



CG- CS Raipur- 2025

ABPA : *State of Art 2025*

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Allergic Broncho-Pulmonary Aspergillosis

Dr. K.F.W. Hinson

1952

1977

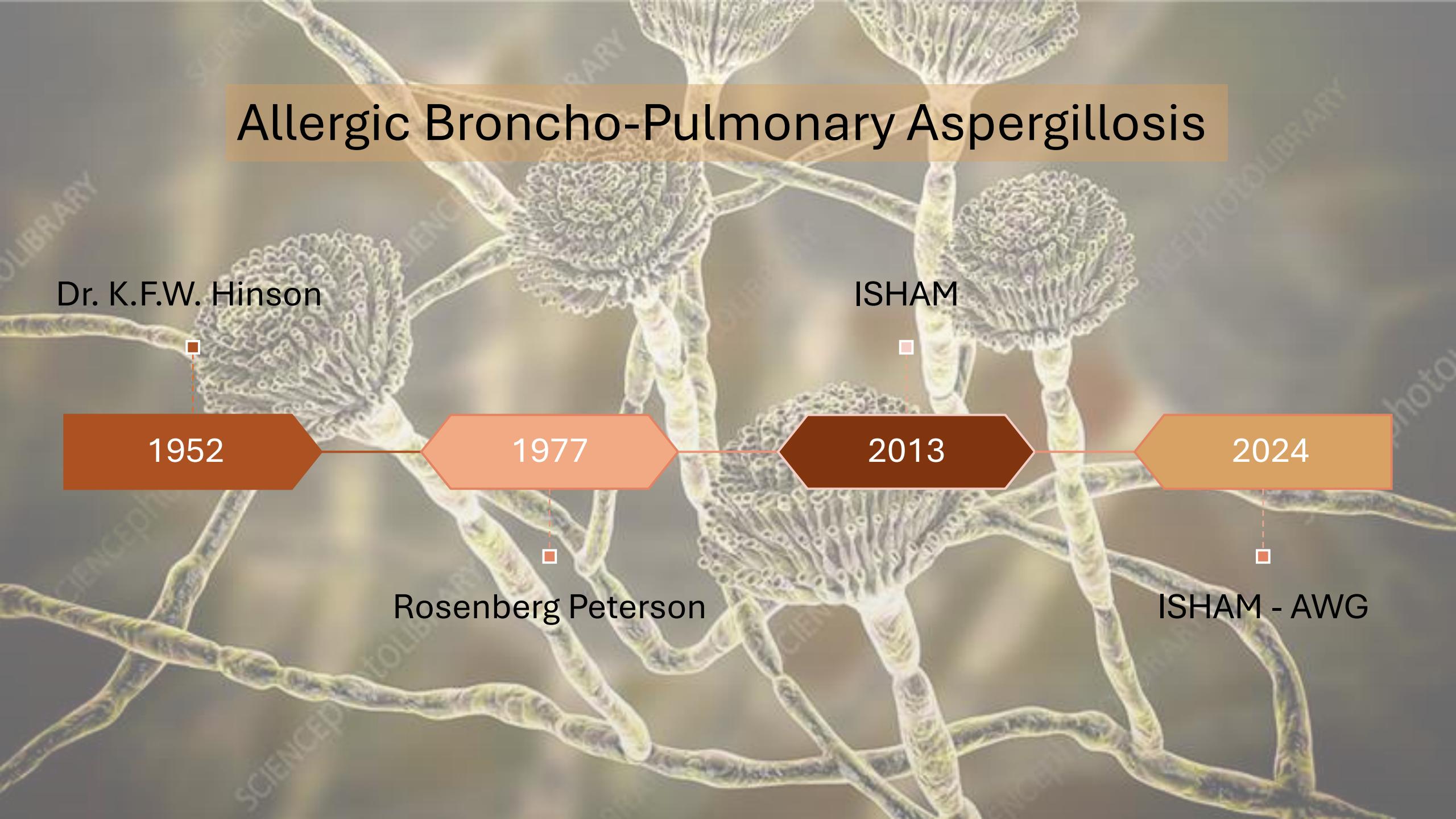
ISHAM

2013

2024

Rosenberg Peterson

ISHAM - AWG



ABPA

Aspergillus colonize airways

IgE mediated hypersensitivity disease

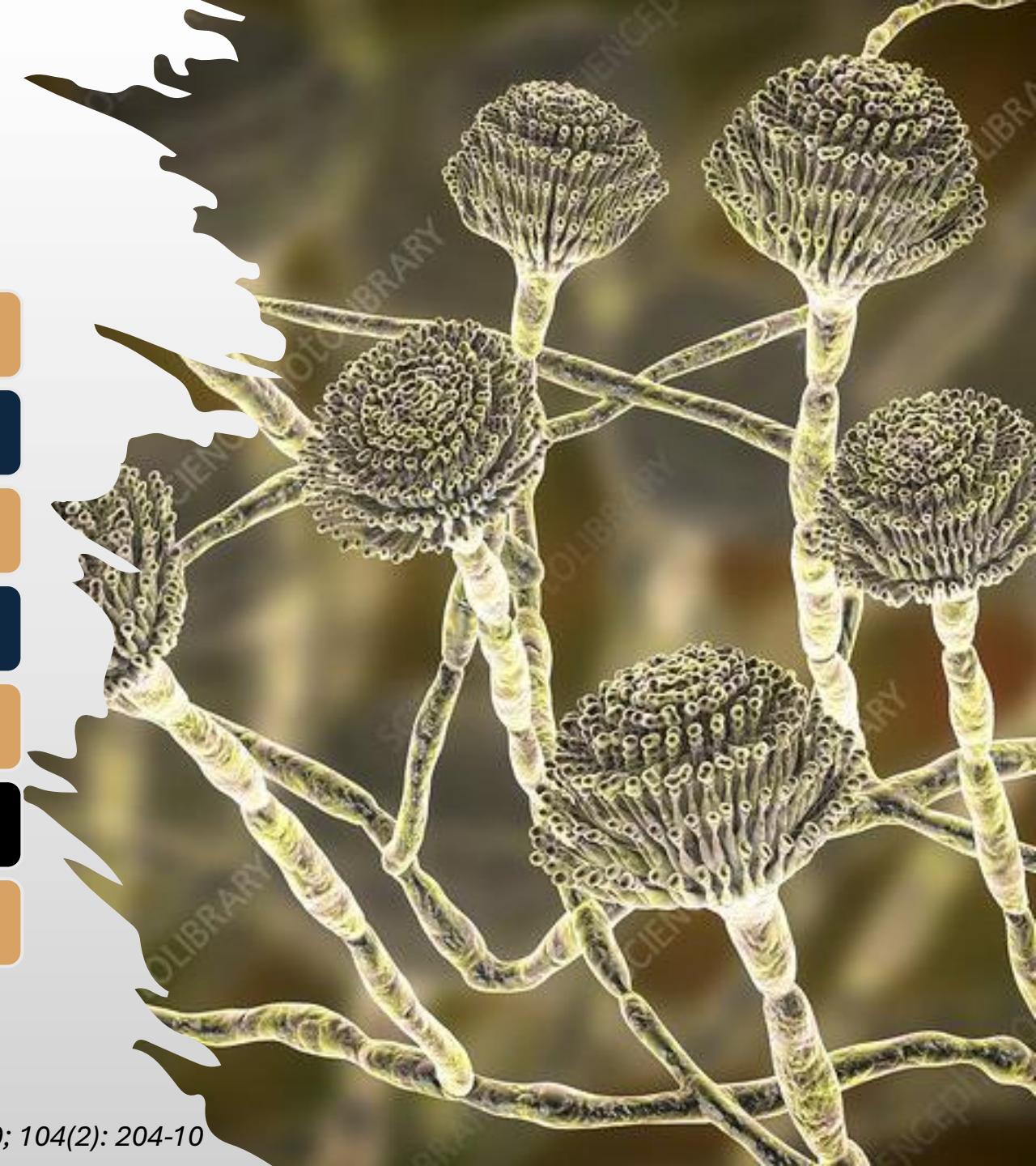
4% of asthmatics have ABPA

38% asthmatics ~ Aspergillus sensitization

Present as 'Difficult to Treat Asthma'

India has 2X burden of ABPA vs World

1/5th gets tuberculosis treatment - misdiagnosis



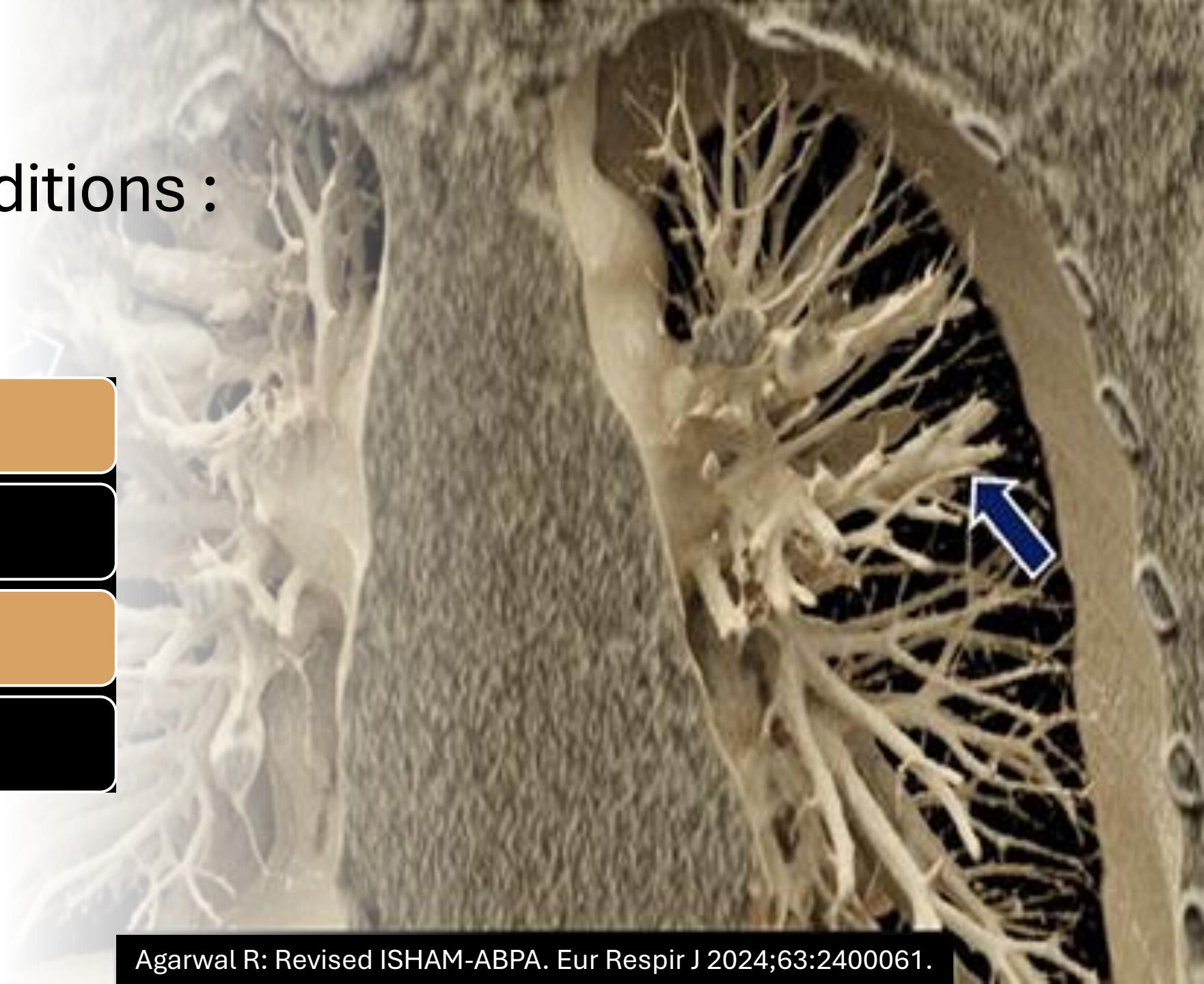
Underlying Conditions :

Asthma

Cystic Fibrosis

↳ COPD

↳ Bronchiectasis



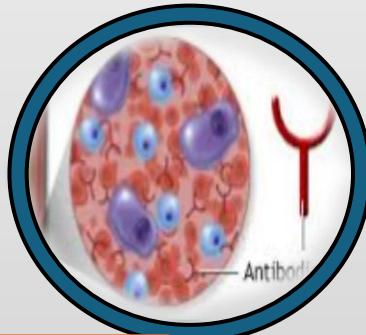
DIAGNOSES

Predisposing Condition

Asthma / CF/COPD/ Bronchiectasis

Biochemical

AEC > 500



Total IgE \geq 500

Aspergillus Specific IgG $>$ 27

Aspergillus Specific IgE \geq 0.35

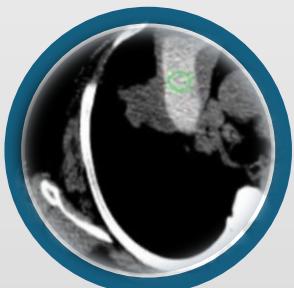


Aspergillus Hyphae

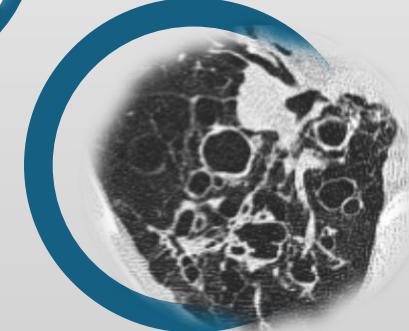


Hemoptysis

Clinical



HAM



Bronchiectasis

Radiological

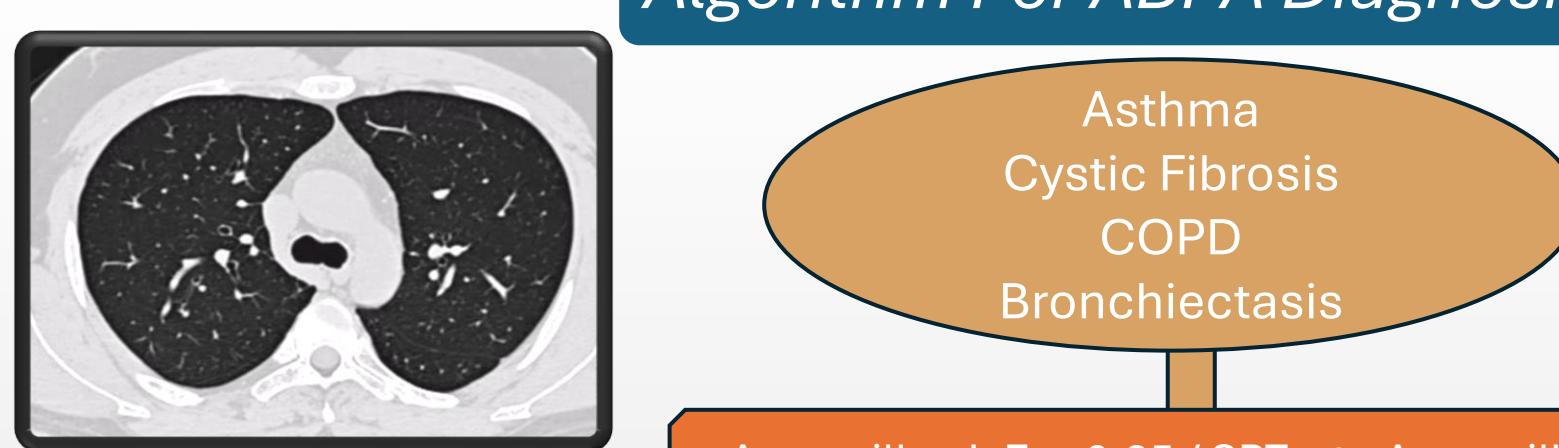
Algorithm For ABPA Diagnosis



ABPA -S



ABPA -B

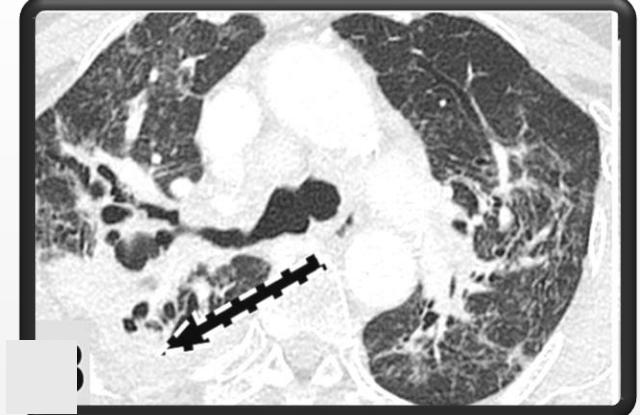


Aspergillus IgE > 0.35 / SPT + to Aspergillus

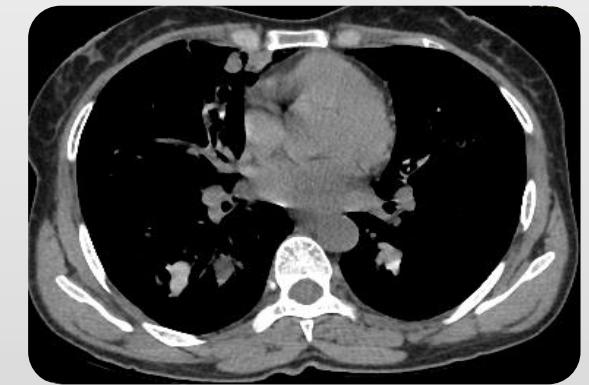
Total IgE > 500 IU/ml

AEC > 500 cells/uL
Aspergillus IgG > 27 mgA/L

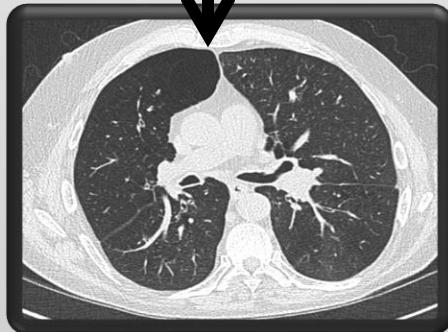
HRCT Chest



ABPA -CPF

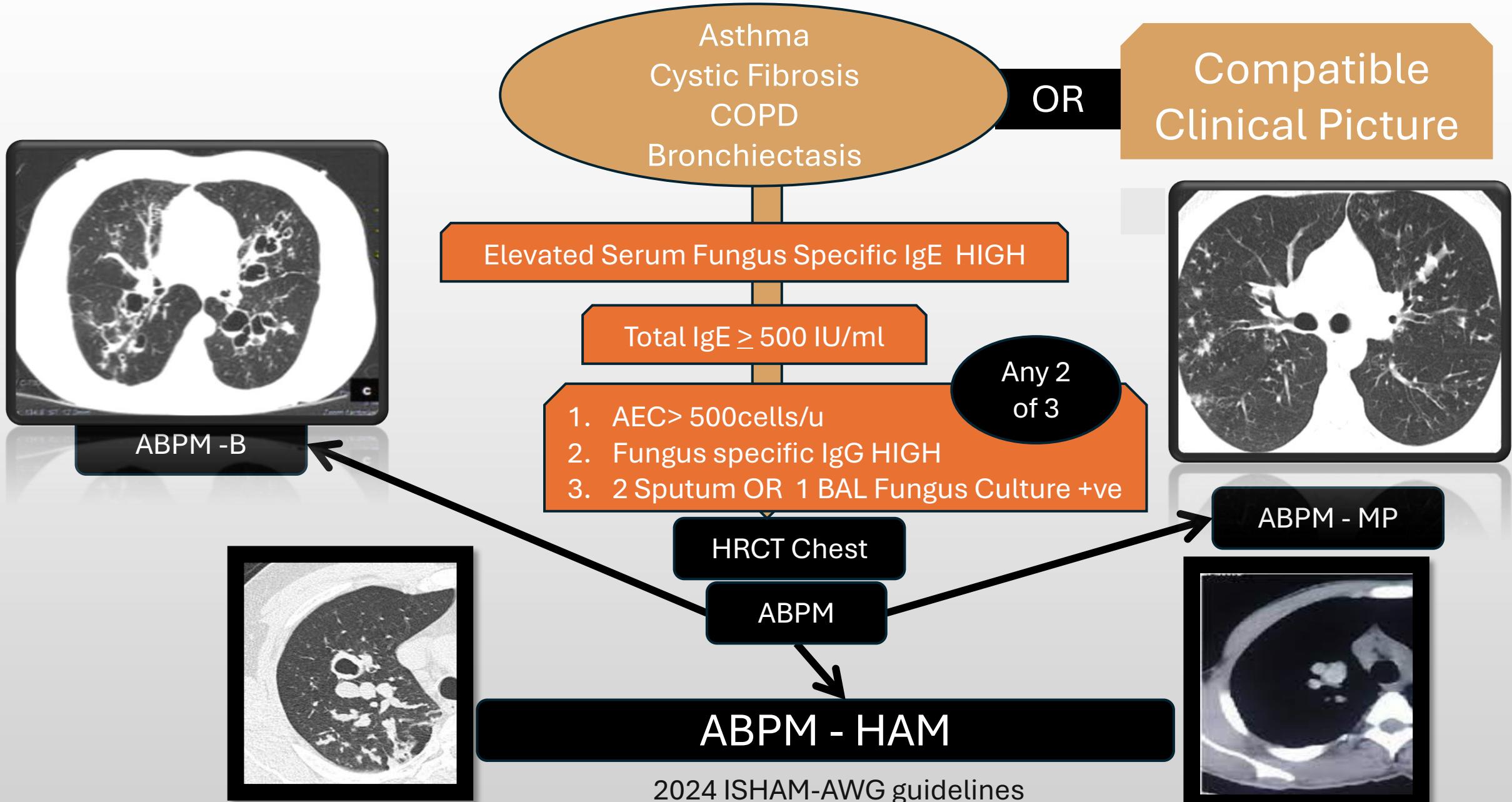


ABPA - HAM

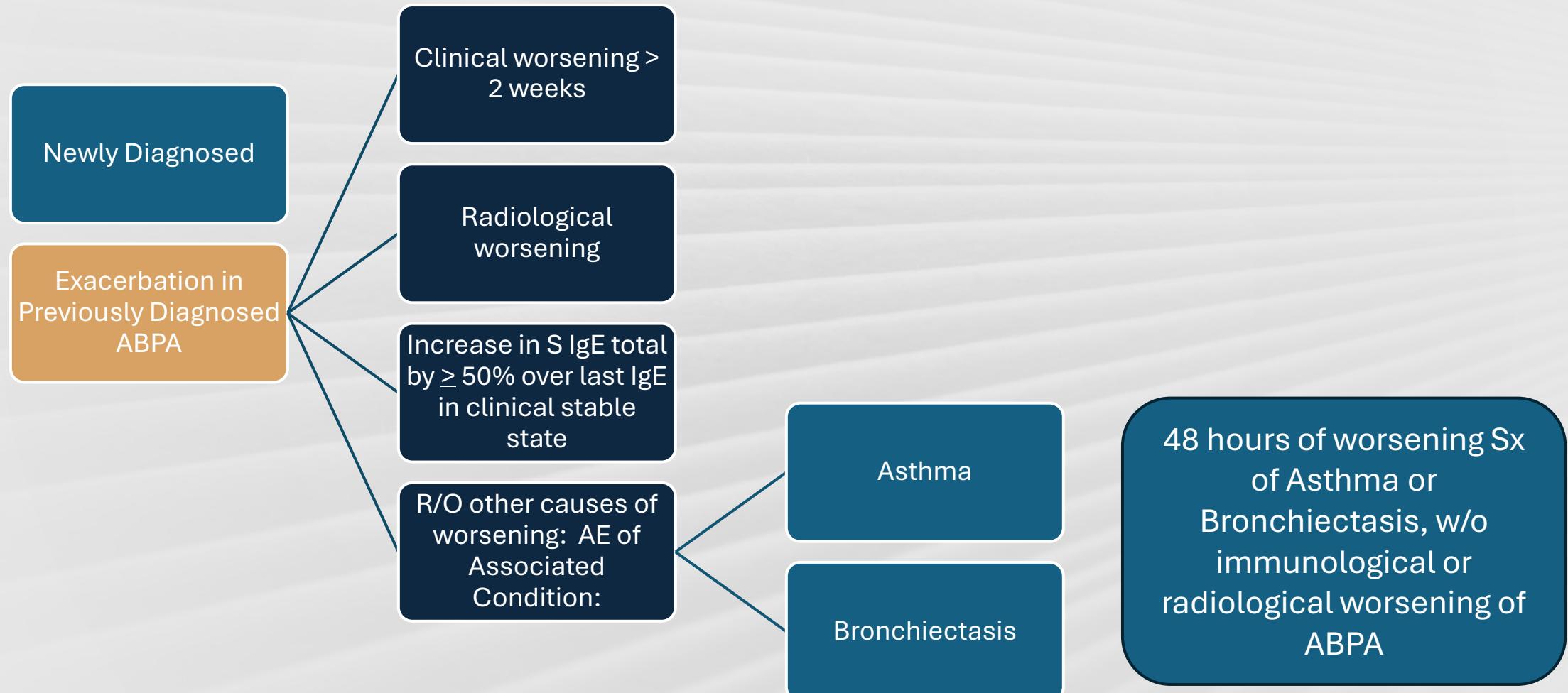


ABPA - MP

Algorithm For ABPM Diagnosis

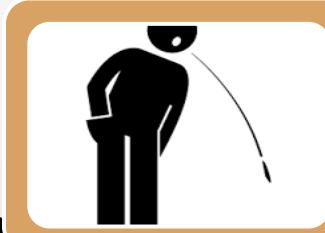


Clinico-Radiological Stages of ABPA : *Acute ABPA*



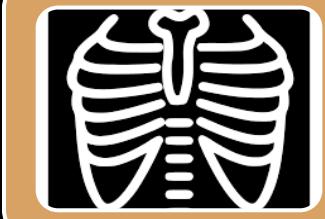
Clinico-Radiological Stages of ABPA : Response

Improvement
@
8 weeks



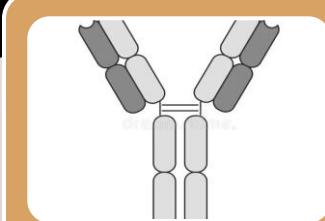
Symptoms

- $\geq 50\%$ in Visual Analogue Scale



Imaging

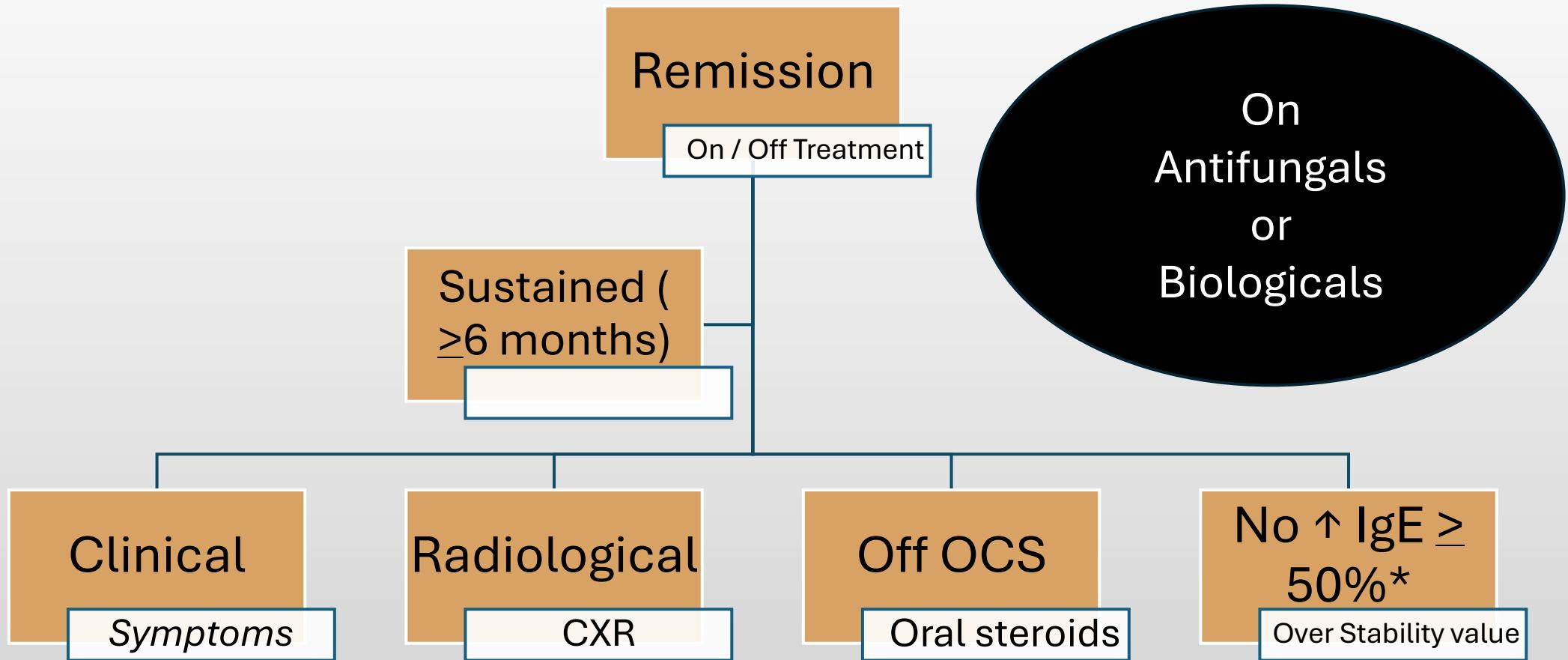
- $\geq 50\%$ reduction in radiological opacities



Immunological

- Decrease in IgE Total $\geq 20\%$

Clinico-Radiological Stages of ABPA : *Remission*



Clinico-Radiological Stages of ABPA :

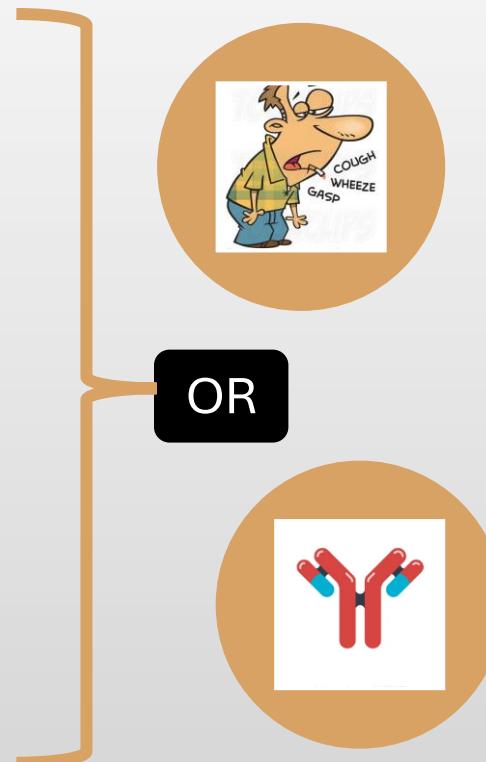
Treatment Dependent



≥ 2 consecutive ABPA exacerbations, within 3 months of stopping OCS

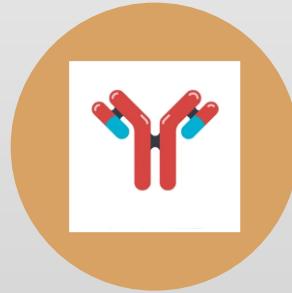


Worsening imaging



Worsening respiratory symptoms

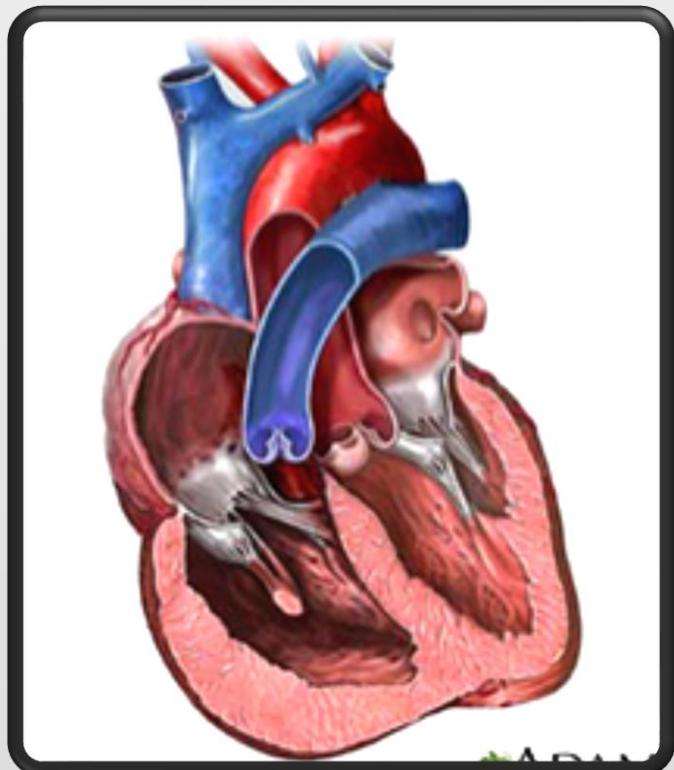
AND



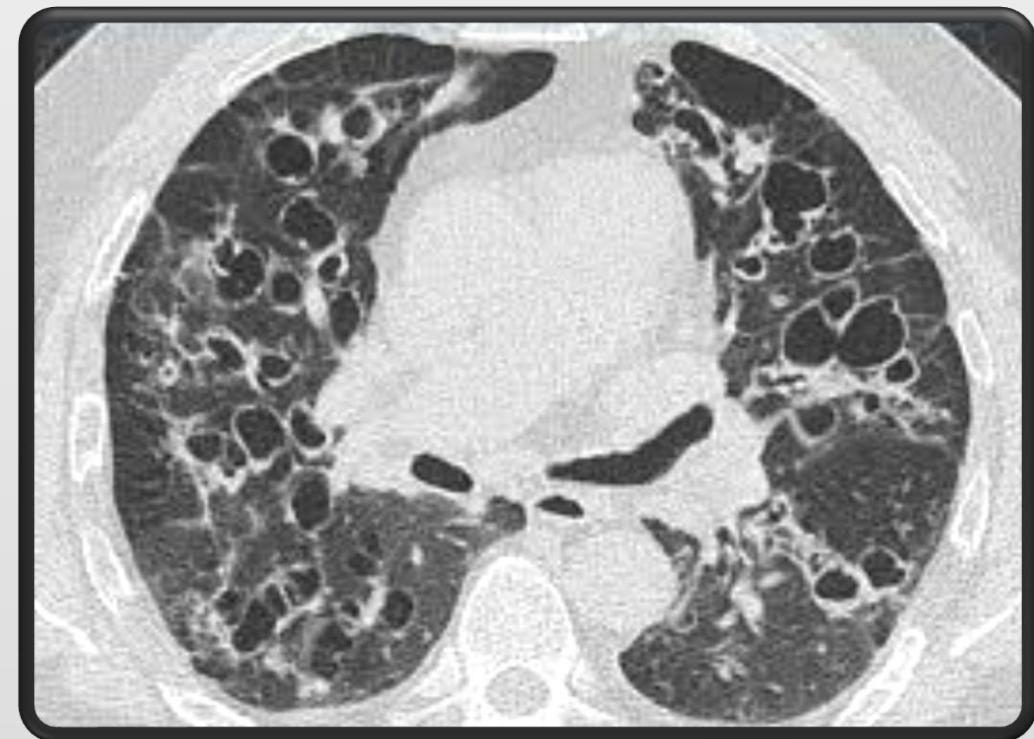
Rise in serum total IgE by 50% within 4 weeks of tapering OCS on 2 separate occasions

Advanced ABPA

- Extensive bronchiectasis (≥ 10 segments) due to ABPA on imaging



AND

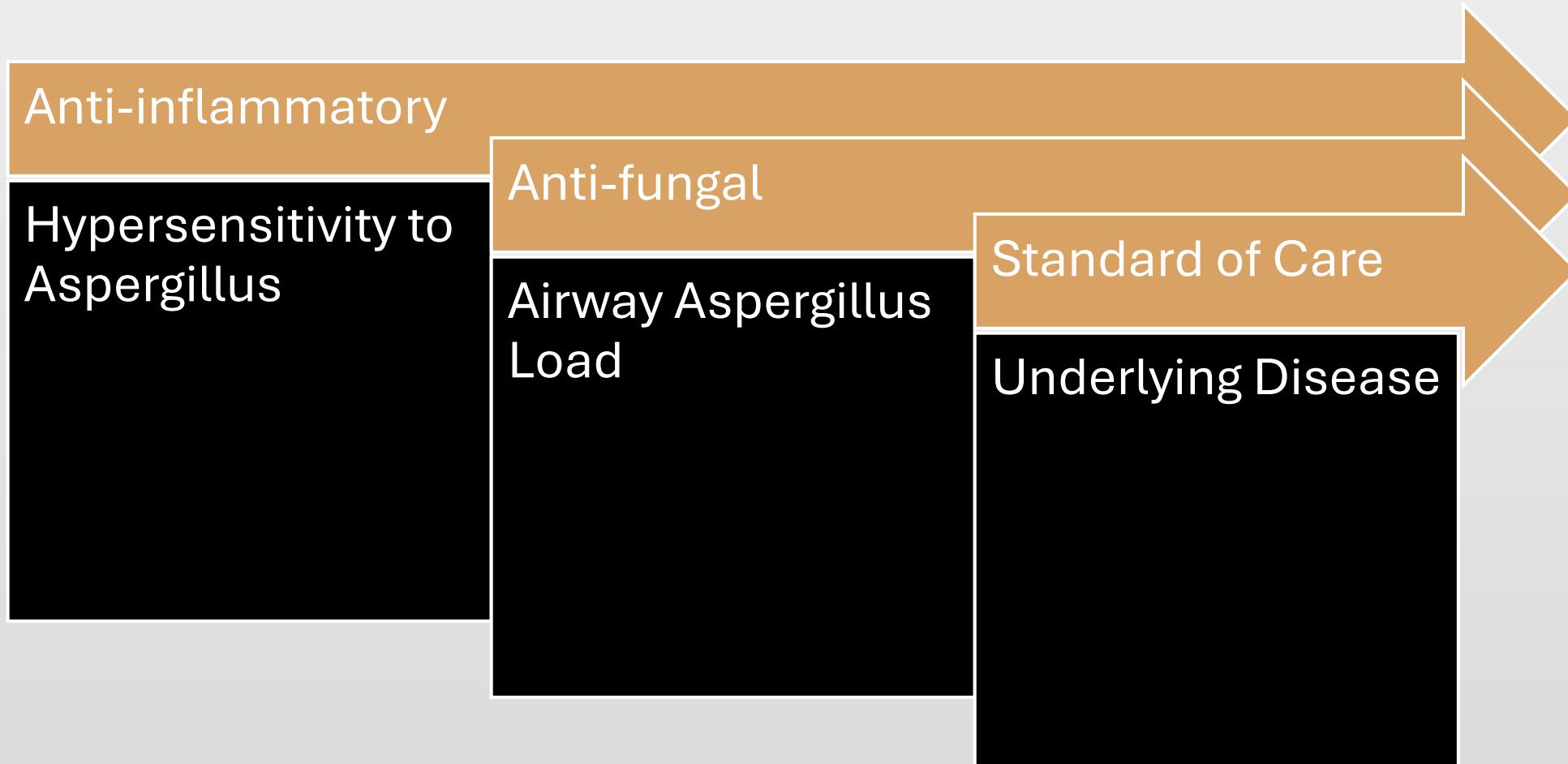


- Cor pulmonale

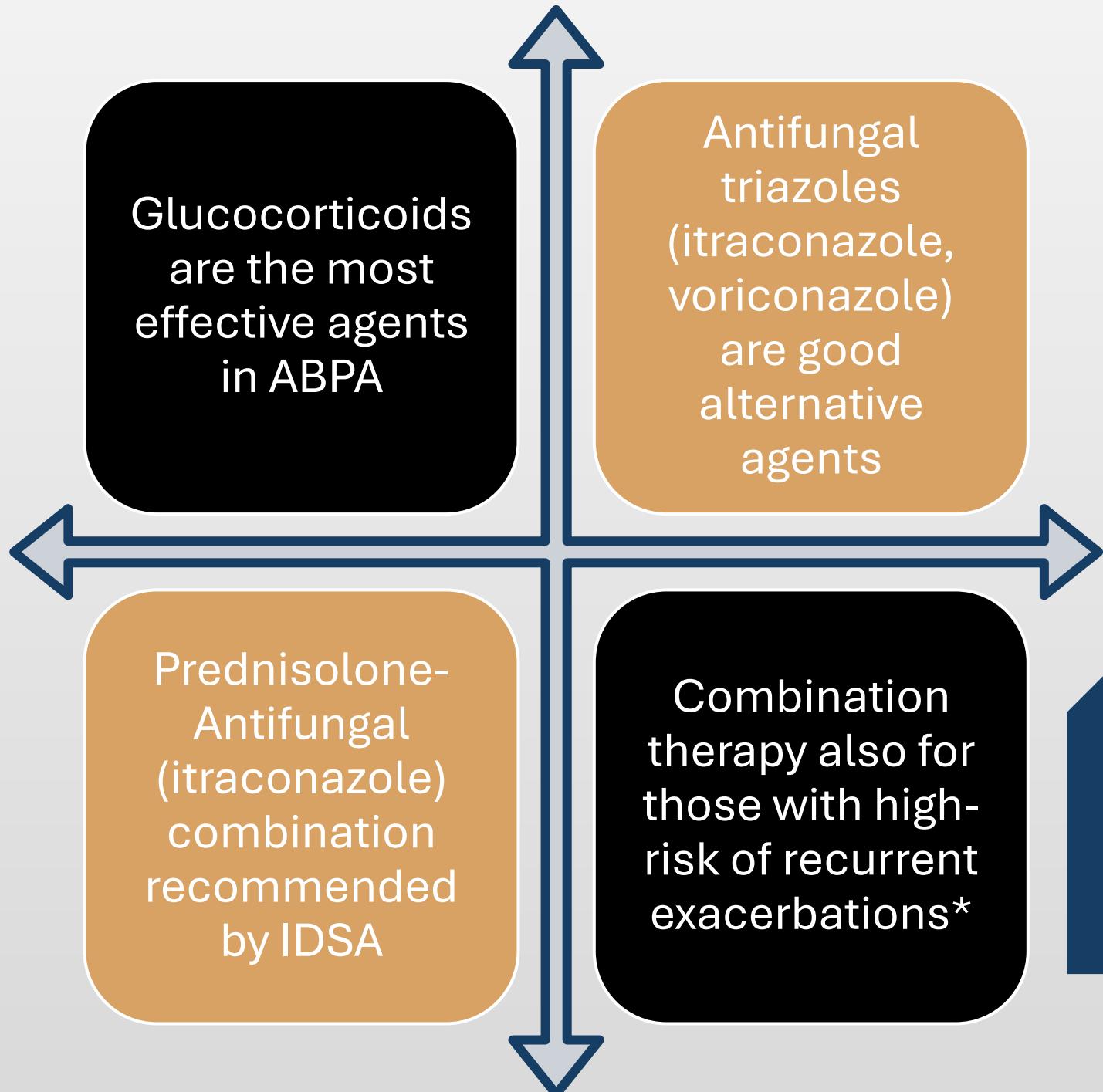
OR

- Type 2 Respiratory Failure

Treatment of ABPA : Principles



ABPA Treatment



*

- First exacerbation of ABPA (to maintain remission)
- Glucocorticoid-dependent ABPA
- Alternative therapy in acute-stage ABPA

Steroids in ABPA : 1st Line Therapy

Dose : 0.5mg/kg/day – 2 weeks, decrease dose by 5 mg every 2 weeks till maintenance dose 10 mg /day for ~ 6 months

Relapses -13.5–45% and can become OCS-dependent

Steroid induced side effects : Total OCS dose dependent

Azoles in ABPA : *Add on 1st Line or 2nd Line Therapy*

- Itraconazole : need monitoring of serum drug levels
- Voriconazole : less affected bioavailability
- Posaconazole : used in resistance to other azoles

As 1st line
when
OCS
can't, be
used *

* Poorly controlled DM or
Severe OCS related side
effects threatening life or
organ or chronic infections

Issues

- Drug interactions
- Hepatotoxicity
- Bioavailability

2nd line
or as
combined
therapy

Delayed
Response

Adding
Azoles to
OCS –
Adrenal
suppression

Goals of Treatment & Drugs in ABPA

Goals For Treatment	Acute ABPA Newly Diagnosed	ABPA in Remission Improvement for \geq 6 months without OCS	Treatment Dependent ABPA ; Exacerbation or worsening after tapering OCS	Advanced ABPA Extensive Brx or Respiratory Failure
Relief of Symptoms	✓ # ^	✓	✓ # ^	✓
Prevent Bronchiectasis	✓ # ^	^	^	
Reduce Adverse Effects	✓ ^		✓ ^	✓ ^
Prevent Reoccurrences	✓ # ^	✓ ^	✓ # ^	



Biologicals



Steroids

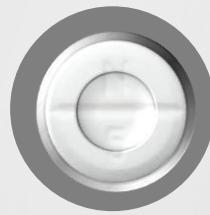


Antifungals

Biologicals in ABPA : Omalizumab



2.09 % LESS EXACERBATIONS



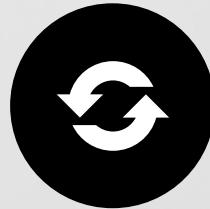
65 % REDUCTION IN OCS USE



53 % OCS TERMINATION



15 % REDUCTION IN OCS MG/DAY



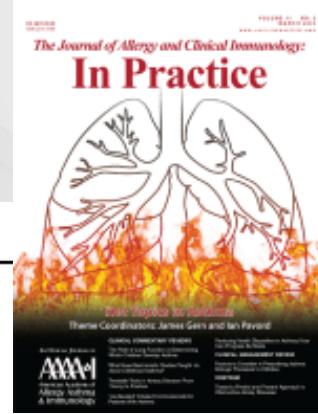
12 % FEV₁ IMPROVEMENT



8 % BETTER ASTHMA CONTROL

Original Article

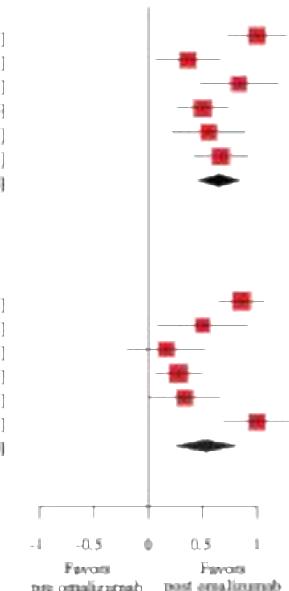
Omalizumab in Allergic Bronchopulmonary Aspergillosis: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis



Meiling Jin, MD^a, Jo A. Douglass, MD^b, J. Stuart Elborn, MD^c, Ritesh Agarwal, MD^d, William J. Calhoun, MD^e, Sławomir Lazarewicz, MD^f, Xavier Jaumont, MD^f, and Meng Yan, MD^f Shanghai, China; Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; Belfast, United Kingdom; Chandigarh, India; Galveston, Texas; and Basel, Switzerland

Study or Subgroup	Treatment Duration	Post omalizumab			Risk Difference MH, Random, 95% CI	Risk Difference MH, Random, 95% CI
		Event	Total (n)	Weight		
Reduction in Oral Corticosteroid						
Emiralioglu 2016	1-3 months	6	6	17.3%	1.00 [0.73; 1.27]	
Koutsikeli 2020*	12 months	4	11	16.5%	0.36 [0.07; 0.66]	
Lehman 2014	19.7 months	5	6	14.6%	0.83 [0.47; 1.19]	
Nové-Josserand 2017	6-12 months	9	18	18.4%	0.50 [0.26; 0.74]	
Tilie-Leblond 2011*	12 months	5	9	15.2%	0.56 [0.22; 0.89]	
Tombakci 2020*	3-7 months	10	15	18.0%	0.67 [0.42; 0.91]	
Total (95% CI)			68	100.0%	0.65 [0.46; 0.84]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.0335$; $\chi^2 = 12.92$, $df = 5$ ($P = 0.02$); $I^2 = 61\%$						
Test for overall effect: $Z = 6.79$ ($P < 0.01$)						
Oral Corticosteroid Use Stopped						
Aydin 2015	54 months	12	14	19.7%	0.86 [0.65; 1.07]	
Emiralioglu 2016	12.5 months	3	6	13.3%	0.50 [0.08; 0.92]	
Lehman 2014	19.7 months	1	6	15.0%	0.17 [-0.19; 0.53]	
Nové-Josserand 2017	6-12 months	5	18	19.5%	0.28 [0.06; 0.49]	
Tilie-Leblond 2011	12 months	3	9	16.0%	0.33 [0.01; 0.66]	
Ural 2019	36 months	5	5	16.4%	1.00 [0.69; 1.31]	
Total (95% CI)			58	100.0%	0.53 [0.26; 0.80]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.0027$; $\chi^2 = 28.44$, $df = 5$ ($P < 0.01$); $I^2 = 82\%$						
Test for overall effect: $Z = 3.79$ ($P < 0.01$)						

Average dose 375 mg/ twice a month



Biologicals in ABPA: Anti IL-5 Mabs

Mepolizumab :

- Reduction in :
 - Exacerbations
 - OCS dose
- Improvement in:
 - Asthma control
 - Lung functions

Benralizumab :

- May be more effective in ABPA patients with mucus plugging

Small studies mostly failed on antifungals or omalizumab

Follow-up and monitoring

- Clinical examination, chest radiograph, **Total IgE levels (25% (35%)) decline; not specific IgE or IgG** every 8 weeks

Clinical Communications

Estimating the clinically important change for Saint George's Respiratory Questionnaire in allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis

Ritesh Agarwal, MD, DM^a,
Inderpal Singh Sehgal, MD, DM^a,
Valliappan Muthu, MD, DM^a, Sahajal Dhooria, MD, DM^a,
Kuruswamy Thurai Prasad, MD, DM^a,
Ashutosh Nath Aggarwal, MD, DM^a, and
Arunaloke Chakrabarti, MD^b



EUROPEAN RESPIRATORY journal

OFFICIAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF THE ERS

Estimating the minimal important difference for FEV1 in patients with allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis

Agarwal R, et al. *Respir Med* 2010; 104(2): 204-10

Agarwal R, et al. *Mycoses* 2016; 59(1): 1-6

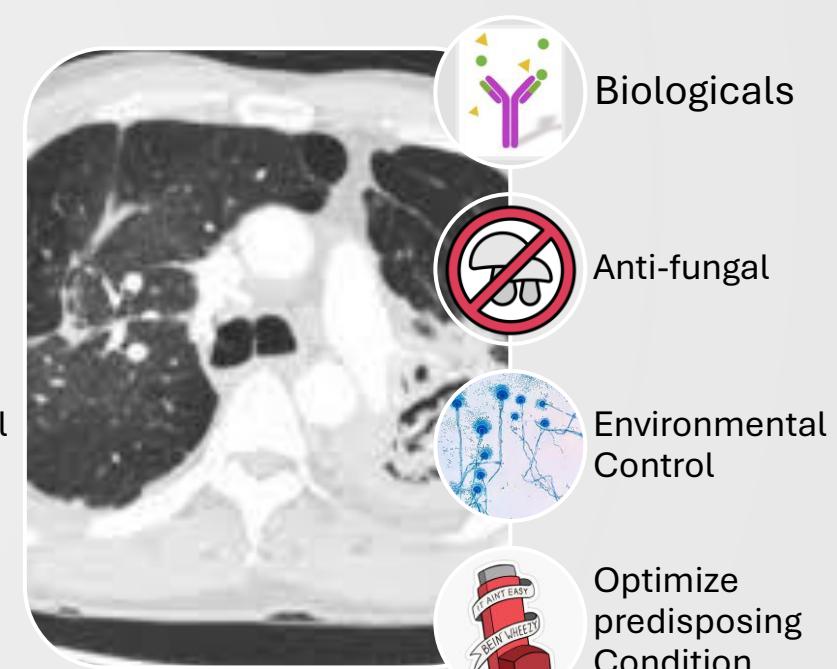
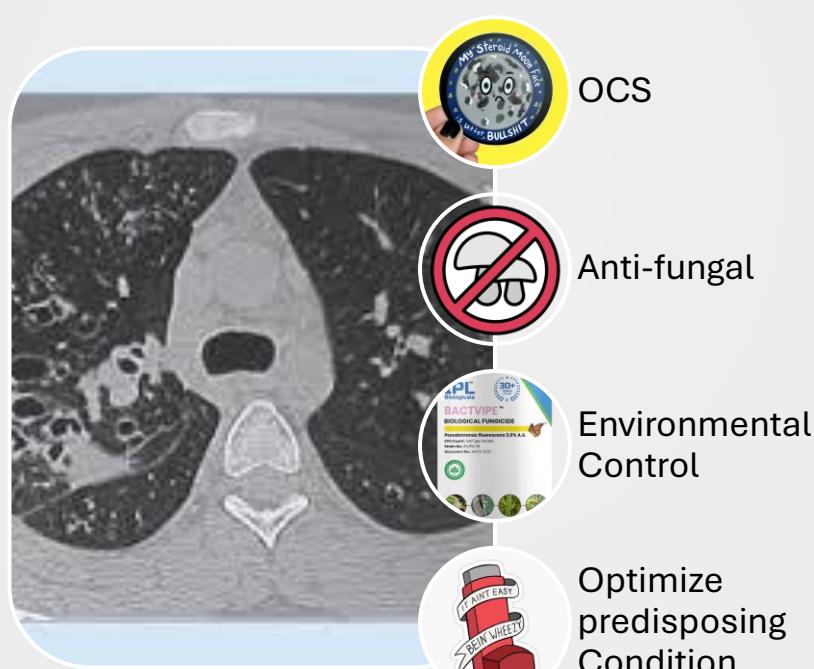
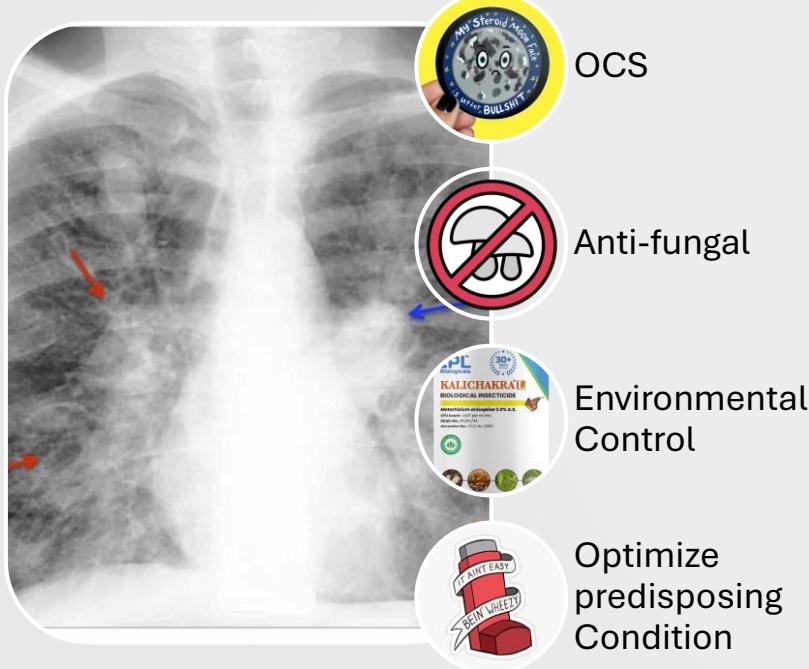
Agarwal R, et al. *Mycoses* 2017; 60(1): 33-9

Agarwal R, et al. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract* 2022; *In press*

Agarwal R, et al. *Eur Respir J* 2022; *In press*

Treatment of ABPA : *Summary*

2024 ISHAM-AWG & NICE guidelines



Conclusions:

ABPA & ABPM are now defined with 4 underlying conditions

Clinical + Serological + Radiological criteria refined

Imaging subtypes ABPA variants

Acute / Exacerbations / Relapse defined as serological vs disease

Treatment dependent needs careful approach – side effects

Advanced ABPA needs management of underlying conditions

Upfront Treatment is dual therapy (OCS+ Azoles)

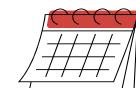
Monitoring every 2 months – serology & imaging

Biologics to use if OCS or antifungals are giving side effects



Foundation for Pulmonary Allergy
Critical Care & Sleep Medicine In
India

Thank You



15th 16th, 17th August 2025

Download all Presentations on -

<https://pacsfoundation.com/>

**Inviting Applications for Interventional Pulmonology Fellowship till April
30th 2025**