (81, 91–97). VAS levels vary with the ARIA classification in many languages (76, 79,

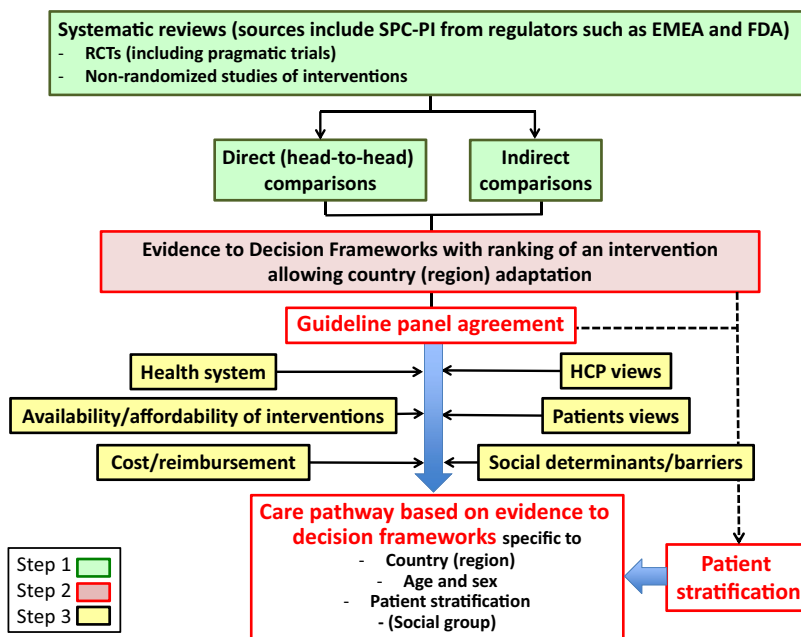


Figure 1 ARIA 2015.

81, 98). A VAS level of 50 mm is suggestive of moderate–severe AR (99–101) although in some studies the cut-off was of over 60 mm (94). VAS was used to define SCUAD (16), and patients with a low VAS level after treatment had a considerably improved Rhinoconjunctivitis Quality of Life Questionnaire (RQLQ) or work productivity (WPAI-AS). However, those with a level of over 50 mm had no improvement. VAS has been validated in cell phones (Sarah Acaster, personal communication).

VAS was found to be responsive to change in real-life cluster-randomized trials (102, 103). The minimal clinically relevant difference was set for a VAS level of 23 mm during treatment, whatever the baseline VAS level (104). A level of over 23 mm appears to be a relevant cut-off. VAS changes appear to encompass both symptoms and disease-specific QOL (88, 104).

VAS was highly responsive to change in double-blind, placebo-controlled RCTs (92, 93, 102, 105–108). These multicentre studies in Europe and Canada showed that patients easily cope with VAS in different languages.

These studies combine to indicate that VAS may be a simple and useful tool for the assessment of AR control and to follow the efficacy of treatment.

Electronic monitoring of allergic diseases

e-Allergy screening: Premedical system of early diagnosis of allergy and asthma based on online tools

The late diagnosis of allergic diseases and asthma is a serious problem. Patients with first symptoms of respiratory allergies are often misclassified in primary care. As a result, patients are either untreated or treated symptomatically, generally for a long period of time. This behaviour is detrimental to the patient, the healthcare system and the society, as it impacts on indirect costs (5).

One solution to this problem was presented in 2011 at a conference of experts during the Polish Presidency of the EU Council (109). It is an e-Allergy – premedical system capable of providing an early diagnosis of allergy and asthma on the basis of online tools. The concept is based on a screening questionnaire with built-in algorithms. It assesses individual risk of allergic diseases and includes 24 questions. The process takes about 5 minutes. The questions are selected depending on previous responses. The result is displayed in the form of risk calculation for the selected allergic diseases (asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis and allergy to Hymenoptera venom).

To develop the algorithm, data from the Epidemiology of Allergy in Poland (ECAP) (www.ecap.pl) were used (110). Over 20 000 people responded to the study questionnaire, and almost 5000 were subjected to additional allergological tests. Various advanced methods of statistical analysis, including an artificial neural network, have been used to develop the algorithm. The system is calibrated to maximize the effectiveness of a group of people suffering from allergic diseases.

E-allergy screening can be used both by the public with suspected allergies and physicians. The initial diagnosis can lead to an evaluation. It is performed by a primary health-

care professional and, if needed, confirmed by a specialist. The role of e-allergy is to support, not replace, the physicians and also to speed up the process of unrecognized allergic diseases by proper management.

Daily tool based on VAS using cell phones

MASK aerobiology, approved by AIRWAYS-ICPs, is a very simple IOS/Android App. It is already available and is being expanded to other systems with interoperability. Patients selected by physicians trained in allergy represent the sentinels for the onset of the season. The VAS represents a reliable and valid measure of rhinitis control (10, 72) (Figure 2). It can be used across the life cycle (90, 91, 111).

CARAT

Asthma frequently occurs in association with allergic rhinitis, and a combined management approach has been suggested. The Control of Allergic Rhinitis and Asthma Test (CARAT) is the first questionnaire to assess the control of both diseases concurrently (112–115). An overall score of more than 24 indicates good control of asthma and rhinitis, while a change of four points between two occasions indicates a clinically relevant change (115). In addition, answers to individual questions may be used to identify the specific problems of a patient (e.g. night symptoms or overuse of reliever medication). However, to have an impact on healthcare, it needs to be disseminated and adopted. At present, the adaptation of CARAT for use in different languages and cultures is being led by volunteer researchers and clinicians in 15 countries. Website and smartphone applications have been developed, and a free open model of distribution has been adopted to contribute to the dissemination of CARAT. CARAT can be used in a range of settings and circumstances in primary and secondary care for clinical, research and audit purposes, and also in ambulatory pharmacies (116). It can be used both in adults and children (117, 118) and strengthens the partnership between patients and doctors in the management of asthma and rhinitis. CARAT can be administered every 2–4 weeks both in paper and electronic forms (119) and represents an additional tool for daily assessment.

- ? Indicates a response is required
- Users touch the line to indicate response and a 'marker' appears in that location
- The marker can be moved with a finger to mark the line where intended.
- Once the mark is placed the user then touches 'next' to move on to the next VAS
- Each VAS is completed once daily

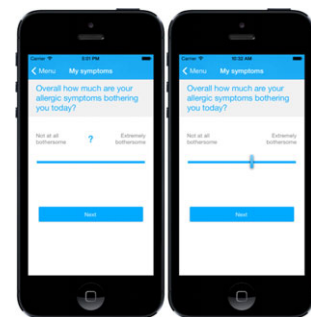


Figure 2 MASK aerobiology.

RhinAsthma Patient Perspective

'RhinAsthma Patient Perspective (RAPP)' is the first valid questionnaire to assess the individual health-related QoL of patients with asthma and rhinitis in clinical practice. It is a simple eight-question tool with good measurement properties and sensitivity to health changes. RAPP is easy to complete and score, and the results enable immediate interpretation both for the physician and for the patient. The score, calculated by summing the responses of each item, ranges from 8 (no impact on QoL) to 40 (the worst possible QoL). A cut-off point of 15 has demonstrated the best sensitivity and specificity in discriminating the achievement of an optimal health-related QoL. A change of two points in the RAPP score was found to be the minimal clinical difference that patients perceived as important, either 'beneficial or harmful.' A new tool for the smartphone has been developed (120).

Clinical decision support system

Identifying the most suitable patients for whom an intervention is appropriate is critical for the delivery of a cost-effective health system. In many diseases, the management of patients uses ICT tools including integrated care pathways, e-health and CDSS. This has made a significant improvement and has sometimes led to a change of management in health systems. A CDSS (121, 122) immediately proposes advice for (standardized) pharmacologic treatment defined by the physician during a consultation before the pollen season. Care pathways based on AIRWAYS ICPs (13) will guide the healthcare professional. Patients with SCUAD are defined as those resistant to treatment despite optimal treatment (VAS level > 50%). Moreover, individual complaints of rhinitis, conjunctivitis or asthma are monitored by the system (123). Computer-analysed VAS responses may be measured using discrete values due to the discrete nature of computer displays, and VAS can be used in internet-based questionnaires (124).

Bias reduction, patient empowerment and identification of new markers through a Living Lab approach

Systematically collecting and mining/analysing data from patients' mobile phones where they can enter quantitative and qualitative information is indeed a promising use of innovative health technologies (125). This should allow, on an almost continuous mode, a long-term close monitoring of and connection to the patient. To our knowledge, this has not been addressed before by any other technology. However, a major requirement for the implementation of such clinical protocols is the validity of data (125, 126). In validating such protocols, bias by the degree of usage of devices by the patients and bias in information input due to the context or human factors need to be identified and eradicated; such factors are very difficult to control. The overall bias will normally be balanced by the long-term use of the application by the patient, as patients' data are always compared to their previous declarations. However, it is possible and desirable to improve the results and reduce the time necessary to obtain them. Contrary to drugs, where the administration of

medications to patients may be appropriately controlled during clinical trials, the usage of mobile phones, especially at home, is known to depend heavily on (i) the usability of such devices and supported applications, (ii) their context of use (including ongoing activities, social environment, presence of third parties), and (iii) the constraints they impose on patients, with a strong probability of weak compliance, hazardous on/off usage or even rejection and abandon by the patients (127, 128). Similarly, the adoption of these new practices, including participation and interactions from family members or professionals, is an issue (129).

Inappropriate and/or irregular use of the system – a social and behavioural bias – cannot be identified in the data analysis. This can compromise the scientific validity of the entire results. Furthermore, opportunities to address behavioural or psychological markers are not seized, even when they are already identified as possible candidates by practitioners. It is therefore both mandatory and potentially highly valuable to properly address usage problems at the patients' end and to ensure the usability of a selected mobile application.

The involvement and commitment of the patients and of the healthcare and social professionals involved from the start and during all phases of the project is the only way to address the problem. It is highly recommended to adopt a co-design/co-evaluation and user-centred design approach to the project (130). This will be a lever to gain long-term adherence of both patients and health care providers. The participation of Living Labs for Health and Autonomy will secure the many tasks to be carried out throughout the project with the users and all participants. It will ensure a proper usage validity of the collected data right from the first phases:

- Analysis of the context of use.
- Co-design of the protocol with patients and physicians.
- Evaluation/optimization of device usability, human machine interface and adoption potential.
- Follow-up of device usage during the collecting phase.

Additional tools

An e-CRF and an e-learning tool will be added to the MACVIA-ARIA suite of instruments.

MASK: the global and integrated ICT answer for unmet needs in allergic rhinitis : empowerment of patients

Electronic monitoring of the pollen season

Mobile phone messaging facilitates the management of AR (131) and chronic diseases (132, 133). Using cell phones with a touch screen, patients are geolocalized and can evaluate their symptoms daily by VAS (Figure 2). At the predicted time of the pollen season, based on local calendars and/or forecast models where available, patients receive an SMS and an E-mail indicating that they should monitor VAS daily for global symptoms on the dedicated mobile device. This information is coded and sent to a central database. Daily, 4 VAS assessments (global evaluation, nasal, ocular and bronchial

symptoms) are completed by the patient on a cell phone. The information is sent to a clinical decision support system (CDSS) for an optimal management of all the patients using the system. The system is initially being deployed in 13 countries with 14 languages (translation and back-translation, cultural adaptation and legal issues).

MASK-aerobiology is monitored daily and will be completed with CARAT at the onset of the pollen season and thereafter every 2 weeks (Figure 3).

Applications include information to patients and to the media with regard to the pollen season, optimal management of the patients with allergic symptoms, clinical trials, research and climate evaluation (Figure 4).

CDSS based on ARIA 2015 to optimize control during allergen exposure and stratification of patients

The chronic respiratory diseases CDSS (AIRWAYS-CDSS) is based on the ARIA 2015 revision (in preparation) and will

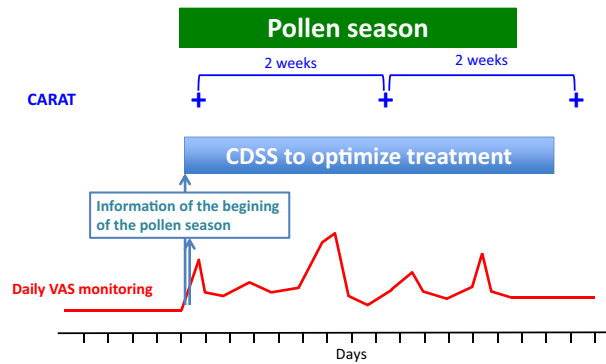


Figure 3 Combination of MASK-aerobiology, CARAT and CDSS.

enable the standardization of patient management. Patients with uncontrolled disease based on VAS e-health despite optimal treatment according to guidelines will be considered as SCUAD (severe chronic upper airway diseases) (15) (Figures 4–6). However, the physicians will determine the strategy to be used for their individual patients. All medications available in the given country are listed in the App according to the IMS list of drugs. The CDSS will be available at the end of 2015.

These two innovative tools (allergy sentinel network and AIRWAYS-CDSS) will be combined in MASK-rhinitis and will make it possible to assess some of the unmet needs of clinical trials in allergic diseases. They will allow optimal management of the patients, assessment of control, compliance to treatment as well as patient stratification.

Validation of ARIA guidelines

There is a need to validate guidelines using cluster-randomized trials to define whether the new strategy is more effective than a free treatment choice. The International Consensus of Rhinitis (102) and ARIA 2001 (103) were both validated. MASK will also be validated using the same methodology (Figure 7).

MASK-rhinitis, a single tool for the ICP

An ICP has a focus on an interactive and multidisciplinary pathway (Figure 8). MASK can be used by:

- Patients, to screen for allergic diseases (in a later stage, biomarkers will help to confirm the allergic origin of the symptoms).
- Pharmacists, to guide them in the prescription of OTC medications and direct the uncontrolled patients to physicians.

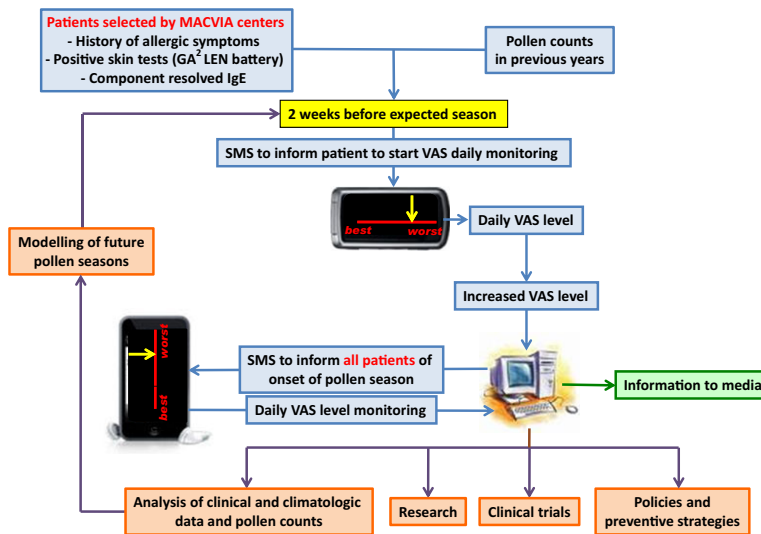


Figure 4 The MASK ICT strategy and usage.

- The primary care physician, to prescribe appropriate treatment and to follow up with the patient according to the physician’s instructions (CDSS) and assessment of control.
- The specialist, if there is failure to gain control by the primary physician.

These tools should be customized to be applicable globally.

Clinical trials

These three innovative tools (CARAT, allergy sentinel network and AIRWAYS-CDSS) are combined in MASK-rhinitis and will make it possible to perform innovative clinical trials in AR (Figure 9) including trials of allergen-specific immunotherapy (64, 134).

- Phenotypic characterization of allergic patients with stratification of patient severity, characterization of patients with SCUAD and characterization of patients to be treated.
- Randomized controlled trials (placebo-controlled or real-life cluster-randomized trials).
- Follow-up of patients in clinical settings during treatment.
- Follow-up of patients in clinical settings after treatment has been stopped (persistent effects).
- Assessment of side-effects due to treatment.

Implementation and application of MASK-rhinitis

Promotion of active and healthy ageing

The developmental origin of ageing is on the EU political agenda. The Polish Priority of the EU Council (2011) promoted the recognition, prevention and management of CRDs in children to ultimately impact AHA (1095). The developmental determinants of chronic diseases in ageing were reinforced during the Cyprus Presidency of the EU Council (2012), which proposed to fight against NCDs across the life cycle (135). A meeting at the European Parliament organized by the Region Languedoc Roussillon under the auspices of the Cyprus EU Priority (November 2012) was focused on CRDs (136). MASK-rhinitis will help to detect symptomatic

- In case of continued high scores the feedback message will display an appropriate message in red type and a warning icon will mark the graph
- Prompts users to discuss their diary data with their health care provider



Aim: get to 'green' and stay there

Figure 5 Screen of the App.

patients early, to improve management, to increase school and work productivity and, ultimately, to promote AHA.

Early detection of symptomatic patients

One of the major problems of patients suffering from pollen allergy is the identification of the onset of the pollen season at home as well as alertness when pollen peaks are to be expected. Another problem is when travelling to regions where the seasons of pollens eliciting symptoms may differ compared to home (Table 1). As patients will be geolocalized, they will be informed about the level of the pollen season and will also be able to determine the season when travelling using MASK-rhinitis.

Stratification of patients with severe allergic diseases

Patient stratification is needed to identify patients with SCUAD, those for whom specific immunotherapy or other interventions are appropriate. This is critical for the delivery of a cost-effective health system. Although all studies are not consistent, in many diseases, ICT tools, ICPs, e-health and CDSS are likely to define the phenotypes of allergic patients. The main challenge for allergic diseases in the 21st century is to understand their complexity. The vast majority of AR patients can be treated using a simple algorithm. However, a substantial number of these patients are uncontrolled despite treatment (16) and require a personalized (tailored) approach.

Clinical trials

In specific immunotherapy RCTs, it is recommended to monitor pollen counts in order to determine the onset of the season and to correlate counts with symptoms. As discussed earlier, pollen counts alone may misrepresent exposure, especially if performed at a locality that is remote to that of a particular patient. As a result of such potential confounders, unconvincing data have been produced and a placebo-based

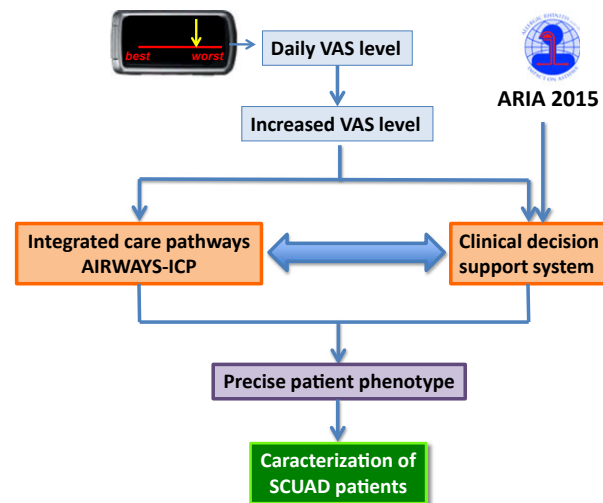


Figure 6 MASK CDSS.

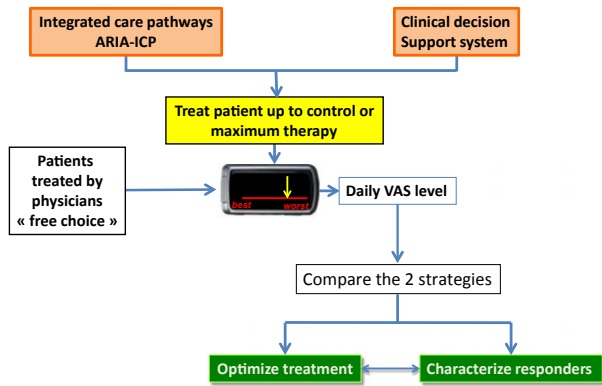


Figure 7 Validation of MASK in a cluster-randomized trial to evaluate guidelines.

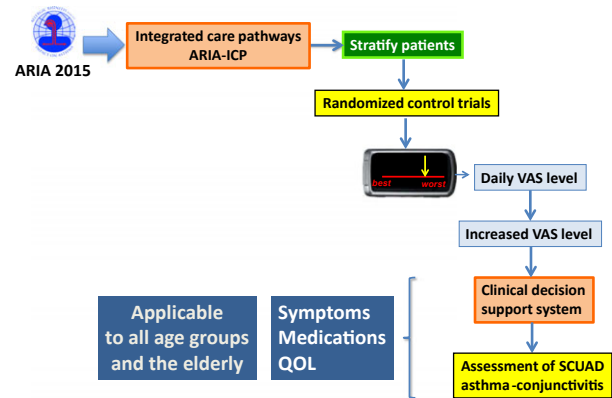


Figure 9 Clinical trials using MASK-rhinitis.

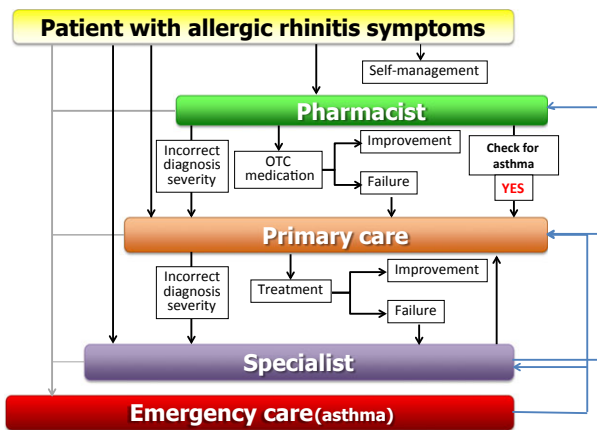


Figure 8 ICP for MASK-rhinitis.

method was found to be more effective (137). Moreover, there is a need to define the peak pollen season. MASK-rhinitis is suitable for this approach (64).

Scientific studies

Not all patients respond to pharmacologic treatment and/or immunotherapy. Research is needed in well-phenotyped patients to find novel therapeutic approaches. MASK-rhinitis can help characterize patients so that they can be stratified in further analyses. Global partnerships and platforms should ensure the application of standard methodology and protocols in the collection and sharing of samples and data (138).

Assessment of the effects of climate change and land use

Climate change impacts aeroallergens, particularly pollen (139) and moulds (140). The potential effect of land-use changes on pollen release may interact with climate change (141). Allergenic pollens are well known in Europe (66), but climate change can exert a range of effects on pollen (142–146). Pollination may start earlier in the future due to climate change (147, 148). The duration of the pollen season

Table 1 Implications of MASK-rhinitis in early detection of pollen allergy

Early premedical diagnosis
Optimal treatment proposed to control symptoms and prevent severe disease (e.g. asthma exacerbations)
Optimal duration of the treatment
Reduction in costs incurred by pollen allergy

is extended in some species. Some plants produce a greater quantity of pollen (149–151) or pollen with stronger allergenicity (152–155) under modified climatic conditions. New allergenic pollen types can appear and result in patients developing new allergies (e.g. ragweed pollen). The pattern of change will vary regionally depending on latitude, altitude, rainfall and storms, land-use patterns, urbanization, transportation and energy production (156).

An integrated approach is needed to anticipate a higher allergic disease burden that will affect clinical practice and public health planning. A number of practical prevention strategies need to be proposed to meet this unprecedented public health challenge and to combat inequities. Both adaptation and mitigation will be needed to counteract the effects of climate change in allergy (Table 2).

Implementation of the European Environment and Health

Continued support will be provided to research addressing the aims of the major policy initiatives such as the European

Table 2 Implications of MASK-rhinitis in climate change and land use

To detect new sensitizations using pollen counts or derived methods
To detect changes in pollen seasons
To develop policies for prevention

Environment and Health Action Plan (2004–2010), the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health and the EU Sustainable Development Strategy with its environment and public health components. MASK-rhinitis also includes strong socio-economic perspectives. In the medium term, it will ensure the engagement of relevant stakeholders (e.g., user groups, civil society organizations, policymakers) and it will cultivate a multidisciplinary approach (including researchers from social sciences and humanities).

Policies and public health planning

In clinical epidemiology and public health, a uniform definition of AR and severity is needed to identify prevalence, burden and costs, to improve quality of care and to optimize healthcare planning and policies.

MASK: from the ARIA 2015 guideline to an integrated health system for allergic rhinitis and its asthma comorbidity

There is an urgent need to propose an innovative health system for one of the most common global diseases. Around 20% of the EU population suffers from AR and the costs are very high, particularly the indirect costs. Although most patients can self-manage their symptoms, many need OTC drugs from the pharmacists and a few (but still in millions of subjects) need medical advice. Fewer, but still in millions, will need specialist advice. It is very important that a common language is used between patients and pharmacists, primary care and specialists. MASK is able to provide this common language using e-health and a very simple tool (VAS). Moreover, the CDSS will help patients to self-manage under the control of their physicians. Adding CARAT or other tools, an economic evaluation can be provided to assess the benefits and cost savings (indirect and direct costs) of interventions (5). A warning on asthma is in place in MASK allowing the assessment of this important comorbidity in AR patients. Reimbursement patterns can also be monitored and health system stratification made possible (157). MASK based on ARIA 2015 appears to be in a unique position to make the links between all stakeholders.

Conflicts of interest

Elisabeth Bel: reports grants from Chiesi and GSK outside the submitted work, and personal fees from Cipla, Sanofi/Regeneron, GSK, and Novartis, outside the submitted work; Jean Bousquet: has received honoraria for: Scientific and advisory boards – Almirall, Meda, Merck, MSD, Novartis, Sanofi-Aventis, Takeda, Teva, Uriach. Lectures during meetings – Almirall, AstraZeneca, Chiesi, GSK, Meda, Menarini, Merck, MSD, Novartis, Sanofi-Aventis, Takeda, Teva, Uriach. Board of Directors – Stallergènes; Warner Carr: Clinical Research, Merck, Mylan, Regeneron, Genentech, Novartis, Oriel, Afferent, Teva- Consultant, Teva, Meda, AstraZeneca, Alcon, Allergan, Merck, Boehringer Ingelheim – Honorarium and Speakers Bureau, Teva, Meda, AstraZe-

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personal fees and Shareholding from Synairgen, outside the submitted work; In addition, Dr. Johnston has a patent Blair ED, Killington RA, Rowlands DJ, Clarke NJ, Johnston SL. Transgenic animal models of HRV with human ICAM-1 sequences. UK patent application No. 02 167 29.4, 18 July 2002 and International patent application No. PCT/EP2003/007939, 17 July 2003. licensed, a patent Wark PA, Johnston SL, Holgate ST, Davies DE. Anti-virus therapy for respiratory diseases. UK patent application No. GB 0405634.7, 12 March 2004. licensed, a patent Wark PA, Johnston SL, Holgate ST, Davies DE. Interferon-Beta for Anti-Virus Therapy for Respiratory Diseases. International Patent Application No. PCT/GB05/50031, 12 March 2004. licensed, a patent Wark PA, Johnston SL, Holgate ST, Davies DE. The use of Interferon Lambda for the treatment and prevention of virally-induced exacerbation in asthma and chronic pulmonary obstructive disease. UK patent application No. 0518425.4, 9 September 2005. licensed, a patent Wark PA, Johnston SL, Holgate ST, Davies DE. Anti-Virus Therapy for Respiratory Diseases. US Patent Application – 11/517,763, Patent No. 7569216, National Phase of PCT/GB2005/050031, 04 August 2009. licensed, a patent Wark PA, Johnston SL, Holgate ST, Davies DE. Interferon-beta for Anti-Virus Therapy for Respiratory Diseases. European Patent Number 1734987, 5 May 2010. licensed, a patent Wark PA, Johnston SL, Holgate ST, Davies DE. Anti-Virus Therapy for Respiratory Diseases (IFN β therapy) Hong Kong Patent Number 1097181, 31 August 2010. licensed, a patent Wark PA, Johnston SL, Holgate ST, Davies DE. Anti-Virus Therapy for Respiratory Diseases (IFN β therapy). Japanese Patent Number 4807526, 26 August 2011. licensed, a patent Wark PA, Johnston SL, Holgate ST, Davies DE. Interferon-beta for Anti-Virus Therapy for Respiratory Diseases. New Hong Kong – Divisional Patent Application No. 11100187.0, 10 January 2011. licensed, and a patent Burdin N, Almond J, Lecouturier V, Girerd-Chambaz Y, Guy, B, Bartlett N, Walton R, McLean G, Glanville N, Johnston SL. Induction of cross-reactive cellular response against rhinovirus antigens European Patent Number 13305152, 4 April 2013. Pending; Jocelyne Just: on the advisory board for Novartis, ALK, and Thermofischer; is a speaker for AstraZeneca, Novartis, ALK, Stallergens, Teva; and has received grants from Novartis and Stallergens; Ludger Klimek: has received research grants for his institution from ALK Abelló (Germany/Denmark), Allergopharma (Germany), Stallergenes (Germany/ France), HAL Allergy (Germany/the Netherlands), Artu Biologicals (the Netherlands), Allergy Therapeutics/Bencard (UK/Germany), Hartington (Spain), Lofarma (Italy), Novartis/Leti (Germany/Spain), GlaxoSmithKline (UK/Germany), Essex Pharma (Germany), Cytos (Switzerland), Curalogic (Denmark), Roxall (Germany), Biomay (Austria), Thermo Fisher (Germany), Circasia (UK), Biotech Tools s.a. (Belgium), and Meda Pharma GmbH (Germany); and/or he has served as an advisor and on speakers' bureaus for some of the aforementioned companies. LK has received travel grants from HAL Allergy (the Netherlands/Germany), Meda (Germany/Sweden) and Allergopharma (Germany), and he is a consultant for Bencard

(Germany), Novartis/Leti (Germany), Meda (Germany), ALK Abelló (Germany/Denmark), Allergopharma (Germany) and Boehringer Ingelheim (Germany). LK is Board Member of the ENT Section of the European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI), Vice-President of the German Academy of Allergology and Clinical Immunology, Vice-President German Union of Allergologists, Member of the Board of Directors of the German Society for Otorhinolaryngology HNS. He is co-editor and author of different chapters of the textbook 'Allergien bei Kindern und Jugendlichen' (publisher: Schattauer-Verlag, Germany), author of one chapter in 'Allergologie' (publisher: Springer, Germany) and author of different chapters in 'Allergologie' (publisher: Schattauer-Verlag); Gerard Koppelman: grants outside this work from Dutch Lung Foundation, Ubbo Emmius Foundation and Stichting Astma Bestrijding; Piotr Kuna: reports personal fees from Adamed, personal fees from Allergopharma, personal fees from Almirall, personal fees from AstraZeneca, personal fees from Boehringer Ingelheim, personal fees from Celon Pharma, personal fees from Chiesi, personal fees from FAES, personal fees from GSK, personal fees from HAL, personal fees from Meda, personal fees from MSD, personal fees from Novartis, personal fees from Pfizer, personal fees from Polfarmex, personal fees from Polpharma, personal fees from Stallergens, personal fees from Teva, personal fees from Lekam, outside the submitted work; Désirée Larenas: Speaker para: Astrazeneca, Pfizer, MIT, Glenmark, MEDA, MSD, Novartis, UCB. Advisory board: Boehringer-Ingelheim, Novartis, Astrazeneca, MEDA, Mit, Glenmark, MSD, Pfizer. Grants from development of guidelines: TEVA, Pfizer, Novartis, UCB, Sanofi, GSK, Carnot, Senosiain, MEDA, MSD, Astrazeneca; Brian Lipworth: unrestricted grant support from Meda, Teva, Chiesi, Almirall. Multi centre grants from Jansen, Pearl, Roche, AZ, Teva. Consulting for Meda, Chiesi, Neopharma, Cipla, Sandoz. Ad boards for Teva, Meda, Chiesi. Support to attend educational meetings from Boehringer, Teva, Chiesi; Renaud Louis: research grants from GSK, Novartis, Chiesi over the last 2 years – in national Aboard of GSK, AstraZeneca and Mundipharma; Le Ltt: honorarium for lectures, funding for investigation, support to attend symposium of Astra Zeneca, Boehringer- Ingelheim, Glaxo Smith kline, Novartis, Pfizer and MSD. Consultant of Astra -Zeneca and Boehringer- Ingelheim; Antoine Magnan: Investigator: GSK Novartis Astra Zeneca Roche SANOFI Amgen Boehringer. Consultant: Novartis, MSD, AstraZeneca, ALK, TEVA, Mundipharma, Takeda, GSK, Boehringer. Symposia: ALK, Stallergènes, Novartis, MSD, Chiesi, GSK, Astra-Zeneca, Roche. Research Grants: MSD, Astellas, Sanofi, Novartis, Stallergènes; P Manning: Personal Benefits <\$10 000: A. Menarrini, Shares: none, Non-Personal Interests/benefits >\$10 000: none; Marcus Maurer: Grant/Research/Clinical Trial Support: Novartis; Genentech; Uriach; Abbott Laboratories; FAES; UCB; Moxie. Consultant/Advisory Boards: Novartis Genentech; Uriach; Abbott Laboratories; FAES; MSD; Almirall; UCB; Moxie; Sanofi; Ralf Mosges: reports personal fees from ALK-Abello, Ohropax, Meda, Servier, Stada, Menarini, Allergy Therapeutics,

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