Long-term safety and efficacy of dupilumab in patients with moderate-to-severe asthma (TRAVERSE): an open-label extension study

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Summary

Background Clinical trials have shown treatment benefits of dupilumab in patients with uncontrolled asthma for up to 1 year. This study aimed to evaluate the long-term safety and efficacy of dupilumab in patients with moderate-to-severe asthma, as data for extended treatment with dupilumab beyond 1 year are not available.

Methods TRAVERSE was an open-label extension study in 362 hospitals and clinical centres across 27 countries that assessed the safety and efficacy of dupilumab 300 mg every 2 weeks up to 96 weeks in adults and adolescents (aged 12–84 years) with moderate-to-severe or oral-corticosteroid-dependent severe asthma who had completed a previous dupilumab asthma study (phase 2A EXPEDITION, phase 2B DRI [P2b], phase 3 QUEST, or VENTURE). The primary endpoint was the number and percentage of patients with any treatment-emergent adverse events. Secondary endpoints included annualised exacerbation rate (AER) over the treatment period and change from parent study baseline in pre-bronchodilator FEV_1, the five-item asthma control questionnaire (ACQ-5), the asthma quality of life questionnaire (AQLQ), type 2 biomarkers (blood eosinophils and serum total IgE), and anti-drug antibodies (ADAs). Statistical analyses were descriptive. We report safety in all enrolled patients, and efficacy in patients with non-oral-corticosteroid-dependent asthma and in subgroups, including patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype who received 148 weeks of treatment. This study is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, NCT02134028.

Findings Between Aug 5, 2014, and Oct 11, 2019, of 2302 patients assessed for eligibility, 2282 adults and adolescents were enrolled (median age 50 years, 62·1% female and 37·9% male). Safety during TRAVERSE was consistent with the known dupilumab safety profile. The proportion of patients reporting treatment-emergent adverse events throughout the study duration was similar to that observed in the parent studies and ranged from 76·3% to 94·7%. The most frequently reported treatment-emergent adverse events were nasopharyngitis (17·5–25·9%), injection-site erythema (2·2–23·4%), and bronchitis (9·3–19·0%). Serious asthma exacerbations (0·5–3·6%) and pneumonia (0·7–2·7%) were the most frequently reported serious adverse events. There were four treatment-emergent adverse events leading to death. Efficacy during TRAVERSE was also consistent with the results of parent studies. In patients who were non-oral-corticosteroid-dependent, AER remained low (0·277–0·327) across parent study and treatment groups, pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 improvements were sustained to the end of treatment at week 96 (mean changes from parent study baseline ranged from 0·22 L [SD 0·44] to 0·33 L [0·44] across parent study and treatment groups), and improvements in ACQ-5 and AQLQ scores were sustained to the last timepoint assessed at week 48. Rapid improvements were observed in pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 and sustained improvements were seen in all outcome measures for patients given dupilumab who previously received placebo in parent studies; further improvements in AER, asthma control, and health-related quality of life were observed in patients who continued receiving dupilumab. Blood eosinophils and serum total IgE decreased progressively. ADA status had no effect on safety or efficacy. In the subgroup of patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype followed-up for 148 weeks, AER decreased progressively, and initial lung function improvements were sustained over 148 weeks.

Interpretation Data show that safety and efficacy of dupilumab in adult and adolescent patients with moderate-to-severe asthma are sustained when treatment is extended up to 148 weeks. These findings therefore support the long-term use of dupilumab in this patient population.

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Introduction

Asthma is a chronic lung condition characterised by episodic breathing difficulties, exacerbations, and airflow obstruction. Long-term uncontrolled asthma with associated inflammation increases the risk of exacerbations and leads to lung function deterioration.[1–4] Approximately

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Research in context

Evidence before this study

We searched PubMed on May 4, 2021, for previous studies that assessed the long-term safety and efficacy of dupilumab using multiple search terms including "dupilumab," "anti-interleukin-4," "anti-interleukin-13," "safety," "efficacy," "open-label," "asthma," and "long-term." No language or time restrictions were applied. Our searches revealed studies showing long-term safety and efficacy data for dupilumab in patients with atopic dermatitis, and long-term open-label extension studies of mepolizumab, benralizumab, omalizumab, and reslizumab in patients with asthma, lasting from approximately 1·0 year to 4·5 years. No long-term studies investigating the safety or efficacy of dupilumab in patients with asthma were identified.

Added value of this study

To our knowledge, this study is the first assessment of the long-term safety and efficacy of dupilumab in patients with asthma. To date, safety and efficacy data have been assessed in randomised controlled trials of up to 1 year in duration. The current study is an open-label extension that enrolled patients from phase 2A, phase 2B, and phase 3 studies assessing dupilumab in patients with both oral-corticosteroid-dependent and non-oral-corticosteroid-dependent asthma. We found that the safety profile was acceptable and consistent with that observed in the parent studies, and improvements in exacerbation rates, lung function, asthma control, and quality of life were sustained or improved further over the extended treatment period.

Implications of all the available evidence

This study provides a robust assessment of the safety and efficacy of dupilumab in 2282 patients with asthma up to 148 weeks, and complements the long-term safety profile of dupilumab previously reported in patients with atopic dermatitis. These findings support the long-term use of dupilumab in patients with uncontrolled moderate-to-severe asthma.

80% of patients with asthma have type 2 inflammation-driven disease, characterised by elevated biomarkers including blood eosinophils, fractional exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO), and serum periostin.[5–9] Interleukin (IL)-4 and IL-13 are key and central drivers of type 2 inflammation, and upregulation of these cytokines constitutes an important component of asthma.[10,11] Dupilumab, a fully human VelocImmune-derived[12,13] monoclonal antibody, blocks the shared receptor component for IL-4 and IL-13.[10] In phase 2B DRI (P2b; NCT01854047)[14] and phase 3 LIBERTY ASTHMA QUEST studies (QUEST; NCT02414854),[15] add-on dupilumab 200 mg and 300 mg every 2 weeks versus placebo reduced annualised exacerbation rate (AER) and improved pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 in patients with non-oral corticosteroid (OCS)-dependent, uncontrolled, moderate-to-severe asthma. In the phase 3 LIBERTY ASTHMA VENTURE study (VENTURE; NCT02528214)[16] in patients with OCS-dependent severe asthma, add-on dupilumab 300 mg every 2 weeks versus placebo reduced daily OCS dose while reducing AER and improving pre-bronchodilator FEV_1.

Although these studies show the safety and efficacy of dupilumab up to 1 year, the longer-term effects of dupilumab treatment in patients with asthma have not been assessed. This open-label extension study, LIBERTY ASTHMA TRAVERSE (TRAVERSE), aimed to evaluate the long-term safety and efficacy of dupilumab in patients who had participated in previous dupilumab asthma studies, P2b,[14] phase 3 QUEST,[15] phase 3 VENTURE,[16] and the translational phase 2A EXPEDITION study (NCT02573233). This analysis presents safety data in all patients enrolled in TRAVERSE and efficacy data in patients with non-OCS-dependent asthma from P2b[14] and QUEST.[15]

See Online for appendix

Methods

Study design and participants

TRAVERSE is a completed, multinational, multicentre, single-arm, open-label extension study in 362 hospitals and clinical centres across 27 countries (appendix p 7), which evaluated dupilumab for up to 96 weeks in patients (aged 12–84 years) with moderate-to-severe or OCS-dependent severe asthma. The study was done in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the principles of Good Clinical Practice. Written informed consent (or assent, where appropriate) was obtained from all patients (or their parents or legal guardians) before enrolment in the study. The protocol and informed consent or assent forms were approved by independent ethics committees and institutional review boards at the study sites.

The trial consisted of a 0–3 week screening period (for patients from P2b[14] only as they had a treatment gap of 16–52 weeks before TRAVERSE), an up to 96 week treatment period, and a 12 week post-treatment period. Following a protocol amendment during the conduct of the study, the treatment period was shortened from 96 weeks to 48 weeks due to accumulating safety data for dupilumab across multiple indications in a clinical trial setting.[17] Further details of the study design and the study protocol are included in the appendix (pp 12, 48).

Patients with asthma who had previously completed the EXPEDITION, P2b,[14] QUEST,[15] or VENTURE[16] studies were eligible for enrolment in TRAVERSE. Briefly, EXPEDITION was an exploratory, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of the effects of dupilumab 300 mg every 2 weeks subcutaneously for 12 weeks on airway inflammation in adults with uncontrolled persistent asthma; P2b[14] was a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, dose ranging, parallel group study comparing

different doses and regimens of dupilumab subcutaneously for 24 weeks in patients with moderate-to-severe, uncontrolled asthma; QUEST[15] was a phase 3, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of dupilumab 200 mg and 300 mg every 2 weeks subcutaneously for 52 weeks in patients with uncontrolled, persistent asthma; and VENTURE[16] was a phase 3, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of dupilumab 300 mg every 2 weeks subcutaneously for 24 weeks in patients with severe OCS-dependent asthma. Patients from both placebo and dupilumab treatment arms of the parent studies could enrol, and patients enrolled on a voluntary basis. Further details of parent studies are provided in the appendix (p 13).[14–16]

At enrolment, patients were on background medication as maintained during the parent study, including medium-dose or high-dose inhaled corticosteroids (ICS; fluticasone propionate ≥250 µg twice a day or equivalent) and up to three asthma controllers (in addition to daily OCS for VENTURE[16] patients). During the open-label extension, patients were encouraged to continue their background therapy regimen as maintained during the parent study; daily OCS use could be modified by the investigator. Key exclusion criteria included chronic lung disease, which would impair pulmonary function tests; pregnancy or breastfeeding; active parasitic infection; HIV-positive status or immunosuppression; hypersensitivity to dupilumab; or blood eosinophils of more than 1500 mm³. Full inclusion and exclusion criteria are provided in the appendix (pp 8–9).

In this report, safety data are presented for all enrolled patients who were exposed to dupilumab from each of the four parent studies. Efficacy data are presented for the non-OCS-dependent populations from P2b[14] and QUEST[15] (90·4% of the total TRAVERSE population) separately. Efficacy for EXPEDITION (1·4%) and VENTURE[16] (8·2%) patients was analysed separately and is not reported here owing to considerable differences in patient characteristics and study designs.

Procedures

Patients from EXPEDITION, QUEST,[15] or VENTURE[16] entered the open-label extension at the end-of-treatment visit of the parent study, whereas patients from P2b[14] completed a 16-week post-treatment follow-up and were off treatment for up to 52 weeks. All patients received subcutaneous dupilumab 300 mg every 2 weeks throughout the open-label extension treatment period. Subcutaneous injection sites (abdomen, thighs, and upper arms) were alternated so that the same site was not used for two consecutive injections. The study assessment schedule involved visits at weeks 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, and end of treatment (week 96), with a post-treatment end-of-study visit scheduled 12 weeks after end of treatment (week 108). Reports of adverse events were collected at all visits and once a month by telephone after week 24. Spirometry was done at weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 48, 72, 84, end of treatment (week 96), and end of study (week 108). The five-item asthma control questionnaire (ACQ-5) and asthma quality of life questionnaire (AQLQ) were administered at weeks 24 and 48. Clinical laboratory samples were collected at weeks 4, 12, 24, 48, 72, end of treatment (week 96), and end of study (week 108).

Outcomes

The primary endpoint was the number and percentage of patients having any treatment-emergent adverse event up to week 96 (or week 48 for patients enrolled after the protocol amendment). Secondary endpoints included the effects of dupilumab on AER (severe asthma exacerbations requiring systemic corticosteroids for ≥3 days, hospitalisation, or emergency room visit), pre-bronchodilator FEV_1, ACQ-5 (scale 0–6, higher scores indicate lower asthma control), AQLQ (scale 1–7, higher scores indicate less impairment), and biomarkers of type 2 inflammation (blood eosinophils and serum total IgE [assessed in patients from P2b[14] only]). Occurrence of anti-drug antibodies (ADAs) was also assessed. Safety data were collected for the entire treatment-emergent period. For some patients this was 96 weeks and for others this was less (48 weeks, 24–48 weeks, or <24 weeks). Efficacy endpoints for AER, pre-bronchodilator FEV_1, and biomarkers until week 96 are presented. ACQ-5 and AQLQ data are presented until week 48 only as these data were not collected after the protocol amendment to shorten the study from 96 weeks to 48 weeks. Other secondary endpoint data collected for this trial will be reported in separate publications or made publicly available, including safety and tolerability endpoints (vital signs, physical examination, electrocardiogram, and clinical laboratory tests) and efficacy endpoints (five-dimension EuroQol questionnaire [three-level version], health-care resource utilisation questionnaire, morning and evening peak expiratory flow, asthma symptom scores, number of inhalations per day of salbutamol or levosalbutamol for symptom relief, nocturnal awakenings due to asthma requiring use of reliever medication, and prescribed OCS dose for patients from VENTURE[16]).

Statistical analysis

Safety assessments were analysed separately for the following prespecified groups of patients: patients who were non-OCS-dependent from P2b[14] and QUEST,[15] patients who were OCS-dependent from VENTURE,[16] and patients who participated in EXPEDITION. Owing to substantial differences between patients who were OCS-dependent and non-OCS dependent, including differences in disease severity and background controller medication, efficacy assessments were analysed for the prespecified non-OCS-dependent patient populations from P2b[14] and QUEST[15] only.

All statistical analyses are descriptive summaries using observed data only as this study was an open-label, single-group study with no comparator group, and as patients were enrolled from four parent studies with varying duration, dose exposures, enrolment criteria, and background therapies. All statistical analyses were done on the overall exposed populations of each of the individual parent studies. The overall exposed population was defined as all patients who received one or more doses or part-doses of dupilumab. Safety endpoints are presented as the absolute numbers of patients reporting treatment-emergent adverse events and adjusted numbers based on time in the study (incidence per 100 patient-years and number of patients with ≥1 event per 100 years). Efficacy endpoints are presented as change from parent study baseline over the treatment period, with absolute mean and median values at key timepoints across parent study and treatment groups reported. Proportions of patients who showed improvements exceeding the minimal clinically important difference of 0·5 or greater in patient-reported outcomes are also reported. ADA analyses were done on the ADA population, defined as all patients in the overall exposed population who had one or more non-missing functional dupilumab concentration values after the first dose of dupilumab in the TRAVERSE study. No imputations were made for patients with missing data and no sensitivity analyses were done. Treatment in patients who received placebo in the parent study and were exposed to dupilumab in TRAVERSE is referred to as placebo–dupilumab, while treatment in patients who received dupilumab in both studies is referred to as dupilumab–dupilumab. Treatment duration was defined as exposure to dupilumab during the TRAVERSE study unless otherwise stated; owing to an amendment during the conduct of the study, this duration could be up to 48 weeks or 96 weeks.

Subgroup analyses of AER and pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 were done in select populations, including a post-hoc analysis of patients who were non-OCS-dependent with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype (blood eosinophils ≥150 cells per µL or FeNO ≥25 parts per billion [ppb]) at parent study baseline and a prespecified analysis of patients who were non-OCS-dependent and receiving high-dose ICS[18] at parent study baseline.

To assess the long-term effect of continuous dupilumab treatment exposure, without confounding from dropouts or differential exposure duration, an additional post-hoc analysis of AER and pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 was done in patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype followed-up for 148 weeks (ie, patients from QUEST[15] with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype defined as above) who received 148 weeks of continuous dupilumab treatment (dupilumab 200 mg or 300 mg every 2 weeks for 52 weeks in QUEST[15] and dupilumab 300 mg every 2 weeks for 96 weeks in TRAVERSE). Efficacy analyses during the QUEST treatment period were pooled across dosing groups due to the similarity in outcomes observed in the parent study.[15] All analyses were done using SAS, version 9.4 or higher.

An independent data monitoring committee commissioned for the dupilumab development programme was used in the study. This study is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, NCT02134028.

Role of the funding source

The funder of the study had a role in the study design, data collection, data analysis, and data interpretation. The manuscript was written with assistance from an independent medical writing company funded by the study sponsors.

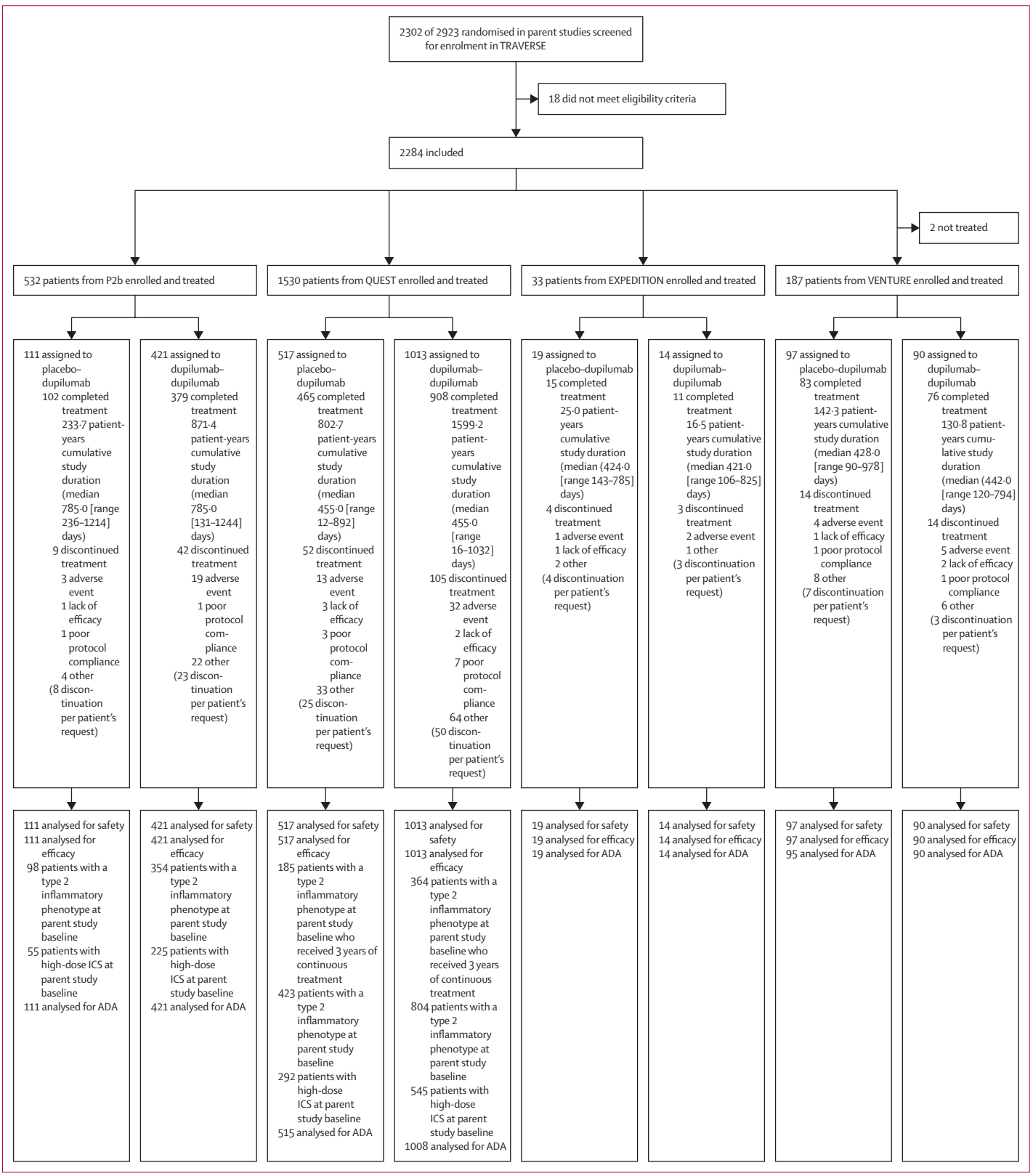
Results

The TRAVERSE study took place between Aug 5, 2014, and Oct 11, 2019. Of the 2923 patients randomly assigned in the parent studies, 2302 were screened and 2282 (78·1%; median age 50 years, 62·1% female and 37·9% male) participated and were exposed to dupilumab in TRAVERSE: 2062 patients with non-OCS-dependent moderate-to-severe asthma from P2b (placebo–dupilumab, 111 of 158 included in the parent study; dupilumab–dupilumab, 421 of 611) and QUEST (placebo–dupilumab, 517 of 638; dupilumab–dupilumab, 1013 of 1264); 33 patients with moderate-to-severe asthma from EXPEDITION (placebo–dupilumab, 19 of 22; dupilumab–dupilumab, 14 of 20); and 187 patients with OCS-dependent severe asthma from VENTURE (placebo–dupilumab, 97 of 107; dupilumab–dupilumab, 90 of 103; figure 1). 18 patients from P2b were considered ineligible for enrolment into TRAVERSE as per the inclusion or exclusion criteria. Two patients from the VENTURE study were enrolled in error and were prematurely discontinued from the study without exposure to dupilumab. Overall, 2182 (95·6%) of 2282 patients completed TRAVERSE to week 48 and 1240 (54·3%) patients to week 96, with a cumulative study duration of 3507 patient-years (figure 1).

Baseline demographics and clinical characteristics at parent study baseline are shown in table 1, and the appendix (p 14). Demographics were similar across non-OCS-dependent patient populations in the P2b and QUEST studies. There were 87 adolescents (<18 years) among the patients who were non-OCS-dependent included from QUEST. Patients who were OCS-dependent from VENTURE were typically older and had lower FEV_1 values and higher IgE concentrations than

Figure 1: **Trial profile**

Study duration included the duration from enrolment to the end of participation in the TRAVERSE study. A screening period was applicable for patients enrolling from P2b only, as they had a treatment gap of between 16 and 52 weeks before TRAVERSE. Discontinuation per patient's request and discontinued treatment are not mutually exclusive. ICS=inhaled corticosteroid. ADA=anti-drug antibodies. P2b=phase 2B DRI.


2302 of 2923 randomised in parent studies screened for enrolment in TRAVERSE
18 did not meet eligibility criteria
2284 included
2 not treated
532 patients from P2b enrolled and treated
1530 patients from QUEST enrolled and treated
33 patients from EXPEDITION enrolled and treated
187 patients from VENTURE enrolled and treated
111 assigned to placebo–dupilumab
102 completed treatment
233·7 patient-years cumulative study duration (median 785·0 [range 236–1214] days)
9 discontinued treatment
3 adverse event
1 lack of efficacy
1 poor protocol compliance
4 other
(8 discontinuation per patient's request)
421 assigned to dupilumab–dupilumab
379 completed treatment
871·4 patient-years cumulative study duration (median 785·0 [131–1244] days)
42 discontinued treatment
19 adverse event
1 poor protocol compliance
22 other
(23 discontinuation per patient's request)
517 assigned to placebo–dupilumab
465 completed treatment
802·7 patient-years cumulative study duration (median 455·0 [range 12–892] days)
52 discontinued treatment
13 adverse event
3 lack of efficacy
3 poor protocol compliance
33 other
(25 discontinuation per patient's request)
1013 assigned to dupilumab–dupilumab
908 completed treatment
1599·2 patient-years cumulative study duration (median 455·0 [range 16–1032] days)
105 discontinued treatment
32 adverse event
2 lack of efficacy
7 poor protocol compliance
64 other
(50 discontinuation per patient's request)
19 assigned to placebo–dupilumab
15 completed treatment
25·0 patient-years cumulative study duration (median (424·0 [range 143–785] days)
4 discontinued treatment
1 adverse event
1 lack of efficacy
2 other
(4 discontinuation per patient's request)
14 assigned to dupilumab–dupilumab
11 completed treatment
16·5 patient-years cumulative study duration (median 421·0 [range 106–825] days)
3 discontinued treatment
2 adverse event
1 other
(3 discontinuation per patient's request)
97 assigned to placebo–dupilumab
83 completed treatment
142·3 patient-years cumulative study duration (median 428·0 [range 90–978] days)
14 discontinued treatment
4 adverse event
1 lack of efficacy
1 poor protocol compliance
8 other
(7 discontinuation per patient's request)
90 assigned to dupilumab–dupilumab
76 completed treatment
130·8 patient-years cumulative study duration (median (442·0 [range 120–794] days)
14 discontinued treatment
5 adverse event
2 lack of efficacy
1 poor protocol compliance
6 other
(3 discontinuation per patient's request)
111 analysed for safety
111 analysed for efficacy
98 patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype at parent study baseline
55 patients with high-dose ICS at parent study baseline
111 analysed for ADA
421 analysed for safety
421 analysed for efficacy
354 patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype at parent study baseline
225 patients with high-dose ICS at parent study baseline
421 analysed for ADA
517 analysed for safety
517 analysed for efficacy
185 patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype at parent study baseline who received 3 years of continuous treatment
423 patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype at parent study baseline
292 patients with high-dose ICS at parent study baseline
515 analysed for ADA
1013 analysed for safety
1013 analysed for efficacy
364 patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype at parent study baseline who received 3 years of continuous treatment
804 patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype at parent study baseline
545 patients with high-dose ICS at parent study baseline
1008 analysed for ADA
19 analysed for safety
19 analysed for efficacy
19 analysed for ADA
14 analysed for safety
14 analysed for efficacy
14 analysed for ADA
97 analysed for safety
97 analysed for efficacy
95 analysed for ADA
90 analysed for safety
90 analysed for efficacy
90 analysed for ADA

	Patients from P2b		Patients from QUEST		Patients from VENTURE	
	Placebo–dupilumab (n=111)	Dupilumab–dupilumab (n=421)	Placebo–dupilumab (n=517)	Dupilumab–dupilumab (n=1013)	Placebo–dupilumab (n=97)	Dupilumab–dupilumab (n=90)
Age, years	49·1 (12·3)	49·8 (12·5)	48·2 (15·1)	47·9 (15·2)	51·3 (12·4)	51·7 (12·9)
<18	0	0	32 (6·2%)	55 (5·4%)	1 (1·0%)	1 (1·1%)
18–64	101 (91·0%)	374 (88·8%)	422 (81·6%)	826 (81·5%)	81 (83·5%)	80 (88·9%)
≥65	10 (9·0%)	47 (11·2%)	63 (12·2%)	132 (13·0%)	15 (15·5%)	9 (10·0%)
Sex						
Female	69 (62·2%)	259 (61·5%)	335 (64·8%)	618 (61·0%)	57 (58·8%)	53 (58·9%)
Male	42 (37·8%)	162 (38·5%)	182 (35·2%)	395 (39·0%)	40 (41·2%)	37 (41·1%)
Ongoing atopic or allergic condition	88/110 (80·0%)	333/420 (79·3%)	426 (82·4%)	839 (82·8%)	71 (73·2%)	65 (72·2%)
Former smoker	28 (25·2%)	93 (22·1%)	98 (19·0%)	195 (19·2%)	15 (15·5%)	19 (21·1%)
Number of severe asthma exacerbations in the year before the parent study	2·37 (2·49)	2·27 (2·22)	2·22 (1·87)	2·09 (2·00)	2·18 (2·31)	1·90 (1·95)
Pre-bronchodilator FEV_1, L	1·80 (0·53)	1·82 (0·54)	1·77 (0·58)	1·79 (0·62)	1·62 (0·62)	1·53 (0·50)
Pre-bronchodilator FEV_1, % predicted	59·78 (10·75)	60·71 (11·00)	58·39 (13·25)	58·48 (13·51)	52·47 (15·46)	51·76 (15·37)
FEV_1 reversibility, %	28·51 (14·31)	26·75 (16·80)	25·79 (18·16)	26·35 (22·95)	17·96 (23·47)	21·79 (24·34)
ACQ-5 score, scale 0–6	2·63 (0·77)	2·74 (0·80)	2·73 (0·74)	2·76 (0·79)	2·60 (1·11)	2·43 (1·14)
AQLQ global score, scale 1–7	4·27 (1·12)	3·98 (1·10)	4·25 (1·01)	4·29 (1·08)	4·34 (1·13)	4·36 (1·14)
High-dose inhaled corticosteroids	55/109 (50·5%)	225/411 (54·7%)	292 (56·5%)	545 (53·8%)	88 (90·7%)	81/89 (91·0%)
Blood eosinophils, Giga/L	0·33 (0·29)	0·37 (0·52)	0·39 (0·39)	0·35 (0·35)	0·32 (0·29)	0·38 (0·33)
Total IgE, IU/mL	423·6 (700·1)	441·2 (767·3)	407·1 (672·3)	453·9 (796·3)	450·6 (920·8)	452·4 (689·7)
FeNO, parts per billion	37·63 (33·54)	40·16 (35·94)	36·78 (34·70)	34·70 (32·38)	38·98 (33·09)	35·20 (29·48)

Data are mean (SD) or n (%). The patients from P2b and QUEST were non-OCS dependent and the patients from VENTURE were OCS-dependent. An atopic medical history or ongoing atopic disease was considered to be present if the patient had or has any of the following diseases: atopic dermatitis, allergic conjunctivitis or allergic rhinitis, chronic rhinosinusitis, nasal polyposis, food allergy, or hives. Asthma exacerbation before the study was defined as any treatment with one systemic (oral or parenteral) steroid burst or more for worsening asthma, or hospital admission or an emergency or urgent medical care visit for worsening asthma. Owing to substantial differences in study design and sample size, EXPEDITION data are presented in the appendix (p 14). P2b=phase 2B DRI. OCS=oral corticosteroid. FeNO=fractional exhaled nitric oxide. ACQ-5=five-item asthma control questionnaire. AQLQ=asthma quality of life questionnaire.

Table 1: **Baseline characteristics**

patients who were non-OCS-dependent. Two of the patients who were OCS-dependent included from VENTURE were adolescents. Nearly all patients who were OCS-dependent were on high-dose ICS (169 [90·9%] of 186) compared with 50·5–56·5% across the groups of patients who were non-OCS-dependent.

An overview of the incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events during TRAVERSE is provided in table 2. In patients who were non-OCS-dependent, one or more treatment-emergent adverse events were seen in 88 (79·3%) of 111 patients given placebo–dupilumab and 369 (87·6%) of 421 given dupilumab–dupilumab from P2b and 414 (80·1%) of 517 patients given placebo–dupilumab and 789 (77·9%) of 1013 given dupilumab–dupilumab from QUEST (table 2). The most frequently reported treatment-emergent adverse events were nasopharyngitis, bronchitis, and injection-site erythema, with similar incidence between patients given placebo–dupilumab and dupilumab–dupilumab (appendix pp 15–19). Incidence of treatment-emergent serious adverse events was low (table 2), with serious asthma exacerbations (0·5–3·6%) and pneumonia (0·7–2·7%) being the most frequently reported treatment-emergent serious adverse events (appendix pp 20–28). Four patients had treatment-emergent adverse events leading to death, all of whom had received dupilumab in the parent study: three were enrolled from P2b (with the treatment-emergent adverse events of metastatic lung cancer, gastric adenocarcinoma, and craniocerebral injury) and one from QUEST (respiratory failure). Patient narratives for these cases are provided in the appendix (pp 9–10). The incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events leading to permanent treatment discontinuation was low (table 2); no differences were observed between treatment groups for patients enrolled from either study (appendix pp 29–32). Eosinophilia treatment-emergent adverse events were reported in 29 (1·4%) of 2062 patients from P2b and QUEST. In most cases, these were laboratory findings without associated clinical symptoms. Three cases of treatment-emergent eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis were reported (all patients given dupilumab–dupilumab). Patient narratives for these cases are provided in the appendix (pp 10–11).

In patients from P2b, incidence rates of treatment-emergent adverse events adjusted on the basis of time in the study were higher in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab compared with patients given placebo–dupilumab (table 2). In patients from QUEST, incidence rates of treatment-emergent adverse events in the dupilumab–dupilumab group were lower than those observed in the placebo–dupilumab group (table 2). The safety profile of dupilumab in adolescents enrolled from

	Patients from P2b		Patients from QUEST		Patients from VENTURE	
	Placebo–dupilumab (n=111)	Dupilumab–dupilumab (n=421)	Placebo–dupilumab (n=517)	Dupilumab–dupilumab (n=1013)	Placebo–dupilumab (n=97)	Dupilumab–dupilumab (n=90)
Patients with any treatment-emergent adverse event	88 (79·3%)	369 (87·6%)	414 (80·1%)	789 (77·9%)	74 (76·3%)	70 (77·8%)
Per patient-year (per 100 patient-years)*	88/72·5 (121·4)	369/228·7 (161·4)	414/293·6 (141·0)	789/613·6 (128·6)	74/57·0 (129·8)	70/53·8 (130·0)
Patients with any treatment-emergent serious adverse event	14 (12·6%)	42 (10·0%)	48 (9·3%)	106 (10·5%)	12 (12·4%)	10 (11·1%)
Per patient-year (per 100 patient-years)*	14/207·0 (6·8)	42/794·2 (5·3)	48/747·9 (6·4)	106/1457·6 (7·3)	12/125·3 (9·6)	10/119·4 (8·4)
Patients with any treatment-emergent adverse event leading to death†	0	3 (0·7%)	0	1 (0·1%)	0	0
Per patient-year (per 100 patient-years)*	0/222·3	3/827·6 (0·4)	0/780·5	1/1543·4 (<0·1)	0/137·6	0/124·8
Patients with any treatment-emergent adverse event leading to permanent treatment discontinuation	3 (2·7%)	19 (4·5%)	12 (2·3%)	31 (3·1%)	4 (4·1%)	5 (5·6%)
Per patient-year (per 100 patient-years)*	3/221·5 (1·4)	19/822·4 (2·3)	12/777·1 (1·5)	31/1534·4 (2·0)	4/136·4 (2·9)	5/123·5 (4·0)
Treatment-emergent adverse events occurring in ≥10% in any treatment group by preferred term‡						
Nasopharyngitis	27 (24·3%)	109 (25·9%)	99 (19·1%)	191 (18·9%)	17 (17·5%)	16 (17·8%)
Bronchitis	15 (13·5%)	80 (19·0%)	63 (12·2%)	118 (11·6%)	9 (9·3%)	14 (15·6%)
Upper respiratory tract infection	18 (16·2%)	60 (14·3%)	65 (12·6%)	130 (12·8%)	8 (8·2%)	6 (6·7%)
Influenza	5 (4·5%)	45 (10·7%)	30 (5·8%)	69 (6·8%)	9 (9·3%)	7 (7·8%)
Pharyngitis	16 (14·4%)	37 (8·8%)	26 (5·0%)	59 (5·8%)	1 (1·0%)	4 (4·4%)
Headache	13 (11·7%)	47 (11·2%)	47 (9·1%)	74 (7·3%)	4 (4·1%)	5 (5·6%)
Injection-site erythema	26 (23·4%)	55 (13·1%)	35 (6·8%)	50 (4·9%)	5 (5·2%)	2 (2·2%)
Injection-site pruritus	12 (10·8%)	16 (3·8%)	15 (2·9%)	7 (0·7%)	2 (2·1%)	0

Data are n (%) of patients with one or more treatment-emergent adverse event (MedDRA preferred term). The patients from P2b and QUEST were non-OCS-dependent and the patients from VENTURE were OCS-dependent. All safety results were summarised with descriptive statistics using data from the overall exposed population, defined as patients who received one or more doses or part of a dose of dupilumab in the open-label extension. For patients with an event, patient-years are calculated up to the date of the first incidence; for patients without an event, patient-years correspond to the length of study observation period. Owing to substantial differences in study design and sample size, EXPEDITION data are presented in the appendix (p 33). MedDRA=Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities. OCS=oral corticosteroid. P2b=phase 2B DRI. *Data are number of patients with any event per patient-year (number of patients with one or more event per 100 patient-years). †Causes of death were metastatic lung cancer, gastric adenocarcinoma, craniocerebral injury, and respiratory failure. ‡Adverse events in this category were reported according to the preferred terms in MedDRA version 22.0.

Table 2: **Overview of treatment-emergent adverse events in the overall exposed populations of non-OCS-dependent and OCS-dependent patients from P2b, QUEST, and VENTURE during the open-label extension**

QUEST will be presented in a separate publication.

In patients enrolled from EXPEDITION, 18 (94·7%) of 19 patients given placebo–dupilumab and 13 (92·9%) of 14 given dupilumab–dupilumab had one or more treatment-emergent adverse events (appendix p 33). Most frequently reported were nasopharyngitis, influenza, headache, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, back pain, injection-site erythema, and injection-site oedema (appendix pp 34–40). Four (12·1%) of the 33 patients from EXPEDITION reported one or more treatment-emergent serious adverse events (appendix p 41) and three (9·1%) of 33 patients had treatment-emergent adverse events leading to permanent treatment discontinuation (appendix p 42).

In patients who were OCS-dependent from VENTURE, during TRAVERSE, 74 (76·3%) of 97 patients given placebo–dupilumab and 70 (77·8%) of 90 given dupilumab–dupilumab had one or more treatment-emergent adverse events (table 2). The most frequently reported treatment-emergent adverse events were nasopharyngitis and bronchitis (appendix pp 15–19). Low proportions of patients had one or more treatment-emergent serious adverse events (table 2; appendix pp 20–28). No treatment-emergent adverse events led to death. The number of patients with a treatment-emergent adverse event leading to permanent treatment discontinuation was low and similar to rates in patients who were non-OCS-dependent (appendix pp 29–32). Eosinophilia treatment-emergent adverse events were reported by 12 (6·4%) of 187 patients, including two cases of treatment-emergent eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis, which led to treatment discontinuation (one case in the group given placebo–dupilumab, one in the group given dupilumab–dupilumab; appendix p 11).

Efficacy results are presented in patients who were non-OCS-dependent for each study separately. Efficacy results from the 87 adolescent patients enrolled from QUEST will be presented in a separate publication.

The reductions in AER observed during the parent studies[14–16] were sustained and showed additional reductions during TRAVERSE (figure 2A). At parent study baseline, the mean number of exacerbations in the year before the parent study was 2·37 (SD 2·49) in patients given placebo–dupilumab and 2·27 (2·22) in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from P2b, and 2·22 (1·87) in patients given placebo–dupilumab and

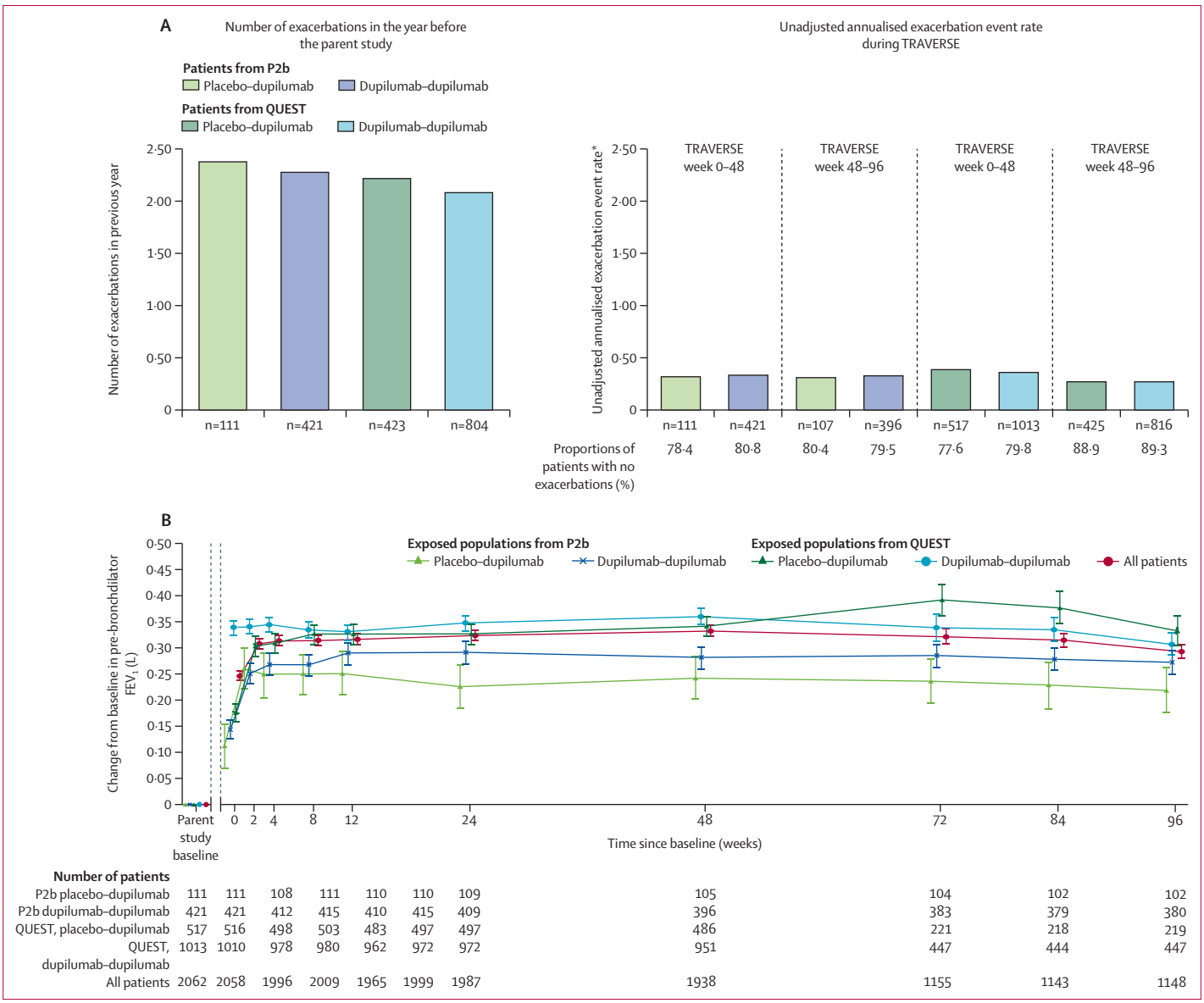


***Figure 2*: Exacerbation rates and lung function in non-oral-corticosteroid-dependent patients from P2b and QUEST**

(A) Number of exacerbations in the year before the parent study and AER during the open-label extension treatment period and (B) change from parent study baseline in pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 in the overall exposed populations from P2b and QUEST (mean [SE]). AER was assessed in the overall exposed population (observed cases). Pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 was assessed in the overall exposed population (observed cases) using descriptive statistics. Week 0 represents the start of the open-label extension. Patients from P2b had a treatment gap of between 16 and 52 weeks before enrolment in TRAVERSE. AER=annualised exacerbation rate. P2b=phase 2B DRI. *The total number of events that occurred during the treatment period divided by the total number of patient-years followed-up in the treatment period.

2·09 (2·00) in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from QUEST (table 1, figure 2A). Between weeks 0 and 48 of TRAVERSE, the unadjusted AER was 0·319 in patients given placebo–dupilumab and 0·333 in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from P2b, and 0·385 in patients given placebo–dupilumab and 0·357 in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from QUEST. Between weeks 48 and 96, the unadjusted AER was 0·310 in patients given placebo–dupilumab and 0·327 in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from P2b, and 0·278 in patients given placebo–dupilumab and 0·277 in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from QUEST (figure 2A).

Pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 improvements observed during the parent studies[14–16] were sustained during TRAVERSE (figure 2B). At parent study baseline, we observed a mean pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 of 1·80 L (SD 0·53) in patients given placebo–dupilumab and 1·82 L (0·54) in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from P2b, and 1·77 L (0·58) in patients given placebo–dupilumab and 1·79 L (0·62) in patients given

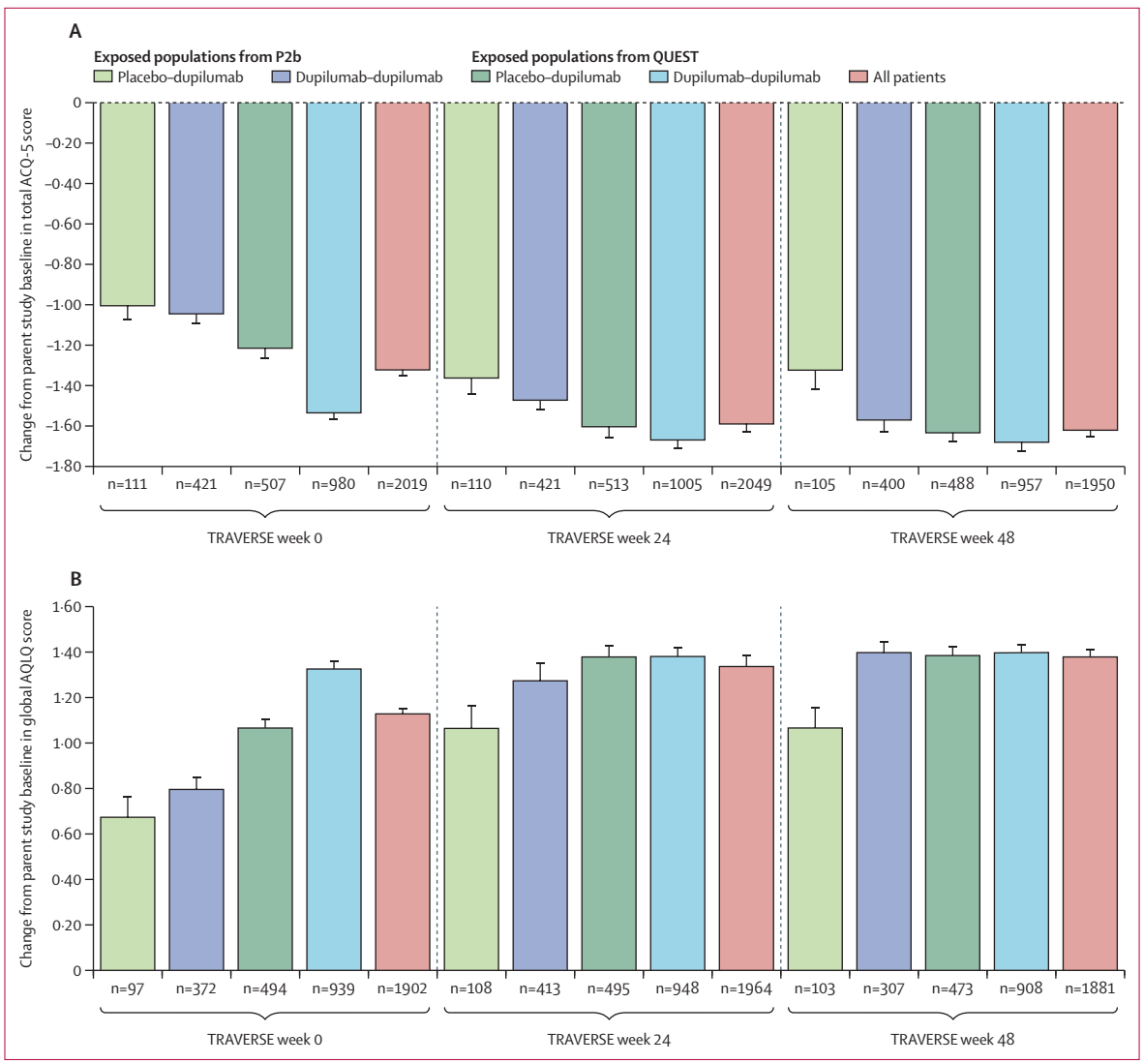


Figure 3: **Asthma control and health-related quality of life in non-oral-corticosteroid-dependent patients from P2b and QUEST**
Data are mean (SE). (A) Change from parent study baseline in total ACQ-5 score at weeks 0, 24, and 48 of the open-label extension and (B) change from parent study baseline in global AQLQ score at weeks 0, 24, and 48 of the open-label extension in overall exposed populations from P2b and QUEST. Patients from P2b had a treatment gap of between 16 and 52 weeks before enrolment in TRAVERSE. ACQ-5 and AQLQ were assessed up to week 48 only owing to the protocol amendment. Data were not available for all patients at all timepoints. ACQ-5=five-item asthma control questionnaire. AQLQ=asthma quality of life questionnaire. P2b=phase 2B DRI.

dupilumab–dupilumab from QUEST (table 1). In patients given placebo–dupilumab from P2b and QUEST, rapid improvements in pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 were observed by TRAVERSE week 2 (mean pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 changes from parent study baseline 0·26 L [SD 0·40] for P2b and 0·30 L [0·44] for QUEST; figure 2B). Pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 improvements observed in patients given dupilumab in the parent studies[14–16] were sustained during TRAVERSE. By week 96 of TRAVERSE, mean changes from parent study baseline in pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 were 0·22 L (SD 0·44) for P2b and 0·33 L (0·44) for QUEST in patients given placebo–dupilumab, and 0·27 L (0·46) for P2b and 0·31 L (0·47) for QUEST in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab (figure 2B). Absolute mean (SD) and median (IQR) values are reported in the appendix (pp 44–45).

Asthma control and health-related quality-of-life improvements observed during the parent studies[14–16] were sustained during TRAVERSE (figure 3). At parent study baseline, mean total ACQ-5 scores were 2·63 (SD 0·77) in patients given placebo–dupilumab and 2·74 (0·80) in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from P2b, and 2·73 (0·74) in patients given placebo–dupilumab and 2·76 (0·79) in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from QUEST, indicative of uncontrolled asthma (table 1). At TRAVERSE week 48, mean total ACQ-5 scores had improved from parent study baseline (P2b, placebo–

dupilumab –1·33 [SD 1·07], dupilumab–dupilumab –1·57 [1·11]; QUEST, placebo–dupilumab –1·64 [1·08], dupilumab–dupilumab –1·69 [1·08]; figure 3A). At week 0, 79 (71·2%) of 111 patients given placebo–dupilumab and 284 (67·5%) of 421 patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from P2b, and 390 (76·9%) of 507 patients with available data given placebo–dupilumab and 818 (83·5%) of 980 patients with available data given dupilumab–dupilumab from QUEST, showed an ACQ-5 improvement from parent study baseline that exceeded the minimal clinically important difference of 0·5 or greater. These proportions increased to 83 (79·0%) of 105 patients (placebo–dupilumab) and 329 (82·3%) of 400 patients (dupilumab–dupilumab) from P2b, and 418 (85·7%) of 488 patients (placebo–dupilumab) and 830 (86·7%) of 957 patients (dupilumab–dupilumab) from QUEST at week 48, indicating an increase in patients responding to treatment over time, as assessed by total ACQ-5 scores.

At parent study baseline, mean global AQLQ scores were 4·27 (SD 1·12) for patients given placebo–dupilumab and 3·98 (1·10) for patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from P2b, and 4·25 (1·01) for patients given placebo–dupilumab and 4·29 (1·08) for patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from QUEST (table 1). At week 48, mean global AQLQ scores had improved from parent study baseline (P2b, placebo–dupilumab 1·07 [SD 1·13], dupilumab–dupilumab 1·40 [1·19]; QUEST, placebo–dupilumab 1·39 [1·17], dupilumab–dupilumab 1·40 [1·18]; figure 3B). At week 0, 49 (50·5%) of 97 patients given placebo–dupilumab and 221 (59·4%) of 372 patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from P2b, and 340 (68·8%) of 494 patients given placebo–dupilumab and 716 (76·3%) of 939 patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from QUEST had an AQLQ improvement from parent study baseline that exceeded the minimal clinically important difference of 0·5 or greater. These proportions increased to 67 (65·0%) of 103 patients (placebo–dupilumab) and 303 (76·3%) of 397 patients (dupilumab–dupilumab) from P2b, and 366 (77·4%) of 473 patients (placebo–dupilumab) and 712 (78·4%) of 908 patients (dupilumab–dupilumab) from QUEST at week 48, indicating an increase in patients responding to treatment over time, as assessed by global AQLQ scores.

Absolute mean (SD) and median (IQR) values for lung function, asthma control, and health-related quality of life outcomes in non-OCS-dependent patients from P2b and QUEST are reported in the appendix (pp 44–45).

At parent study baseline, mean blood eosinophil counts were 0·33 Giga/L (SD 0·29) for patients given placebo–dupilumab and 0·37 Giga/L (0·52) for patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from P2b, and 0·39 Giga/L (0·39) for patients given placebo–dupilumab and 0·35 Giga/L (0·35) for patients given dupilumab–dupilumab from QUEST (table 1). For patients from the P2b study, mean changes in blood eosinophil counts from parent study baseline to week 96 were –0·07 Giga/L (SD 0·25; mean percentage change from parent study baseline 2·15%; median change –0·06 [IQR –0·18 to 0·03]) for the placebo–dupilumab group and –0·08 Giga/L (0·56; 8·20%; –0·05 [–0·17 to 0·05]) for the dupilumab–dupilumab group. For patients from the QUEST study, mean changes to week 96 were –0·16 Giga/L (SD 0·39; mean percentage change from parent study baseline 5·54%; median change –0·08 [IQR –0·27 to 0·01]) for patients given placebo–dupilumab and –0·11 Giga/L (0·35; 25·63%; –0·06 [–0·23 to 0·03]) for patients given dupilumab–dupilumab (figure 4A). As in the parent studies, a transient increase in blood eosinophils was observed after dupilumab initiation in patients given placebo–dupilumab. In patients from QUEST given placebo–dupilumab, blood eosinophil counts peaked at week 12 (mean percentage change from parent study baseline 61·3%; median change –11·11 [IQR –44·66 to 50·00]); in patients from P2b, whose treatment was interrupted before the open-label extension, a transient increase was seen in both treatment groups and counts peaked at week 4 (mean percentage change from parent study baseline 74·1%; median change 8·89 [IQR –35·90 to 114·29] in patients given placebo–dupilumab and 38·2%; 2·80 [–31·23 to 53·75] in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab). By week 96, mean blood eosinophil counts had decreased to below parent study baseline concentrations for all groups (figure 4A). Median blood eosinophil counts remained unchanged throughout the treatment period.

In patients from P2b, mean serum total IgE at parent study baseline was 423·6 IU/mL (SD 700·1) in patients given placebo–dupilumab and 441·2 IU/mL (767·3) in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab (table 1). During TRAVERSE, absolute mean serum total IgE decreased to 75·5 IU/mL (SD 111·4) at week 96 (absolute median 42·0 [IQR 14·0–82·0]; mean percentage change from parent study baseline –77·03% [SD 18·01]; median percentage change –81·65% [IQR –87·88 to –73·04]) in patients given placebo–dupilumab. Corresponding values for patients given dupilumab–dupilumab were 95·7 IU/mL (SD 315·9; 29·0 [IQR 2·0–70·0]; –79·07% [14·88]; –82·35% [–88·46 to –72·90]; figure 4B). Full details of efficacy findings in patients who were OCS-dependent will be published separately.

At parent study baseline, 32 (1·6%) of 2055 patients who were non-OCS-dependent from QUEST and P2b had pre-existing immunoreactivity. Treatment-emergent ADA responses (defined as a positive ADA response after the first dose in the current study, when baseline status in the parent study was negative or missing) were observed in 157 (7·6%) of 2055 patients who were non-OCS-dependent. Regardless of previous treatment in the parent study, most patients from P2b and QUEST (134 of 157) with a positive ADA assay response during the open-label extension study had low ADA titres (median titre 120), and eight patients had ADA responses of high titres (>10 000). 77 (3·7%) of 2055 patients who

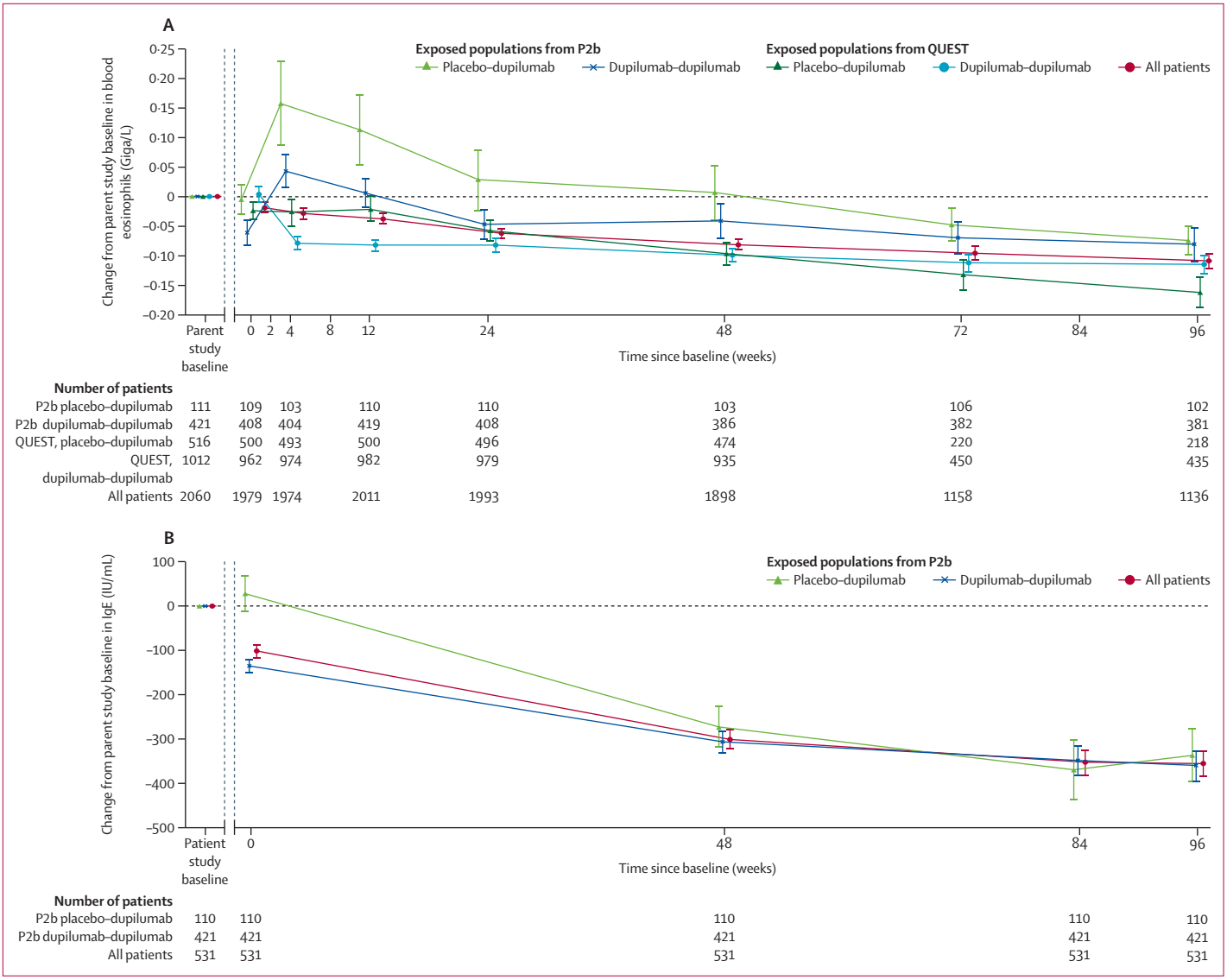


Figure 4: **Type 2 inflammatory biomarkers in non-oral-corticosteroid-dependent patients from P2b and QUEST**
Data are mean (SE). (A) Change from parent study baseline in blood eosinophils up to week 96 of the open-label extension in overall exposed patients from P2b and QUEST and (B) change from parent study baseline in serum total IgE up to week 96 of the open-label extension in overall exposed population patients from P2b. Week 0 represents the start of the open-label extension. Patients from P2b had a treatment gap of between 16 and 52 weeks before enrolment in TRAVERSE. P2b=phase 2B DRI.

were non-OCS-dependent had pre-existing neutralising antibodies. ADA status had no clinically significant impact on the overall incidence or type of treatment-emergent adverse events or on efficacy parameters (appendix pp 46–47).

Similar results for both AER and lung function were observed in the subgroups of patients who were non-OCS-dependent with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype and in those with high-dose ICS at parent study baseline, as compared with the overall study populations from QUEST and P2b (appendix p 43).

In patients from QUEST with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype followed-up for 148 weeks, the mean number of exacerbations in the year before the parent study was 2·30 (SD 2·08) in patients given placebo–dupilumab and 2·10 (1·88) in patients given dupilumab–dupilumab (figure 5A). Dupilumab showed efficacy that was sustained over the subsequent 148 weeks in these patients. In patients given dupilumab–dupilumab, AER progressively reduced from 0·42 during the first 52 weeks of dupilumab exposure in the parent study, to 0·31 during weeks 52–100 of exposure (weeks 0–48 in TRAVERSE), and to 0·23 during weeks 100–148 of exposure (weeks 48–96 in TRAVERSE; figure 5A). Similar reductions were observed in patients given placebo–dupilumab after dupilumab initiation in TRAVERSE: during QUEST,

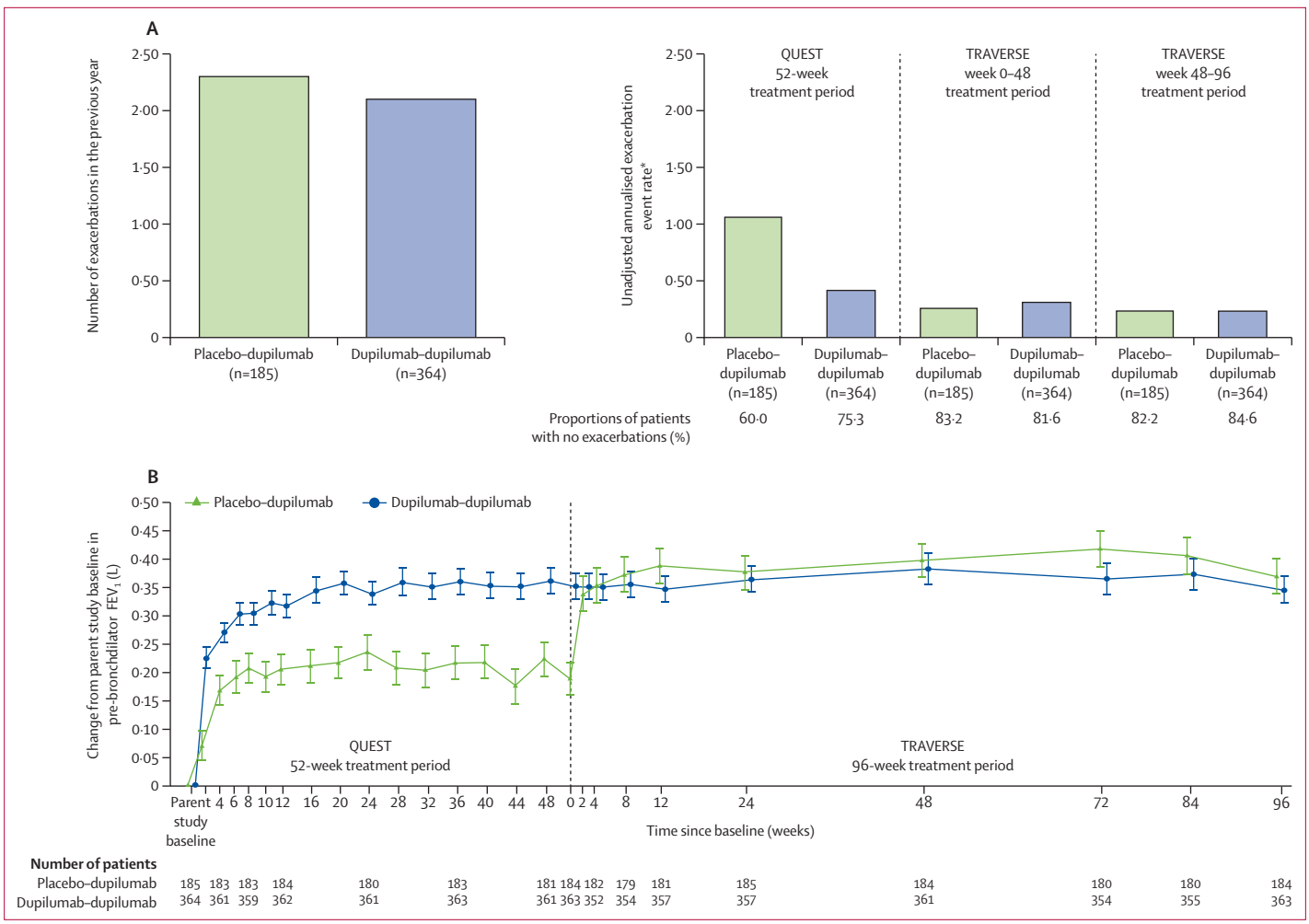


Figure 5: **Exacerbation rates and lung function in patients from QUEST with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype followed-up for 148 weeks**
(A) Number of exacerbations in the year before the parent study and AER during the parent and open-label extension treatment periods (mean [SD]) and (B) change from parent study baseline in pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 in patients from QUEST with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype followed-up for 148 weeks (ie, given dupilumab for 52 weeks during QUEST and an additional 96 weeks during TRAVERSE; mean [SE]). A type 2 inflammatory phenotype was defined as blood eosinophils 150 cells per μL or more or FeNO 25 ppb or more. AER was assessed in the overall exposed population (observed cases). Pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 was assessed in the overall exposed population (observed cases) using descriptive statistics. Week 0 represents the start of the open-label extension. AER=annualised exacerbation rate. FeNO=fractional exhaled nitric oxide. ppb=parts per billion. *The total number of events that occurred during the treatment period divided by the total number of patient-years followed-up in the treatment period.

AER was 1·06, which reduced to 0·26 during weeks 0–48 of dupilumab exposure in TRAVERSE, and to 0·24 during weeks 48–96 of exposure in TRAVERSE.

Improvements in pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 observed during the parent study were sustained in patients from QUEST with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype given dupilumab–dupilumab followed-up for 148 weeks, with mean changes from parent study baseline of 0·35 L (SD 0·45) after the first 52 weeks of dupilumab exposure in QUEST, 0·38 L (0·55) after 100 weeks of treatment (week 48 in TRAVERSE), and 0·35 L (0·48) after 148 weeks (week 96 in TRAVERSE; figure 5B). Similar findings were observed in patients given placebo–dupilumab after dupilumab initiation in TRAVERSE: mean changes from parent study baseline were 0·19 L (SD 0·39) at TRAVERSE week 0; 0·40 L (0·41) after 48 weeks of treatment in TRAVERSE; and 0·37 L (0·44) after 96 weeks of treatment in TRAVERSE.

Discussion

The TRAVERSE study has shown that long-term dupilumab 300 mg every 2 weeks is well tolerated and can provide sustained improvements in clinical efficacy up to 148 weeks in adult and adolescent patients with moderate-to-severe asthma enrolled from phase 2B and phase 3 studies.

Long-term dupilumab exposure was well tolerated with an acceptable safety profile. The number and percentage of patients with any treatment-emergent adverse events in TRAVERSE were similar to those observed in the parent studies, with safety consistent with the known dupilumab safety profile.[14–16] Treatment-emergent adverse

event incidence rates were higher in P2b patients given dupilumab–dupilumab versus patients given placebo–dupilumab; however, caution should be exercised in comparing results from these groups because of the 4:1 randomisation imbalance in patients previously given dupilumab in the parent study versus those who previously received placebo. Incidence rates of treatment-emergent adverse events in QUEST patients given dupilumab–dupilumab were lower than those observed in patients given placebo–dupilumab. The percentage of patients in the dupilumab–dupilumab groups reporting treatment-emergent adverse events was similar between studies (ranging from 77·8% in the dupilumab-dupilumab group from VENTURE to 87·6% in the dupilumab-dupilumab group from P2b) and was not affected by ADA status.

The transient increase in mean blood eosinophils that was observed in a subset of patients after initiating treatment in the parent studies was again noted in the open-label extension in patients from the parent study placebo groups.[15] However, blood eosinophil counts gradually decreased during the study to below parent study baseline amounts by week 72. Blood eosinophil counts of more than 3 Giga/L during the open-label extension were reported as a treatment-emergent adverse event even in the absence of symptoms; 29 (1·4%) patients from P2b and QUEST and 12 (6·4%) patients from VENTURE reported eosinophilia treatment-emergent adverse events. Most of these patients did not have associated clinical symptoms and did not have treatment interruptions or discontinuations. In five patients, eosinophilia was associated with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis; these patients had a clinical history suggestive of pre-existing systemic eosinophilic conditions or received cycles of tapering doses of steroids before the occurrence of the adverse event. A causal association between dupilumab and these underlying conditions has not been established. Similar cases have been described with other approved anti-inflammatory asthma therapies,[19] whereby patients with asthma might present with serious systemic eosinophilic syndromes usually, but not always, associated with reduction in OCS therapy.

Long-term dupilumab exposure in patients who were non-OCS-dependent from P2b and QUEST showed maintenance of the clinical efficacy observed in the parent studies, including sustained improvements in lung function, and additional improvements over the open-label extension treatment period in AER, asthma control, and health-related quality of life.[14–16] These improvements resulted in large proportions of patients having no exacerbations and normal pre-bronchodilator FEV_1. ADA status had no clinically significant effect on efficacy parameters.

In addition to the gradual reduction in blood eosinophils observed, long-term dupilumab exposure in patients who were non-OCS-dependent from P2b resulted in a progressive, continued reduction in serum total IgE concentrations, consistent with observations in atopic dermatitis.[17] Previous studies suggest that dupilumab is efficacious in patients with asthma with an allergic phenotype.[20] These findings support the concept that dupilumab gradually suppresses B-cell class switching and IgE production.[11]

Efficacy was maintained in the subgroups of non-OCS-dependent patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype (blood eosinophils ≥150 cells per µL or FeNO ≥25 ppb) and in those receiving high-dose ICS[18] at parent study baseline, a population with uncontrolled and severe disease. As in the parent studies, the magnitude of efficacy improvements was greatest in patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype.[15] Higher amounts of type 2 inflammatory asthma biomarkers have previously been associated with increased rates of exacerbation in patients with uncontrolled, persistent asthma,[21,22] and our findings add to the body of knowledge showing that treatment targeting underlying type 2 inflammation might play a key role in blunting its clinical consequences.

Efficacy during the parent study and the open-label extension was also evaluated in patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype followed-up for 148 weeks, defined as patients from QUEST with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype (defined as above) who received 148 weeks of continuous dupilumab treatment. This subpopulation provides the opportunity to evaluate long-term dupilumab exposure without confounding from dropouts or differential exposure duration. Furthermore, by focusing on patients with evidence of type 2 inflammation, this analysis enabled assessment of long-term dupilumab in the population that had greatest efficacy in the parent study.[15] Long-term dupilumab showed a continued reduction in AER with each year of treatment, suggesting a cumulative effect on inflammation and exacerbation susceptibility with increasing exposure duration. The initial rapid improvements in pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 observed within 2 weeks of dupilumab treatment initiation in the QUEST study[15] were stable over the 148 weeks of treatment duration.

Safety was consistent between patients given placebo–dupilumab and dupilumab–dupilumab, including those from P2b who had a treatment gap of 16 weeks or longer suggesting that re-treatment of adult and adolescent patients with moderate-to-severe asthma with dupilumab is not associated with additional safety issues. Furthermore, rapid and sustained clinical efficacy responses, like those seen in the parent studies,[14–16] were observed irrespective of whether patients initiated dupilumab in the open-label extension or re-initiated dupilumab after P2b.

This study has some limitations. TRAVERSE was designed as a single-arm, open-label extension to evaluate long-term safety and efficacy of dupilumab in patients with asthma. All patients in the open-label extension

received 300 mg every 2 weeks, whereas dosing of 200 mg and 300 mg every 2 weeks or every 4 weeks was used in the parent studies. Given the fact that no major differences in safety or efficacy were observed between doses in the parent studies,[14,15] the higher dose was chosen for the open-label extension to simplify procedures and interpretation of results. Exposure to this dose provides the most robust safety assessment. TRAVERSE was not designed to allow for comparisons between patients from different parent studies. Common to any extension study, patients entered TRAVERSE on a voluntary basis, and only patients who completed the parent study were eligible for participation. This voluntary enrolment potentially introduced a treatment bias, as those responding to active treatment in the parent study were considered more likely to agree to continue in the extension study than those on placebo. In addition, there were some differences in the numbers of patients assessed for safety and efficacy outcomes and, for some analyses, only 48-week data were available.

The TRAVERSE open-label extension study shows that long-term dupilumab treatment for up to 96 weeks is well tolerated, with a safety profile consistent with results from shorter-term, placebo-controlled dupilumab asthma studies. In summary, dupilumab treatment for up to 148 weeks continues to provide sustained efficacy in adult and adolescent patients with moderate-to-severe asthma.

Contributors

MEW, LBF, JFM, IDP, AP, AB, HW, MC, NMN, YT, DL, GC, CD, HSP, and KRC acquired data. XM and MH accessed and verified the data. XM did statistical analyses. YZ, AHK, YD, PJR, UK, FAK, LPM, MR, EL, NA, and MH contributed to the conception and design of the study. All authors participated in the interpretation of the data, provided critical feedback and final approval for submission, and took responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, and protocol adherence of data and analyses. All authors had full access to all of the data and took final responsibility to submit for publication. All investigators had confidentiality agreements with the sponsors.

Declaration of interests

MEW reports personal fees from AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Equillium, Gala Therapeutics, Genentech, Genzyme, Mylan, Novartis, Pulmatrix, ResTORbio, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Sentien Biotechnologies, and Teva; and grants and personal fees from GSK and Sanofi. LBF reports grant support through the Asthma & Allergy Center, Bellevue, NE, USA, from 3M, Aimmune, AstraZeneca, DBV Technologies, Genentech, Glenmark, GSK, Hoffmann-La Roche, Novartis, Pearl, Sanofi, and Teva; and has served as a national consultant for Sanofi. JFM has served as a consultant for AstraZeneca and Sanofi; received speaker fees from Boehringer Ingelheim, GSK, Menarini, Novartis, and Uriach; and received research grants from Novartis. IDP reports speaker fees from Aerocrine AB, Almirall, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Chiesi, GSK, Novartis, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Sanofi, and Teva; payments for organisation of educational events from AstraZeneca, GSK, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Sanofi, and Teva; consultant fees from Almirall, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Chiesi, Circassia, Dey Pharma, Genentech, GSK, Knopp Biosciences, Merck, MSD, Napp Pharmaceuticals, Novartis, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, RespiVert, Sanofi, Schering-Plough, and Teva; international scientific meeting sponsorship from AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Chiesi, GSK, Napp Pharmaceuticals, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Sanofi, and Teva; and a research grant from Chiesi. AP reports grants, personal fees, and non-financial support from AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Chiesi, GSK, Mundipharma, and Teva; personal fees and non-financial support from Menarini, Novartis, and Zambon; and grants from Sanofi. AB reports non-financial support during the conduct of the study from GSK; serving as an investigator on clinical trials promoted by Acceleron Pharma, Actelion, Galapagos, MSD, Nuvaira, Pulmonx, United Therapeutic, and Vertex Pharmaceuticals; grants and personal fees from Boehringer Ingelheim; and personal fees from AstraZeneca, Chiesi, GSK, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, and Sanofi. HW reports serving as a consultant and receiving travel and speaker fees from AstraZeneca, Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, Chiesi, GSK, Novartis, Sanofi, and Takeda. MC reports research support from the American Lung Association, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Chiesi, Novartis, Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute, and Sanofi; serving as a consultant for 4D Pharma, Aviragen Therapeutics, Boston Scientific, Genentech, Nuvaira, Sanofi, Teva, Therabron Therapeutics, Theravance Biopharma, Vectura, and Vida Pharma; speaker fees from AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Boston Scientific, Genentech, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Sanofi, and Teva; and royalties from Elsevier. NMN reports speaker fees from ALK, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Glenmark, MSD, Novartis, Sanofi, Stallergenes Greer, and Teva. YT has served as a consultant for AstraZeneca, Kyorin Pharmaceuticals, and Sanofi. DL has received research funding from Sanofi. CD reports travel and speaker fees from Allergy Therapeutics, ALK, Almirall, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Chiesi, Esteve, Ferrer, GSK, HAL Allergy, Inmunotek, Menarini, Novartis, Pfizer, Sanofi-Aventis, Stallergenes Greer, Takeda, and Teva. KRC reports grants and personal fees from AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, CSL Behring, Genentech, Grifols, Kamada, Mereo BioPharma, Novartis, Roche, and Sanofi; grants from Amgen, Baxter, and GSK; and personal fees from the GSK-Canadian Institutes of Health Research chair in Respiratory Health Care Delivery at the University Health Network, and Merck. XM, AHK, PJR, UK, LPM, EL, and MH are Sanofi employees and hold stock or stock options in the company. YZ, YD, FAK, MR, and NA are employees and shareholders at Regeneron Pharmaceuticals. All other authors declare no competing interests.

Data sharing

Qualified researchers can request access to patient-level data and related study documents after publication, including the clinical study report, study protocol with any amendments, blank case report form, statistical analysis plan, and dataset specifications. Patient-level data will be anonymised and study documents will be redacted to protect the privacy of our trial participants. Further details on Sanofi's data sharing criteria, eligible studies, and process for requesting access can be found online.

For **Sanofi's data sharing criteria** see http://www.clinicalstudydatarequest.com/

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Supplementary appendix

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SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX

An open-label extension study evaluating the long-term safety and efficacy of dupilumab in patients with moderate-to-severe asthma

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This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Table of contents

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX 1
Principal investigators (affiliations) 3
Study countries 7
Study compliance 7
Data sharing statement 8
Patient eligibility criteria 8
Patient narratives for treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAE) leading to death 9
Patient narratives for cases of eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA) 10
References 11
SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX TABLES AND FIGURES 12
Figure S1: LIBERTY ASTHMA TRAVERSE open-label extension (NCT02134028) study design 12
Table S1: Overview of parent studies 13
Table S2: Baseline characteristics in patients from the EXPEDITION study 14
Table S3: TEAEs occurring in ≥2% of patients in any treatment group by primary System Organ Class and Preferred Term during the open-label extension in patients from the phase 2b, QUEST, and VENTURE studies 15
Table S4: Treatment-emergent serious adverse events by primary System Organ Class and Preferred Term during the open-label extension in patients from the phase 2b, QUEST, and VENTURE studies 20
Table S5: TEAEs leading to permanent treatment discontinuation during the open-label extension in patients from the phase 2b, QUEST, and VENTURE studies 29
Table S6: Overview of TEAEs (MedDRA Preferred Term) in the safety population of non–OCS-dependent patients from EXPEDITION during the OLE 33
Table S7: TEAEs occurring in ≥2% of patients in any treatment group by primary System Organ Class and Preferred Term during the open-label extension in patients from the EXPEDITION study 34
Table S8: Treatment-emergent serious adverse events during the open-label extension in patients from the EXPEDITION study 41
Table S9: TEAEs leading to permanent treatment discontinuation during the open-label extension in patients from the EXPEDITION study 42
Table S10: Efficacy outcomes in non–OCS-dependent patients from P2b and QUEST with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype or high-dose ICS at PSBL 43
Table S11: Absolute mean and median values for lung function, asthma control, and health-related quality of life outcomes in non–OCS-dependent patients from P2b and QUEST during the open-label extension 44
Table S12: TEAEs and efficacy outcomes in non–OCS-dependent patients from P2b and QUEST with treatment-emergent ADA response during the open-label extension 46
Table S13: TEAEs and efficacy outcomes in non–OCS-dependent patients from P2b and QUEST with negative ADA at all time points during the open-label extension 47
STUDY PROTOCOL 48

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Study countries

TRAVERSE was conducted in 362 hospitals and clinical centers across the following 27 countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Study compliance

Data were collected by the investigators and analyzed by the sponsors and several authors of this manuscript. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the International Conference on Harmonisation Guidelines for Good Clinical Practice. All patients provided written informed consent before study procedures were performed. The protocol, informed-consent form, and patient information were approved by institutional review boards and independent ethics committees. The study is registered at clinicaltrials.gov (NCT02134028).

Data sharing statement

Qualified researchers may request access to patient-level data and related study documents after publication, including the clinical study report, study protocol with any amendments, blank case-report form, statistical analysis plan, and dataset specifications. Patient-level data will be anonymized and study documents will be redacted to protect the privacy of our trial participants. Further details on Sanofi's data sharing criteria, eligible studies, and process for requesting access can be found at: http://www.clinicalstudydatarequest.com/.

Patient eligibility criteria

Full inclusion criteria

- Patients with asthma who completed the treatment period in a previous dupilumab asthma clinical study (ie, EXPEDITION, QUEST, or VENTURE) or patients with asthma who completed the treatment and follow-up periods of P2b
- Patient was on background dose of moderate- or high-dose inhaled corticosteroids (ICS), as maintained during the parent study in which they participated, in combination with a second controller (and/or oral corticosteroid [OCS] for those patients from VENTURE); patients requiring a third controller medication were allowed (eg, long-acting β_2 agonists, leukotriene receptor agonists, methylxanthines, etc.)
- Signed written informed consent
- Note for Japan: for subjects aged 18 years and older, ICS must be ≥200 mcg of fluticasone propionate twice daily or equivalent; for subjects aged 12 to 17 years, ICS must be ≥100 mcg of fluticasone propionate twice daily or equivalent

Full exclusion criteria

- Exclusion criteria related to study methodology
    - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or other lung diseases (eg, emphysema, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, Churg-Strauss syndrome, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis) that impair pulmonary function tests
    - Current smoker (smoking history >10 pack-years) or previous smoker (within 6 months prior to visit 1)
    - Clinically significant comorbidity/lung disease other than asthma
    - Alcohol abuse or drug abuse
    - Inability to follow the procedures of the study/non-compliance (eg, due to language problems or psychological disorders)
    - Patient receiving concomitant treatment prohibited in the study
    - Patient is an investigator or any sub-investigator, research assistant, pharmacist, study coordinator, or other staff or relative thereof directly involved in the conduct of the protocol
- Exclusion criteria related to the current knowledge of Sanofi compound
    - Patient who developed a new medical condition or a change in status of an established medical condition, or a laboratory abnormality, or requires a new treatment or medication prior to enrollment that (per investigator's medical judgment) would adversely affect the participation of the patient in this study or would require permanent investigational medicinal product (IMP) discontinuation
    - Pregnant or breastfeeding women
    - Women of childbearing potential (pre-menopausal female biologically capable of becoming pregnant) who:
        - Did not have a confirmed negative urine test at enrollment
        - Who were not protected by one of the following acceptable forms of effective contraception during the study, including the 12-week follow-up period:
            - Established use of oral, injected, implanted, or inserted hormonal contraceptive
            - Intrauterine device with copper or intrauterine system with progestogen
            - Contraceptive barrier (condom, diaphragm, or cervical/vault caps) used with spermicide (foam, gel, film, cream, or suppository)

        - Female sterilization (eg, tubal occlusion, hysterectomy, or bilateral salpingectomy)
        - Male sterilization with post-vasectomy documentation of the absence of sperm in the ejaculate; for female patients in the study, the vasectomized male partner should be the sole partner for that patient
        - True abstinence; periodic abstinence (eg, calendar, ovulation, symptothermal, post-ovulation methods) was not an acceptable method of contraception
        - Menopausal women (defined as at least 12 consecutive months without menses) were not required to use additional contraception
    - Diagnosed active parasitic infection; suspected or high risk of parasitic infection, unless clinical and (if necessary) laboratory assessments have ruled out active infection before enrollment
    - History of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection or positive HIV screen (anti–HIV-1 and HIV-2 antibodies) at visit 1
    - Live, attenuated vaccinations within 12 weeks prior to visit 1 or planned live, attenuated vaccinations during the study
    - Patients with active autoimmune disease or patients using immunosuppressive therapy for autoimmune disease (eg, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, primary biliary cirrhosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, etc.) or patients who were suspected of having high risk for developing autoimmune disease
    - Patients with any of the following result at enrollment:
        - Positive (or indeterminate) hepatitis B surface antigen; or
        - Positive immunoglobulin M hepatitis B core antibody (HBcAb); or
        - Positive total HBcAb confirmed by positive hepatitis B virus DNA; or
        - Positive hepatitis C virus (HCV) antibodies confirmed by positive HCV RNA
    - Patients who experienced any hypersensitivity reactions to IMP in the previous dupilumab asthma study (including "allergic" injection-site reactions), which, in the opinion of the investigator, could indicate that continued treatment with dupilumab may present an unreasonable risk for the patient
    - Blood eosinophils >1500 cells/mm^3
    - History of malignancy within 5 years before the screening visit, except completely treated in situ carcinoma of the cervix, completely treated and resolved nonmetastatic squamous or basal cell carcinoma of the skin

Patient narratives for treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAE) leading to death

Non–OCS-dependent patients

A 64-year-old male patient (Russia) previously in the P2b study (dupilumab 200 mg q4w), with a long-standing past history of smoking, died due to metastatic lung cancer and metastases to the central nervous system. Clinical diagnosis of peripheral right upper lobe lung cancer with brain metastases (no histological confirmation) was made at day 188, 6 months after the first dose of dupilumab in the TRAVERSE study and led to death less than 3 months later. The event was considered by the investigator to be related to the IMP.

A 62-year-old male patient (Ukraine) previously in the P2b study (dupilumab 200 mg q2w), a non-smoker with a past medical history of chronic gastritis, was diagnosed with adenocarcinoma gastric (with liver metastases) on day 528, 1 year and 5 months after the first dose of dupilumab in the TRAVERSE study, and leading to death 4 months later (post study). The event was considered by the investigator to be related to the IMP.

A 72-year-old male patient (Ukraine) previously in the P2b study (dupilumab 200 mg q2w) was struck by a motor vehicle and suffered fatal craniocerebral injury after he had completed study participation (2.5 months after the last dose received). The event was considered by the investigator to be not related to the IMP.

A 66-year-old female patient (Poland) previously in the QUEST study (dupilumab 300 mg q2w), with a prior history of smoking (lasting for 40 years), experienced bronchitis on day 231 and serious asthma exacerbation on day 235, leading to permanent treatment discontinuation. The patient had no change in background asthma medications prior to this episode of asthma exacerbation. On day 254, 29 days after the last dose of the IMP, the patient experienced a

viral respiratory tract infection leading to dyspnea and then respiratory failure leading to death on day 262. The event was considered by the investigator to be not related to the IMP.

Patient narratives for cases of eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA)

Non–OCS-dependent patients

A 56-year-old female patient previously treated with dupilumab in the QUEST study, with a medical history of allergic rhinitis, had suffered from asthma exacerbation from study day –7 to study day 13 and was treated with intravenous bolus corticosteroid followed by OCS for 20 days. On day 81, the patient reported myalgia, fatigue, and urinary discomfort requiring hospitalization. The patient was diagnosed with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA) during hospitalization by the pulmonologist and treating rheumatologist, according to the symptomatology, medical evaluation, alterations in the computed tomography (CT) of the lung and orbital MRI, and the favorable response to corticoidal treatment. No blood counts were reported on that day. Corticosteroids and oral azathioprine were administered as corrective treatment. The last IMP dose was administered at day 71. On day 104, eosinophil count was at 7·68 Giga/L (normal range: 9–44 Giga/L). On day 119, the patient was again hospitalized and received IV bolus rituximab 1000 mg, oral azathioprine 100 mg daily, and oral prednisone 30 mg daily. At the time of last information received, the patient had not recovered from the event. The event was assessed by the investigator as not related to the IMP.

Sponsor's comment: The causal association of dupilumab with the reported event of EGPA cannot be excluded, although the diagnosis is tenuous in the absence of evidence of vasculitis. Moreover, if this patient does have EGPA, then the recurrence of symptoms is most likely attributable to the recent withdrawal of systemic steroids.

A 30-year-old female patient previously treated with dupilumab in the QUEST study, with a medical history of sinusitis and allergic rhinitis, developed eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis on day 499 (4 days after last IMP dose). Prior to this event, the patient's eosinophil counts were found to be elevated on multiple occasions, with values of 1·39 Giga/L (normal range 0–0·5 Giga/L) on day 15; 2·06 Giga/L on day 280; 11·2 Giga/L on day 301; 2·42 Giga/L on day 336; 3·17 Giga/L on day 363; and 1·49 Giga/L on day 478. On day 413, the patient underwent upper gastrointestinal endoscopy which was abnormal showing antral gastritis. On day 449, a CT of the paranasal sinus showed inflammation of the bilateral maxillary sinus. On day 478, a biopsy of nasal mucosa showed mild chronic inflammation of mucosal tissue. Prior to day 499, the patient complained of worsening stomach pain. On day 499, the patient was confirmed to have chronic sinusitis, experienced a severe abdominal pain attack and numbness in hands, and was diagnosed with EGPA. On day 499, no complete blood count values were reported. On day 505, eosinophil count was 0·66 Giga/L (normal range: 0–0·57 Giga/L). No corrective treatment was given. The IMP was permanently discontinued due to EGPA. On day 540, the patient recovered from the event. The event was assessed by the investigator as not related to the IMP.

Sponsor's comment: The patient was diagnosed with EGPA on day 499, 4 days after the last IMP dose. Prior to the diagnosis, the patient had multiple episodes of elevated eosinophil counts. The diagnosis of EGPA was based on the diagnostic criteria of asthma, eosinophilia >10%, paranasal sinus abnormality, and neuropathy. It is not clear if the reported symptoms of hand numbness were true neuropathy. No documentation was provided about neurological investigations. Based on the temporality of the reported event, an association with dupilumab cannot be excluded.

A 49-year-old female patient previously treated with dupilumab in the P2b study, had a medical history of long-standing nasal polyps (with duration of around 15 years), asthma (with duration of around 13 years) and chronic sinusitis, was on chronic montelukast therapy, and had received systemic corticosteroid prednol (methylprednisolone) oral in the parent study multiple times for loss of asthma control. On day 42, the patient developed worsening asthma associated with cough and dyspnea and was diagnosed with EGPA with lung and paranasal sinus involvement. Eosinophil count on day 46 was 7·3 Giga/L. The IMP was continued unchanged. Corrective treatment with oral fluocortolone was started. Eosinophils further increased at day 103 (14·7 Giga/L) and the study treatment was permanently discontinued (last reported dose on day 110, when laboratory tests showed normal eosinophil counts at 0·05 Giga/L). At the time of the last report, the patient had not recovered from EGPA. The event was assessed by the investigator as not related to the IMP.

Sponsor's comment: This patient had a long-standing history of nasal polyps and chronic sinusitis and chronic montelukast therapy for years. The patient had ongoing severe asthma symptoms before entering the open-label

extension (OLE), which necessitated continuous cycles of tapering doses of corticosteroids. While participating in the OLE, she developed pulmonary symptoms that seemed to be similar to prior asthma exacerbations, but this time attributed to EGPA based on a positive anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody test and eosinophilia, despite the absence of neuropathic or vasculitic findings. In the sponsor's view, if this patient has EGPA, it was pre-existing. It is also important to remember that dupilumab treatment can be associated with increases in blood eosinophils without any associated tissue pathology, and that the asthma exacerbation and the eosinophilia in this patient may be mechanistically unrelated.

OCS-dependent patients

A 38-year-old female patient previously treated with dupilumab in the VENTURE study, had a history of eosinophilia (blood eosinophils at randomization of the parent study 1·83 Giga/L), nasal polyps, and more than 12 episodes of asthma exacerbation treated with extensive use of OCS in the year prior to start of IMP, and had received concomitant treatment with oral corticosteroid prednisone 10 mg daily for the first 6 months after the start of dupilumab. In the parent VENTURE study, after starting dupilumab, the dose of prednisolone was tapered from 10 mg to 2.5 mg over a period of approximately 5 months. In the TRAVERSE study, the patient had two episodes of asthma exacerbation, for which the patient was treated with systemic corticosteroids for 11 days and 9 days, respectively. On day 318, the patient was diagnosed with severe EGPA based on eosinophila % more than 10% on differential white blood cells, pulmonary infiltrates, nasal polyposis, and extravascular eosinophils at biopsy. On day 301, laboratory results showed an eosinophil count at 114·13 Giga/L (normal range: 0–70 Giga/L). Corrective treatment included oral prednisolone. The IMP was permanently discontinued due to EGPA. The event had not resolved at the time of last information received. On day 378, the patient recovered from the event of eosinophilia, with an eosinophil count of 0·47 Giga/L (normal range: 0–0·57 Giga/L). The event was assessed by the investigator as related to the IMP.

Sponsor's comment: In view of use and tapering off of oral corticosteroids prior to and during therapy with dupilumab, and medical history of eosinophilia at baseline, the event of EGPA may be due to an unmasking effect following tapering of corticosteroids.

A 44-year-old female patient who previously received placebo in the VENTURE study, during which she had her dose of prednisolone reduced from 20 mg/day to 5 mg/day over a period of approximately 6 months. Eosinophil counts were normal throughout the parent study. In the LTS12551 study, the patient had an adverse event (AE) of mild intensity, reported as "hypereosinophilia" (eosinophilia) on day 172. On that day, laboratory testing showed an eosinophil count of >3 Giga/L, with the highest eosinophil count of 8·55 Giga/L (normal range: 0·00–0·57 Giga/L). On day 179 of the study, the patient was diagnosed with severe EGPA with dermal, pulmonary, and cerebral manifestations. On that day, the patient complained of right latero-cervical pain and left leg paresthesia. As a result of the event, the IMP was permanently discontinued (last dose on day 172). On day 195 of the study (23 days after the last dose of IMP), the patient reported AEs of "plantar tingling at walking" (paresthesia) and "bilateral plantar petesiae" (petechiae) (both of mild intensity). The patient also complained about left leg pain and cephalea. On day 197 of the study (25 days after the last dose of IMP), the event of EGPA became serious, leading to hospitalization. On day 197, eosinophil count was 7·53 Giga/L (normal range: 0–0·3 Giga/L). Corrective treatment included oral azathioprine. The event was resolving at time of last information received. The event was assessed by the investigator as related to the IMP.

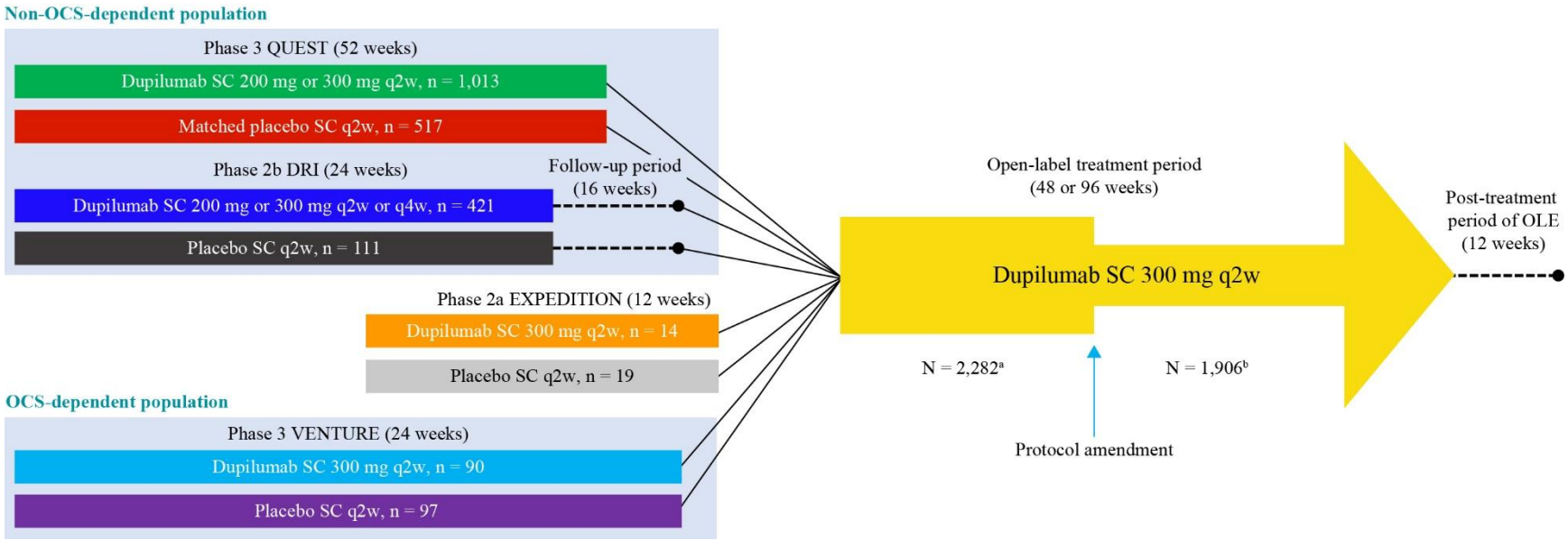
Sponsor's comment: Based on available information, although an association of reported event of EGPA with dupilumab treatment cannot be excluded, an unmasking effect due to steroid taper in the parent study has to be kept in consideration as well.

References

1. Wenzel SE, Castro M, Corren J, et al. Dupilumab efficacy and safety in adults with uncontrolled persistent asthma despite use of medium-to-high-dose inhaled corticosteroids plus a long-acting β2 agonist: a randomised double-blind placebo-controlled pivotal phase 2b dose-ranging trial. *Lancet* 2016; **388**: 31–44.
2. Castro M, Corren J, Pavord ID, et al. Dupilumab efficacy and safety in moderate-to-severe uncontrolled asthma. *N Engl J Med* 2018; **378**: 2486–96.
3. Rabe KF, Nair P, Brusselle G, et al. Efficacy and safety of dupilumab in glucocorticoid-dependent severe asthma. *N Engl J Med* 2018; **378**: 2475–85.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX TABLES AND FIGURES

Figure S1: **LIBERTY ASTHMA TRAVERSE open-label extension (NCT02134028) study design**



Patient numbers presented for parent studies represent the number of patients who enrolled in and were exposed to treatment in the OLE. Eligible patients from P2b completed the 16-week post-treatment follow-up period of the parent study and were off treatment for up to 52 weeks before being rolled over into the OLE study; patients from the QUEST, EXPEDITION, and VENTURE studies rolled over into the OLE study the same day as the end-of-treatment visit of the parent study. At enrollment, patients were on a medium or high dose of ICS and ≥1 other asthma controller medication, as maintained during the parent study (including OCS for patients from VENTURE only). During the OLE treatment period, patients continued the background therapy dose regimen as maintained in the parent study. [a]Total number of patients enrolled and exposed to treatment in the OLE. [b]Total number of patients who continued to be exposed to treatment beyond 48 weeks. ICS=inhaled corticosteroid(s); OCS=oral corticosteroid; OLE=open-label extension; q2w, every 2 weeks; q4w every 4 weeks; SC=subcutaneous.

Table S1: **Overview of parent studies**

Study	Phase	Design	Sample size	Study status First patient enrolled/ Last patient completed
Non–OCS-dependent				
DRI12544[1]	2b	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, dose ranging, parallel group study comparing different doses[a] and regimens of dupilumab SC for 24 weeks in patients with moderate-to-severe, uncontrolled asthma	776 randomized	Completed study First patient enrolled: June 10, 2013 Last patient completed: April 08, 2015
EFC13579 (QUEST)[2]	3	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of dupilumab 200 mg and 300 mg q2w SC for 52 weeks in patients with uncontrolled, persistent asthma	1902 randomized	Completed study First patient enrolled: April 27, 2015 Last patient completed: November 23, 2017
PDY14192 (EXPEDITION)	2a	Exploratory, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of the effects of dupilumab 300 mg q2w SC for 12 weeks on airway inflammation of adults with uncontrolled persistent asthma	42 randomized	Completed study First patient enrolled: January 27, 2016 Last patient completed: January 03, 2018
OCS-dependent				
EFC13691 (VENTURE)[3]	3	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of dupilumab 300 mg q2w SC for 24 weeks in patients with severe OCS-dependent asthma	210 randomized	Completed study First patient enrolled: October 15, 2015 Last patient completed: November 13, 2017

[a]Patients were randomized using a 1:1:1:1:1 randomization ratio for dupilumab 300 mg q2w (after a 600 mg loading dose), dupilumab 200 mg q2w (after a 400 mg loading dose), dupilumab 300 mg q4w (after a 600 mg loading dose), dupilumab 200 mg q4w (after a 400 mg loading dose), or placebo. OCS=oral corticosteroid; q2w=every 2 weeks; q4w=every 4 weeks; SC=subcutaneous.

Table S2: **Baseline characteristics in patients from the EXPEDITION study**

Characteristic	**Placebo/dupilumab (n=19)**	**Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=14)**
Age, years, mean (SD)	41·8 (10·6)	44·9 (10·8)
<18 years, n (%)	0	0
18 — 64 years, n (%)	19 (100)	14 (100)
≥ 65 years, n (%)	0	0
Sex, n (%)		
Female	7 (36·8)	10 (71·4)
Male	12 (63·2)	4 (28·6)
Ongoing atopic or allergic condition, n (%)	17 (89·5)	10 (71·4)
Former smoker, n (%)	5 (26·3)	3 (21·4)
Number of severe asthma exacerbations experienced in 1 year before the parent study, mean (SD)	1·16 (1·54)	1·21 (2·19)
Pre-bronchodilator FEV_1, L, mean (SD)	2·73 (0·67)	2·33 (0·51)
Pre-bronchodilator FEV_1, %, percent predicted	74·47 (11·72)	72·57 (10·43)
FEV_1 reversibility, %, mean (SD)	20·53 (6·49)	28·30 (16·46)
ACQ-5 score, scale 0–6, mean (SD)	1·83 (1·00)	1·37 (0·70)
High-dose inhaled corticosteroids, n (%)	10 (52·6)	8 (57·1)
Blood eosinophils, Giga/L, mean (SD)	0·43 (0·28)	0·34 (0·18)
Total IgE, IU/mL, mean (SD)	233·47 (242·09)	136·93 (93·12)
FeNO, parts per billion, mean (SD)	38·95 (30·42)	38·07 (25·21)

An atopic medical history or ongoing atopic disease was considered to be present if the patient had or has any of the following diseases: atopic dermatitis, allergic conjunctivitis or allergic rhinitis, chronic rhinosinusitis, nasal polyposis, food allergy, or hives. Asthma exacerbation before the study was defined as any treatment with one systemic (oral or parenteral) steroid burst or more for worsening asthma, or hospitalisation or an emergency or urgent medical care visit for worsening asthma. FeNO=fractional exhaled nitric oxide. ACQ-5=five-item asthma control questionnaire (ACQ-5). AQLQ=asthma quality of life questionnaire.

***Table S3*: TEAEs occurring in ≥2% of patients in any treatment group by primary System Organ Class and Preferred Term during the open-label extension in patients from the phase 2b, QUEST, and VENTURE studies**

n (%) Primary System Organ Class Preferred Term	Non–OCS-dependent patients				OCS-dependent patients	
	Patients from phase 2b		Patients from QUEST		Patients from VENTURE	
	Placebo/dupilumab (n=111)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=421)	Placebo/dupilumab (n=517)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=1013)	Placebo/dupilumab (n=97)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=90)
Infections and infestations	69 (62·2)	288 (68·4)	308 (59·6)	607 (59·9)	48 (49·5)	50 (55·6)
Nasopharyngitis	27 (24·3)	109 (25·9)	99 (19·1)	191 (18·9)	17 (17·5)	16 (17·8)
Bronchitis	15 (13·5)	80 (19·0)	63 (12·2)	118 (11·6)	9 (9·3)	14 (15·6)
Upper respiratory tract infection	18 (16·2)	60 (14·3)	65 (12·6)	130 (12·8)	8 (8·2)	6 (6·7)
Influenza	5 (4·5)	45 (10·7)	30 (5·8)	69 (6·8)	9 (9·3)	7 (7·8)
Pharyngitis	16 (14·4)	37 (8·8)	26 (5·0)	59 (5·8)	1 (1·0)	4 (4·4)
Sinusitis	9 (8·1)	33 (7·8)	32 (6·2)	50 (4·9)	3 (3·1)	4 (4·4)
Urinary tract infection	5 (4·5)	26 (6·2)	17 (3·3)	42 (4·1)	4 (4·1)	3 (3·3)
Acute sinusitis	4 (3·6)	19 (4·5)	29 (5·6)	30 (3·0)	3 (3·1)	2 (2·2)
Viral upper respiratory tract infection	2 (1·8)	11 (2·6)	13 (2·5)	30 (3·0)	–	–
Gastroenteritis	6 (5·4)	8 (1·9)	10 (1·9)	26 (2·6)	–	–
Pneumonia	5 (4·5)	7 (1·7)	9 (1·7)	27 (2·7)	1 (1·0)	2 (2·2)
Rhinitis	7 (6·3)	11 (2·6)	6 (1·2)	22 (2·2)	4 (4·1)	1 (1·1)
Respiratory tract infection	3 (2·7)	15 (3·6)	5 (1·0)	18 (1·8)	0	2 (2·2)
Cystitis	0	6 (1·4)	9 (1·7)	22 (2·2)	–	–
Oral candidiasis	1 (0·9)	9 (2·1)	6 (1·2)	14 (1·4)	–	–
Tonsillitis	7 (6·3)	8 (1·9)	6 (1·2)	9 (0·9)	2 (2·1)	0
Viral pharyngitis	4 (3·6)	1 (0·2)	1 (0·2)	5 (0·5)	0	2 (2·2)

Neoplasms benign, malignant, and unspecified (including cysts and polyps)	–	–	–	–	5 (5·2)	1 (1·1)
Uterine leiomyoma	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	0
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	–	–	–	–	7 (7·2)	5 (5·6)
Eosinophilia	–	–	–	–	4 (4·1)	3 (3·3)
Immune system disorders	–	–	–	–	4 (4·1)	2 (2·2)
Drug hypersensitivity	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	0
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	–	–	–	–	5 (5·2)	6 (6·7)
Dyslipidemia	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	1 (1·1)
Glucose tolerance impaired	–	–	–	–	0	2 (2·2)
Gout	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	0
Nervous system disorders	21 (18·9)	82 (19·5)	70 (13·5)	122 (12·0)	14 (14·4)	10 (11·1)
Headache	13 (11·7)	47 (11·2)	47 (9·1)	74 (7·3)	4 (4·1)	5 (5·6)
Dizziness	3 (2·7)	12 (2·9)	9 (1·7)	6 (0·6)	2 (2·1)	0
Somnolence	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	0
Syncope	–	–	–	–	0	2 (2·2)
Cardiac disorders	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	3 (3·3)
Cardiac failure	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	1 (1·1)
Vascular disorders	7 (6·3)	23 (5·5)	25 (4·8)	50 (4·9)	10 (10·3)	4 (4·4)
Hypertension	5 (4·5)	16 (3·8)	19 (3·7)	29 (2·9)	5 (5·2)	2 (2·2)
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders	24 (21·6)	80 (19·0)	90 (17·4)	154 (15·2)	19 (19·6)	13 (14·4)
Rhinitis allergic	2 (1·8)	14 (3·3)	23 (4·4)	32 (3·2)	5 (5·2)	1 (1·1)
Cough	4 (3·6)	16 (3·8)	10 (1·9)	22 (2·2)	3 (3·1)	3 (3·3)

Oropharyngeal pain	3 (2·7)	13 (3·1)	11 (2·1)	20 (2·0)	2 (2·1)	5 (5·6)
Asthma[a]	4 (3·6)	2 (0·5)	15 (2·9)	18 (1·8)	0	5 (5·6)
Dyspnea	2 (1·8)	10 (2·4)	8 (1·5)	12 (1·2)	2 (2·1)	2 (2·2)
Rhinorrhea	3 (2·7)	5 (1·2)	3 (0·6)	5 (0·5)	3 (3·1)	1 (1·1)
Epistaxis	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	0
Gastrointestinal disorders	20 (18·0)	83 (19·7)	81 (15·7)	163 (16·1)	18 (18·6)	11 (12·2)
Diarrhea	3 (2·7)	16 (3·8)	7 (1·4)	25 (2·5)	4 (4·1)	3 (3·3)
Gastroesophageal reflux disease	1 (0·9)	13 (3·1)	13 (2·5)	21 (2·1)	2 (2·1)	0
Abdominal pain	3 (2·7)	12 (2·9)	10 (1·9)	13 (1·3)	4 (4·1)	1 (1·1)
Toothache	0	9 (2·1)	1 (0·2)	14 (1·4)	2 (2·1)	3 (3·3)
Chronic gastritis	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	1 (1·1)
Gastritis	–	–	–	–	3 (3·1)	0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	21 (18·9)	76 (18·1)	64 (12·4)	139 (13·7)	9 (9·3)	6 (6·7)
Eczema	4 (3·6)	12 (2·9)	7 (1·4)	17 (1·7)	–	–
Urticaria	3 (2·7)	10 (2·4)	8 (1·5)	18 (1·8)	–	–
Rash	2 (1·8)	9 (2·1)	8 (1·5)	15 (1·5)	–	–
Pruritus	3 (2·7)	4 (1·0)	2 (0·4)	9 (0·9)	–	–
Skin induration	–	–	–	–	0	2 (2·2)
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	26 (23·4)	100 (23·8)	93 (18·0)	165 (16·3)	19 (19·6)	13 (14·4)
Back pain	4 (3·6)	30 (7·1)	23 (4·4)	52 (5·1)	5 (5·2)	0
Arthralgia	9 (8·1)	23 (5·5)	24 (4·6)	22 (2·2)	7 (7·2)	1 (1·1)
Osteoarthritis	2 (1·8)	10 (2·4)	13 (2·5)	16 (1·6)	3 (3·1)	2 (2·2)
Myalgia	5 (4·5)	14 (3·3)	7 (1·4)	12 (1·2)	–	–

Arthritis	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	2 (2·2)
Pain in extremity	–	–	–	–	1 (1·0)	3 (3·3)
Tendonitis	–	–	–	–	1 (1·0)	2 (2·2)
General disorders and administration-site conditions	42 (37·8)	100 (23·8)	63 (12·2)	114 (11·3)	14 (14·4)	10 (11·1)
Non-cardiac chest pain	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	2 (2·2)
Pyrexia	–	–	–	–	1 (1·0)	3 (3·3)
Influenza-like illness	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	0
Injection-site erythema	26 (23·4)	55 (13·1)	35 (6·8)	50 (4·9)	5 (5·2)	2 (2·2)
Injection-site pain	9 (8·1)	18 (4·3)	15 (2·9)	14 (1·4)	0	2 (2·2)
Injection-site pruritus	12 (10·8)	16 (3·8)	15 (2·9)	7 (0·7)	2 (2·1)	0
Injection-site edema	4 (3·6)	14 (3·3)	14 (2·7)	15 (1·5)	0	2 (2·2)
Edema peripheral	–	–	–	–	0	2 (2·2)
Fatigue	1 (0·9)	10 (2·4)	5 (1·0)	8 (0·8)	5 (5·2)	1 (1·1)
Asthenia	1 (0·9)	12 (2·9)	2 (0·4)	3 (0·3)	–	–
Injection-site hemorrhage	5 (4·5)	5 (1·2)	5 (1·0)	2 (0·2)	–	–
Injection-site hematoma	4 (3·6)	2 (0·5)	4 (0·8)	4 (0·4)	–	–
Chest pain	3 (2·7)	4 (1·0)	1 (0·2)	3 (0·3)	–	–
Investigations	10 (9·0)	35 (8·3)	18 (3·5)	46 (4·5)	9 (9·3)	10 (11·1)
Blood creatine phosphokinase increased	1 (0·9)	9 (2·1)	6 (1·2)	10 (1·0)	1 (1·0)	3 (3·3)
Blood pressure increased	3 (2·7)	2 (0·5)	2 (0·4)	16 (1·6)	–	–
Eosinophil count increased	3 (2·7)	7 (1·7)	3 (0·6)	0	3 (3·1)	2 (2·2)
Alanine aminotransferase increased	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	2 (2·2)

Injury, poisoning, and procedural complications	22 (19·8)	94 (22·3)	90 (17·4)	158 (15·6)	17 (17·5)	12 (13·3)
Accidental overdose	6 (5·4)	40 (9·5)	28 (5·4)	45 (4·4)	5 (5·2)	5 (5·6)
Fall	2 (1·8)	7 (1·7)	12 (2·3)	35 (3·5)	–	–
Contusion	3 (2·7)	14 (3·3)	12 (2·3)	14 (1·4)	0	2 (2·2)
Tooth fracture	3 (2·7)	1 (0·2)	1 (0·2)	2 (0·2)	–	–
Epicondylitis	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	0
Intentional overdose	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	0
Ligament sprain	–	–	–	–	2 (2·1)	0

Note: TEAEs are reported according to the Preferred Terms in the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) version 22·0, unless otherwise indicated. Table sorted by System Organ Class internationally agreed order and decreasing percentage of Preferred Term in the overall category. [a]Asthma exacerbations were considered an efficacy variable and were only to be reported as a TEAE if they met seriousness criteria. – denotes a TEAE that did not occur in ≥2% of patients; OCS=oral corticosteroid; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

Table S4: **Treatment-emergent serious adverse events by primary System Organ Class and Preferred Term during the open-label extension in patients from the phase 2b, QUEST, and VENTURE studies**

n (%) Primary System Organ Class Preferred Term	Non–OCS-dependent patients				OCS-dependent patients	
	Patients from phase 2b		Patients from QUEST		Patients from VENTURE	
	Placebo/dupilumab (n=111)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=421)	Placebo/dupilumab (n=517)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=1013)	Placebo/dupilumab (n=97)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=90)
Infections and infestations	6 (5·4)	10 (2·4)	8 (1·5)	22 (2·2)	2 (2·1)	1 (1·1)
Pneumonia	3 (2·7)	4 (1·0)	4 (0·8)	7 (0·7)	1 (1·0)	1 (1·1)
Influenza	0	1 (0·2)	0	2 (0·2)	0	0
Appendicitis	0	0	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Bronchitis	0	0	0	2 (0·2)	0	0
Pneumonia bacterial	0	0	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Pyelonephritis acute	0	1 (0·2)	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Abscess limb	1 (0·9)	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchopulmonary aspergillosis allergic	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Cellulitis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Cervicitis	1 (0·9)	0	0	0	0	0
Chronic sinusitis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Diverticulitis	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Gastroenteritis	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Herpes simplex encephalitis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Large intestine infection	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Lower respiratory tract infection	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Lower respiratory tract infection bacterial	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0

Mycobacterium avium complex infection	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Post-procedural infection	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Salmonellosis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Sialadenitis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Tonsillitis	1 (0·9)	0	0	0	0	0
Wound infection	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Ear infection	0	0	0	0	1 (1·0)	0
Sinusitis	0	0	0	0	1 (1·0)	0
Neoplasms benign, malignant, and unspecified (including cysts and polyps)	0	7 (1·7)	9 (1·7)	15 (1·5)	3 (3·1)	1 (1·1)
Papillary thyroid cancer	0	0	1 (0·2)	3 (0·3)	0	0
Basal cell carcinoma	0	0	0	3 (0·3)	1 (1·0)	0
Breast cancer	0	0	2 (0·4)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Uterine leiomyoma	0	3 (0·7)	0	0	0	0
Adenocarcinoma gastric	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Adenocarcinoma of colon	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Benign ovarian tumor	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Bowen's disease	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Colon adenoma	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Colon cancer	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Endometrial cancer	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Fibroadenoma of breast	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	(1·1)
Follicular thyroid cancer	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Gastric adenoma	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Hodgkin's disease	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0

Intraductal proliferative breast lesion	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Juvenile melanoma benign	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Lung cancer metastatic	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Metastases to central nervous system	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Non-small cell lung cancer	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Osteochondroma	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Ovarian cancer	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Prostate cancer	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	1 (1·0)	0
Prostate cancer stage I	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Rectal cancer	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Large intestine benign neoplasm	0	0	0	0	1 (1·0)	0
Immune system disorders	0	1 (0·2)	1 (0·2)	4 (0·4)	1 (1·0)	1 (1·1)
Anaphylactic reaction	0	0	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis	0	0	0	2 (0·2)	1 (1·0)	1 (1·1)
Drug hypersensitivity	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Hypersensitivity	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Endocrine disorders	1 (0·9)	0	0	0	0	0
Goiter	1 (0·9)	0	0	0	0	0
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	0	0	0	4 (0·4)	0	0
Diabetes mellitus	0	0	0	2 (0·2)	0	0
Dehydration	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Diabetic metabolic decompensation	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Psychiatric disorders	0	0	2 (0·4)	1 (<0·1)	0	0

Delirium	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Depressed mood	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Depression	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Suicide attempt	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Nervous system disorders	2 (1·8)	2 (0·5)	3 (0·6)	9 (0·9)	0	2 (2·2)
Cerebrovascular accident	1 (0·9)	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Headache	0	0	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Syncope	0	1 (0·2)	0	1 (<0·1)	0	1 (1·1)
Carotid artery disease	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Cerebral infarction	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Dizziness	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Dyskinesia	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Hypertensive cerebrovascular disease	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Idiopathic intracranial hypertension	1 (0·9)	0	0	0	0	0
Optic neuritis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Paresthesia	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Parkinson's disease	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Seizure	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Thalamic infarction	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Transient ischemic attack	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Neuritis	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1·1)
Eye disorders	0	2 (0·5)	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Cataract	0	1 (0·2)	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Angle closure glaucoma	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0

Serous retinal detachment	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Ear and labyrinth disorders	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Vertigo	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Cardiac disorders	0	2 (0·5)	4 (0·8)	11 (1·1)	0	1 (1·1)
Atrial fibrillation	0	2 (0·5)	2 (0·4)	5 (0·5)	0	0
Myocardial ischemia	0	0	0	3 (0·3)	0	0
Aortic valve incompetence	0	1 (0·2)	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Acute left ventricular failure	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Angina unstable	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Atrioventricular block complete	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Cardiac failure	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Myocarditis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Acute coronary syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1·1)
Vascular disorders	0	1 (0·2)	0	1 (<0·1)	1 (1·0)	0
Aortic dilatation	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Deep vein thrombosis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Hypertensive crisis	0	0	0	0	1 (1·0)	0
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders	5 (4·5)	6 (1·4)	15 (2·9)	20 (2·0)	1 (1·0)	5 (5·6)
Asthma[a]	4 (3·6)	2 (0·5)	13 (2·5)	18 (1·8)	0	5 (5·6)
Pulmonary embolism	0	1 (0·2)	0	1 (<0·1)	1 (1·0)	0
Acute respiratory failure	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Atelectasis	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Nasal septum deviation	1 (0·9)	0	0	0	0	0
Nasal septum perforation	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0

Pleural effusion	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Pneumothorax	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary edema	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Respiratory failure	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Sinusitis noninfective	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Status asthmaticus	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	1 (1·1)
Vocal cord polyp	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Gastrointestinal disorders	0	8 (1·9)	9 (1·7)	6 (0·6)	2 (2·1)	0
Large intestine polyp	0	2 (0·5)	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Hiatus hernia	0	1 (0·2)	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Inguinal hernia	0	1 (0·2)	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Abdominal hernia	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Abdominal incarcerated hernia	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Abdominal pain	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Abdominal pain upper	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Diverticulum intestinal	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Gastritis	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Gastritis erosive	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Gastroenteritis eosinophilic	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Intestinal obstruction	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Esophageal food impaction	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Pancreatitis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Retroperitoneum cyst	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Tooth impacted	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Umbilical hernia	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	1 (10)	0

Upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Vomiting	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Intra-abdominal hemorrhage	0	0	0	0	1 (1·0)	0
Hepatobiliary disorders	0	1 (0·2)	1 (0·2)	6 (0·6)	0	0
Cholelithiasis	0	1 (0·2)	0	4 (0·4)	0	0
Cholecystitis acute	0	0	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Hepatomegaly	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	0	0	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Erythema nodosum	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Rash erythematous	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Rash vesicular	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	0	3 (0·7)	3 (0·6)	8 (0·8)	0	0
Osteoarthritis	0	3 (0·7)	1 (0·2)	4 (0·4)	0	0
Intervertebral disc protrusion	0	0	1 (0·2)	2 (0·2)	0	0
Arthralgia	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Osteonecrosis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Pain in extremity	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Rotator cuff syndrome	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Renal and urinary disorders	0	0	0	4 (0·4)	0	0
Acute kidney injury	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
IgA nephropathy	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Ureterolithiasis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Urinary incontinence	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Pregnancy, puerperium, and perinatal conditions	0	2 (0·5)	0	0	0	0

Abortion spontaneous	0	2 (0·5)	0	0	0	0
Pregnancy	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Reproductive system and breast disorders	0	1 (0·2)	0	5 (0·5)	0	0
Adenomyosis	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Benign prostatic hyperplasia	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Endometrial hyperplasia	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Hemorrhagic ovarian cyst	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Ovarian cyst	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Vaginal prolapse	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Congenital, familial, and genetic disorders	0	0	0	0	1 (1·0)	0
Odontogenic cyst	0	0	0	0	1 (1·0)	0
General disorders and administration-site conditions	0	0	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Adverse drug reaction	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Injection-site erythema	0	0	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Investigations	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	1 (1·0)	0
Alanine aminotransferase increased	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	1 (1·0)	0
Injury, poisoning, and procedural complications	1 (0·9)	4 (1·0)	3 (0·6)	11 (1·1)	1 (1·0)	0
Facial bones fracture	0	0	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Fall	0	0	0	2 (0·2)	0	0
Hand fracture	0	1 (0·2)	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Upper limb fracture	1 (0·9)	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Ankle fracture	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Chemical peritonitis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0

Craniocerebral injury	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Forearm fracture	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Head injury	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Incision-site pain	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Incisional hernia	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Lower limb fracture	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Lumbar vertebral fracture	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Meniscus injury	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Post-procedural complication	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Post-procedural constipation	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Radius fracture	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Skin laceration	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary contusion	0	0	0	0	1 (1·0)	0
Social circumstances	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Miscarriage of partner	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0

Note: TEAEs are reported according to the Preferred Terms in the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) version 22·0, unless otherwise indicated. Table sorted by System Organ Class internationally agreed order and decreasing percentage of Preferred Term in the overall category. [a]Asthma exacerbations were considered an efficacy variable and were only to be reported as a TEAE if they met seriousness criteria. IgA=immunoglobulin A; OCS=oral corticosteroid; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

Table S5: **TEAEs leading to permanent treatment discontinuation during the open-label extension in patients from the phase 2b, QUEST, and VENTURE studies**

n (%) Primary System Organ Class Preferred Term	Non–OCS-dependent patients				OCS-dependent patients	
	Patients from phase 2b		Patients from QUEST		Patients from VENTURE	
	Placebo/dupilumab (n=111)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=421)	Placebo/dupilumab (n=517)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=1013)	Placebo/dupilumab (n=97)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=90)
Infections and infestations	0	4 (1·0)	0	5 (0·5)	1 (1·0)	0
Ophthalmic herpes zoster	0	1 (0·2)	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Blastocystis infection	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Bronchitis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Bronchopulmonary aspergillosis allergic	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Herpes simplex encephalitis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Infection parasitic	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Mycobacterium avium complex infection	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Nasopharyngitis	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Esophageal candidiasis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Rhinitis	0	0	0	0	1 (1·0)	0
Neoplasms benign, malignant, and unspecified (including cysts and polyps)	0	4 (1·0)	4 (0·8)	7 (0·7)	0	0
Papillary thyroid cancer	0	0	1 (0·2)	2 (0·2)	0	0
Breast cancer	0	0	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Adenocarcinoma gastric	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Adenocarcinoma of colon	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Basal cell carcinoma	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Colon cancer	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Endometrial cancer	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0

Follicular thyroid cancer	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Intraductal proliferative breast lesion	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Lung cancer metastatic	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Metastases to central nervous system	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Non-small cell lung cancer	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Ovarian cancer	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Prostate cancer	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	0	1 (0·2)	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	1 (1·1)
Neutropenia	0	1 (0·2)	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Eosinophilia	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	1 (1·1)
Immune system disorders	0	3 (0·7)	0	2 (0·2)	1 (1·0)	2 (2·2)
Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis	0	1 (0·2)	0	2 (0·2)	1 (1·0)	1 (1·1)
Hypersensitivity	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	1 (1·1)
Hypogammaglobulinemia	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Psychiatric disorders	0	0	1 (0·2)	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Depressed mood	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Depression	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Suicide attempt	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Nervous system disorders	1 (0·9)	0	0	2 (0·2)	1 (1·0)	0
Headache	0	0	0	2 (0·2)	1 (1·0)	0
Cerebrovascular accident	1 (0·9)	0	0	0	0	0
Cardiac disorders	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Myocardial ischemia	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders	0	1 (0·2)	0	1 (<0·1)	1 (1·0)	0

Asthma[a]	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Pleural effusion	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Epistaxis	0	0	0	0	1 (1·0)	0
Gastrointestinal disorders	0	0	0	4 (0·4)	0	0
Nausea	0	0	0	2 (0·2)	0	0
Pneumatosis intestinalis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Tongue edema	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Vomiting	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	1 (0·9)	2 (0·5)	2 (0·4)	6 (0·6)	0	0
Urticaria	0	1 (0·2)	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Dermatitis	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Dermatitis allergic	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Erythema nodosum	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Psoriasis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Rash	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Rash erythematous	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Rash generalized	1 (0·9)	0	0	0	0	0
Rash pruritic	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Rash vesicular	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Urticaria papular	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	1 (0·9)	1 (0·2)	0	2 (0·2)	0	1 (1·1)
Arthralgia	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Arthritis	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Periarthritis	1 (0·9)	0	0	0	0	0

Polyarthritis	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Tendonitis	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1·1)
Renal and urinary disorder	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
IgA nephropathy	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Pregnancy, puerperium, and perinatal conditions	0	1 (0·2)	1 (0·2)	2 (0·2)	0	0
Pregnancy	0	1 (0·2)	1 (0·2)	2 (0·2)	0	0
General disorders and administration-site conditions	0	1 (0·2)	2 (0·4)	1 (<0·1)	1 (1·0)	0
Injection-site exfoliation	0	0	0	0	1 (1·0)	0
Injection-site erythema	0	1 (0·2)	2 (0·4)	0	1 (1·0)	0
Injection-site pain	0	1 (0·2)	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Injection-site pruritus	0	0	2 (0·4)	0	1 (1·0)	0
Injection-site induration	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Non-cardiac chest pain	0	0	0	1 (<0·1)	0	0
Investigations	0	2 (0·5)	0	1 (<0·1)	1 (1·0)	1 (1·1)
Alanine aminotransferase increased	0	1 (0·2)	0	1 (<0·1)	0	1 (1·1)
Blood creatine phosphokinase increased	0	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0
Blood IgG increased	0	1 (0·2)	0	0	0	0
Eosinophil count increased	0	0	0	0	1 (1·0)	0

Note: TEAEs are reported according to the Preferred Terms in the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) version 22·0, unless otherwise indicated. Table sorted by System Organ Class internationally agreed order and decreasing percentage of Preferred Term in the overall category. [a]Asthma exacerbations were considered an efficacy variable and were only to be reported as a TEAE if they met seriousness criteria. Ig=immunoglobulin; OCS=oral corticosteroid; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

Table S6: **Overview of TEAEs (MedDRA Preferred Term) in the safety population of non–OCS-dependent patients from EXPEDITION during the OLE**

	Non–OCS-dependent patients	
	Patients from EXPEDITION	
	Placebo/dupilumab (n=19, PY=24·2)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=14, PY=16)
Patients with any TEAE		
n (%)	18 (94·7)	13 (92·9)
nP/PY (nP/100 PY)[a]	18/2·6 (697·2)	13/1·5 (844·9)
Patients with any treatment-emergent serious adverse event		
n (%)	0	4 (28·6)
nP/PY (nP/100 PY)[a]	0/24·2	4/13·8 (28·9)
Patients with any TEAE leading to death		
n (%)	0	0
nP/PY (nP/100 PY)[a]	0/24·2	0/16·0
Patients with any TEAE leading to permanent treatment discontinuation		
n (%)	1 (5·3)	2 (14·3)
nP/PY (nP/100 PY)[a]	1/23·9 (4·2)	2/15·4 (13·0)
TEAEs occurring ≥10% in any treatment group by Preferred Term,[b] n (%)		
Nasopharyngitis	3 (15·8)	6 (42·9)
Influenza	2 (10·5)	2 (14·3)
Respiratory tract infection	2 (10·5)	0
Upper respiratory tract infection	2 (10·5)	0

Note: All safety results were summarized with descriptive statistics using data from the safety population, defined as the patients who received ≥1 dose or part of a dose of dupilumab in the OLE. To account for potentially differential exposure time, two types of exposure-adjusted analyses were provided for selected analyses, namely, number of events per 100 patient-years and number of patients with at least one event per 100 patient-years. The number of events per 100 patient-years was calculated as the number of TEAEs occurring in the population divided by the sum of the exposure over all exposed patients (ie, total exposure) in the TEAE period of TRAVERSE. [a]For patients with event, patient-years are calculated up to the date of the first incidence; for patients without event, patient-years correspond to the length of study observation period. [b]AEs in this category were reported according to the Preferred Terms in the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) version 22·0, unless otherwise indicated.
n (%)=number and percentage of patients with ≥1 TEAE; nP=number of patients with any event; nP/100 PY=number of patients with ≥1 event per 100 patient-years; OCS=oral corticosteroid; OLE=open-label extension; PY=patient-years; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

Table S7: **TEAEs occurring in ⩾2% of patients in any treatment group by primary System Organ Class and Preferred Term during the open-label extension in patients from the EXPEDITION study**

n (%) Primary System Organ Class Preferred Term	Non–OCS-dependent patients	
	Patients from EXPEDITION	
	Placebo/dupilumab (n=19)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=14)
Infections and infestations	11 (57·9)	9 (64·3)
Nasopharyngitis	3 (15·8)	6 (42·9)
Influenza	2 (10·5)	2 (14·3)
Respiratory tract infection	2 (10·5)	0
Upper respiratory tract infection	2 (10·5)	0
Bronchitis viral	0	1 (7·1)
Conjunctivitis	0	1 (7·1)
Gastroenteritis	1 (5·3)	0
Genital herpes	1 (5·3)	0
Gingivitis	0	1 (7·1)
Infection	0	1 (7·1)
Labyrinthitis	1 (5·3)	0
Lower respiratory tract infection	0	1 (7·1)
Oral candidiasis	1 (5·3)	0
Pharyngitis streptococcal	0	1 (7·1)
Post-procedural infection	0	1 (7·1)
Post-operative wound infection	0	1 (7·1)
Pulpitis dental	1 (5·3)	0
Respiratory tract infection viral	1 (5·3)	0

Rhinitis	0	1 (7·1)
Sinusitis	1 (5·3)	0
Urinary tract infection	0	1 (7·1)
Viral upper respiratory tract infection	1 (5·3)	0
Neoplasms benign, malignant, and unspecified (including cysts and polyps)	1 (5·3)	1 (7·1)
Pituitary tumor benign	1 (5·3)	0
Squamous cell carcinoma of skin	0	1 (7·1)
Immune system disorders	1 (5·3)	1 (7·1)
Drug hypersensitivity	0	1 (7·1)
Multiple allergies	1 (5·3)	0
Seasonal allergy	0	1 (7·1)
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	1 (5·3)	0
Dehydration	1 (5·3)	0
Psychiatric disorders	1 (5·3)	2 (14·3)
Anxiety	0	1 (7·1)
Insomnia	1 (5·3)	0
Sleep disorder	0	1 (7·1)
Nervous system disorders	8 (42·1)	5 (35·7)
Headache	4 (21·1)	1 (7·1)
Dizziness	2 (10·5)	0
Migraine	0	2 (14·3)
Carpal tunnel syndrome	0	1 (7·1)
Dysesthesia	1 (5·3)	0
Paresthesia	1 (5·3)	0
Presyncope	0	1 (7·1)

Somnolence	0	1 (7·1)
Syncope	1 (5·3)	0
Eye disorders	1 (5·3)	0
Dry eye	1 (5·3)	0
Ear and labyrinth disorders	1 (5·3)	1 (7·1)
Ear pain	1 (5·3)	0
Tinnitus	0	1 (7·1)
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders	7 (36·8)	4 (28·6)
Cough	3 (15·8)	0
Dyspnea	2 (10·5)	1 (7·1)
Oropharyngeal pain	1 (5·3)	1 (7·1)
Paranasal sinus discomfort	2 (10·5)	0
Asthma[a]	0	1 (7·1)
Nasal congestion	1 (5·3)	0
Sinus congestion	0	1 (7·1)
Sputum increased	1 (5·3)	0
Upper respiratory tract congestion	0	1 (7·1)
Wheezing	1 (5·3)	0
Gastrointestinal disorders	9 (47·4)	4 (28·6)
Diarrhea	2 (10·5)	2 (14·3)
Nausea	3 (15·8)	1 (7·1)
Vomiting	4 (21·1)	0
Abdominal distension	1 (5·3)	0
Abdominal pain	0	1 (7·1)
Abdominal pain upper	0	1 (7·1)

Constipation	0	1 (7·1)
Dental caries	1 (5·3)	0
Diaphragmatic hernia	0	1 (7·1)
Dyspepsia	0	1 (7·1)
Gastrointestinal disorder	1 (5·3)	0
Gastroesophageal reflux disease	0	1 (7·1)
Hemorrhoidal hemorrhage	0	1 (7·1)
Esophagitis	0	1 (7·1)
Toothache	1 (5·3)	0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	2 (10·5)	5 (35·7)
Atopic dermatitis	0	1 (7·1)
Dyshidrotic eczema	1 (5·3)	0
Papulopustular rosacea	0	1 (7·1)
Pityriasis alba	0	1 (7·1)
Rash	0	1 (7·1)
Rash generalized	1 (5·3)	0
Rosacea	0	1 (7·1)
Solar dermatitis	0	1 (7·1)
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	7 (36·8)	7 (50·0)
Back pain	2 (10·5)	3 (21·4)
Arthralgia	0	2 (14·3)
Muscle spasms	1 (5·3)	1 (7·1)
Myalgia	2 (10·5)	0
Pain in extremity	1 (5·3)	1 (7·1)
Bursitis	0	1 (7·1)

Intervertebral disc protrusion	0	1 (7·1)
Myositis	1 (5·3)	0
Rotator cuff syndrome	0	1 (7·1)
Tendonitis	0	1 (7·1)
Trismus	0	1 (7·1)
Renal and urinary disorders	0	1 (7·1)
Leukocyturia	0	1 (7·1)
Urinary retention	0	1 (7·1)
Pregnancy, puerperium, and perinatal conditions	0	1 (7·1)
Abortion spontaneous	0	1 (7·1)
Pregnancy	0	1 (7·1)
Reproductive system and breast disorders	0	2 (14·3)
Endometriosis	0	1 (7·1)
Metrorrhagia	0	1 (7·1)
General disorders and administration-site conditions	8 (42·1)	8 (57·1)
Injection-site erythema	8 (42·1)	6 (42·9)
Injection-site edema	3 (15·8)	2 (14·3)
Injection-site pain	1 (5·3)	2 (14·3)
Injection-site hematoma	0	2 (14·3)
Injection-site hemorrhage	2 (10·5)	0
Injection-site pruritus	2 (10·5)	0
Adverse drug reaction	1 (5·3)	0
Fatigue	0	1 (7·1)
Injection-site bruising	0	1 (7·1)
Injection-site inflammation	0	1 (7·1)

Injection-site reaction	1 (5·3)	0
Injection-site warmth	1 (5·3)	0
Malaise	0	1 (7·1)
Peripheral swelling	1 (5·3)	0
Pyrexia	0	1 (7·1)
Investigations	3 (15·8)	1 (7·1)
Blood creatine phosphokinase increased	1 (5·3)	0
Blood glucose increased	1 (5·3)	0
C-reactive protein increased	1 (5·3)	0
Epstein–Barr virus test positive	1 (5·3)	0
White blood cells urine positive	0	1 (7·1)
Injury, poisoning, and procedural complications	6 (31·6)	6 (42·9)
Contusion	0	3 (21·4)
Accidental overdose	2 (10·5)	0
Concussion	1 (5·3)	1 (7·1)
Fall	2 (10·5)	0
Limb injury	0	2 (14·3)
Arthropod bite	1 (5·3)	0
Intentional overdose	1 (5·3)	0
Lip injury	1 (5·3)	0
Muscle strain	0	1 (7·1)
Skin laceration	1 (5·3)	0
Stab wound	1 (5·3)	0
Tooth fracture	0	1 (7·1)
Wrist fracture	0	1 (7·1)

Note: TEAEs are reported according to the Preferred Terms in the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) version 22·0, unless otherwise indicated. Table sorted by System Organ Class internationally agreed order and decreasing percentage of Preferred Term in the overall category. [a]Asthma exacerbations were considered an efficacy variable and were only to be reported as a TEAE if they met seriousness criteria. OCS=oral corticosteroid; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

Table S8: **Treatment-emergent serious adverse events during the open-label extension in patients from the EXPEDITION study**

n (%) Primary System Organ Class Preferred Term	Non–OCS-dependent patients	
	Patients from EXPEDITION	
	Placebo/dupilumab (n=19)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=14)
Neoplasms benign, malignant, and unspecified (including cysts and polyps)	0	1 (7·1)
Squamous cell carcinoma of skin	0	1 (7·1)
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders	0	1 (7·1)
Asthma[a]	0	1 (7·1)
Gastrointestinal disorders	0	1 (7·1)
Diaphragmatic hernia	0	1 (7·1)
Pregnancy, puerperium, and perinatal conditions	0	1 (7·1)
Abortion spontaneous	0	1 (7·1)

Note: TEAEs are reported according to the Preferred Terms in the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) version 22·0, unless otherwise indicated. Table sorted by System Organ Class internationally agreed order and decreasing percentage of Preferred Term in the overall category. [a]Asthma exacerbations were considered an efficacy variable and were only to be reported as a TEAE if they met seriousness criteria. OCS=oral corticosteroid; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

Table S9: **TEAEs leading to permanent treatment discontinuation during the open-label extension in patients from the EXPEDITION study**

n (%) Primary System Organ Class Preferred Term	Non–OCS-dependent patients	
	Patients from EXPEDITION	
	Placebo/dupilumab (n=19)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=14)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	1 (5·3)	1 (7·1)
Rash generalized	1 (5·3)	0
Rosacea	0	1 (7·1)
Pregnancy, puerperium, and perinatal conditions	0	1 (7·1)
Pregnancy	0	1 (7·1)

OCS=oral corticosteroid; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

Table S10: **Efficacy outcomes in non–OCS-dependent patients from P2b and QUEST with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype or high-dose ICS at PSBL**

	Non–OCS-dependent patients			
	Patients from P2b		Patients from QUEST	
	Placebo/dupilumab	Dupilumab/dupilumab	Placebo/dupilumab	Dupilumab/dupilumab
Patients with a type 2 inflammatory phenotype (blood eosinophils ⩾150 cells/μL or FeNO ⩾ 25ppb) at PSBL				
n	98	354	423	804
Unadjusted annualized exacerbation event rate[a]	0·331	0·297	0·334	0·291
Proportion of patients with no exacerbations (%)	68·4	72·6	72·6	78·1
n	91	320	184	363
Change from PSBL to week 96 in pre-BD FEV_1, mean (SD), L	0·21 (0·43)	0·28 (0·44)	0·37 (0·44)	0·35 (0·48)
Patients receiving high-dose ICS (GINA 2014) at PSBL				
n	55	255	292	545
Unadjusted annualized exacerbation event rate[a]	0·449	0·393	0·425	0·388
Proportion of patients with no exacerbations (%)	56·4	66·2	69·5	74·1
n	51	207	126	237
Change from PSBL to week 96 in pre-BD FEV_1, mean (SD), L	0·19 (0·40)	0·27 (0·45)	0·35 (0·44)	0·31 (0·45)

Note: AER and pre-BD FEV_1 were assessed in the safety population (observed cases) using descriptive statistics. Patients from P2b had a treatment gap of between 16 and 52 weeks before enrollment in TRAVERSE. [a]Total number of events that occurred during the treatment period divided by the total number of patient-years followed in the treatment period. AER=annualized exacerbation rate; BD=bronchodilator; FeNO=fractional exhaled nitric oxide; FEV_1=forced expiratory volume in 1 s; ICS=inhaled corticosteroid; OCS=oral corticosteroid; PSBL=parent study baseline; SD, standard deviation.

Table S11: **Absolute mean and median values for lung function, asthma control, and health-related quality of life outcomes in non–OCS-dependent patients from P2b and QUEST during the open-label extension**

	Non–OCS-dependent patients			
	Patients from P2b		Patients from QUEST	
	Placebo/dupilumab (n=111)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=421)	Placebo/dupilumab (n=517)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=1013)
FEV_1				
PSBL				
Mean (SD)	1·80 (0·53)	1·82 (0·54)	1·77 (0·58)	1·79 (0·62)
Median (IQR, Q1–Q3)	1·72 (1·39–2·15)	1·74 (1·44–2·12)	1·71 (1·34–2·12)	1·73 (1·32–2·19)
Week 0				
Mean (SD)	1·91 (0·73)	1·96 (0·66)	1·96 (0·66)	2·13 (0·75)
Median (IQR, Q1–Q3)	1·75 (1·37–2·31)	1·89 (1·47–2·37)	1·88 (1·46–2·37)	2·06 (1·58–2·59)
Mean change from PSBL (SD)	0·11 (0·45)	0·14 (0·40)	0·18 (0·41)	0·34 (0·47)
Week 2				
Mean (SD)	2·06 (0·67)	2·07 (0·67)	2·05 (0·72)	2·13 (0·76)
Median (IQR, Q1–Q3)	1·90 (1·60–2·47)	2·00 (1·60–2·46)	2·00 (1·53–2·50)	2·05 (1·58–2·59)
Mean change from PSBL (SD)	0·26 (0·40)	0·25 (0·41)	0·30 (0·44)	0·34 (0·47)
Week 48				
Mean (SD)	2·02 (0·66)	2·10 (0·68)	2·08 (0·71)	2·15 (0·80)
Median (IQR, Q1–Q3)	1·89 (1·57–2·33)	2·03 (1·62–2·52)	2·03 (1·54–2·50)	2·07 (1·56–2·63)
Mean change from PSBL (SD)	0·24 (0·42)	0·28 (0·45)	0·34 (0·44)	0·36 (0·53)
Week 96				
Mean (SD)	2·02 (0·70)	2·08 (0·70)	2·08 (0·68)	2·12 (0·75)
Median (IQR, Q1–Q3)	1·94 (1·52–2·38)	2·01 (1·61–2·49)	2·08 (1·56–2·50)	2·00 (1·58–2·54)
Mean change from PSBL (SD)	0·22 (0·44)	0·27 (0·46)	0·33 (0·44)	0·31 (0·47)
Total ACQ-5 scores				
PSBL				
Mean (SD)	2·63 (0·77)	2·74 (0·80)	2·73 (0·74)	2·76 (0·79)

Median (IQR, Q1–Q3)	2·60 (2·00–3·20)	2·60 (2·20–3·20)	2·60 (2·20–3·20)	2·60 (2·20–3·20)
Week 0				
Mean (SD)	1·63 (1·09)	1·69 (1·10)	1·50 (1·01)	1·23 (1·05)
Median (IQR, Q1–Q3)	1·60 (0·60–2·40)	1·60 (0·80–2·40)	1·40 (0.80–2·20)	1·00 (0·40–1·80)
Mean change from PSBL (SD)	−1·01 (1·01)	−1·05 (1·08)	−1·22 (1·04)	−1·54 (1·08)
Week 48				
Mean (SD)	1·30 (1·03)	1·17 (0·98)	1·10 (0·96)	1·07 (0·98)
Median (IQR, Q1–Q3)	1·40 (0·40–2·00)	1·00 (0·40–1·80)	1·00 (0·40–1·60)	0·80 (0·20–1·60)
Mean change from PSBL (SD)	−1·33 (1·07)	−1·57 (1·11)	−1·64 (1·08)	−1·63 (1·09)
Global AQLQ scores				
PSBL				
Mean (SD)	4·27 (1·12)	3·98 (1·10)	4·25 (1·01)	4·29 (1·08)
Median (IQR, Q1–Q3)	4·28 (3·56–5·09)	4·06 (3·13–4·75)	4·22 (3·59–5·00)	4·28 (3·58–5·06)
Week 0				
Mean (SD)	4·90 (1·14)	4·77 (1·21)	5·32 (1·07)	5·62 (1·09)
Median (IQR, Q1–Q3)	4·89 (4·06–5·94)	4·91 (3·91–5·72)	5·50 (4·53–6·13)	5·88 (4·94 –6·47)
Mean change from PSBL (SD)	0·68 (0·91)	0·80 (1·08)	1·07 (1·11)	1·33 (1·16)
Week 48				
Mean (SD)	5·31 (1·09)	5·37 (1·13)	5·64 (1·09)	5·70 (1·07)
Median (IQR, Q1–Q3)	5·59 (4·50–6·22)	5·56 (4·67–6·25)	5·94 (4·97–6·47)	5·94 (5·03–6·53)
Mean change from PSBL (SD)	1·07 (1·13)	1·40 (1·19)	1·39 (1·17)	1·40 (1·18)

ACQ-5=Asthma Control Questionnaire 5; AQLQ=Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire; FEV_1=forced expiratory volume in one second; IQR=interquartile range; PSBL=parent study baseline; OCS=oral corticosteroid; SD=standard deviation

***Table S12*: TEAEs and efficacy outcomes in non–OCS-dependent patients from P2b and QUEST with treatment-emergent ADA response during the open-label extension**

Measure	Non–OCS-dependent patients			
	Patients from P2b		Patients from QUEST	
	Placebo/dupilumab (n=12)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=51)	Placebo/dupilumab (n=49)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=45)
Safety				
Patients with any TEAEs, n (%)	7 (58·3)	45 (88·2)	38 (77·6)	36 (80·0)
Patients with any treatment-emergent SAEs, n (%)	1 (8·3)	4 (7·8)	4 (8·2)	2 (4·4)
Patients with any severe TEAE, n (%)	1 (8·3)	5 (9·8)	5 (10·2)	1 (2·2)
Patients with any TEAE leading to death, n (%)	0	0	0	0
Patients with any TEAE leading to permanent treatment discontinuation, n (%)	0	1 (2·0)	1 (2·0)	1 (2·2)
Efficacy				
Unadjusted annualized severe exacerbation event rate	0·271	0·226	0·422	0·407
FEV_1				
PSBL, mean (SD)	1·85 (0·67)	1·79 (0·48)	1·68 (0·60)	1·65 (0·49)
Week 96				
Mean (SD)	2·20 (0·73)	2·08 (0·67)	1·86 (0·74)	1·90 (0·57)
Mean change from PSBL (SD)	0·35 (0·40)	0·29 (0·45)	0·38 (0·60)	0·21 (0·55)

ADA=anti-drug antibody; FEV_1=forced expiratory volume in one second; OCS=oral corticosteroid; PSBL=parent study baseline; SAE=serious adverse event; SD=standard deviation; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event

Table S13: **TEAEs and efficacy outcomes in non–OCS-dependent patients from P2b and QUEST with negative ADA at all time points during the open-label extension**

Measure	Non–OCS-dependent patients			
	Patients from P2b		Patients from QUEST	
	Placebo/dupilumab (n=99)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=359)	Placebo/dupilumab (n=460)	Dupilumab/dupilumab (n=948)
Safety				
Patients with any TEAEs, n (%)	81 (81·8)	314 (87·5)	370 (80·4)	739 (78·0)
Patients with any treatment-emergent SAEs, n (%)	13 (13·1)	37 (10·3)	44 (9·6)	101 (10·7)
Patients with any severe TEAE, n (%)	12 (12·1)	30 (8·4)	33 (7·2)	75 (7·9%)
Patients with any TEAE leading to death, n (%)	0 (0·0)	3 (0·8)	0	1 (0·1)
Patients with any TEAE leading to permanent treatment discontinuation, n (%)	3 (3·0)	18 (5·0)	11 (2·4)	28 (3·0)
Efficacy				
Unadjusted annualized severe exacerbation event rate	0·320	0·350	0·346	0·326
FEV_1				
PSBL, mean (SD)	1·79 (0·52)	1·83 (0·55)	1·77 (0·58)	1·80 (0·62)
Week 96				
Mean (SD)	2·00 (0·69)	2·08 (0·70)	2·08 (0·67)	2·13 (0·75)
Mean change from PSBL (SD)	0·20 (0·45)	0·27 (0·46)	0·32 (0·42)	0·31 (0·46)

ADA=anti-drug antibody; FEV_1=forced expiratory volume in one second; OCS=oral corticosteroid; PSBL=parent study baseline; SAE=serious adverse event; SD=standard deviation; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event