

Patient-Reported Benefits of Early On-Demand Treatment of HAE Attacks

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Background

- Hereditary angioedema (HAE) is a rare genetic disease resulting in deficiency (type I) or dysfunction (type II) in the C1-inhibitor protein and subsequent uncontrolled activation of the kallikrein-kinin system
- People living with HAE experience unpredictable, painful and debilitating attacks of tissue swelling in various locations of the body that can be life-threatening depending on the location affected
- HAE guidelines recommend treating early after attack recognition to reduce morbidity and mortality

Objective

- The objective of this analysis was to understand whether people living with HAE have different on-demand treatment behaviors and experiences based on whether they treat attacks early or delay on-demand treatment

Methods

- The US Hereditary Angioedema Association (HAEA) recruited people living with HAE to complete an online survey
 - Recruitment was stratified to include 50% of patients taking on-demand only and 50% receiving LTP plus on-demand
- The survey was self-reported, and took respondents approximately 20 minutes to complete
- The survey was completed by 107 individuals between September 6 and October 19, 2022
- Respondents provided consent for their data to be used anonymously or in aggregate
- Analysis was performed using descriptive statistics

Disclosures

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Results

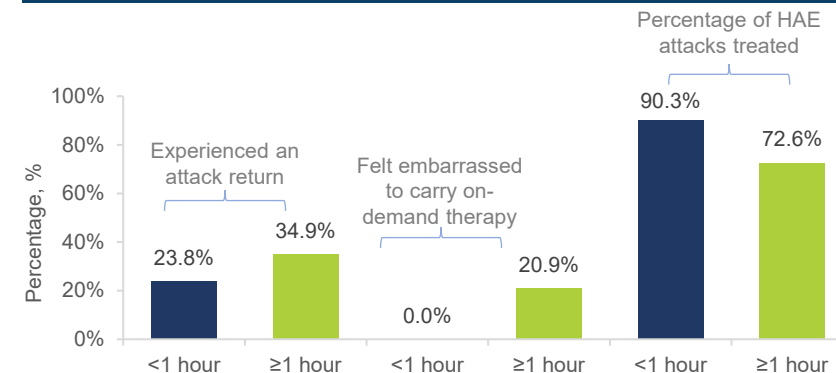
- Respondents included 107 Type I or II HAE patients, 80.4% female, mean age 41 years; response rate 69% (107/155) (**Table 1**)

Table 1. Respondent characteristics

Characteristic	Total (N=107)
Age, mean (range), years	41 (16-83)
Gender, n (%)	
Female	86 (80.4)
Male	21 (19.6)
Type of therapy, n (%)	
On-demand only	53 (49.5)
Prophylaxis with on-demand	54 (50.5)
On-demand treatments used, n (%)	
Icatibant	84 (78.5)
C1 esterase inhibitor (recombinant)	13 (12.1)
C1 esterase inhibitor (human)	9 (8.4)
Ecallantide	1 (0.9)
Time to administration of on-demand treatment, n (%)	
<1 hour	46 (43.0)
≥1 hour	61 (57.0)
Prophylactic treatments used, n (%) of those using prophylaxis (n=54)	
Lanadelumab	31 (57.4)
Berotrastat	7 (13.0)
C1 esterase inhibitor (subcutaneous)	7 (13.0)
Androgens/steroids	5 (9.3)
C1 esterase inhibitor (intravenous)	4 (7.4)

- When asked the question, "How long do you wait before you initiate on-demand treatment?," 46 (43%) patients stated that they treated their attacks in <1 hour (**Table 1**)
 - These patients reported carrying on-demand treatment with them 70.5% of the time (vs 58.9% for those who waited ≥1 hour to treat their attack)
- Patients who treated their attacks in <1 hour reported halting their attacks in 1.4 hours (vs 2.9 hours for those who waited ≥1 hour to treat their attack) and achieved full recovery in 1.3 days (vs 1.9 days for those who waited ≥1 hour to treat their attack)

Figure 1. Proportion of patients who treated their attacks in <1 hour vs those who waited ≥1 hour to treat their attack



- Patients who treated their attacks in <1 hour reported experiencing fewer attacks return after taking on-demand treatment (23.8% of the time vs 34.9% for those who waited ≥1 hour to treat their attack)
- None (0%) of the patients who treated their attacks in <1 hour reported feeling embarrassed to carry their on-demand treatment (vs 20.9% of those who waited ≥1 hour to treat their attack)
- Patients who treated attacks in <1 hour reported feeling less anxious (3.4 on a scale of 0-11 vs 4.9 for those who waited ≥1 hour to treat).
- When asked what percentage of attacks they treated with on-demand treatment, 60.9% of patients who treated their attacks in <1 hour reported treating all attacks (90.3% of overall attacks) vs. 30% for those who waited ≥1 hour to treat their attack (72.6% of overall attacks))

Conclusions

- Results from this analysis highlight that patients with HAE who treat their attacks early (<1 hour) are more likely to carry their on-demand treatment with them and treat more attacks overall compared with those who delay treatment**
- Patients with HAE who treat their attacks early also recover more quickly and feel less anxious when anticipating on-demand treatment**

