# The Paradigm of High Dose ICS Nebulization in Acute Asthma Exacerbation



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### Disclaimer

This meeting is organized as a part of academic contribution and intended for academic advancement with non-promotional objectives.

การประชุมวิชาการในครั้งนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของพันธกิจในการส่งเสริมความก้าวหน้าทางวิทยาการไม่ได้มี วัตถุประสงค์ในการส่งเสริมการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์

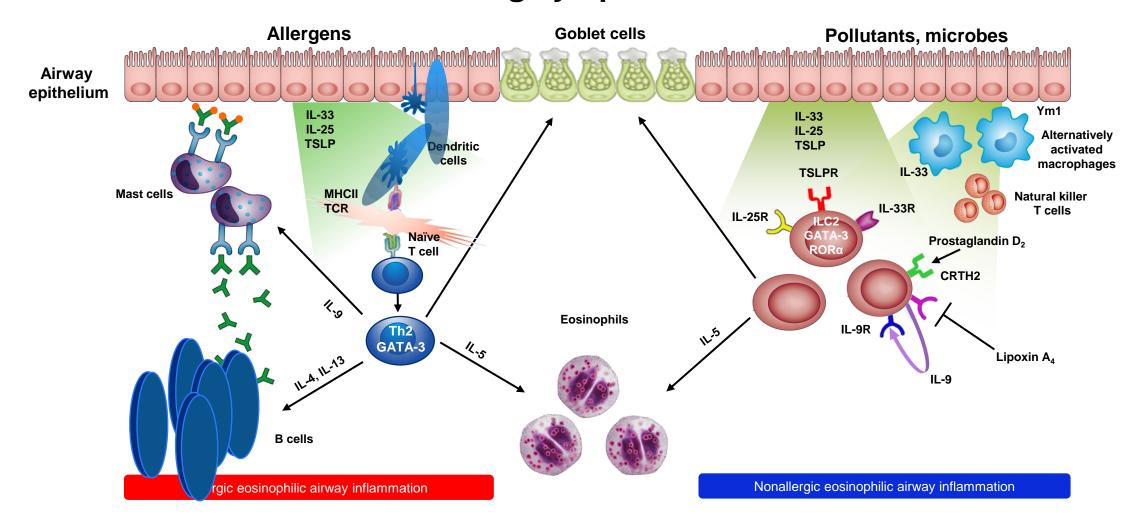
## Disclosure

AstraZeneca

## Outline

- Acute Exacerbation of Asthma
- Guidelines : Acute Asthma Exacerbation
- Role of Nebulized Budesonide in 1<sup>st</sup> Hour
- Dosage and Administration

# Asthma is chronic inflammatory disease that activated by allergic and non-allergic triggers. Eosinophils can induce to exacerbation and worsening symptom control.



IL=interleukin; ILC=innate lymphoid cell; MHC=major histocompatibility complex; TCR=T cell antigen receptor; TSLP(R)=thymic stromal lymphopoietin (receptor). Adapted from Lambrecht BN, Hammad H. Nat Immunol. 2015:16:45–56.

## **Asthma Burden**

Up to 334 million people worldwide are estimated to have asthma



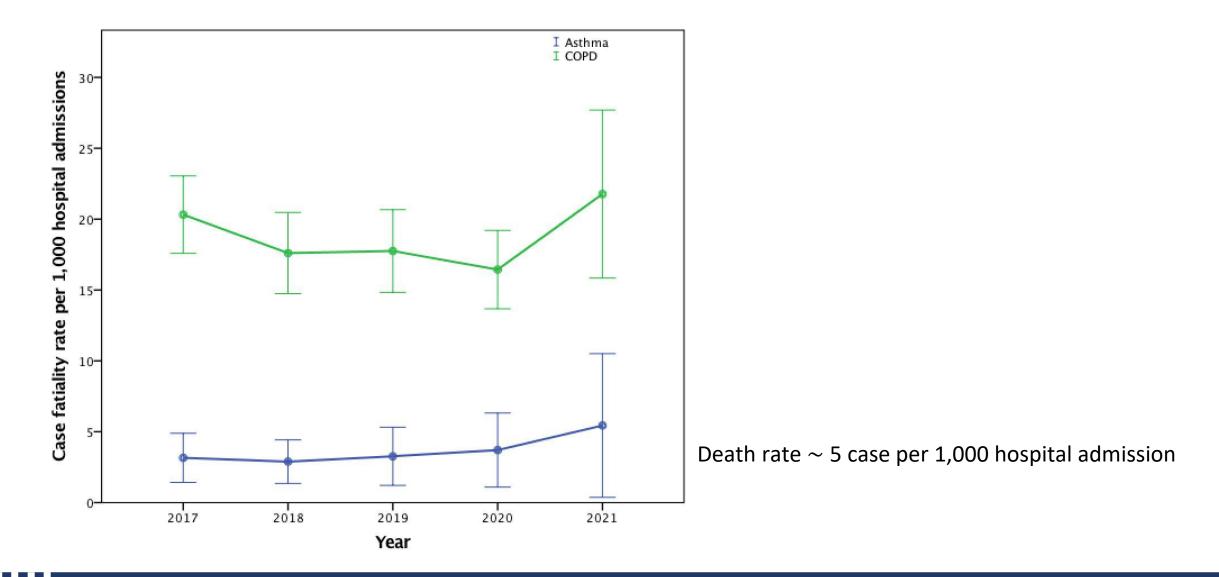
### **Asthma Prevalence in Thailand :**

- Adults 7%<sup>[1]</sup>
- Children 7.8 15%<sup>[2]</sup>
- 36% of patients surveyed had Exacerbations in 1 year<sup>[3]</sup>
  - 35% unscheduled ER visits
  - 17% hospitalized

ศ.นพ.สมเกียรติ วงษ์ทิม ประธานสมาคมสภาองค์กรโรคหีดแห่งประเทศไทย (Thai Asthma Council, TAC)เป็ดเผย ว่าปัจจุบันพบผู้ป่วยโรคหีคลิ้อร้อยละ 7 ของประชากรทั้งประเทศ จากข้อมูลของสำนักโรคไม่ติดต่อพบว่า ผู้ป่วยโรคหีคมีแนว โฟ้มเสียชีวิต มากกว่า 2,000 รายต่อปี บางสมาคมสภาองค์กรโรคหีดแห่งประเทศไทยเล็งเห็นถึงความสำคัญในการเสริมสร้าง ความรู้ความเขาใจเกี่ยวกับโรคหอบหีด พร้อมยกระดับการพัฒนาองค์ความรู้ เสริมสร้างคักยภาพ และการเข้าถึงการบริการ เพื่อนำไปสู่พัฒนาการด้านการรักษา และจัดการโรคอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ

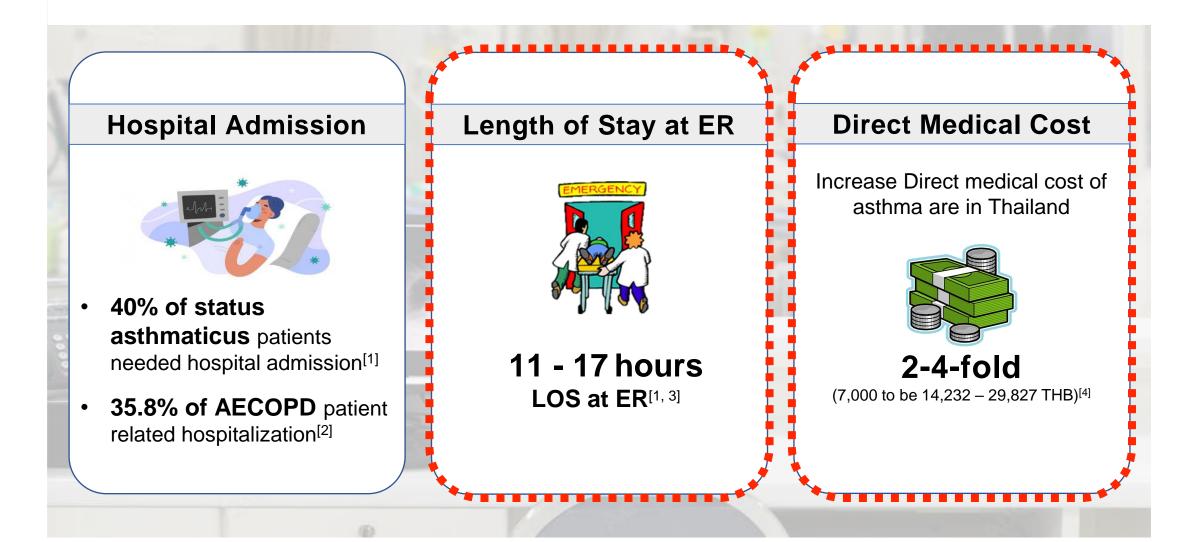


### **Case fatality rate in asthma and COPD exacerbation in Thailand**



Nakwan N, et al. Chinese Med Sci J, accepted to publish

## **Impact of Acute Exacerbation in ER**



## Goal of Treatment for Asthma Exacerbation at ER

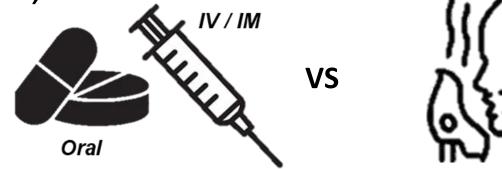
Relieve airflow obstruction

Reduce inflammation

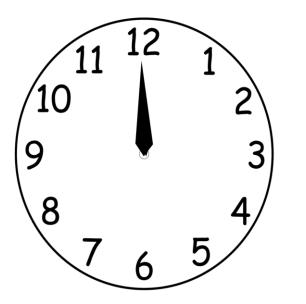
Relapse prevention

## What's GINA said..

## Systemic steroids OR High-dose ICS in1<sup>st</sup> hour of presentation to hospital, emergency room to resolution of exacerbations and prevent relapse (Evidence A)



## 1<sup>st</sup> hour management for Acute Exacerbation



1. Fast : Fast Onset of Action

2. Easy to Use : Convenience

### **3.** Good outcome :

- Fast Symptom Relief
- Shorter ER Length of Stay
- Lowest admission rate
- Decrease re-visit rate

### Nebulized Budesonide (High Dose ICS) is new concept involving in Acute Exacerbation at ER



## Key Points & Pitfalls : Systemic Corticosteroids

Potent anti-inflammation

Long time experience

Delayed Onset ( 3-8 h.)

Systemic side effect

Invasive and Pain

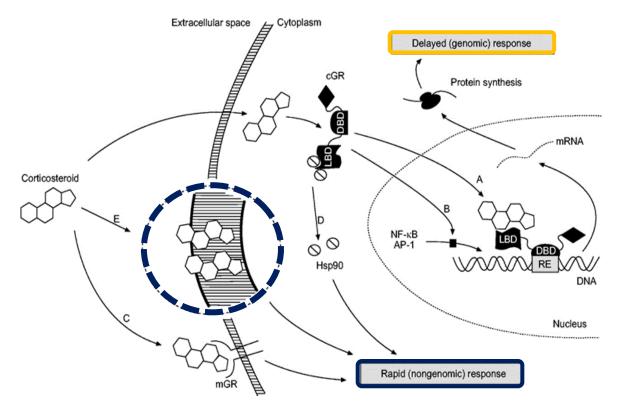
Medicine	Equivalent Potency (mg)	Duration of Effect (hypothalamic-pituitary adrenal axis) (h)			
	Short acting				
Hydrocortisone	20	8-12 (h)			
Inte	rmediate a	cting			
Prednisone	5	18-36 (h)			
Prednisolone	5	18-36 (h)			
Methylprednisolone	4	18-36 (h)			
Long acting					
Dexamethasone	0.75	>36 (h)			

#### Table 2. Adverse Effects of Corticosteroids

Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis suppression
Physical appearance changes: moon facies, buffalo hump, central trunk obesity
Growth suppression
Hirsutism
Acne
Insomnia
Increased appetite
Hyperglycemia
Muscle wasting
Reduced bone mineral density and osteoporosis
Increased bruisability
Atrophy of skin
Immunosuppression
Cataracts
Glaucoma
Weight gain
Psychiatric disturbances

## 'Only High Dose of ICS'

can effectively initiate the quick pathway from non-genomic mechanism<sup>1</sup>





#### **Delayed (genomic) response**

Steroids bind to the steroid receptors in the cytoplasm (i.e., the cytoplasm receptors) and affect the transcription of nucleotide after being transferred into the nucleus to **slowly** offer anti-inflammatory effects (hour – days)



#### Rapid (non-genomic) response

Atypical pathways involve steroids binding to the receptors on the cell membrane (i.e., membrane receptors) to **show effect in a few minutes.** 

However, the number of membrane receptors only account for **10-25%** of all receptors and the dissociation constant of the membrane receptor is much higher than that of the cytoplasm receptors. Therefore, it is highlighted that only a higher dose of ICS can effectively initiate the quick pathway of membrane receptors with a small number and a weak binding affinity to maintain the efficacy

## **Genomic and Non-Genomic Mechanism**





	Systemic corticosteroids	Nebulized corticosteroids		
	Genomic	Non-Genomic		
Receptor location	Cytoplasm	Membrane		
Number	75-90%	10-25%		
Onset	Slow (hour - day)	Rapid (second - minute)		
Actions	Regulation of inflammatory gene transcription	Inhibition of local catecholamines disposal		
Target-effects	Androgenesis : ↓ vessel density Hyper perfusion : ↓ Hyperpermeability : ↓ Leukocyte recruitment : inhibit	Hyper perfusion : 🗸		

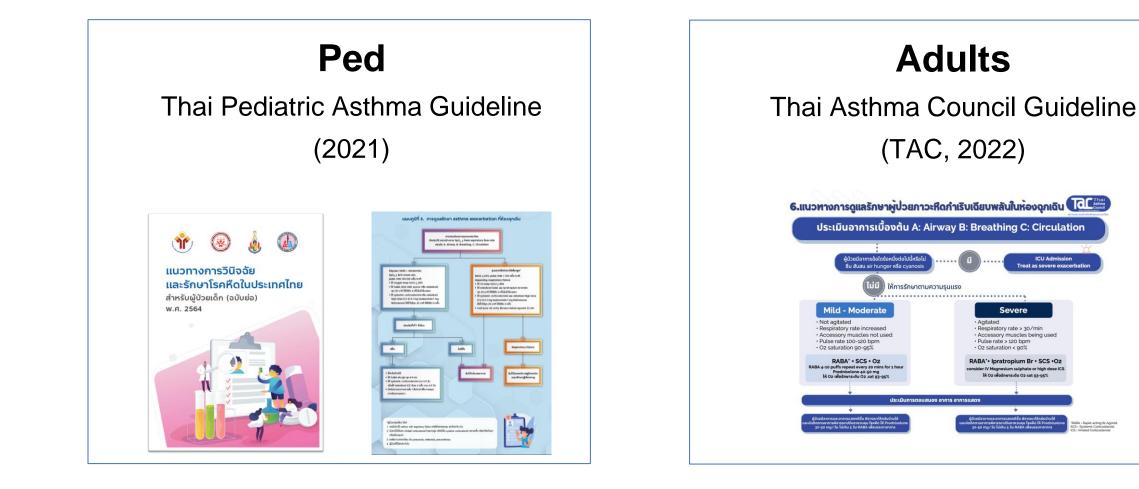


Rapid onset of action

vs systemic steroids

- Attack the pathological area directly
- Increase mucociliary clearance
- Decrease systemic side effects

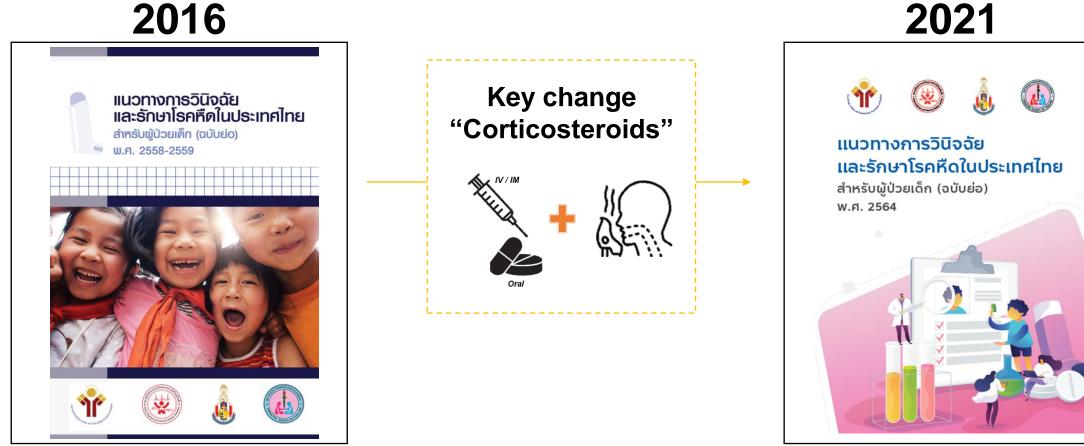
### **Guidelines : Acute Asthma Exacerbation**



## "THE POWER OF ADD-ON" Nebulized ICS in Acute Exacerbations

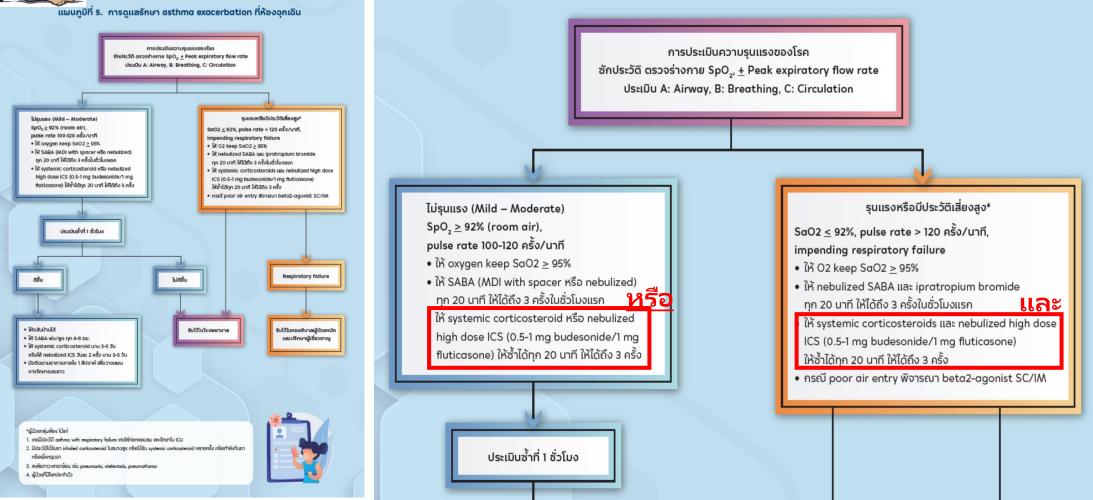
## **Pediatric Asthma Exacerbation in ER**

### 2016





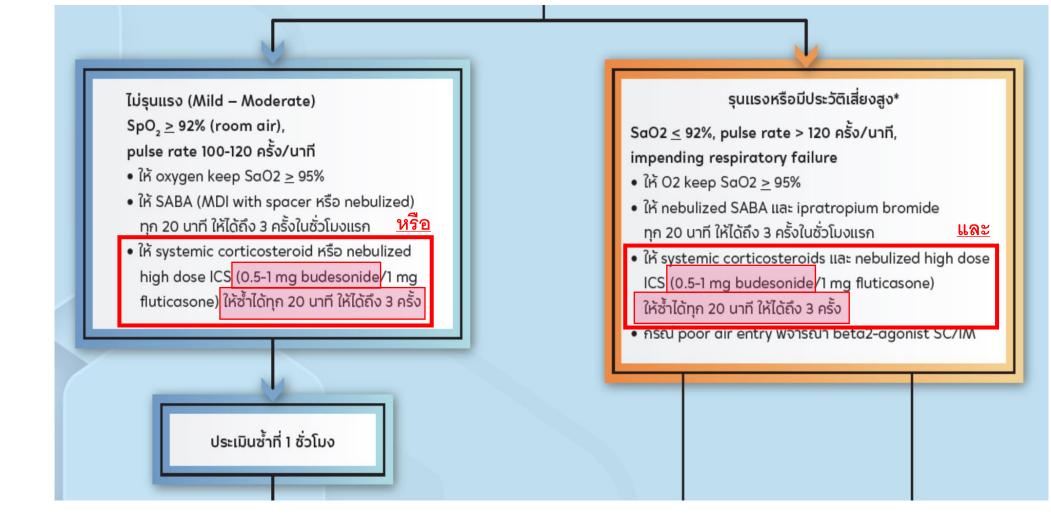
## **Pediatric Asthma Exacerbation in ER (2021)**



#### แนวทางการวินิจฉัย และรักษาโรคหืดในประเทศไทยสำหรับผู้ป่วยเด็ก พ.ศ. 2564



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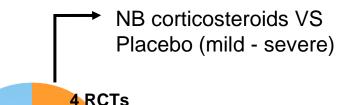
### ADD-ON Nebulized Budesonide is an effective treatment for acute asthma exacerbation in all severities





83% Complete Remission in 2 hours<sup>1</sup>

NB corticosteroids VS <u>Systemic</u> <u>corticosteroids</u> (moderate severe)



9 RCTs



systemic

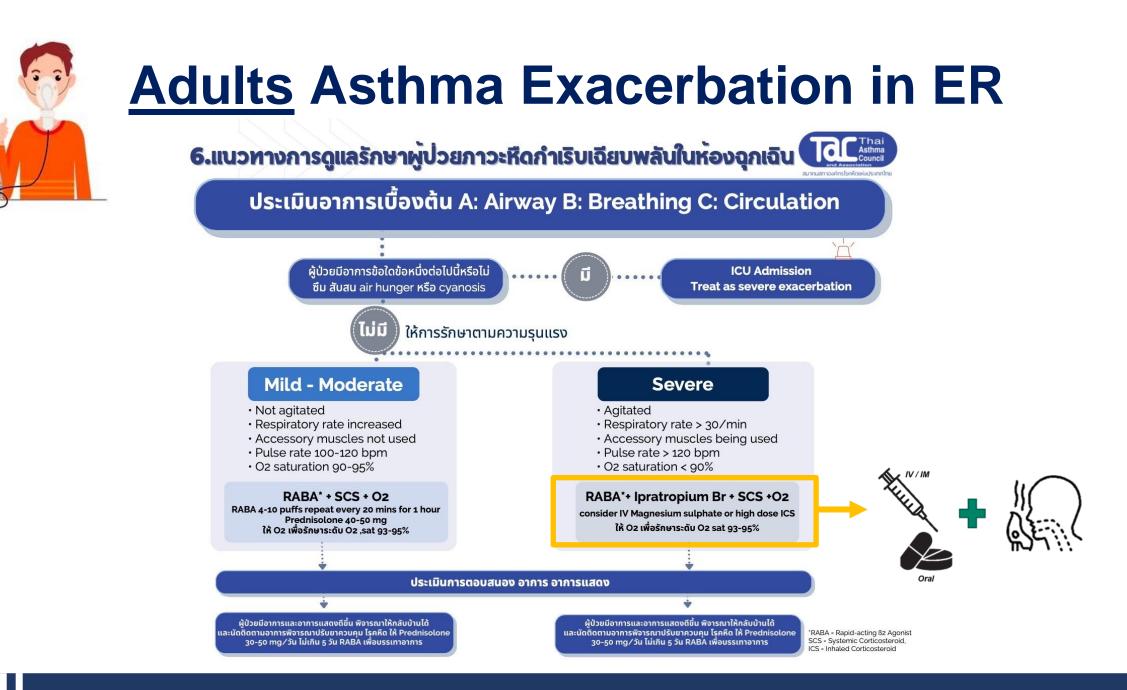
exposur

Decrease **58%** hospital admission rate<sup>2</sup>

Reduce Systemic corticosteroid use<sup>1</sup>

**IPD**, Reduce hospital length of stay **(LOS)** and **Overall cost of treatment**<sup>3</sup>

(1) Chen AH, et al. Respiralogy 2013;18(Suppl 3): 47-52. (2) Alangari AA, et al. Chest 2014;145:772–778. (3) Razi CH, et al. International Archives of Allergy and Immunology. 2015;166(4):297-303. (4) Direkwattanachai C. et al, Asian Pac J Allergy Immunol 2019, DOI 10.12932/AP-170918-0407



# Inhaled Corticosteroids in Acute Asthma: A Systemic Review and Meta-Analysis

Nethmi Kearns, MBChB<sup>a</sup>, Ingrid Maijers, MSc<sup>a</sup>, James Harper, MBChB<sup>a</sup>, Richard Beasley, DSc<sup>a,b</sup>, and Mark Weatherall, FRACP<sup>c</sup> Wellington, New Zealand



25 Studies, N = 2,733

Adults = 7 studies / Children = 18 Studies

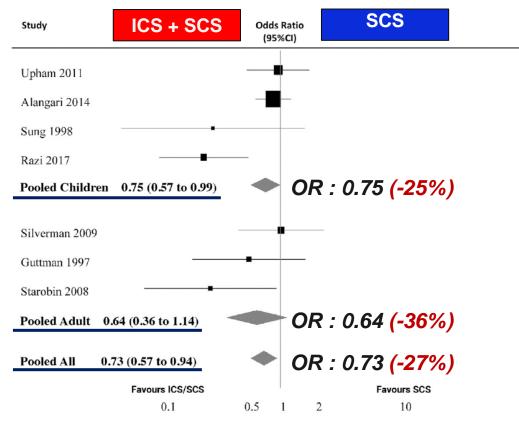
#### Outcome :

- → Hospital admission
- → Lung Function
- → Clinical score (HR/RR/SPO<sub>2</sub>)

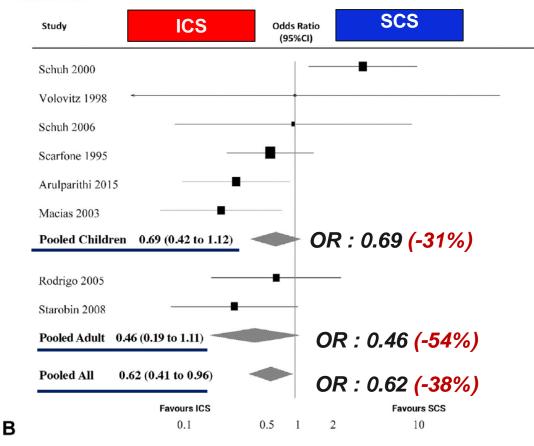
## **Reduction in Hospital Admission**

#### ICS + SCS vs SCS

Α



#### ICS vs SCS





Early use of inhaled corticosteroids in the emergency department treatment of acute asthma (Review)



## Both children and adults, ADD-ON "High dose ICS + SCS"

within 1<sup>st</sup> hour after presentation shown significantly reduce risk of hospital admission by 27% for moderate to severe patient (not life-threatening)<sup>1,2</sup>

> (1) Edmonds ML et al. Early use of inhaled corticosteroid in emergency department treatment of acute asthma (Review). Cochrane Database of Systemic Reviews 2012, Issue 12. (2) Kearns et al. Inhaled Corticosteroids in Acute Asthma : A systemic Review and Meta-Analysis. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract 2020;8:605-17.

## Conclusion

- High doses ICS addition to SCS reduce the risk of hospital admission in ED treatment of moderate-to-severe asthma exacerbations.
- Regimen in clinical trials in ER setting.

Children :

- 0.5 mg NB q 20 mins in 1 hr. (1.5 mg)
- 1 mg NB q 20 mins in 1 hr. (3 mg)
- 2 mg NB single dose (2 mg)

Adults :

1-8 mg NB within 1<sup>st</sup> hour (e.g., 1-2 mg NB q 20 mins in 1 hr.)

## IPD setting (severe asthma exacerbation)

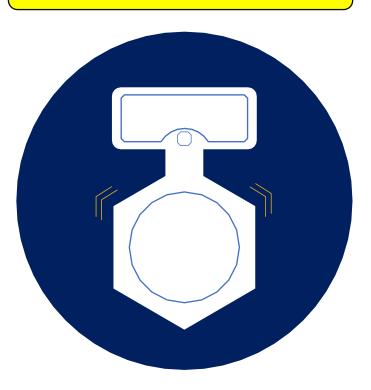
Add-On Nebulized Budesonide showed faster symptoms recovery time, shorten LOS and reduced hospitalization costs

	AT PR		
	Symptoms Recovery Time	Length of Stay	Hospitalization Cost
	<b>-50%</b> (p<0.001)	<b>-29%</b> (p=0.01)	<b>-25%</b> (p=0.045)
+ Nebulized Budesonide	2.5 days	6.0 days	258,260 JPY
- Nebulized Budesonide	5.0 days	8.5 days	343,350 JPY

## Nebulized Budesonide (High Dose ICS)

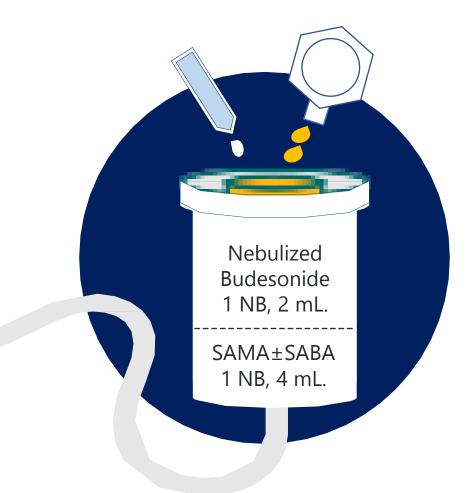
### • Budesonide 1 mg / 2 mL.

• Budesonide 0.5 mg / 2 mL.



**NLEM Class A** 

## Regimen at ER "Cocktails therapy"



## **Nebulized Budesonide**

q 20 mins\*3 doses

### within 1<sup>st</sup> hour

Max dose of nebulized budesonide (For maintenance treatment) Children 2 mg per day : Adults 4 mg per day

## **Budesonide can be mixed with other drugs**

	Dornasealfa	Tobramycin	Tobramycin	Colistimethate	Ipratropium	Albuterol	Budesonide	Fluticasone- 17-propionate	Cromolyn	Hypertonic saline 5.85% NaCl solution
Dornasealfa		Mixable <sup>#</sup>	Do not mix	Do not mix	Do not mix	Do not mix	Mixable	Do not mix	Do not mix	Do not mix
Tobramycin	Mixable <sup>#</sup>			Mixable	Mixable	Mixable	Mixable	Mixable	Do not mix	Do not mix
Tobramycin	Do not mix			Mixable	Mixable	Mixable	Mixable	Mixable	Do not mix	Do not mix
Colistimethate	Do not mix	Mixable	Mixable		Mixable**	Mixable**	Mixable	Mixable	Do not mix	Mixable
Ipratropium	Do not mix	Mixable	Mixable	Mixable**		Mixable <sup>#</sup>	Mixable	Mixable <sup>#</sup>	Mixable**	Do not mix
Albuterol	Do not mix	Mixable	Mixable	Mixable**	Mixable <sup>#</sup>		Mixable	Mixable <sup>#</sup>	Mixable**	Do not mix
Budesonide	Mixable	Mixable	Mixable	Mixable	Mixable	Mixable		*	Mixable	Mixable
Fluticasone-17- propionate	Do not mix	Mixable	Mixable	Mixable	Mixable <sup>#</sup>	Mixable <sup>#</sup>	*		Do not mix	Do not mix
Cromolyn	Do not mix	Do not mix	Do not mix	Do not mix	Mixable**	Mixable**	Mixable	Do not mix		Do not mix
Hypertonic saline	Do not mix	Do not mix	Do not mix	Mixable	Do not mix	Do not mix	Mixable	Do not mix	Do not mix	

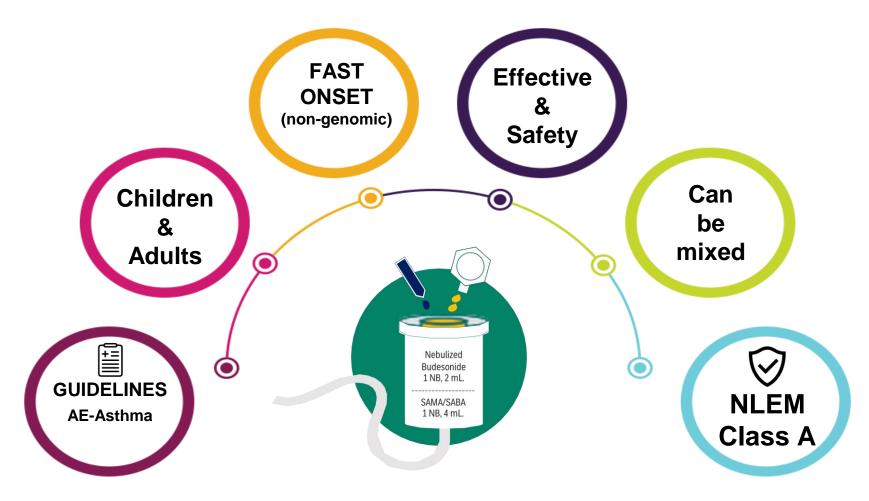
## ED discharge (asthma exacerbation)

- Medication
  - ICS
  - OCS
    - 5-7 day for adult (predisolone or equivalent dose 40-50MKD)
    - 3-5 day for children (1-2 mg/kg/day to max40 mg/day)
- Reliever medication\_ as need rather than regular
- Risk factors and trigger that contributed to exacerbation
- Follow up 2-7 day for adult 1-2 day for children

### **Nebulized Budesonide : Dosage and Administration**

6	ER	IPD	Maintenance
Asthma	<b>0.5 - 1 mg</b> q 20 mins (3 doses) within 1 <sup>st</sup> hour	<b>0.5 - 1 mg BID</b> (max 2 mg/day)	AIR with
Acute Exacerbation Asthma	<b>1 - 2 mg</b> q 20 mins (3 doses) within 1 <sup>st</sup> hour	<b>1 - 2 mg BID</b> (max 4 mg/day)	Maintenance

## Why Nebulized Budesonide ?



# **THANK YOU**