



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Azithromycin for prevention of exacerbations in severe asthma (AZISAST): a multicentre randomised double-blind placebo-controlled trial

Guy G Brusselle,¹ Christine VanderStichele,¹ Paul Jordens,² René Deman,³ Hans Slabbynck,⁴ Veerle Ringoet,⁵ Geert Verleden,⁶ Ingel K Demedts,⁷ Katia Verhamme,⁸ Anja Delporte,¹ Bénédicte Demeyere,¹ Geert Claeys,⁹ Jerina Boelens,⁹ Elizaveta Padalko,⁹ Johny Verschakelen,¹⁰ Georges Van Maele,¹¹ Ellen Deschepper,¹¹ Guy F P Joos¹

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For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Guy G Brusselle,
Department of Respiratory
Medicine, Ghent University
Hospital, De Pintelaan 185,
Ghent B-9000, Belgium;
guy.brusselle@ugent.be

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ABSTRACT

Background Patients with severe asthma are at increased risk of exacerbations and lower respiratory tract infections (LRTI). Severe asthma is heterogeneous, encompassing eosinophilic and non-eosinophilic (mainly neutrophilic) phenotypes. Patients with neutrophilic airway diseases may benefit from macrolides.

Methods We performed a randomised double-blind placebo-controlled trial in subjects with exacerbation-prone severe asthma. Subjects received low-dose azithromycin (n=55) or placebo (n=54) as add-on treatment to combination therapy of inhaled corticosteroids and long-acting β_2 agonists for 6 months. The primary outcome was the rate of severe exacerbations and LRTI requiring treatment with antibiotics during the 26-week treatment phase. Secondary efficacy outcomes included lung function and scores on the Asthma Control Questionnaire (ACQ) and Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (AQLQ).

Results The rate of primary endpoints (PEPs) during 6 months was not significantly different between the two treatment groups: 0.75 PEPs (95% CI 0.55 to 1.01) per subject in the azithromycin group versus 0.81 PEPs (95% CI 0.61 to 1.09) in the placebo group (p=0.682). In a predefined subgroup analysis according to the inflammatory phenotype, azithromycin was associated with a significantly lower PEP rate than placebo in subjects with non-eosinophilic severe asthma (blood eosinophilia $\leq 200/\mu\text{l}$): 0.44 PEPs (95% CI 0.25 to 0.78) versus 1.03 PEPs (95% CI 0.72 to 1.48) (p=0.013). Azithromycin significantly improved the AQLQ score but there were no significant between-group differences in the ACQ score or lung function. Azithromycin was well tolerated, but was associated with increased oropharyngeal carriage of macrolide-resistant streptococci.

Conclusions Azithromycin did not reduce the rate of severe exacerbations and LRTI in patients with severe asthma. However, the significant reduction in the PEP rate in azithromycin-treated patients with non-eosinophilic severe asthma warrants further study.

ClinicalTrials.gov number NCT00760838.

INTRODUCTION

Severe asthma is associated with substantial morbidity, disability and healthcare costs.^{1–2} In comparison

Key messages

What is the key question?

- Does maintenance treatment with low-dose azithromycin decrease the rate of exacerbations in adult patients with severe asthma and frequent exacerbations?

What is the bottom line?

- Azithromycin is a new option for prevention of exacerbations in patients with non-eosinophilic severe asthma.

Why read on?

- Severe asthma is a heterogeneous disease requiring different add-on treatments according to the underlying asthma phenotype (eosinophilic vs non-eosinophilic (eg, neutrophilic) airway inflammation).

with patients with mild-to-moderate asthma, adult patients with severe asthma have a higher need for medications, have more persistent symptoms and impaired lung function. Importantly, subjects with severe asthma have a greater frequency and severity of exacerbations of asthma, which puts them at risk of emergency department visits and hospitalisations.³ Moreover, severe asthma has been shown to be a risk factor for lower respiratory tract infections (LRTI), including pneumonia.⁴

Asthma is characterised by clinical and biological heterogeneity.^{1–4} Besides the well-known allergic eosinophilic asthma phenotype, half of patients with mild-to-moderate asthma have persistently non-eosinophilic disease.⁵ Interestingly, peripheral blood eosinophil counts correlate well with sputum eosinophilia, and a threshold of 220 eosinophils/ μl blood was the best biomarker of sputum eosinophilia.⁵ Several phenotypes of severe asthma have been discerned by the Severe Asthma Research Program, demonstrating substantial differences in eosinophil and neutrophil counts in sputum.⁴ The non-eosinophilic asthma phenotype responds poorly to currently available anti-inflammatory

therapy.^{5–6} Subjects with severe asthma are older with longer disease duration, have less atopy by skin tests and frequently need oral corticosteroid courses despite multiple controller medications including high doses of inhaled corticosteroids.⁴ Relative corticosteroid insensitivity has indeed been implicated in patients with severe asthma and in smokers with asthma.⁷

Macrolides have immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory effects in addition to their antibacterial effects.⁸ Maintenance treatment with macrolides such as azithromycin has been proved to be effective in chronic neutrophilic airway diseases including cystic fibrosis, bronchiectasis and diffuse panbronchiolitis.^{9–12} In an observational study, we have demonstrated the benefits of short-term macrolide treatment in patients with severe asthma.¹³ Recently, erythromycin and azithromycin—added to usual therapy—have been shown to prevent exacerbations in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), a predominantly neutrophilic airway disease.^{14–16}

We conducted a randomised double-blind placebo-controlled trial to test the hypothesis that long-term add-on treatment with azithromycin decreases the frequency of acute exacerbations and LRTI in patients with exacerbation-prone severe asthma. Since severe asthma is a heterogeneous syndrome, we predefined to analyse the efficacy of azithromycin according to the type of underlying inflammation (non-eosinophilic (mainly neutrophilic) or eosinophilic asthma).

METHODS

Study patients

Patients were considered eligible if they were 18–75 years of age, had a diagnosis of persistent asthma, a history consistent with Global Initiative for Asthma step 4 or 5 clinical features, received high doses of inhaled corticosteroids (≥ 1000 μ g fluticasone or equivalent) plus inhaled long-acting β_2 agonists for at least 6 months prior to screening and had had at least two independent severe asthma exacerbations requiring systemic corticosteroids and/or LRTI requiring antibiotics within the previous 12 months. Subjects were never-smokers or ex-smokers with a smoking history of ≤ 10 pack-years. Their fractional excretion of exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) level was below the upper limit of normal. Exclusion criteria are specified in the online supplementary appendix. Patients continued their maintenance treatment with high doses of inhaled corticosteroids and long-acting β_2 agonists during the trial.

Study design and oversight

The AZITHromycin in Severe ASThma (AZISAST) study was a randomised double-blind placebo-controlled parallel-group multicentre study (see online supplementary appendix figure S1). The study protocol was approved by the central ethics committee of Ghent University Hospital, and was reviewed by the local ethics committees at each participating site. All patients provided written informed consent.

Randomisation and masking

After a 2-week run-in period, patients were randomly assigned in a 1 : 1 ratio to receive add-on treatment with azithromycin or placebo using a central web-based randomisation tool. The hospital pharmacist (Ghent University Hospital) formulated the study drugs: capsules with 250 mg azithromycin (prepared from capsules of Zitromax) or placebo. After randomisation, the patients took one capsule per day for 5 days and then one capsule three times a week. The total treatment period was 26 weeks (until visit 6), with a study drug-free follow-up period of 4 weeks (washout period).

Assessments

Assessments included asthma and medical history, vital signs, physical examination, electrocardiography, imaging, pulmonary function tests, FeNO measurements, blood testing and questionnaires (including the Asthma Control Questionnaire (ACQ) and the Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (AQLQ)). A full description of the assessments is given in the online supplementary appendix.

Outcomes

The primary efficacy outcome was the rate of primary endpoints (severe asthma exacerbations and/or LRTI requiring antibiotics) during the 26-week treatment phase. Severe asthma exacerbations were defined as deterioration in asthma leading to at least one of the following: (1) hospitalisation; (2) emergency room visit; and/or (3) need for systemic corticosteroids for at least 3 days.¹⁷

Secondary efficacy outcomes included lung function (forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV₁) pre- and post-bronchodilation), morning and evening peak expiratory flow (PEF), quality of life (AQLQ score) and asthma control (ACQ score). All secondary outcomes were ascertained at visits 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (at randomisation and weeks 4, 10, 18 and 26 of the treatment period), except for the questionnaires which were completed by the patient at visits 2, 4 and 6 only. Safety endpoints encompassed adverse events, serious adverse events and adverse events leading to discontinuation.

Statistical analysis

The primary outcome analysis was conducted within the intention-to-treat population. Unpaired and paired *t* tests were used to assess between- and within-study group differences in symmetrically distributed continuous baseline characteristics and post-treatment outcome measures, respectively. Exact Wilcoxon rank-sum and signed rank tests were used for skewed distributed variables. Proportions were compared between both treatment groups using Fisher exact tests.

Mean primary endpoint rates and mean exacerbation rates per treatment group were investigated using Poisson or negative binomial regression as appropriate.¹⁸ For the first primary endpoint, log rank tests were performed and Kaplan–Meier curves are shown to present the cumulative survival in the placebo and azithromycin arms.

Receiver operating characteristic curve analysis was performed to assess the predictive power of the covariates. Statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS statistics V.19 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, Illinois, USA) and R V.2.14.1 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria).

RESULTS

Enrolment and baseline characteristics

The flowchart of the AZISAST study is shown in figure 1. A total of 109 of the 120 subjects screened were randomised and constituted the intention-to-treat population. Fifty-five subjects were randomly assigned to receive azithromycin and 54 subjects to receive placebo. Overall, 97% of treatment visits were completed. Seven subjects who withdrew (two in the azithromycin group and five in the placebo group) completed a mean of four visits. Subjects in the two treatment arms were well matched with respect to baseline characteristics (table 1). All patients received high-dose combination therapy of inhaled corticosteroids and long-acting β_2 agonists for at least 6 months

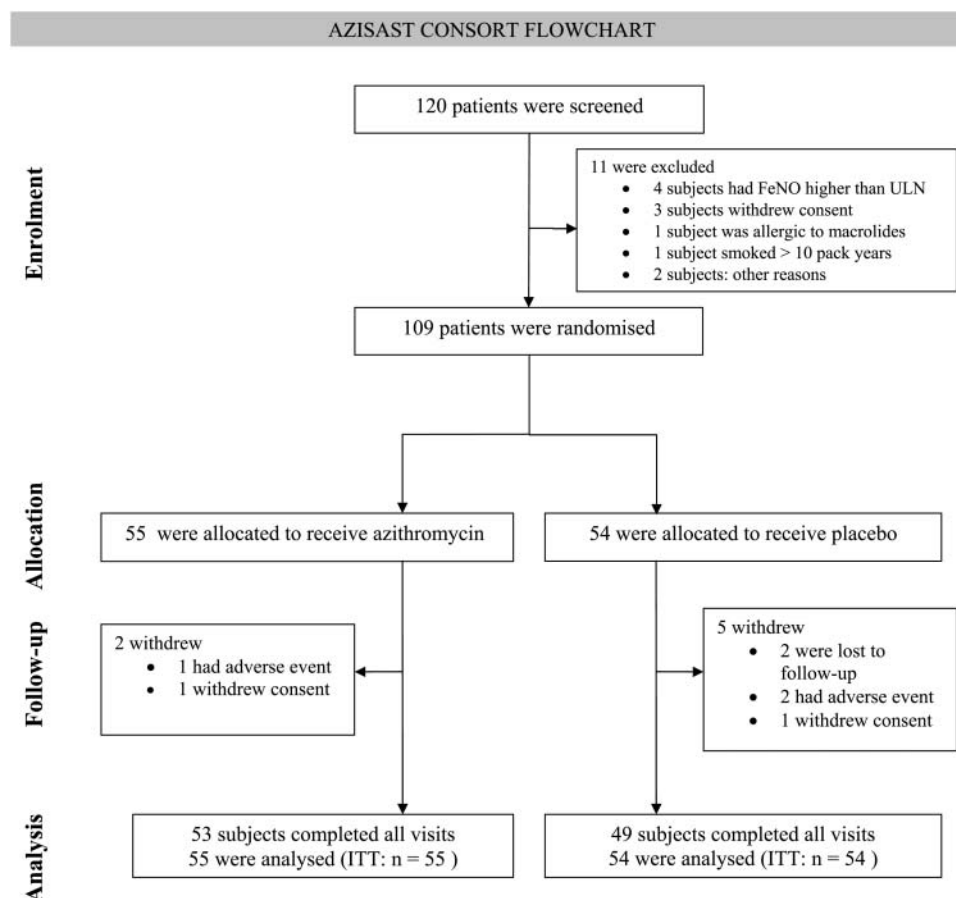


Figure 1 Numbers of patients who were enrolled, assigned to a study group and completed the study. Subjects were recruited by respiratory physicians at the seven participating clinical centres. Patients who completed the 26-week course of the study drug were asked to return 4 weeks later for a washout visit. ULN, upper limit of normal; ITT, intention-to-treat.

prior to study entry and continued this treatment throughout the entire study.

Efficacy

Primary outcome

The median treatment period was 183 days in both the azithromycin group and the placebo group ($p=0.269$). During this period a total of 39 primary endpoints (mean rate 0.72 per 26 weeks) occurred in the azithromycin group and 43 primary endpoints (mean rate 0.81 per 26 weeks) in the placebo group ($p=0.698$). In the azithromycin group, 26 (47%) subjects had at least one primary endpoint compared with 26 (48%) in the placebo group (relative risk 0.98, 95% CI 0.68 to 1.43, $p=1.000$). The cumulative survival times based on the first primary endpoint per patient are shown as Kaplan–Meier survival curves for both treatment arms in figure 2A ($p=0.801$). The number of primary endpoints per patient is shown in figure 2B ($p=0.698$).

Thirty severe exacerbations of asthma occurred in the azithromycin group compared with 27 in the placebo group ($p=1.000$). Twenty patients in the azithromycin group and 29 patients in the placebo group experienced a LRTI requiring antibiotics ($p=0.826$). There were two hospital admissions for exacerbations of asthma in the azithromycin group and two in the placebo group ($p=1.000$).

The estimated primary endpoint rate based on a Poisson regression model without adjustment was 0.71 (95% CI 0.52 to 0.97) in the azithromycin group and 0.80 (95% CI 0.59 to

1.07) in the placebo group (estimated primary endpoint rate ratio for azithromycin vs placebo 0.89, 95% CI 0.58 to 1.37, $p=0.600$). After imputation, the estimated adjusted primary endpoint rate during 6 months was 0.75 (95% CI 0.55 to 1.01) in the azithromycin group and 0.81 (95% CI 0.61 to 1.09) in the placebo group (estimated rate ratio 0.92, 95% CI 0.60 to 1.40, $p=0.682$). A negative binomial regression model did not alter the results.¹⁸ When sensitivity analyses restricting the primary endpoint to severe exacerbations of asthma were performed, the estimated severe exacerbation rate based on a Poisson regression model was 0.55 (95% CI 0.38 to 0.78) in the azithromycin group and 0.52 (95% CI 0.36 to 0.75) in the placebo group (estimated primary endpoint rate ratio for azithromycin vs placebo 1.05, 95% CI 0.63 to 1.76, $p=0.847$).

Predefined subgroup analyses

Since severe asthma is biologically heterogeneous, we performed a predefined subgroup analysis comparing the efficacy of azithromycin depending on blood eosinophilia at baseline. In subjects with severe asthma and blood eosinophilia $\leq 200/\mu\text{l}$ (non-eosinophilic severe asthma), azithromycin significantly reduced the rate of primary endpoints and of severe exacerbations compared with placebo (figure 2C). The estimated primary endpoint rate for non-eosinophilic severe asthma was 0.44 (95% CI 0.25 to 0.78) in the azithromycin group and 1.03 (95% CI 0.72 to 1.48) in the placebo group (estimated primary endpoint rate ratio for azithromycin vs placebo 0.43, 95% CI 0.22 to 0.84, $p=0.013$). The estimated severe exacerbation rate

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of subjects in the intention-to-treat population

Characteristic	Placebo (N=54)	Azithromycin (N=55)	p Value
Sex, n			
Male	16 (30%)	26 (47%)	0.077
Female	38 (70%)	29 (53%)	
Age, years			
Median (range), IQR	53 (20–74), (36–60)	53 (19–76), (46–64)	0.097
Age at onset of symptoms, years			
Median (range), IQR	17 (1–72), (6–38)	20 (0–71), (3–40)	0.828
Asthma duration, years			
Median (range) IQR	23 (1–63), (12.8–41.3)	27 (2–70), (11–45)	0.263
Race, n (%) of subjects			
Caucasian	54 (100%)	55 (100%)	–
Body mass index*			
Mean (SD)	26.4 (5.4)	26.5 (4.9)	0.926
Positive atopic status, n (%) of subjects†	38 (70%)	35 (64%)	0.542
Total IgE (IU/ml)			
Median (range), IQR	87.3 (2–4500), (25.2–702.7)	111.3 (1–5000), (30.4–266.0)	0.685
History of nasal polyps, n (%) of subjects	6 (11%)	11 (20%)	0.291
Hospitalisations due to asthma in previous year, n (%) of subjects	13 (24%)	13 (24%)	1.000
Emergency room visits due to asthma in previous year, n (%) of subjects	8 (15%)	4 (7%)	0.237
Severe asthma exacerbations requiring OCS in previous year, n (%) of subjects	47 (87%)	49 (89%)	0.776
LRTI requiring antibiotics in previous year, n (%) of subjects	44 (82%)	46 (84%)	0.805
Severe asthma exacerbations and/or LRTI requiring antibiotics in previous year			
N (mean)	3.0 (1.28)	3.4 (2.08)	0.536
FEV ₁ prebronchodilator (% of predicted)			
Mean (SD)	84.8 (20.7)	80.1 (21.9)	0.287
FEV ₁ /FVC ratio prebronchodilator			
Mean (SD)	67.8 (12.1)	66.8 (12.3)	0.556
FEV ₁ postbronchodilator (% of predicted)			
Mean (SD)	89.3 (19.2)	83.9 (21.7)	0.184
Improvement in FEV ₁ after BD use (%)			
Mean (SD)	6.5 (9.0)	5.5 (7.6)	0.959
FeNO (ppb)‡			
Median (range), IQR	17.5 (6–63), (12–27.5)	18.0 (4–54), (14–29)	0.519
Eosinophil count in blood (×10 ⁹ /l)			
Median (range), IQR	186 (40–1200), (109–354)	208 (0–1240), (100–370)	0.901
Score on ACQ-7			
Mean (SD)	1.7 (1.0)	1.4 (0.9)	0.400
Score on AQLQ			
Mean (SD)	5.2 (1.1)	5.5 (0.9)	0.287
Daily dose of inhaled corticosteroid§ (µg)			
Median (range)	2000 (1000–4000)	2000 (1000–4000)	0.805
Regular use of oral prednisolone			
N (%) of subjects	3 (6%)	9 (16%)	0.124
Daily maintenance dose (mg)			
Median (range)	10 (2.5–17.5)	10 (2.5–10)	0.359
Use of montelukast (LTRA)			
N (%) of subjects	26 (48%)	29 (53%)	0.703

*Body mass index is the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in metres.

†Atopic status based on skin prick tests; if skin prick test was not interpretable or not available, the atopic status is based on serum RAST for standard aeroallergens (house dust mite, animal dander (cat, dog), pollen (grass, tree) and *Aspergillus fumigatus*).

‡FeNO was measured at a flow rate of 50 ml/s and expressed as parts per billion (ppb).

§The doses of inhaled corticosteroids were converted to the equivalent dose of beclomethasone dipropionate and expressed as beclomethasone dipropionate equivalent.

ACQ, Asthma Control Questionnaire; AQLQ, Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire; FeNO, fraction of exhaled nitric oxide; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; LRTI, lower respiratory tract infection; LTRA, leukotriene receptor antagonist; OCS, oral corticosteroids.

for non-eosinophilic severe asthma was 0.26 (95% CI 0.12 to 0.54) in the azithromycin group and 0.62 (95% CI 0.39 to 0.99) in the placebo group (estimated severe exacerbation rate ratio for azithromycin vs placebo 0.42, 95% CI 0.17 to 1.00, $p=0.050$). In contrast, the primary endpoint rate for

eosinophilic severe asthma was 0.96 (95% CI 0.66 to 1.41) in the azithromycin group compared with 0.50 (95% CI 0.28 to 0.88) in the placebo group (estimated rate ratio 1.93, 95% CI 0.98 to 3.81, $p=0.058$). In patients with eosinophilic severe asthma, the severe exacerbation rate was higher in the

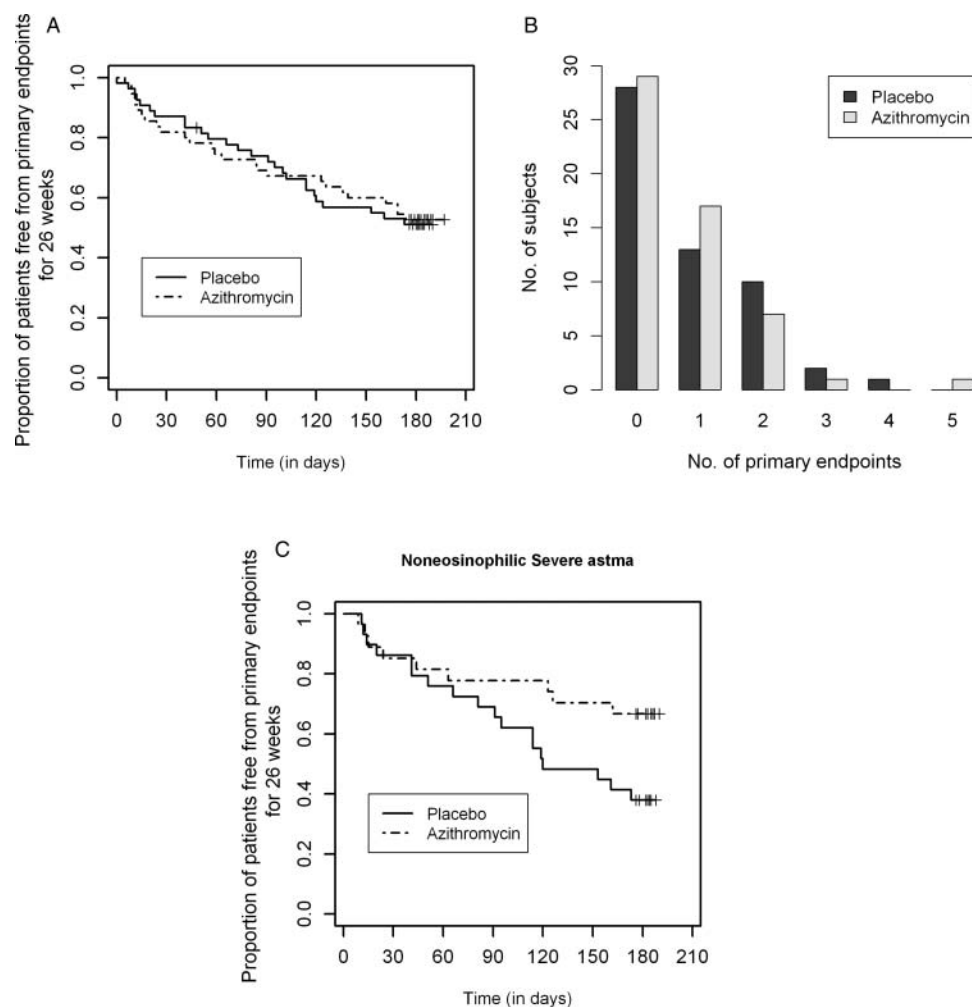


Figure 2 Primary endpoints during the course of the study. (A) Proportion of participants free from primary endpoints for 26 weeks according to study group. The intention-to-treat analyses were based on the participants who were randomly assigned to azithromycin (N=55) or placebo (N=54). A primary endpoint was defined as a severe asthma exacerbation requiring treatment with systemic corticosteroids, emergency room visit or hospitalisation¹⁷ and/or an acute lower respiratory tract infection requiring treatment with antibiotics. (B) Distribution of the number of primary endpoints among subjects in each study group during the treatment period of the study. (C) Proportion of subjects with non-eosinophilic severe asthma (defined by a fraction of exhaled nitric oxide lower than the upper limit of normal and a blood eosinophilia $\leq 200/\mu\text{l}$) free from primary endpoints for 26 weeks, according to study group (azithromycin or placebo). In subjects with non-eosinophilic asthma, azithromycin significantly decreased the number of patients with at least one primary endpoint (9 of 27 (33%) azithromycin-treated subjects vs 18 of 29 (62%) placebo-treated subjects; relative risk 0.54, 95% CI 0.29 to 0.98, $p=0.037$).

azithromycin group than in the placebo group: 0.82 (95% CI 0.55 to 1.24) versus 0.38 (95% CI 0.20 to 0.72) estimated rate ratio 2.19, 95% CI 1.01 to 4.73, $p=0.046$). In the Poisson regression model there is a significant interaction between the phenotype of severe asthma and treatment arm ($p=0.002$).

Other efficacy outcomes

At 26 weeks there was a significant improvement in the AQLQ score in the azithromycin group (0.32, 95% CI 0.08 to 0.57, $p=0.011$) compared with a non-significant trend in the placebo group (0.20, 95% CI -0.01 to 0.41, $p=0.057$; table 2). There were no significant differences between the groups in the change from baseline in AQLQ score (mean difference 0.12; 95% CI -0.20 to 0.44; $p=0.467$).

At 26 weeks, the mean improvement in the ACQ score was -0.24 (95% CI -0.50 to 0.02, $p=0.068$) in the azithromycin group compared with -0.12 (95% CI -0.33 to 0.08, $p=0.222$) in the placebo group (table 2). There were no significant between-group differences in the change from baseline in the

ACQ score (mean difference -0.12 ; 95% CI -0.44 to 0.21; $p=0.485$). There were no significant between-group differences in the changes in FEV₁ (pre- and post-bronchodilator), morning PEF, evening PEF, use of rescue medication and FeNO (table 2).

Safety

No significant differences were observed in the frequency of adverse events, serious adverse events or adverse events leading to discontinuation of the study drug (see online supplementary table S1). Importantly, no subject in the azithromycin group reported hearing loss.

Oropharyngeal colonisation and resistance to macrolides

Two clinical centres studied resistance to macrolide antibiotics, obtaining oropharyngeal swabs in 46 participants (23 in each treatment arm) at four visits (see online supplemental figure S1). Eleven subjects (47.8%) in the azithromycin group and nine subjects (39.1%) in the placebo group were colonised with erythromycin-resistant streptococci in the oropharynx at

Table 2 Secondary efficacy outcomes

Outcome	At 10 weeks after randomisation			p Value	At 26 weeks after randomisation			p Value
	Placebo (N=45–50)Mean (SD)	Azithromycin (N=50–53)Mean (SD)	DifferenceMean (95% CI)		Placebo (N=45–50)Mean (SD)	Azithromycin (N=47–53)Mean (SD)	DifferenceMean (95% CI)	
Change in ACQ score, baseline to week 10 or 26	–0.04 (0.76)	–0.05 (0.98)	–0.01 (–0.35 to 0.33)	0.940	–0.12 (0.70)	–0.24 (0.93)	–0.12 (–0.44 to 0.21)	0.485
Change in AQLQ total score, baseline to week 10 or 26	0.15 (0.63)	0.24 (0.84)	0.09 (–0.19 to 0.38)	0.509	0.20 (0.73)	0.32 (0.89)	0.12 (–0.20 to 0.44)	0.467
Absolute change in morning PEF, baseline to week 10 or 26 (l/min)	–1.72 (49.97)	–3.30 (42.10)	–1.58 (–20.08 to 16.92)	0.866	–5.77 (48.20)	–1.81 (45.27)	3.96 (–15.40 to 23.32)	0.686
Absolute change in evening PEF, baseline to week 10 or 26 (l/min)	–7.98 (44.66)	–4.11 (36.10)	3.88 (–12.38 to 20.13)	0.637	–4.65 (78.68)	–0.81 (48.47)	3.84 (–23.10 to 30.78)	0.778
Change in pre-BD FEV ₁ , baseline to week 10 or 26 (%)	0.92 (9.88)	0.64 (9.99)	–0.28 (–4.11 to 3.54)	0.884	–0.90 (11.79)	–0.02 (10.06)	0.88 (–3.44 to 5.19)	0.688
Change in post-BD FEV ₁ , baseline to week 10 or 26 (%)	1.17 (8.88)	0.91 (7.61)	–0.26 (–3.45 to 2.92)	0.870	–0.66 (8.84)	1.29 (12.50)	1.95 (–2.42 to 6.33)	0.378
Change in use of rescue medication (number of puffs per day)	0.26 (2.19)	0.13 (1.18)	–0.13 (–0.83 to 0.56)	0.706	0.24 (2.11)	0.08 (1.14)	–0.16 (–0.88 to 0.55)	0.655
Change in FeNO (ppb), median (Q1; Q3)	2 (–4.5; 5.0)	0 (–4.5; 7.1)	–2	0.676	2.1 (–4.2; 6.0)	0.5 (–6.7; 6.7)	–1.6	0.666

ACQ, Asthma Control Questionnaire; AQLQ, Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire; BD, bronchodilator; FeNO, fraction of exhaled nitric oxide; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; PEF, peak expiratory flow.

ACQ, Asthma Control Questionnaire; AQLQ, Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire; BD, bronchodilator; FeNO, fraction of exhaled nitric oxide; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; PEF, peak expiratory flow.

randomisation. At the end of the 26-week treatment period, 87% of the subjects in the azithromycin group and 35% of the subjects in the placebo group were colonised with erythromycin-resistant oropharyngeal streptococci ($p<0.001$). During the treatment period the proportion of streptococci resistant to erythromycin increased from 17.2% to 73.8% in the azithromycin group and from 7.9% to 17.3% in the placebo group ($p<0.001$; see online supplemental figure S3). The percentage of macrolide-resistant streptococci numerically decreased from 73.8% to 45.9% in the azithromycin group during the 4-week washout period ($p=0.104$).

DISCUSSION

In this randomised double-blind placebo-controlled trial in patients with severe asthma, add-on treatment with low-dose azithromycin for 6 months did not decrease the frequency of the primary endpoint (severe exacerbations of asthma and LRTI requiring antibiotics). However, in a predefined subgroup analysis—namely, in subjects with severe non-eosinophilic asthma (as defined by a FeNO lower than the upper limit of normal and a blood eosinophilia $\leq 200/\mu\text{l}$ (the median value of blood eosinophilia in our ITT population))—add-on treatment with azithromycin was associated with a significant reduction in primary endpoints and in the rate of severe exacerbations. Azithromycin improved quality of life and was well tolerated.

Several studies have examined whether macrolides are beneficial in adult patients with asthma.^{19–23} However, interpretation of the studies is difficult because of the heterogeneous study populations, the small number of patients studied and the short study durations (less than 12 weeks).^{8–24} Most studies have been performed in patients with mild-to-moderate asthma.^{19–21 23 25} In a proof-of-concept study, Simpson and colleagues demonstrated that clarithromycin—as add-on treatment to inhaled corticosteroids for 8 weeks in patients with severe asthma—significantly reduced airway concentrations of interleukin-8 and neutrophil numbers and improved quality of life, especially in patients with refractory non-eosinophilic asthma.²⁶ However, the duration of this single-centre study was too short and the number of patients too small to examine the effect of macrolides on exacerbations. Also, in our multicentre study, treatment with azithromycin significantly improved quality of life at 26 weeks compared with baseline. In both studies there were no changes in symptom scores, lung function or FeNO levels with macrolide treatment.²⁶

Since severe asthma is a heterogeneous syndrome, we predefined to analyse the efficacy of azithromycin according to the asthma phenotype (non-eosinophilic (mainly neutrophilic) or eosinophilic asthma).^{1–2} Add-on treatment with azithromycin significantly decreased the rate of primary endpoints and of severe exacerbations in the subgroup of patients with non-eosinophilic severe asthma. In contrast, in subjects with eosinophilic severe asthma, there was a trend towards an increased rate of primary endpoints in the azithromycin group, in line with case reports describing the induction of Churg–Strauss syndrome in patients with eosinophilic asthma receiving add-on treatment with azithromycin.²⁷

The beneficial effects of azithromycin in non-eosinophilic severe asthma might be due to antibiotic properties or anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects. Chronic respiratory infection with atypical bacteria such as *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* or *Chlamydophila pneumoniae* might play a role in the pathogenesis of severe asthma.²⁸ However, a trial of roxithromycin in subjects with asthma and serological evidence of infection with *C pneumoniae* did not improve asthma control,²⁰

which is in line with our observations that positive IgG antibodies to *C pneumoniae* did not predict therapeutic efficacy of azithromycin in severe asthma.

Long-term treatment with azithromycin in our study appeared to be safe, since the frequency and severity of adverse events was not different from placebo. In particular, no subjects in the azithromycin-treated group mentioned hearing loss, which contrasts with the hearing decrements reported by Albert *et al* in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).¹⁵ The older age of the subjects with COPD, more frequent comorbidities, the higher dose of azithromycin used and the intensive monitoring by means of audiometry in the COPD study might explain this difference. Recently, a retrospective observational database study has suggested a small increased risk of cardiovascular death among patients with a high baseline risk of cardiovascular disease taking azithromycin during 5 days for acute infections.²⁹ Since we excluded patients with significant cardiovascular disease, a prolonged corrected QT interval or use of drugs known to cause QT prolongation, there were no serious cardiac adverse drug reactions in our study.

A concern of chronic treatment with azithromycin is the induction of resistance to macrolides. Short-term treatment with macrolides induced a significant increase in macrolide-resistant pharyngeal streptococci in healthy volunteers.³⁰ In our study, long-term treatment with azithromycin was associated with an increased proportion of macrolide-resistant oropharyngeal streptococci, confirming the increased incidence of macrolide resistance in the nasopharyngeal flora in the COPD Clinical Research Network study.¹⁵ However, in both studies, there is no evidence suggesting that colonisation with macrolide-resistant organisms increased the risk of LRTI or pneumonia.

Our study has several strengths, including the double-blind design, web-based randomisation and the concealment of allocation. The AZISAST study also has limitations, including the absence of induced sputum or bronchoscopy to delineate the underlying airway inflammation. However, to maximise the external validity of our study, we did not perform induced sputum examinations since this labour-intensive procedure is mainly performed in specialised tertiary referral centres. Moreover, peripheral blood eosinophilia is a sensitive and specific biomarker for airway eosinophilia, both after allergen challenge and in chronic asthma.⁵ Whereas phase II trials of targeted add-on therapies with the anti-interleukin 5 monoclonal antibody mepolizumab in refractory eosinophilic asthma initially requested increased eosinophil counts in sputum,³¹ an increased blood eosinophil count has been used as a qualifying inclusion criterion in the phase III trial of mepolizumab (DREAM study).³² Importantly, a FeNO level below the upper limit of normal was an inclusion criterion in our study to avoid enrolment of patients with exacerbation-prone severe asthma due to non-adherence to inhaled corticosteroids. A high FeNO level (>50 ppb) in a symptomatic patient with an established diagnosis of asthma indeed implies deteriorating eosinophilic airway inflammation, most frequently due to poor adherence to inhaled corticosteroids.³³

In summary, this is the first randomised controlled trial examining the efficacy and safety of add-on treatment with low-dose azithromycin in adults with exacerbation-prone severe asthma. Although azithromycin was not superior to placebo in the total population, we demonstrated a significant reduction in primary endpoints in non-eosinophilic severe asthma. This observation is biologically plausible, since macrolides have been shown to be effective in neutrophilic chronic airway diseases such as cystic fibrosis (CF), non-CF bronchiectasis, diffuse panbronchiolitis and COPD. The induction of macrolide resistance in the

nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal flora in azithromycin-treated subjects is of concern. In addition, the long-term effects of macrolide treatment on microbial resistance in the community are not known.

Author affiliations

- ¹Department of Respiratory Medicine, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium
- ²Department of Respiratory Medicine, OLV Ziekenhuis, Aalst, Belgium
- ³Department of Respiratory Medicine, AZ Groeninge, Kortrijk, Belgium
- ⁴Department of Respiratory Medicine, ZNA Middelheim, Antwerpen, Belgium
- ⁵Department of Respiratory Medicine, AZ Sint-Jan, Brugge, Belgium
- ⁶Department of Respiratory Medicine, University Hospital Gasthuisberg, Leuven, Belgium
- ⁷Department of Respiratory Medicine, Heilig Hart Ziekenhuis, Roeselare, Belgium
- ⁸Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus MC Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands
- ⁹Department of Microbiology, Clinical Chemistry and Immunology, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium
- ¹⁰Department of Radiology, University Hospital Gasthuisberg, Leuven, Belgium
- ¹¹Biostatistics Unit, Department of Public Health, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

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