Mepolizumab or Placebo for Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis


ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND
Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis is an eosinophilic vasculitis. Mepolizumab, an anti–interleukin-5 monoclonal antibody, reduces blood eosinophil counts and may have value in the treatment of eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis.

METHODS
In this multicenter, double-blind, parallel-group, phase 3 trial, we randomly assigned participants with relapsing or refractory eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis who had received treatment for at least 4 weeks and were taking a stable prednisolone or prednisone dose to receive 300 mg of mepolizumab or placebo, administered subcutaneously every 4 weeks, plus standard care, for 52 weeks. The two primary end points were the accrued weeks of remission over a 52-week period, according to categorical quantification, and the proportion of participants in remission at both week 36 and week 48. Secondary end points included the time to first relapse and the average daily glucocorticoid dose (during weeks 48 through 52). The annualized relapse rate and safety were assessed.

RESULTS
A total of 136 participants underwent randomization, with 68 participants assigned to receive mepolizumab and 68 to receive placebo. Mepolizumab treatment led to significantly more accrued weeks of remission than placebo (28% vs. 3% of the participants had ≥24 weeks of accrued remission; odds ratio, 5.91; 95% confidence interval [CI], 2.68 to 13.03; P<0.001) and a higher percentage of participants in remission at both week 36 and week 48 (32% vs. 3%; odds ratio, 16.74; 95% CI, 3.61 to 77.56; P<0.001). Remission did not occur in 47% of the participants in the mepolizumab group versus 81% of those in the placebo group. The annualized relapse rate was 1.14 in the mepolizumab group, as compared with 2.27 in the placebo group (rate ratio, 0.50; 95% CI, 0.36 to 0.70; P<0.001). A total of 44% of the participants in the mepolizumab group, as compared with 7% of those in the placebo group, had an average daily dose of prednisolone or prednisone of 4.0 mg or less per day during weeks 48 through 52 (odds ratio, 0.20; 95% CI, 0.09 to 0.41; P<0.001). The safety profile of mepolizumab was similar to that observed in previous studies.

CONCLUSIONS
In participants with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis, mepolizumab resulted in significantly more weeks in remission and a higher proportion of participants in remission than did placebo, thus allowing for reduced glucocorticoid use. Even so, only approximately half the participants treated with mepolizumab had protocol-defined remission. (Funded by GlaxoSmithKline and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT02020889.)
EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMATOSIS WITH polyangiitis (formerly known as the Churg–Strauss syndrome) is characterized by asthma, sinusitis, pulmonary infiltrates, neuropathy, and eosinophilic vasculitis of one or more end-organs.1-4 Eosinophils are thought to induce pathogenic effects in patients with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis by means of tissue and vascular infiltration and inflammation through a variety of mediators.5,6

Although systemic glucocorticoids form the cornerstone of treatment for eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis,7,9 most patients remain dependent on glucocorticoid therapy, and relapses are common.10-13 Furthermore, some patients do not have a sufficient response to glucocorticoids. Because recurrent relapses place the patient at risk for permanent tissue or organ damage, immunosuppressive agents are used for the induction and maintenance of remission in patients with relapsing or refractory eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis, despite a paucity of evidence supporting their efficacy in this context.8 Given the side effects that are associated with lengthy and high-dose use of glucocorticoids and immunosuppressive agents,14,15 there is a need for additional, more effective therapies.

The cytokine interleukin-5 regulates eosinophil proliferation, maturation, and differentiation and is present at increased levels in patients with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis.16 The neutralization of interleukin-5 offers a potential therapeutic option for patients with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis. Mepolizumab (GlaxoSmithKline) is an anti–interleukin-5 monoclonal antibody that binds to interleukin-5 and prevents its interaction with its receptor on the eosinophil surface. Mepolizumab treatment has resulted in a consistent reduction in the absolute eosinophil count, with concomitant clinical improvement in patients with other eosinophilic disorders, such as severe eosinophilic asthma.17-21 Preliminary studies have shown proof-of-concept evidence of the efficacy of interleukin-5 blockade in the treatment of patients with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis.22-24 The objective of this trial was to investigate the efficacy and safety of mepolizumab versus placebo as add-on therapy in participants with relapsing or refractory eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis over a period of 52 weeks.

METHODS

TRIAL DESIGN

We conducted this randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, parallel-group, phase 3 trial at 31 academic centers and hospitals across nine countries (see the Supplementary Appendix, available with the full text of this article at NEJM.org). The trial was a collaboration between GlaxoSmithKline and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), National Institutes of Health. NIAID funded an investigator-initiated clinical-trial application, through which five of eight clinical sites in the United States were supported for participation in this trial. Information regarding the authors’ contribution (including the contribution of authors who are employees of GlaxoSmithKline) to the trial design, data collection and analysis, and manuscript development is provided in the Supplementary Appendix. All the authors had access to the data and vouch for the accuracy and integrity of the data and analyses. Editorial support (including assistance with developing the initial draft of the manuscript, assembling tables and figures, collating authors’ comments, grammatical editing, and referencing) was provided by Fishawack Indicia, funded by GlaxoSmithKline. The trial protocol is available at NEJM.org.

After screening (which lasted 1 to 4 weeks), participants were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to receive subcutaneous mepolizumab at a dose of 300 mg or matching placebo every 4 weeks, in addition to standard care (glucocorticoid treatment, with or without immunosuppressive therapy), for 52 weeks, followed by 8 weeks of follow-up (Fig. 1A, and Table S1 in the Supplementary Appendix). The glucocorticoid dose had to remain stable between baseline (randomization, which occurred at visit 2) and week 4 and could thereafter be reduced at the investigator’s discretion according to a standardized recommended tapering schedule. Participants who were receiving immunosuppressive therapy were required to be taking a stable dose before baseline and for the duration of the trial.

Randomization was performed with the use of a centralized computer-generated, permuted-block schedule, stratified according to three subgroups: participation in a mechanistic–biomarker substudy in the United States, recruitment in Japan, and the remainder of recruited participants.
Mepolizumab and placebo were prepared by staff members who were aware of the trial-group assignments but were not involved in the trial assessments. The mepolizumab and placebo preparations were identical in appearance and were administered in a blinded fashion. Clinicians who were treating and evaluating participants were unaware of the preparation of the trial agents, the trial-group assignments, and the white-cell counts and white-cell differential counts for the duration of the trial.

The trial was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, the International Conference on Harmonisation Good Clinical Practice guidelines, and the applicable country-specific regulatory requirements. All the participants provided written informed consent.

**PARTICIPANTS**

Enrolled participants were at least 18 years of age, had received a diagnosis of relapsing or refractory eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis at least 6 months previously, and had been taking a stable dose of prednisolone or prednisone (≥7.5 to ≤50.0 mg per day, with or without additional immunosuppressive therapy) for at least 4 weeks before the baseline visit.25 Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis was defined as a history or presence of asthma, a blood eosinophil level of 10% or an absolute eosinophil count of more than 1000 cells per cubic millimeter, and the presence of two or more criteria that are typical of eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (histopathological evidence of eosinophilic vasculitis, perivascular eosinophilic infiltration, or eosinophil-rich granulomatous inflammation; neuropathy; pulmonary infiltrates; sinonasal abnormality; cardiomyopathy; glomerulonephritis; alveolar hemorrhage; palpable purpura; or antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody [ANCA] positivity, assessed at the Covance laboratory and Q² Solutions). Participants who had granulomatosis with polyangiitis or microscopic polyangiitis at screening were excluded, as were those who had organ-threatening or life-threatening eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis within 3 months before screening. Additional information regarding inclusion and exclusion criteria, stopping criteria, and definitions of relapsing and refractory disease is provided in the Supplementary Appendix.

**END POINTS**

The trial had two primary efficacy end points. The first primary end point was the total accrued weeks of remission. Remission was defined as a Birmingham Vasculitis Activity Score (BVAS), version 3, of 0 (on a scale from 0 to 63, with higher scores indicating greater disease activity)26 and the receipt of prednisolone or prednisone at a dose of 4.0 mg or less per day over the 52-week period. This end point was reported as the proportions of participants who had remission for 0 weeks, for more than 0 weeks but less than 12 weeks, for at least 12 weeks but less than 24 weeks, for at least 24 weeks but less than 36 weeks, and for at least 36 weeks (categorical quantification). The second primary end point was the proportion of participants who had remission at both week 36 and week 48.

Secondary end points were the proportion of participants who had remission within the first 24 weeks and continued to have remission until week 52; the time to first relapse of eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis; and the proportions of participants with an average prednisolone or prednisone dose of 0 mg per day, of more than 0 mg to not more than 4.0 mg per day, of more than 4.0 mg to not more than 7.5 mg per day, and of more than 7.5 mg per day during weeks 48 through 52. The dose level of 4.0 mg or less per day was used as part of the remission criteria for the primary and secondary end points, so given the eligibility criteria, no participants were in remission at baseline with respect to these end points. On the basis of the European League against Rheumatism (EULAR) recommendations for clinical studies in systemic vasculitis,27 we used a second, less stringent definition of remission of a BVAS of 0 and a prednisolone or prednisone dose of 7.5 mg or less per day for the following secondary end points: total accrued weeks of remission over the 52-week period, the proportion of participants who had remission at both week 36 and week 48, and the proportion of participants who had remission within the first 24 weeks and continued to have remission until week 52. Because the participants were required to be taking at least 7.5 mg per day of prednisolone or prednisone before inclusion in the trial, it was possible for some of the participants to have remission at baseline with respect to these end points.

Relapse was defined as any of the following categories: active vasculitis (BVAS >0), active asth-
A Trial Design

Baseline to 16 Weeks

Screening

Intervention period: 13 doses

Follow-up period

Tapering of oral glucocorticoid from wk 4

B Randomization and Follow-up

151 Participants were assessed for eligibility

15 Were excluded

7 Did not meet continuation criteria

3 Did not meet inclusion criteria or met exclusion criteria

3 Were withdrawn by physician

2 Withdraw

156 Underwent randomization

68 Were assigned to receive placebo

68 Were assigned to receive mepolizumab

68 Were included in the intention-to-treat population

68 Were included in the intention-to-treat population

9 Discontinued placebo

3 Withdrew from the trial

3 Had lack of efficacy

2 Met protocol-defined stopping criteria

1 Was withdrawn by physician

4 Continued in the trial

59 Completed the trial regimen

63 Completed wk 52 assessments

2 Withdrew from follow-up

1 Was withdrawn by physician

1 Was lost to follow-up

61 Completed follow-up

68 Were included in the intention-to-treat population

68 Were included in the intention-to-treat population

5 Discontinued mepolizumab

2 Withdrew from the trial

1 Met protocol-defined stopping criteria

2 Had adverse event

2 Continued in the trial

63 Completed the trial regimen

65 Completed wk 52 assessments

1 Was withdrawn by physician

1 Was lost to follow-up

65 Completed follow-up
remission over the 52-week period. We calculated the primary end point of the total accrued weeks of remission, defined as the number of relapses per year, from the intention-to-treat population, which included all participants who underwent randomization and received at least one dose of mepolizumab or placebo, and were analyzed according to the randomized trial groups. Safety end points were analyzed according to the actual regimen received. Ordered categorical data were analyzed with the use of proportional-odds regression. For remission, an odds ratio of more than 1 would indicate a higher proportion of participants in the higher remission-duration categories and a lower proportion of participants in the lower remission-duration categories in the mepolizumab group than in the placebo group. For the reduction in the oral glucocorticoid dose, an odds ratio of less than 1 would indicate a higher proportion of participants in the lower dose categories and a lower proportion of participants in the higher dose categories in the mepolizumab group than in the placebo group. Binary outcomes were analyzed with the use of logistic regression. Time to first relapse and time to first major relapse (defined as an organ- or life-threatening event or a BVAS ≥6 or an asthma or sinonasal relapse requiring hospitalization) were analyzed with the use of Cox proportional-hazards regression. Frequency of relapse and frequency of major relapse were analyzed with the use of a negative binomial generalized linear model with a log-link function. Outcomes that were assessed at multiple time points were analyzed with the use of mixed-model, repeated-measures methods. The baseline dose of mepolizumab for Eosinophilic Granulomatosis

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prednisolone or prednisone, the baseline BVAS, and geographic region (North America, Europe, or Japan) were used as covariates in the analyses specified above. Demographic characteristics (in the intention-to-treat population) and safety end points (in the as-treated population) were assessed by means of a t-test for continuous variables and Fisher’s exact test for categorical variables.

Participants who discontinued mepolizumab or placebo continued to be followed until the end of the trial, when possible, and all efficacy data were included in the analysis. All the analyses were performed with the use of SAS software, version 9 (SAS Institute).

RESULTS

PARTICIPANT POPULATION

Participants were recruited from February 2014 through June 2015. Follow-up continued until September 2016. In total, 151 participants were enrolled, and 136 underwent randomization, of whom 68 were randomly assigned to receive mepolizumab and 68 to receive placebo. All the participants received at least one dose of the trial regimen and were included in the intention-to-treat population. A total of 14 participants (5 participants in the mepolizumab group and 9 in the placebo group) discontinued mepolizumab or placebo prematurely, and 10 participants (3 in the mepolizumab group and 7 in the placebo group) withdrew from the trial (Fig. 1B, and Table S2 in the Supplementary Appendix). The characteristics of the participants at baseline and history of eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis are shown in Table 1, and in Table S3 in the Supplementary Appendix.

EFFICACY

The trial met the two primary end points. Participants in the mepolizumab group had a significantly greater accrued time in remission over the 52-week period than did those in the placebo group: 28% of the participants in the mepolizumab group, as compared with 3% of those in the placebo group, had remission for at least 24 weeks (odds ratio, 5.91; 95% confidence interval [CI], 2.68 to 13.03; P<0.001) (Table 2 and Fig. 2A). A total of 47% of the participants in the mepolizumab group, as compared with 81% of those in the placebo group, did not have remission, according to the definition of this primary end point. A higher percentage of participants in the mepolizumab group than in the placebo group had remission at both week 36 and week 48 (32% vs. 3%; odds ratio, 16.74; 95% CI, 3.61 to 77.56; P<0.001) (Table 2). The analysis of accrued weeks of remission according to subgroup is shown in Table S4 in the Supplementary Appendix.

The efficacy with mepolizumab versus placebo among the 57 participants who had an absolute eosinophil count of less than 150 cells per cubic millimeter at baseline was limited (21% vs. 7% of the participants had remission for ≥24 weeks; odds ratio, 0.95; 95% CI, 0.28 to 3.24). By contrast, among the 79 participants with an absolute eosinophil count of 150 cells or more per cubic millimeter at baseline, there was a benefit with mepolizumab over placebo (33% vs. 0% of the participants had remission for ≥24 weeks; odds ratio, 26.10; 95% CI, 7.02 to 97.02). More participants in the mepolizumab group than in the placebo group had remission within the first 24 weeks of the trial and remained in remission until week 52 (19% vs. 1%; odds ratio, 19.65; 95% CI, 2.30 to 167.93; P=0.007) (Table 2). The remission end points that used the EULAR remission criteria (BVAS of 0 and a prednisolone or prednisone dose of ≤7.5 mg per day) are shown in Figure S1 and Table S5 in the Supplementary Appendix.

The time to first relapse over the 52-week period was significantly longer in participants who received mepolizumab than in those who received placebo (56% vs. 82% of the participants had a relapse within the 52-week period; hazard ratio, 0.32; 95% CI, 0.21 to 0.50; P<0.001) (Table 2 and Fig. 2B). The annualized relapse rate was 50% lower in the mepolizumab group than in the placebo group (1.14 vs. 2.27; rate ratio, 0.50; 95% CI, 0.36 to 0.70; P<0.001) (Table S6 in the Supplementary Appendix). Vasculitis relapses occurred in 43% of the participants receiving mepolizumab and in 65% of those receiving placebo; the corresponding numbers were 37% and 60% for asthma relapses and 35% and 51% for sinonasal relapses. Overall, 20% of the participants had a relapse that was classified as vasculitic only, and 54% had a relapse that was categorized as vasculitis in combination with asthma or sinonasal relapse (Table S7 in the Supplementary Appendix). The time to the first major relapse was significantly longer in the participants in the mepolizumab group than in those in the placebo group (22% vs. 35% of the participants had a major relapse within...
the 52-week period; hazard ratio, 0.51; 95% CI, 0.26 to 0.98; P = 0.04). The annualized relapse rate for major relapse was 44% lower in the mepolizumab group than in the placebo group (0.12 vs. 0.21; rate ratio, 0.56; 95% CI, 0.28 to 1.14; P = 0.11).

Participants who received mepolizumab had lower average doses of prednisolone or prednisone during weeks 48 through 52 than did those in the placebo group (odds ratio, 0.20; 95% CI, 0.09 to 0.41; P < 0.001) (Table S6 and Fig. S2 in the Supplementary Appendix). During weeks 48 through 52, a total of 30 participants (44%) receiving mepolizumab were able to taper the glucocorticoid dose to 4.0 mg or less per day, as compared with 5 (7%) receiving placebo. A total of 12 participants (18%) receiving mepolizumab were able to discontinue prednisolone or prednisone completely, as compared with 2 (3%) receiving placebo. The

### Table 1. Demographic Characteristics and Diagnostic and Baseline Characteristics of Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (EGPA) in the Intention-to-Treat Population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Mepolizumab (N = 68)</th>
<th>Placebo (N = 68)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age — yr</td>
<td>49±12</td>
<td>48±14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sex — no. (%)</td>
<td>26 (38)</td>
<td>30 (44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANCA-positive status — no. (%)†</td>
<td>7 (10)</td>
<td>6 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute eosinophil count per cubic millimeter‡</td>
<td>177±1.29</td>
<td>172±1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BVAS &gt;0 — no. (%)§</td>
<td>37 (54)</td>
<td>48 (71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prednisolone or prednisone dose — mg/day</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>7.5–40.0</td>
<td>7.5–50.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunosuppressive therapy at baseline — no. (%)</td>
<td>41 (60)</td>
<td>31 (46)</td>
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<td>EGPA diagnostic disease characteristics — no. (%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma with eosinophilia</td>
<td>68 (100)</td>
<td>68 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biopsy evidence¶</td>
<td>25 (37)</td>
<td>31 (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuropathy‖</td>
<td>32 (47)</td>
<td>24 (35)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Nonfixed pulmonary infiltrates</td>
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<td>48 (71)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sinonasal abnormality</td>
<td>64 (94)</td>
<td>64 (94)</td>
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<td>Cardiomyopathy**</td>
<td>13 (19)</td>
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<td>Glomerulonephritis</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Alveolar hemorrhage</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palpable purpura</td>
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<td>8 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANCA-positive status</td>
<td>13 (19)</td>
<td>13 (19)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relapsing disease — no. (%)</td>
<td>51 (75)</td>
<td>49 (72)</td>
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<td>Refractory disease — no. (%)</td>
<td>34 (50)</td>
<td>40 (59)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duration since diagnosis of EGPA — yr</td>
<td>5.2±4.4</td>
<td>5.9±4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunosuppressive therapy since diagnosis — no. (%)</td>
<td>56 (82)</td>
<td>49 (72)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Plus–minus values are means ±SD. There were no significant between-group differences at baseline. Demographic characteristics were assessed at visit 2.
† Positive antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA) status for myeloperoxidase or proteinase 3 was assessed by means of immunoassay performed at the Covance laboratory and Q2 Solutions.
‡ The absolute eosinophil count is presented as geometric means with standard deviation logs.
§ The Birmingham Vasculitis Activity Score (BVAS) was assessed on a scale from 0 to 63, with higher scores indicating greater disease activity.
¶ Biopsy evidence was defined as a biopsy specimen showing histopathological evidence of eosinophilic vasculitis, perivascular eosinophilic infiltration, or eosinophil-rich granulomatous inflammation.
‖ Neuropathy was defined as mononeuropathy or polyneuropathy (motor deficit or nerve-conduction abnormality).
** The presence of cardiomyopathy was established by means of echocardiography or magnetic resonance imaging.
The mean daily dose of prednisolone or prednisone, averaged over the 52-week period, was 9.2 mg in the mepolizumab group and 13.5 mg in the placebo group. Details regarding all the other outcomes are provided in Figures S2, S3, and S4 in the Supplementary Appendix.

**Safety**

Although there was no significant difference between the mepolizumab group and the placebo group in the percentage of participants who had an adverse event (97% and 94%, respectively), there was an imbalance with regard to serious adverse events during the trial period (18% vs. 26%) (Table 3). Some of the serious adverse events could have been related to disease activity and were therefore also considered to be relapses of eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis. Overall, the most commonly reported adverse events were headache (in 32% of the participants in the mepolizumab group and 18% of those in the placebo group), nasopharyngitis (in 18% and 24%, respectively), arthralgia (in 22% and 18%), sinusitis (in 21% and 16%), and upper respiratory tract infection (in 21% and 16%). Exacerbation or worsening of asthma was the most frequent serious adverse event (in 3% of the participants in the mepolizumab group vs. 6% of those in the placebo group). Systemic reactions were infrequent and were reported with a higher incidence in the mepolizumab group than in the placebo group. The incidence of local injection-site reactions was similar in the two groups. Although cardiovascular adverse events were infrequent, one participant (a 47-year-old man) in the mepolizumab group died from cardiac arrest during the trial period; this participant had a history of coronary artery disease. None of the participants in the mepolizumab group tested positive for mepolizumab-neutralizing antibodies at any time point.

**Discussion**

In this randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial involving participants with relapsing or refractory eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis who were receiving standard-of-care therapy, mepolizumab treatment showed efficacy on the basis of the two primary end points and all secondary end points. Mepolizumab was associ-
ated with more accrued time in remission and with a lower frequency of relapse than was placebo, which allowed for reductions in the glucocorticoid dose in the mepolizumab group. Accrued time in remission and fewer relapses are both important clinical goals, so mepolizumab fulfilled needs in this population. The adverse-event profile for mepolizumab was similar to that seen in previous studies, and no new safety signals were observed.\textsuperscript{17-21,23,24,30} Although these results are noteworthy, at the mepolizumab dose given, 47% of the participants in the mepolizumab group did not meet the primary end-point definition of remission, as compared with 81% of those in the placebo group. Although close to half the participants in the mepolizumab group had a relapse, the 50% lower rate of relapse with mepolizumab treatment than was observed with placebo in this trial was similar to the rate seen in clinical trials involving participants with other eosinophilic diseases, such as severe eosinophilic asthma.\textsuperscript{17-21,30}

It remains unknown why mepolizumab was effective with regard to protocol-defined remission in approximately half the participants but not in the entire trial cohort. One consideration is that eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis is a heterogeneous disease with some manifestations being non–eosinophil driven. Another possibility is that some participants may have had long-standing, irreversible vasculitic damage that was refractory to anti–interleukin-5 therapy. Alternatively, although mepolizumab reduced blood eosinophils, the dose may have been insufficient to eliminate tissue eosinophils. Although previous open-label studies of mepolizumab involving participants with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis examined a higher dose (750 mg, administered intravenously every 4 weeks), it is unclear whether a higher mepolizumab dose than was used in this trial (300 mg, administered subcutaneously) could have resulted in better responses in some participants. Finally, adrenal insufficiency that was due to long-standing glucocorticoid use may have precluded adequate glucocorticoid tapering that would result in protocol-defined remission in some participants. Although our results question the precise role of eosinophils in the pathogenesis of this complex and heterogeneous disease,\textsuperscript{6} the NIAID (grant number, U01 AI097073) is supporting further “omics” research on blood, urine, sputum, and tissue samples obtained from a subgroup of patients to address questions related to disease risk and pathological features, as well as response to treatment.

The trial population was representative of patients with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis who are treated with glucocorticoids with or without additional immunosuppressive therapy. All the participants had a history of eosinophilic asthma, and almost all had a history of sinonasal abnormality; 15% of the participants had

<table>
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<th>Placebo</th>
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<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
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<th>Participants/with/Relapse/%</th>
<th>Mepolizumab</th>
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<td>60</td>
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**Figure 2. Remission and First Relapse of Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis in the Intention-to-Treat Population.**

Remission was defined as a Birmingham Vasculitis Activity Score of 0 (on a scale from 0 to 63, with higher scores indicating greater disease activity) and receipt of a prednisolone or prednisone dose of 4.0 mg or less per day (Panel A). Data on relapse were censored at week 52 per the statistical analysis plan (Panel B). 1 bars at weeks 16, 32, and 52 indicate 95% confidence intervals.
Cardiovascular adverse events were identified by means of an electronic case-report form that was designed for the collection of data on cardiovascular injury with hyperbilirubinemia. Systemic or local-site reactions were identified by means of an electronic case-report form that was designed for the collection of data on systemic reaction, or was indicative of possible drug-induced liver injury with hyperbilirubinemia.

Serious adverse events were defined as any untoward medical occurrence that resulted in death, was life-threatening, resulted in hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization, resulted in disability or incapacity, was a consequence of an injury or exacerbation of a disease, or was indicative of possible drug-induced liver injury with hyperbilirubinemia.

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APPENDIX

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