



ARIA-ITALY multidisciplinary consensus on nasal polyposis and biological treatments

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ABSTRACT

In the recent years, it was recognized that type-2 inflammation links many forms of nasal polyposis with severe asthma. Thus, some biological drugs developed for severe asthma appeared to exert an effect on nasal polyposis. So far, there are several trials supporting this concept; therefore, some monoclonal antibodies for severe asthma were assessed also in polyposis, with promising results. Since different specialists are involved in the management of nasal polyposis (eg, pulmonologists, ENT, allergists), it was felt that an educational and informative document was needed to better identify the indications of biologicals in nasal polyposis. We collected the main Italian Scientific Societies, and prepared (under the Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma, ARIA) a document endorsed by all Societies, to provide a provisional statement for the future use of monoclonal antibodies as a medical treatment for polyposis. It is the first nationwide endorsed document on this aspect. The current pathogenic knowledge and the experimental evidence are herein reviewed, and some suggestions for a correct prescription and follow-up are provided.

Keywords: Nasal polyps, CRSwNP, Biological antibodies, ARIA, Personalized medicine

INTRODUCTION

Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis (CRSwNP) is a worldwide, highly prevalent disease

which may have important health implications and high social costs.¹ Despite the fact that CRSwNP usually is a relatively easy to diagnose disease, several aspects of the pathology remains poorly

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Note: The version from Italian to English was performed by Dr. Diego Bagnasco and Prof. Giovanni Passalacqua, and it was approved by all the

participating Scientific Societies. The original document is available at the official Italian ARIA website (<https://www.progettolibra.it/>) Full list of author information is available at the end of the article.

<http://doi.org/10.1016/j.waojou.2021.100592>

Received 20 July 2020; Received in revised form 5 August 2021; Accepted 6 September 2021

Online publication date xxx

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known, such as the etiology, association with several asthma phenotypes, and epidemiology. In addition, even today treatment remains a challenge for physicians: up to now, the available therapeutic options are essentially topical or oral systemic corticosteroids (OCS) and surgery.

Recently, with a more detailed knowledge of the pathogenic mechanisms responsible, for the disease, several biological agents (monoclonal antibodies, mAbs) have become available for the treatment of severe asthma. These mAbs, acting on the so-called "type 2" inflammation, common to most forms of CRSwNP as well, have been shown effective also in nasal polyposis (NP), and the research on this topic is currently particularly active.

Specific randomized clinical trials (RCTs), or real-life observations, are ongoing, or have been published, with the aim of assessing the effect of omalizumab, benralizumab, mepolizumab, reslizumab, and dupilumab in CRSwNP, with promising results.

Due to the overlapping clinical nature of CRSwNP, different specialists can be involved, variably, in the clinical management: allergists, pulmonologists, otolaryngologists, clinical immunologists and, in part, pediatricians. Therefore it is important to ensure that all of them have knowledge of the pathogenic mechanisms and the new therapeutic perspectives, promoting a common approach to the use and prescribing of mAbs therapy in NP.

In this context, the Italian panel of ARIA experts (Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma) invited the different Scientific Societies, involved in the field, to participate in the preparation of an informative and educational document on the use of MAbs in CRSwNP. Each Society participated with its own experts in developing this Consensus Statement, and approved it in its final version.

FRAMEWORK AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

Chronic rhinosinusitis is an inflammatory disease of the nose and paranasal sinuses, which can present with (CRSwNP) or without NP (CRSsNP). NP is a part of the CRSwNP framework, as indicated by the European Position Paper on Rhinosinusitis and Nasal Polyps (EPOS) position paper;

hence, the terms NP or CRSwNP can be considered substantially equivalent.² However, when referring to NP, it is important to keep in mind that it is part of a wider spectrum of pathologies, where inflammation is frequently the pivotal part of the problem.

Data from epidemiological studies, in general, show that the prevalence of CRS varies from 2% to 14%, depending on the geographical area.³⁻⁷ Concerning CRSwNP, the estimated prevalence is around 1-5%, again with a variability based on geographical area.⁸ RCTs and Real Life data, suggest that asthma is present in 30-60% of individuals with NP, while NP is present in up to 70% of patients with severe asthma.⁹⁻¹¹ The overlap and influence of various factors and comorbidities, including asthma, aspirin sensitivity, atopic dermatitis, allergy, and cigarette smoking, make a precise classification of NP difficult. In addition, also other diseases, such as fungal rhinosinusitis, some forms of vasculitis, and cystic fibrosis can be associated with NP.

The role of allergy in NP has been the subject of a long-standing debate. Up until a century ago, allergy (allergic rhinitis, in particular) was thought to be a direct cause of NP, but more recent studies have shown that NP is present in the same proportion of allergic individuals (approximately 2-4%) as it is in the general population.^{12,13} In contrast, there is a high prevalence of atopy in individuals with NP, but there is not enough evidence to conclude that it plays a causal role in the pathogenesis.¹⁴ At present, the only "strong" correlations observed are those between rhinitis and asthma and between severe asthma and NP, but not between NP and rhinitis.

NP reduces the quality of life (QoL) of those affected, and the symptom of "nasal obstruction" is certainly the one most responsible for the discomfort felt in everyday life, associated with hyposmia/anosmia and sleep disturbances. We should also not forget the costs related to the need for repeated surgery (although surgery has also demonstrated, in some cases, good cost-effectiveness), and those due to the side effects of oral corticosteroids (OCS), often taken for long periods: osteoporosis, diabetes, cataracts, obesity, hypertension, glaucoma (and delayed growth in childhood).

CLINICAL ASPECTS AND CURRENT THERAPY

The main symptoms/signs variably associated with NP, are: nasal obstruction, anterior/posterior nasal discharge (purulent), facial pain (frontal, maxillary), hypo/anosmia and sleep disturbances. Dysgeusia, a sense of ear muffling and coughing can also be present. As mentioned above asthma, often severe, is present in a significant proportion of patients, and hypersensitivity to aspirin or NSAIDs is present in about one third of them.^{1,15} The characteristic clinical presentation and evolution of the disease is that of a progressive worsening over time. Hyposmia/anosmia often occurs early and could be a sign of massive polyposis or of high inflammation. By definition, 2 or more symptoms, lasting at least 12 weeks, must be present: one of them must be nasal obstruction or rhinorrhea (anterior or posterior), added to which is facial pain or hyposmia.¹⁶ (Table 1).

In addition to the above-mentioned clinical aspects, objective findings are mandatory for the diagnosis. Nasal endoscopy and/or CT scan of the paranasal sinuses are required, while conventional X-Ray of the facial region is neither useful nor diagnostic.¹ In this regard, there are now standard staging systems to quantify the severity of the disease. Those most commonly used are the Nasal Polyp Score (NPS) (endoscopic) and the Lund-McKay (CT-scan) scale (Table 2 A-B).^{17,18} In the latest clinical trials, exploring the efficacy of biologicals in CRSwNP, the disease was usually defined as NPS ≥ 5 (with a score of ≥ 2 for each nasal cavity).

The parameter defined and validated in the literature and most frequently used to determine the impact of symptoms on patients' QoL and establish

whether the disease is uncontrolled is the 22-item Sino-Nasal Outcome Test (SNOT-22). This questionnaire is self-completed by the patient. The maximum score is 110 (greatest disease impact) and the minimum clinically important difference is 8.9 points.¹⁹ A score >50 usually indicates severe NP.

Other methods of evaluation can be used in association with the main criteria to quantify the severity of polyposis and its perceived impact:

- VAS: visual analog scale; a continuous graphic scale of severity from 0 to 10.
- UPSIT/Sniffing test: evaluation of the sense of smell by the recognition or not of standard aromas.
- PNIF: peak nasal inspiratory flow.

The current usual treatment of NP is based on nasal irrigation with saline, nasal steroids, systemic steroids, and endoscopic surgery (ESS).¹ In principle, nasal steroids are used to slow down the growth of the polyps, delay surgery, or prevent relapse after surgery.²⁰ Oral corticosteroids (OCS), in treatment cycles or as continuous treatment, are used in the event of massive, relapsing, or disabling polyposis. OCS usually are effective at treating symptoms and hyposmia but, due to their known side effects, a continuous use is not recommended.²¹ Despite the well-known long term side effects of this kind of therapeutic approach, repeated use of OCS in clinical practice is very common, used far more frequently and for much longer periods than recommended by the EPOS 2012 guidelines (≤ 2 weeks).⁷

Nevertheless, endoscopic surgery (ESS) remains the standard treatment to improve patency of the

Inflammation of the nose and paranasal sinuses, which is characterized by two or more symptoms. One between:

- nasal obstruction (congestion)
- nasal discharge (anterior or posterior)

Other symptoms:

- with or without facial pain
- with or without reduction or loss of sense of smell
- with endoscopic signs of NP or evidence of NP on CT scan

Table 1. Diagnostic criteria for CRSwNP

A) Nasal polyp score (NPS)

Endoscopic findings (score each side separately)

0 = no polyps

1 = small polyps in the middle meatus/edema

2 = middle meatus blocked

3 = polyps extending beyond the middle meatus, without a complete obstruction, or extending to the sphenoidal recess

4 = massive nasal polyposis

B) Lund-Mackay CT staging

Paranasal sinuses (score each side separately)

Maxillary (0,1,2)

Anterior ethmoid (0,1,2)

Posterior ethmoid (0,1,2)

Sphenoid (0,1,2)

Frontal (0,1,2)

Osteomeatal complex (0,2)*

Table 2. A) Nasal polyp score (NPS). B) Lund-Mackay CT staging. Legend: 0 = no abnormality; 1 = partial opacification; 2 = total opacification; * 0 = not occluded, 2 = occluded; max. score = 12 per side

paranasal sinus ostia, followed by treatment with a nasal steroid. The aim of surgical approach is limited to unblocking the nasal cavities and widening the ostia of the paranasal sinuses, to best restore respiratory function and allow intranasal corticosteroids to reach the mucous membrane of the sinuses. The underlying problem is the high incidence of relapse after surgery, which in turn requires the use of systemic steroids.

Regarding children under 10 years of age, nasal polyps are rare, and their presence should prompt an assessment, in the first instance, for the presence of congenital diseases (ie, cystic fibrosis and ciliary dyskinesia). The cornerstone of CRS therapy in children is medical treatment with appropriate antibiotic therapy and treatment of comorbidities such as allergic rhinitis and asthma. Surgery is justified only in a small percentage of children. Antibiotic therapy is the same as that for acute rhinosinusitis, but for a longer duration, typically 3–4 weeks. The choice of antimicrobial should include active agents against staphylococcus.

Biologic drugs, at present, represent a possible beneficial integration or improvement of the standard therapy, obviously under certain conditions.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

In the recent years, our understanding of the pathophysiological and immunological mechanisms underlying NP rapidly evolved, and “type 2” inflammation is now recognized as the common denominator of some forms of NP and asthma. Type 2 inflammation is driven by both parts of the immune system: the innate immune system (innate lymphoid cells 2, ILC2) and the acquired immune system (Th2 cells).

Studies carried out on severe asthma^{22–24} have identified specific characteristics linked to the T2-prevalent “component” of the disease: the involvement of ILC2 and of cytokines (TSLP, IL-25, IL-23), as early effectors in response to the possible epithelial damage. The complex immunological machine is then activated, with T helper

2 lymphocytes and their typical cytokines (IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13). In particular:

- Specific IgE: they are the trigger of the allergic reaction and activate mast cell degranulation following contact with the allergen;
- IL-4 regulates the differentiation of naive T cells into Th2 cells;
- IL-5 promotes the maturation, activation and survival of eosinophils;
- IL-13 is involved in hyperplasia of goblet cells, in mucus production, and in the mucociliary differentiation of nasal epithelial cells;
- IL-4 and IL-13 both play a role in the class switching of B cells to IgE production; they stimulate eosinophil trafficking to the tissues, induce synthesis of chemokines (eotaxine-3, TARC) and expression of adhesion molecules that promote migration of inflammatory cells to the site of inflammation.

In this context, allergy, superantigens, and aspirin intolerance mechanisms can be involved.²⁵⁻²⁸ The described inflammation mechanisms, despite there is now a “grey zone”, are common inflammatory paths (namely, type 2)

shared by some forms of asthma and nasal polyposis (Fig. 1). A distinctive feature is the presence and activation of eosinophils (which predominantly infiltrate the polyps in this type of inflammation). This characteristic is not observed, for instance, in antrochoanal polyps and polyps associated with cystic fibrosis or ciliary dyskinesia, where a TH1/TH17 polarization with neutrophilic inflammation tends to prevail.²⁹ Type 2 inflammation, common to both asthma and NP, is the conceptual basis for the use of biologics in the treatment of NP.

BIOLOGIC DRUGS IN NASAL POLYPOSIS

As previously mentioned, asthma is a disease usually sustained by a type 2 inflammatory cascade, and it represents the study prototype in precision medicine for identifying and characterizing the best treatments. In this model, the cytokines IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 are essentially involved, as well as immunoglobulin E (IgE). Because many forms of NP also share this same type of inflammation, the biologic drugs currently available for severe asthma (anti-IgE, anti-IL4R α , anti-IL5, and anti-IL5R α) are undergoing investigation also in NP, in RCTs and phase II and III clinical trials. Two

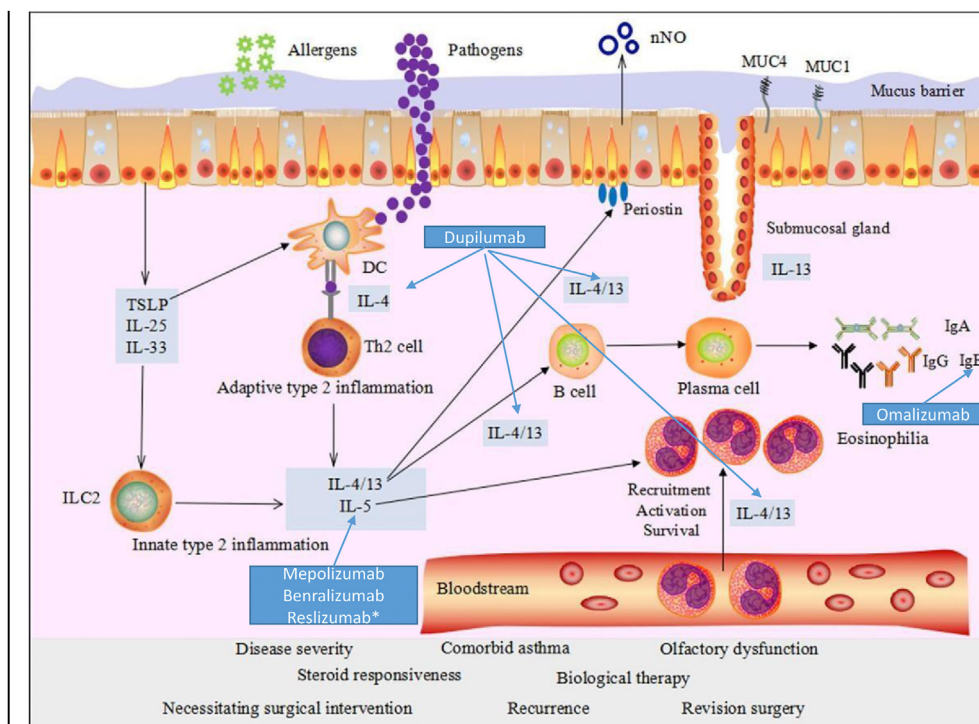


Fig. 1 Main mechanisms of type 2 inflammation (Modified from: Yao Y et al. Eur Arch Oto-Laryngology 2017; 274: 3559)

drugs, dupilumab and omalizumab, have concluded phase III studies, and dupilumab is already authorized in NP by both European Medicines Agency (EMA) and U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and in many countries. In the case of NP, the experimental data are often based on case reports (off-label use), but there are also randomized double-blind placebo control (RDBPC) studies that are starting to provide indications for use in clinical practice (Table 3). Of note, there is no experience with biologic drugs currently available for the treatment of NP in children.

Anti-IgE (Omalizumab)

A RDBPC study³⁰ that assessed the efficacy of omalizumab in patients with NP, evaluating both the endoscopic and CT indices, observed a reduction in both scores only in the active group. No differences emerged (though the sample size was small) between allergic and non-allergic subjects. A recent systematic review and meta-analysis showed that omalizumab appeared to be more effective, in terms of reducing the nasal endoscopic score (and hence the size of the nasal polyps themselves), in patients with concomitant bronchial asthma.³¹ A phase III clinical study has now been concluded and the results show a significant improvement of endoscopic, clinical and patient-reported outcomes, in patients with CRSwNP with an inadequate response to intranasal corticosteroids treated with omalizumab.³²

Anti-IL5 (Mepolizumab)

Mepolizumab, the first mAb approved in Italy for the treatment of severe asthma with hyper-eosinophilia, was tested also in NP, given the pathophysiological importance of eosinophilic inflammation in the development of NP itself. In a RDBPC study, Gevaert et al.³³ treated 30 patients with severe or relapsing polyposis (2 i.v. injections 28 days apart of 750 mg of mepolizumab or placebo). The NPS and paranasal CT scores were assessed up to the second month. Twelve patients on active treatment showed an improvement, while no patient in the placebo arm improved. A more recent study in over 100 patients with relapsing nasal polyposis showed that mepolizumab (750 mg q4week), in addition to a significant

improve in clinical outcomes and quality of life, reduced or delayed the need for surgical therapy.³⁴ A phase III clinical study is currently ongoing (NCT03085797), and the results are expected within a short time.

Anti-IL5 (Reslizumab)

Reslizumab is a humanized MAb that blocks circulating IL-5 (not commercially available in Italy). In a pilot study of 24 subjects treated with reslizumab, a significant reduction in NP became apparent after a single intravenous injection at 1 mg/kg,³⁵ but in only in 50% of patients. A post-hoc analysis also documented that an elevated IL-5 level in nasal secretions was able to predict the response to treatment.

Anti-IL5 receptor (Benralizumab)

Benralizumab is a humanized MAb that, unlike previous humanized monoclonal antibodies, can block the IL-5 receptor. Binding to the cell surface of eosinophils and basophils, it not only inhibits the action of IL-5, but also causes an “antibody-dependent, cell-mediated cytotoxicity” effect with consequent apoptosis of eosinophils. There are currently no published RDBPC studies, but phase II-III trials are ongoing (OSTRO NCT03401229; ORCHID NCT04157335; NCT03450083).

Anti-IL4/IL13 (Dupilumab)

Dupilumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody that targets the α chain (IL-4R α) common to the IL-4 (IL-4R α / γ c) and IL-13 (IL-4R α /IL-13R α) receptors. Through antagonism to the shared part of IL-4 and IL-13 receptors, it blocks the biological effects of both cytokines, which are involved in type 2 inflammation and therefore also in NP. The FDA approved the use of Dupilumab on June 26, 2019, and it was the first approved biological treatment for the treatment of patients with inadequately controlled CRSwNP. In Europe, the EMA granted approval to dupilumab on October 29, 2019 as an adjunctive therapy to intranasal corticosteroids for the treatment of adults with severe CRSwNP in whom therapy with systemic corticosteroids and/or surgery did not provide adequate disease control.

In a phase II RDBPC study, dupilumab was tested in 60 patients with CRSwNP refractory to intranasal

AUTHOR, Year (ref)	DRUG (status)	DOSE	DURATION	AGE, years	Active/ Placebo	MAIN FINDINGS
Gevaert, 2013 ³⁰	Omalizumab Phase III concluded	150-375 mg/month (SC)	16 weeks	42-56	15/8	Reduction in total NPS (-2.67), Reduction in Lund-Mackay CT score (-4.0)
Gevaert, 2020 ³²	Omalizumab Phase III Concluded (POLYP 1 and 2)	75-600 mg/every 2 or 4 weeks (SC)	24 weeks	18-75	72/66 62/65	Reduction of NPS (-1.08 and -0.90), SNOT-22 score (-24.7 and -21.6)
Gevaert, 2011 ³³	Mepolizumab Phase II in progress	750 mg i.v. 2 injections 28 days apart	8 weeks	35-50	20/10	Reduction in total NPS (-1.30)
Bachert, 2016 ³⁴	Mepolizumab	750 mg i.v. every 4 weeks	25 weeks	18-70	53/54	Reduction in proportion of patients requiring surgical re-intervention. Reduction in VAS, total NPS (>-1), SNOT-22 score (-13.2)
Gevaert, 2006 ³⁵	Reslizumab No registration trials in progress	1-3 mg/kg i.v. single dose	12 weeks	18-63	16/8	Reduction in total NPS (-1) in only half of the patients and only for 4 weeks
Bachert 2016 ³⁶	Dupilumab Approved EMA-FDA	600 mg SC load + 300 mg/week	16 weeks	35-65	30/30	Reduction in total NPS (-1.9), Reduction in Lund-Mackay CT score (-8.8)
Bachert 2019 ³⁷	Dupilumab	300 mg SC every 2 weeks	24 weeks	30-65	143/133	Significant reduction in NPS (-2.06), Lund-Mackay CT (-7.44), SNOT-22 (-17.36) and VAS at 6 months
Bachert 2019 ³⁷	Dupilumab	300 mg SC every 2 weeks OR 300 mg SC every 2 weeks for 24 weeks, then every 4 weeks	52 weeks	30-65	150-153/153	Significant reduction in NPS (-1.80), Lund-Mackay CT (-5.13), SNOT-22 (-20.96) and VAS at 6 months. Further improvement at 12 months. Reduction in number of surgery interventions, reduction in use of OCS

Table 3. RCTs with MABs in NP

corticosteroids.³⁶ Patients were randomized to subcutaneous dupilumab or placebo once weekly for 16 weeks; 51 patients completed the study. The dupilumab group showed a significant reduction in polyp growth (primary end point) that was clinically evident from the fourth week of treatment. Two further multi-center randomized placebo phase III clinical trials, one lasting 24 weeks (SINUS-24, 276 patients), the other 52 weeks (SINUS-52, 448 patients), were recently concluded with very promising results for the use of dupilumab in NP.³⁷ The 2 studies compared subcutaneous Dupilumab 300 mg vs. placebo, evaluating the change in NPS and the Lund-McKay score from baseline. The number of patients was 276 (143 active and 133 placebo) in the 24-week study and 448 (150/145 active with 2 different administration protocols; and 153 placebo).

In these studies dupilumab significantly improved the key outcomes of disease and reached all primary and secondary endpoints in both the 24-week and 52-week studies. At week 24, dupilumab-treated patients showed significantly greater improvements in all primary and secondary endpoints compared to placebo. The improvements for SINUS-24 and SINUS-52, respectively, were: a) 57% and 51% improvement in nasal congestion/obstruction severity vs 19% and 15% improvement with placebo; b) 33% and 27% reduction in NPS vs. 7% and 4% increase with placebo; c) 42% and 27% improvement in sinus opacification vs. 4% and 0% with placebo; d) 52% and 45% improvement in loss of smell vs 12% and 10% improvement for placebo. Finally, there was a significant reduction in the re-surgery rate and in the use of OCS. In the SINUS-24 study, discontinuation of dupilumab vs placebo treatment at week 24 resulted in a loss of efficacy in all the endpoints observed up to week 48.

CURRENT SITUATION AND UNMET NEEDS

It is recognized that NP remained until now a very "sectorial" disease, characterized by the ultra-specialist (ENT) context and an essentially surgical approach. Nonetheless, the current knowledge, showing that the features of type 2 inflammation are common to both asthma and NP, opened up new perspectives for introducing biologics into the "medical" treatment of the disease,³⁸⁻⁴⁰ as

underlined by the recent EUFOREA Consensus.⁴¹ The studies conducted so far (Table 3) are encouraging, but they also raise many questions, given the complete novelty of the approach: a) when to use them? b) in which patients? c) which biological should be used? d) for how long? e) when a patient can be considered as responder or not? The available data provide only rough indications,⁴¹ which require further refinement in the future. Hence, the present document should be understood simply as offering a suggestion based on experience, clinical observations, experimental evidence and considerations of socio-economic benefit.

Patients who are **not** candidates for biologic therapy are: patients with unilateral polyposis, antrochoanal polyps, allergic fungal rhinosinusitis, cystic fibrosis, ciliary dyskinesia, because in such conditions there is no evidence of a type 2 inflammation.

Obviously, the aforementioned biologic drugs available in Italy can be prescribed for severe asthma with the recommendation to always verify the coexistence of NP, in accordance with the guidelines,¹ and to objectively evaluate the effects on NP (as well as on asthma) at regular intervals (which could be those programmed for reviewing the treatment plan). It would be appropriate to perform an endoscopic evaluation (and/or CT scan) using the appropriate scoring systems (Tables 2-3) and/or a subjective evaluation with SNOT-22.

If one or more of these drugs is approved in Italy also for the NP indication, independently of severe asthma, it should not be prescribed as first choice, since endoscopic surgery (ESS) is the choice of preference, in any case, to restore the patency of the sinus ostia, which is essential for the correct and physiological ventilation of the paranasal sinuses, one of the cornerstone of the management of rhinosinusitis. However, we know that relapses are numerous⁴² and related to the presence of type 2 inflammation, so a criterion for starting treatment with a biologic drug could be a relapse despite therapy with nasal steroids. As in severe asthma, OCS are also used in NP for relapses or exacerbations, often in an abusive manner or for prolonged periods that expose the patient to side effects,⁴³ and this could be an additional reason

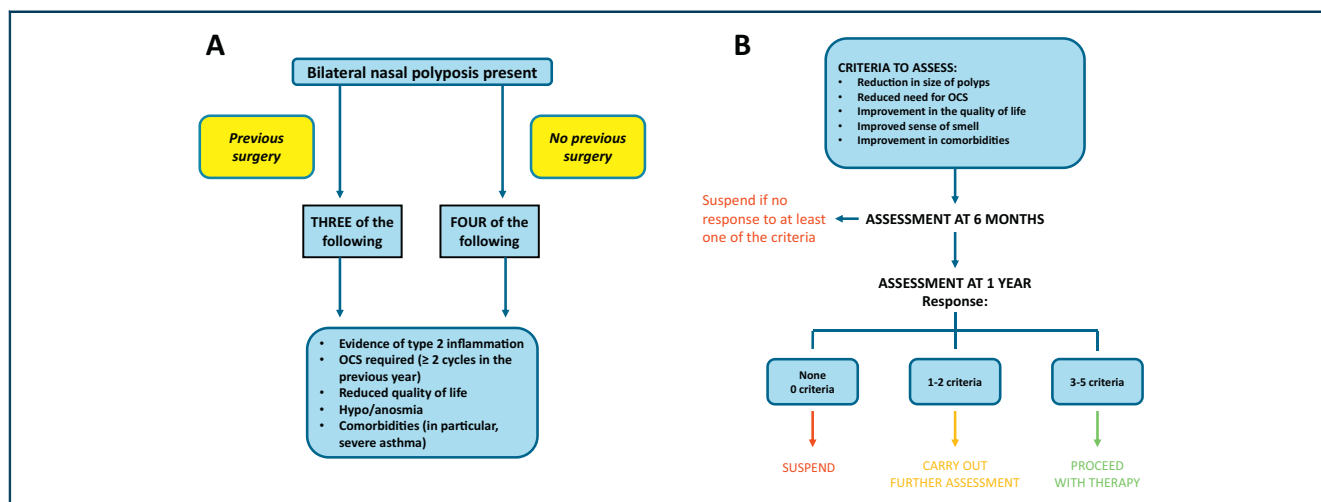


Fig. 2 A) Possible criteria for the use of biologic drugs in NP (from 41, modified); B) Assessment of the response to biologics (from 41, modified)

to start treatment with biologics. A further reason could be a persistent negative impact on QoL, despite surgery and topical treatment. Obviously, features suggestive of a type 2 inflammation must be present: peripheral/local eosinophilia, allergic sensitization with high total IgE, high exhaled nitric oxide (in the case of asthma). Currently, we can say little or nothing about the duration of treatment or the existence of biomarkers capable of predicting the response, or about when eventually to stop the treatment, based on the subjective and objective response. It should be emphasized that in a severe form of NP refractory to standard care, treatment with biologics, where approved, could also be considered as a first-line therapeutic approach.

Based on the considerations and suggestions of the EUFOREA statement,⁴¹ this Consensus also proposes a scheme of indications (Fig. 2A-B), which should be considered only as a suggestion, and subject to modifications even in the short term.

Abbreviations

CRSwNP: Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis; CRSsNP: Chronic rhinosinusitis sine nasal polyposis; CRS: chronic rhinosinusitis; DBRPCT: double blind randomized placebo controlled trial; ESS: endoscopic sinus surgery; MAb: monoclonal antibody; NP: nasal polyposis; NPS: nasal polyp score; OCS: oral corticosteroids; QoL: quality of life; SNOT: sino-nasal outcome test.

Funding

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

Not available

Author contributions

Diego Bagnasco and Giovanni Passalacqua drafted and wrote manuscript; all other authors reviewed and corrected the manuscript.

Consent for publication

All authors agreed to publication of the work in World Allergy Organization Journal.

Ethics approval

Not applicable.

Declaration of competing interest

There are no conflicts of interest reported for any of the authors.

Acknowledgements

InfoMed for publication charges.

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