

5种生物靶向药物治疗重度嗜酸性粒细胞性哮喘的临床综合评价^Δ

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摘要 **目的** 对治疗重度嗜酸性粒细胞性哮喘(SEA)的5种生物靶向药物进行临床综合评价,为医疗机构合理遴选该类药物提供客观依据。**方法** 采用《中国医疗机构药品评价与遴选快速指南(第三版)》中的评价方法,对我国已上市的治疗SEA的5种生物靶向药物(奥马珠单抗、美泊利珠单抗、本瑞利珠单抗、度普利尤单抗、特泽利尤单抗)的有效性、安全性、药学特性、经济性及其他属性5个维度进行量化评分,并根据评分结果划分推荐级别。**结果** 综合评分结果显示:美泊利珠单抗81.29分,为强推荐品种;本瑞利珠单抗78.05分,度普利尤单抗77.84分,奥马珠单抗70.14分,均为可推荐品种;特泽利尤单抗67.77分,为弱推荐品种。**结论** 美泊利珠单抗在嗜酸性粒细胞清除率上表现优异、可及性好,且更经济,在SEA治疗中更具遴选优势;奥马珠单抗在免疫球蛋白E增高型SEA患者的治疗中更具优势;度普利尤单抗可作为SEA合并慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的首选治疗药物。

关键词 生物靶向药物;重度嗜酸性粒细胞性哮喘;奥马珠单抗;美泊利珠单抗;本瑞利珠单抗;度普利尤单抗;特泽利尤单抗;临床综合评价;药物遴选

Clinical comprehensive evaluation of 5 kinds of biologic targeted drugs in the treatment of severe eosinophilic asthma

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ABSTRACT **OBJECTIVE** A clinical comprehensive evaluation of five biologic targeted drugs for the treatment of severe eosinophilic asthma (SEA) was conducted to provide objective evidence for the rational selection of these medications in medical institutions. **METHODS** Using the evaluation methods from the *Chinese Medical Institution Drug Evaluation and Selection Rapid Guide (Third Edition)*, the effectiveness, safety, pharmaceutical characteristics, cost-effectiveness, and other attributes of five biologics targeting SEA (omalizumab, mepolizumab, benralizumab, dupilumab, and tezepelumab) already marketed in China were quantitatively scored across five dimensions, and their recommendation levels were categorized based on the scores. **RESULTS** The comprehensive scoring results showed that mepolizumab scored 81.29, making it a highly recommended variety; benralizumab scored 78.05, dupilumab scored 77.84 and omalizumab scored 70.14, all of which are recommended varieties; tezepelumab scored 67.77, considered weakly recommended variety. **CONCLUSIONS** Mepolizumab shows excellent performance in eosinophil clearance, good accessibility, and is more cost-effective than the others, making it more selective in SEA treatment; omalizumab has more advantages in the treatment of SEA patients with elevated immunoglobulin E levels; dupilumab can be used as the preferred treatment for SEA patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

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KEYWORDS biological targeted drugs; severe eosinophilic asthma; omalizumab; mepolizumab; benralizumab; dupilumab; tezepelumab; clinical comprehensive evaluation; drug selection