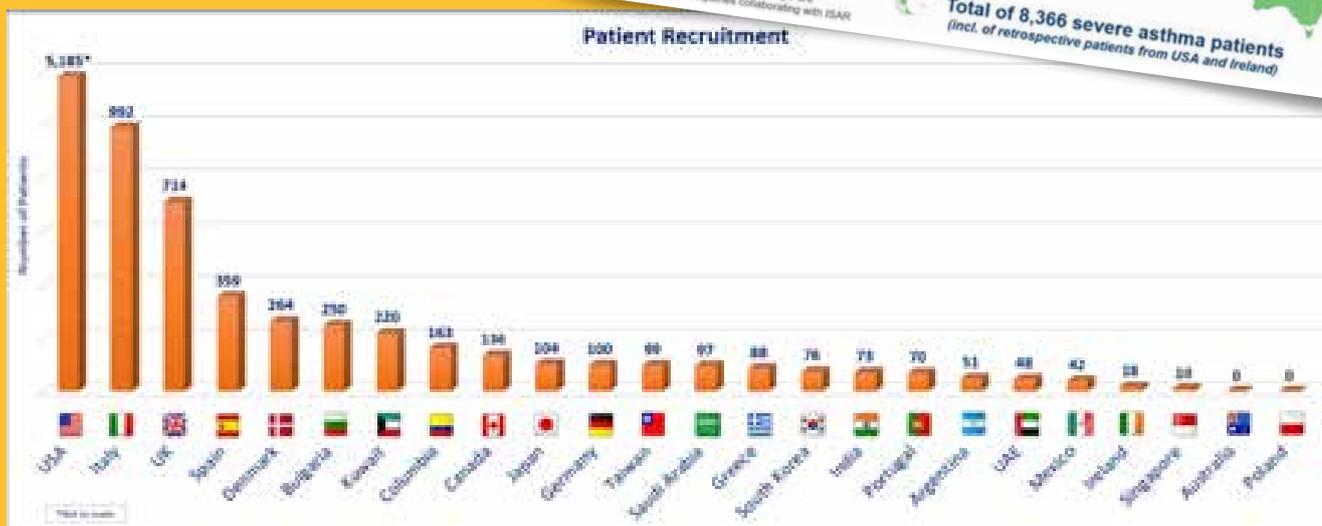
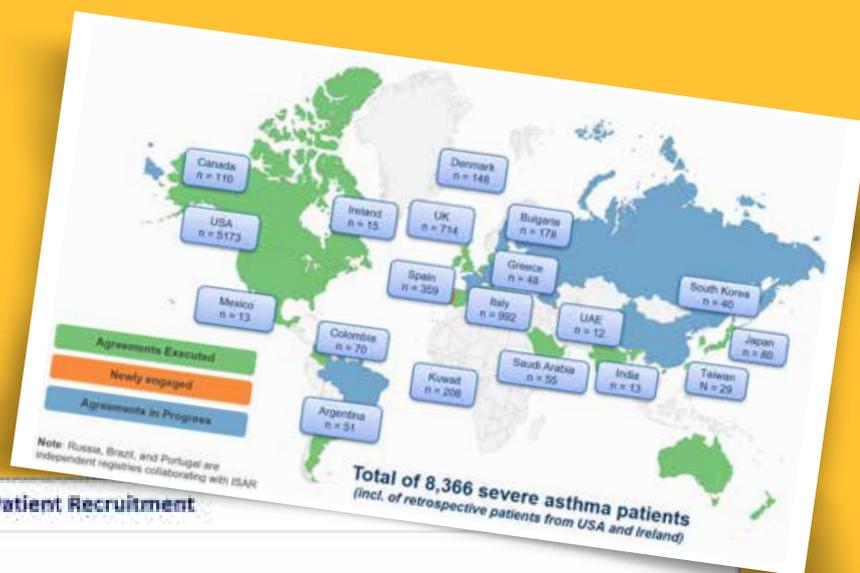


INTERNATIONAL SEVERE ASTHMA REGISTRY **ISAR**

◆ ISAR So Far

The International Severe Asthma Registry (ISAR) now holds data from 9,085 patients with severe asthma from 22 countries. We are delighted to have recently welcomed our home base, Singapore to the ISAR family. In 2020, ISAR plans to expand further with the execution of 3 additional country agreements with Sweden, Poland, and Brazil.

ISAR Patient Recruitment Numbers: Prospective data correct as of 16th July 2020.



◆ Potential Severe Asthma Hidden in UK Primary Care

Primary care physicians are often reticent to refer asthma patients to specialist care. The aims of this study were to identify and quantify patients with potential severe asthma (PSA) in UK primary care, the proportion not referred, and compare primary care PSA patients with confirmed severe asthma patients from UK tertiary care. The results showed that there are large numbers of asthma patients in the UK with potential severe asthma (8%) who are under-recognised in primary care that may be eligible for referral to specialist care. Our findings may help primary care physicians recognize those with hidden severe asthma in their care and these patients would benefit from a structured assessment by their primary care physician, with possible referral to specialist care. This paper was recently submitted to the Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology: in practice



◆ ISAR Publications in 2020

ISAR continues to focus its efforts on the delivery of high-quality publications, with at least 7 due for submission in 2020. We are also delighted to announce the successful publication of our ISAR protocol within the BMC Medical Research Methodology journal - online release is expected within the coming month!

◆ ISAR Abstracts in the ATS 2020 Virtual Conference

We are delighted to announce that 6 ISAR abstracts have been accepted as poster presentations at the ATS 2020 Virtual Conference! Click on the links below to view our published abstracts in the American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, and you can view our main conclusions for all 6 studies summarised below. You may also find the e-Posters uploaded to the ISAR website [HERE!](#)

 ABSTRACT TITLE	KEY FINDINGS
<p>The Impact of Exacerbation Burden on Lung Function Trajectory in a Broad UK Asthma Population: A Large Longitudinal Cohort Study</p>	<p><i>Long term lung function declines significantly faster in asthma patients experiencing exacerbations compared to those who do not.</i></p>
<p>Global Access for Biologics in the Treatment of Severe Asthma: A Challenge to Personalized Medicine</p>	<p><i>Access to biologics depends on patients' geographic location and is dependent upon country specific biological availability, reimbursement and prescription criteria.</i></p>
<p>Biologic Utilization Patterns: Data from the International Severe Asthma Registry (ISAR)</p>	<p><i>Although the majority of severe asthma patients managed around the world continue with their first prescribed biologic therapy, a minority either stop or switch therapy.</i></p>
<p>A Global Survey of Blood Eosinophil Distribution in Severe Asthma Patients: Data from the International Severe Asthma Registry (ISAR)</p>	<p><i>The majority of patients in this severe asthma cohort from 11 countries had a high BEC, and these patients are more likely to have nasal polyps, adult onset asthma and be on long term oral corticosteroids.</i></p>
<p>Characterization of Eosinophilic and Non-Eosinophilic Severe Asthma Phenotypes and Proportion of Patients with These Phenotypes in the International Severe Asthma Registry (ISAR)</p>	<p><i>A clinical algorithm was developed to improve the identification of EOS and non-EOS phenotypes in a real world severe asthma population. Majority of patients seen across severe asthma centers globally have eosinophilic disease.</i></p>
<p>Biomarker Relatability in the International Severe Asthma Registry</p>	<p><i>Most patients were positive for at least one potentially actionable biomarker at baseline, and the overlap appeared to be greater between eosinophil and FeNO positivity than with IgE positivity.</i></p>

Research Updates

In March 2020, 13 ISAR collaborator research proposals were voted on and ranked to determine the 2020 prioritized research projects. We are pleased to announce the top 3 most voted projects which will be fully delivered by the ISAR team are:

INTERNATIONAL SEVERE ASTHMA REGISTRY ISAR

A Define responders and non-responders to biologics and describe their characteristics overall and per biologic.

- **Objective 1:** To operationally define responders and non-responders of biologics by clinical outcomes, such as time spent on biologic after initiation/switch, magnitude of OCS reduction, months of biologic use with asthma controlled, etc.
- **Objective 2:** To describe the demographic and clinical characteristics of the responder and non-responders overall, by biologic class and by race/ethnicity.

B Describe clinical outcomes before and after biologic treatment by biologic class, by individual biologic, and by subgroups of baseline characteristics.

- **Objective 1:** To describe the proportions of patients by biologic class and drug.
- **Objective 2:** To describe clinical outcomes before and after biologic initiation.
- **Objective 3:** To describe clinical outcomes before and after biologic initiation for demographic/clinical subgroups (e.g. age of onset, nasal polyps).

We would also like to take this opportunity to welcome all collaborators and partners to join us in the above ongoing open research projects. Please register your interest through our **WEBSITE**, or contact your country lead for further details!

C What is the impact of co-morbidities in severe asthma?

- **Objective 1:** To illustrate the baseline prevalence of all comorbidity types.
- **Objective 2:** To describe the baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of these severe asthma patients with comorbidities.
- **Objective 3:** To investigate the effects of comorbidity (e.g. sleep apnea, nasal polyps) on severe asthma.
- **Objective 4:** To describe possible comorbidity clusters.



ISAR Website

The ISAR website has had a facelift. It now contains a new "Dissemination" tab for the latest news on ISAR abstracts and publications, and a "FAQ" tab which provides answers to frequently asked questions about ISAR.

www.isaregistries.org