

## Rationale

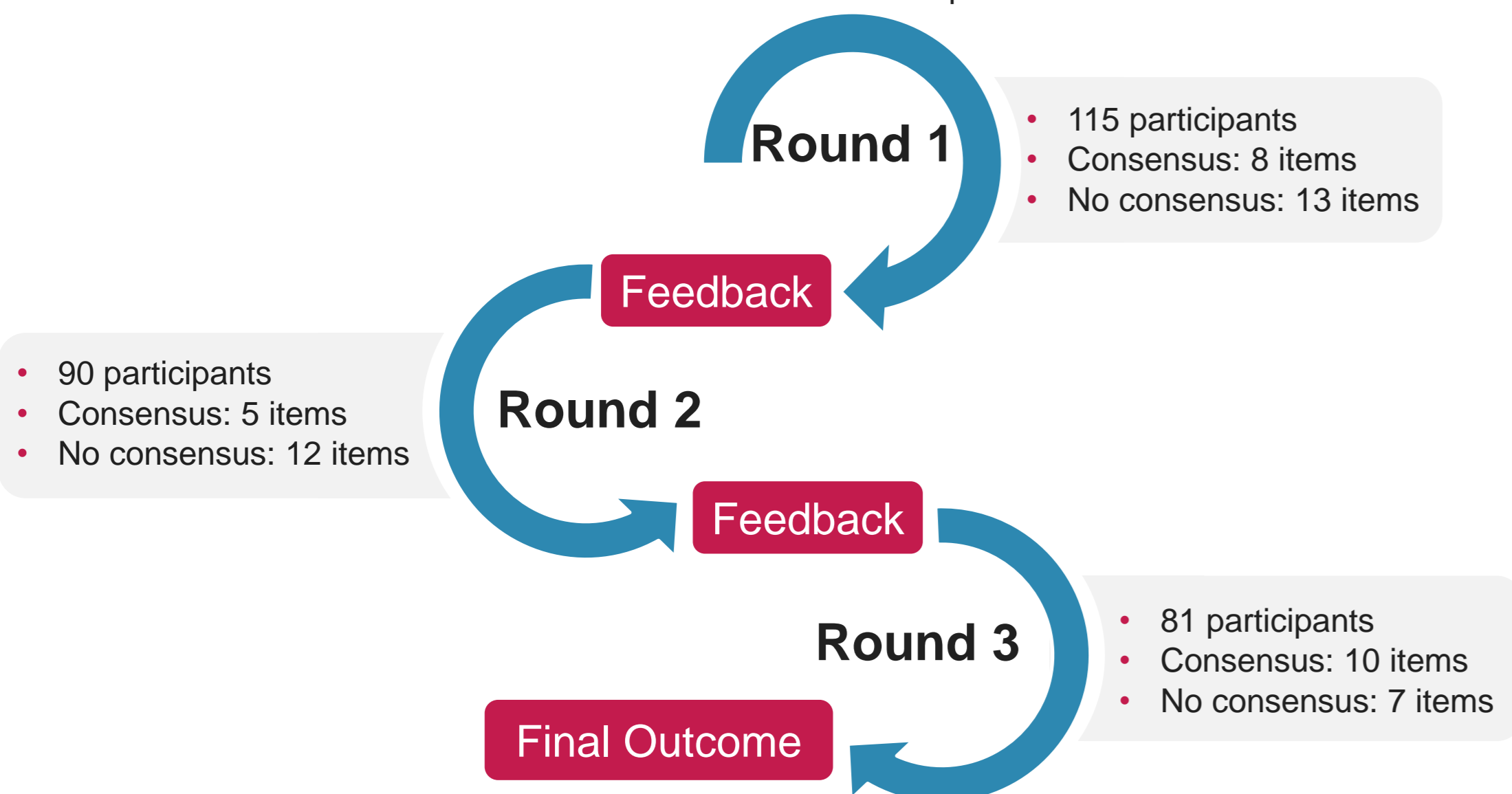
- Clinicians are increasingly recognising severe asthma patients in whom biologicals and other add-on therapies lead to dramatic improvement often referred to as 'super-responders'.
- Currently, there is no agreed super-responder definition.

## Aim

- To survey health care professionals using a modified Delphi process in order to define an international consensus-based definition of a severe asthma 'super-responder'.

## Methods

- A modified Delphi process (Figure 1) was used to reach an international consensus based definition of a super-responder.<sup>1</sup>
- Consensus on individual items required at least 70% agreement by panel members.
- The panel consisted of 115 participants (90% specialist pulmonologists or allergists) from 27 countries of whom 81 participated (94% specialist pulmonologists or allergists) from 24 countries in all three Delphi rounds.
- The initial items included in round one were derived from elements of response to severe asthma treatment identified in both clinical trials and clinical practice.



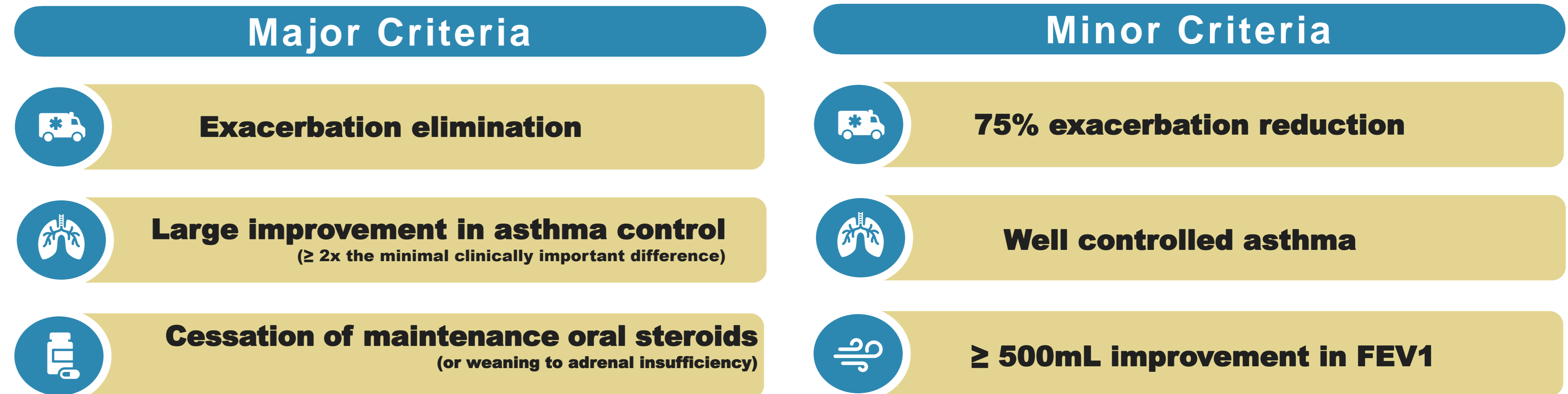
**Figure 1** | The Delphi method consisted of three iterative rounds of voting where each Delphi panel member was issued an electronic questionnaire to complete independently. At round closure all responses were summarised and presented to the Delphi panel members prior to the next round of voting. The final round of voting brought the Delphi panel to a consensus on the definition of a super-responder.

## References

1. Eubank, B. H. et al. *BMC Med Res Methodol.* 2016 May 20;16:56. doi: 10.1186/s12874-016-0165-8.

## Results: The super-responder definition

**Improvement should involve 3 or more criteria (at least 2 of which should be major criteria) and should be assessed over 12 months.**



## Conclusions

**This international consensus-based definition of severe asthma super-responders is an important prerequisite for better understanding of super-responders – their prevalence, predictive factors and the mechanisms involved.**

**Further research is needed to understand the patient perspective and more precisely measure quality of life in super-responders.**

## Acknowledgements

Presenter's conflict of interest disclosure: John Upham has received speaker fees and consulting fees from Novartis, Astra Zeneca, GSK, Sanofi and Boehringer Ingelheim.

## Funding

Supported by in kind contributions from the University of Queensland and OPRI.

To view members of the Delphi panel, download this poster, view more information on both the methodology and results scan this QR Code.

