

# Asthma Review

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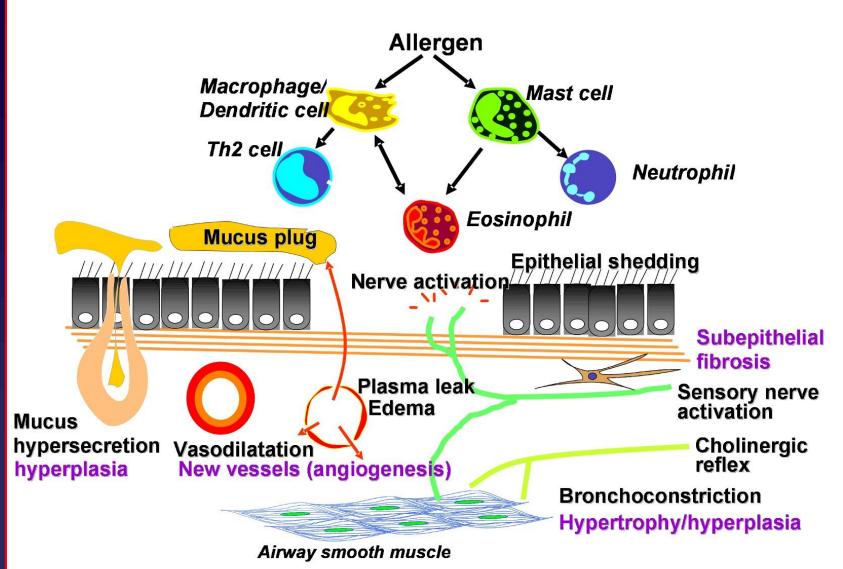


# **Definition of Asthma**

Asthma is a heterogeneous disease, usually characterized by chronic airway inflammation.

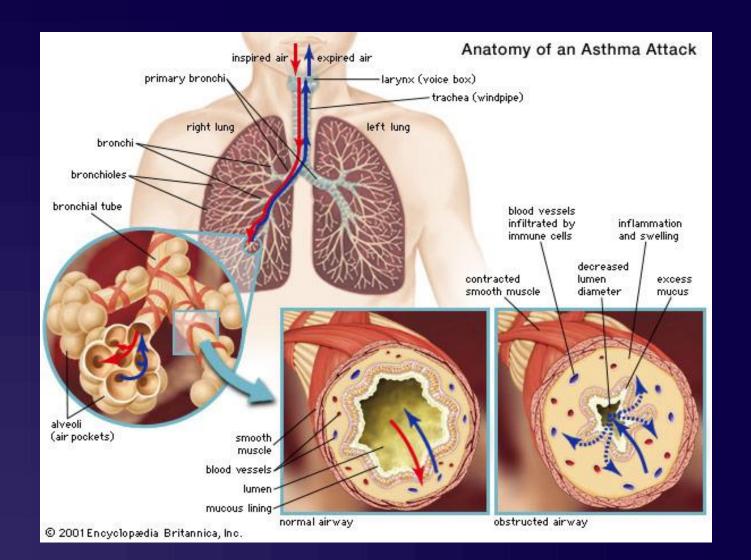
It is defined by the history of respiratory symptoms such as wheeze, shortness of breath, chest tightness and cough that vary over time and in intensity, together with variable expiratory airflow limitation.

#### Asthma Inflammation: Cells and Mediators

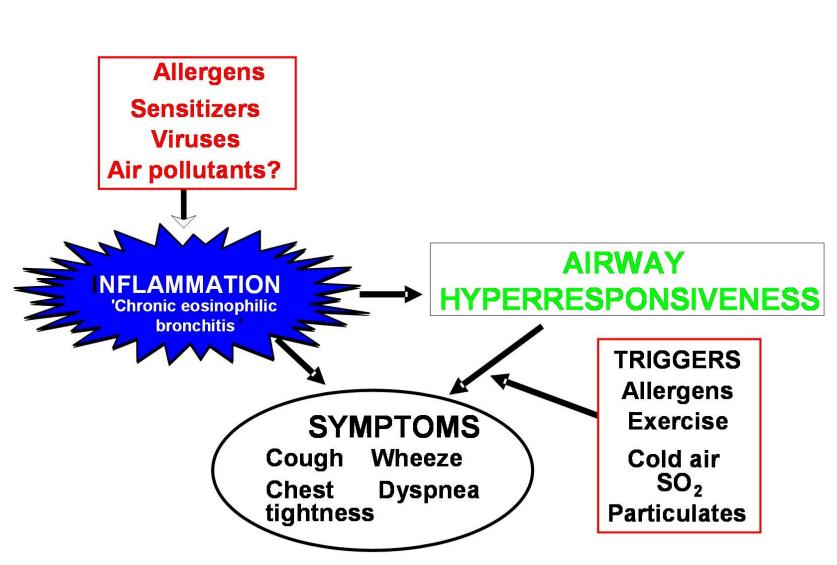


Source: Peter J. Barnes, MD

## Normal & Asthmatic Bronchiole



## Mechanisms: Asthma Inflammation



Source: Peter J. Barnes, MD

#### Asthma Inflammation: Cells and Mediators

#### Inflammatory cells

Mast cells
Eosinophils
Th2 cells
Basophils
Neutrophils
Platelets

# Structural cells Epithelial cells

Sm muscle cells
Endothelial cells
Fibroblast
Nerves

#### **Mediators**

Histamine
Leukotrienes
Prostanoids
PAF
Kinins
Adenosine
Endothelins
Nitric oxide
Cytokines
Chemokines

**Growth factors** 

#### **Effects**

Bronchospasm
Plasma exudation
Mucus secretion
AHR

Structural changes

Source: Peter J. Barnes, MD

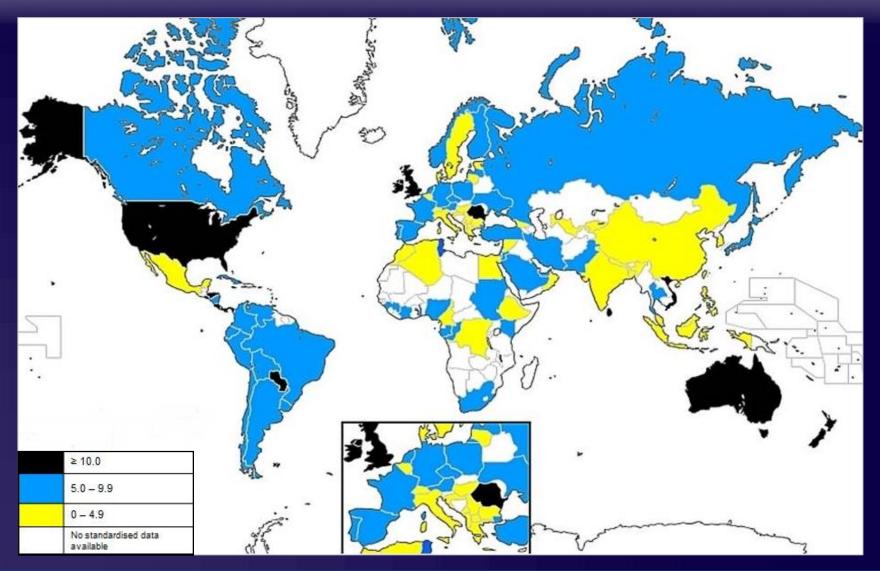
#### Burden of asthma



- Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases worldwide with an estimated 300 million affected individuals
- Prevalence is increasing in many countries, especially in children
- Asthma is a major cause of school and work absence
- Health care expenditure on asthma is very high
  - Developed economies might expect to spend 1-2 percent of total health care expenditures on asthma.
  - Developing economies likely to face increased demand due to increasing prevalence of asthma
  - Poorly controlled asthma is expensive
  - However, investment in prevention medication is likely to yield cost savings in emergency care

# Prevalence of asthma in children aged 13-14 years



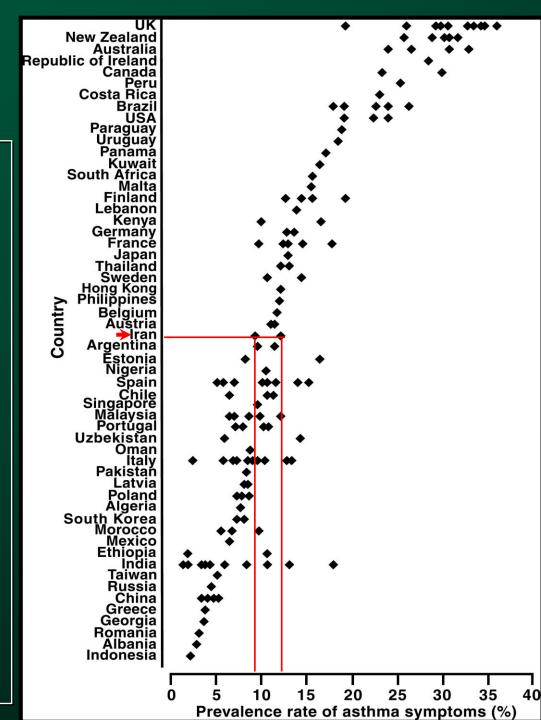




# Worldwide Variation in Prevalence of Asthma Symptoms

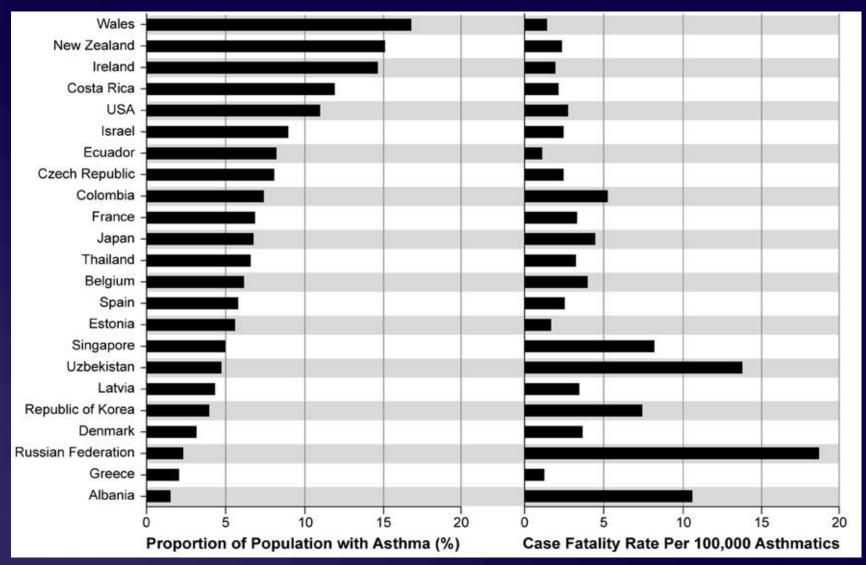
International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Children (ISAAC)

Lancet 1998;351:1225





## **Asthma Prevalence and Mortality**



Source: Masoli M et al. Allergy 2004



#### What is known about asthma?

- Asthma is a common and potentially serious chronic disease that can be controlled but not cured
- Asthma causes symptoms such as wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness and cough that vary over time in their occurrence, frequency and intensity
- Symptoms are associated with variable expiratory airflow,
   i.e. difficulty breathing air out of the lungs due to
  - Bronchoconstriction (airway narrowing)
  - Airway wall thickening
  - Increased mucus
- Symptoms may be triggered or worsened by factors such as viral infections, allergens, tobacco smoke, exercise and stress



#### What is known about asthma?

- Asthma can be effectively treated
- When asthma is well-controlled, patients can
  - -Avoid troublesome symptoms during the day and night
  - -Need little or no reliever medication
  - -Have productive, physically active lives
  - -Have normal or near-normal lung function
- -Avoid serious asthma flare-ups (also called exacerbations, or severe attacks)



# Diagnosis of asthma

- The diagnosis of asthma should be based on:
  - -A history of characteristic symptom patterns
- -Evidence of variable airflow limitation, from bronchodilator reversibility testing or other tests
- Document evidence for the diagnosis in the patient's notes, preferably before starting controller treatment
- -It is often more difficult to confirm the diagnosis after treatment has been started
- Asthma is usually characterized by airway inflammation and airway hyperresponsiveness, but these are not necessary or sufficient to make the diagnosis of asthma.



## Diagnosis of asthma – symptoms

# Increased probability that symptoms are due to asthma if:

- More than one type of symptom (wheeze, shortness of breath, cough, chest tightness)
- Symptoms often worse at night or in the early morning
- Symptoms vary over time and in intensity
- Symptoms are triggered by viral infections, exercise, allergen exposure, changes in weather, laughter, irritants such as car exhaust fumes, smoke, or strong smells



# Diagnosis of asthma – symptoms

# Decreased probability that symptoms are due to asthma if:

- Isolated cough with no other respiratory symptoms
- Chronic production of sputum
- Shortness of breath associated with dizziness, lightheadedness or peripheral tingling
- Chest pain
- Exercise-induced dyspnea with noisy inspiration (stridor)



# Is it asthma?

 Colds "go to the chest" or take more than 10 days to clear



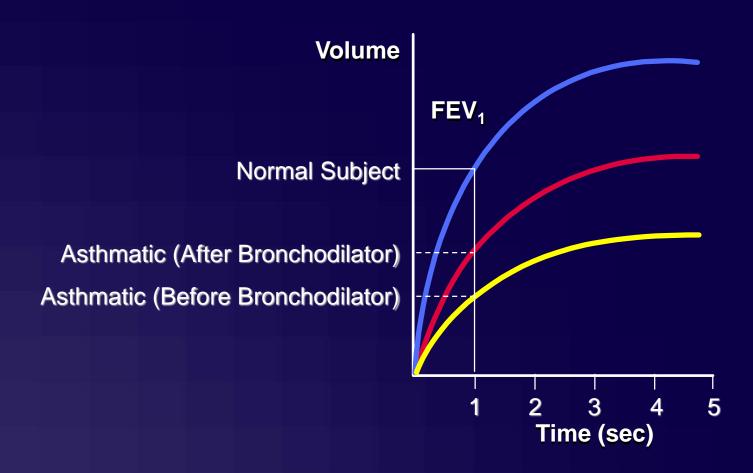
#### Diagnosis of asthma – physical examination

#### Physical examination in people with asthma:

- Often normal
- -The most frequent finding is wheezing on auscultation, especially on forced expiration
- 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')



# Typical Spirometric (FEV<sub>1</sub>) Tracings



Note: Each FEV<sub>1</sub> curve represents the highest of three repeat measurements

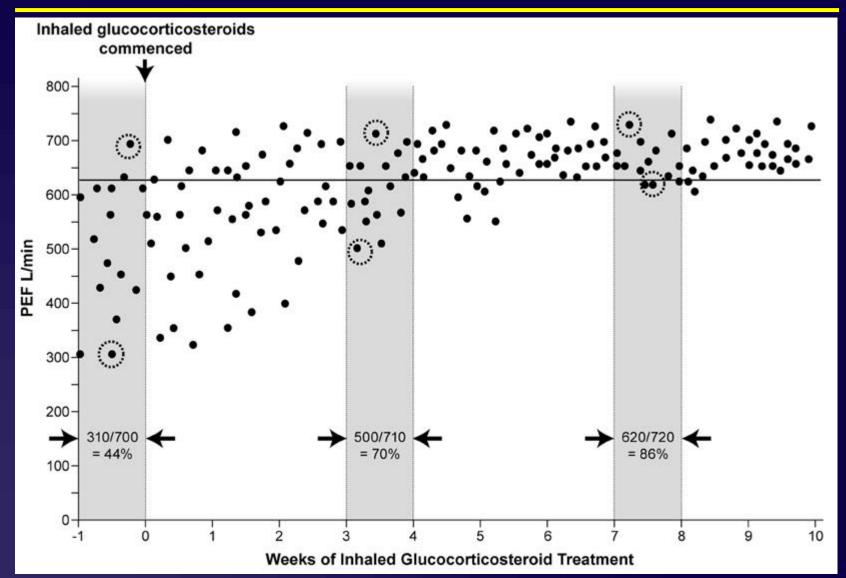
## **Peak Flow Meters**







# Measuring Variability of Peak Expiratory Flow

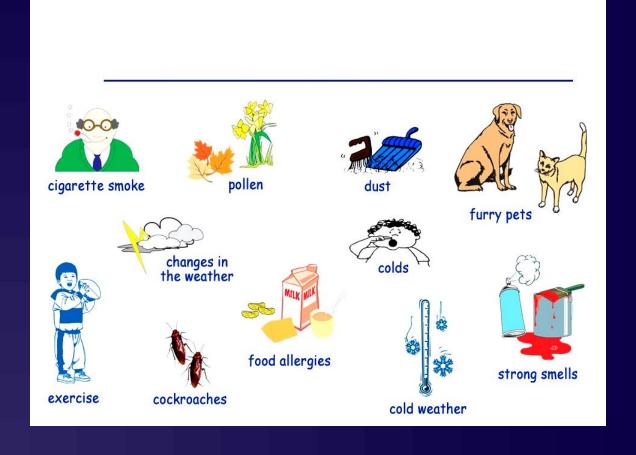




## Factors that Exacerbate Asthma

- Allergens
- Respiratory infections
- Exercise and hyperventilation
- Weather changes
- Sulfur dioxide
- Food, additives, drugs

# Asthma Triggers





# Factors that Influence Asthma Development and Expression

#### **Host Factors**

- Genetic
  - Atopy
  - Airwayhyperresponsiveness
- Gender
- Obesity

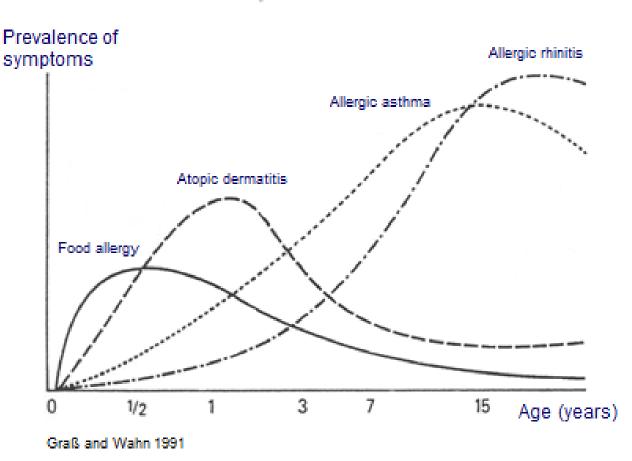
#### **Environmental Factors**

- Indoor allergens
- Outdoor allergens
- Occupational sensitizers
- Tobacco smoke
- Air Pollution
- Respiratory Infections
- Diet



# Allergic (Atopic) March

#### **Course of Atopic Diseases in Childhood**







# Assessment of risk factors for poor asthma outcomes



#### Risk factors for exacerbations include:

- Ever intubated for asthma
- Uncontrolled asthma symptoms
- Having ≥1 exacerbation in last 12 months
- Low FEV<sub>1</sub> (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
- Elevated FeNO in adults with allergic asthma
- 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



### Clinical Control of Asthma

- No (or minimal)\* daytime symptoms
- No limitations of activity
- No nocturnal symptoms
- No (or minimal) need for rescue medication
- Normal lung function
- No exacerbations

<sup>\*</sup> Minimal = twice or less per week



# Levels of Asthma Control

Characteristic	Controlled (All of the following)	Partly controlled (Any present in any week)	Uncontrolled
Daytime symptoms	None (2 or less / week)	More than twice / week	3 or more features of partly controlled asthma present in any week
Limitations of activities	None	Any	
Nocturnal symptoms / awakening	None	Any	
Need for rescue / "reliever" treatment	None (2 or less / week)	More than twice / week	
Lung function (PEF or FEV <sub>1</sub> )	Normal	< 80% predicted or personal best (if known) on any day	
Exacerbation	None	One or more / year	1 in any week



# Asthma Management and Prevention Program: Five Interrelated Components

- 1. Develop Patient/Doctor Partnership
- 2. Identify and Reduce Exposure to Risk Factors
- 3. Assess, Treat and Monitor Asthma
- 4. Manage Asthma Exacerbations
- 5. Special Considerations



## Goals of Long-term Management

- Achieve and maintain control of symptoms
- Maintain normal activity levels, including exercise
- Maintain pulmonary function as close to normal levels as possible
- Prevent asthma exacerbations
- Avoid adverse effects from asthma medications
- Prevent asthma mortality



- Asthma can be effectively controlled in most patients by intervening to suppress and reverse inflammation as well as treating bronchoconstriction and related symptoms
- Early intervention to stop exposure to the risk factors that sensitized the airway may help improve the control of asthma and reduce medication needs.



Although there is no cure for asthma, appropriate management that includes a partnership between the physician and the patient/family most often results in the achievement of control



# Component 1: Develop Patient/Doctor Partnership

- Guidelines on asthma management should be available but adapted and adopted for local use by local asthma planning teams
- Clear communication between health care professionals and asthma patients is key to enhancing compliance



# Component 1: Develop Patient/Doctor Partnership

- Educate continually
- Include the family
- Provide information about asthma
- Provide training on self-management skills
- Emphasize a partnership among health care providers, the patient, and the patient's family



# Component 1: Develop Patient/Doctor Partnership

## Key factors to facilitate communication:

- Friendly demeanor
- ✓ Interactive dialogue
- Encouragement and praise
- Provide appropriate information
- Feedback and review

### بـــرنـامه درمانـــي آســم

### Asthma Action plan

تاريخ مراجعه:

نام و نامخانوادگی: مقدار ايدهأل پيکفلومتري:

تاريخ آخرين تزريق واكسن أنفلوانزا:

این برنامه شامل سه مرحله است که با توجه به علائم و نشانههای آسم در هر مرحله شما می توانید درمان مناسب را بکار برید، بدیهی است محتوای این برنامه فقط برای شما طراحی شده است و قابل استفاده برای دیگران نمیباشد.

#### مر حله سبن (كم خطر): داروهاي كنترلي خود را طبق دستور زير استفاده نماييد. (اسپريها حتماً با محفظه استفاده شود)

تاريخ تولد:

زمان مصرف	مقدار مصرف	نام دارو

در صورت بروز سرفه هنگام ورزش از اسپری سالبوتامول به مقدار ...... پاف نیم ساعت قبل از ورزش استفاده شود.

عدم وجود سرفه، خسخس سینه و تنگینفس انجام فعالیت روزانه، ورزش و بازی بدون محدودیت و بدون سرفه خواب راحت و عدم بیدارشدن از خواب در اُثر سرفه و

تنگی نفس مصرف اسپری سالبوتامول ۲ بار یا کمتر در هفته

مقدار پیک فلومتری بیشتر از .....

### مرحله زرد (احتیاط)؛ داروهای کنترلی را ادامه دهید و از داروهای برطرف کننده سریع علائم استفاده نمایید.

۱. اسپری سالبوتامول ...... پاف هر ۲۰ دقیقه ۳ بار طی یک ساعت

- در صورت برطرفشدن علائم بعد از یک ساعت درمان مرحله سبز

- در صورتی که بعد از یک ساعت علائم برطرفنشد طبق دستور زیر

۲. قرص پردنیزولون ......... دیلی گرمی طبق دستور زیر:

قرص پردنیزاون	روز ۱	روز ۲	روز ۳	روز ۴	روز ۵	روز ع	روز ۷
صيح							
شب							

٣. اسپرى سالبوتامول ...... پاف هر ..... ساعت به مدت ....... روز

۴. مراجعه به اورژانس: در صورتی که علائم در طی ........... ساعت برطرفنشد به اورژانس مراجعه شود. بروز سرفه، خسخس سینه و تنگینفس شروع علائم سرماخوردكي

مختل شدن فعالیت روزانه و تشدید سرفه و تنگی نفس با ورزش و بازی

بیدارشدن از خواب به علت سرفه و تنگینفس

مصرف اسپری سالبوتامول ۳ بار یا بیشتر در هفته مقدار پیک فلومتری بین ...... و .....

مرحله قر مز (خطر ناک) داروهای کنترلی و داروهای برطرف کننده سریع علائم را استفاده نمایید و فوراً به اورژانس مراجعه نسایید.

سرفههای مکرر، تنگینفس و خسخس شدید سینه اشکال در نفس کشیدن، تنفسهای کوتاه و سریع كبودشدن لبها و ناخنها عدم توانایی صحبت کردن و راهرفتن عدم پاسخ به درمان مقدار پیک فلومتری کمتر از .....

- اسپرى سالبوتامول ....... ياف هر ١٠ دقيقه

- تماس سریع با اورژانس و انتقال فوری بیمار به مرکز درمانی - تا زمان رسیدن به اورژانس از داروی زیر استفاده نمایید:

### چگونه عوامل محرک و تشدیدکننده آسم را کنترل کنیم؟

#### رد و خ*اک:*

- تشک، لحاف و بالشرها را ترجیحاً داخل پوشش مخصوص و غیرقابل نفوذ به موادحساسیتزا و مایت (هیره) قرار دهید. در غیر این صورت توصیه می شود ملحفه ها، روبالشی و روتختی ها را هر هفته با آب داغ (بالای ۵۵ درجه) شستشو دهید.
- حتی المقدور از فرش در خانه و به خصوص اتاق خواب استفاده نشود و هفته ای ۱ یا ۲ بار خانه را با جاروبرقی تمیز کنید (بهتر است جاروبرقی دارای فیلتر خروجی و کیسه های چند لایه و ترجیحاً فیلتر HEPA باشد.
- از شلوغی و بههریختگی خانه پرهیز شود و اسباببازی و عروسکها و وسایل تزیینی را از داخل اتاق خواب و بخصوص اطراف تحت خواب جمع آوری کنید.

#### سیگاره

اجازه ندهید در حضور شما سیکار بکشند و از حضور در مکانهایی که سیکار می کشند، اجتناب کنید زیرا دود سیکار سبب تشدید و شروع حمله
 آسم می شود و اگر سیکار می کشید با مشورت با پزشک سعی کنید هر چه سریع تر سیکار را ترک نمایید.

#### میوانات خانگی:

- از نگهداری حیوانات خانگی پرزدار و خزدار (مثل سگ، گربه و انواع پرندگان و ...) در خانه اجتناب کنید.
- در صورت اصرار به نگهداری حیوانات بهتر است آنها را در اتاق خواب و محل استراحت نگه ندارید و از ورود آنها به رختخواب جلوگیری کنید.
   و بعد از دستزدن به حیوانات دست خود را بخوبی شستشو دهید.

#### سوست:

- موادغذایی را در ظروف در بسته نگه دارید و هرگز موادغذایی و زبالهها را در فضای باز نگذارید.
  - منافذ نشت آب، آببندی شود و سوراخها و ترکها را مسدود نمایید.
- از مواد حشره کش و سوسک کش استفاده شود، بهتر است این مواد بهصورت جامد، ژل و خمیری باشند. در صورت استفاده از اسپریهای حشره کش مواظب باشید تا هنگامی که بوی حشره کش از بین نرفته است داخل اتاق نشوید.

#### كيكها و قارچهای داخل خانه:

- مایتها و قارچها در مکانهای با رطوبت بالا زندگی می کنند بنابراین میزان رطوبت اتاق را بین ۳۰ تا ۵۰ درصد نگه دارید.
  - هنگام آشپزی و یا حمام کردن از هواکش استفاده شود و پنجرهها را باز نمایید.
- سطوح پوشیده از کپکها را با برس و موادشوینده و آب داغ بشویید (مثل دیوار حمام، دستشویی و ...) و منافذ نشت آب، لوله، شیرآلات و
   سینک ظرفشویی را بخوبی آببندی نمایید تا از نشت و تجمع آب جلوگیری شود.

#### گرده گیاهان و قارههای خارج از خانه:

- در فصل گردهافشانی و هنگامی که میزان گرده گیاهان و قارچها در محیط باز زیاد است، مثالاً اوایل صبح و هنگام غروب ترجیحاً در خانه بمانید و پنجرهها را بسته نگه دارید.
  - در صورت امکان بهتر است بجای استفاده از پنکه و کولر از دستگاه تهویه مطبوع استفاده شود.

### بوهای ممرک و اسیریها و آلودگی هوا و سایر موارد:

- از برخورد با بوهای تند، محرک مثل خوشبو کنندههای هوا، بخورها، عطر، ادکلن و انواع اسپریهای قوی و محرک اجتناب کنید
  - حتى الامكان از شومينه و بخارىهاى نفتى و گازى جهت گرمايش خانه استفاده نشود.
  - از تماس با موادشوینده، پاککننده و سفیدکننده که گازهای محرک تولید میکنند، اجتناب ورزید.
    - در اوج آلودگی هوا از خانه بیرون نروید و پنجرهها را بسته نگه دارید.
- اگر هوای سرد باعث تشدید مشکلات تنفسی شما می شود سعی نمایید به جای دهان از بینی خود تنفس کنید و صورت خود را با شال گردن



## Factors Involved in Non-Adherence

## **Medication Usage**

- Difficulties associated with inhalers
- Complicated regimens
- Fears about, or actual side effects
- Cost
- Distance to pharmacies

## **Non-Medication Factors**

- Misunderstanding/lack of information
- Fears about side-effects
- Inappropriate expectations
- Underestimation of severity
- Attitudes toward ill health
- Cultural factors
- Poor communication



# Asthma Management and Prevention Program Component 2: Identify and Reduce Exposure to Risk Factors

- Measures to prevent the development of asthma, and asthma exacerbations by avoiding or reducing exposure to risk factors should be implemented wherever possible.
- Asthma exacerbations may be caused by a variety of risk factors – allergens, viral infections, pollutants and drugs.
- Reducing exposure to some categories of risk factors improves the control of asthma and reduces medications needs.



# Asthma Management and Prevention Program Component 2: Identify and Reduce Exposure to Risk Factors

- Reduce exposure to indoor allergens
- Avoid tobacco smoke
- Avoid vehicle emission
- Identify irritants in the workplace
- Explore role of infections on asthma development, especially in children and young infants



## Influenza Vaccination

- Influenza vaccination should be provided to patients with asthma when vaccination of the general population is advised
- However, routine influenza vaccination of children and adults with asthma does not appear to protect them from asthma exacerbations or improve asthma control



# Component 3: Assess, Treat and Monitor Asthma

The goal of asthma treatment, to achieve and maintain clinical control, can be achieved in a majority of patients with a pharmacologic intervention strategy developed in partnership between the patient/family and the health care professional



# Component 3: Assess, Treat and Monitor Asthma

- Depending on level of asthma control, the patient is assigned to one of five treatment steps
- Treatment is adjusted in a continuous cycle driven by changes in asthma control status. The cycle involves:
  - Assessing Asthma Control
  - Treating to Achieve Control
  - Monitoring to Maintain Control



# Component 3: Assess, Treat and Monitor Asthma

- A stepwise approach to pharmacological therapy is recommended
- The aim is to accomplish the goals of therapy with the least possible medication
- Although in many countries traditional methods of healing are used, their efficacy has not yet been established and their use can therefore not be recommended



# Component 3: Assess, Treat and Monitor Asthma

The choice of treatment should be guided by:

- Level of asthma control
- Current treatment
- Pharmacological properties and availability of the various forms of asthma treatment
- Economic considerations

Cultural preferences and differing health care systems need to be considered



## Levels of Asthma Control

Characteristic	Controlled	Partly controlled (Any present in any week)	Uncontrolled	
Daytime symptoms	None (2 or less / week)	More than twice / week		
Limitations of activities	None	Any	3 or more features of	
Nocturnal symptoms / awakening	None	Any	partly controlled asthma	
Need for rescue / "reliever" treatment	None (2 or less / week)	More than twice / week	present in any week	
Lung function (PEF or FEV <sub>1</sub> )	Normal	< 80% predicted or personal best (if known) on any day		
Exacerbation	None	One or more / year	1 in any week	



### Component 4: Asthma Management and Prevention Program

## **Controller Medications**

- Inhaled glucocorticosteroids
- Leukotriene modifiers
- Long-acting inhaled β<sub>2</sub>-agonists
- Systemic glucocorticosteroids
- Theophylline
- Cromones
- Long-acting oral β<sub>2</sub>-agonists
- Anti-IgE
- Systemic glucocorticosteroids





# **Estimate Comparative Daily Dosages for Inhaled Glucocorticosteroids by Age**

Drug	Low Daily E > 5 y Age		Medium Daily > 5 y Ag		High Daily I > 5 y Ag	
Beclomethasone	200-500	100-200	>500-1000	>200-400	>1000	>400
Budesonide	200-600	100-200	600-1000	>200-400	>1000	>400
Budesonide-Neb Inhalation Suspension		250-500		>500-1000		>1000
Ciclesonide	80 – 160	80-160	>160-320	>160-320	>320-1280	>320
Flunisolide	500-1000	500-750	>1000-2000	>750-1250	>2000	>1250
Fluticasone	100-250	100-200	>250-500	>200-500	>500	>500
Mometasone furoate	200-400	100-200	> 400-800	>200-400	>800-1200	>400
Triamcinolone acetonide	400-1000	400-800	>1000-2000	>800-1200	>2000	>1200



## Component 4: Asthma Management and Prevention Program

## Reliever Medications

- Rapid-acting inhaled β<sub>2</sub>-agonists
- Systemic glucocorticosteroids
- Anticholinergics
- Theophylline
- Short-acting oral β<sub>2</sub>-agonists

# Spacers/Holding Chambers





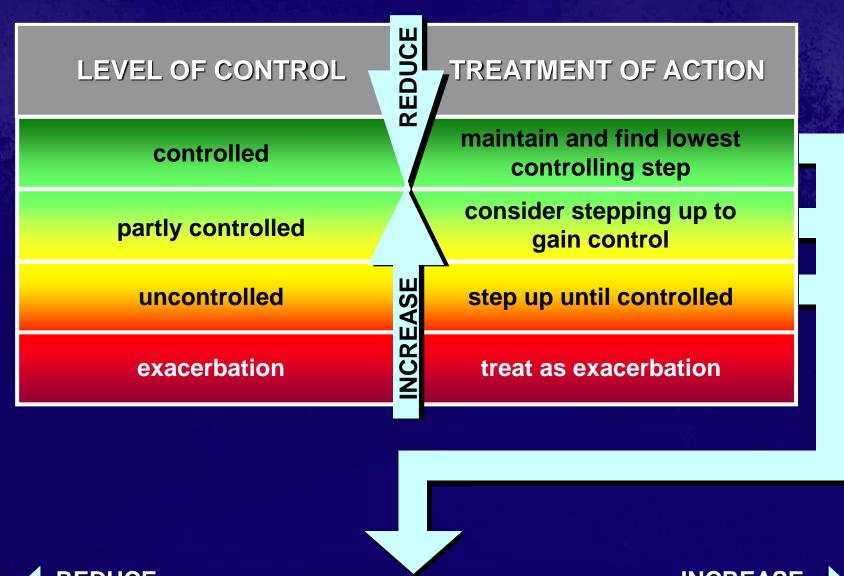




## Component 4: Asthma Management and Prevention Program

## Allergen-specific Immunotherapy

- Greatest benefit of specific immunotherapy using allergen extracts has been obtained in the treatment of allergic rhinitis
- The role of specific immunotherapy in asthma is limited
- Specific immunotherapy should be considered only after strict environmental avoidance and pharmacologic intervention, including inhaled glucocorticosteroids, have failed to control asthma
- Perform only by trained physician



TREATMENT STEPS
STEP STEP STEP STEP

1 2 3 4 5

# Adults & adolescents 12+ years

Personalized asthma management

Assess, Adjust, Review for individual patient needs

Confirmation of diagnosis if necessary Symptom control & modifiable risk factors (including lung function) Comorbidities Inhaler technique & adherence Patient preferences and goals



Symptoms
Exacerbations
Side-effects Lung
function
Patient satisfaction

reffects Lung ion

Treatment of modifiable risk factors and comorbidities Non-pharmacological strategies

Asthma medications (adjust down/up/between tracks)

Education & skills training

#### STEP 5

### CONTROLLER and PREFERRED RELIEVER

(Track 1). Using ICSformoterol as reliever reduces the risk of exacerbations compared with using a SABA reliever

#### **STEPS 1 - 2**

As-needed low dose ICS-formoterol

#### STEP 3

Low dose maintenance ICS-formoterol

#### STEP 4

Medium dose maintenance ICS-formoterol

Add-on LAMA Refer for phenotypic assessment ± anti-IgE, anti-IL5/5R, anti-IL4R Consider high dose ICS-formoterol

RELIEVER: As-needed low-dose ICS-formoterol

### CONTROLLER and ALTERNATIVE RELIEVER

(Track 2). Before considering a regimen with SABA reliever, check if the patient is likely to be adherent with daily controller

### Other controller options for either track

#### STEP 1

Take ICS whenever SABA taken

### STEP 2

Low dose maintenance ICS

### STEP 3

Low dose maintenance ICS-LABA

#### STEP 4

Medium/high dose maintenance ICS-LABA

#### STEP 5

Add-on LAMA Refer for phenotypic assessment ± anti-IgE, anti-IL5/5R, anti-IL4R Consider high dose ICS-LABA

### RELIEVER: As-needed short-acting $\beta$ 2-agonist

Low dose ICS whenever SABA taken, or daily LTRA, or add HDM SLIT Medium dose ICS, or add LTRA, or add HDM SLIT

Add LAMA or LTRA or HDM SLIT, or switch to high dose ICS Add azithromycin (adults) or LTRA; add low dose OCS but consider side-effects



# Treating to Achieve Asthma Control

## Step 1 – As-needed reliever medication

- Patients with occasional daytime symptoms of short duration
- A rapid-acting inhaled β<sub>2</sub>-agonist is the recommended reliever treatment (Evidence A)
- When symptoms are more frequent, and/or worsen periodically, patients require regular controller treatment (step 2 or higher)



## Treating to Maintain Asthma Control

- When control as been achieved, ongoing monitoring is essential to:
  - maintain control
  - establish lowest step/dose treatment
- Asthma control should be monitored by the health care professional and by the patient



## Treating to Maintain Asthma Control

## Stepping down treatment when asthma is controlled

- When controlled on medium- to high-dose inhaled glucocorticosteroids: 50% dose reduction at 3 month intervals (Evidence B)
- When controlled on low-dose inhaled glucocorticosteroids: switch to once-daily dosing (Evidence A)



# Component 4: Manage Asthma Exacerbations

## Treatment of exacerbations depends on:

- The patient
- Experience of the health care professional
- Therapies that are the most effective for the particular patient
- Availability of medications
- Emergency facilities



# Component 4: Manage Asthma Exacerbations

## Primary therapies for exacerbations:

- Repetitive administration of rapid-acting inhaled β<sub>2</sub>-agonist
- Early introduction of systemic glucocorticosteroids
- Oxygen supplementation

Closely monitor response to treatment with serial measures of lung function



## **Special Considerations**

# Special considerations are required to manage asthma in relation to:

- Pregnancy
- Surgery
- Rhinitis, sinusitis, and nasal polyps
- Occupational asthma
- Respiratory infections
- Gastroesophageal reflux
- Aspirin-induced asthma
- Anaphylaxis and Asthma



# Asthma Management and Prevention Program: Summary

- Asthma can be effectively controlled in most patients by intervening to suppress and reverse inflammation as well as treating bronchoconstriction and related symptoms
- Although there is no cure for asthma, appropriate management that includes a partnership between the physician and the patient/family most often results in the achievement of control



# Asthma Management and Prevention Program: Summary

- A stepwise approach to pharmacologic therapy is recommended. The aim is to accomplish the goals of therapy with the least possible medication
- The availability of varying forms of treatment, cultural preferences, and differing health care systems need to be considered



# http://www.ginasthma.org

# Iranian Society of Asthma & Allergy

www.isaanet.org

رسول خدا (ص) فرمودند : حجامت درمان تمام بیماریهاست

توسط پزشک با وسائل استریل و یکبار مصرف

پاره ای از خواص حجامت :

۱ - تنظیم سیستم ایمنی و هورمونال بدن

۲- درمان درد های مزمن (آرتروز ، میگرن ،انواع کمر دردها و ...)

٣- كاهش غلظت خون ( خواب رفتكي دست و يا و ..)

۴- درمان بیماریهای فشار خون ، چربی خون ، مرض قند

۵- درمان انواع آلرژی ها ( کهیر ها ، حساسیتهای فصلی ، آسم ، پولیب بینی و ...)

ع- درمان بیماریهای روحی ( افسر دگیها ، اضطرابها )

٧- درمان بيماريهاي پوستي (آكنه هاي پوستي ، اگزماها ، پسو ريازيس و ...)

۸- و درمان بیش از یکصد بیماری دیگر

د کتر

در این مرکز پیش از حجامت توسط پزشک متخصص طب سنتم ویزیت شده و پس از حجامت نسخه های گیاهی مکمل درمان برا (عضو هنیت علمی موسسه تحقیقات حجامت ایران ) تجویز خواهد شد.

با تعبین وقت قبلی ۷ • ۸۲۸ ۲۳

لشكرك - چهار راه ميني سيني - اول شيوب شييد معلاتي الماي اول - بلاك و

# رعمارة افسلاطون»

الرنهماي بسيار شديد. رقع خلط سينه بررتب

ماسين أسم و نفس تنكى ملين سينه ناوا

المانصوتي

الله المسرف: یک قاشق مرباخوری از پودولا

الله المناف ليوان آب جوش ريخته ١٠٠ منفية با

الساندسيس بعد از غذا و موقع خواب سلاله

" un : iilviain : oiseiseas: cisailade هنگام مراجعه بعسدی ، گسرفتن نوبت السزامی است. تا پایان دوره درمان ، داروها را حتماً مصرف کنید. « acluilai » سرت علمه مطرت آسد رای کامنع وزنگ نفس currer صبح وعمار د آلند بالن شلو استقروس هندي -mint Lace acégaigh. م كيسولي اكسردوانن 326 اعددنجد صبعات كيسول مفزواعماب عدد روی بارا ۱ شیریس لشیشه شنبها رقع مزاب هقطره بر ملاج سر دیکیانند شارهیم اساز دهید رد النقاى البرما وبالاى سيشان (الوسيندازير) M dr Malahalos al di



ر وس در ونای غذاهائيكه نبايد مصرف شود: شیر، سرشیر، خامه، کشك، تخم مرغ، توجه فرنگی ماهی، گوشتهای کنسرو، (سوسیس، کالباس) دلوجگر كله پاچه ومخلفات، سركه ، ادويه جات ، پياز، سير، آجيل شكلات، قهوه، كاكائو، نوشابه بينى - الحر-اندر - ونرد ترت ونكى















# Covid 19 and Asthma



## Question

■ How do the symptoms of COVID-19 differ from the symptoms of (spring) asthma/allergies?

## **COVID-19: clinical presentation**

#### Watch for symptoms

People with COVID-19 have a wide range of symptoms ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness.

These symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus:

- •Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing;
- Chills
- Repeated shaking with chills;
- Muscle pain
- Headache
- Sore throat
- New loss of taste or smell.

## **COVID-19: emergency warning signs**

When to Seek Medical Attention?

If you have any of these **emergency warning signs**\* for COVID-19 get **medical attention immediately**:

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion or inability to arouse
- Bluish lips or face

\*This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

# How do the symptoms of COVID-19 differ from the symptoms of (spring) asthma/allergies?

#### COVID-19 GENERAL FAQs

SYMPTOMS	CORONAVIRUS Symptoms range from mild to severe	COLD Gradual onset of symptoms	FLU Rapid onset of symptoms	HAYFEVER	ASTHMA
Fever(37.8C)	Common	Rare	Common	No	No
Cough	Common (usually dry & continuous)	Mild	Common (usually dry)	Sometimes (usually dry)	Sometimes (wheeze & cough)
Shortness of breath	Sometimes	No	No	No	Sometimes
Headache	Sometimes	Rare	Common	Sometimes	No
Sore throat	Sometimes	Common	Sometimes	'Itchy' throat	No
Runny / stuffy nose	Rare	Common	Sometimes	Common	No
Sneezing	No	Common	No	Common	Rare
Aches & pains	Sometimes	Common	Common	Sometimes	No
Fatigue	Sometimes	Sometimes	Common	Sometimes	No
Diarrhoea	Rare	No	Sometimes (for children)	No	No

# GINA guidance about COVID-19 and asthma

Updated 26 April 2021



# GINA Global Strategy for Asthma Management and Prevention

www.ginasthma.org

- Are people with asthma at increased risk of COVID-19, or severe COVID-19?
  - People with asthma do not appear to be at increased risk of acquiring COVID-19, and systematic reviews have not shown an increased risk of severe COVID-19 in people with well-controlled, mild-to-moderate asthma

- Are people with asthma at increased risk of COVID-19-related death?
  - Overall, people with well-controlled asthma are <u>not</u> at increased risk of COVID-19related death

(Williamson, Nature 2020; Liu et al JACI IP 2021)

- However, the risk of COVID-19 death was increased in people who had recently needed oral corticosteroids (OCS) for their asthma (Williamson, Nature 2020) and in hospitalized patients with severe asthma
- (Bloom, Lancet Respir Med 2021).

- What are the implications for asthma management?
  - It is important to continue good asthma management (as described in the GINA report), with strategies to maintain good symptom control, reduce the risk of severe exacerbations and minimise the need for OCS

- Have there been more asthma exacerbations during the pandemic?
  - No. In 2020, many countries saw a reduction in asthma exacerbations and influenza-related illness. The reasons are not precisely known, but may be due to handwashing, masks and social/physical distancing that reduced the incidence of other respiratory infections, including influenza

- Advise patients to continue taking their prescribed asthma medications, particularly inhaled corticosteroids (ICS)
  - For patients with severe asthma, continue biologic therapy or oral corticosteroids if prescribed

- Are ICS protective in COVID-19?
  - In one study of hospitalized patients aged ≥50 years with COVID-19, ICS use in those with asthma was associated with lower mortality than in patients without an underlying respiratory condition

(Bloom, Lancet RM 2021)

- Make sure that all patients have a written asthma action plan, advising them to:
  - Increase controller and reliever medication when asthma worsens (see GINA report Box 4-2)
  - Take a short course of OCS when appropriate for severe asthma exacerbations

- Avoid nebulizers where possible, to reduce the risk of spreading virus
  - Pressurized metered dose inhaler via a spacer is preferred except for life-threatening exacerbations
  - Add a mouthpiece or mask to the spacer if required

#### COVID-19 and asthma – infection control

- Avoid spirometry in patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19, or if community transmission of COVID-19 is occurring in your region
  - Follow aerosol, droplet and contact precautions if spirometry is needed
  - Consider asking patients to monitor PEF at home, if information about lung function is needed

#### COVID-19 and asthma – infection control

- Follow strict infection control procedures if aerosol-generating procedures are needed
  - Nebulization, oxygen therapy (including nasal prongs), sputum induction, manual ventilation, non-invasive ventilation and intubation

#### COVID-19 and asthma – infection control

 Follow local health advice about hygiene strategies and use of personal protective equipment, as new information becomes available in your country or region

- Have COVID-19 vaccines been studied in people with asthma?
  - Yes. Many types of COVID-19 vaccines have been studied and are being used worldwide
  - New evidence, including in people with asthma, will emerge over time

- Are COVID-19 vaccines safe in people with allergies?
  - In general, allergic reactions to vaccines are rare
  - The Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines should be administered in a healthcare setting where anaphylaxis can be treated if it occurs
  - These vaccines should not be administered to patients with a history of severe allergic reaction to polyethylene glycol, or any other vaccine ingredient. More details from ACIP are <a href="here">here</a>
  - As always, patients should speak to their healthcare provider if they have concerns

- Usual vaccine precautions apply, for example:
  - Ask if the patient has a history of allergy to any components of the vaccine
  - If the patient has a fever or another infection, delay vaccination until they are well

 At present, based on the risks and benefits, and with the above caution, GINA recommends COVID-19 vaccination for people with asthma

- COVID-19 vaccination and biologic therapy
  - We suggest that biologic therapy and COVID-19 vaccine should not be given on the same day, so that adverse effects of either can be more easily distinguished

- After COVID-19 vaccination
  - Current advice from the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is that people who have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 should continue to wear a mask in crowded settings. Further details are <a href="here">here</a>

- Influenza vaccination
  - Remind people with asthma to have an annual influenza vaccination
  - A gap of 14 days between COVID-19 vaccination and influenza vaccination is recommended by <u>CDC</u>

### Case 1

 An 6-month-old boy was admitted to the ED of a secondary hospital for an episode of shortness of breath. He had been referred to the hospital by the general practitioner after 3 days of gradually worsening symptoms of difficult breathing, cough and expiratory wheeze. No medication had been given.

# Case 1 (cont.)

• His birth history was significant for gestation at 34 weeks by spontaneous vaginal delivery. The patient went home with mom without any complications.

# Case 1 (cont.)

- Initial physical exam revealed an alert, generally healthy appearing infant who was in mild to moderate respiratory distress. Vital signs included a temperature of 38.2°C; HR: 120 /min; RR: 60/Min, O2 sat: 92% in room air.
- Lungs had crackles with wheezing scattered throughout all lung fields. He had significant subcostal and suprasternal retractions with nasal flaring. Cardiac exam was unremarkable.

# Criteria for Hospital Admission in the Child with Bronchiolitis

- < 2 months of age
- Respiratory rate > 70 bpm
- Respiratory distress
- Pulse oximetry < 92%
- High risk for worse infection
- Poor feeding
- Poor potential follow-up

# Lab data & immaging

• ABG:

```
pH = 7.32, PACO2 = 54, PAO2 of 82.
```

- WBC: 12,500 cells/mm3; Hb= 10.8 g/dL;
   Hct, 33%; platelets, 320,000.
- CXR: hyperinflation and peribronchial thickening.
- Blood culture was sent

# Diagnosis

• Bronchiolitis/Viral Pneumonia/Asthma?

# Management

- Oxygen and suctioning and supportive care continue to be the mainstay of therapy.
- Bronchodilators ? (Salbutamol)
- Racemic epinephrine?
- Ipratropium bromide?
- Dexamethasone?
- Antibiotics ?
- Ribaviran?

# Case 2 (cont.)

• After cardioversion, his HRs remain in the range of 120-140 /min. His clinical status rapidly improves, and the boy is discharged several days later.

• Follow-up echocardiography documents continued improvement, with one obtained 6 months after discharge showing normal LV function with mild mitral regurgitation. Borderline right ventricular hypertrophy is still present.

### Case 2

- A 10-year-old girl was brought to the clinic with a complaint of coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath. Parents say she had a cold for the past week, which has been accompanied by runny and stuffy nose, cough and fever.
- The family physician prescribed her amoxicillin, ketotifen syrup, acetaminophen and Prospan syrup.
- But despite the full use of drugs, there is no improvement and the cough gradually increases so that it prevents the patient from sleeping and eating.

# Case 2 (cont.)

- The patient has had frequent colds since the age of one, often with coughing and wheezing lasting up to 2-3 weeks after each cold.
- She has been to the hospital emergency room several times in the past year and has improved by injecting dexamethasone or taking incense.
- She has a stuffy nose and sleeps with her mouth open.
- On P/E: RR= 40/min, PR=110, subcostal retraction and significant wheezing in the lungs with normal conciousness.

# Case 2 (cont.)

- 1) What are the necessary diagnostic measures in the emergency?
- 2) What are the necessary medical measures in the emergency?
- 3) What is post-emergency care for the patient?

# Asthma

# Silent Chest = Danger

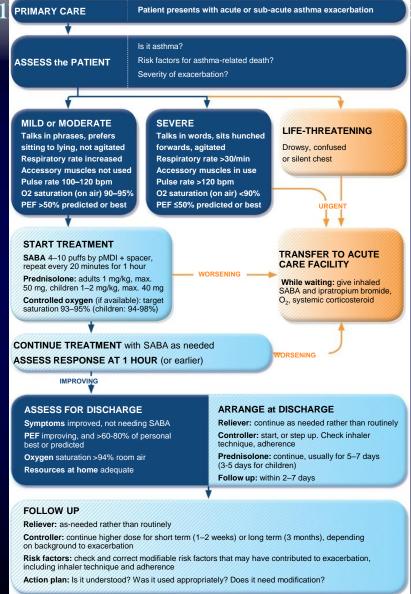
## Golden Rule

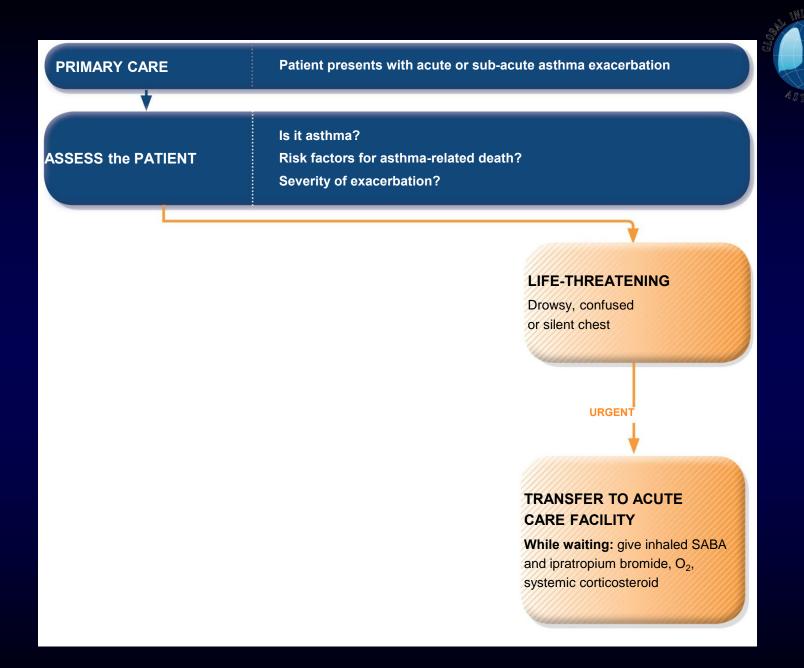
## **ALL THAT WHEEZES IS NOT ASTHMA**

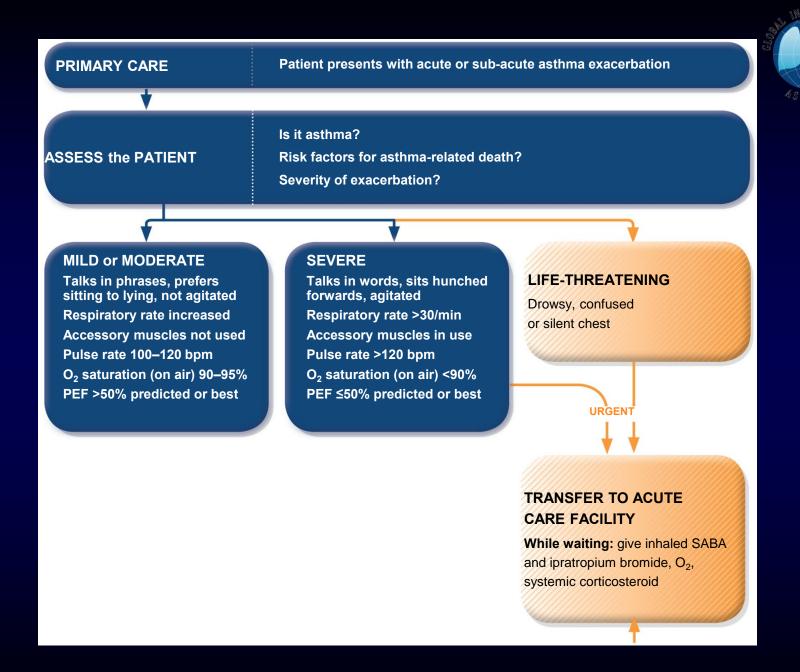
- Pneumonia, croup, bronchiolitis
- Pulmonary edema
- Allergic reactions
- Foreign body aspiration

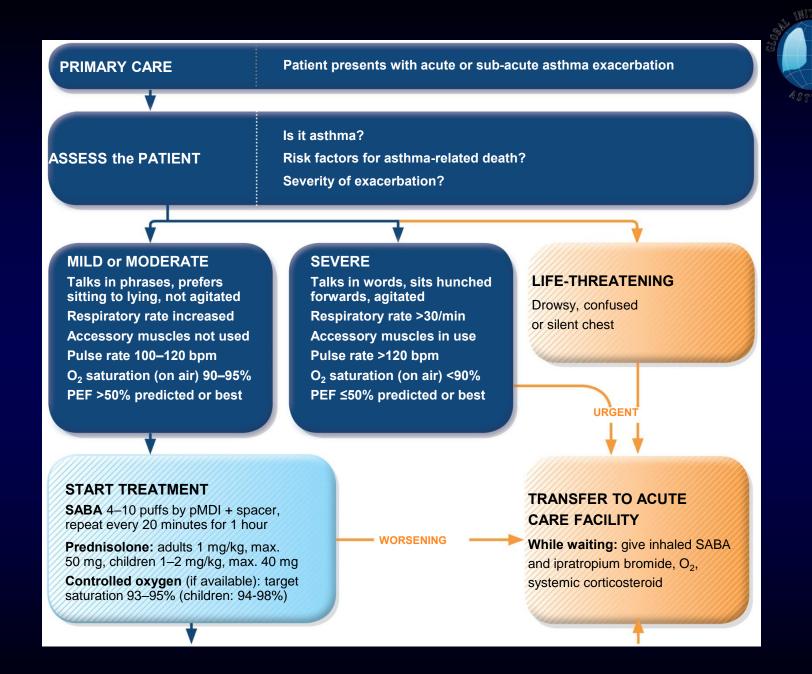




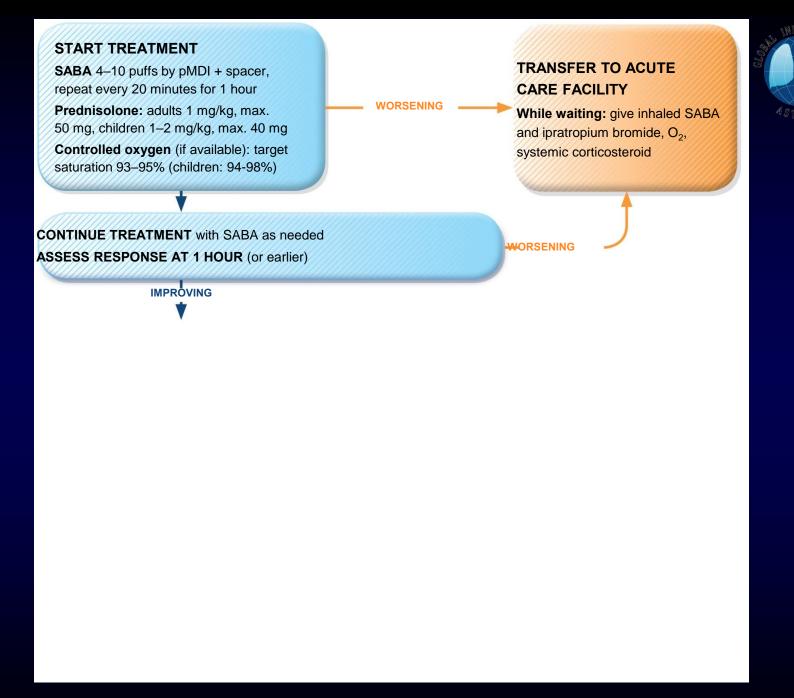








GINA 2018, Box 4-3 (4/7)



#### START TREATMENT

**SABA** 4–10 puffs by pMDI + spacer, repeat every 20 minutes for 1 hour

**Prednisolone:** adults 1 mg/kg, max. 50 mg, children 1–2 mg/kg, max. 40 mg

**Controlled oxygen** (if available): target saturation 93–95% (children: 94-98%)

TRANSFER TO ACUTE
CARE FACILITY

While waiting: give inhaled SABA and ipratropium bromide, O<sub>2</sub>, systemic corticosteroid



CONTINUE TREATMENT with SABA as needed ASSESS RESPONSE AT 1 HOUR (or earlier)

IMPROVING

#### **ASSESS FOR DISCHARGE**

Symptoms improved, not needing SABA

**PEF** improving, and >60-80% of personal best or predicted

Oxygen saturation >94% room air

Resources at home adequate

#### **ARRANGE at DISCHARGE**

Reliever: continue as needed, rather than routinely

WORSENING

Controller: start, or step up. Check inhaler technique,

adherence

**NORSENING** 

**Prednisolone:** continue, usually for 5–7 days

(3-5 days for children)

Follow up: within 2-7 days

#### START TREATMENT

**SABA** 4–10 puffs by pMDI + spacer, repeat every 20 minutes for 1 hour

**Prednisolone:** adults 1 mg/kg, max. 50 mg, children 1–2 mg/kg, max. 40 mg

**Controlled oxygen** (if available): target saturation 93–95% (children: 94-98%)

TRANSFER TO ACUTE
CARE FACILITY

While waiting: give inhaled SABA and ipratropium bromide, O<sub>2</sub>, systemic corticosteroid



CONTINUE TREATMENT with SABA as needed ASSESS RESPONSE AT 1 HOUR (or earlier)

**IMPROVING** 

#### ARRANGE at DISCHARGE

Reliever: continue as needed, rather than routinely

Controller: start, or step up. Check inhaler technique,

adherence

**Prednisolone:** continue, usually for 5–7 days

WORSENING

(3-5 days for children)

Follow up: within 2-7 days

#### **ASSESS FOR DISCHARGE**

Symptoms improved, not needing SABA

**PEF** improving, and >60-80% of personal

best or predicted

Oxygen saturation >94% room air

Resources at home adequate

#### **FOLLOW UP**

Reliever: as-needed rather than routinely

Controller: continue higher dose for short term (1-2 weeks) or long term (3 months), depending

on background to exacerbation

Risk factors: check and correct modifiable risk factors that may have contributed to exacerbation,

including inhaler technique and adherence

Action plan: Is it understood? Was it used appropriately? Does it need modification?





#### بسرنامه درمانسی آسسم Asthma Action plan

تاريخ تولد: تاريخ مراجعه: تاريخ أخرين تزريق واكسن أنفلوانزا:

این برنامه شامل سه مرحله است که با توجه به علائم و نشانههای آسم در هر مرحله شما می توانید درمان مناسب را بکار برید، بدیهی است محتوای این برنامه فقط برای شما طراحی شده است و قابل استفاده برای دیگران نمیباشد.

مر حله سببن (کم خطر): داروهای کنترلی خود را طبق دستور زیر استفاده نمایید. (اسپری ها حتماً با محفظه استفاده شود)

ài gir di di di di di di di di	نام دارو	مقدار مصرف	زمان مصرف
دم وجود سرفه، خسخس سینه و تنگینفس			
جام فعالیت روزانه، ورزش و بازی بدون محدودیت			
بدون سرفه خواب راحت و عدم بیدارشدن از خواب در اثر سرفه و			
گینفس مصرف اسپری سالبوتامول ۲ بار یا کمتر در هفته			
	در صورت بروز سرفه ه	هنگام ورزش از اسیری	، سالبوتامول به مقد
دار پیک فلومتری بیشتر از	پاف نیر		
<b>\$</b>	-		-

#### مرحله زرد (احتیاط)؛ داروهای کنترلی را ادامه دهید و از داروهای برطرف کننده سریع علائم استفاده نمایید.

بروز سرفه، خسخس سینه و تنگینفس شروع علائم سرماخوردگی

نام و نامخانوادگی:

مقدار ایدهاَل پیکفلومتری:

مختل شدن فعالیت روزانه و تشدید سرفه و تنگی نفس با ورزش و بازی

بیدارشدن از خواب به علت سرفه و تنگینفس

مصرف اسپری سالبوتامول ۳ بار یا بیشتر در هفته مقدار پیک فلومتری بین ...... و .....

سرفههای مکرر، تنگینفس و خسخس شدید سینه

اشکال در نفس کشیدن، تنفسهای کوتاه و سریع

مقدار پیک فلومتری کمتر از .....

كبودشدن لبها و ناخنها

عدم پاسخ به درمان

عدم توانایی صحبت کردن و راهرفتن

۱. اسپری سالبوتامول ...... پاف هر ۲۰ دقیقه ۳ بار طی یک ساعت

- در صورت برطرفشدن علائم بعد از یک ساعت درمان مرحله سبز را ادامه دهید.

- در صورتی که بعد از یک ساعت علائم برطرفنشد طبق دستور زیر عمل كنيد:

۲. قرص پردنیزولون .......۲. قرص پردنیزولون ......۲. ویرد

قرص پردنیزلون	روز ۱	روز ۲	روز ۳	روز ۴	روز ۵	روز ع	روز ۲
صبح							
شب							

۳. اسپری سالبوتامول ...... پاف هر ..... ساعت به مدت ....... روز

- ساير داروها:

۴. مراجعه به اورژانس: در صورتی که علائم در طی ......ساست... ساعت برطرفنشد به اورژانس مراجعه شود.

مر حله قر مز (خطر ماک) داروهای کنترلی و داروهای برطرف کننده سریع علائم را استفاده نمایید و فوراً به اورژانس مراجعه نمایید.

- تماس سریع با اورژانس و انتقال فوری بیمار به مرکز درمانی - تا زمان رسیدن به اورژانس از داروی زیر استفاده نمایید: – اسپری سالبوتامول ....... اسپری سالبوتامول ....





### چگونه عوامل محرک و تشدیدکننده آسم را کنترل کنیم؟

#### . گرد و ف*ا*ک

- تشک، تحاف و بالش ها را ترجیحاً داخل پوشش مخصوص و غیرقابل نفوذ به موادحساسیتزا و مایت (هیره) قرار دهید. در غیر این صورت توصیه می شود ملحفه ها، روبالشی و روتختی ها را هر هفته با آب داغ (بالای ۵۵ درجه) شستشو دهید.
- حتی المقدور از فرش در خانه و به خصوص اتاق خواب استفاده نشود و هفته ای ۱ یا ۲ بار خانه را با جاروبرقی تمیز کنید (بهتر است جاروبرقی دارای فیلتر خروجی و کیسه های چند لایه و ترجیحاً فیلتر HEPA باشد.
- از شلوغی و بههمریختگی خانه پرهیز شود و اسباببازی و عروسکها و وسایل تزیینی را از داخل اتاق خواب و بخصوص اطراف تخت خواب جمعراوری کنید.

#### سيگار

اجازه ندهید در حضور شما سیگار بکشند و از حضور در مکانهایی که سیگار می کشند، اجتناب کنید زیرا دود سیگار سبب تشدید و شروع حمله
 آسم می شود و اگر سیگار می کشید با مشورت با پزشک سعی کنید هر چه سریع تر سیگار را ترک نمایید.

#### ِ مىوانات خانگى:

- از نگهداری حیوانات خانگی پرزدار و خزدار (مثل سگ، گربه و انواع پرندگان و ...) در خانه اجتناب کنید.
- در صورت اصرار به نگهداری حیوانات بهتر است آنها را در اتاق خواب و محل استراحت نگه ندارید و از ورود آنها به رختخواب جلوگیری کنید.
   و بعد از دستزدن به حیوانات دست خود را بخوبی شستشو دهید.

#### سوسک:

- موادغذایی را در ظروف در بسته نگه دارید و هرگز موادغذایی و زباله ها را در فضای باز نگذارید.
  - منافذ نشت آب، آببندی شود و سوراخها و ترکها را مسدود نمایید.
- از مواد حشره کش و سوسک کش استفاده شود، بهتر است این مواد به صورت جامد، ژل و خمیری باشند. در صورت استفاده از اسپریهای حشره کش مواظب باشید تا هنگامی که بوی حشره کش از بین نرفته است داخل اتاق نشوید.

#### كپكها و قارچهای داخل خانه:

- مایتها و قارچها در مکانهای با رطوبت بالا زندگی میکنند بنابراین میزان رطوبت اتاق را بین ۳۰ تا ۵۰ درصد نگه دارید.
- هنگام آشپزی و یا حمام کردن از هواکش استفاده شود و پنجرهها را باز نمایید.
- سطوح پوشیده از کپکها را با برس و موادشوینده و آب داغ بشویید (مثل دیوار حمام، دستشویی و ...) و منافذ نشت آب، لوله، شیرآلات و سینک ظرفشویی را بخوبی آببندی نمایید تا از نشت و تجمع آب جلوگیری شود.

#### گرده گیاهان و قارههای خارج از خانه:

- در فصل گردهافشانی و هنگامی که میزان گرده گیاهان و قارچها در محیط باز زیاد است، مثلاً اوایل صبح و هنگام غروب ترجیحاً در خانه بمانید و پنجرهها را بسته نگه دارید.
  - در صورت امکان بهتر است بجای استفاده از پنکه و کولر از دستگاه تهویه مطبوع استفاده شود.

#### ِ بوهای ممرک و اسیریها و آلودگی هوا و سایر موارد: ﴿

- از برخورد با بوهای تند، محرک مثل خوشبو کنندههای هوا، بخورها، عطر، ادکلن و انواع اسپریهای قوی و محرک اجتناب کنید
  - حتی الامکان از شومینه و بخاری های نفتی و گازی جهت گرمایش خانه استفاده نشود.
  - از تماس با موادشوینده، پاککننده و سفیدکننده که گازهای محرک تولید میکنند، اجتناب ورزید.
- در اوج آلودگی هوا از خانه بیرون نروید و پنجرهها را بسته نگه دارید.
- اگر هوای سرد باعث تشدید مشکلات تنفسی شما می شود سعی نمایید به جای دهان از بینی خود تنفس کنید و صورت خود را با شال گردن
   ...داند

