



URTICARIA, ANGIOEDEMA

LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP OF THE TREATMENT WITH OMALIZUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC SPONTANEOUS URTICARIA: EVIDENCE FROM REAL-LIFE.

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Background: Omalizumab is a monoclonal antibody that binds circulating IgE, indicated for the treatment of chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) with an inadequate response to H1 antihistamines at the maximum permitted doses for at least 30 days. Although numerous clinical trials have demonstrated the efficacy of omalizumab in CSU, data on long-term control in real-life are limited.

Observation: We report our case series of 8 patients with a mean age of 44 years, (range 21-82 years) treated with Omalizumab 300mg during a 32-month observation period. Patients received a total of 17 cycles of therapy obtaining in 5/8 cases a complete clinical response starting from the first month of treatment; a variable disease-free period after interruption treatment (average 40 days) and a maximum duration of 240 days after the end of the treatment, with 1 case of partial response in the first cycle and complete in the second one. Reduction of the UAS7 from 28.8 to 8.8 and of CU-Q2oL from 73 to 43, without adverse events indicated a high clinical efficacy, an improved quality of life and an optimal safety profile.

Key message: Our experience confirms the role of omalizumab as an effective and safe drug on disease and QoL parameters in the short and long term treatment of CSU.

