

Impact of Delayed Treatment of Hereditary Angioedema Attacks: Insights from Patient Surveys Across France, the United Kingdom, and the United States

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BACKGROUND

- International guidelines recommend prompt on-demand treatment of hereditary angioedema (HAE) attacks to reduce morbidity and mortality¹⁻³
- All approved on-demand therapies require injection, which has been previously shown to delay treatment⁴
- We sought to examine the impact of delayed treatment on attack severity and patients' quality of life (QoL) during an attack

METHODS

- Patients with Type 1 and 2 HAE due to C1 inhibitor deficiency from France, the UK, and US were recruited by patient organizations (AMSAO, HAEUK, and HAEA respectively) to complete an online survey
- Eligible respondents had to have treated ≥1 HAE attack within 3 months prior to the survey with an approved on-demand therapy
- QoL during last treated attack was assessed using EuroQoL Five-Dimensions Five-Level (EQ-5D-5L), with recall period adapted to “during last treated attack”

RESULTS

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

Characteristic	Total (N=183)	Adults (N=166)	Adolescents (N=17)
Current Age; years mean (SD)	42.4 (16.5)	45.3 (14.4)	14.1 (1.5)
Age of Diagnosis; years mean (SD)	18 (12.3)	19.3 (12.2)	5.8 (4.1)
Gender, N (%)			
Male	53 (29%)	41 (24.7%)	12 (70.6%)
Female	129 (70.5%)	124 (74.7%)	5 (29.4%)
Country, N (%)			
United States	94 (51.4%)	80 (48.2%)	14 (82.4%)
United Kingdom	48 (26.2%)	46 (27.7%)	2 (11.8%)
France	41 (22.4%)	40 (24.1%)	1 (5.9%)
HAE Type			
Type I	164 (89.6%)	150 (90.4%)	14 (82.4%)
Type II	19 (10.4%)	16 (9.6%)	3 (17.6%)
Days Since Last Attack, mean (SD)	21.7 (20.4)	21.8 (20.6)	20.9 (19.6)
Long-Term Prophylaxis, N (%)	113 (61.7%)	101 (60.8%)	12 (70.6%)

- Respondents included 183 patients (90.2% White, 70.5% female, 89.6% Type 1) from France (n=41), the UK (n=48), and the US (n=94)

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DISCLOSURES

Bocquet: receives honoraria and/or meeting/travel support from BioCryst, CSL Behring and Takeda; Busse: reports consulting fees; Takeda, KalVista, CVS Specialty, BioCryst, CSL Behring, ADAX, Astra, Pharnav, Craig: reports research support and consultancy; CSL Behring, Ions, Takeda, BioCryst, BioMarin, KalVista, Pharnav, Intella, Astra; speaker fees: CSL Behring and Takeda; travel support: CSL Behring, Takeda, BioCryst, El-Shanawany: educational support, research support, speaker fees and/or consultant fees from ALK-Abellø, Allergy Therapeutics, CSL, KalVista Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Octapharma, Novartis, Takeda and Viatris; Garcez: consulting, advisory work and educational support from BioCryst, CSL Behring, KalVista, Novartis, Octapharma, Pharnav, Pharnav and Takeda; Gurugama: consulting, advisory work and educational support from BioCryst, CSL Behring, KalVista, Novartis, Octapharma, Pharnav, Pharnav and Takeda; Jain: consulting, advisory work and educational support from BioCryst, CSL Behring, KalVista, Novartis, Octapharma, Pharnav, Pharnav and Takeda; Kiani-Alikhan: honorarium for consulting work and advisory boards; Sinisa Savic: CSL Behring, BioCryst, Biogen, KalVista, Pharnav, Astra, Ions, Xa pharmaceuticals; O'Connor: speaker/consultant/advisor or research; KalVista, Pharnav, CSL, GSK, Blueprint, TDA, AZ, Sanofi, Gilead, Abbvie; She is the Chief Medical Officer of the CIO; Radojicic: reports honorarium from the following participants: Medical Advisory Board: KalVista, BioCryst, CSL Behring, Astra, Safety Monitoring Board: Astra; Speakers Bureau: CSL Behring; Savic: Consulting fees and/or honoraria from CSL Behring, BioCryst, KalVista Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Pharnav, Novartis, and Astra Zeneca; Wedner: Receives research funds from Astra, BioCryst, BioMarin, GlaxoSmithKline, Immunotherapeutics, Ions, KalVista Pharmaceuticals, Pharnav, and Takeda; Receives consulting fees from Astra, BioCryst, BioMarin, Blueprint, CSL, Gilead, Ions, KalVista Pharmaceuticals, Pharnav, and Takeda; and is a speaker for BioCryst, Blueprint, CSL, GlaxoSmithKline, Gilead, and Takeda; Yong: Consulting fees, honoraria and/or support for attending meetings from BioCryst, CSL Behring, KalVista Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Pharnav, Pharnav and Takeda; Danese: consulting fees from KalVista, Ulloa; Consulting fees from KalVista; Desai: is a former employee of and owns stock in KalVista; Audhya: is an employee of and owns stock in KalVista; Christiansen:reports advisory boards; KalVista, BioCryst, US HAEA Medical Advisory Board;

RESULTS

Figure 1. On-demand Therapy Used for Last Treated Attack

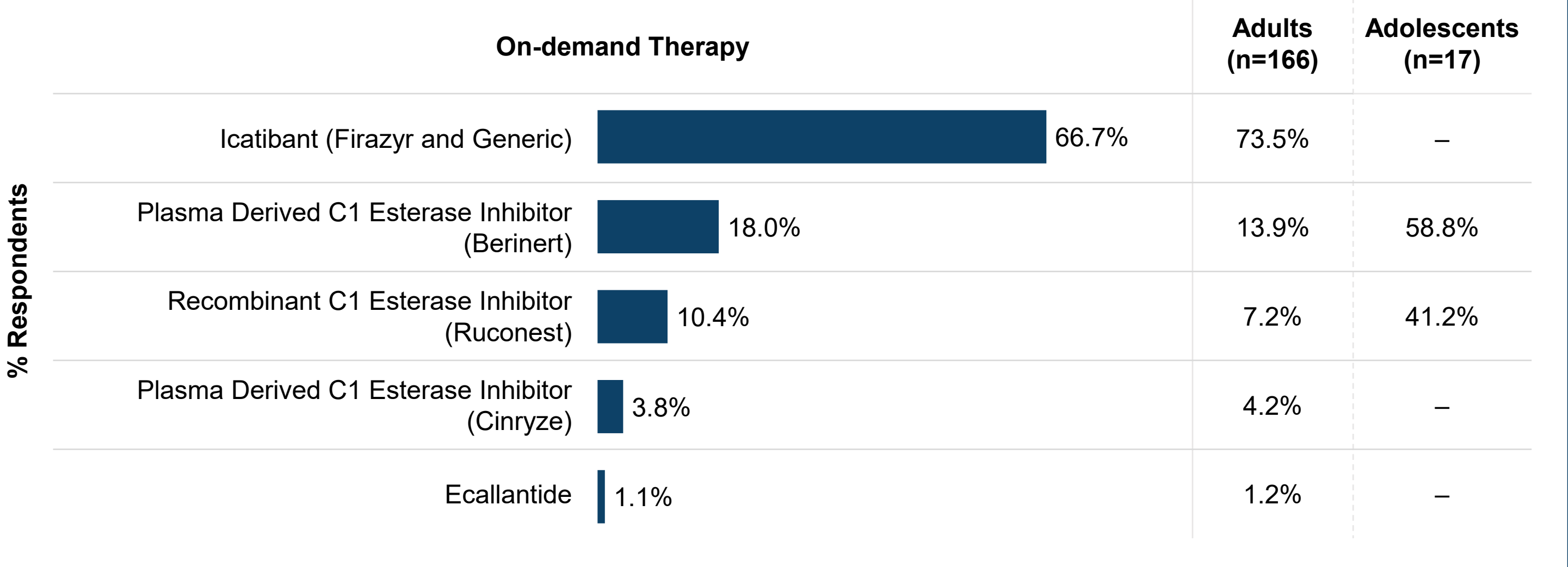


Figure 2. Long-term Prophylaxis at Time of Last Treated Attack

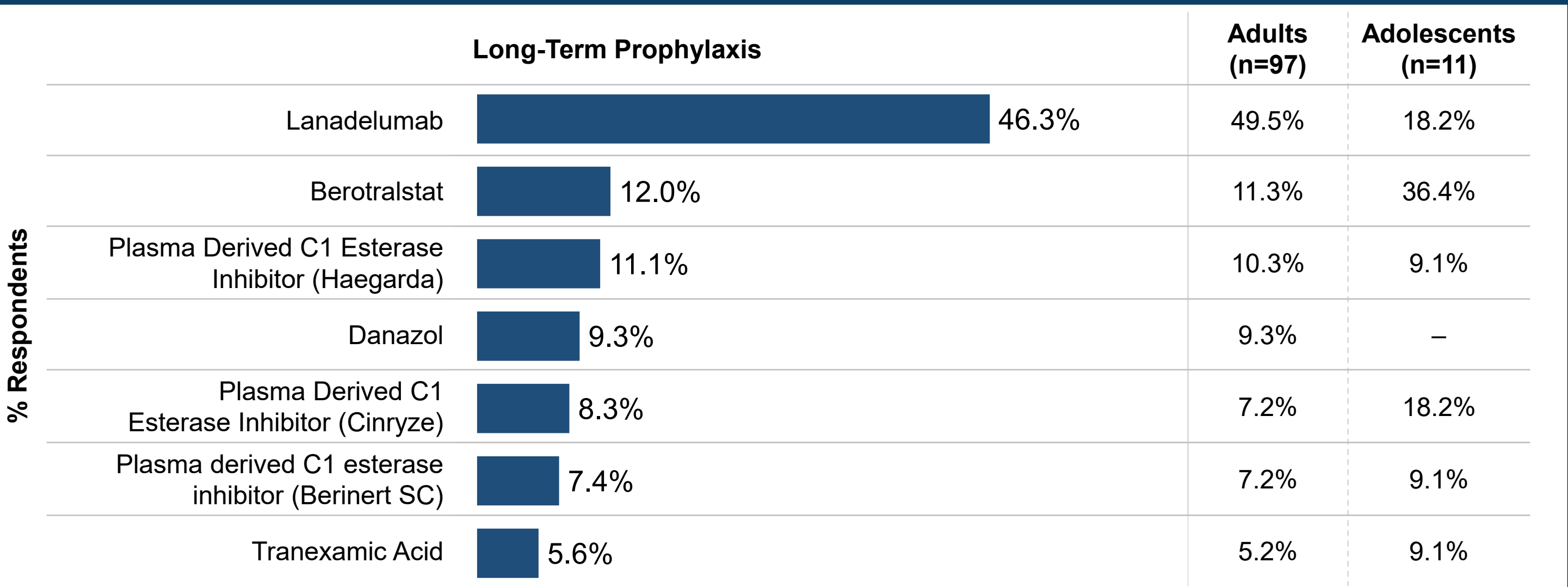
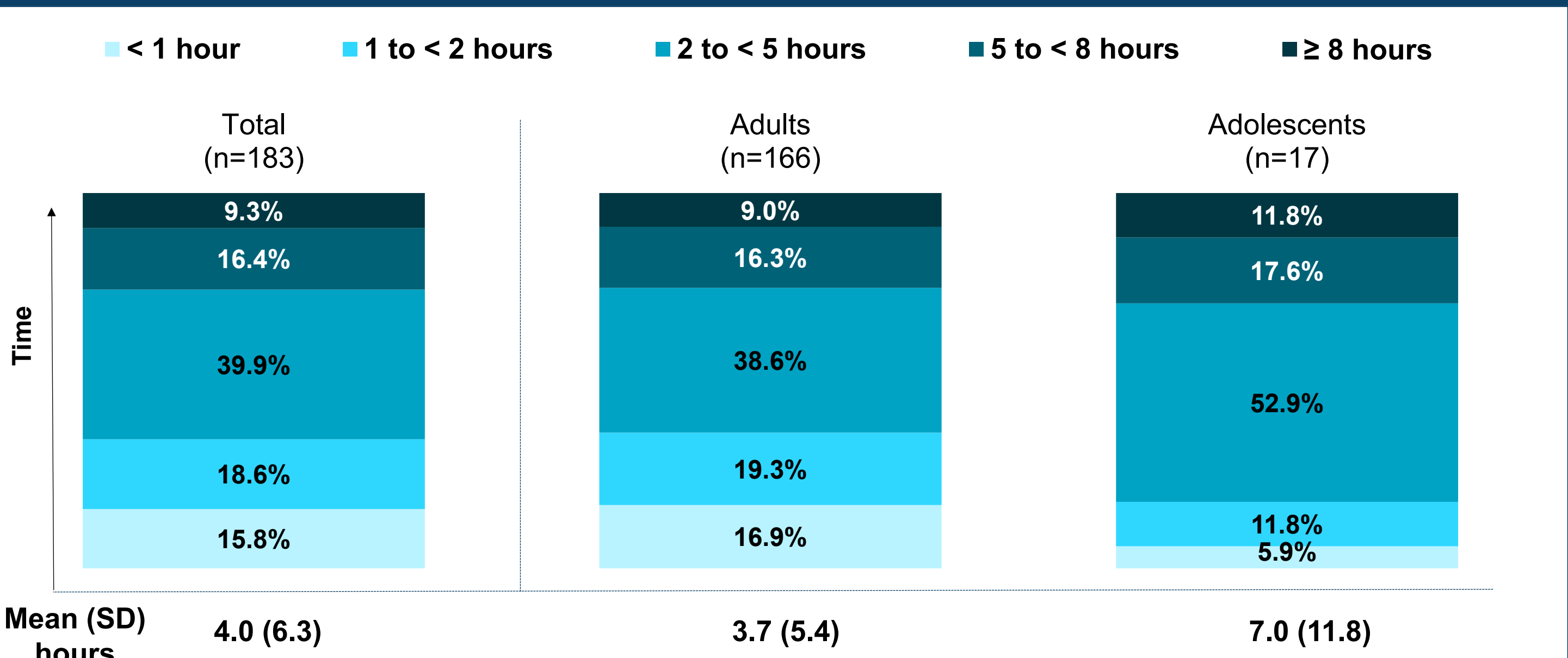


Figure 3. Time to Treatment with On-demand Therapy



- The mean (SD) time from onset to on-demand treatment for the last attack was 4.0 hours (6.3) (adults: 3.7 hours [5.4]; adolescents 7 hours [11.8]) with 15.8% of respondents treating in <1 hour (adults: 16.9%; adolescents 5.9%)

Figure 4. Time to On-demand Treatment and Attack Severity

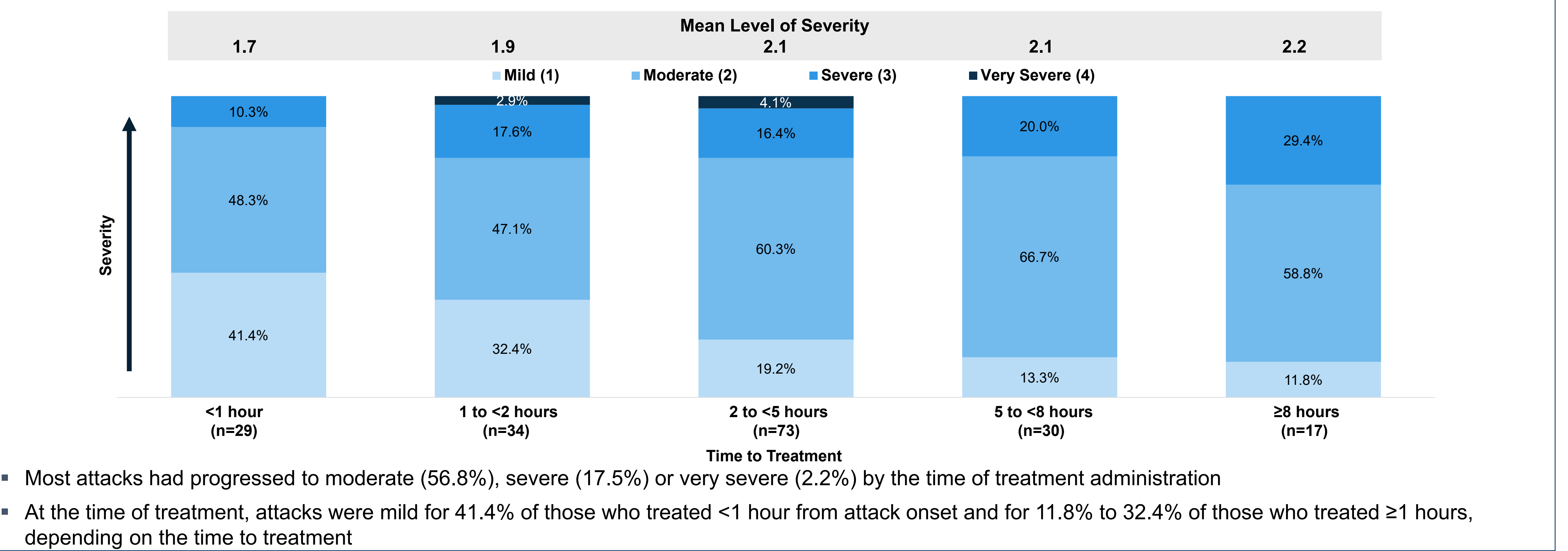
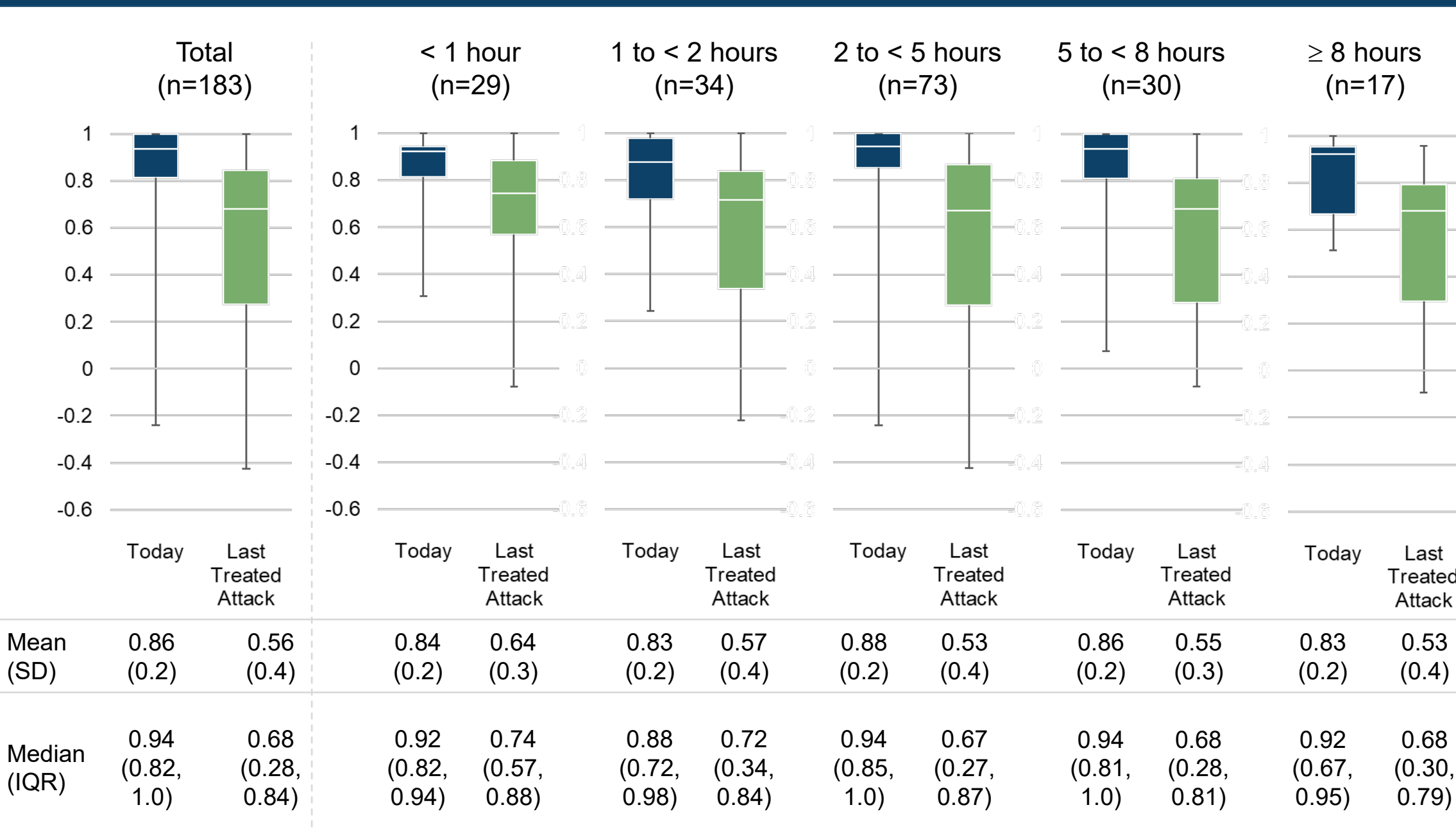


Figure 5. EQ-5D-5L Index Values Today and Last Treated Attack

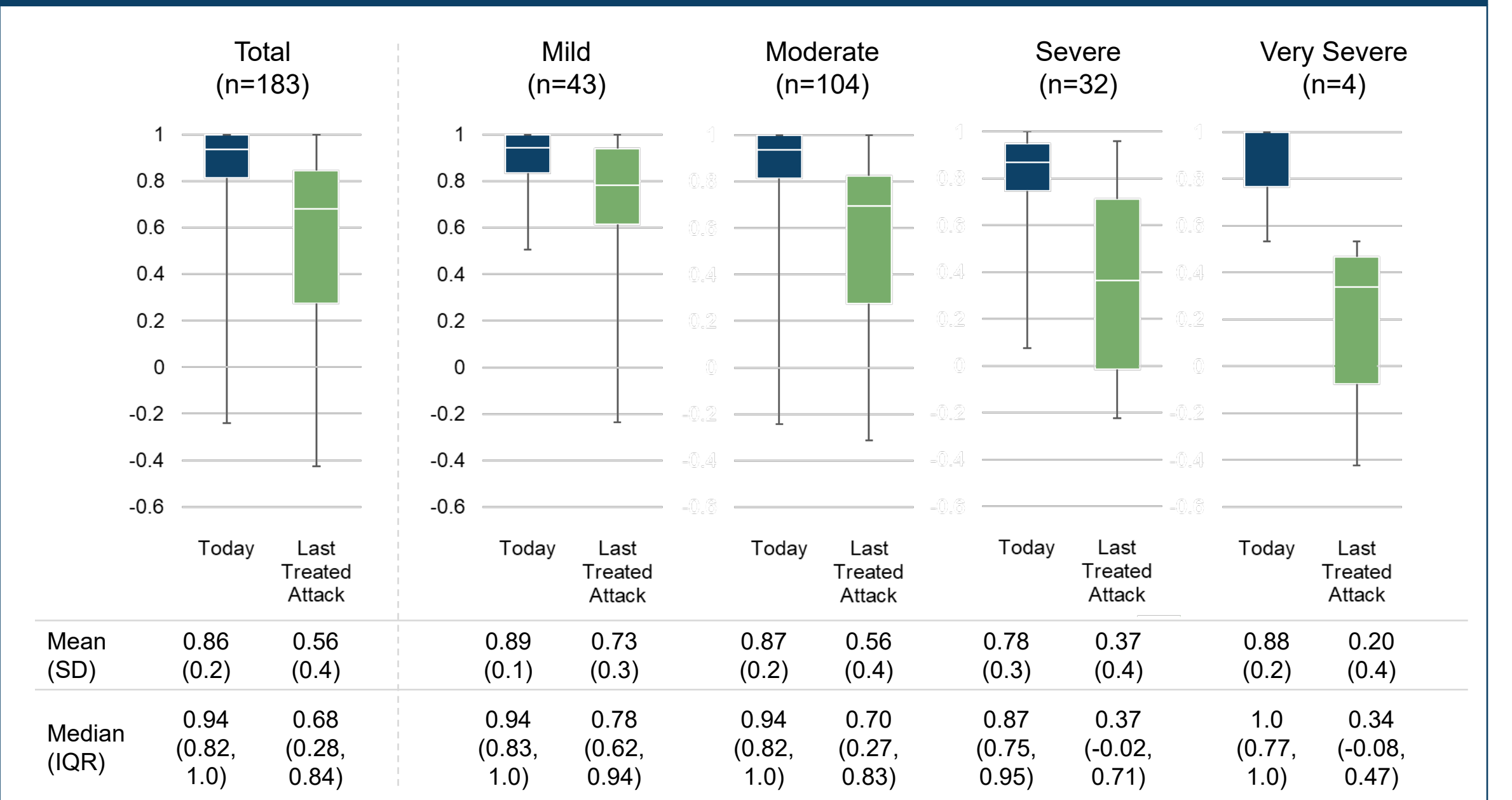


- The mean EQ-5D-5L score (SD) was substantially lower during the last treated attack [0.56 (0.4)] than today [0.86 (0.2)]
- The mean EQ-5D-5L score was higher among respondents who treated <1 hour (0.64 [0.30]) than those who treated ≥1 hours (range: 0.57 [0.4] - 0.53 [0.4])

CONCLUSIONS

- In this analysis, delayed treatment of HAE attacks was associated with increased severity and reduced QoL
- These results support additional patient education on early treatment of attacks

Figure 6. EQ-5D-5L Index Values Today and Last Treated Attack by Attack Severity



- Mean EQ-5D-5L scores (SD) were higher for those who treated while symptoms were mild (0.73 [0.3]) compared to those who treated once symptoms had progressed to moderate (0.56 [0.4]), severe (0.37 [0.4]), or very severe (0.20 [0.4])

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