What is chronic idiopathic urticaria (CIU)?

CIU is a skin condition that is defined by hives, angioedema or both, appearing without warning, lasting for at least six weeks and having no identifiable trigger.1

Hives

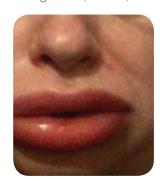
Raised and itchy lumps on the skin1





Angioedema

Skin swellings that affect the eyes, lips, genitals, hands, feet and inside the throat 1,2





Patients with CIU experience daily or almost daily occurrence of itchy hives, angioedema³

- It has been estimated that between 33-67% of patients with CIU exhibit both hives and angioedema4
- In up to 13% of cases, only angioedema is present⁴



CIU does not appear to be an allergic reaction in the classic sense:5

- IgE antibodies are not involved
- It doesn't need a trigger such as external allergens

Burden of CIU

- Nearly 1 in 7 patients visited an emergency room in the last 12 months due to CIU^{6†}
- 1 in 3 patients reported that CIU has a considerable effect on their daily non-work life^{6†}
- Angioedema significantly affected quality of life, particularly emotional well-being6†
- CIU has been shown to be a distressing disease that has a substantial impact on quality of life7-10

Impact of CIU symptoms:7-10







Lack of



Depression



Anxiety





Emotional

If you recognize signs or symptoms of CIU, tell your patient to talk to their doctor.

International recommendations for the treatment of urticaria^{1†‡}

FIRST-LINE: Second-generation H1 antihistamine

If inadequate control: After 2-4 weeks or earlier, if symptoms are intolerable

SECOND-LINE: Increase the antihistamine up to a four-fold dose

If inadequate control: After 2-4 weeks or earlier, if symptoms are intolerable

THIRD-LINE: Add omalizumab to the antihistamine

If inadequate control: Within 6 months or earlier, if symptoms are intolerable

FOURTH-LINE: Add cyclosporine to the antihistamine.

In addition: A short course of glucocorticosteroids may be considered in case of severe exacerbation

The same treatment algorithm should be used with caution in children, pregnant and breastfeeding women.1

Consider referral to a specialist

Should be performed under supervision of a specialist

If you see patients showing symptoms of CIU, tell them to discuss different treatment options with their doctors.

A few questions to start a discussion about CIU with your patients

- Has there been spontaneous occurrence of wheals (hives) in the last few months and lasting for more than 6 weeks?
- Can you please describe the shape, size, frequency/duration and distribution of your wheals (hives)?
- Has there been any spontaneous occurrence of skin swelling (angioedema) in the last few months and lasting for more than 6 weeks?
- Do episodes of hives last less than 24 hours?
- Do episodes of angioedema last **less** than 72 hours?

‡Refer to guidelines for complete recommendations

References: 1. Zuberbier T, Aberer W, Asero R, et al. The EAACI/GA²LEN/EDF/WAO Guideline for the definition, classification, diagnosis, and management of urticaria: the 2017 revision and update. Allergy. Accepted manuscript 15 January 2018. doi: 10.1111/all.13397. 2. Angioedema. Dictionary.com. Available at: http://www.dictionary.com/browse/angioedema 3. Mathias S et al. Development of a daily diary for patients with chronic idiopathic urticaria. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2010;105:142–148. 4. Maurer M et al. Unmet clinical needs in chronic spontaneous urticaria. A GA²LEN task force report. Allergy 2011;66(3):317-30. 5. World Allergy Organization. Urticaria and Angioedema: Synopsis. 6. Maurer M. The burden of chronic spontaneous urticaria is substantial: Real-world evidence from ASSURE-CSU. Allergy 2017; ePub ahead of print. 7. Maurer M, Ortonne J-P, Zuberbier T. Chronic urticaria: a patient survey on quality-of-life, treatment usage and doctor patient relation. Allergy 2009; 64: 581-88. 8. Kang MJ, Kim HD, Park YM. The impact of chronic idiopathic urticaria on quality of life in Korean patients. Ann Dermatol 2009; Aug; 21(3): 226-9. 9. Staubach P, Dechene M, Metz M et al. High prevalence of mental disorders and emotional distress in patients with chronic spontaneous urticaria. Acta Derm Venereol 2011; 91: 557-61. 10. Barbosa F, Freitas J, Barbosa A. Chronic idiopathic urticaria and anxiety symptoms. J Health Psychol 2011; 16(7): 1038-47. prevalence of mental disorders and emotion 2011; 16(7): 1038-47.





[†]From the EAACI: European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology; GA²LEN: Global Allergy and Asthma European Network; EDF: European Dermatology Forum; WAO: World Allergy Organization, 2017 Guidelines for the definition, classification, diagnosis and management of urticaria.