

# Understanding the effect of mepolizumab treatment on brain imaging and wellbeing in patients with severe asthma

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| <b>Submission date</b><br>30/10/2023   | <b>Recruitment status</b><br>No longer recruiting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered<br><input type="checkbox"/> Protocol            |
| <b>Registration date</b><br>04/12/2023 | <b>Overall study status</b><br>Completed          | <input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan<br><input type="checkbox"/> Results                       |
| <b>Last Edited</b><br>23/04/2025       | <b>Condition category</b><br>Respiratory          | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data<br><input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year |

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Many people with severe asthma experience anxiety, depression and problems with their thinking, which can affect a person's well-being. The relationship between asthma and these other factors is not understood. Uncontrolled asthma and medications might cause psychological problems, whilst mental health issues might make asthma worse.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans have shown differences in brain structure and function between people with and without asthma. The extent of these changes seems to relate to the severity and control of a person's asthma. A small number of studies have suggested that psychological treatments for people with asthma and depression can improve brain function. The full effects of asthma treatments on the brain require further investigation.

Mepolizumab is one of a group of new injectable asthma treatments that dramatically improves asthma control in 60% of people who are eligible for it. It reduces asthma flare-ups and the need for tablet steroids. It also improves asthma-related quality of life, but its effects on mental health and the brain have not been well studied.

This study aims to establish whether mepolizumab treatment improves the structure and function of patients' brains, whether mepolizumab treatment affects mental health and well-being and whether these effects are due directly to the mepolizumab, or secondary effects of improved asthma control.

### Who can participate?

Patients aged 18+ with severe eosinophilic asthma due to start mepolizumab treatment. In addition, there will be a control group of patients aged 18+ with well-controlled mild-moderate asthma.

### What does the study involve?

The study will involve completing approximately 45 minutes of questionnaires that will assess levels of anxiety, depression, well-being, sleep quality and cognition. Half of the patients will

have an MRI scan of the brain, which will assess both structure and function. The results of routinely collected data for patients with severe asthma will be recorded. For the control group, these data will not be available, so those patients will be asked questions related to their medical history, complete lung function tests and have a blood test. Patients who are starting mepolizumab will repeat the above measures after six months of treatment.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There are no direct personal benefits to participating in the study. Participants will be remunerated for their travel and time taken to complete the study. The output of the study is expected to improve the understanding of the interaction between asthma control and mental health issues, which could benefit many people with asthma in the future.

There are no significant risks of taking part in the study. Some people can feel claustrophobic in the MRI scanner, though not all participants need to have an MRI scan. Occasionally there is something seen on the MRI scan that requires further tests, in which case we will make arrangements for this.

Where is the study run from?

The University of Bristol Academic Respiratory Unit, North Bristol NHS Trust (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

September 2022 to November 2025

Who is funding the study?

GlaxoSmithKline

Who is the main contact?

Associate Professor James Dodd, James.dodd@nbt.nhs.uk

## Contact information

**Type(s)**

Public

**Contact name**

Dr George Nava

**Contact details**

Airways Disease Clinical Research Fellow

North Bristol NHS Trust

2nd Floor, Learning and Research

Southmead Hospital

Bristol

United Kingdom

BS10 5NB

+44 (0)1174148040

pw20082@bristol.ac.uk

**Type(s)**

Scientific, Principal investigator

**Contact name**

Dr James Dodd

**ORCID ID**

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4805-5759>

**Contact details**

Associate Professor of Respiratory Medicine & Honorary Consultant Respiratory Physician  
Academic Respiratory Unit  
University of Bristol  
Learning and Research Building, Second Floor  
Southmead Hospital  
Bristol  
United Kingdom  
BS10 5NB  
+44 (0)117 414 8114  
james.dodd@nbt.nhs.uk

**Additional identifiers****Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)**

328150

**Central Portfolio Management System (CPMS)**

58072

**Study information****Scientific Title**

CONTENTed study: Characterisation Of Neuroimaging and wellbeing over Time in severe Eosinophilic asthma Treated with mepolizumab

**Acronym**

CONTENTed

**Study objectives**

Six months of mepolizumab treatment for severe eosinophilic asthma will improve brain tissue microstructure, resting functional activity, patient cognition and well-being.

**Ethics approval required**

Ethics approval required

**Ethics approval(s)**

approved 10/10/2023, East Midlands- Leicester Central Research Ethics committee (Health Research Authority, 2 Redman Place, Stratford, London, E20 1JQ, United Kingdom; None provided; leicestercentral.rec@hra.nhs.uk), ref: 23/EM/0195

**Study design**

Observational case-controlled study

## **Primary study design**

Observational

## **Study type(s)**

Treatment

## **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Asthma

## **Interventions**

This is a prospective observational study, which will use routinely collected data, enhanced with brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and additional measures of cognition and well-being to address our primary question. Structural and functional brain MRI scans will be performed on 50 patients with severe eosinophilic asthma (SEA) before and six months after starting mepolizumab treatment. The null hypothesis is that there will be no difference in the brain images seen between these two-time points. Due to the large treatment effects of mepolizumab that are seen in patients with SEA, our alternative hypothesis is that brain imaging will change after six months of treatment.

There will be a control group of 25 patients with mild-moderate well-controlled asthma who will undergo brain imaging once only. This will allow us to understand whether there are imaging changes that are specific to those with severe asthma, and control for differences between healthy controls and patients with asthma that are not specific to SEA (for instance, the use of inhaled corticosteroids). Their imaging will also act as a proxy for disease remission (i.e. a therapeutic target). Mepolizumab is an important, established treatment for SEA and therefore constructing an interventional placebo-controlled study would be unethical.

In addition to the MRI study, participants will complete a series of psychological and neurocognitive assessments, and we will collect routine clinical data during their visits. This will allow us to interrogate the underlying mechanisms of any changes to the MR imaging that we discover. An additional 50 patients in the SEA group and 25 patients in the control (mild-moderate asthma) group will be recruited to complete the questionnaires and will have their clinical data collected.

Case selection: The normal clinical pathway is that patients with SEA are reviewed at the North Bristol NHS Trust (NBT) weekly complex airways clinic. From this clinic, patients will be referred to the regional Complex Airways Multidisciplinary Meeting (CAMDT) for consideration of mepolizumab therapy. If confirmed for mepolizumab, a face-to-face pre-biologic clinic appointment is arranged with the asthma specialist nursing team. Patients identified as eligible for mepolizumab therapy will be introduced to the CONTENTEd study at the complex airways clinic and provided with a Participant Information Sheet (PIS). After MDT, if a decision is made to commence mepolizumab, patients will be contacted by telephone to inform them of this and will be asked if they would like to take part in the CONTENTEd study in addition.

Participants will be offered the option to enter the full study, including MRI studies, or to only complete the pre- and post-mepolizumab questionnaires. If they opt to be included in the full study, an appointment will be arranged for them to attend for the MRI prior to their first mepolizumab dose. An MRI safety checklist will be completed by telephone prior to this to ensure eligibility. An electronic or telephone consent will be completed prior to the MRI

appointment if a researcher cannot be present for the MRI scan. If an MRI appointment cannot be arranged prior to their first mepolizumab dose, they will be removed from the MRI arm of the study, but continue with the questionnaires. MRI enrolment will stop at 50 Cases.

Patients will attend their standard of care pre-biologic clinic, at which point they will also complete a written consent for the study if they were not in the MRI arm, and complete the questionnaires.

Participants will be followed up at a six-month mepolizumab review as part of routine clinical care, with repeated lung function. As part of the study, they will repeat their questionnaires +/- MRI brain.

Controls: Patients with mild-to-moderate well-controlled asthma will be identified through advertising in different locations including, North Bristol NHS Trust (NBT), University of Bristol staff and students, NBT outpatients and local GP practices.

Potential participants will be asked to contact us by email or telephone to arrange a screening appointment by telephone. A PIS will be sent digitally or posted to participants prior to this appointment according to patient preference. Enrolled participants will be invited to an appointment at Southmead Hospital at which they will complete the consent form, demographic and clinical details, the study questionnaires, lung function and a blood test for eosinophil count. Those opting to undergo the MRI brain will be provided with an appointment at UHBW for the MRI scan in addition to other study procedures. There will be no follow-up.

## **Intervention Type**

Other

## **Phase**

Not Specified

## **Primary outcome(s)**

Brain microstructural imaging (quasi-diffusion) measured with a magnetic resonance imaging brain scan at baseline (case and control) and after 6 months of mepolizumab treatment (case only)

## **Key secondary outcome(s)**

The following secondary outcome measures will be assessed at baseline (case and control) and after 6 months of mepolizumab treatment (case only):

1. Resting-state functional MRI network measured using an MRI brain scan
2. Routine clinical measures:
  - 2.1. Asthma exacerbation frequency/hospitalisation/intensive care unit admission measured using data extracted from medical records as an annualised frequency
  - 2.2. Oral corticosteroid use, current and past measured using data extracted from medical records as annualised exacerbation frequency and total steroid burden
  - 2.3. Asthma medication use measured using data extracted from medical records as changes to asthma medication over the 6-month period for Cases
  - 2.4. FEV1 and FVC measured using spirometry
  - 2.5. Airway inflammation measured using fractional exhaled nitric oxide
  - 2.6. Blood eosinophil count measured using a blood test and standard laboratory methods

2.7. Side effects of mepolizumab and glucocorticoids measured using data extracted from medical records as the frequency of incidents reported by the patient

3. Cognitive, wellbeing and symptom perception scores:

3.1. Asthma control measured using the Asthma Control Questionnaire (ACQ-7)

3.2. Asthma-related quality of life measured using the Mini Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (Mini AQLQ)

3.3. Wellbeing measured using the Warwick-Edinburgh mental wellbeing scale

3.4. Depression measured using the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9)

3.5. Anxiety measured using the Generalised Anxiety Disorder Assessment (GAD-7)

3.6. Dyspnoea experience measured using the Multidimensional Dyspnea Profile (MDP)

3.7. Impact of the well-being of obstructive lung disease measured using the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ)

3.8. Cognition measured using the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)

3.9. Illness perception measured using the Brief Illness Perception Questionnaire (Brief IPQ)

3.10. Sleep quality measured using the Athens Insomnia Scale (AIS)

### **Completion date**

30/11/2025

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

Cases:

1. Aged 18+ years

2. Physician-diagnosed severe eosinophilic asthma eligible for mepolizumab therapy as per National Institute for Health and Care Excellence guidance 2017, satisfying one of the following criteria:

2.1. Peripheral blood eosinophils  $\geq 300$  cells per microlitre, with  $\geq 4$  exacerbations requiring oral corticosteroids in the previous 12 months or continuous oral corticosteroids of at least the equivalent of prednisolone 5 milligrams per day over the previous 6 months

2.2. Peripheral blood eosinophils  $\geq 400$  cells per microlitre, with  $\geq 3$  exacerbations requiring oral corticosteroids in the previous 12 months or continuous oral corticosteroids of at least the equivalent of prednisolone 5 milligrams per day over the previous 6 months

3. A regional asthma MDT decision was made to start mepolizumab

4. The patient agrees to start mepolizumab and is able to provide written informed consent and participate in the study

Controls:

1. Aged 18+

2. Physician-diagnosed mild or moderate asthma for  $>3$  months, GINA step 2-4

3. Well-controlled asthma defined by an Asthma Control Questionnaire-5 (ACQ-5)  $\neq < 1.5$

4. Participant is willing and able to give informed consent to take part in the study

### **Participant type(s)**

Patient

### **Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

### **Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

18 years

**Sex**

All

**Key exclusion criteria**

Cases

1. Current smoking, or a greater than 10 pack-year history of smoking in ex-smokers.
2. A diagnosis of an alternative lung disease, including, but not limited to, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, eosinophilic granulomatous polyangiitis, bronchiectasis or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
3. Previous anti-asthma biological therapies including mepolizumab, benralizumab, omalizumab, reslizumab and dupilimab.
4. Pregnancy/childbearing age not using contraception.
5. Alcohol and drug addiction.
6. CNS diseases the investigators consider would have a significant effect on outcomes – including stroke, MS, epilepsy, tumour or significant cognitive impairment (including dementia, or severe learning disabilities).
7. Participants with contraindications to MRI will not be able to take part in the MRI study, but can be recruited to complete the questionnaires.
8. Contraindications to completing pulmonary function tests.

Controls

1. Oral corticosteroid use in the last 3 months, or  $\geq 3$  oral corticosteroid courses in the last 12 months.
2. Current smoking, or a greater than 10 pack-year history of smoking in ex-smokers.
3. A diagnosis of an alternative lung disease, including, but not limited to, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, eosinophilic granulomatous polyangiitis, bronchiectasis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or interstitial lung disease.
4. Previous anti-asthma biological therapies including mepolizumab, benralizumab, omalizumab, reslizumab, dupilumab or tezepelumab.
5. Pregnancy/childbearing age not using contraception.
6. Alcohol and drug addiction.
7. CNS diseases the investigators consider would have a significant effect on outcomes – including stroke, MS, epilepsy, tumour or significant cognitive impairment (including dementia, or severe learning disabilities).
8. Participants with contraindications to MRI will not be able to take part in the MRI study, but can be recruited to complete the questionnaires.
9. Contraindications to completing pulmonary function tests.

**Date of first enrolment**

05/12/2023

**Date of final enrolment**

31/05/2025

**Locations**

**Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

**Study participating centre**

**North Bristol NHS Trust**

Southmead Hospital

Southmead Road

Westbury-on-trym

Bristol

United Kingdom

BS10 5NB

**Sponsor information****Organisation**

North Bristol NHS Trust

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/036x6gt55>

**Funder(s)****Funder type**

Industry

**Funder Name**

GlaxoSmithKline

**Alternative Name(s)**

GlaxoSmithKline plc., GSK plc., GlaxoSmithKline plc, GSK

**Funding Body Type**

Government organisation

**Funding Body Subtype**

For-profit companies (industry)

**Location**

United Kingdom

# Results and Publications

## **Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**

The data sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date

## **IPD sharing plan summary**

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date