

Efficacy of a short course of specific immunotherapy in patients with allergic rhinoconjunctivitis to ragweed pollen.

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Abstract

BACKGROUND:

Specific immunotherapy acts to modify the underlying cause of allergic rhinoconjunctivitis. Addition of adjuvants, such as monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL), might allow for efficacious and safe treatment with only 4 injections administered preseasonally, which is in contrast to most available schedules requiring long injection courses.

OBJECTIVE:

The primary objective was to assess the clinical efficacy of Ragweed MATA MPL (short ragweed pollen allergoid adsorbed to L-Tyrosine + MPL) versus placebo in reducing allergic rhinoconjunctivitis symptoms caused by ragweed pollen in an environmental exposure chamber (EEC) 3 weeks after treatment.

METHODS:

This was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase IIb study to evaluate the clinical efficacy and safety of RagweedMATA MPL compared with placebo by using controlled ragweed pollen exposure in an EEC. Two hundred twenty-eight patients with a history of ragweed allergy and positive skin prick test responses to ragweed were randomized and received 4 weekly injections of active treatment or placebo. Total nasal and nonnasal symptom scores were obtained in the EEC before and after treatment.

RESULTS:

Mean improvement in total symptom scores in the Ragweed MATA MPL group was statistically significantly greater than in the placebo group (relative mean improvement of active vs placebo, 48%; $P < .05$; median improvement, 82%). The majority of adverse events (AEs) experienced by subjects were mild injection-site reactions. No severe systemic AEs or serious AEs occurred during the study.

CONCLUSION:

This study demonstrated that an ultrashort course of Ragweed MATA MPL is efficacious in reducing allergy symptoms in patients with seasonal allergic rhinitis and that it is well tolerated.