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Use of Health Related Quality of Life in Clinical Trials for Severe Asthma: A Systematic Review

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Background: Asthma Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) is an outcome important to patients with severe asthma and can provide clinicians with additional insight into the benefits of treatment. The aim of this systematic review is to examine the use and reporting of HRQoL questionnaires within randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of biologics, fexipirant and bronchial thermoplasty.

Methods: We followed the guidelines on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) statement. Of the 2380 retrieved articles, 52 studies were identified for inclusion.

Results: Sixty-three percent included an asthma HRQoL questionnaire. It was a secondary outcome in the majority of cases (73%). The proportion of studies including an asthma HRQoL questionnaire did not change significantly over a 20-year period. While the Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (AQLQ) was used in 45% of studies, 55% used a variety of 4 questionnaires. Most (70%) of the studies that included a HRQoL questionnaire did not report its subscale scores. Approximately half (52%) of studies that used HRQoL reported this in the abstract of the paper. A higher proportion of studies used an asthma control questionnaire compared to a HRQoL questionnaire (71% vs 63%).

Conclusion: In order to increase the use of asthma HRQoL questionnaires in RCTs of severe asthma treatments, the drivers and barriers to their use must first be understood. At present, the patients' perspective is underrepresented in RCTs of biologics, fexipirant and bronchial thermoplasty for severe asthma.

Keywords: severe asthma, quality of life, systematic review

Introduction

Severe asthma is a disease of the airways characterised by high symptom burden and resistance to high levels of treatment (GINA step 4 and 5).¹ These patients are a small proportion of all asthma sufferers (3–8%) but experience a disproportionate number of sick days and rely heavily on the health care systems available to them.^{2–4}

A recent survey of patients with severe asthma found that improving overall quality of life was the most important outcome for the majority of participants.⁵ This was deemed more important than reducing the number and severity of exacerbations and being able to participate in physical activity. In qualitative studies, patients with severe asthma describe how the disease affects every aspect of their lives. The negative impacts include physical, emotional and interpersonal burdens⁶ that can be associated with asthma symptoms, the side effects of treatment⁷ and the consequences of living with a chronic illness.⁸

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The importance of patient centred outcomes is emphasised by the Severe Heterogeneous Asthma Research collaboration, Patient-centred (SHARP). Outcomes important to patients have been incorporated into SHARP's research aims because objective measures may not represent the full morbidity of severe asthma and capture individual differences in disease experience. This decision was guided by SHARP's patient co-chairs and patient advisory group.⁹

Unlike objective measures, Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) questionnaires provide information on whether a treatment is worthwhile from the patient's perspective, a perspective that includes the burden of disease and the burden of treatment.¹⁰ In addition, some HRQoL questionnaire items can be divided into subscales which provide greater detail on the area of HRQoL that has changed. For example, the 15 questions that make up the Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (AQLQ) can be subdivided into four domains, Activity limitation, Asthma symptoms, Emotional Functional and Environmental exposure.¹¹ As such, HRQoL questionnaires need to be used in both clinical practice and trials so that the patient perspective is represented.¹²

As with HRQoL questionnaires, asthma control questionnaires are also completed by patients. However, unlike HRQoL questionnaires, asthma control questionnaires focus on the clinical impairments experienced by patients and are more closely correlated with objective measures such as lung function.^{13,14} In contrast, HRQoL questionnaires are less correlated with measures such as lung function and provide additional information.¹⁵ While HRQoL questionnaires and asthma control questionnaires both collect data directly from patients, they capture different information about their disease experience.

Since 2013, the National Institute for Clinical and Health Care Excellence (NICE) has approved four novel biologic treatments for severe asthma^{16–19} and a new surgical intervention called bronchial thermoplasty (BT).²⁰ The European Respiratory Society/American Thoracic Society (ERS/ATS) guidelines recommend reduction in the number of exacerbations and improvement in lung function as measures of response to treatment in research and clinical practice.¹ These same guidelines also recommend the use of Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs) such as HRQoL questionnaires and asthma control questionnaires, but do not specify a particular questionnaire. However, the validity of generic HRQoL or health status questionnaires for asthma patients has been criticised^{21,22} and asthma-specific HRQoL questionnaires are therefore preferred.

A problem faced by authors of guidelines who may wish to recommend a HRQoL measure is that the available questionnaires have been criticised in recent years. An appraisal conducted in 2011 identified eight HRQoL questionnaires for adults with asthma. The authors did not raise any major concerns with the statistical properties of these questionnaires but did criticise their content as being more likely to assess asthma symptom control rather than patient's quality of life because of their experiences with asthma.²³ The authors concluded that the asthma HRQoL questionnaires available at the time of their appraisal were best suited as secondary outcomes.

Similarly, in a qualitative study patients commented that Juniper's Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (AQLQ)¹¹ was overly medical and too focused on symptom burden rather than HRQoL burden.²⁴ When presented with the Living With Asthma Questionnaire (LWAQ)²⁵ and the Sydney Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (Sydney-AQLQ)²⁶ patients described these two questionnaires as non-medical and preferred either to Juniper's AQLQ.

A qualitative study that recruited patients with severe asthma found that the concerns of this patient group were not reflected in eight asthma HRQoL questionnaires. The authors suggested that this is because the questionnaires were validated for use with mild/moderate asthma patients and do not ask all of the questions relevant to a severe population, eg, the impact of frequent exacerbations or medication side effects on HRQoL.¹⁰

Use of HRQoL questionnaires and the subsequent reporting of their data are needed to fully understand the impacts of severe asthma on patients' lives and the wider benefits offered by a treatment beyond its clinical efficacy. However, it is possible that researchers are discouraged from including a HRQoL questionnaire in their RCTs due to concerns about their content validity. Published work from other disease areas suggests that HRQoL is poorly reported, despite CONSORT reporting guidelines.^{27,28} It is not known whether the quality of reporting is adequate in the case RCTs of biologics, fevipiprant and bronchial thermoplasty (BT) for adults with severe asthma.

Aims

The aim of this systematic review is to examine the use and reporting of HRQoL in published RCTs of biologics, fevipiprant and BT for severe asthma. The objectives are first to determine how often HRQoL questionnaires were used as an outcome in these studies. Second, if a HRQoL questionnaire was used, to determine if it was a primary,

secondary or exploratory outcome. Third, to determine the names of the asthma HRQoL questionnaires used. Fourth, to assess how thoroughly their data were reported. Fifth, to determine how often asthma control questionnaires were used in these studies.

Methods

Protocol and Registration

The review protocol is registered on the international prospective register of systematic reviews PROSPERO (CRD42019137899).

Eligibility Criteria

Published reports of randomised controlled trials were eligible for inclusion if they studied effects of treatments for severe asthma, including any dosage or administration of biologic treatments, fevipiprant or bronchial thermoplasty. We included interventions that are both licensed and unlicensed for use in the UK or US. Studies using research methodology other than that of a randomised controlled trial (eg, open label observational studies) were excluded. Publications concerning sub-analyses of the main data set (eg, only the UK participants) or post hoc analyses were also excluded.

Studies conducted with only a paediatric population were excluded, but studies which had both a paediatric and adult populations were included (eg, age range of 12–75 years).

Information Sources

Five healthcare databases were searched for published studies: Embase, MEDLINE, CENTRAL, Scopus and CINAHL. An information specialist (LB) conducted the searches on 06/11/20. The purpose of this review was to assess the quality of reporting in published studies; therefore, unpublished studies were not sought. The references and citations of published systematic reviews were checked for further studies.

Search

The search strategy comprised subject headings and title abstract terms for the following concepts: severe asthma, named treatments for severe asthma and the SIGN search filter for randomised controlled trials.²⁹ An English language limit was applied. No date limit was used. The full search strategies are given in the [Appendix](#).

Study Selection

The authors first independently double screened the title and abstract of the search results using the Rayyan web application.

Data Collection Process

A pilot search was initially conducted to test the screening criteria and data extraction processes. Next, the first 50 results were screened and underwent data extraction by the two authors. This was carried out independently using an Excel spreadsheet. A sample of 10% of the studies was used to assess interrater reliability and to refine the wording of the data extraction questions if one researcher's interpretation of a data extraction question was different to the other. Trial registries were used to locate study protocols and to identify reports of the same study, which were later linked together to be treated as one unit of analysis.

Data Items

The following data items were extracted: Name of the study or name of first author of the paper; protocol location or registry number (eg, NCT number); number of papers making up the unit of analysis; date of first publication; age range of participants included in the study; whether a HRQoL questionnaire was mentioned in the protocol (if so, was this designated as a primary, secondary or exploratory outcome); name of the severe asthma treatment studied; whether a HRQoL questionnaire was included in the paper (if so, was this reported as a primary, secondary or exploratory outcome); whether HRQoL questionnaire data were reported in the abstract; whether the HRQoL questionnaire data were reported in the main body of the paper or in the online supplement; the name of the HRQoL measure used; whether the subscale scores of the HRQoL measure were reported; whether an asthma control questionnaire was included in the study (If so, which asthma control questionnaire was used).

Quality of Reporting of HRQoL

In studies, which used HRQoL, we assessed the quality of reporting using three markers: the reporting of the HRQoL score before and after the intervention; the reporting of a measure of distribution and the reporting of a significance test to compare the HRQoL scores between the intervention and placebo/control group. Ten percent of these data were also assessed for interrater reliability using the method that is described earlier. Questions were refined if necessary.

There is a known publication bias in scientific literature that favours significant results over non-significant results.³⁰ Therefore, we also recorded whether a test of significance on HRQoL data between the treatment and the control groups at follow-up was positive or not.

Results

Study Selection

A search of the databases identified 2380 records with an additional 88 records identified through citation

searching. The total number of records reduced to 1253 when duplicates were removed. A further 1142 records were excluded after title and abstract screening. The remaining 111 records underwent full text screening and a further 53 were excluded. See [Figure 1](#) for the PRISMA flow diagram.

The remaining 58 papers were identified as eligible for inclusion in the review. These papers concerned 52 separate studies (see [Table 1](#)). The mean number of papers per study was 1.19. These papers underwent data extraction.

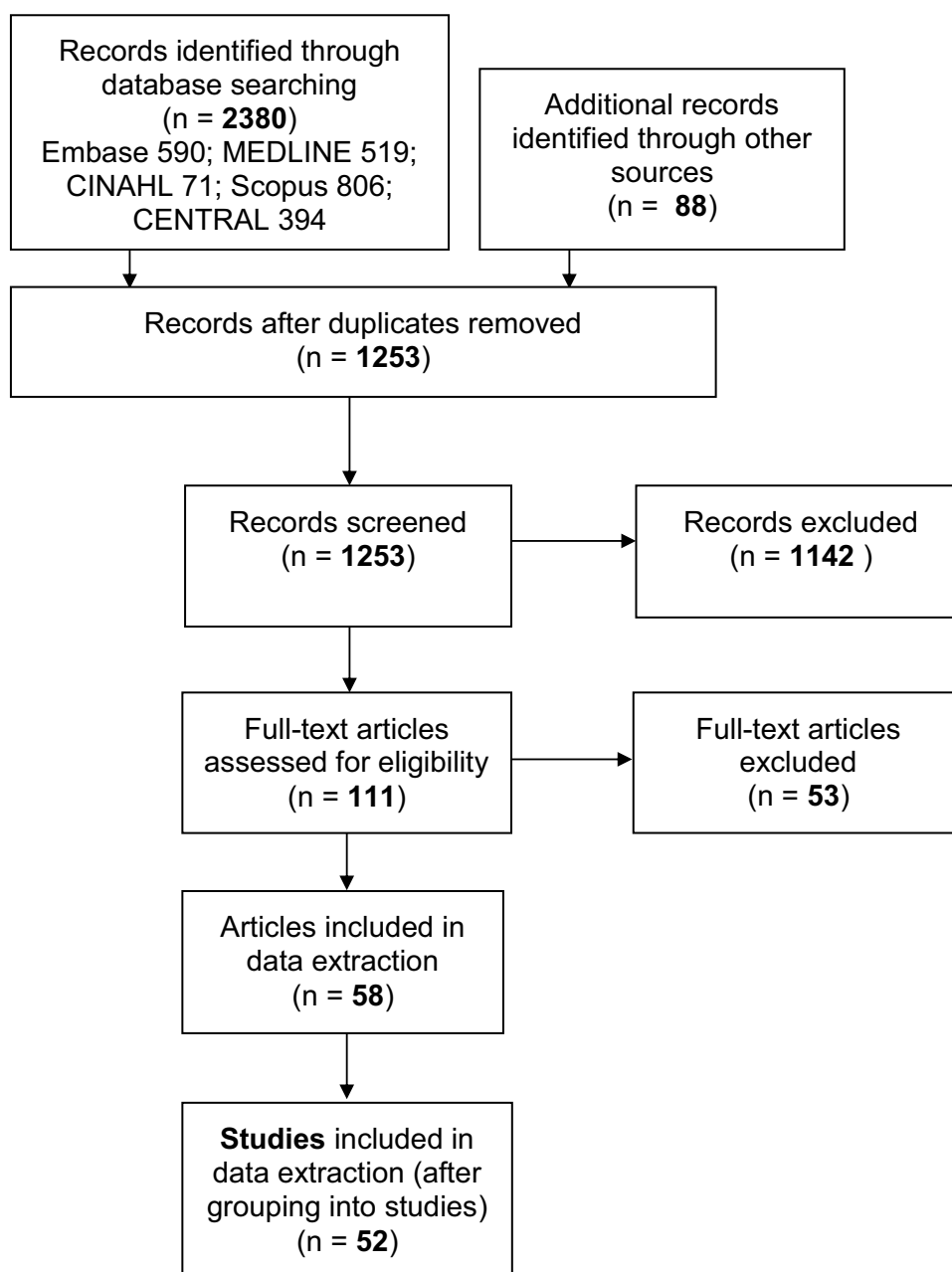


Figure 1 Search results and study selection.

Table 1 Included Papers and Corresponding Studies in Alphabetical Order

Included Papers (n= 58)	Study Reported (52 Studies)
Austin, 2020 ³⁶	CLAVIER; NCT02099656
Ayars, 2013 ³⁷	Nair, 2009; NCT00292877
Ayres, 2004 ³⁸	Ayers, 2004
Bel, 2014 ³⁹	SIRIUS; NCT01691508
Bernstein, 2020 ⁴⁰	Bernstein, 2020; NCT02452190; NCT02501629
Bjermer, 2016 ⁴¹	Bjermer, 2016; NCT01270464
Bleecker, 2016 ⁴²	SIROCCO; NCT01928771
Bousquet, 2011 ⁴³	Bousquet, 2011
Brightling, 2015 ⁴⁴	Brightling, 2015; NCT01402986
Brightling, 2020 ⁴⁵	Luster 1 and 2; NCT02555683; NCT02563067
Buhl, 2002 ⁴⁶	Soler, 2001
Buhl, 2002 ⁴⁷	Soler, 2001
Busse, 2001 ⁴⁸	Busse, 2001
Busse, 2019 ⁴⁹	BORA; NCT02258542
Busse, 2019 ⁵⁰	TROPOS; NCT02281357
Castro, 2010 ⁵¹	AIR 2; NCT00231114
Castro, 2011 ⁵²	Castro, 2011
Castro, 2014 ⁵³	Castro, 2014; NCT01238861
Castro, 2015 ⁵⁴	Castro, 2015; NCT01287039; NCT01285323;
Chanez, 2010 ⁵⁵	Chanez, 2010; NCT00454051
Chupp, 2017 ⁵⁶	MUSCA; NCT02281318
Corren, 2011 ⁵⁷	MILLY; NCT00930163
Corren, 2016 ⁵⁸	Corren, 2016; NCT01508936
Corren, 2017 ⁵⁹	Corren, 2017; NCT02054130
Cox, 2007 ⁶⁰	AIR 1; NCT00214526
Finn, 2003 ⁶¹	Busse, 2001
FitzGerald, 2016 ⁶²	CALIMA; NCT01914757
Garcia, 2013 ⁶³	Garcia, 2013; NCT01007149
Gonem, 2016 ⁶⁴	Gonem, 2016; NCT01545726
Goorsenberg & Hooghe, 2020 ⁶⁵	TASMA; NCT02225392
Gottlow, 2019 ⁶⁶	STRATOS 1 and 2; NCT02161757; NCT02194699

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Included Papers (n= 58)	Study Reported (52 Studies)
Halder, 2009 ⁶⁷	Halder, 2009; ISRCTN75169762
Hall, 2020 ⁶⁸	Hall, 2020; NCT01832363
Hanania, 2011 ⁶⁹	EXTRA; NCT00314574 (corrected number)
Holgate, 2004 ⁷⁰	Holgate, 2004
Hoshino, 2012 ⁷¹	Hoshino, 2012
Humbert, 2005 ⁷²	INNOVATE
Lanier, 2003 ⁷³	Lanier, 2003
Ledford, 2017 ⁷⁴	XPORT; NCT01125748
Li, 2016 ⁷⁵	Li, 2016; NCT01202903
Mukherjee, 2019 ⁷⁶	Mukherjee, 2019; NCT02049294
Nair, 2017 ⁷⁷	ZONDA; NCT02075255
Ohta, 2009 ⁷⁸	Ohta, 2009
Ohta, 2018 ⁷⁹	CALIMA; NCT01914757
Ortega, 2014 ⁸⁰	MENSA; NCT01691521
Panettieri, 2018 ⁸¹	STRATOS 1 and 2; NCT02161757; NCT02194699;
Panettieri, 2020 ⁸²	SOLANA; NCT02869438
Pasha, 2014 ⁸³	Pasha, 2014; NCT00139152
Pavord, 2007 ⁸⁴	RISA; NCT00214539
Pavord, 2012 ⁸⁵	DREAM; NCT01000506
Piper, 2013 ⁸⁶	Piper, 2013; NCT00873860
Rubin, 2012 ⁸⁷	QUALITX
Russell, 2018 ⁸⁸	MESOS; NCT02449473
Sakamoto, 2020 ⁸⁹	Sakamoto, 2020; NCT01913028
Soler, 2001 ⁹⁰	Soler, 2001
Sthoeger, 2007 ⁹¹	INNOVATE
Vignola, 2004 ⁹²	SOLAR
Zeitlin, 2018 ⁹³	ALIZE; NCT02814643

Study Characteristics

The studies were published from 2001 onwards with an increasing number of papers published each year. Omalizumab was the most common intervention being trialled, included in 18 (35%) of the studies. The characteristics of the included studies are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 Characteristics of Included Studies (N= 52)

Severe Asthma Treatment Trialled	n (%)
Omalizumab	18 (35)
Benralizumab	7 (14)
Mepolizumab	6 (12)
Tralokinumab	5 (10)
Reslizumab	5 (10)
Bronchial Thermoplasty	5 (10)
Lebrikizumab	2 (4)
Tezepelumab	2 (4)
Fevipirant	2 (4)
Year published	
2001–2005	7 (14)
2006–2010	7 (14)
2011–2015	14 (27)
2016–2020	24 (46)

Inclusion of HRQoL Questionnaires in Study Protocols

Out of the 52 included studies, 41 (79%) study protocols were found and 11 (21%) were not. Twenty-seven (68%) of these protocols included an asthma HRQoL measure as an outcome; 3 (11%) as a primary outcome, 21 (78%) as a secondary outcome and 3 (11%) as an exploratory outcome. The remaining 14 (27%) study protocols did not include an asthma HRQoL measure as an outcome.

Of the three studies that listed HRQoL as an exploratory outcome in the protocol, one did not report this data in the published paper or supplementary material.

Reporting of HRQoL Questionnaires in Published Papers

Of the 52 studies, 33 (63%) included a HRQoL questionnaire as an outcome; 6 (18%) as a primary outcome, 25

(76%) as a secondary outcome and 2 (6%) as an exploratory outcome. Nineteen (37%) of the studies did not include HRQoL as an outcome. Ten (30%) of these 33 studies reported the subscale scores of the HRQoL questionnaire, and 23 (70%) did not.

The majority of studies that collected HRQoL data reported this in the main paper rather than the supplementary material of the reviewed papers (99% vs 1%). See [Figure 2](#) for details on how many studies reported asthma HRQoL and if this data was reported in the studies supplementary material, main paper or abstract of the reviewed papers.

Fifteen of the 33 studies (45%) that measured HRQoL used the AQLQ, 8 (24%) used the AQLQ +12, 6 (18%) used the AQLQ (S) and 4 (12%) used the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ).

There were some small non-significant fluctuations in the percentage of studies that included a HRQoL questionnaire as an outcome over time (71% in 2001–2005, 57% in 2006–2010, 57% in 2011–2015, and 67% in 2016–2020). [Table 3](#) provides details on which specific measures of HRQoL were used in these studies.

Quality of Reporting of HRQoL Data

Of the 33 studies that measured HRQoL, 24 (73%) reported the mean HRQoL scores before and after the intervention in the research publication, including an indication of distribution (eg, standard deviation) and reported a test of significance comparing the intervention and comparison groups at follow up.

Five (15%) of the 33 studies reported the mean HRQoL score before and after the intervention and reported a test of significance but not an indication of distribution.

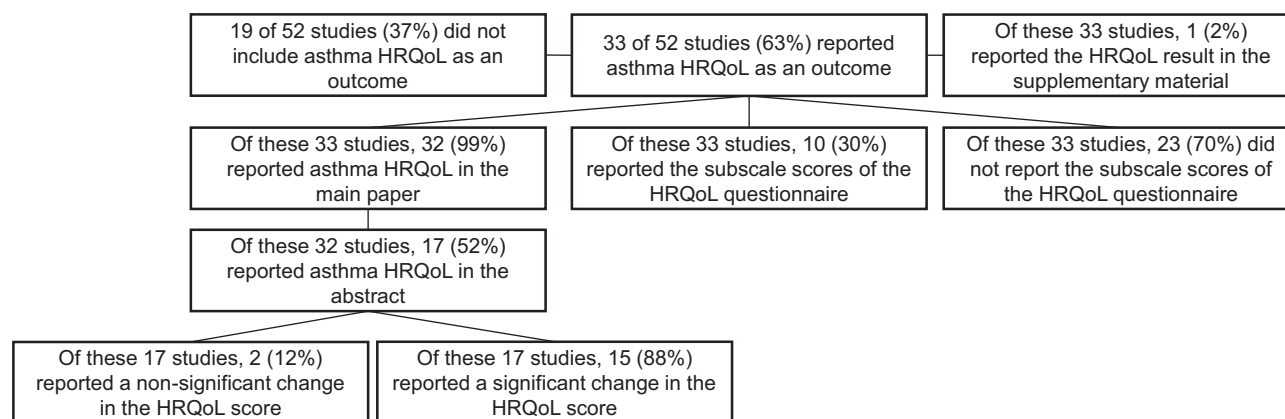
**Figure 2** Number and proportion (%) of studies reporting of asthma HRQoL questionnaires and where this data is reported.

Table 3 Number and Proportion (%) of the Specific HRQoL Measures Used by Studies That Included a Measure of HRQoL

	2001–2005 (n= 5)	2006–2010 (n= 4)	2011–2015 (n= 8)	2016–2020 (n= 16)
SGRQ _a	0	0	2 (25%)	2 (12.5)
AQLQ _b	5 (100)	4 (100)	3 (38)	3 (19)
AQLQ(S) _c	0	0	3 (38)	3 (19)
AQLQ +12 _d	N/A	0	0	8 (50)

Note: Year validated: _a1992, _b1993, _c1999, _d2005.

Four (12%) of the 33 studies reported the mean HRQoL scores before and after the intervention and their distributions, but did not report a test of significance.

Of the 29 studies that reported a test of significance 22 (76%) found a significant difference in the mean HRQoL score when comparing the intervention group to the placebo group at follow-up. Seven (24%) did not find a significant difference. Fifteen (68%) of these 22 studies reported this significant result in the abstract and 7 (32%) did not (see Figure 2).

Use of Asthma Control Questionnaires

Thirty-seven (71%) of the included studies reported Asthma Control Questionnaire (ACQ) data. Four of the thirty-seven studies reported an additional asthma control PROM as well as the ACQ. These measures were: the Asthma Control Test (ACT) the Asthma Symptom Utility Index, the Wasserfallen measure of rhino-conjunctivitis and asthma symptoms, and the Asthma Control Daily Diary. One study (2%) reported Asthma Control Test (ACT) data and no other asthma control PROM. Fourteen studies (27%) did not report any asthma control PROM data.

Twenty-five (48%) of the included studies collected both HRQoL and asthma control questionnaires. Thirteen (34.2%) studies collected asthma control PROM data but not data from an asthma HRQoL questionnaire, and 8 (15%) studies collected data using a HRQoL questionnaire but not an asthma control PROM.

Discussion

This paper provides a review of all published RCTs of biologics, fexipirant and bronchial thermoplasty for severe asthma up to 2020. Of these studies, 63% included a HRQoL measure and 37% did not. The majority of studies that used a HRQoL measure reported these data in the main paper and not the supplementary material of the reviewed papers (99% vs 1%). Fifty-two percent of the studies that reported HRQoL in the main paper also

provided this information in the abstract. The majority of studies (68%) that provided HRQoL data in the abstract reported a significant change in the HRQoL score rather than a non-significant change (88% vs 12%).

Of the studies that reported HRQoL 76% reported these data as a secondary outcome, 2% as an exploratory outcome; only 18% reported it as a primary outcome. This finding is consistent with the appraisal from 2011 that recommended that the available questionnaires be considered supplementary rather than core outcomes.²³

In the present review, the most frequently used HRQoL questionnaire was the Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (AQLQ), which was reported in 45% of the studies that included a HRQoL questionnaire as an outcome, whereas 55% used a variety of other asthma HRQoL questionnaires, predominantly the AQLQ (S) or AQLQ +12. The data reported here provide areas for future investigation.

First, the LWAQ and the Sydney-AQLQ are examples of asthma HRQoL questionnaires that had their validation papers published at a similar time to the AQLQ (1991 and 1992 vs 1993),^{11,25,26} but were not used as outcomes in any of the included studies. This is despite the evidence that the LWAQ or Sydney-AQLQ may better represent the concerns of patients.²⁴ The reasons for the adoption of the AQLQ over the LWAQ or Sydney-AQLQ at the time of their validation could be explored.

Furthermore, there is a delay of approximately 10 years between a HRQoL questionnaire being validated and being used as an outcome in one of the included studies. This is demonstrated by the AQLQ(S) and AQLQ +12 whose validation papers were published in 1999³¹ and 2005,³² but did not have their data reported in any of the included RCTs until 2011 and 2018, respectively.

Our findings also indicate some small fluctuations in the percentage of studies that included a HRQoL questionnaire as an outcome over time. This suggests that the growing criticisms of the available asthma HRQoL questionnaires published from 2012 onwards have had little

impact on researchers' willingness to include a HRQoL questionnaire in their RCTs.

These topics concern the clinical research community's perceptions and preferences towards the available HRQoL questionnaires. The wider questions here are whether choice of HRQoL outcome measure is determined by, for example, precedent set by large trial centres, preferences of centre leads or guidance from industry. Further investigation of these drivers could enable the selection of more patient centred outcomes.

Very few of the included studies that reported a HRQoL questionnaire reported its subscale scores (30%). The subscales of the AQLQ, its variants^{11,32} and the SGRQ³³ have been found to be sensitive to change over time, as well as having varying sensitivity to asthma symptoms and emotional impact.³⁴ The subscale scores can provide greater information on the specific dimension of HRQoL that has improved from the patient's perspective. The studies that have not reported these data represent missed opportunities to explore, in detail, any improvement in HRQoL following treatment.

When a HRQoL measure was used, the quality of reporting of HRQoL data was generally high, but with some noticeable differences in the fullness of the reporting of the data between studies. Seventy-three percent of the studies that included a HRQoL measure reported the mean HRQoL score pre and post intervention, its distribution and a test of significance. However, the remaining 27% failed to report to this high standard in concordance with the CONSORT recommendations for reporting trials.³⁵ The majority of studies (76%) that reported a test of significance found a significant result, and significant results are more likely to be published over non-significant ones.³⁰ It is possible that more studies have collected HRQoL questionnaires, but have not been published due to non-significant findings.

A greater proportion of studies included a questionnaire of asthma control than of asthma HRQoL (78% vs 63%) and 34.2% of studies collected an asthma control questionnaire but not an asthma HRQoL questionnaire. However, 48% of the studies collected both a HRQoL and an asthma control questionnaire. Asthma control questionnaires are more closely correlated to the objective clinical goals of improving lung function and reducing exacerbations compared to HRQoL questionnaires, which could explain why asthma control questionnaires feature in a greater proportion of the included studies. However, because asthma control questionnaires are more closely related to objective measures,¹³ they are less likely to capture the full range of a patient's

experience. By including an asthma HRQoL questionnaire as well as an asthma control questionnaire as an outcome measure, additional information can be gained from participants while also representing the patient perspective.

Limitations

This study reviewed only published RCTs in English. We also did not include observational studies or conference abstracts. We observed that some of the published full texts reported that the "AQLQ" had been used when the study's protocol specified either the AQLQ(S) or AQLQ +12. The protocol could not be located for 21% of the included studies and it was not possible to check the version of the AQLQ that had been used.

Conclusion

When HRQoL was used as an outcome, the quality of reporting was of a high standard as the majority of the included studies provided the necessary information to permit accurate interpretation of the HRQoL data. The HRQoL questionnaire was a secondary outcome in the majority of cases. When HRQoL was included, 70% of the trials did not report the questionnaire subscales which limits the information the HRQoL questionnaire can provide. Of concern however, over a third (37%) of the studies did not include a HRQoL questionnaire and this proportion has remained approximately the same from 2001 to 2020.

We recommend further investigation into what determines the choice and the adoption of new HRQoL outcome measures. Advocacy for the use of HRQoL questionnaires by SHARP and other groups would be helped if the barriers to the use of these questionnaires were better understood and overcome. At present, the patients' perspective is under-represented in clinical trials for severe asthma.

Abbreviations

PRISMA, Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analysis; NICE, National Institute for Clinical and Health Care Excellence; ERS/ATS, The European Respiratory Society/American Thoracic Society; PROMs, Patient Reported Outcome Measures; HRQoL, Health Related Quality of Life; SHARP, Severe Heterogeneous Asthma Research collaboration, Patient-centred; RCTs, Randomised controlled trials; AQLQ, Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire; ACQ, Asthma

Control Questionnaire; ACT, Asthma Control Test; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire.

Data Sharing Statement

Full data set is available on request from the authors.

Consent for Publication

All authors give consent for publication in the Journal of Asthma and Allergy.

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Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to submit to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

Mr. Lanario reports personal fees from Novartis, outside the submitted work and reports royalties paid to him and University of Plymouth for being a co-author of the pending patent for "Severe Asthma Questionnaire". The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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