Persistent vaccination effect of GRAZAX®

Fourth year results from long-term study (GT-08)

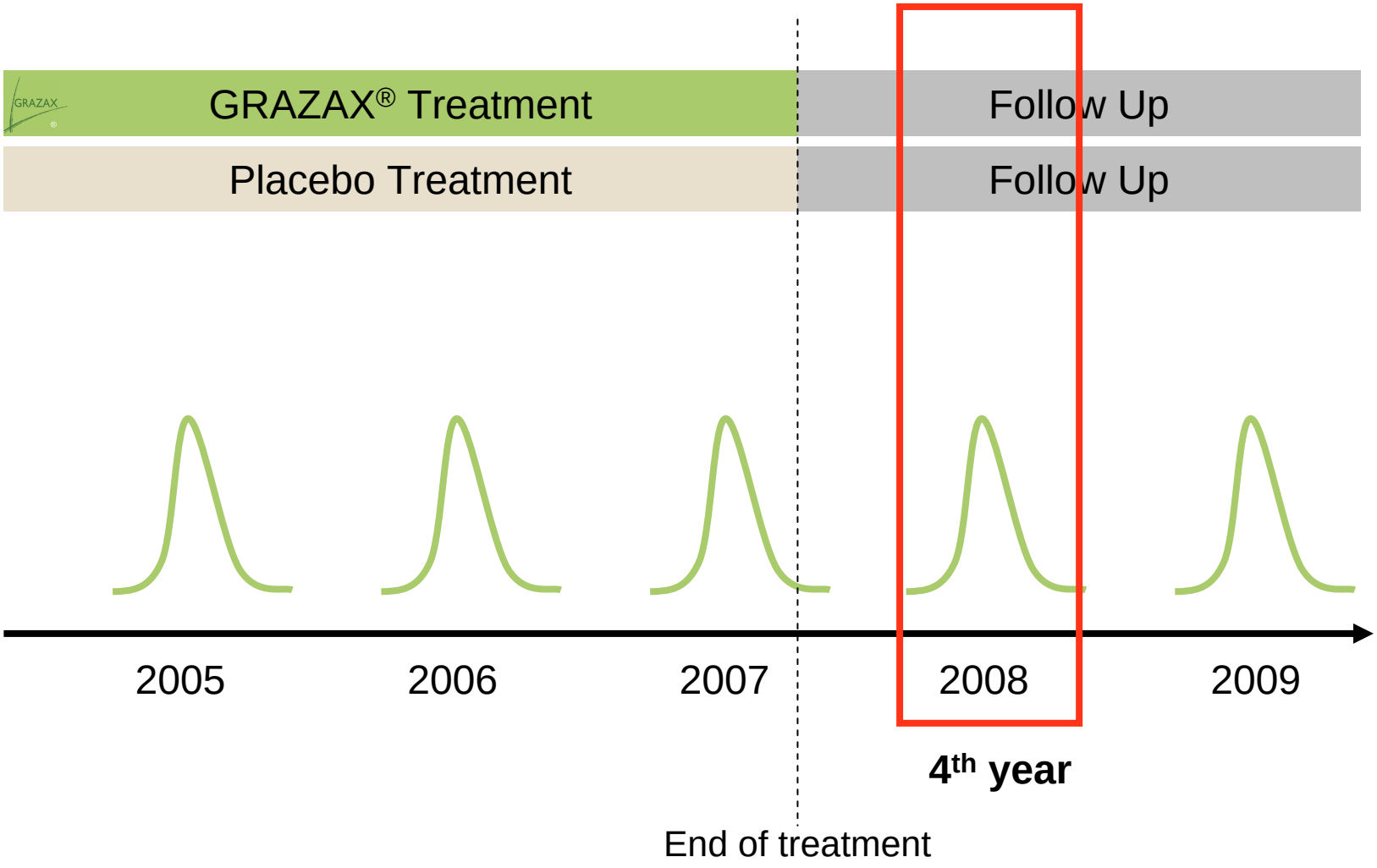
Study facts

- **A randomised, parallel-group, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase III trial assessing the efficacy and safety of ALK Grass tablet Phleum pratense in subjects with seasonal grass pollen induced rhinoconjunctivitis**

  Treatment period: 2005-2007

  Follow up period: 2008-2009

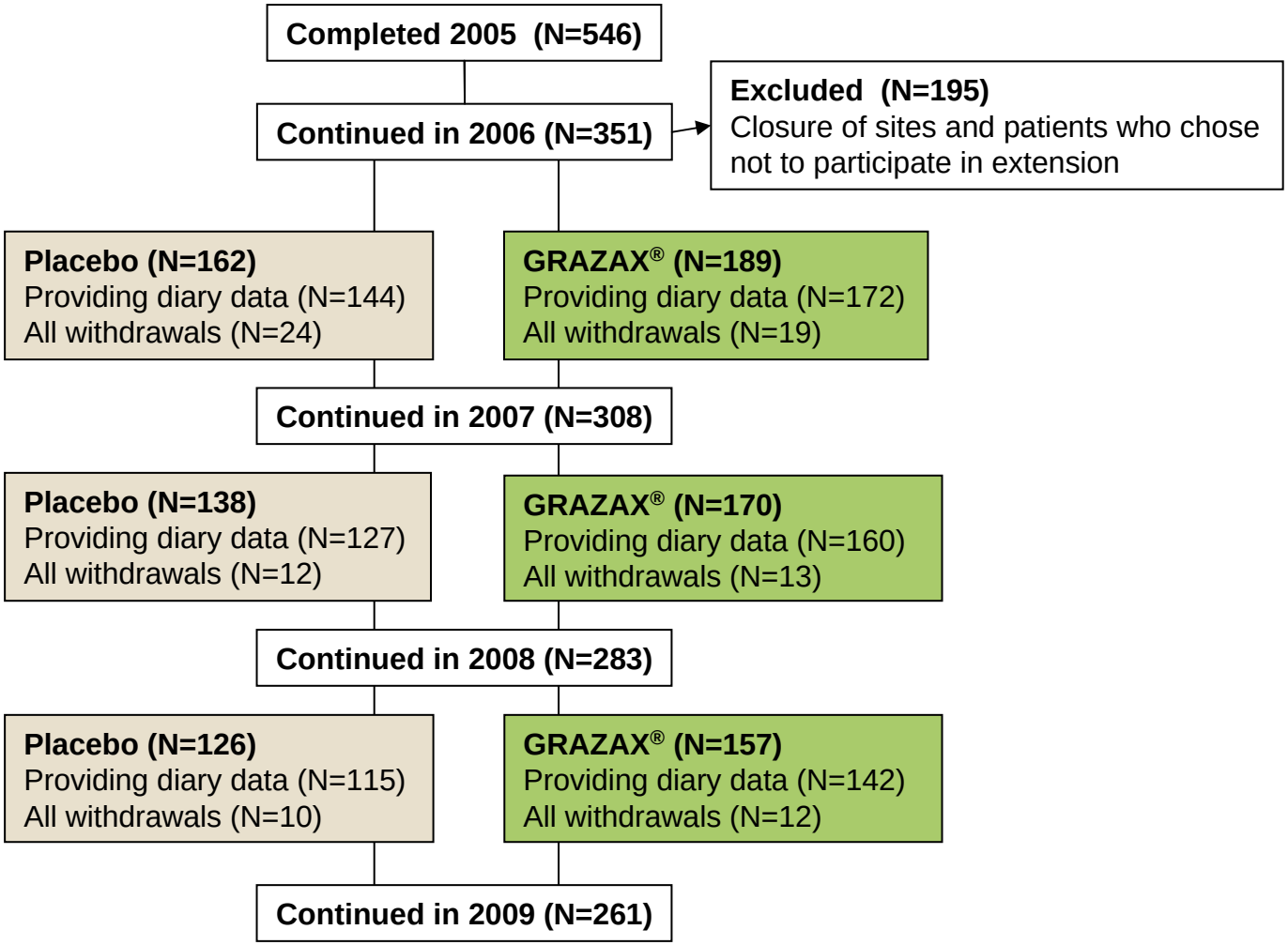
GT-08 study design



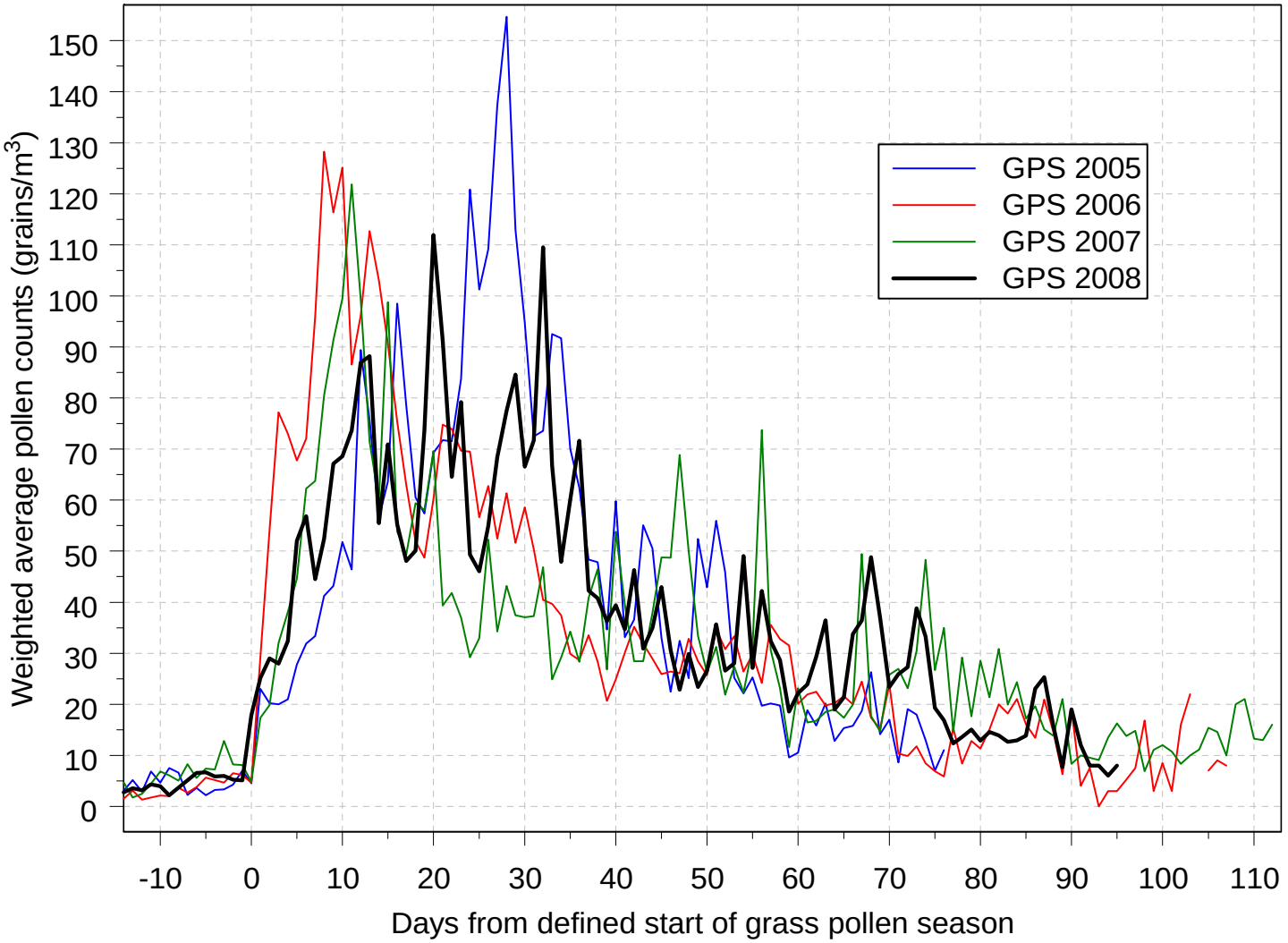
Free access to symptomatic medication

- All participants had free access to symptom-relieving medication during all grass pollen seasons covered by the study
- Hay fever medication:
  - Desloratadine tablets, Olopatadine eye drops, Budesonide nasal spray, Prednisone tablets
- Asthma medication:
  - Salbutamol inhaler, Fluticasone inhaler, Prednisone tablets

Number of patients



Grass pollen counts 2005-2008

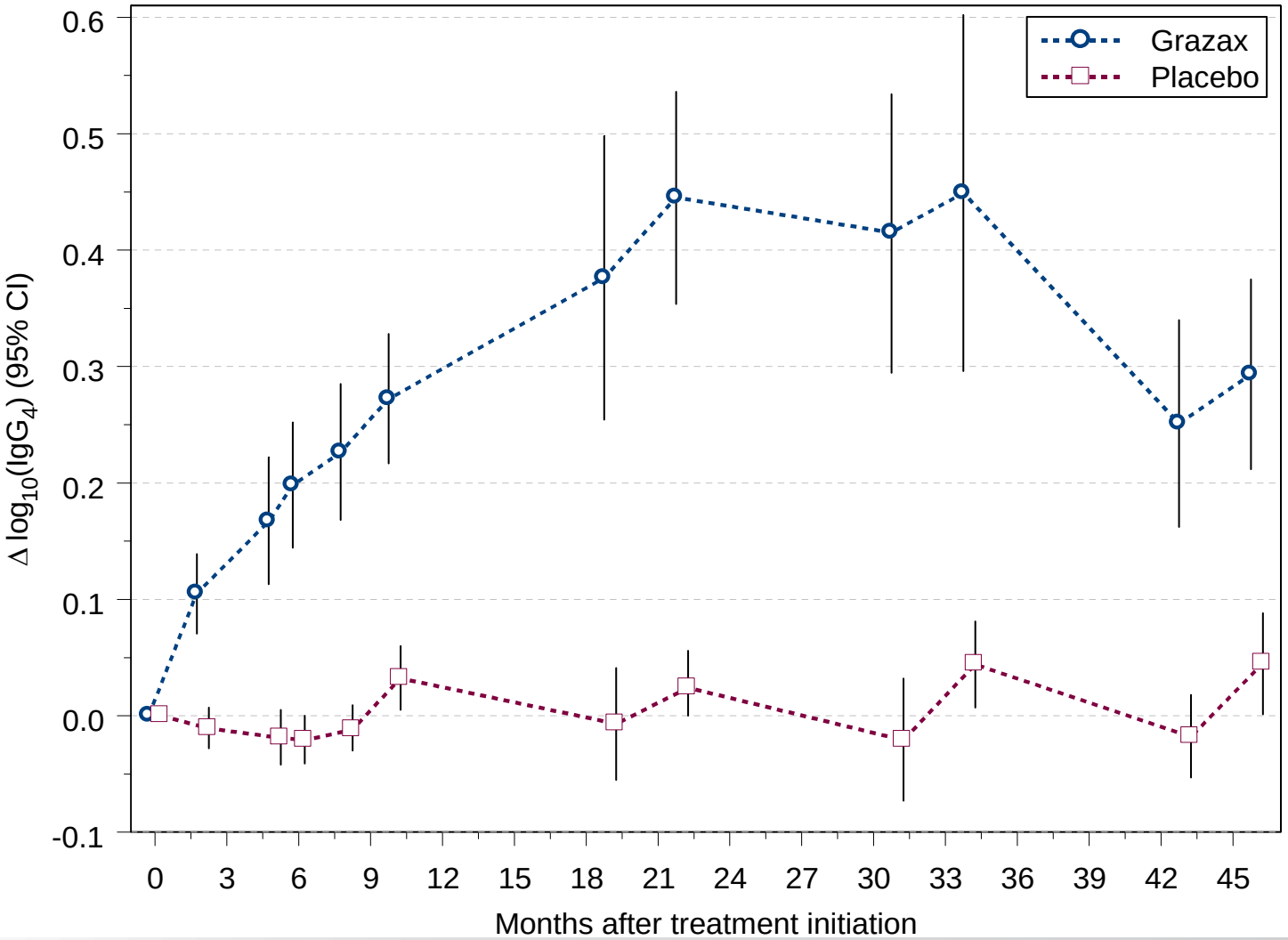


Persistent clinical effect (GT-08)

- **First follow-up year: Persistent clinical effect**
  - Statistically significant results
  - Hay fever symptoms reduced by 31%
  - Use of symptom-relieving medication reduced by 52%

GRAZAX® GT-08 Study	First season 2005	Second season 2006	Third season 2007	First follow-up year 2008
	Median	Median	Median	Median
Symptom score reduced: Entire season	34%	44%	37%	31%
Medication score reduced: Entire season	53%	73%	60%	52%

Immunological effect (IgG_4)



Q&A session