



Long-term efficacy of Alutard[®] SQ

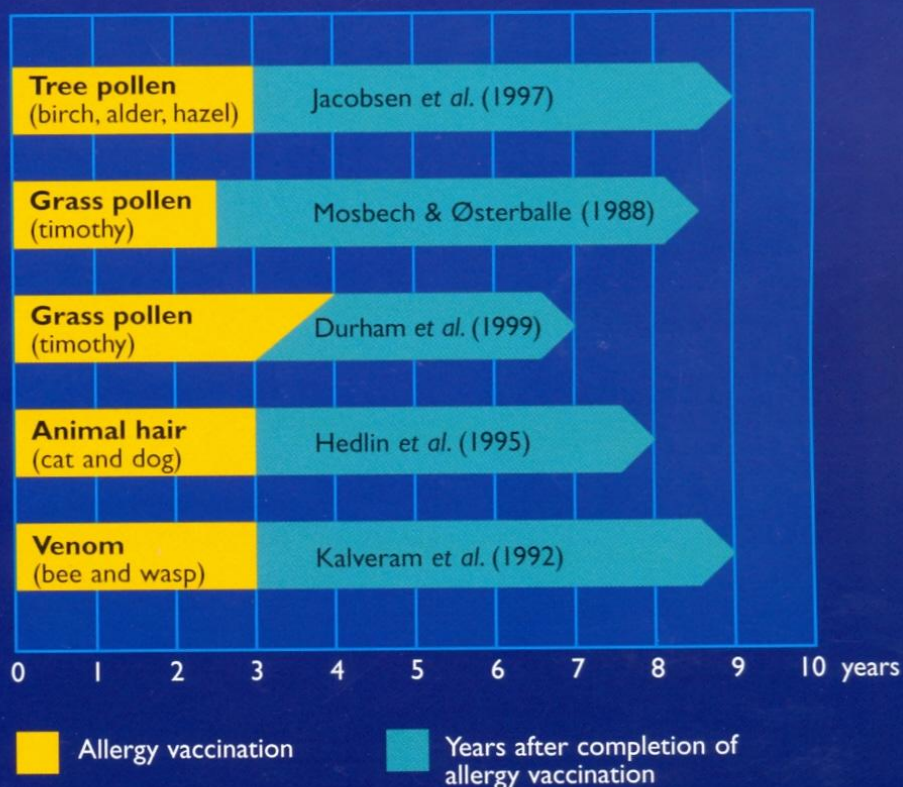
Allergy
vaccination

ALK ABELLÓ

Curing Allergy

Long-term efficacy of Alutard® SQ

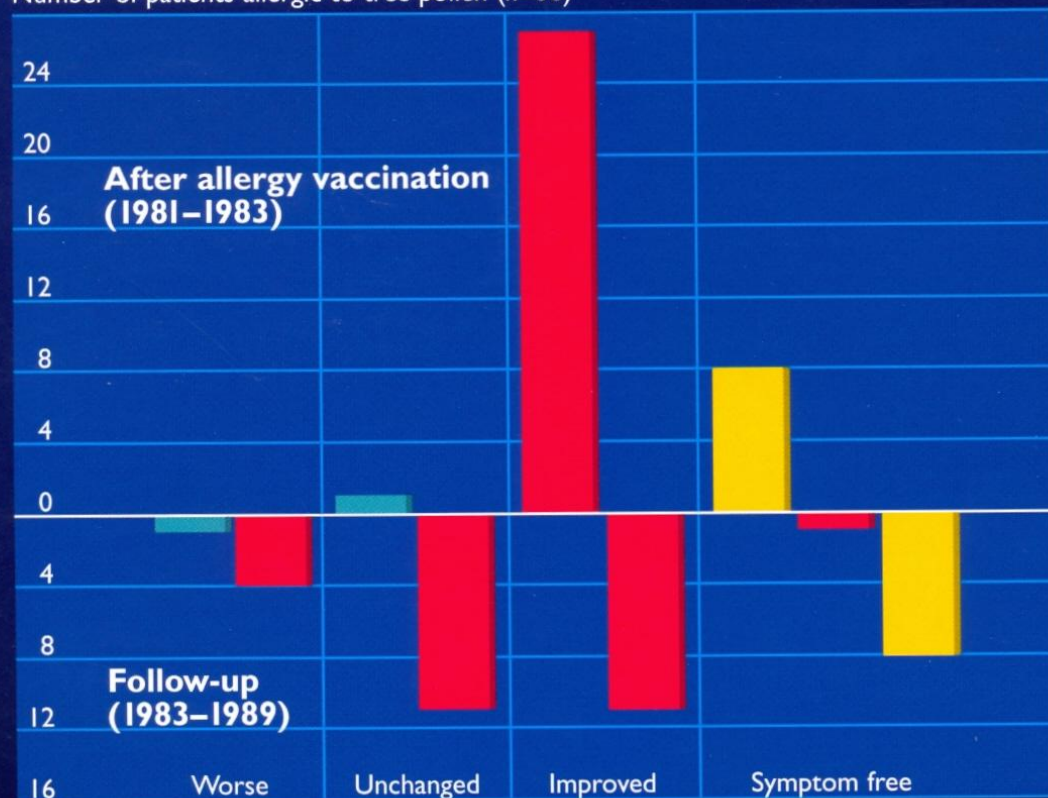
The long-term effect of Alutard® SQ has been reported in several studies. Because allergy vaccination is a causal and curative treatment, the effect is documented to last after completion of allergy vaccination. Several years after the last injection has been given, the patients still experience the same significant improvements in symptom score and medication score as they attained during the treatment. It is now widely accepted that allergy vaccination has long-term effect.



Effect of allergy vaccination on rhinitis symptoms after treatment and 6 years later

(Maintenance dose: 100,000 SQ, 12 µg Bet v I)

Number of patients allergic to tree pollen (n=36)



Jacobsen et al. *Allergy* 1997; 52(9): 914-920

Allergy vaccination with tree pollen

In a study by Jacobsen et al. (1997), the effect of allergy vaccination with Alutard® SQ was investigated six years after completion of treatment.

This study concluded that the improvements obtained right after the treatment programme persist in:

- 86% of rhinitis patients
- 68% of asthma patients

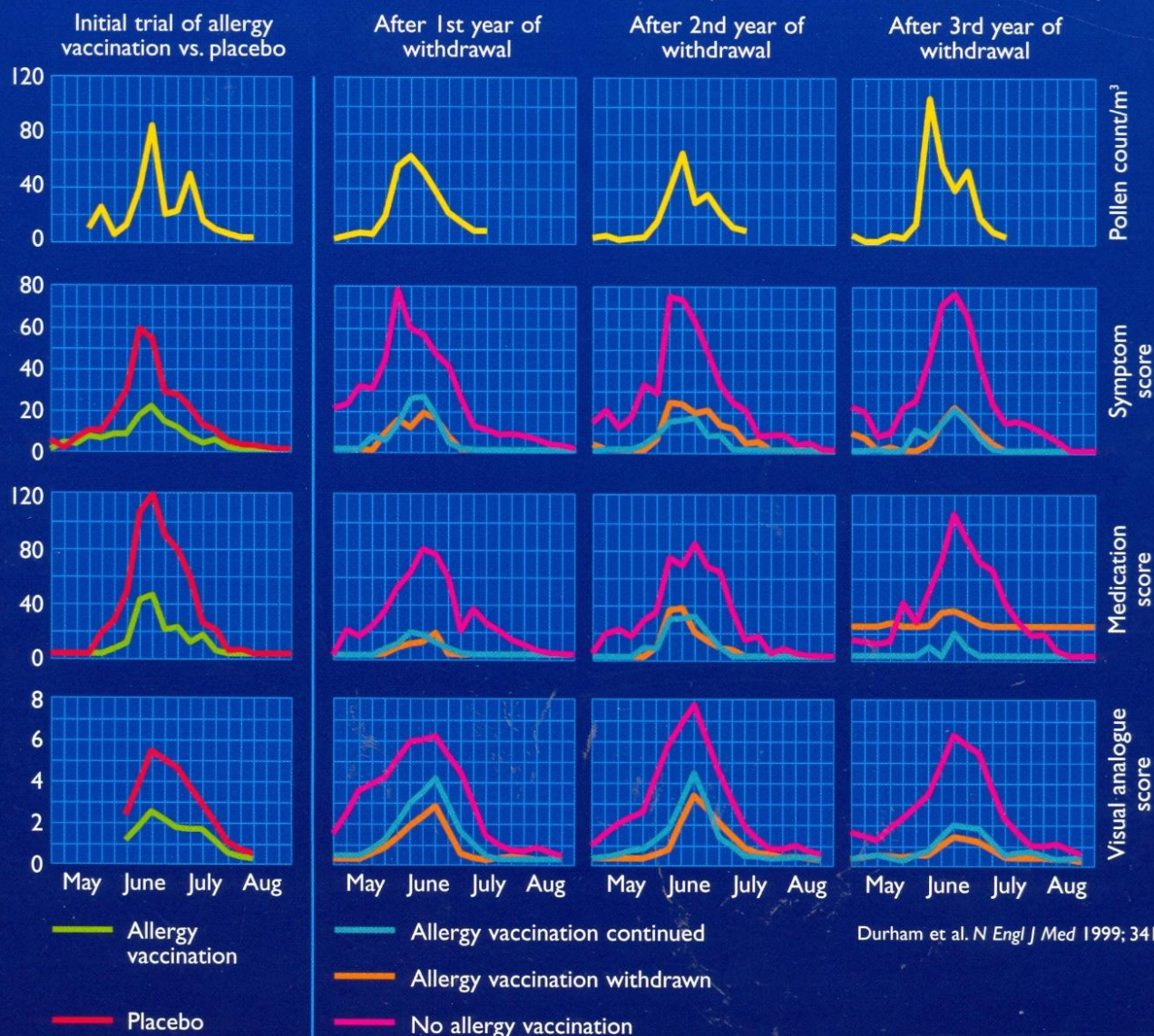
None of the rhinitis patients developed asthma.

Column colours indicate how patients reporting symptoms just after vaccination (upper panel) reported their symptoms six years after completion of treatment (lower panel); e.g. 27 patients reported improvement of rhinitis symptoms just after vaccination. Six years later, four of these patients felt worse, 11 patients had unchanged symptoms, 11 patients felt better and one patient had no symptoms.

Allergy vaccination with grass pollen

Long-term effects of allergy vaccination with grass pollen

(Maintenance dose: 100,000 SQ, 20 µg PhI p 5)



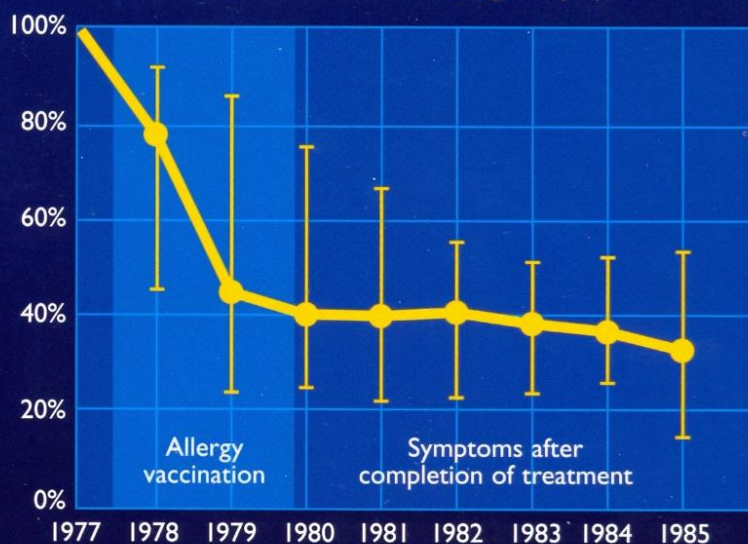
Durham et al. *N Engl J Med* 1999; 341(7): 468-475

In 1999 Durham and co-workers performed a three-year, double-blind follow-up on a three to four-year placebo-controlled vaccination course with Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) Alutard® SQ grass pollen. This study showed that symptoms and use of medication as well as the visual analogue score remained at the same level of improvement as just after the vaccination programme.

This confirms a previous long-term study of allergy vaccination with timothy grass pollen (*Phleum pratense*) which investigated the effect 5 years after the last injection and reported on the symptom score.

Symptom score, relative to pre-treatment

(Maintenance dose: 100,000 SQ, 20 µg PhI p 5)



Mosbech & Østerballe. *Allergy* 1988; 43(7): 523-529

Allergy vaccination with animal allergens

Five years after a three-year treatment programme with allergy vaccination using Alutard® SQ cat or dog allergens, Hedlin and co-workers (1995) reported on the long-term effect. Compared to the effects achieved just after treatment, 86% of the patients reported the same benefit or even further improvement when exposed to cats or dogs.

5 years after allergy vaccination
(Maintenance dose: 100,000 SQ, 15 µg Fel d 1 or 8 µg Can f 1)



Hedlin et al. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 1995; **96**(6, pt.1): 879-885

Tolerance 5 to 7 years after completion of treatment

(Maintenance dose: 100,000 SQ, 100 µg insect venom)

Kalveram et al. *Allergologie* 1992; no 4: 129-134

Allergy vaccination with insect venom

Patients with allergy towards stinging insects are protected from systemic reactions when stung again. In a study by Kalveram and co-workers (1992), 96% of the patients had no reaction when re-stung after 5-7 years, after a 3-year allergy vaccination programme with Alutard® SQ insect venom.

Allergy vaccination products

Successful allergy vaccination is dependent on the use of allergen vaccines that adhere to the quality, characterisation, standardisation and dose regimes stipulated by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Alutard® SQ fulfils all these guidelines.

SQ

Conclusion

Alutard® SQ adheres to the quality, characterisation, standardisation and dose regimes set forth by the WHO. Allergy vaccination is the only treatment for allergic diseases that interferes with the basic mechanisms of allergy and thereby modifies the natural course of the disease – meaning that allergy vaccination is the only allergy treatment with curative effect.

Years after completion of treatment, patients still experience the same improvements as they did during and just after the allergy vaccination programme.