



Original Article

Management of chronic spontaneous urticaria: Real-world Indian perspective

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: There are multiple guidelines for chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) by various dermatological associations, but in real-world practice in India, different approaches have been noted. In this paper, we courted to determine these different approaches in CSU management, adherence to various CSU guidelines, and the reasons for deviation from guidelines amidst dermatologists in India.

Materials and Methods: A net-based questionnaire was created and validated by five panelists experienced in CSU management and then was circulated to all dermatologists in India in August 2020 for real-world management scenario.

Results: We received 880 completed response out of 2235 response. Most of the dermatologists (97%) were aware of some urticaria guidelines. Although many of them follow guidelines about three fourth of them reported to deviate from it sometimes. The most common reason for deviation was rely on clinical experience as opted by 53% of respondents. Dermatologists who follow guidelines also investigate routinely in terms of complete blood count, the erythrocyte sedimentation rate, and thyroid-stimulating hormone as compared to those who do not. About 70.5% of the dermatologist prescribe second-generation antihistamine (SGAH) at approved dose as the first line of treatment whereas 63.6% up dose it as second line of treatment. Surprisingly, 68% prescribe first-generation antihistamine in the evening and SGAH in the morning as combination therapy in CSU.

Conclusion: From the findings of the present study, it can be strongly implied that guidelines play a vital role in delivering superior attributes of patient care although 75% of dermatologists deviated from it. Main reasons for deviance are reliability on self-clinical proficiency and consideration of economic impediments. Both these factors need to be worked upon by continuous medical education of dermatologists and more pharmaco-economic research.

Keywords: India, Chronic spontaneous urticaria, Guidelines, Management, Adherence

INTRODUCTION

Chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU), a mast cell-mediated disease is characterized by wheals and angioedema, or both for more than 6 weeks.^[1,2] Prevalence of CSU is about 22% with a point prevalence of 1%^[3-5] and it exerts a devastating impact on patients' day-to-day life.^[6,7] Although there are guidelines developed by many international as well as national associations, discrepancies between these guidelines create differences in diagnostic workup and management of CSU.^[1,8,9] Additionally, many questions such as knowledge of the dermatologist regarding guidelines, its practical use in clinical practice, reasons for deviation from guidelines are left unanswered. Hence, further research is required to understand the real-world impact of these guidelines on the

diagnosis of CSU and betterment of management strategy further leading to updation of guidelines and better patient care.

Skin Allergy Research Society of India developed a web-based questionnaire pertaining to knowledge of various CSU guidelines, reasons for deviation from the guidelines, and real-world office practice regarding CSU management. This survey was targeted to dermatologists in India since they are largely involved in the management of CSU.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To determine the real-world practice on management of CSU, an expert panel comprising of 5 dermatologists with 15 years' experience along with a research background in the field of CSU was created.

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A net-based questionnaire was created and validated by five panelists and then was circulated to all dermatologists in India in August 2020 for real-world management scenario. A questionnaire composed of total of 20 questions related to awareness, adherence & alteration from CSU guidelines, laboratory work-up in CSU, and treatment options used. A reminder to participate was sent in September-October 2020. To reply, participants were given 15 days and complete anonymity was guaranteed.

RESULTS

Out of 2235 dermatologists from India, we received 880 (39.3%) completed surveys. Most of the dermatologists (70.5%) reported to have clinical experience of more than 10 years.

Urticaria guidelines

Majority of the dermatologists generally abide by the urticaria guidelines, whereas 74% of them diverge occasionally

Vast majority of the dermatologists (96.6%) were privy to one or more guidelines of urticarial management. Most of these dermatologists followed the guideline/s in their clinical practice. Amongst all the guidelines, the EAACI/GA2LEN/EDF/WAO urticaria guideline^[1] (55.7%) topped the list, followed by the Indian guideline (42%) and American AAAAI/ACAAI Joint Task Force practice parameters^[9] (21.6%). About 18.2% of the dermatologist follow some other guidelines. Three fourth (74.12%) of the dermatologists deviate from the guideline/s which they usually follow.

Most common motive for non-following/deviation from guidelines/s is more reliability of on self-clinical proficiency

352 (53.4%) respondents (out of 660 [75%]) conveyed that the most common reason for not following/deviating from following a guideline is more reliability on self-clinical proficiency. The second most common motive for diverging from these guidelines (14.8%) was marked as discouraging clinical outcomes after following it. All other reasons are detailed in Figure 1.

Ordering diagnostic investigations more by dermatologists who abide by urticarial guideline/s

The frequency of requisitioning diagnostic tests such as erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), complete blood count (CBC) was done regularly by the dermatologists who followed urticarial guideline/s [Figure 2]. About 76.2% advise dietary restriction.

Reliability on second-generation antihistamines (SGAH) and their increased prescribing trend is correlated with abidance to guideline/s of diagnosis and management of urticaria

About 70.5% of the dermatologist prescribe SGAH at standard dose as the first line of treatment whereas 63.6%

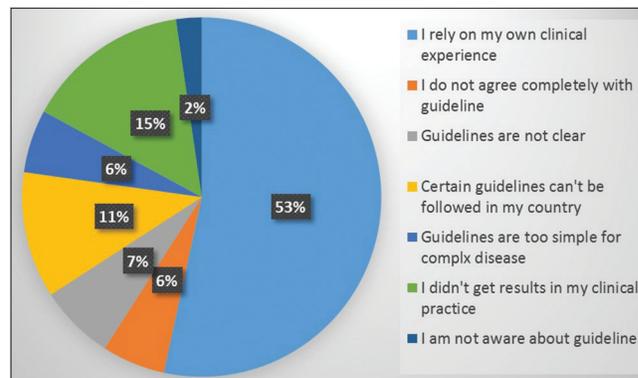


Figure 1: Reasons for deviation from guideline.

up dose SGAH as the second line of treatment. Cyclosporine (25%) was commonly prescribed as the third line of treatment option [Figure 3]. First-generation anti-histamines (FGAH) were also commonly prescribed by 79.5% of the dermatologists in any phase of CSU management. The reasons behind prescribing FGAH were reported as unsatisfactory response to SGAH (73.9%), unavailability of SGAH (17%), and patients with laryngeal edema and anaphylactic shock (9.1%). Hydroxyzine was most commonly prescribed FGAH (69.3%) whereas 50% of dermatologist favor levocetirizine as SGAH [Figure 4]. Surprisingly, 68.2% prescribe FGAH in the evening and second generation in the morning as combination therapy in CSU.

Dermatologist often show confidence in other drugs

H2 antihistamines are prescribed by 84% of the dermatologists while montelukast by 72.7% in various phases of CSU management. Corticosteroids are also commonly used by 96.6% of dermatologist up to the dose of 0.5 mg/kg/day for less than 10 days (92% response). Reasons for corticosteroids use were reported as; (a) unsatisfactory response with antihistamines and other medications (27.3%); (b) patients with Laryngeal edema or anaphylaxis (30.7%); (c) adverse effects of long term antihistamines (1%); (d) for immediate and early relief of symptoms (33%) and (e) to shorten the duration of flares (8%). About 75% of dermatologists reported negative experience with omalizumab and reasons for the same are cited in Figure 5. Of the remaining, 63.7% prescribe omalizumab for 3–6 months.

Various immunomodulators were also quite commonly used in CSU as shown in Figure 6 and cyclosporine was the most popular immunomodulator as reported by 76.1% of respondents. It was commonly prescribed at the dose up to 3 mg/kg/day in CSU.

DISCUSSION

Past few recent years have witnessed advancement in the management of CSU via the formulation of plethora of consensus statements, guidelines, etc. Few researchers

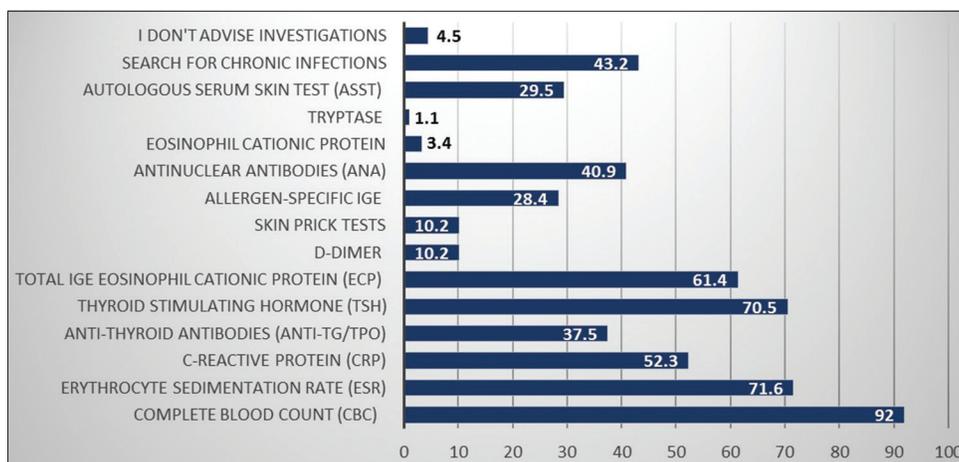


Figure 2: Laboratory tests in chronic spontaneous urticaria.

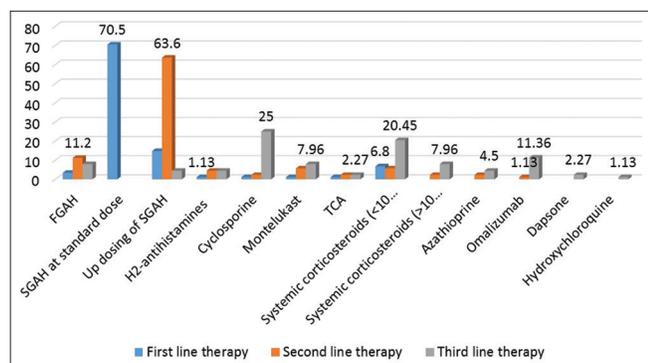


Figure 3: Percentage of drugs prescribed in chronic spontaneous urticaria management at different levels.

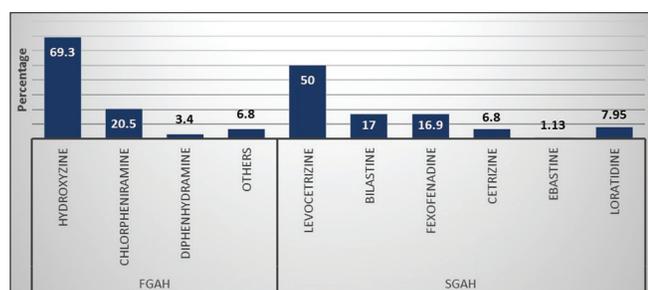


Figure 4: Percentage of prescription of first and second generation antihistamine in chronic spontaneous urticaria.

have done countrywide studies to analyze the awareness of dermatologists to urticarial management guideline/s and the actual inculcation of these guidelines in clinical practice.^[10,11] To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that examined the real-world management of CSU in India.

Majority of the dermatologists are aware and abide by urticaria guidelines in the management of their patients

Almost all dermatologists had knowledge of urticaria guideline/s and its adherence in their clinical practice.

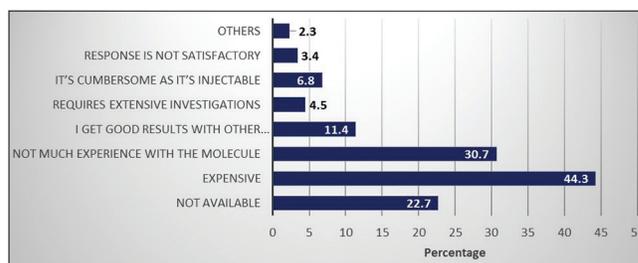


Figure 5: Reasons for not prescribing omalizumab.

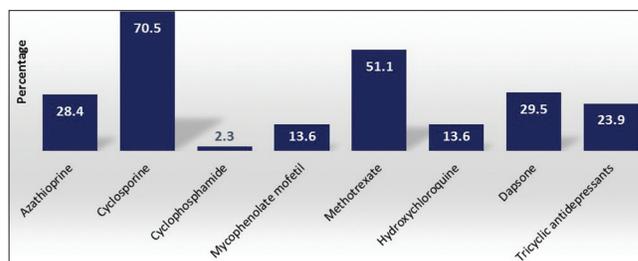


Figure 6: Prescription percentage of other drugs in chronic spontaneous urticaria.

Although this is in concordance with a recently published survey on CSU management^[2] there is irregularity when the present study was compared with other studies done in different parts of the globe. Only one-fifth of physicians in a study done at Ecuador had the awareness about GA2LEN/WAO/EAACI/EDF urticaria guideline/s.^[10] Similarly, only 33% of the physicians in a German study had knowledge of these guideline/s.^[11] These findings were corroborated in an Italian study, wherein a little above half of the physicians were aware about urticarial guideline/s, and only quarter of these abided by the guideline/s in clinical practice.^[12] In the present study, augmented rate of compliance with urticaria guideline/s can be attributed to surge in acknowledgment of participants to these guidelines/s. Second attributable factor for this finding is that all the respondents in the present study were dermatologists.

Reasons for non-adherence or alteration from CSU guidelines

Although >90% follow some guidelines, about 75% of them deviate from it sometimes. Confidence on the self-experience of clinical practice was the most common factor stated for this (53%). This need gap can be filled by creating means to raise awareness of dermatologists about pros of abiding to these guidelines in clinical practice. Moreover, it is the need of the hour to edify dermatologists that guidelines are designed to augment clinical decision making and not a locum for it.

About 11% of dermatologist reported that few recommendations from these guidelines are not feasible for clinical practice in India. In real-world Indian setting, economy of the patient plays a vital role in designing any form of therapeutic strategy. For example, omalizumab is less prescribed in India due to high cost or non-insurance cover. FGAH are commonly prescribed due to easy availability and cost-effectiveness. Hence, it is prudent to consider cost-effectiveness of treatment strategy in developing countries like India.

A worldwide council of experts in the field of CSU revise the EAACI/GA2LEN/EDF/WAO guidelines in a duration of 4 years apart. Curiously, 7% of dermatologist perceived that there is a lack of clarity in recommendations of these guidelines or they do not harmonize with it. This points out to the need for contemplation of corrections in the formulation of amendments and advancement of these guidelines. There is minimal difference in recommendations given by all of urticaria guidelines. For instance, practice parameters in the United States endorse use of H2 antihistamines as second-line and FGAH as third-line drugs in the management of urticaria, in contrast to the EAACI/GA2LEN/EDF/WAO guidelines.^[13] In case of patients non-responsive to SGAH at standard dose, Japanese guidelines recommend either switching to other H1-antihistamines or combined use or increasing the dose of antihistamine.^[14] The reason for not adhering to guideline/s was stated as disparity between various guidelines by 6% of the study participants.

On collation, faith on self-clinical proficiency appears to be the major factor for non-adherence/deviance from guidelines/s. Surprisingly, unavailability of drugs/economic constraint was not marked as major factor responsible for this finding. This observation endeavors the tussle among experience and evidence-based medicine which directs us to impart medical education to dermatologists in an ongoing manner.

Impact on diagnostic tests

CBC, ESR, and C reactive protein are the usual investigations for patients of CSU as recommended by WAO/EDF/EAACI/GA2LEN.^[1] The US guidelines additionally recommend monitoring of liver enzymes and TSH parameters.^[9] As per anticipation, these investigations were ordered more

commonly by dermatologists in India as seen with other surveys.^[10,11] Interestingly, most of the participants reported to implement various diagnostic measures to do so.

In pursuit of excluding other differential diagnostic possibilities, supplementary investigations are reserved as a part of protracted diagnostic strategy.^[1] For example, Serum eosinophil cationic protein (ECP) can be a better indicator of disease severity in CSU than IgE, and patients with high ECP levels from the beginning require a relatively longer duration of therapy and can be managed by more than two different kinds of oral antihistamines.^[15] In our survey, 61% responded for ECP and 28% for IgE. In one cross-sectional study from Latin America, 83.5% responded for IgE.^[10] Interestingly, 43% of respondents perform investigations to rule out other chronic diseases.

IgG autoantibodies against IgE and its receptors on basophils and mast cells are found in half of the patients with CSU.^[16] Autoreactive CSU is one of the most frequent subtypes of the disease^[17] and 29% of respondents carried out ASST which is not in concordance with other surveys.^[11]

Quality of care: Impact of the CSU guidelines

All the urticaria guidelines recommend in unison^[1,9,18] that the first line of therapy should be SGAH at a licensed dose which was reflected in our survey as well. This finding was corroborated by a cross-sectional observational study, wherein SGAHs were the most commonly prescribed drugs in patients of CSU.^[12,19]

The EDF/GA2LEN/EAACI/WAO urticaria guideline endorse the use of SGAH as second-line drugs in the management of CSU in high dose which can go up to 4 times the standard dose. In our survey also, 63% prescribe up dosing of SGAH as second line of therapy which in line with other reports.^[11,12] Apart from that about 11% responded positively for FGAH as second line of management.

As per EDF/GA2LEN/EAACI/WAO guideline montelukast (US practice parameter-step 2) or omalizumab, cyclosporine (US practice parameter-step 4) as next therapeutic choice in patients who fail to respond to increased dose of SGAHs.^[1,9]

Interestingly, most of the dermatologists in spite of experience with other or alternative treatment options were not convinced regarding their use routinely. This is in line with report highlighting limited benefit of dapsone^[20] and providing only limited or anecdotal supportive evidence for immunosuppressant.^[21] Only for cyclosporine, there is substantial evidence available supporting its effectiveness in CSU.^[22,23] In our survey, 25% reported to prescribe Cyclosporine whereas only 11% preferred omalizumab. Reasons behind not using omalizumab were cited as expensive drug and less experience with the same. Surprisingly, survey revealed the use of systemic corticosteroids by 20% of respondents. As per some reports, its short duration use has been found to be beneficial in refractory CSU.^[24-26] In

summary, owing to lack of comprehensive management options in CSU, there is a need for new and effective therapies.

Combination of first- and second-generation antihistamines

Since more than 40% of CSU patients do not respond to licensed dose of SGAH,^[27] some guidelines suggest addition of a second antihistamine.^[9,14] Although use of FGAH is alarmed in the European guideline,^[1] but as per one report, 15% of the patients were managed with hydroxyzine at some time during their disease.^[28] Moreover, after the failure of treatment with SGAH, successful use of FGAH has been described.^[29] Same has been reflected in our survey where 68.2% reported the use of combination of FGAH in the evening and SGAH in the morning in CSU management with hydroxyzine being the most commonly prescribed FGAH. It could be due to recommendations by Indian guidelines^[3] suggesting the use of hydroxyzine in non-responsive cases, ease of availability, cost-effectiveness, and vast experience of the Indian doctors using the molecule.

Limitations

In survey studies, the chances of selection bias cannot be ruled out. Although we did a survey with dermatologists only, the response rate was on the lower side (40%). However, this limitation is less likely to influence the character of our results.

CONCLUSION

From the findings of the present study, it can be strongly implied that guidelines pertaining to diagnosis and management of urticaria play a vital role in delivering superior attributes of patient care. One of the significant findings of the present study was that although most dermatologists followed urticaria guideline/s, 75% of them deviated from it. Two common factors which can be cogitated for such deviance are reliability on self-clinical proficiency and the resultant lack of will to fully adhere to the recommendations made by the guidelines and consideration of economic impediments while updating/formulation of guidelines. Both these factors need to be worked upon by continuous medical education of dermatologists and more pharmaco-economic research.

Ideally, guidelines on the management of urticaria should enable dermatologist to customize treatment according to each patient as well as it should be updated covering existing gaps with augmented and effective propagation. It can be anticipated that this will help to improve clinical outcome, quality of life of patients, and avoidance of unfitting treatment strategies.

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Declaration of patient consent

Patient's consent not required as there are no patients in this study.

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Nil.

Conflict of interest

Dr. Dhiraj Dhoot and Dr. Hanmant Barkate are employees of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd, India. None of the authors have any conflicts of interest to declare.

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