Άσθμα:

Βασικές αρχές στη διάγνωση και θεραπεία

Ειρήνη Γερογιάννη Ιατρός-Πνευμονολόγος Επιμελήτρια Α Πνευμονολογική Κλινική





Burden of asthma

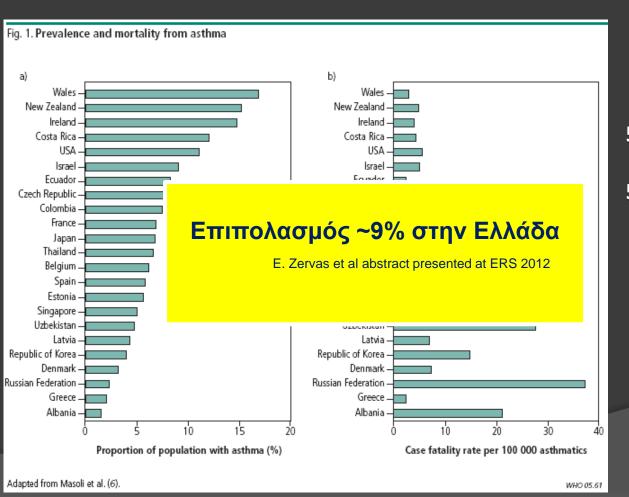




- Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases worldwide with an estimated
 300 million affected individuals
- Health care expenditure on asthma is very high
 - Developed economies might expect to spend 1-2 percent of total health care expenditures on asthma.
 - Poorly controlled asthma is expensive
 - However, investment in prevention medication is likely to yield cost savings in emergency care
 WHO estimates show that

currently suffer from asthma

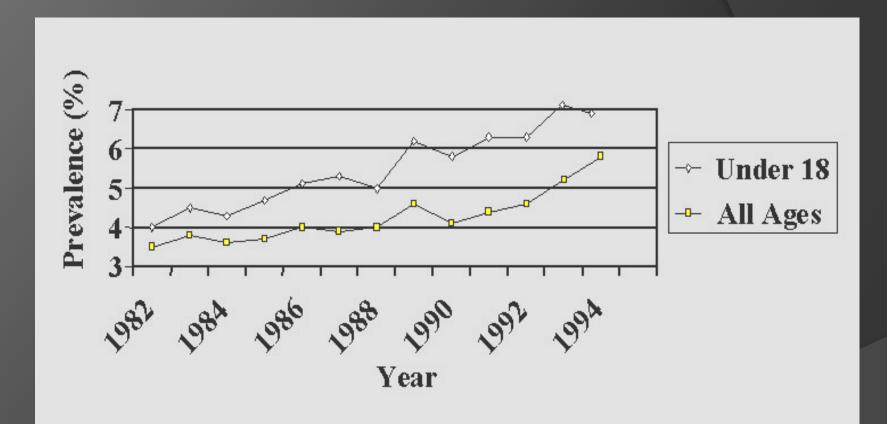
- 300 εκατομμύρια άτομα παγκοσμίως
- 1% 18% σε διάφορες χώρες



500.000 νοσηλείες / έτος (ΗΠΑ)

5-6.000 θάνατοι / έτος

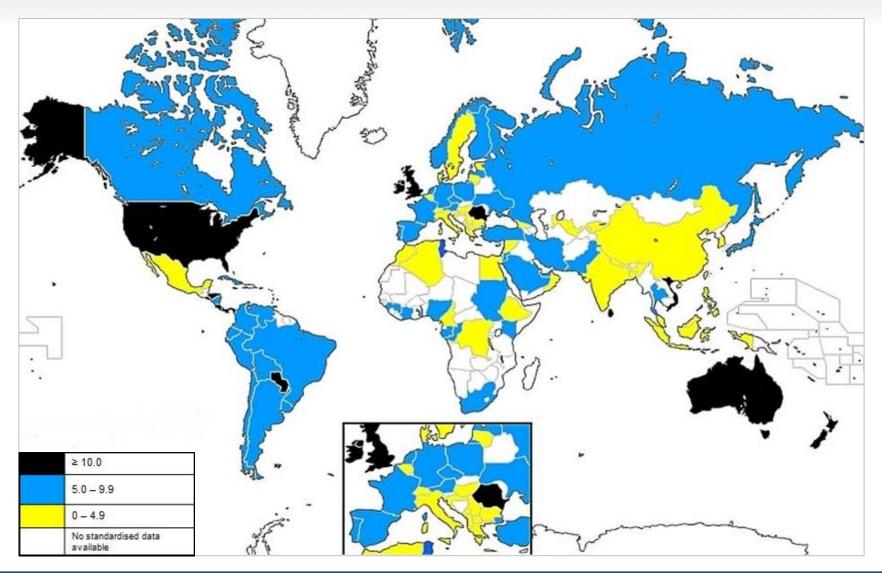
Αύξηση των ασθενών με άσθμα



National Health Interview Survey

Prevalence of asthma in children aged 13-14 years



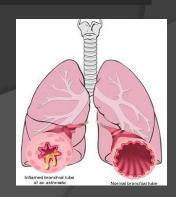


ΟΡΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΣΘΜΑΤΟΣ

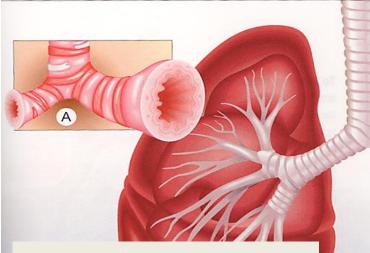


Το Άσθμα είναι μια ετερογενής νόσος, η οποία συνήθως χαρακτηρίζεται από χρόνια φλεγμονή των αεραγωγών.

Οι ασθενείς με άσθμα έχουν αναπνευστικά συμπτώματα όπως συριγμό, δύσπνοια, συσφικτικό άλγος στο στήθος και βήχα, τα οποία ποικίλουν ως προς τον χρόνο εμφάνισης αλλά και ως προς την ένταση. Συνυπάρχει μεταβλητή απόφραξη των αεραγωγών.



Παθογένεια Βρογχικού Άσθματος



Remodelling:

Increased vascularity

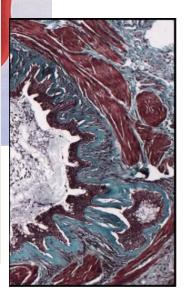
Epithelial cell disruption

Increased airway smooth muscle mass (hyperplasia)

Reticular basement membrane thickening

Τη νόσο χαρακτηρίζει η φλεγμονή και η μείωση του εύρους των αεραγωγών που οφείλεται:

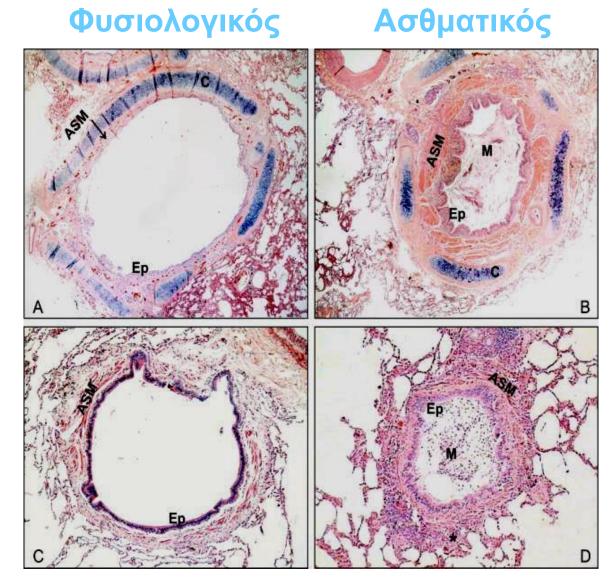
- Στο οίδημα των αεραγωγών
- Στο βρογχόσπασμο
- Στην αυξημένη παραγωγή βλέννης
- Στη μόνιμη βλάβη στο τοίχωμα των αεραγωγών



MIKPOT KAI HEYAYOL GEDAYWYOL BEE GOODIA

Κεντρικοί αεραγωγοί

Μικροί αεραγωγοί



เฟลนลd et al,J Allergy Clin Immunol 2007

Παράγοντες που επηρεάζουν την ανάπτυξη άσθματος

Προδιαθεσικοί παράγοντες ξενιστού

- Γενετικοί
- Ατοπία
- Βρογχική υπεραντιδραστικότητα
- Φύλο
 - Φυλή και εθνικότητα
 - Παχυσαρκία



Περιβαλλοντικοί παράγοντες

- Αλλεργιογόνα εσωτερικού χώρου
- (π.χ οικιακή σκόνη, τρίχωμα ζώων)
- Αλλεργιογόνα εξωτερικού χώρου (π.χ γύρη, μύκητες)
- Επαγγελματικοί παράγοντες (εισπνεόμενες ουσίες που σχετίζονται με επαγγελματικό περιβάλλον: αλεύρι-αρτοποιοί, σκόνη ξύλου-ξυλουργοί, βαφές χρωμάτων)
- Καπνός τσιγάρου
- Ατμοσφαιρική ρύπανση
- Φάρμακα





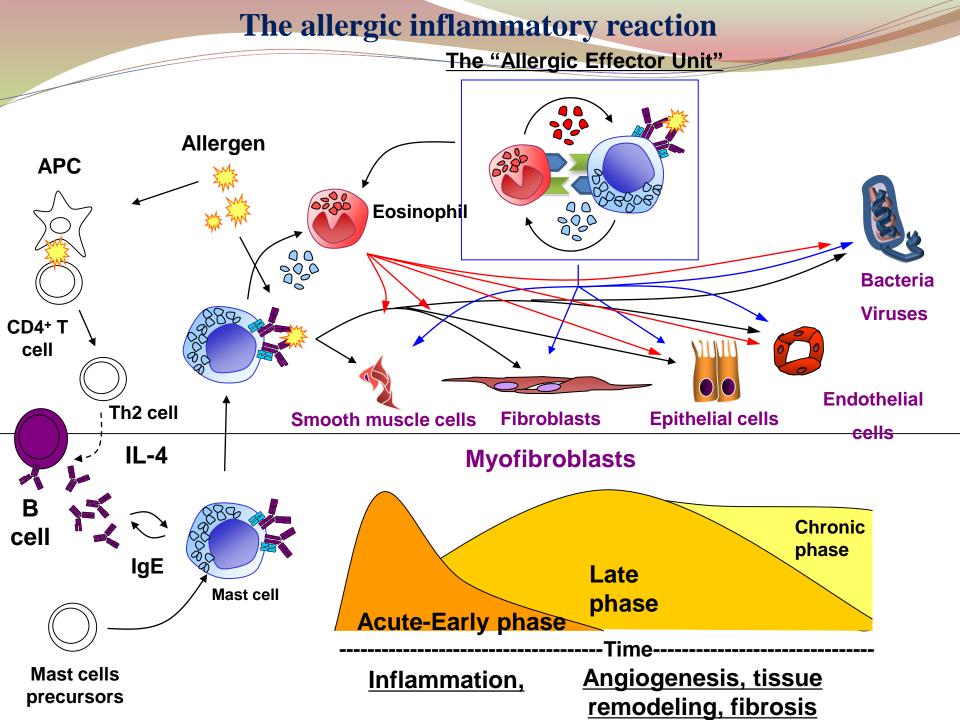












ΒΡΟΓΧΙΚΟ ΑΣΘΜΑ : ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗ



- 1. Ιστορικό και συμπτωματολογία
- 2. Κλινική εξέταση
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1. Ιστορικό και συμπτωματολογία

- 2. Κλινική εξέταση
- παρακογοήθηση 3. Εξεισαεις για οιαγνωση και
 - Έλεγχος αναπνευστικής λειτουργίας
 - ο Εκτίπηση βρολχικής
 - αεραλπληλ > Ιλμί επεπβαπκοί οείκτες φηελπολής
 - ο Έλεγχος ατοπίας

Diagnosis of asthma – physical examination

- Physical examination in people with asthma
 - Often normal
 - The most frequent finding is wheezing on auscultation, especially on forced expiration



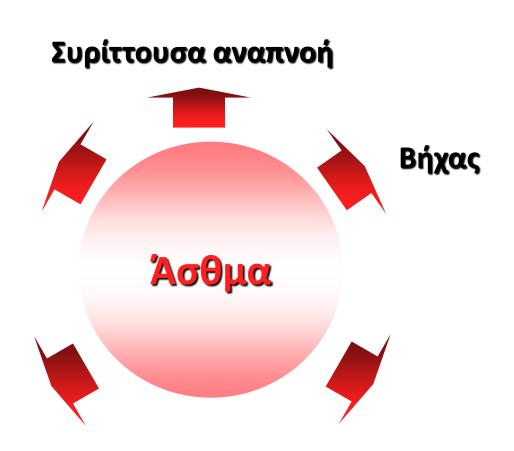




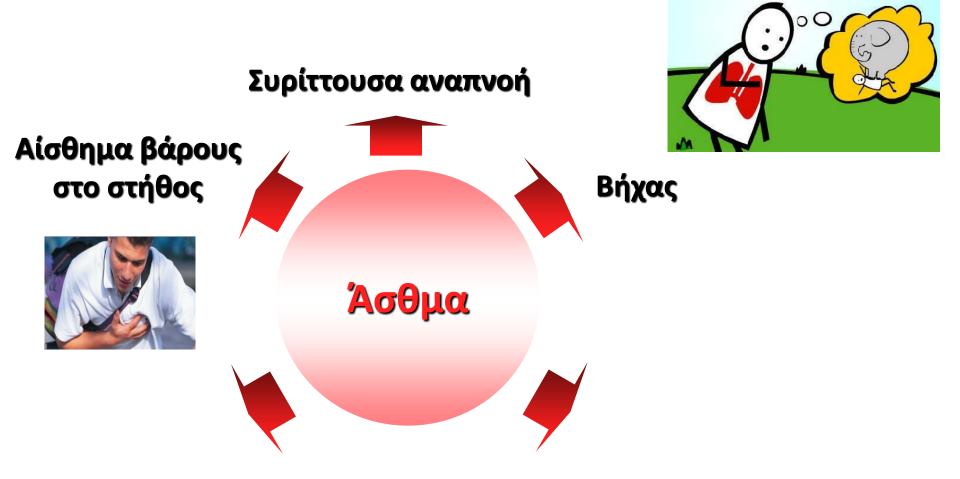


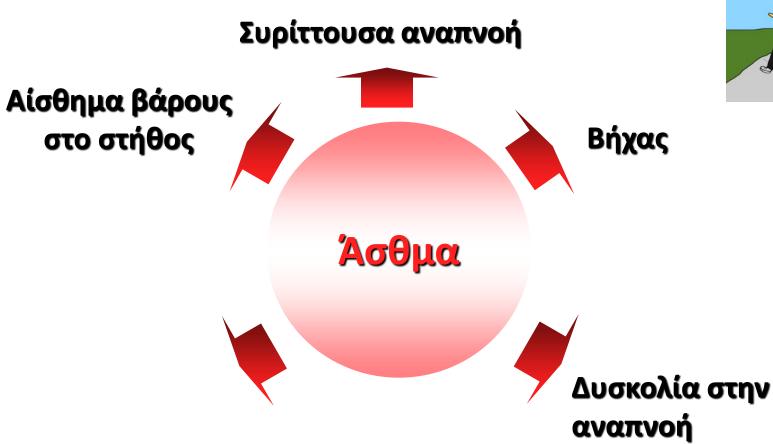
Diagnosis of asthma – physical examination

- Wheezing is also found in other conditions, for example:
 - Respiratory infections
 - COPD
 - Upper airway dysfunction
 - Endobronchial obstruction
 - Inhaled foreign body
- Wheezing may be absent during severe asthma exacerbations ('silent chest')

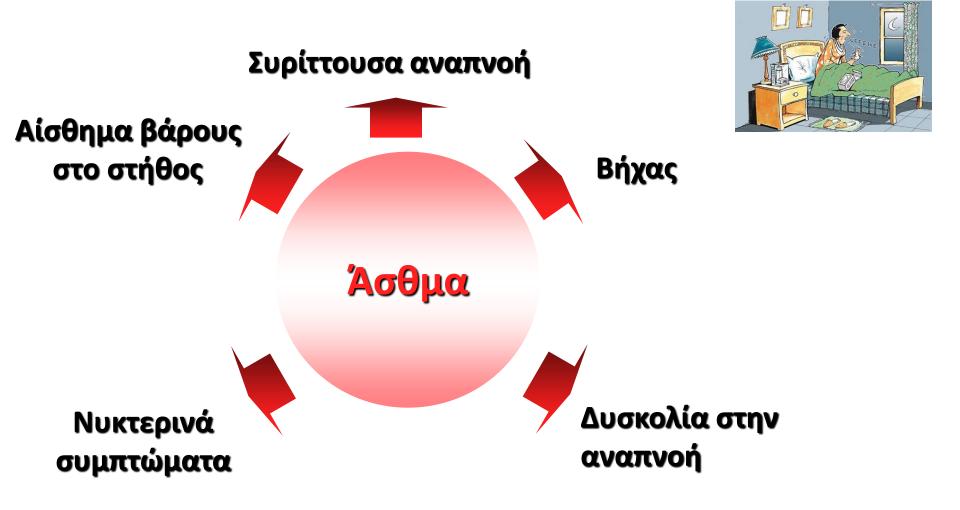












ΒΡΟΓΧΙΚΟ ΑΣΘΜΑ : ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗ



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 - ο Έλεγχος αναπνευστικής λειτουργίας
 - ο Εκτίπηση βρολχικής
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 - ο Έλεγχος ατοπίας

ΚΛΙΝΙΚΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ

- Κανένα εύρημα
- Διάχυτοι μουσικοί ρόγχοι άμφω
- •Παράταση εκπνοής

ΒΡΟΓΧΙΚΟ ΑΣΘΜΑ : ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗ



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 - ο Έλεγχος ατοπίας

Δοκιμασίες Πνευμονικής Λειτουργίας

Οι δοκιμασίες της πνευμονικής λειτουργίας που χρησιμοποιούνται στη διάγνωση του άσθματος είναι η σπιρομέτρηση προ και μετά βρογχοδιαστολή και η ροομέτρηση με σημαντικότερους δείκτες:

- "βίαιη ζωτική χωρητικότητα" (FVC)
- "βίαια εκπνεόμενος όγκος αέρα στο πρώτο δευτερόλεπτο" (FEV1)
- "βίαιη εκπνευστική ροή μεταξύ 25% 75% της FVC" (FEF25-75)
- "μέγιστη εκπνευστική ροή" (PEF)



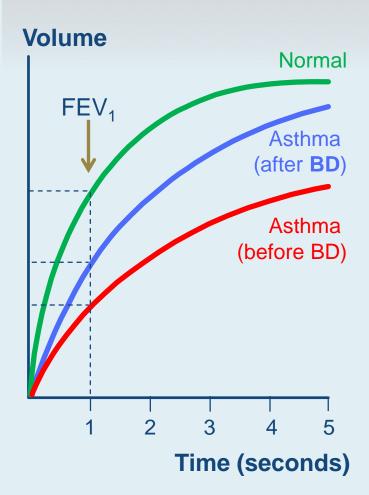
Σπιρομέτρηση



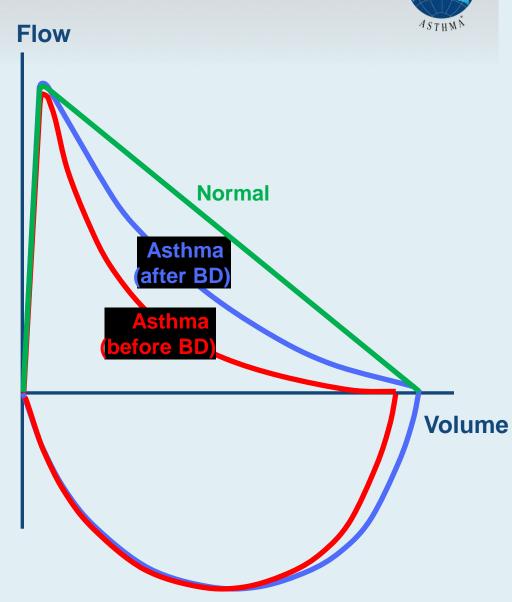
Ο ασθενής παίρνει μια βαθιά εισπνοή και εκπνέει με ταχύτητα και με δύναμη όσο περισσότερο χρόνο μπορεί. Η δοκιμασία επαναλαμβάνεται τουλάχιστον τρεις φορές προ και μετά βρογχοδιαστολή.

Typical spirometric tracings

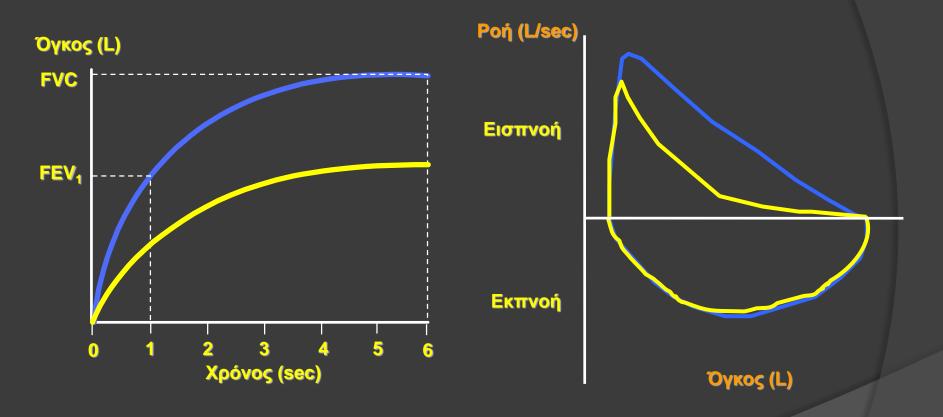




Note: Each FEV₁ represents the highest of three reproducible measurements



ΑΠΟΦΡΑΚΤΙΚΗ ΣΠΙΡΟΜΕΤΡΗΣΗ



 FEV_1 < 80% προβλ.

FEV₁/FVC < 0,70



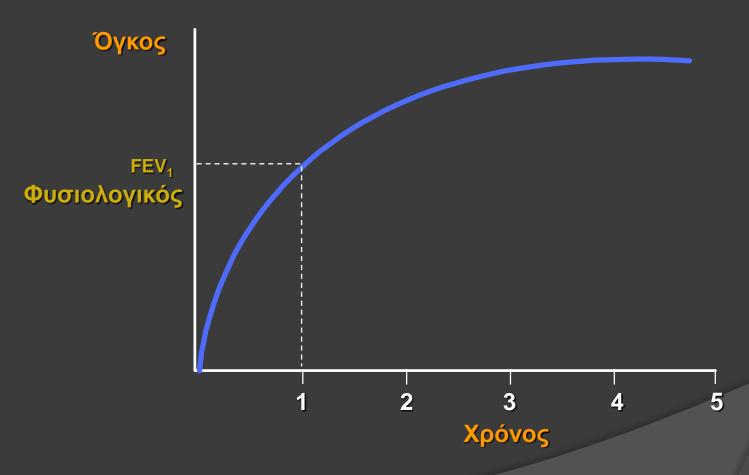
Βασική Τιμή FEV₁ (<80% προβλ.)

Εισπνοή 400 μg σαλβουταμόλης (4 puffs)

Αύξηση FEV₁ >12% και >200 mL

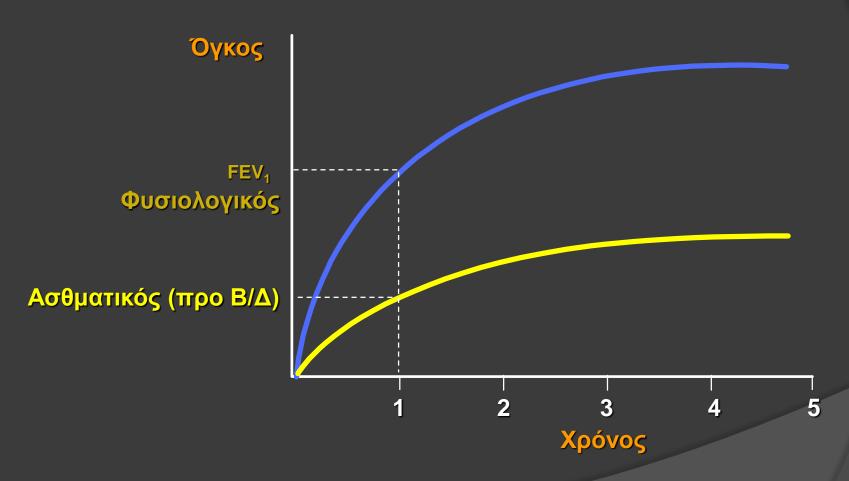
Σημαντική αναστρεψιμότητα





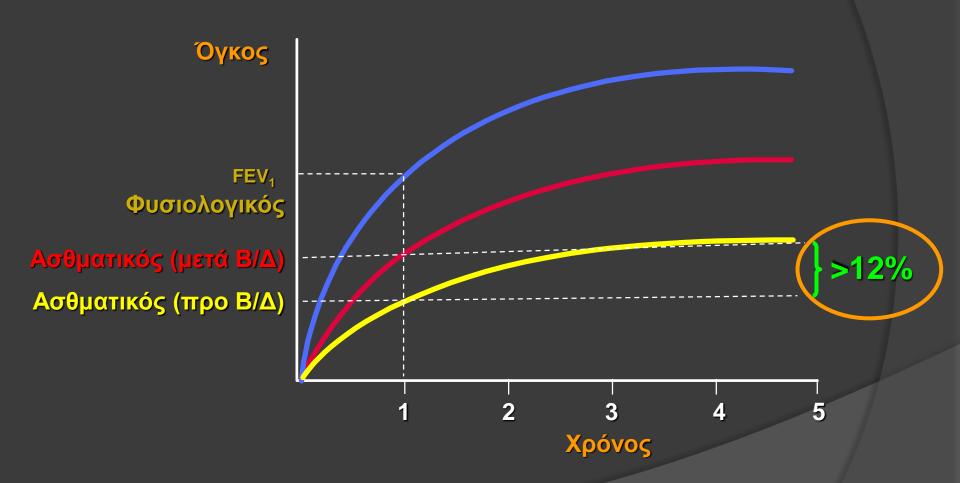
Σημείωση: Η κάθε καμπύλη αντιπροσωπεύει την καλύτερη από 3 διαδοχικές μετρήσεις





Σημείωση: Η κάθε καμπύλη αντιπροσωπεύει την καλύτερη από 3 διαδοχικές μετρήσεις





Σημείωση: Η κάθε καμπύλη αντιπροσωπεύει την καλύτερη από 3 διαδοχικές μετρήσεις

Συμβατό Ιστορικό & Κλινική Εικόνα

+

Δοκιμασία βρογχοδιαστολής

ΑΝΑΣΤΡΕΨΙΜΟΤΗΤΑ



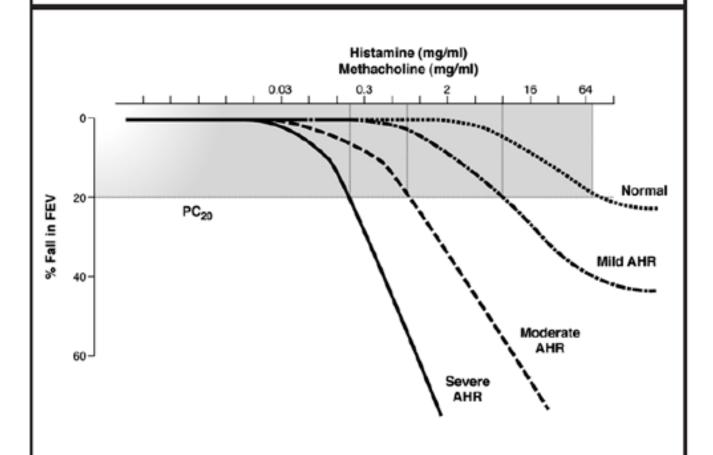
Διάγνωση Άσθματος

Ροόμετρο Peak Flow Meter

- Μετράει τη μέγιστη εκπνευστική ροή
 Peak Expiratory Flow Rate (PEFR)
- Είναι εύχρηστη μέθοδος
 - Μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί από ενήλικες και παιδιά >5 ετών
- Ενδείξεις
 - Διάγνωση άσθματος
 - Ανταπόκριση στη βρογχοδιαστολή >20%
 - Διακύμανση >20%
 - Παρακολούθηση πορείας άσθματος
 - Αξιολόγηση νυκτερινών συμπτωμάτων άσθματος
 - Διάγνωση επαγγελματικού άσθματος



Figure 2-3. Measuring Airway Responsiveness*



*Airway responsiveness to inhaled methacholine or histamine in a normal subject, and in asthmatics with mild, moderate, and severe airway hyperresponsiveness. Asthmatics have an increased sensitivity and an increased maximal bronchoconstrictor response to the agonist. The response to the agonist is usually expressed as the provocative concentration causing a 20% decline in FEV1 (PC20).

ΒΡΟΓΧΙΚΟ ΑΣΘΜΑ : ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗ

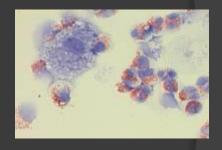


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 - ο Έλεγχος ατοπίας



ΜΗ ΕΠΕΜΒΑΤΙΚΟΙ ΔΕΙΚΤΕΣ ΦΛΕΓΜΟΝΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΕΡΑΓΩΓΩΝ

Εκτίμηση πτυέλων (προκλητών με υπέρτονο N/S και μη) για ηωσινοφιλική ή ουδετεροφιλική φλεγμονή



Εκπνεόμενο ΝΟ (FeNO)



ΒΡΟΓΧΙΚΟ ΑΣΘΜΑ : ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗ



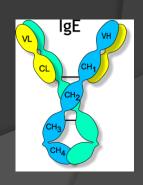
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 - αεδαλωλφη > Μυ επεπβαπκοί οείκτες φηελπολύς
 - Έλεγχος ατοπίας

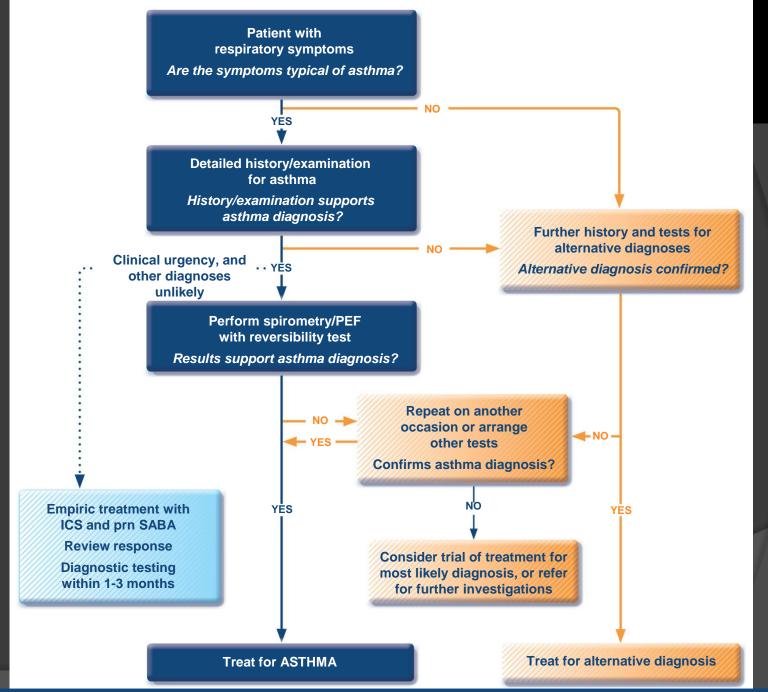


ΕΛΕΓΧΟΣ ΑΤΟΠΙΑΣ

- Ο Ιστορικό
 - Χρήσιμο για τον εντοπισμό πιθανών αλλεργιογόνων
- Δερματικές δοκιμασίες (skin prick tests)
 - Δεν συμβάλλουν στη διάγνωση του άσθματος
 - Χρήσιμες για τον εντοπισμό και την αποφυγή παραγόντων κινδύνου
- Ειδικές ανοσοσφαιρίνες IgE (RAST)
 - Δεν έχουν μεγαλύτερη διαγνωστική αξία από τις δερματικές
 - Ακριβότερες
- IgE_{ολ}
 - Δεν είναι χρήσιμη για τον έλεγχο της ατοπίας
 - Μόνο για πιθανή χορήγηση Omalizumab







Θεραπεία

Μπορεί να θεραπευτεί το άσθμα;

- Το άσθμα δεν μπορεί να θεραπευτεί, μπορεί όμως να ελεγχθεί
- Θα πρέπει να στοχεύουμε στον καλύτερο δυνατό έλεγχο







Επίπεδα ελέγχου του άσθματος

Χαρακτηριστικά	Ελεγχόμενο	Μερικά ελεγχόμενο (οποιοδήποτε μέσα σε μία εβδομάδα)	Μη ελεγχόμενο
Ημερήσια συμπτώματα	Καθόλου (2 ή λιγότερες φορές την εβδομάδα)	Περισσότερες από 2 φορές την εβδομάδα	_ , , , , ,
Περιορισμός δραστηριοτήτων		Οποιοσδήποτε	Τρία ή περισσότερα χαρακτηριστικά του μερικά ελεγχόμενου
Νυκτερινά συμπτώματα - αφύπνιση		Οποιαδήποτε	άσθματος σε οποιαδήποτε εβδομάδα
Ανάγκη για λήψη ανακουφιστικών φαρμάκων	Καθόλου (ή ελάχιστη)	>2 φορές την εβδομάδα	
PEF ή FEV ₁	Φυσιολογική (ή σχεδόν φυσιολογική)	<80% της προβλεπόμενης (ή καλύτερης προσωπικής)	
Παροξύνσεις	Καμία	Μία ή περισσότερες ανά έτος	Μία οποιαδήποτε εβδομάδα

GINA assessment of asthma control



A. Symptom control		Level of asthma symptom control		
In the past 4 weeks, has the patient	had:	Well- controlled	Partly controlled	Uncontrolled
 Daytime asthma symptoms more than twice a week? 	Yes□ No□]		
 Any night waking due to asthma? Reliever needed for symptoms* more than twice a week? Any activity limitation due to asthma? 	Yes No Yes No Yes No	these	1-2 of these	3-4 of these

B. Risk factors for poor asthma outcomes

- Assess risk factors at diagnosis and periodically
- Measure FEV₁ at start of treatment, after 3 to 6 months of treatment to record the patient's personal best, then periodically for ongoing risk assessment

ASSESS PATIENT'S RISKS FOR:

- Exacerbations
- Fixed airflow limitation
- Medication side-effects

Τα συμπτώματα είναι «η κορυφή του παγόβουνου»



Assessment of asthma



1. Asthma control - two domains

- Assess symptom control over the last 4 weeks
- Assess risk factors for poor outcomes, including low lung function

2. Treatment issues

- Check inhaler technique and adherence
- Ask about side-effects
- Does the patient have a written asthma action plan?
- What are the patient's attitudes and goals for their asthma?

3. Comorbidities

- Think of rhinosinusitis, GERD, obesity, obstructive sleep apnea, depression, anxiety
- These may contribute to symptoms and poor quality of life





Risk factors for exacerbations include:

- Ever intubated for asthma
- Uncontrolled asthma symptoms
- Having ≥1 exacerbation in last 12 months
- Low FEV₁ (measure lung function at start of treatment, at 3-6 months to assess personal best, and periodically thereafter)
- Incorrect inhaler technique and/or poor adherence
- Smoking
- Obesity, pregnancy, blood eosinophilia

Risk factors for fixed airflow limitation include:

 No ICS treatment, smoking, occupational exposure, mucus hypersecretion, blood eosinophilia

Risk factors for medication side-effects include:

• Frequent oral steroids, high dose/potent ICS, P450 inhibitors



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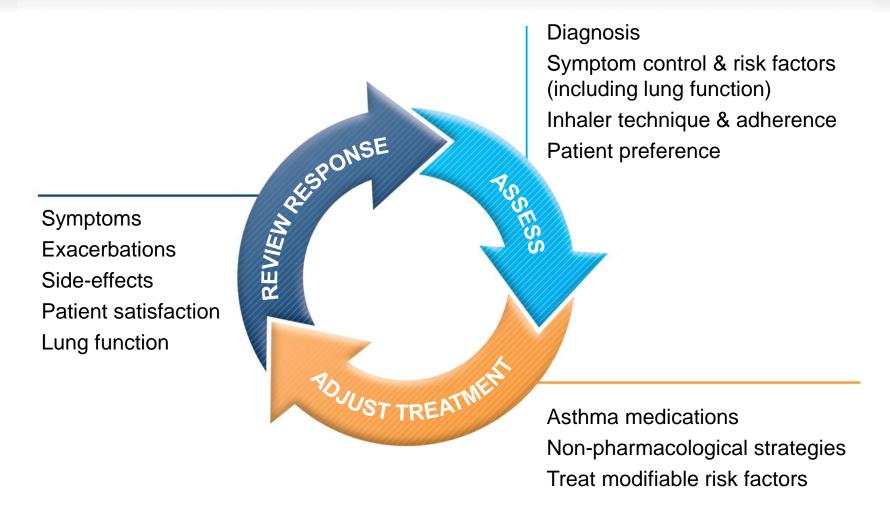
 No ICS treatment, smoking, occupational exposure, mucus hypersecretion, blood eosinophilia

Risk factors for medication side-effects include:

• Frequent oral steroids, high dose/potent ICS, P450 inhibitors

The control-based asthma management cycle





Θεραπευτική αντιμετώπιση στο Άσθμα

Θεραπεία συντήρησης

Θεραπεία ανακούφισης

- Τα φάρμακα θεραπεία συντήρησης
 (ρυθμιστικά) λαμβάνονται καθημερινά και για
 μεγάλο χρονικό διάστημα με στόχο την
 διατήρηση του ελέγχου του άσθματος λόγω
 της αντιφλεγμονώδης δράση τους
- Λαμβάνονται σε συγκεκριμένη δοσολογία η οποία μπορεί να μεταβληθεί με βάση την πορεία του ασθενή

- Τα φάρμακα ανακούφισης έχουν ταχεία έναρξη δράσης και δίνονται κατ' επίκληση για την ανακούφιση των συμπτωμάτων
- Η στιγμή της λήψης καθορίζεται από τον ασθενή
- Οδηγίες για μέγιστο αριθμό έξτρα ανακουφιστικών εισπνοών δίνονται από τον ιατρό



Πως δρουν τα φάρμακα

Φυσιολογικός βρόγχος







Ανακουφιστικά φάρμακα:

Λύση του βρογχόαπασμου & ανακούφιση των συμπτωμάτων

Ρυθμιστικά φάρμακα:

έλεγχος της φλεγμονής

Φάρμακα θεραπείας συντήρησης (ρυθμιστικά)

- εισπνεόμενα κορτικοειδή (ICS)
 - βουδεσονίδη
 - μπεκλομεθαζόνη
 - σικλεσονίδη
 - ■φλουτικαζόνη
- β₂-διεγέρτες μακράς δράσης (LABA)*
 - φορμοτερόλη
 - σαλμετερόλη
 - ■βιλαντερόλη

- 3 συνδυασμοί ICS/LABA
 - βουδεσονίδη + φορμοτερόλη
 - φλουτικαζόνη + σαλμετερόλη
 - μπεκλομεθαζόνη + φορμοτερόλη
 - Βιλαντερόλη + φλουτικαζόνη
- ανταγωνιστές λευκοτριενίων (LM)
 - montelukast (CysLT-1 antagonist)
- 5 AntilgE
 - Omalizumab

^{*} Οι $β_2$ -διεγέρτες μακράς δράσης δεν πρέπει να χρησιμοποιούνται ως μονοθεραπεία στο άσθμα αλλά πάντα σε συνδυασμό με ICS

Φάρμακα θεραπείας ανακούφισης (ανακουφιστικά)

β₂-διεγέρτες βραχείας δράσης (SABA)

σαλβουταμόλη

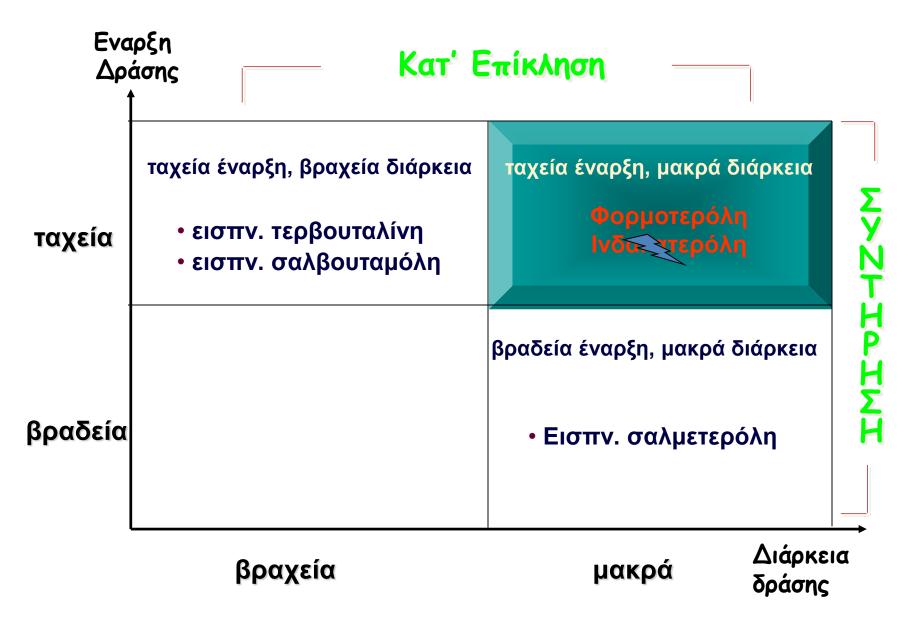
β₂-διεγέρτες μακράς δράσης (LABA)

- φορμοτερόλη
- σαλμετερόλη
- βιλαντερόλη

συνδυασμοί ICS+LABA

βουδεσονίδη + φορμοτερόλη

Κατάταξη β2-διεγερτών



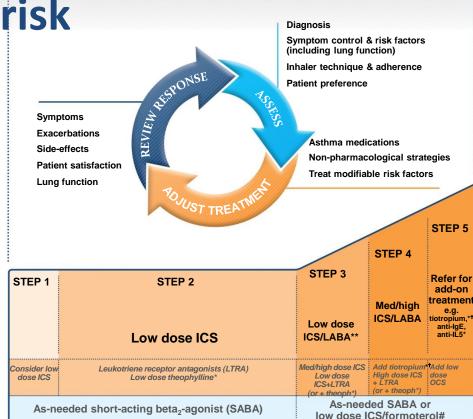


Stepwise approach to control asthma

symptoms







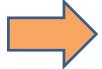
PREFERRED CONTROLLER CHOICE

> Other controller options

RELIEVER

REMEMBER TO...

SLIT added as an option

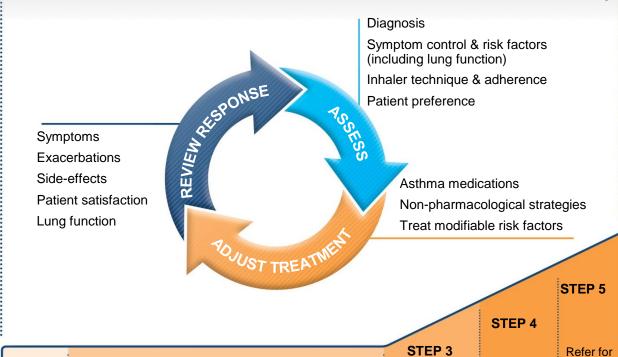


- Provide guided self-management education (self-monitoring + written action plan + regular review)
- Treat modifiable risk factors and comorbidities, e.g. smoking, obesity, anxiety
- Advise about non-pharmacological therapies and strategies, e.g. physical activity, weight loss, avoidance of sensitizers where appropriate
- Consider stepping up if ... uncontrolled symptoms, exacerbations or risks, but check diagnosis, technique and adherence first
 - Consider adding SLIT in adult HDM-sensitive patients with allergic rhinitis who have exacerbations despite ICS treatment, provided FEV1 is >70% predicted
 - Consider stepping down if ... symptoms controlled for 3 months + low risk for exacerbations. Ceasing ICS is not advised.

Stepwise management - pharmacotherapy







PREFERRED CONTROLLER CHOICE

Other controller options

RELIEVER

STEP 1	STEP 2 Low dose ICS	STEP 3 Low dose ICS/LABA**	Med/high ICS/LABA	Refer for add-on treatment e.g. tiotropium,*† anti-IgE, anti-IL5*
Consider low dose ICS	Leukotriene receptor antagonists (LTRA) Low dose theophylline*	· (or + meoph")	Add tiotropium*† High dose ICS + LTRA (or + theoph*)	Add low dose OCS
A	s-needed short-acting beta2-agonist (SABA)		ded SABA or	

- *Not for children <12 years
- **For children 6-11 years, the preferred Step 3 treatment is medium dose ICS
- #For patients prescribed BDP/formoterol or BUD/ formoterol maintenance and reliever therapy
- † Tiotropium by mist inhaler is an add-on treatment for patients ≥12 years with a history of exacerbations

Stepwise management – additional components



UPDATED

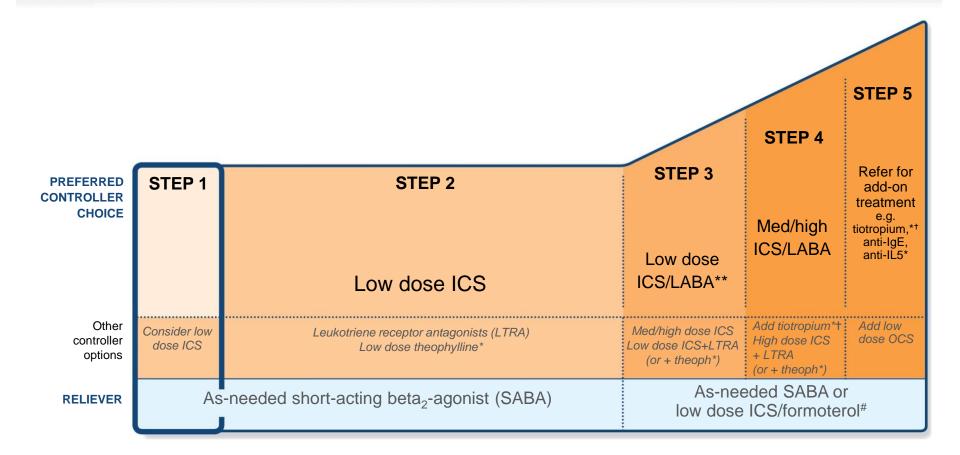
REMEMBER TO...

- Provide guided self-management education
- Treat modifiable risk factors and comorbidities
- Advise about non-pharmacological therapies and strategies
- Consider stepping up if ... uncontrolled symptoms, exacerbations or risks, but check diagnosis, inhaler technique and adherence first
- Consider adding SLIT in adult HDM-sensitive patients with allergic rhinitis who have exacerbations despite ICS treatment, provided FEV₁ is 70% predicted
- Consider stepping down if ... symptoms controlled for 3 months
 + low risk for exacerbations. Ceasing ICS is not advised.

SLIT: sublingual immunotherapy

Step 1 – as-needed inhaled short-acting beta₂-agonist (SABA)





^{*}Not for children <12 years

^{**}For children 6-11 years, the preferred Step 3 treatment is medium dose ICS

[#]For patients prescribed BDP/formoterol or BUD/ formoterol maintenance and reliever therapy

[†] Tiotropium by mist inhaler is an add-on treatment for patients ≥12 years with a history of exacerbations

Step 1 – as-needed reliever inhaler

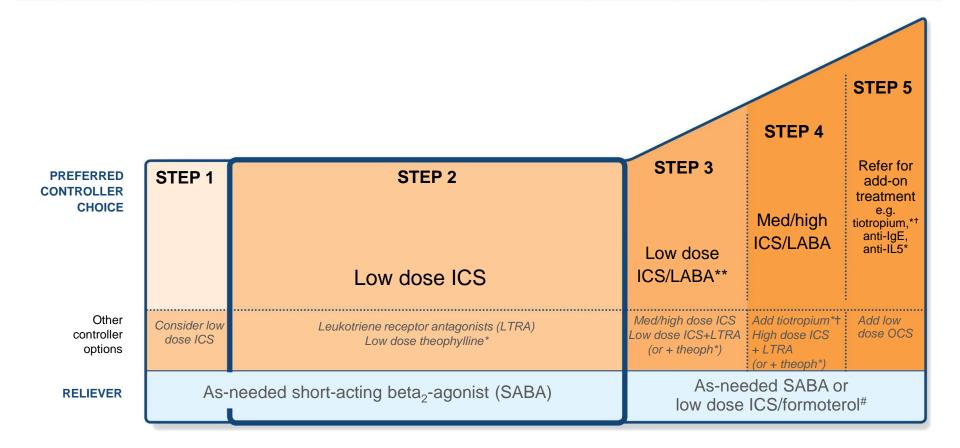


- Preferred option: as-needed inhaled short-acting beta₂-agonist (SABA)
 - SABAs are highly effective for relief of asthma symptoms
 - However there is insufficient evidence about the safety of treating asthma with SABA alone
 - This option should be reserved for patients with infrequent symptoms (less than twice a month) of short duration, and with no risk factors for exacerbations
- Other options

 Consider adding regular low dose inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) for patients at risk of exacerbations

Step 2 – low-dose controller + as-needed inhaled SABA





^{*}Not for children <12 years

^{**}For children 6-11 years, the preferred Step 3 treatment is medium dose ICS

[#]For patients prescribed BDP/formoterol or BUD/ formoterol maintenance and reliever therapy

[†] Tiotropium by mist inhaler is an add-on treatment for patients ≥12 years with a history of exacerbations

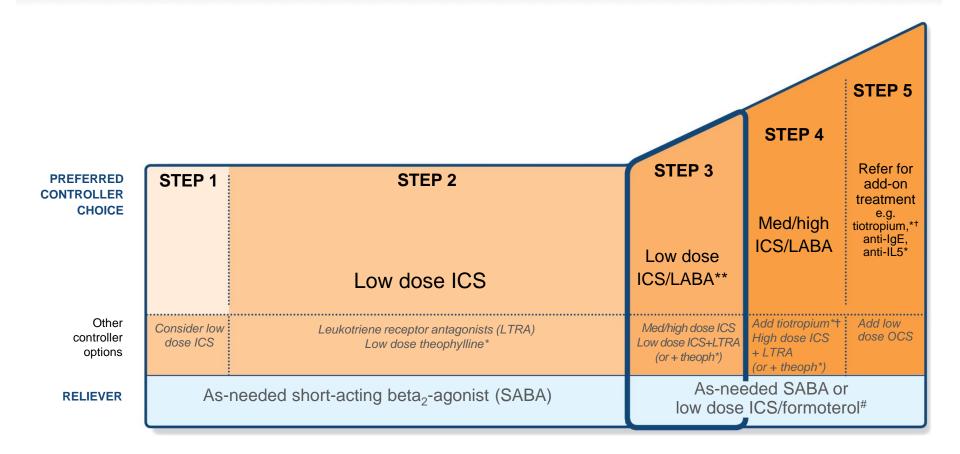
Step 2 – Low dose controller + as-needed SABA



- Preferred option: regular low dose ICS with as-needed inhaled SABA
 - Low dose ICS reduces symptoms and reduces risk of exacerbations and asthma-related hospitalization and death
- Other options
 - Leukotriene receptor antagonists (LTRA) with as-needed SABA
 - Less effective than low dose ICS
 - May be used for some patients with both asthma and allergic rhinitis, or if patient will not use ICS
 - Combination low dose ICS/long-acting beta₂-agonist (LABA) with as-needed SABA
 - Reduces symptoms and increases lung function compared with ICS
 - More expensive, and does not further reduce exacerbations
 - Intermittent ICS with as-needed SABA for purely seasonal allergic asthma with no interval symptoms
 - Start ICS immediately symptoms commence, and continue for 4 weeks after pollen season ends

Step 3 – one or two controllers + as-needed inhaled reliever





^{*}Not for children <12 years

^{**}For children 6-11 years, the preferred Step 3 treatment is medium dose ICS

[#]For patients prescribed BDP/formoterol or BUD/ formoterol maintenance and reliever therapy

[†] Tiotropium by mist inhaler is an add-on treatment for patients ≥12 years with a history of exacerbations

Step 3 – one or two controllers + as-needed inhaled reliever



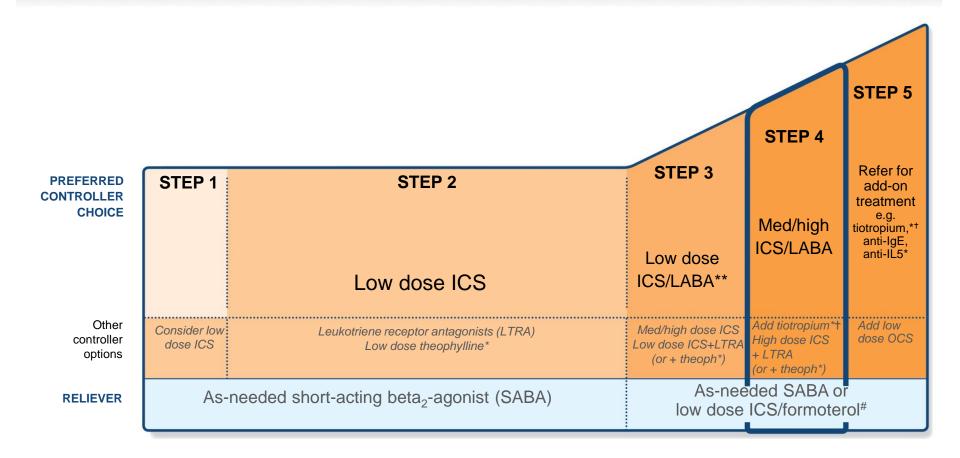
- Before considering step-up
 - Check inhaler technique and adherence, confirm diagnosis
- Adults/adolescents: preferred options are either combination low dose ICS/LABA maintenance with as-needed SABA, OR combination low dose ICS/formoterol maintenance and reliever regimen*
 - Adding LABA reduces symptoms and exacerbations and increases FEV₁, while allowing lower dose of ICS
 - In at-risk patients, maintenance and reliever regimen significantly reduces exacerbations with similar level of symptom control and lower ICS doses compared with other regimens
- Children 6-11 years: preferred option is medium dose ICS with as-needed SABA
- Other options
 - Adults/adolescents: Increase ICS dose or add LTRA or theophylline (less effective than ICS/LABA)
 - Adults: consider adding SLIT (see Non-pharmacological interventions)
 - Children 6-11 years add LABA (similar effect as increasing ICS)

GINA 2017 © Global Initiative for Asthma

^{*}Approved only for low dose beclometasone/formoterol and low dose budesonide/formoterol

Step 4 – two or more controllers + as-needed inhaled reliever





^{*}Not for children <12 years

^{**}For children 6-11 years, the preferred Step 3 treatment is medium dose ICS

[#]For patients prescribed BDP/formoterol or BUD/ formoterol maintenance and reliever therapy

[†] Tiotropium by mist inhaler is an add-on treatment for patients ≥12 years with a history of exacerbations

Step 4 – two or more controllers + as-needed inhaled reliever



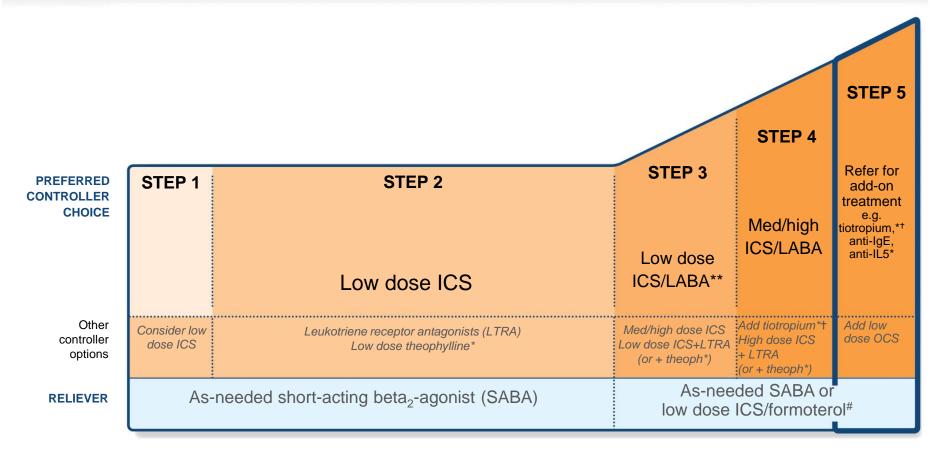
- Before considering step-up
 - Check inhaler technique and adherence
- Adults or adolescents: preferred option is combination low dose ICS/formoterol as maintenance and reliever regimen*, OR combination medium dose ICS/LABA with as-needed SABA
- Children 6–11 years: preferred option is to refer for expert advice
- Other options (adults or adolescents)
 - Tiotropium by mist inhaler may be used as add-on therapy for patients aged ≥12 years with a history of exacerbations
 - Adults: consider adding SLIT (see Non-pharmacological therapy)
 - Trial of high dose combination ICS/LABA, but little extra benefit and increased risk of side-effects
 - Increase dosing frequency (for budesonide-containing inhalers)
 - Add-on LTRA or low dose theophylline

GINA 2017 © Global Initiative for Asthma

^{*}Approved only for low dose beclometasone/formoterol and low dose budesonide/formoterol

Step 5 – higher level care and/or add-on treatment





^{*}Not for children <12 years

^{**}For children 6-11 years, the preferred Step 3 treatment is medium dose ICS

[#]For patients prescribed BDP/formoterol or BUD/ formoterol maintenance and reliever therapy

[†] Tiotropium by mist inhaler is an add-on treatment for patients ≥12 years with a history of exacerbations

Step 5 – higher level care and/or add-on treatment



- Preferred option is referral for specialist investigation and consideration of add-on treatment
 - If symptoms uncontrolled or exacerbations persist despite Step 4 treatment, check inhaler technique and adherence before referring
 - Add-on tiotropium for patients ≥12 years with history of exacerbations
 - Add-on anti-IgE (omalizumab) for patients with severe allergic asthma
 - Add-on anti-IL5 (mepolizumab (SC) or reslizumab (IV)) for severe eosinophilic asthma (≥12 yrs)
- Other add-on treatment options at Step 5 include:
 - Sputum-guided treatment: this is available in specialized centers; reduces exacerbations and/or corticosteroid dose
 - Add-on low dose oral corticosteroids (≤7.5mg/day prednisone equivalent): this may benefit some patients, but has significant systemic side-effects. Assess and monitor for osteoporosis
 - See ERS/ATS Severe Asthma Guidelines (Chung et al, ERJ 2014) for more detail

Low, medium and high dose inhaled corticosteroids Adults and adolescents (≥12 years)



Inhaled corticosteroid	Total daily dose (mcg)		
	Low	Medium	High
Beclometasone dipropionate (CFC)	200–500	>500–1000	>1000
Beclometasone dipropionate (HFA)	100–200	>200–400	>400
Budesonide (DPI)	200–400	>400–800	>800
Ciclesonide (HFA)	80–160	>160–320	>320
Fluticasone furoate (DPI)	100	n.a.	200
Fluticasone propionate (DPI or HFA)	100–250	>250–500	>500
Mometasone furoate	110–220	>220–440	>440
Triamcinolone acetonide	400-1000	>1000–2000	>2000

- This is not a table of equivalence, but of estimated clinical comparability
- Most of the clinical benefit from ICS is seen at low doses
- High doses are arbitrary, but for most ICS are those that, with prolonged use, are associated with increased risk of systemic side-effects

Low, medium and high dose inhaled corticosteroids Children 6–11 years



Inhaled corticosteroid	Total daily dose (mcg)		
	Low	Medium	High
Beclometasone dipropionate (CFC)	100–200	>200-400	>400
Beclometasone dipropionate (HFA)	50-100	>100–200	>200
Budesonide (DPI)	100–200	>200-400	>400
Budesonide (nebules)	250-500	>500–1000	>1000
Ciclesonide (HFA)	80	>80–160	>160
Fluticasone furoate (DPI)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fluticasone propionate (DPI)	100–200	>200-400	>400
Fluticasone propionate (HFA)	100–200	>200–500	>500
Mometasone furoate	110	≥220-<440	≥440
Triamcinolone acetonide	400-800	>800–1200	>1200

- This is not a table of equivalence, but of estimated clinical comparability
- Most of the clinical benefit from ICS is seen at low doses
- High doses are arbitrary, but for most ICS are those that, with prolonged use, are associated with increased risk of systemic side-effects

Reviewing response and adjusting treatment



- How often should asthma be reviewed?
 - 1-3 months after treatment started, then every 3-12 months
 - During pregnancy, every 4-6 weeks
 - After an exacerbation, within 1 week
- Stepping up asthma treatment
 - Sustained step-up, for at least 2-3 months if asthma poorly controlled
 - Important: first check for common causes (symptoms not due to asthma, incorrect inhaler technique, poor adherence)
 - Short-term step-up, for 1-2 weeks, e.g. with viral infection or allergen
 - May be initiated by patient with written asthma action plan
 - Day-to-day adjustment
 - For patients prescribed low-dose ICS/formoterol maintenance and reliever regimen*
- Stepping down asthma treatment
 - Consider step-down after good control maintained for 3 months
 - Find each patient's minimum effective dose, that controls both symptoms and exacerbations

GINA 2017 © Global Initiative for Asthma

^{*}Approved only for low dose beclometasone/formoterol and low dose budesonide/formoterol

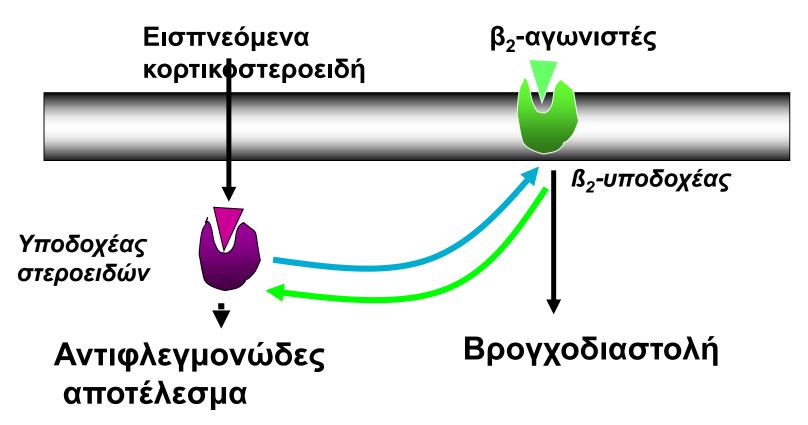
General principles for stepping down controller treatment



- Aim
 - To find the lowest dose that controls symptoms and exacerbations, and minimizes the risk of side-effects
- When to consider stepping down
 - When symptoms have been well controlled and lung function stable for ≥3 months
 - No respiratory infection, patient not travelling, not pregnant
- Prepare for step-down
 - Record the level of symptom control and consider risk factors
 - Make sure the patient has a written asthma action plan
 - Book a follow-up visit in 1-3 months
- Step down through available formulations
 - Stepping down ICS doses by 25–50% at 3 month intervals is feasible and safe for most patients (Hagan et al, Allergy 2014)
 - See GINA 2017 report Box 3-7 for specific step-down options
- Stopping ICS is not recommended in adults with asthma because of risk of exacerbations (Rank et al, JACI 2013)

GINA 2017, Box 3-7 © Global Initiative for Asthma

Συνεργική δράση μεταξύ εισπνεομένων κορτικοστεροειδών και β2-αγωνιστών μακράς δράσης

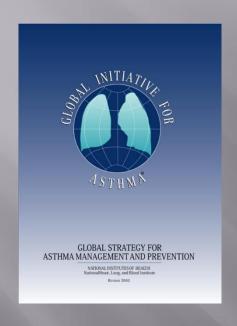


Δράση εισπνεομένων κορτικοστεροειδών στους β2-υποδοχείς

Δράση β₂-αγωνιστών μακράς δράσης στους υποδοχείς των στεροειδών

Εκπαίδευση ασθενών το κλειδί της επιτυχίας

Η εκπαίδευση των ασθενών θα πρέπει να αποτελεί αναπόσπαστο μέρος όλων των αλληλεπιδράσεων μεταξύ των ασθενών και των επαγγελματιών υγείας



Ο ασθενής θέλει να ενημερώνεται για:

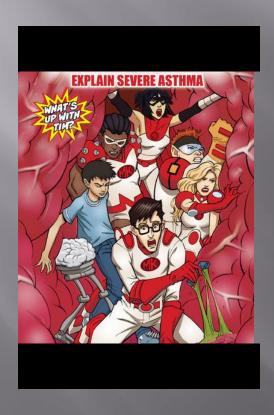
- 🗲 την διάγνωση
- > τις διαθέσιμες θεραπείες
- τις στρατηγικές ώστε να αποφύγει τους εκλυτικούς παραγόντες

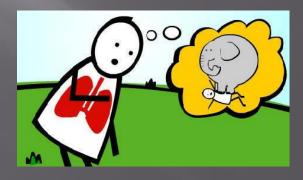
Η εκπαίδευση των ασθενών από τους Επαγγελματίες Υγείας στις συσκευές εισπνοών είναι απαραίτητη για την επιτυχία της εισπνεόμενης θεραπείας

Ο επιτυχημένος έλεγχος του Άσθματος βασίζεται στη συμμόρφωση των ασθενών στη θεραπεία καθώς και στην ικανότητα τους να χρησιμοποιήσουν σωστά τις συσκευές εισπνοών.¹

Η εκπαίδευση των ασθενών στις συσκευές εισπνοών έχει δείξει ότι αυξάνει την συμμόρφωση των ασθενών στην αγωγή.²

Management of severe asthma



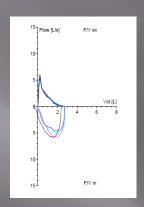


How to define severe asthma?

Lung function

Symptoms

Medication use







Severe asthma: definition

The definition of severe asthma in patients aged ≥6 years

 When a diagnosis of asthma is confirmed and comorbidities addressed,

severe asthma is defined as asthma

- which requires treatment with high-dose ICS plus a second controller (and/or systemic steroids), to prevent it from becoming "uncontrolled" or
- which remains "uncontrolled" despite this therapy.

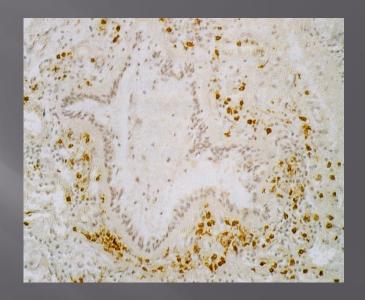
International ERS/ATS guidelines on definition, evaluation and treatment of severe asthma

Eur Respir J 2014; 43: 343-373

Why is severe asthma important?

Patients with difficult to control asthma have:

- Decreased quality of life
- Increased risk of death
- ■Side effects from high dose steroids



Management of severe asthma



- Optimize dose of ICS/LABA
 - Complete resistance to ICS is rare
 - Consider therapeutic trial of higher dose
- Consider low dose maintenance oral corticosteroids
 - Monitor for and manage side-effects, including osteoporosis
- Add-on treatments without phenotyping
 - Theophylline, LTRA limited benefit
 - Tiotropium not yet approved for asthma by a major regulator
- Phenotype-guided treatment

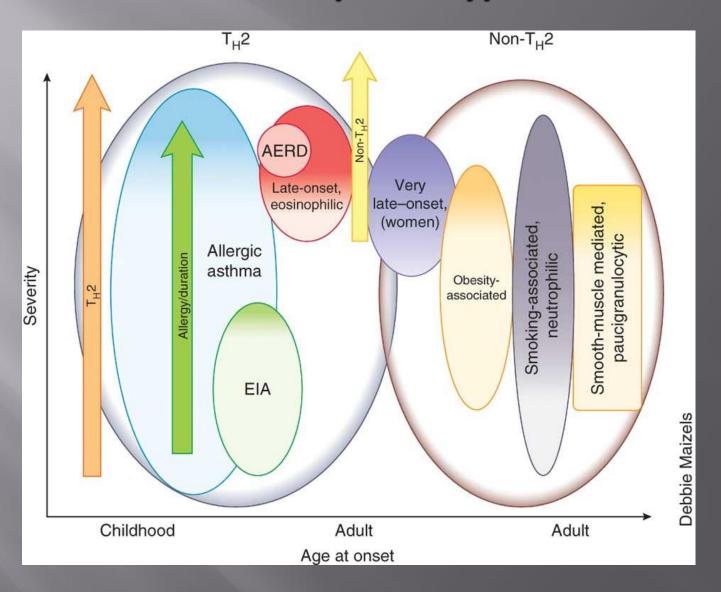
Asthma phenotypes

1. <u>Allergy</u>: allergic vs nonallergic asthma

2. <u>Airway inflammation</u>: eosinophilic vs neutrophilic asthma

3. Age at onset: early vs late onset asthma

Asthma phenotypes



Asthma phenotypes

Table 1 Asthma phenotypes in relation to characteristics									
	Natural history	Clinical and physiological features	Pathobiology and biomarkers						
Early-onset allergic	Early onset; mild to severe	Allergic symptoms and other diseases	Specific IgE; T _H 2 cytokines; thick SBM						
Late-onset eosinophilic	Adult onset; often severe	Sinusitis; less allergic	Corticosteroid-refractory eosinophilia; IL-5 IL-13						
Exercise-induced		Mild; intermittent with exercise	Mast-cell activation; T _H 2 cytokines; cysteinyl leukotrienes						
Obesity-related	Adult onset	Women are primarily affected; very symptomatic; airway hyperresponsiveness less clear	Lack of T _H 2 biomarkers; oxidative stress						
Neutrophilic		Low FEV1; more air trapping	Sputum neutrophilia; T _H 17 pathways; IL-8						

Context	Red	commen dation	Strength	Quality of evidence	Values and preferences	Remarks
Computed tomography of chest	1	In children and adults with severe asthma without specific indications for chest HRCT based on history, symptoms and/or results of prior investigations we suggest that a chest HRCT only be done when the presentation is atypical	Conditional	Very low	This recommendation places a relatively high value on identification of alternative diagnosis and comorbidities and a relatively low value on avoiding potential complications and cost of chest HRCT	An atypical presentation of severe asthma includes such factors as, for example, excessive mucus production, rapid decline in lung function, reduced carbon monoxide transfer factor coefficient and the absence of atopy in a child with difficult asthma
Sputum eosinophil counts	2A	In adults with severe asthma: we suggest treatment guided by clinical criteria and sputum eosinophil counts performed in centres experienced in using this technique rather than by clinical criteria alone	Conditional	Very low	The recommendation to use sputum eosinophil counts to guide therapy in adults places a higher value on possible clinical benefits from adjusting the treatment in selected patients and on avoidance of inappropriate escalation of treatment and a lower value on increased use of resources	Because, at the present time, measurement of sputum eosinophils has not yet been sufficiently standardised and is not widely available we suggest such an approach be used only in specialised centres experienced in this technique. Patients who are likely to benefit from this approach are those who can produce
	2B	In children with severe asthma: we suggest treatment guided by clinical criteria alone rather than by clinical criteria and sputum eosinophil counts	Conditional	Very low	The recommendation not to use sputum eosinophil counts to guide therapy in children places higher value on avoiding an intervention that is not standardised and not widely available and lower value on the uncertain and possibly limited clinical benefit	sputum, demonstrate persistent or at least intermittent eosinophilia and have severe asthma with frequent exacerbations Clinicians should recognise that different choices will be appropriate for different patients
Exhaled nitric oxide	3	We suggest that clinicians do not use FeNO to guide therapy in adults or children with severe asthma	Conditional	Very low	This recommendation places a higher value on avoiding additional resource expenditure and a lower value on uncertain benefit from monitoring FeNO	
Anti-IgE antibody (omalizumab)	4	In patients with severe allergic asthma we suggest a therapeutic trial of omalizumab both in adults and in children	Conditional	Low (adults) Very low (children)	This recommendation places higher value on the clinical benefits from omalizumab in some patients with severe allergic asthma and lower value on increased resource use	Those adults and children aged ≥6 years with severe asthma who are considered for a trial of omalizumab, should have confirmed IgE-dependent allergic asthma uncontrolled despite optimal pharmacological and non-pharmacological management and appropriate allergen avoidance if their total serum IgE level is 30–700 IU·mL ⁻¹ (in three studies the range was wider: 30–1300 IU·mL ⁻¹)

International ERS/ATS guidelines on definition, evaluation and treatment of severe asthma

Eur Respir J 2014; 43: 343-373

If a patient does not respond within 4 months of initiating treatment, it is unlikely that further administration of omalizumab will be beneficial

Treatment response should be globally

improvement in quality of life

assessed by the treating physician taking into

consideration any improvement in asthma control, reduction in exacerbations and unscheduled healthcare utilisation, and

Treatment of severe asthma

- Biologics
- Macrolides
- LAMA

Biologics in severe asthma

- Anti-IgE omalizumab
- Anti-IL5 (R) monoclonal antibodies:
 - mepolizumab
 - reslizumab
 - benzalizumab (anti-IL5 R)
- Anti-IL13 monoclonal antibodies:
 - lebrikizumab
 - tralokinumab
 - dupilumab (anti-IL4/IL13 R)