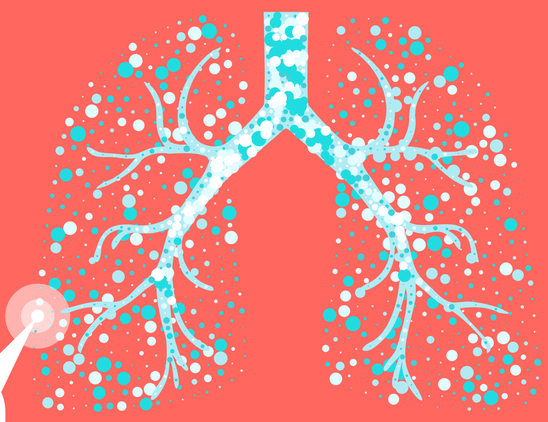
What is **Eosinophilic** [ee-uh-sin-uh-fil-ik] **Asthma?**



Eosinophils are a type of disease-fighting white blood cell that everyone has in their body. When they are fighting disease, they can accumulate in the body's tissue and cause inflammation.[1]

They can play a key role in the **symptoms of asthma and allergies.**[2]

A standard complete blood count with differential blood test can determine a patient's eosinophil count.

Of the 334 million people worldwide affected by asthma[3]...

An estimated 25 million people in the United States have asthma—17.7 million of which are adults.[7]

8.9 million adults in the U.S. have inadequately controlled asthma despite standard of care treatment.[9]

4.5 to 5.9 million American adults with severe asthma have persistent large airway tissue eosinophils.[8]

10 Americans die every day from asthma.[6]

Between 80-85% of these deaths occur in patients with poorly controlled severe asthma.[5]

What are the **symptoms** and **impact on daily life?**

Patients with **eosinophilic asthma** may exhibit **poor asthma control, more severe asthma** and **life-threatening asthma attacks**.[4]

They may also show **persistent eosinophilic airway inflammation**, leading to a more severe disease and poorer prognosis.[4]

CONFIRMING DIAGNOSIS

Eosinophilic Asthma is confirmed by determining the blood eosinophil count via a simple blood test.

How is eosinophilic asthma **treated?**

Inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) and long-acting beta agonist (LABA) inhalers are commonly used treatments for patients with severe eosinophilic asthma. These therapies are sometimes not sufficient to treat this condition and patients may require courses of oral corticosteroids (OCS) and other medications.

In addition to today's standard of care, treatments are now available for patients with severe uncontrolled eosinophilic asthma from an asthma specialist.

Patients who feel their asthma symptoms are uncontrolled should **speak to their Healthcare Professional.**

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