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A possible explanation for non-responders, responders and super-responders to biologics in severe asthma

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## Abstract

Response to biologic therapies in severe asthma is variable, patients being either non-responders, responders or super-responders. There is currently no explanation for this variation in response. If asthma specific inflammatory pathways are part of a wider network of pathogenic mechanisms (including systemic inflammation), then the state of this wider network could either help or hinder the effect of the biologic.

People with severe asthma are often polysymptomatic with a variable frequency of non-respiratory symptoms. Application of existing network theory would predict that high systemic inflammation, measurable by the frequency of non-respiratory symptoms, should decrease the effectiveness of biologics, a prediction consistent with limited existing data. A detailed examination of the relationship between biologic response and the frequency or profile of non-respiratory symptom would provide a testable prediction of this hypothesis. The clinical presentation of super-responders is consistent with biologics sometimes having a positive effect on the pathology (level of dysregulation) in a network system. If that were the case, then network theory predicts the possibility of a short-term increase in non-respiratory symptoms prior to the improvement reported by super-responders. If biologics lead to less network dysregulation in some patients, then this raises the possibility of new applications for this therapy and of an improved response to biologics if lifestyle improvement is started prior to biologic therapy.

Keywords: Severe asthma, responder, network, complexity, biologic therapy, outcome

Biologic therapies target specific inflammatory pathways involved in the pathogenesis of asthma, and because they have a highly specific effect on the inflammatory pathways, they reduce the inflammation of asthma with comparatively few side effects. The global initiative for asthma (GINA) guidelines for severe and difficult to treat asthma [1] provide the following guidance:

“If available and affordable consider an-add on Type 2 targeted biologic for patients with exacerbations and eosinophilic and/or allergic biomarkers despite taking high dose ICS-LABA with or without daily OCS” p 23.

Countries follow this recommendation but the criteria for number of exacerbations and levels of biomarkers varies between countries because availability and affordability varies between countries. In practice, this means that the use of biologics differs between countries, but in all countries biologics are restricted to the more severe patients for reasons of cost and evidence.

Patients who are eligible according to the GINA criteria show a variable response to biologics. Expert opinion recommends a traffic light system based on assigning patients to three groups, non-responders, responders, and super-responders [2]. The consensus from this group is that a number of clinical indicators should be used to allocate patients to one of these three response groups and that the assessment should be made by the clinician after four months. The group did not define a super-responder, but clinical experience shows that some patients report biologics to be life changing as their life-dominating asthma all but disappears. The majority of eligible patients respond well to biologic treatment. Two large studies report 82- 83% of patients are responders to omalizumab [3,4] and two small studies report 76-77% of

patients are responders to mepolizumab [5,6], though the criteria for responder versus non-responder differ between studies, reflecting the consensus statement that several indicators can be used [2].

There are limited explanations for the variable response to biologics. In those patients who meet the criteria for raised eosinophilic or allergic biomarkers, higher levels of baseline biomarkers are associated with better response to a biologic in some studies [7-9], but not in others [6,10], but this mechanism cannot explain the substantial variation in response between non-responders and super-responders observed in clinical practice. Greater severity, measured by recent past exacerbations also predict better outcome measured by exacerbations [9, 11] though this may be due to regression to the mean. Other baseline characteristics when used as predictors show more variable results. In one study, age, obesity, comorbidities, smoking habits, nasal polyps, and allergic poly-sensitization were associated with reduced response to omalizumab [12]. However, in another study obesity and cardiovascular disease were not found to predict response to omalizumab [4]. One study found that sex, body mass index, smoking history, allergies, and baseline level of eosinophils did not predict treatment response to mepolizumab [6], and genetic markers have failed to predict outcome to mepolizumab [13], but there is preliminary evidence that exhaled breath analysis can predict outcome to mepolizumab [14].

The current theoretical model for the action of biologics can be represented by a linear causal sequence of an inflammatory pathway, see Figure 1a. According to this model, differences in response can be explained only in terms of the specific inflammatory mechanism – and based on predictor studies, there is little evidence

that this is the case. The proposed theoretical model expands this sequence by proposing that the target molecule is part of a causal network of other inflammatory markers or substances that have reciprocal causal relations. It is the state of this causal network that then determines the response of the target molecule to biologics, see Figure 1. The hypothesis that several pathogenic mechanisms have a network architecture has been proposed elsewhere, as networks provide an explanation for otherwise difficult to explain symptomatology of functional disorders [15]. Networks are highly sensitive to the rate of change on the simultaneous causal relations that occur between the nodes of the network and have emergent properties that are best understood in terms of algorithms or programs [16]. If multiple pathogenic, symptom causing mechanisms were connected to form a network architecture, then this would enable the body to adapt in ways that are more complex than previously thought. That is, the body would have the adaptive capability exhibited by a machine with artificial intelligence [15]. The adaptive network theory suggests that the body's ability to adapt produces better regulation under most circumstance, but there are circumstances where it can produce dysregulation [17], dysregulation that then has wide spread effects on numerous mechanisms of pathology.

Severe asthma is often a polysymptomatic disease with numerous but variable non-respiratory symptoms, that include both psychological symptoms (e.g., fatigue, mental fog) as well as somatic symptoms (e.g., stomach pain, cold hands and feet) (18). Many of these non-respiratory symptoms are a feature of systemic inflammation, but they are also a feature of medically unexplained symptoms that can be explained by a network of multiple symptom causing mechanisms (15,17). It is therefore plausible that inflammatory pathways leading to asthma are also part of a wider network of pathogenic mechanisms that include systemic inflammation. The

systemic network wide inflammation, of which the target molecule is part, could lock the target molecule into an inflammatory state, thereby reducing the effectiveness of the biologic treatment that would otherwise reduce inflammation. Systemic inflammation is an indicator of poorly functioning network, i.e., network dysregulation, and is associated with a number of non-respiratory symptoms. As different target molecules and different inflammatory pathways are embedded in different ways in the overarching inflammatory network, the relationship between biologic and non-respiratory symptoms could be biologic-specific.

The first prediction is that:

More non-respiratory symptoms should predict worse response to a biologic.

Different non-respiratory profiles may predict response to different biologics.

There is some existing evidence for this prediction. Depression reduces the effectiveness of biologics in arthritis [19], and comorbidity decreases effectiveness of a biologic in asthma [12]. However, there has been no systematic, theoretically driven investigation of the hypothesis.

If an inflammatory pathway forms part of a wider network, then any therapy will affect not only the inflammatory pathway but also the wider network. It is possible for this effect to be either positive or negative. Glucocorticoids have a wide-ranging effect on the immune system, suppressing most cytokines, including anti-inflammatory cytokines [20]. These wide-ranging effects are more likely to have a dysregulatory effect on a finely tuned network leading to gradual adaptation that is pathogenic. The finding that systemic steroids often have an initial energising effect on patients but have long-term widespread adverse consequences is consistent with network functionality. Immediate change to the state of the network caused by the steroid is

followed by gradual change to the activation rules (the causal connections between the nodes of the network) leading to adaptation. The long-term adaptation caused by steroids (in contrast to the short-term changes) include psychological symptoms (e.g., depression, fatigue) and somatic symptoms (bone fractures, skin thinning). All therapies carry some risk of adverse side effects because they affect mechanisms in addition to the target pathway, and it is the effect on these other mechanisms that could dysregulate the functioning of a biological network. However, because biologics have such a specific effect on the asthma inflammatory pathway, it is possible that these therapies can have a unique effect of reducing pathology in the network. Because of the substantial benefit reported by super-responders, which is difficult to explain in terms of improved respiratory function, this leads to a second prediction

Super-responders to biologic treatment experience benefit because there is a reduction in the distributed pathology of the network, i.e., reduced network dysregulation.

There is some evidence that biologic treatment reduces depression in patients with psoriasis [21, 22], which is consistent with the hypothesis that biologics have this additional benefit. The role of the immune system in depression is well established [23], so it is plausible that anti-inflammatory therapy for the lung reduces depression, but depression is also a correlate of other somatic and psychological symptoms whose etiology is linked to the immune system.

Networks are complex systems of massive simultaneous causal connections. Depending on the initial state and depending on its inputs, networks can resolve into a particular stable state. The state of a network is determined by its historical state



such that different states, or local minima, are possible [24]. Change from one local minimum to another (for example, a lower local minimum) will involve the network moving initially in the opposite direction (see Figure 2). Let us suppose that networks vary in their level of dysregulation (high dysregulation = poor health, low dysregulation = good health), and that level of dysregulation can be assessed by the number of non-respiratory symptoms. Let us suppose further that the network can adapt as a function of its inputs, therapeutic or pathogenic, so that dysregulation either increases or decreases. If the network is currently in one local minimum, then therapeutic change that leads the network to resolve into another, less pathogenic local minimum will require the network to move initially in a more pathogenic direction. So, if therapy requires the network to change from one stable state to another less dysregulated state, then there should be an initial increase in non-respiratory symptoms before those symptoms reduce below the original level. Network adaptation is slow, so the increase and subsequent decrease in non-respiratory symptoms before their reduction could take a day or more. This leads to the following prediction

Responders to biologic treatment (possibly only super-responders) may experience an increase in one or more non-respiratory symptoms for a period of time after starting (or receiving) biologic treatment, leading later to a reduction in those symptoms. Note: this prediction requires the network to resolve into local minima, and this is not yet established.

If the benefit experienced by super-responders is due to reduced dysregulation in a network of pathogenic mechanisms, this raises two possibilities, irrespective of the above prediction. First, the use of biologics earlier in the patient's history might prevent deterioration of non-respiratory symptoms. Second, biologics could have

therapeutic benefit in other conditions, in particular for those patients with functional disorders who have raised levels of the target molecule. Although the number of patients so benefiting is likely to be small, a possible area for investigation is fibromyalgia as the non-respiratory symptoms of severe asthma have a similar profile to that of fibromyalgia [25]. The recommendation is:

Other uses of biologics should be considered if biologics reduce non-respiratory symptoms in asthma.

As the pathogenic state of the network is affected by lifestyle, with health promoting lifestyle leading to less network pathology [13, 26], then multi-component lifestyle change interventions (exercise, psychology nutrition) provided with a narrative that engages patients and produces adherence (such as body reprogramming [27]) could improve the effectiveness of biologics. The final prediction is:

Lifestyle improvement prior to biologic therapy should enhance the effectiveness of biologic therapy for severe asthma.

## **Summary**

The number or profile of non-respiratory symptoms may predict response to biologics. Biologics may reduce non-respiratory symptoms, thereby explaining the substantial benefit reported by super-responders. Additional applications would follow if biologics were shown to reduce non-respiratory symptoms in asthma. Investigation of potential network effects should include measurement of change of non-respiratory symptoms over time. As it is theoretically possible that lifestyle interacts with biologics, lifestyle improvement prior to biologic therapy may improve response.

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