

STUDY PROTOCOL

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# Allergen immunotherapy for allergic asthma: protocol for a systematic review

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## Abstract

**Background:** The European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI) is in the process of developing the EAACI Guidelines for Allergen Immunotherapy (AIT) for Allergic Asthma. We seek to critically assess the effectiveness, cost-effectiveness and safety of AIT in the management of allergic asthma.

**Methods:** We will undertake a systematic review, which will involve searching international biomedical databases for published, in progress and unpublished evidence. Studies will be independently screened against pre-defined eligibility criteria and critically appraised using established instruments. Data will be descriptively and, if possible and appropriate, quantitatively synthesised.

**Discussion:** The findings from this review will be used to inform the development of recommendations for EAACI's Guidelines on AIT.

**Keywords:** Allergy, Allergic asthma, Allergen immunotherapy, Disease-modifying, Respiratory allergy

## Background

Asthma is a major public health problem affecting over 300 million people worldwide [1]. Its prevalence and impact are particularly on the rise in urbanized regions. With a projected surge in the world's urban population it is estimated that by 2025 an additional 100 million people may develop asthma [2]. Asthma is therefore set to become one of the world's most prevalent chronic diseases.

Pathophysiologically asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways leading to airflow limitation and remodeling [3]. The resulting signs and symptoms are dyspnea, cough, chest discomfort, wheezing and anxiety. Based on clinical and laboratory findings, different phenotypes have been described [4]. The pathogenesis of

asthma is highly complex and several disease endotypes have been suggested [5]. This review will focus on allergic asthma. Currently there is no cure for asthma available but symptomatic control can be achieved with inhaled steroids with minimal if any side-effects. Long-acting beta-2 agonists, antileukotrienes, theophylline, anti-IgE antibodies and anticholinergic drugs can be added to achieve asthma control in more severe cases [6].

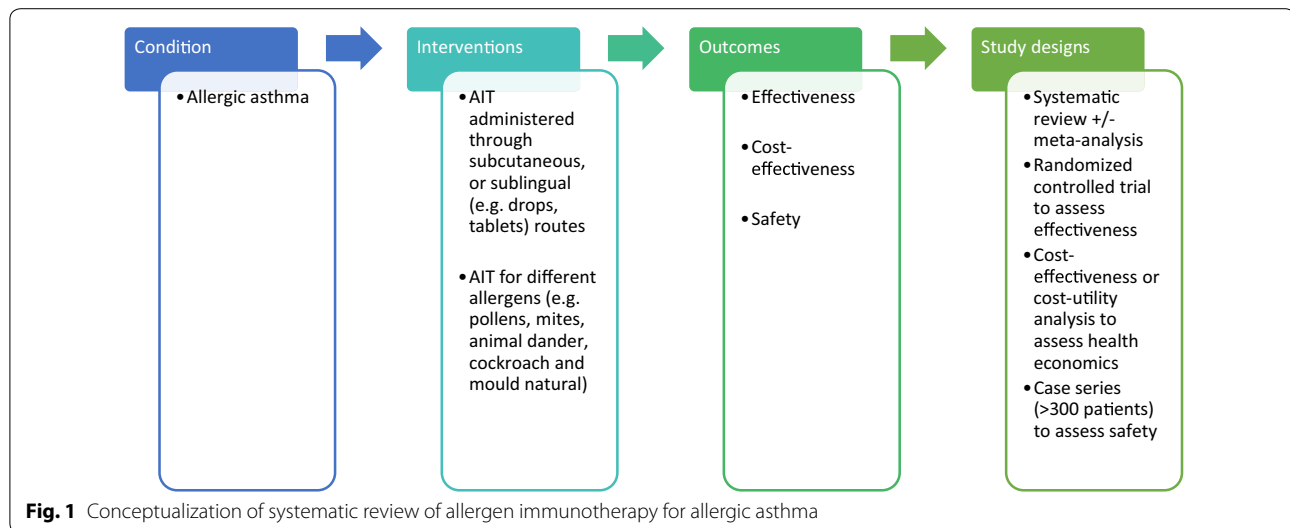
Allergen immunotherapy (AIT) is the only effective anetiological treatment for respiratory allergy, which has the potential to change the course of the disease. Its immunological mechanisms of action have been demonstrated as induction of allergen-specific immune tolerance. AIT for allergic asthma is a potential therapeutic option for well-selected patients [7].

The European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI) is in the process of developing the EAACI Guidelines for allergen immunotherapy (AIT), and this systematic review is one of five inter-linked

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evidence syntheses that are being undertaken in order to provide a state-of-the-art synopsis of the current evidence base in relation to evaluating AIT for the treatment of allergic asthma, allergic rhino conjunctivitis, food allergy and venom allergy, and allergy prevention, which will be used to inform the formulation of key clinical recommendations. The focus of this review is on assessing the effectiveness, safety and cost-effectiveness of AIT in the management of allergic asthma.

## Methods

### Search strategy

A highly sensitive search strategy has been developed, and validated study design filters will be applied to retrieve articles pertaining to the use of AIT for allergic asthma from electronic bibliographic databases. We have conceptualized the search to incorporate the four elements shown in Fig. 1.

To retrieve systematic reviews, we will use the systematic review filter developed at McMaster University Health Information Research Unit (HIRU) ([http://hiru.mcmaster.ca/hiru/HIRU\\_Hedges\\_MEDLINE\\_Strategies.aspx#Reviews](http://hiru.mcmaster.ca/hiru/HIRU_Hedges_MEDLINE_Strategies.aspx#Reviews)). To retrieve randomized controlled trials (RCTs), we will apply the Cochrane highly sensitive search strategy for identifying RCTs in MEDLINE [8]. To retrieve case series, we will use the filter developed by librarians at Clinical Evidence: <http://clinicalevidence.bmj.com/x/set/static/ebm/learn/665076.html>.

We will search the following databases:

- Cochrane Library including,
  - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR)
  - Database of Reviews of Effectiveness (DARE)
  - CENTRAL (Trials)

- Methods Studies
- Health Technology Assessments (HTA)
- Economic Evaluations Database (EED)
- MEDLINE (OVID)
- Embase (OVID)
- CINAHL (Ebscohost)
- ISI Web of Science (Thomson Web of Knowledge)
- TRIP Database ([www.tripdatabase.com](http://www.tripdatabase.com))
- Clinicaltrials.gov (NIH web).
- Current controlled trials ([www.controlled-trials.com](http://www.controlled-trials.com))
- Australian and New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry (<http://www.anzctr.org.au>)

The search strategy has been developed on OVID MEDLINE and then adapted for the other databases (see Additional file 1: Appendix S1). In all cases, the databases will be searched from inception to October 31, 2015. Additional references will be located through searching the references cited by the identified studies, and unpublished work and research in progress will be identified through discussion with experts in the field. We will invite experts who are active in the field from a range of disciplines and regions to add to the list of included studies by identifying additional published and unpublished papers they are aware of and research in progress. There will be no language restrictions employed; where possible, all relevant literature will be translated into English.

### Inclusion criteria

#### Patient characteristics

We will focus on studies conducted on patients of any age with a physician confirmed diagnosis of allergic asthma, plus evidence of clinically relevant allergic sensitization as assessed by an objective biomarker (e.g., skin prick test

or specific-IgE), in combination with a history of asthma symptoms due to allergen exposure.

### **Interventions of interest**

This review is focused on AIT for different allergens (e.g. pollens, house dust mites, animal dander, cockroach and moulds), administered through either subcutaneous (SCIT) or sublingual (SLIT) routes compared with placebo or any active comparator.

### **Study designs**

Systematic reviews of RCTs and RCTs will be used to investigate effectiveness; health economic analysis will be used to assess cost-effectiveness; and systematic reviews, RCTs and case series, with a minimum of 300 patients, will be used to assess safety.

### **Study outcomes**

#### Primary

- Effectiveness (both short-term and long-term, where long-term is defined as persistence of benefit after discontinuation of AIT) assessed by symptom and medication scores.

#### Secondary

- Asthma control
- Asthma specific quality of life
- Exacerbations
- Lung function
- Environmental exposure chamber or bronchial allergen challenge
- Safety as assessed by local and systemic reactions
- Health economic analysis from the perspective of the health system/payer.

### **Exclusion criteria**

The following exclusion criteria will be applied:

- Reviews, discussion papers, non-research letters and editorials
- Animal studies
- Quantitative studies not employing systematic review or RCT techniques
- Qualitative studies
- Case series (less than 300 patients).

### **Study selection**

All references will be uploaded into the systematic review software Distiller and undergo initial deduplication. Study titles will be independently checked by two reviewers according to the above selection criteria and

categorized as: included, not included or unsure. For those papers in the unsure category, we will retrieve the abstract and re-categorize as above. Any discrepancies will be resolved through discussion and, if necessary, a third reviewer will be consulted. Full text copies of potentially relevant studies will be obtained and their eligibility for inclusion independently assessed. Studies that do not fulfil all of the inclusion criteria will be excluded.

### **Quality assessment strategy**

Quality assessments will independently be carried out on each study by two reviewers using the relevant version of the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) quality assessment tool for systematic reviews and economic evaluations [9, 10]. RCTs will be assessed for generation of allocation sequence, concealment of allocation, baseline outcome measurements, baseline characteristics, incomplete outcome data, blinding of outcome assessor, protection against contamination, selective outcome reporting and other risks of bias using the Cochrane risk of bias tool. Similarly, we will use the quality assessment form produced by the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) to critically appraise case series [11]. Any discrepancies will be resolved by discussion or, if agreement cannot be reached, a third reviewer will arbitrate.

### **Data extraction, analysis and synthesis**

Data will be independently extracted onto a customized data extraction sheet in Distiller by two reviewers, and any discrepancies will be resolved by discussion or, if agreement cannot be reached, by arbitration by a third reviewer.

A descriptive summary with summary data tables will be produced to summarize the literature. If clinically and statistically appropriate, meta-analysis using either fixed-effect or random-effects modeling will be undertaken [8]. A narrative synthesis of the data will also be undertaken.

### **Sensitivity and subgroup analyses, and assessment for publication bias**

Sensitivity analyses will be undertaken by comparing the summary estimates obtained by excluding studies judged to be at high risk of bias with those judged to be at low or moderate risk of bias.

Subgroup analyses will be undertaken to compare:

- Children (5–11 years) versus adolescents (12–17 years) versus adults ( $\geq 18$  years)
- SCIT versus SLIT AIT
- Monosensitized and mono-allergic versus polysensitized
- Mild/moderate versus severe disease.

- Treatment duration:  $\leq 3$  versus  $> 3$  years.

Where possible, publication bias will be assessed through the creation of funnel plots, and tested by Egger's regression test and Begg's rank correlation test [12, 13].

### Registration and reporting

This review will be registered with the International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO): <http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospero/>. The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist will be used to guide the reporting of the systematic review: <http://www.prisma-statement.org/>.

### Discussion

This review will involve systematically identifying, critiquing and synthesizing the evidence on the effectiveness, cost-effectiveness and safety of AIT for the management of allergic asthma. The findings from this review will be used to inform the development of recommendations for EAACI's Guidelines on AIT. We anticipate that this review will report in 2016.

### Additional file

**Additional file 1: Appendix S1.** Search strategy.

### Authors' contributions

This protocol was drafted by SD and the search strategy was developed by UN. It was revised following critical review initially by AS, SL and IA and then by all the co-authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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### Competing interests

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