Mepolizumab for chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps: treatment efficacy by comorbidity and blood eosinophil count

Patients with severe CRSwNP

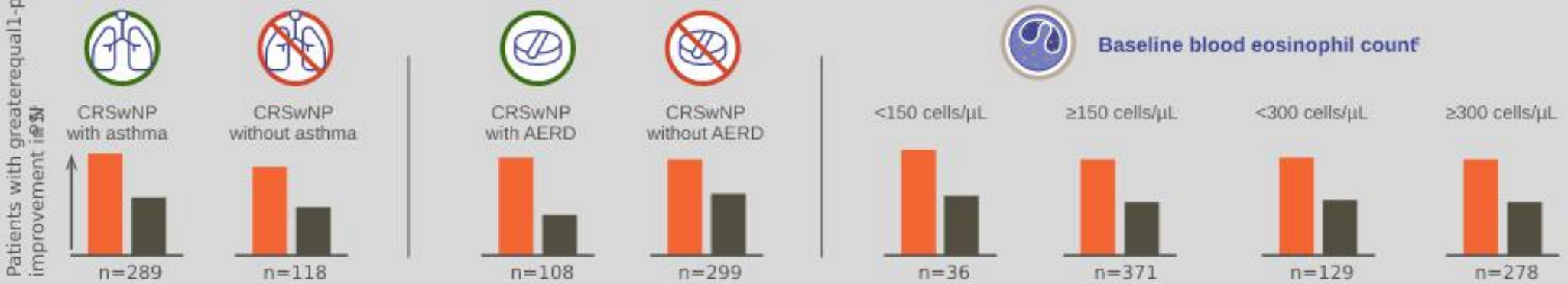
Eligible for repeat NP surgery*

In the SYNAPSE study (NCT03085797) patients received **placebo (n=201)** or **mepolizumab 100 mg SC (n=206)** in addition to standard of care

Co-primary endpoints†

- NP size: change in **total endoscopic NP score** (Week 52)
- Nasal obstruction: change **in nasal obstruction VAS score** (Weeks 49–52)

More patients had reduced NP size and nasal obstruction with mepolizumab vs placebo across comorbid and baseline blood eosinophil count subgroups



Similar results were observed for patients with a >3-point improvement in nasal obstruction VAS score

Mepolizumab 100 mg SC Placebo

*Despite intranasal corticosteroid treatment; †secondary endpoints: time-to-first actual NP surgery up to Week 52, proportion of patients requiring SCS for NP up to Week 52; ‡analysis performed post hoc; §between baseline and Week 52; ‖between baseline and Weeks 49–52. AERD, aspirin-exacerbated respiratory disease; CRSwNP, chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps; NP, nasal polyps; NPS, total endoscopic nasal polyp score; SC, subcutaneous; SCS, systemic corticosteroids; VAS, visual analog scale.