

CARE PATHWAYS IN RHINITIS

STRENGTHS

- ✓ Evidence-based clinical treatment algorithms for AR patients exist
- ✓ Good control is reached in a large group of patients
- ✓ Control of AR drives disease management
- ✓ Visual analogue scale (VAS) is a simple tool to assess disease control

SHORTCOMINGS

- ✓ Lack of disease awareness leads to under-diagnosis and under-treatment
- ✓ Patients receive inconsistent and incorrect information on AR care by healthcare providers
- ✓ Current e-health tools are still in their infancy
- ✓ Country specific regulations hamper uniform treatment advises

RESEARCH NEEDS

- ✓ Evaluation of (lack of) efficacy of up-dosing treatment strategies
- ✓ Allergen immunotherapy: comparison different products, treatment protocols and biomarkers to predict success of treatment
- ✓ Nasal hyperreactivity: studies related to diagnosis, pathophysiology and effective treatment
- ✓ Potential of biologicals for uncontrolled AR

CARE PATHWAYS IN RHINOSINUSITIS

STRENGTHS

- ✓ Different clinical decision algorithms for ARS, CRSsNP and CRSwNP exist
- ✓ Medical treatment is supplemented by surgery in uncontrolled CRS patients
- ✓ A 7-item questionnaire is proposed by the EPOS expert committee to determine disease control

SHORTCOMINGS

- ✓ No validation of EPOS criteria for control and of cut off values for VAS to assess control
- ✓ Co-morbidities are rarely part of integrated approach
- ✓ Limited number of biomarkers being clinically relevant
- ✓ Unclear role of CT score vs endoscopic polyp score as indication for sinus surgery
- ✓ No consensus on timing and extent of surgery, in relation to disease control and prevention

RESEARCH NEEDS

- ✓ Socio-economic impact of implementation of phenotyping and endotyping into care pathways
- ✓ Cost-effectiveness of biological treatment vs surgery
- ✓ Search for new and clinically applicable biomarkers
- ✓ Tools for prediction of success of surgery and for evaluation of the extent of surgery

RESEARCH NEEDS IN RHINOLOGY

Defining patient sub-populations

- ✓ Validated biomarkers
- ✓ Easy sampling methods
- ✓ Simple diagnostic/monitoring tests

Aetiology and mechanisms

- ✓ Genetic profiling on susceptibility to disease and therapeutic response
- ✓ Epidemiological studies
- ✓ Natural history of disease
- ✓ CRSsNP pathophysiology
- ✓ United airway pathophysiology

Disease management

- ✓ Cost-effectiveness studies
- ✓ Real-life studies
- ✓ Education of patients and health care professionals
- ✓ Patient empowerment
- ✓ Strategies to improve compliance
- ✓ Public health strategies
- ✓ Optimal delivery of drugs
- ✓ Paediatric studies
- ✓ Aspirin intolerance (e.g. desensitization)