

## Review

## Biologics in chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis



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## Key Messages

- Chronic rhinosinusitis represents a heterogeneous spectrum of inflammatory diseases of the paranasal sinuses, with many patients failing current standard-of-care treatment.
- Type 2 cytokines, including interleukin (IL)-4, 5 and 13, have a role in eosinophilic respiratory inflammation in chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps.
- Several cytokines, cytokine receptors, and other immunologic effector pathways are targets for currently available treatments and treatments under investigation for nasal polyposis, including IL-4R $\alpha$ , IL-5, IL-5R $\alpha$ , IL-33, IgE, and TSLP.
- Future studies focused on biomarker-based endotyping and responder analyses will allow for optimization of personalized treatment for chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyp patients.

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) is a common and heterogeneous inflammatory condition, for which the drivers of the underlying inflammation are not yet fully understood. The use of biologic therapies to target specifically relevant effector cells or cytokines in CRSwNP is a growing field of interest. The objectives of this review are to provide an update on the existing studies of biologics in CRSwNP and to identify potential future areas for further research.

**Data Sources:** An initial literature review of biologic therapies in CRS was performed through publications gathered from a PubMed search for title/abstract containing “biologic” and “chronic rhinosinusitis.” Further manuscripts describing scientific premise for each biologic were then reviewed.

**Study Selections:** A detailed review of all studies describing biologic therapies targeting inflammation in CRSwNP was performed.

**Results:** Biologic therapies targeting interleukin (IL)-4R $\alpha$ , IL-5, IL-5R $\alpha$ , IL-33, immunoglobulin (Ig)E, and thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP) have all been developed and have been investigated for treatment in CRSwNP, or current research suggests that they may have utility in this area. Only dupilumab, which inhibits IL-4R $\alpha$ , has gained Food and Drug Administration approval for the treatment of adults with inadequately controlled CRSwNP.

**Conclusion:** Recent advances in our understanding of the fundamental drivers of the chronic respiratory inflammation in CRSwNP has led to the identification of several potential therapeutic targets for this disease. Future clinical success will rely on the availability of biomarker-based endotyping and responder analyses so

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that clinicians can precisely match each patient to the appropriate biologic, thereby optimizing the proper treatment strategy.

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## Introduction

Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) describes a heterogeneous spectrum of persistent inflammatory diseases affecting the paranasal sinuses, consisting of ill-defined subtypes with variable responses to existing therapies. The underlying pathophysiology of CRS remains elusive, but recent advances in our understanding of the distinct inflammatory mechanisms involved have led to encouraging progress in the development of targeted biologic pharmacotherapies. The use of immunomodulatory therapies (biologics) for the treatment of CRS has not yet become clinical standard-of-care, due to the lack of clear evidence to guide treatment selection and the need for additional research to further elucidate their therapeutic benefit. Several biologics approved for the management of severe asthma have demonstrated therapeutic potential for the treatment of CRS, with particular focus on patients with CRS and nasal polyposis (CRSwNP).

Chronic rhinosinusitis is defined both by symptoms of mucopurulent drainage, nasal obstruction, facial pain, or decreased sense of smell lasting more than 12 weeks, with corresponding radiologic or endoscopic visualization of inflammation of the sinuses.<sup>1</sup> It is one of the most common chronic diseases, with a prevalence of 2% to 16% in the United States, and is more prevalent in patients with comorbidities including asthma and environmental allergies.<sup>2</sup> The primary aim of our treatments is to achieve a state of clinical control, which was defined by the most recent European Guidelines on Sinusitis and Nasal Polyposis in 2012 as a clinical state in which patients no longer have bothersome symptoms combined with a healthy or almost healthy mucosa on examination, and the need for local medication only.<sup>3</sup> The burden of CRS is high, and patient-reported outcome surveys have shown that CRS negatively affects many aspects of quality of life and has a more detrimental effect on social functioning than back pain, chronic heart failure, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.<sup>4</sup> Unfortunately, many patients are unable to achieve sufficient control with the standard medical and surgical therapies, and there is a need for treatment modalities that extend beyond the use of revision sinus surgery and increasing doses of corticosteroids to curb the inflammation for patients with recalcitrant CRS.

## Advances in Clinical and Biomarker-Based Endotypes

### *Clinical Classification: CRSwNP vs CRSsNP*

A primary subclassification of CRS is the division of patients into CRSsNP vs CRSwNP depending on whether the patients have nasal polyps (NP). This is a simple clinical classification, although it is likely insufficient to fully explain the underlying pathophysiologic differences between the phenotypes. Proper diagnosis regarding the presence or absence of NP generally requires examination with rhinoscopy or a sinus computed tomography (CT) scan. In general, patients with CRSwNP are considered to have a clinically more severe disease than those without NP, although a lot of overlap is seen in the therapeutic options offered to both groups.

### *Clinical Classification: AERD*

Chronic rhinosinusitis with NPs can also be further subclassified, and 1 relevant clinical syndrome within this category is aspirin-exacerbated respiratory disease (AERD), which is characterized by chronic rhinosinusitis with recurrent eosinophilic NP, asthma, and

respiratory reactions induced by aspirin and any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) that inhibit the cyclooxygenase-1 enzyme. The prevalence of AERD is approximately 30% of patients with asthma and CRSwNP,<sup>5</sup> and for patients who present with adult-onset asthma, recurrent NP, and a reliable history of 2 or more NSAID-induced reactions that caused respiratory symptoms, the diagnosis can be made clinically and based on history alone. The sinus disease in AERD tends to develop with severe and quickly growing nasal polyposis, and most patients present with anosmia. Diagnosing AERD in a timely manner is important to provide accurate prognostic information, appropriate education, and treatment. For example, recurrence of NP after sinus surgery and requirement for repeat surgery is more commonly reported in patients with AERD than in aspirin-tolerant patients.<sup>6–8</sup> Furthermore, patients with AERD report that despite the comorbid presence of often severe asthma, their loss of sense of smell and chronic nasal symptoms are the 2 aspects that most severely affect their quality of life, suggesting that targeting the upper respiratory inflammation and symptomatology in these patients is particularly important.<sup>9</sup>

Patient education and safety is also key. A study by our group showed that even after being diagnosed with AERD, nearly 25% of patients had accidentally ingested an NSAID and developed a reaction, indicating the need for improved education about NSAID avoidance.<sup>10</sup> Furthermore, aspirin desensitization and initiation of high-dose daily aspirin treatment is a disease-specific therapy for AERD that can help tremendously to slow polyp regrowth and delay sinus disease recurrence after surgery.<sup>11</sup>

Several ongoing studies of biologics for the treatment of CRSwNP include patients with AERD and plan to additionally analyze the data separately for the subset of patients with AERD.

### *Clinical Classification: Infectious CRS*

Within patients with CRSsNP, further clinical subclassification based on infectious history may be helpful. A spectrum of inflammation is seen in patients with CRSsNP, with some patients experiencing acute exacerbations with viral or bacterial infections, but with infection playing a less clear role in the chronic respiratory inflammation. Recurrent bacterial infections do occur in subsets of patients with CRSsNP,<sup>12</sup> although data suggest that the chronic inflammation in the absence of acute infection may be attributable to the ongoing presence of bacterial biofilm.<sup>13–22</sup> For example, the presence of bacterial biofilm found on surgically removed sinus tissue is associated with persistent inflammation after surgery,<sup>19</sup> and the presence of biofilm containing *Staphylococcus aureus* specifically is associated with more severe disease and a poorer post-surgical course.<sup>23</sup>

### *Clinical Classification: Allergic Fungal Sinusitis*

The role of fungus in CRS may be important as well. Allergic fungal rhinosinusitis (AFS), often related to *Aspergillus*, is not a true fungal infection but is caused by an inflammatory type 2 reaction to a fungal antigen.<sup>24</sup> Clear geographic variations are seen in the frequency of AFS, with very low incidence of disease in the northern United States, and the highest incidence found in southern states, where nearly one-quarter of all endoscopic sinus procedures were performed for treatment of AFS.<sup>25</sup> No known clinical trials have been reported for the use of biologics to treat AFS, and furthermore, most of the recent phase 2 and phase 3 trials of biologics in CRS

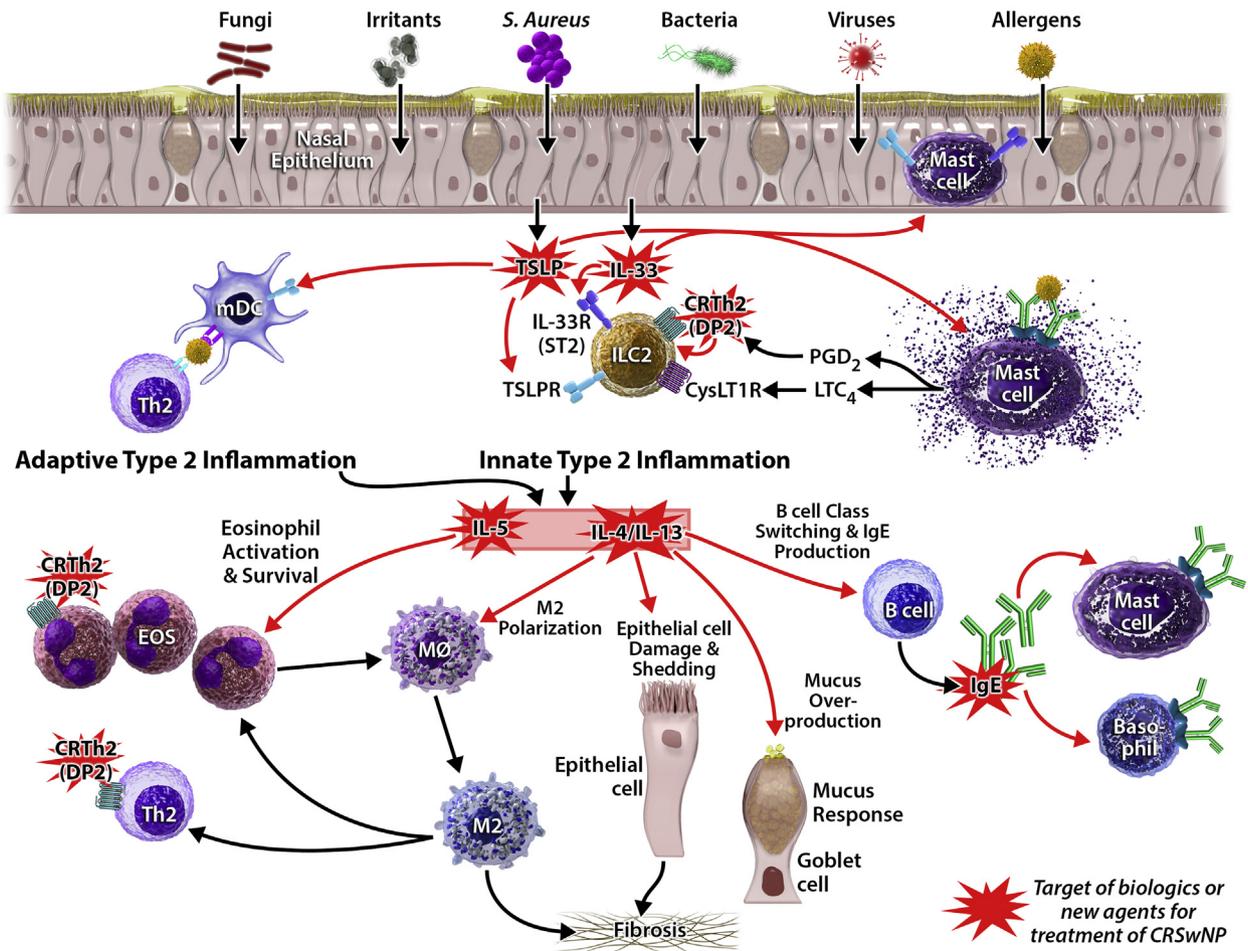
explicitly excluded patients with AFS. Because AFS presents as a unique clinical disorder that likely has distinct causative immunologic triggers, future studies will need to be designed expressly to investigate treatment options for these patients.

*Biomarker Classification: Cells, Cytokines, and Antibodies*

Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps is usually a Th2-dominant inflammatory process, characterized by extensive tissue eosinophilia. This is generally accompanied by an increase in tissue mast cells, group 2 innate lymphoid cells (ILC2s), local immunoglobulin E (IgE), and Th2 cytokines.<sup>26-30</sup> The tissue immunopathology of CRSwNP and current therapeutic targets under investigation are shown graphically in Figure 1. Blood and tissue eosinophilia have often been used as diagnostic biomarkers to classify CRSwNP patients as “Type 2 high,” which is a convenient and likely useful distinction. However, we may need to resist the impulse to then assume that eosinophils themselves should be directly targeted with therapeutics, because anti-eosinophil trials have not shown great success for CRSwNP.<sup>31,32</sup> Interestingly, immunoglobulin levels are also globally increased within nasal polyp tissue, including IgE and autoantibodies of all isotypes.<sup>30,33-35</sup> Furthermore, although plasma IgE levels are also increased in patients with CRSwNP, there is no association of these IgE levels with the presence of atopy or environmental allergies.<sup>36</sup> It is not yet clear what clinical benefit may be seen if CRSwNP patients are treated with an anti-IgE agent.

Three type 2 cytokines, interleukin (IL)-4, IL-5, and IL-13, have been studied extensively regarding their role in controlling the eosinophilic respiratory inflammation in CRSwNP.<sup>6,37</sup> Interleukin-5 is a key survival and activation factor for eosinophils. Interleukin-4 and IL-13 contribute to fibrosis and remodeling, goblet cell hyperplasia, and mucous production, and class switching for IgE production.<sup>38-40</sup> These type 2 cytokines can be produced by Th2 cells, mast cells, and group 2 innate lymphoid cells, and their induction can be triggered by both adaptive and innate signaling events. Specifically, IL-33 and thymic stromal lymphopietin (TSLP) are 2 innate cytokines that can drive Th2 cytokine production and likely play a role in the development or maintenance of the type 2 inflammation in CRSwNP. Levels of these cytokines are elevated in CRSwNP, and perhaps more so in patients with the AERD endotype, although the mechanisms driving the local antibody production and their clinical consequences are still not understood.<sup>41-44</sup>

In contrast to the largely eosinophilic and type 2 inflammation-dominant CRSwNP seen in the United States, Europe, and Japan, mixed inflammatory patterns are found in CRSwNP in other parts of Asia, including non-eosinophilic neutrophil-dominant polyps.<sup>45,46</sup> There are currently no known clinical trials for the use of biologics to specifically treat neutrophilic CRSwNP. However, many ongoing trials have not specified that the NP must be eosinophilic for inclusion, so there may be data forthcoming from existing trials that can help further our



**Figure 1.** Immunopathology of CRSwNP and current therapeutic targets under investigation. Red starbursts highlight the targets of biologics or new agents for CRSwNP. CRSwNP, chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps.

**Table 1**  
All Studies Listed/Ongoing in [Clinicaltrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov) for Biologics or Other Novel Mechanisms in Chronic Rhinosinusitis (CRS) with or without Nasal Polyps (CRSwNP, CRSsNP)

Mechanism	Drug	# of CRS patients in trial	Indication	Primary endpoints	Clinicaltrials.gov #	Phase
Anti-IL-5	Mepolizumab	413	CRSwNP	NPS, <sup>a</sup> VAS <sup>b</sup>	NCT03085797	3
Anti-IL-5R $\alpha$	Benralizumab	409	CRSwNP	NPS, NB <sup>c</sup>	NCT03401229	3
Anti-IgE	Omalizumab	127 and 138	CRSwNP	NPS, NCS <sup>d</sup>	NCT03280537	3
					NCT03280550	
Anti-TSLP	Tezepelumab / AMG 157	No CRS trials yet	Asthma	AERR <sup>e</sup>	NCT03927157	3
Anti-IL-33	AMG 282	41	CRSwNP	Safety and tolerability, and immunogenicity	NCT02170337	1
Anti-IL-33	PF-06817024		CRSwNP	AEs <sup>f</sup>	NCT02743871	1
Anti-IL-33	Etokimab/ANB020	100	CRSwNP	NPS, SNOT-22 <sup>g</sup>	NCT03614923	2
CRTH2 antagonist	GB001	100	CRSwNP & CRSsNP	SNOT-22	NCT03956862	2
CRTH2 antagonist	ACT-774312	24	CRSwNP	NPS	NCT03688555	2
CRTH2 antagonist	Fevipiprant	93	CRSwNP & asthma	NPS	NCT03681093	3
TP antagonist	Ifetroban	76	AERD	SNOT-22	NCT03028350	2

<sup>a</sup>NPS: Total endoscopic nasal polyp score.

<sup>b</sup>VAS: Change from baseline in mean nasal obstruction visual analogue scale.

<sup>c</sup>NB: Patient reported nasal blockage.

<sup>d</sup>NCS: Change from baseline in average daily nasal congestion score.

<sup>e</sup>AERR: Annualized asthma exacerbation rate.

<sup>f</sup>AEs: Number of participants with treatment emergent treatment-related adverse events.

<sup>g</sup>SNOT-22: Change from baseline in sino-nasal outcome test-22 score.

understanding of the differences in pathologic mechanisms between eosinophilic vs neutrophilic NP (Table 1).

#### Data for Use of Available Biologics in CRS

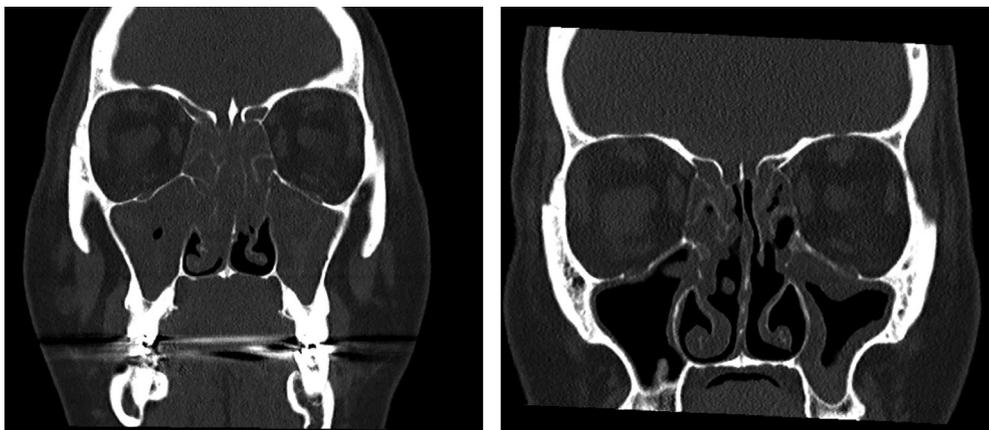
##### Anti-IL-4R $\alpha$

Dupilumab, a fully human monoclonal antibody targeting IL-4 $\alpha$ , a shared receptor subunit between IL-4 and IL-13, is now Food and Drug Administration approved for treatment of inadequately controlled nasal polyposis in the United States. A phase 2 study of 60 subjects with CRSwNP refractory to intranasal corticosteroids demonstrated reduced endoscopic polyp burden in the patients treated with dupilumab compared with placebo. Thirty-five of the 60 subjects in this study had co-morbid asthma. Subjects treated with dupilumab also had improvement in sinonasal imaging scores, sinonasal symptom scores, and sense of smell.<sup>47</sup> In 2 international phase 3 follow-up studies including 724 patients with CRSwNP treated with dupilumab vs placebo, patients that received dupilumab had improved nasal polyp size (LS mean change from baseline in bilateral nasal polyp score), reduced need for systemic corticosteroids and sinus surgery, improved sinonasal symptoms/nasal congestion, and improved sense of smell compared with placebo.<sup>48</sup> Although most patients in the CRSwNP trials of dupilumab showed improvement, in a sub-study of patients with AERD, who had

greater sinus opacification, worse sense of smell, and poorer lung function at baseline than did the aspirin-tolerant patients with CRSwNP, dupilumab specifically showed dramatic improvement in both upper and lower airway outcomes in the AERD patients, suggesting particular efficacy in this difficult-to-treat subgroup of patients.<sup>49</sup> Sinus CT images from a patient with AERD before initiating dupilumab (Fig 2, left) and after 4 months of dupilumab treatment (Fig 2, right) show an example of the response we have seen in many patients with AERD.

##### Anti-IgE

Monoclonal antibodies targeting IgE are of interest in the treatment of CRSwNP given elevations in tissue IgE in nasal polyposis as described previously. An early observational study of 19 subjects with CRSwNP and comorbid asthma showed improvement in nasal polyp size and reduction in nasal topical steroid use after treatment with omalizumab.<sup>50</sup> Following this, in a phase 2 placebo-controlled study of 24 adult subjects with CRSwNP and co-morbid asthma, subjects receiving omalizumab had improvement in endoscopic sinus scores compared with those receiving placebo. There were also significant improvements in upper and lower airway symptoms including nasal congestion, rhinorrhea, sense of smell, cough, dyspnea, and wheezing. Non-atopic subjects with



**Figure 2.** Response to dupilumab in a patient with AERD. Representative sinus CT scan images are shown for a patient with AERD before starting treatment with dupilumab (left) and again after 4 months of every-other-week dupilumab treatment (right). AERD, aspirin-exacerbated respiratory disease; CT, computed tomography.

CRSwNP had greater improvement in Lund-Mackay CT score and the Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire compared with atopic subjects with CRSwNP, suggesting that although the inhibition of IgE was of value, the presence of allergic disease was not a driver of disease.<sup>51</sup> Two phase 3 studies of omalizumab for CRSwNP were recently completed (NCT03280537, NCT03280550) and will provide further information as to the efficacy of omalizumab for treatment of nasal polyposis.

As previously discussed, subjects with AERD have greater tissue IgE levels compared with aspirin-tolerant patients with CRSwNP,<sup>30</sup> and targeting IgE with omalizumab may therefore be of particular interest in this severe subset of CRSwNP patients. In a study of 21 adult patients with AERD and allergic sensitization to at least 1 perennial aeroallergen, Hayashi et al<sup>52</sup> showed that treatment with omalizumab for 12 months induced significant reductions in urinary levels of leukotriene E4 and the prostaglandin D2 metabolite 9a,11b- prostaglandin F2, both markers of mast cell activation. In addition, the subjects also had reductions in exacerbations, hospitalizations, systemic corticosteroids, and nasal and asthma symptom scores.<sup>52</sup> A recent small, placebo-controlled study of 11 subjects with AERD looked at the effect of omalizumab on aspirin-induced respiratory reactions in subjects with AERD. Of the 7 subjects treated with omalizumab, only 2 of 7 (29%) had respiratory symptoms on ingestion of aspirin compared with all 4 (100%) subjects on placebo. The subjects on omalizumab who did not have a reaction to aspirin had significantly lower levels of urinary leukotriene E4 at the time of the reaction compared with those taking placebo.<sup>53</sup> Together these studies suggest a role for omalizumab for treatment of asthma and nasal polyposis in AERD, as well as a potential use for omalizumab before aspirin desensitization.

#### Anti-IL-5/R $\alpha$

Given the profound tissue eosinophilia and elevated IL-5 levels in many patients with CRSwNP, targeting IL-5 and the relevant receptor, IL-5R $\alpha$ , makes sense as possible treatments of CRSwNP. Mepolizumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody targeting IL-5, has shown promise in CRSwNP. A double-blind, placebo-controlled study of subjects with corticosteroid refractory nasal polyposis showed statistically significant reductions in endoscopic total nasal polyp scores in 12 of 20 patients receiving mepolizumab 750 mg intravenously for 8 weeks. Only 1 of 10 subjects in the placebo group had reduction in nasal polyp size. In addition to reduction in nasal polyp size, the mepolizumab group showed a trend toward improvement in sense of smell, postnasal drip, and congestion.<sup>32</sup> A larger follow-up double-blind, placebo-controlled study of 105 subjects with CRSwNP receiving mepolizumab 750 mg intravenously every 4 weeks or placebo, on a background of intranasal glucocorticoids, showed reduced need for surgery in the mepolizumab group after 25 weeks of treatment. The primary composite endpoint, the number of patients no longer requiring surgery, was based on the endoscopic nasal polyp scores and patient-reported symptom severity scoring. In addition to improvement in nasal polyp size and reduction in number of patients needing sinus surgery, subjects treated with mepolizumab also had reduction in the individual symptom scores, including rhinorrhea, mucus in throat, nasal blockage, loss of smell, as well as total sino-nasal outcome test (SNOT)-22 scores.<sup>54</sup> No sub-analysis was provided for response to mepolizumab in either study for the subset of subjects with AERD. However, a small retrospective study of subjects with AERD receiving mepolizumab 100 mg subcutaneously for treatment of asthma compared sinonasal symptom scores before and after treatment with mepolizumab. After treatment with mepolizumab, there were significant reductions in total SNOT-22 score, and the individual scores for sense of smell and nasal congestion were also reduced.<sup>55</sup>

Another humanized monoclonal antibody targeting IL-5, reslizumab, has also been studied for treatment of CRSwNP. In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of 24 subjects, a single dose of IV reslizumab at 1 mg/kg or 3 mg/kg reduced the total nasal polyp score in half of the subjects receiving reslizumab. A responder analysis showed increased nasal secretion IL-5 levels in responders vs non-responders. Twelve weeks after withdrawal of reslizumab, there was a deterioration in nasal polyp score in responders.<sup>56</sup>

Benralizumab, a drug targeting the specific receptor subunit for IL-5, IL-5R $\alpha$ , is now available for treatment of severe eosinophilic asthma and is under investigation for treatment of CRSwNP (NCT03450083 and NCT03401229). A post hoc pooled analysis of 2 phase 3 studies of benralizumab for treatment of severe asthma<sup>57,58</sup> showed that benralizumab had increased clinical efficacy for treatment of asthma in subjects with both asthma and co-morbid nasal polyposis compared with subjects with asthma without nasal polyposis. Compared with placebo, subjects receiving benralizumab had a 42% reduction in asthma exacerbation rates, whereas subjects with asthma and nasal polyps had a 54% reduction in asthma exacerbation rates.<sup>59</sup> These results suggest that IL-5 is an especially pertinent pathway for patients who present with eosinophilic asthma and comorbid CRSwNP.

#### Anti-IL-33

Interleukin-33 has emerged as a mediator that drives the pathogenesis of allergic disease, with data to suggest that it can exacerbate eosinophil-mediated airway inflammation, induce mucus production and goblet cell hyperplasia, and predispose to viral-induced asthma exacerbations.<sup>60-63</sup> In addition to its likely role in allergic asthma, increased expression of IL-33 messenger RNA and protein has been found in the sinus tissue of patients with CRSwNP compared with controls,<sup>42</sup> and elevated expression of ST2, the ligand-binding chain of the IL-33 receptor, was observed in sinus mucosa from CRSwNP compared with CRSsNP and healthy control subjects.<sup>64</sup> This alarmin may be of particular importance in AERD, as there is markedly increased epithelial expression of IL-33 in the nasal polyps of patients with AERD than in those from aspirin-tolerant CRSwNP patients, and in a mouse model of AERD, aspirin-induced reactions induce mast cell activation that is IL-33 dependent.<sup>41</sup> Several anti-IL-33 biologics have been developed and initially studied for their efficacy in asthma (NCT03469934, NCT03112577), with promising early results,<sup>65,66</sup> and consideration for the application of this class of agents for the treatment of CRSwNP is underway.

#### Anti-TSLP

Thymic stromal lymphopoietin is another innate cytokine that has been linked to the pathogenesis of a variety of allergic diseases and is known to trigger type 2 inflammatory responses. Earlier work in asthma showed that TSLP expression is increased in asthmatic airways and correlates with both asthma disease severity and with the expression of Th2 chemokines.<sup>67</sup> Following this, a clinical study of allergen-induced asthmatic responses showed that treatment with an anti-TSLP antibody lowered sputum eosinophil counts and FeNO levels and reduced allergen-induced bronchoconstriction.<sup>68</sup> In a larger phase 2 study in asthma, the anti-TSLP antibody tezepelumab was shown to reduce asthma exacerbations, and it provided some increase in lung function. Interestingly, these effects were seen even in patients who did not have elevated blood eosinophil levels, suggesting that this treatment modality could be efficacious even in the non-eosinophilic subgroup of patients with uncontrolled asthma.<sup>69</sup> More recent work in CRSwNP has shown increased expression or activity of TSLP in nasal polyp tissue compared with healthy sinus tissue or that from patients with CRSsNP.<sup>44,70</sup> As with IL-33, TSLP may be particularly important

to the pathogenesis of AERD, as the nasal polyp tissue from patients with AERD has even higher levels of TSLP protein than does that from patients with aspirin-tolerant CRSwNP, and it may drive PGD2 production from mast cells in these patients.<sup>43</sup>

## Conclusion

Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps is a complex and heterogeneous inflammatory condition for which there is substantial unmet medical need. Both our grasp of the mechanisms that underlie the pathogenesis of the disease, and our understanding of the differing clinical endotypes have improved over the last decade, largely because of extensive translational research efforts in this field. The use of monoclonal antibodies to specifically suppress relevant inflammatory pathways has emerged as a viable means to provide biomarker-driven therapies for these patients. With 1 biologic agent, dupilumab, already Food and Drug Administration–approved for the treatment of nasal polyposis, and several other biologics currently in clinical trials, there are likely to be promising new therapeutic options for patients with recalcitrant CRSwNP (Table 1). However, these trials will need to be designed from the outset to include careful investigation of surrogate biomarkers of response so that clinicians can more precisely determine the patient criteria that will best guide future treatment practices.

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