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An Eight-Patient Case Series Detailing a Single Centres Real-World Experience with Dual Dupilumab and Omalizumab Therapy

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Introduction

Dual biologic therapy is increasingly used in the management of atopic and inflammatory conditions. In Australia, dupilumab is approved for atopic dermatitis (AD), asthma, and allergic rhinitis with nasal polyps, while omalizumab is indicated for chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) and asthma. Given their overlapping indications and the high rate of multimorbidity among atopic diseases, combined use is likely to increase in the future. However, current safety and efficacy data remains limited to a small number of case series and reports.

Materials and Methods

A retrospective case series was performed by searching the hospital electronic medical records for patients prescribed both dupilumab and omalizumab.

Results

A total of 8 patients were identified. Dupilumab was prescribed for AD in 6 patients and asthma in 2 patients. Omalizumab was prescribed for CSU in 6 patients and asthma in 2 patients. The average duration of dual therapy was 23.3 months (range 10.9-51.5), with six of the eight patients currently continuing dual therapy. Dual therapy was well tolerated in the majority of patients. Two separate adverse events were recorded; mild dry eyes following dupilumab commencement (prior to omalizumab commencement) and ocular surface disease leading to one patient self-ceasing dupilumab. AD and asthma patients maintained clinical response, however two CSU patients discontinued omalizumab due to secondary loss of efficacy which developed 12 and 24 months into therapy.

Conclusions

Findings from this series support the safety of dual omalizumab and dupilumab therapy. More research is necessary to give data regarding efficacy of dual therapy.

