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Correlation between work impairment, scores of rhinitis severity and asthma using the MASK-air® App

Original article

Short title: Scores in rhinitis and asthma using an mHealth app

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Abstract

Background: In allergic rhinitis, a relevant outcome providing information on the effectiveness of

interventions is needed. In MASK-air (Mobile Airways Sentinel Network), a visual analogue scale

(VAS) for work is used as a relevant outcome. This study aimed to assess the performance of the work

VAS work by comparing VAS work with other VAS measurements and symptom-medication scores

obtained concurrently.

Methods: All consecutive MASK-air users in 23 countries from June 1, 2016 to October 31, 2018 were

included (14,189 users; 205,904 days). Geolocalized users self-assessed daily symptom control using the

touchscreen functionality on their smart phone to click on VAS scores (ranging from 0 to 100) for overall

symptoms (global), nose, eyes, asthma and work. Two symptom-medication scores were used: the

modified EAACI CSMS score, and the MASK control score for rhinitis. To assess data quality, the intra-

individual response variability (IRV) index was calculated.

Results: A strong correlation was observed between VAS work and other VAS. The highest levels for

correlation with VAS work and variance explained in VAS work were found with VAS global, followed by

VAS nose, eye and asthma. In comparison to VAS global, the mCSMS and MASK control score showed a

lower correlation with VAS work. Results are unlikely to be explained by a low quality of data arising from

repeated VAS measures.

Conclusions: VAS work correlates with other outcomes (VAS global, nose, eye and asthma) but less

well with a symptom-medication score. VAS work should be considered as a potentially useful AR

outcome in intervention studies.

Key words: asthma, rhinitis, MASK, Visual analogue scale, score

Abbreviations

AR: allergic rhinitis

ARIA: Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma

CSMS: combined symptom and medication score

EAACI: European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

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EQ-5D: EuroQuol

ICT: information and communications technology

IER: Insufficient effort responding

IRV: Intra-individual response variability

MASK: Mobile Airway Sentinel NetworK

SMS: Symptom-medication score

VAS: visual analogue scale

Introduction

In allergic rhinitis (AR) and asthma, a relevant outcome providing information on the cost-effectiveness of interventions is needed. EQ-5D, a validated measure of quality of life, has been used in AR (1-7) but it cannot be assessed daily.

MASK-air (Mobile Airways Sentinel Network) is an information and communication technology (ICT) system centred around the patient (online supplement) (8-13) and operational in 23 countries. It uses a treatment scroll list which includes all medications customized for each country as well as visual analogue scales (VASs) to assess global allergy, rhinitis, eye and asthma control. Over 30,000 users and 250,000 VAS days have been recorded. A pilot study found a highly significant correlation between VAS work and other VAS measurements (global, nose, eyes and asthma) (14).

Symptom-medication scores (SMSs) are also needed to investigate the effect of AR treatments, in particular allergen immunotherapy (AIT) (15). The European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI) has defined the combined symptom and medication score (CSMS) for AIT trials (16).

Surveys collect information but data quality is a concern: in particular, insufficient effort responding (IER), a phenomenon by which respondents try to complete the questionnaire with the shortest time without providing reliable information (17). This can result in respondents providing the same value for all questions, which will artificially increase the correlation between items (18). Several methods are used to assess data quality including the intra-individual response variability (IRV) index, a flexible way to detect IER (17).

This study aimed to compare VAS work with other VAS measurements and SMSs obtained concurrently. In order to investigate data quality, we also assessed the IRV index (17).

Methods

Users

All consecutive MASK-air users from June 1, 2016 to October 31, 2018 were included with no exclusion criteria, according to methods previously described (19-21). MASK-air® was used by people who found it on the internet, Apple store, Google Play or in any other way. Some users were clinic patients who were asked by their physicians to use the app. This was the case for the transfer of innovation project (22).

However, due to anonymization of data, no specific information could be gathered, as previously described in detail (19, 23).

Setting

Users from 23 countries filled in the MASK-air *Allergy Diary* (Table 1).

Ethics

The Allergy Diary is CE1. CE marking indicates conformity with health, safety, and environmental protection standards for products made in the EU and meets the essential requirements of all relevant European Medical Device Directives (24). The data were anonymized.

An independent Review Board approval was not required since the study is observational and users agreed to have their data analysed (terms of use).

MASK-air® and outcomes

Geolocalized users self-assessed daily symptom control using the touchscreen functionality on their smart phone to click on VAS scores (ranging from 0 to 100) for overall symptoms (global), nose, eyes, asthma and work - asked in this order - with several other screens in between (Figure 1 online). Users input their daily medications using a scroll list containing all country-specific OTC and prescribed medications for each country.

Two SMSs were used: the modified EAACI CSMS score (16), accounting for a new medication that did not exist when it was devised (Table 2), and the MASK control score for rhinitis proposed according to existing data (13) (Table 3). Medications considered in the study are detailed in online Table 1.

Statistical methods and analyses

A non-Gaussian distribution was found for the data. Non-parametric tests and medians (and percentiles) were used. Some users reported VAS scores more than once a day and we used the highest level (13).

For each score, we calculated and compared: (i) the within-subject correlation with VAS work (calculated using fixed-effect models using the Stata xtreg command) and (ii) the variance explained in VAS work (which corresponds to the correlation measured in (i) squared). Only person-days with a reported VAS work were tested. Differences in correlations by gender, age (above *versus* below median age – i.e. 32 years-old) and season (pollen season – i.e. from March 15 to the end of June, *versus* the period outside pollen season – i.e. from August to December) were investigated. Regarding VAS asthma, since not all

users are asthmatic, a lot of non-asthmatic users will fill in a VAS asthma of 0 (no missing information is allowed) when using the app. Therefore, differences in the correlation between VAS work and VAS asthma by asthma status were investigated.

The intra-individual response variability (IRV) index was calculated, based on answers to the five VAS scores, to detect IER (17). All person-days were tested. The IRV is the standard deviation of responses across a set of consecutive item responses for an individual. It is an indicator of insufficient effort responding.

The number of days of reporting per user was examined and a Mann–Whitney U test was used to make comparisons in countries where physicians were including patients using the transfer of innovation (Twinning) project (22) and in countries where this was not the case. This analysis was repeated after excluding countries with low numbers of users (e.g. Canada and Czech Republic).

Results

Users

The study included 14,189 users and 205,904 days (Table 1). Approximately 5% of users did not report their age or reported an age below 10. Users ranged in age from zero to 92 years (mean, SD: 32.1 ± 15.3 years). There were 55.3% women and 44.7% men. 98,303 days were tested for VAS work correlations. In this group, there were 53,241 (54.2%) days without treatment (Figure 1).

Main results

A strong correlation was observed between VAS work and other VAS (Table 4). The highest levels for correlation with VAS work and variance explained in VAS work were found with VAS global, followed by VAS nose, eye and asthma. In comparison to VAS global, the mCSMS and MASK control score showed a lower correlation with VAS work and explained less variance in VAS work.

The within-subject correlation between VAS work and VAS global did not vary by age, gender or season. For the other outcomes, the within-subject correlation with VAS work did not vary substantially between males and females (i.e. difference of less than 5%) or between days recorded during and outside the pollen season (i.e. difference of less than 4%). When we stratified by median age (i.e. 32 years-old), the correlation varied the most between VAS work and VAS eyes (i.e. within-subject correlations of 0.60 for days recorded by older users and 0.52 for days recorded by younger users) and between VAS work and

VAS asthma (i.e. within-subject correlations of 0.48 for days recorded by older users and 0.40 for days recorded by younger users).

The within-subject correlation between VAS work and VAS asthma was higher in days recorded by users who reported asthma when they started using the app, compared to days recorded by users who did not report asthma (r=0.54 vs 0.38).

Intra-individual response variability

Of the 205,904 person-days, there was no variability in 35,592 days (17.3%) (users respond with the same value to all five VAS). 35,373 (99.4%) of them corresponded to a value of zero (no symptoms) answered to all questions. Without counting person-days with all variables at zero, 48,086 person-days (23.4%) had an $IRV \le 3.6$ (Table 5). An IRV of 3.6 implies a difference of up to 10 points (on a 0-100 point scale) in at least one of the VAS measures.

As a *post hoc* analysis, we recalculated the correlations with VAS work and variances explained in VAS work, after excluding person-days with low intra-individual response variability (i.e. defined as $IRV \le 3.6$) and similar results were obtained (online Table 2).

Number of days of reporting

The number of days of reporting per user was significantly greater in countries where a transfer of innovation was carried out than in those that did not perform this project (p for Mann–Whitney U test =0.0001) (Table 1). When this analysis was repeated after excluding countries with low numbers of users (e.g. Canada and Czech Republic), the difference remained highly statistically significant (p for Mann–Whitney U test<0.0001).

Discussion

The strengths of the study are the sample size and the wide distribution of users in 23 countries and 17 languages. There is one strong message and two extra messages. First, there is a high correlation between VAS work and rhinitis control assessed by VAS global or nose. Second, the strong correlations we observed between VAS work and other VAS scores are unlikely to be explained by a low quality of data

arising from repeated VAS measures. Third, in comparison to VAS global, the two SMSs showed a lower correlation with VAS work, and explained less variance in VAS work.

Our results are unlikely to be explained by a low quality of data arising from repeated VAS measures: (i) VAS work is the last VAS measure assessed, and it is measured after 5 screens without any VAS question, which makes it more difficult to reproduce the previous VAS (Figure 1 online); (ii) Correlations differ between outcomes; (iii) Over 99% of the person-days with no variation in the five VAS measures corresponded to a value of zero answered to all of them, which is plausible in days with no symptoms; (iv) A very low variability in VAS measures was assessed by taking a cutoff of IRV index below 3.6. Although other cutoff values could be used, this represents a realistic maximal difference of 10 points on a 0-100 point scale of some of the VAS measures. Only 23.4% of person-days had a low variability in the response to several questions and were suspected of engaging in IER. However, this is an upper bound, as low variability in responses is actually possible in reality (i.e. on days in which the patient has the same or similar degree of impairment for all questions); (v) The strong correlations found between the different scores and VAS work were not substantially reduced when person-days with low intra-individual response variability were excluded from the analyses, suggesting that they are not "artificially" driven by IER.

In order to determine the relative cost-effectiveness of new interventions, many countries propose to conduct a health economic evaluation either by adopting a health care perspective only or by adding a societal perspective aiming to include all relevant effects and costs (25). Productivity costs are frequently omitted from economic evaluations, despite their often strong impact on cost-effectiveness outcomes, partly because of the lack of standardization regarding the methodology of estimating productivity costs (26). Allergic rhinitis impairs quality-of-life (27) but never induces death. Thus the Decision Analytic Modelling (DAM) model may be difficult to apply (28). EQ5D is impaired in severe AR whereas work productivity is often impaired in moderate AR (29). Thus, VAS work may be a more sensitive surrogate end point to assess the economic evaluation of an intervention in AR. Moreover, a *daily* assessment of work productivity can be carried out with VAS. Using the novel feature of MASK, the integration of pollen season and air quality the same day as VAS work will provide a very sensitive outcome on health economics for clinical trials. In clinical practice, VAS global may be more relevant. To our knowledge, limitations of real-word data using an app are the same for all VAS measurements. VAS work validation was not done since this criterion was not included in the first version of the app.

In comparison to VAS global, the two SMSs showed a lower correlation with VAS work, and explained less variance in VAS work. This is probably because we used simple methods to assess SMSs and more sophisticated analyses are needed. In particular, it seems that adding the same coefficient to a symptom score or a VAS level may not be optimal. From the real-word evidence from MASK (13, 21), it appears

that (i) medications may have a different efficacy depending on rhinitis control level: higher impact for a lower VAS level and lower impact for a higher VAS level and (ii) co-medication may be considered. New SMS are therefore needed.

One of the major problems with apps is the low adherence to their use. Achieving sufficient mHealth App engagement and user retention rates is a difficult task. In MASK, over 50% of the users use the app only once. Differences in the duration of reporting were found. It is clear that in countries where many patients have been enrolled by physicians during a transfer of innovation, the duration of reporting is longer than in countries where this protocol was not used. This information should be carefully considered to increase adherence to MASK use.

Generalisability

The data obtained were retrieved from 23 countries. Although there was no specific study in the different countries, the results appear generalizable.

Conclusion

This study suggests that VAS work can be used as a surrogate end-point for the assessment of health economics in rhinitis and that symptom medication scores tested with real-world data need to be improved.

Statement of author contribution:

A Bédard, JM Anto, JA Fonseca, X Basagana and J Bousquet conceived the study and drafted the manuscript. A Bédard and X Basagana conducted the statistical analyses. O Pfaar and J Bousquet designed the symptom-medications scores used in the analyses. All authors reviewed the study design and the manuscript and have approved the final version of the manuscript".

Conflicts of Interest:

Dr. Bousquet reports personal fees from Chiesi, Cipla, Hikma, Menarini, Mundipharma, Mylan, Novartis,

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Dr. Fonseca being a partner in a company developing mobile technologies for monitoring airways diseases

Dr. Hellings reports grants and personal fees from Mylan, during the conduct of the study; personal fees from Sanofi, Allergopharma, Stallergenes, outside the submitted work.

Dr. Ivancevich reports personal fees from Faes Farma, Eurofarma Argentina, other from Sanofi, Laboratorios Casasco, personal fees from, outside the submitted work.

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Table 1: Number of users recording Visual Analogue Scale score using MASK-air® by country

| Country | Number of | Number of Users | Number of days | Transfer of | |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| | Days | | per user | innovation | |
| | | | (median, p25- | | |
| | | | p75) | | |
| Argentina | 1,522 | 136 | 2 [1-6.5] | No | |
| Austria | 5,348 | 498 | 1 [1-4] | No | |
| Australia | 2,080 | 180 | 2 [1-7.5] | No | |
| Belgium | 1,456 | 168 | 1 [1-6] | No | |
| Brazil | 8,299 | 1,336 | 1 [1-4] | No | |
| Canada | 204 | 31 | 2 [1-4] | No | |
| Czech republic | 1,078 | 51 | 3 [1-17] | Yes | |
| Denmark | 993 | 103 | 2 [1-6] | No | |
| Finland | 3,612 | 360 | 2 [1-5] | No | |
| France | 6,794 | 911 | 1 [1-3] | No* | |
| Germany | 14,877 | 895 | 2 [1-13] | Yes (partly) | |
| Greece | 7,824 | 320 | 10 [2-28] | RCT | |
| Italy | 29,889 | 1,562 | 2 [1-11] | Yes | |
| Lithuania | 20,881 | 572 | 9.5 [2-36] | Yes | |
| Mexico | 44,123 | 1,225 | 15 [4-45] | Yes | |
| Netherlands | 7,509 | 944 | 2 [1-5] | No | |
| Poland | 10,295 | 914 | 2 [1-6] | No | |
| Portugal | 11,310 | 1,506 | 2 [1-4] | No | |
| Spain | 14,880 | 771 | 4 [1-17] | RCT | |
| Sweden | 1,359 | 131 | 2 [1-7] | No | |
| Switzerland | 3,955 | 815 | 1 [1-2] | No | |
| Turkey | 2,595 | 238 | 2 [1-5] | No | |
| UK | 5,021 | 522 | 2 [1-8] | No | |
| Total | 205,904 | 14,189 | | | |

RCT: trial was carried out in the country

^{*:} The transfer of innovation was started late and could not be considered in the study

Table 2: Definition of the modified EAACI CSMS

mCSMS = $\frac{\text{Symptom Score} + \text{Medication Score}}{2}$, where Symptom Score is the 0-100 global VAS score, and Medication Score is a 0-100 score depending on the medication taken. For the latter, we used the following proposed scoring system:

- no medication = 0 points;
- oral non-sedative H1 antihistamines (H1A) lone = $100 \times \frac{1}{4} = 25$ points;
- intra-nasal corticosteroids (INCS) except Azelastine-Fluticasone Proprionate combination (MPAzeFlu) with/without H1A = $100 \times \frac{2}{4} = 50$ points;
- MPAzeFlu = $100 \times \frac{3}{4} = 75$ points;
- oral corticosteroids with/without INCS, with/without H1A, with/without MPAzeFlu = 100 points.

Table 3: Definition of the MASK rhinitis control score

The MASK rhinitis control score was equal to 1 if:

1. VAS global $\geq 50/100$

or

2. VAS global \geq 35 with the use of INCS-containing medication

or

3. VAS global \geq 20 with the use of at least 3 medications

The MASK rhinitis control score was equal to 0 otherwise.

Table 4. Within-subject correlations between VAS work and other rhinitis scores

| | | Continuous scores | | | | | Binary score | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
| | Number of days | VAS global | VAS | VAS | VAS | mCSMS | MASK control score | |
| | | | nose | eyes | asthma | | | |
| Median, 25-75% (continuous outcomes) or % (binary outcome) | 98,303 | 11 [1-29] | 12 [1-30] | 3 [0-18] | 0 [0-9] | 25 [3-56] | 84% controlled 16% uncontrolled | |

| Within-subject correlation | 98,303 | 0.73 | 0.68 | 0.56 | 0.45 | 0.56 | 0.54 |
|----------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| with VAS work | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Variance explained in VAS | 98,303 | 0.53 | 0.46 | 0.32 | 0.20 | 0.31 | 0.29 |
| work | | | | | | | |

Table 5. Intra-individual response variability (i.e. based on answers to the five VAS scores)

| IRV | Number of | Example of VAS values in a representative patient |
|------------|-------------|---|
| | person-days | |
| 0.44 | 2,422 | One of the VAS measures differs in 1 unit (i.e. on a 0-100 point scale) |
| | | from the rest. E.g. providing the following values for the five VAS |
| | | measures: (0,0,1,0,0) |
| 0.5 | 2,622 | One of the VAS measures differs in 1 unit from the rest (among |
| | | person-days that have one missing value) |
| | | E.g. providing the following values for the five VAS measures: |
| | | (0,0,1,0,missing) |
| 0.548 | 1,003 | Two VAS measures differ in 1 unit from the rest. |
| | | E.g. providing the following values for the five VAS measures: |
| 1 | | (8,7,8,8,7) |
| 1 | 1,330 | Variations of 3 units among the VAS measures |
| | | E.g. providing the following values for the five VAS measures: |
| | | (42,41,42,40,40) |
| 1.5 | 1431 | One of the VAS measures differs in 3 units from the rest (among |
| | | person-days that have one missing value) |
| | | E.g. providing the following values for the five VAS measures: |
| | | (22,22,19,22,missing) |
| 2 | 690 | Variations of 5 units among the VAS measures. |
| | | E.g. providing the following values for the five VAS measures: |
| | | (26,24,27,22,26) |
| 3.6 | 44 | Variations of up to 10 units among the VAS measures. |
| | | E.g. providing the following values for the five VAS measures: |
| | | (56,52,50,51,46) |
| Total ≤3.6 | 48,086 | |
| | (23.4%)* | |

^{*:} not counting person-days with all 0 values

Figure 1. Flow chart of the study population

MASK Study group

J Bousquet 1-3, PW Hellings 4, W Aberer 5, I Agache 6, CA Akdis 7, M Akdis 7, MR Aliberti 8, R Almeida9, F Amat 10, R Angles 11, I Annesi-Maesano 12, IJ Ansotegui 13, JM Anto 14-16-17, S Arnavielle 18, E Asayag 19, A Asarnoj 20, H Arshad 21, F Avolio 22, E Bacci 23, C Bachert 24, I Baiardini 25, C Barbara 26, M Barbagallo ²⁷, I Baroni ²⁸, BA Barreto ²⁹, X Basagana ¹⁴⁻¹⁶⁻¹⁷, ED Bateman ³⁰, M Bedolla-Barajas ³¹, A Bedbrook ², M Bewick ³², B Beghé ³³, EH Bel ³⁴, KC Bergmann 35, KS Bennoor 36, M Benson 37, L Bertorello 23, AZ Białoszewski 38, T Bieber 39, S Bialek 40, C Bindslev-Jensen 41, L Bjermer 42, H Blain 43,44, F Blasi 45, A Blua 46, M Bochenska Marciniak 47, I Bogus-Buczynska 47, AL Boner 48, M Bonini 49, S Bonini 50, CS Bosnic-Anticevich 51, I Bosse 52, J Bouchard 53, LP Boulet 54, R Bourret 55, PJ Bousquet 12, F Braido 25, V Briedis 56, CE Brightling 57, J Brozek 58, C Bucca 59, R Buhl 60, R Buonaiuto 61, C Panaitescu ⁶², MT Burguete Cabañas ⁶³, E Burte ³, A Bush ⁶⁴, F 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124, S Di Capua Ercolano 125, N Di Carluccio 66, A Didier 126, D Dokic 127, MG Dominguez-Silva 128, H Douagui 129, G Dray 103, R Dubakiene 130, SR Durham 131, G Du Toit 132, MS Dykewicz 133, Y El-Gamal 134, P Eklund 135, E Eller 41-384, R Emuzyte 136, J Farrell 95, A Farsi 81, J Ferreira de Mello Jr 137, J Ferrero 138, A Fink-Wagner 139, A Fiocchi 140, WJ Fokkens 141, JA Fonseca 142, JF Fontaine 143, S Forti 97, JM Fuentes-Perez 144, JL Gálvez-Romero 145, A Gamkrelidze 146, J Garcia-Aymerich 14,16,17, CY García-Cobas 147, MH Garcia-Cruz 148, B Gemicioğlu 149, S Genova 150, G Christoff 151, JE Gereda 152, R Gerth van Wijk 153, RM Gomez 154, J Gómez-Vera 155, S González Diaz 156, M Gotua 157, I Grisle 158, M Guidacci 159, NA Guldemond 160, Z Gutter 161, MA Guzmán 162, T Haahtela 163, J Hajjam 164, L Hernández 165, JO'B Hourihane 166, YR Huerta-Villalobos 167, M Humbert 168, G Iaccarino 169, M Illario 170, Z Ispayeva 380, JC Ivancevich ¹⁷¹, EJ Jares ¹⁷², E Jassem ¹⁷³, SL Johnston ¹⁷⁴, G 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Mihaltan 228, B Milenkovic 229, G Moda 230, MD Mogica-Martinez 231, Y Mohammad 232, I Momas 233,234, S Montefort 235, R Monti 236, D Mora Bogado 237, M Morais-Almeida 238, FF Morato-Castro 239, R Mösges 240, A Mota-Pinto 241, P Moura Santo 242, J Mullol 243, L Münter 244, A Muraro 245, R Murray 246, R Naclerio 247, R Nadif 3, M Nalin 28, L Napoli 248, L Namazova-Baranova 249, H Neffen 250, V Niedeberger 251, K Nekam 252, A Neou 253, A Nieto 254, L Nogueira-Silva 255, M Nogues 2.256, E Novellino 257, TD Nyembue 258, RE O'Hehir 259, C Odzhakova 260, K Ohta 261, Y Okamoto 262, K Okubo 263, GL Onorato 2, M Ortega Cisneros 264, S Ouedraogo 265, I Pali-Schöll 266, S Palkonen 115, P Panzner 267, NG Papadopoulos 268, HS Park 269, A Papi 270, G Passalacqua 271, E Paulino ²⁷², R Pawankar ²⁷³, S Pedersen ²⁷⁴, JL Pépin ²⁷⁵, AM Pereira ²⁷⁶, M Persico ²⁷⁷, O Pfaar²⁷⁸, J Phillips ²⁸⁰, R Picard ²⁸¹, B Pigearias ²⁸², I Pin ²⁸³, C Pitsios ²⁸⁴, D Plavec ²⁸⁵, W Pohl ²⁸⁶, TA Popov ²⁸⁷, F Portejoie ², P 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Rosario 313, M Rottem 314, D Ryan 315, H Sagara 316, J Salimäki 317, B Samolinski 193, M Sanchez-Borges 318, J Sastre-Dominguez 319, GK Scadding 320, HJ Schunemann 58, N Scichilone 321, P Schmid-Grendelmeier 322, F Sarquis Serpa 323, S Shamai 240, A Sheikh 324, M Sierra 96, FER Simons 325, V Siroux 326, JC Sisul ³²⁷, I Skrindo ³⁷⁸, D Solé ³²⁸, D Somekh ³²⁹, M Sondermann ³³⁰, T Sooronbaev ³³¹, M Sova ³³², M Sorensen, ³³³ M Sorlini ³³⁴, O Spranger ¹³⁹, C Stellato 118, R Stelmach 335, R Stukas 336, J Sunyer 14-17, J Strozek 193, A Szylling 193, JN Tebyriçá 337, M Thibaudon 338, T To 339, A Todo-Bom 340, PV Tomazic 341, S Toppila-Salmi 163, U Trama 342, M Triggiani 118, C Suppli Ulrik 343, M Urrutia-Pereira 344, R Valenta 345, A Valero 346, A Valiulis 347, E Valovirta 348, M van Eerd 119, E van Ganse 349, M van Hage 350, O Vandenplas 351, MT Ventura 352, G Vezzani 353, T Vasankari 354, A Vatrella 118, MT Verissimo 211, F Viart 78, G Viegi 355, D Vicheva 356, T Vontetsianos 357, M Wagenmann 358, S Walker 359, D Wallace 360, DY Wang 361, S Waserman 362, T Werfel 363, M Westman 364, M Wickman 191, DM Williams 365, S Williams 366, N Wilson 379, J Wright 367, P Wroczynski 40, P Yakovliev 368, BP Yawn 369, PK Yiallouros ³⁷⁰, A Yorgancioglu ³⁷¹, OM Yusuf ³⁷², HJ Zar ³⁷³, L Zhang ³⁷⁴, N Zhong ²⁰⁰, ME Zernotti ³⁷⁵, I Zhanat, ³⁸⁰, M Zidarn ³⁷⁶, T Zuberbier ³⁵, C Zubrinich ²⁵⁹, A Zurkuhlen ³⁷⁷

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212.

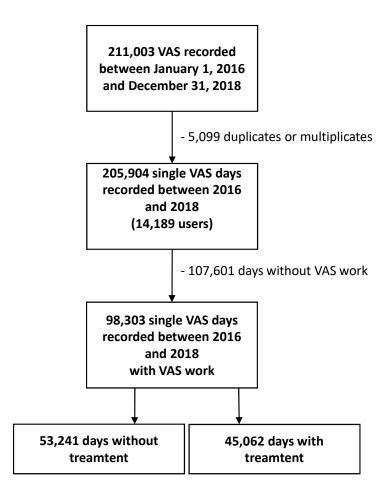
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