

**천식 환자에서 ICS는 꿈으면 안 된다**

**: pro**

**2019. 7. 13.**

**이 창 훈**

끊다 [끈타]   

[동사]

1. 실, 줄, 끈 따위의 이어진 것을 잘라 따로 떨어지게 하다.
2. 관계를 이어지지 않게 하다.
3. **하던 일을** **하지 않거나 멈추게** 하다.

[유의어] 그만두다, 발급하다, 사다

# “천식 환자에서 ICS를 쓰다가 중단하면?”

P

천식 환자 에서

I

ICS를 쓰다가 중단 하면

C

ICS를 계속 투여 한 경우와 비교해서

O

천식 조절, 증상  
기도과민성  
폐기능  
급성악화

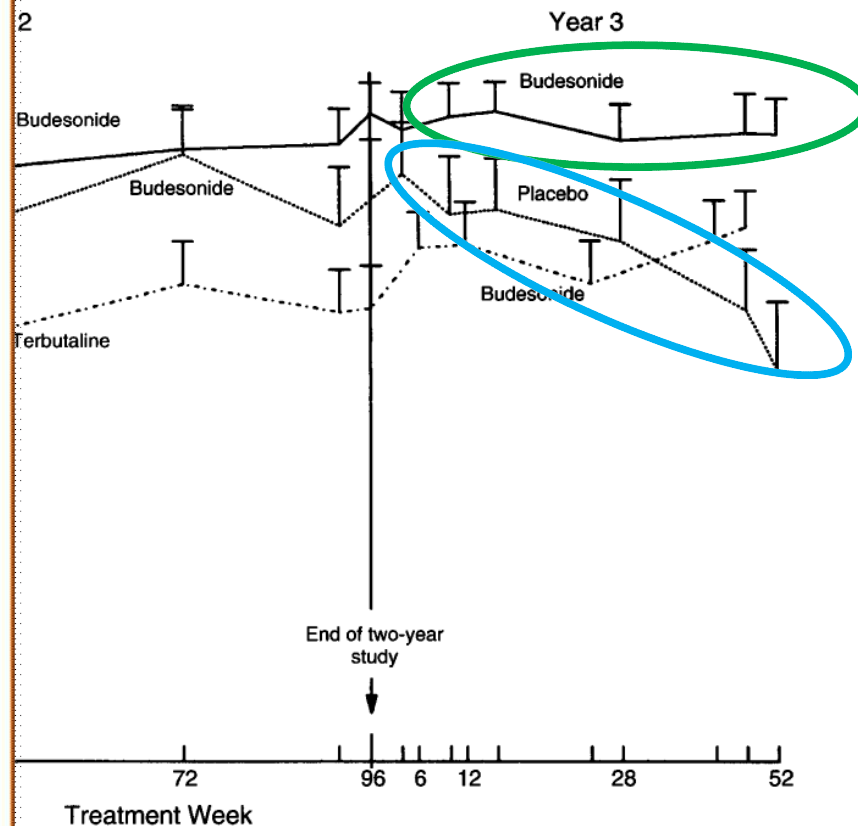
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# ICS 중단 ⇒ PC15, FEV1, PEF↓ Sx

RCT. Newly diagnosed generally mild asthma pts. (FEV1, FVC ≥ 80%) (N=74)  
BUD 600µg bid for 2yr → (1) Double-blind RCT: BUD 200µg bid (n=19) vs PLA (n=18)  
 Terbutaline for 2yr → (2) Open-label: BUD 1,200µg/d.  
 Outcome: FEV1, FVC, PC15

Table 2. Changes in Lung Function and Diary-Card Data during the Third Year of the Study.\*

VARIABLE	DOUBLE-BLIND BUDESONIDE, 400 µg/DAY (N = 19)	DOUBLE-BLIND PLACEBO (N = 18)	OPEN-LABEL BUDESONIDE, 1200 µg/DAY (N = 37)
<b>FVC (liters)</b>			
Base line	4.12±0.19	3.92±0.19	3.84±0.12
Change	+0.01±0.05	-0.16±0.09	-0.03±0.07
<b>FEV<sub>1</sub> (liters)</b> *			
Base line	3.31±0.14	3.16±0.16	3.02±0.10
Change	+0.01±0.04†	-0.25±0.09‡	+0.05±0.05
<b>PC<sub>15</sub> (dose steps)</b>			
Base line	5.0±0.3	4.7±0.4	3.7±0.3
Change	±0.0±0.2§	-1.5±0.6¶	+0.5±0.3
<b>Morning PEF (liters/min)</b>			
Base line	487±19	481±20	438±11
Change	-5±7§	-22±6	+15±5‡
<b>Evening PEF (liters/min)</b>			
Base line	491±18	482±21	449±12
Change	-6±7	-13±5¶	+6±4
<b>Asthma-symptom score</b>			
Base line	1.2±0.3	1.8±0.4	2.4±0.3
Change	+0.2±0.2	+0.5±0.2¶	-0.6±0.2‡
<b>Terbutaline dose (puffs/day)</b>			
Base line	0.6±0.3	0.7±0.4	0.9±0.3
Change	+0.8±0.6	+1.6±1.0	-0.4±0.2‡



# ICS 중단 ⇒ PEF↓

Double-blind RCT (BEST).

**Mild persistent** asthma pts (>6mo) **controlled during run-in (BDP 500µg/d 4wk) (N=466)**

BDP 250µg/AL prn vs AL prn vs BDP 250µg bid + AL prn vs BDP 250µg/AL bid+prn for 6mo.

Primary outcome: **morning PEF**.

	Value	Difference (95% CI)	P Value
<b>Morning PEF (liters/min)</b>			
As-needed combination	442.75±9.68	9.47 (0.83 to 18.11)	0.03
As-needed albuterol	428.52±10.49	-2.49 (-11.40 to 6.42)	
Regular beclomethasone	433.08±10.83	11.96 (2.96 to 20.97)	0.009
Regular combination	435.18±9.55	-1.36 (-10.13 to 7.42)	

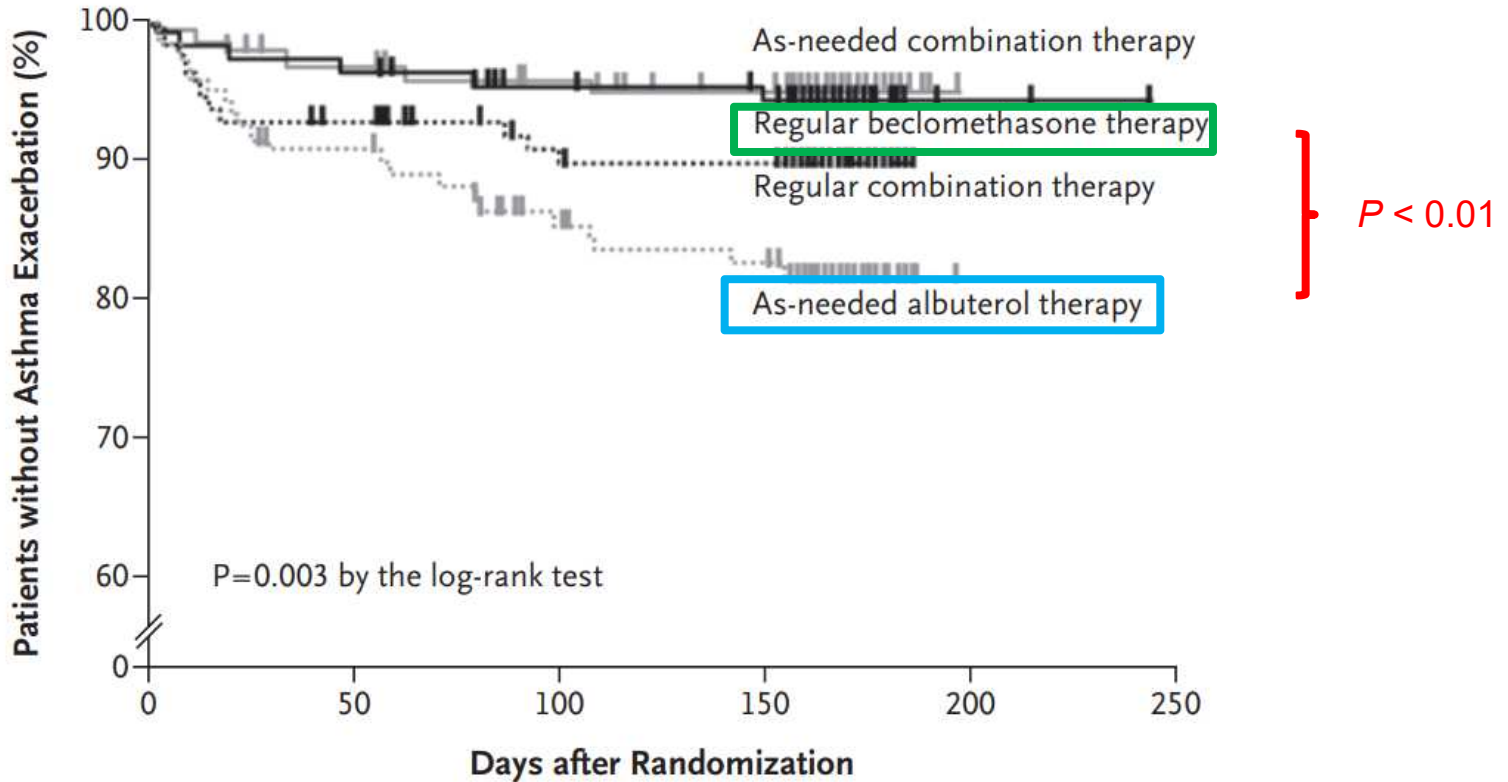
# ICS 중단 ⇒ AE↑

Double-blind RCT (BEST).

Mild persistent asthma pts (>6mo) controlled during run-in (BDP 500µg/d 4wk) (N=466)

BDP 250µg/AL prn vs AL prn vs BDP 250µg bid + AL prn vs BDP 250µg/AL bid+prn for 6mo.

Primary outcome: morning PEF.



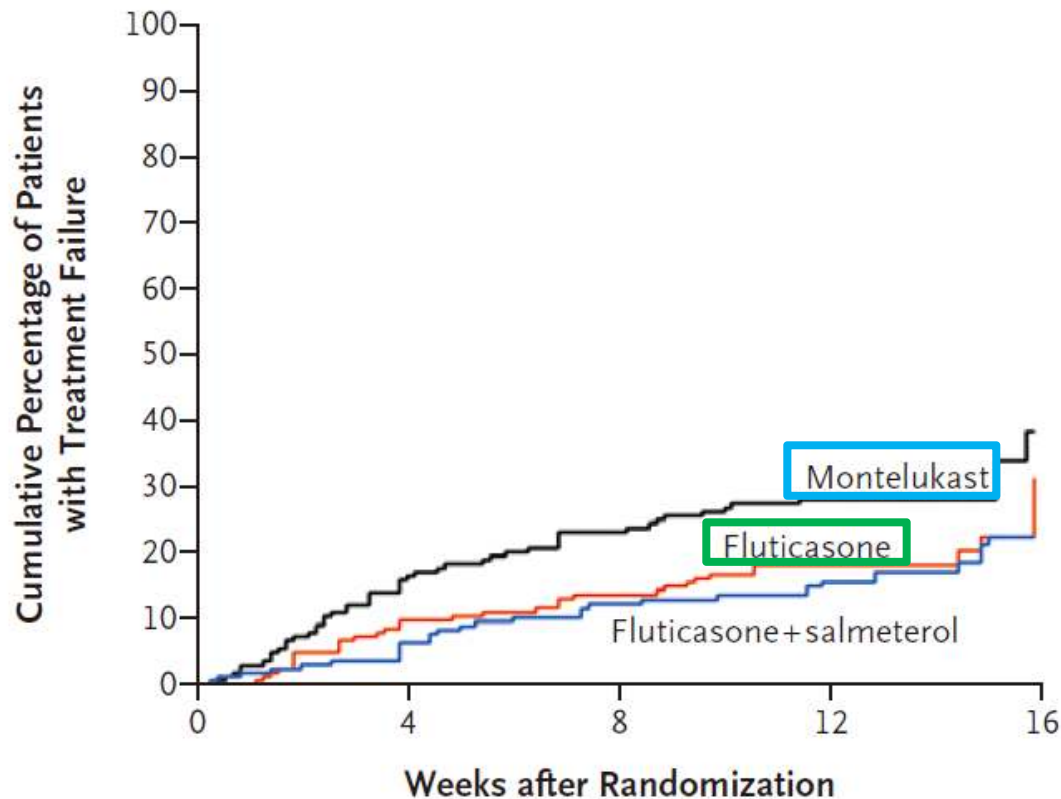
# ICS 중단, LTRA ⇒ 치료실패↑

Double-blind RCT. BA pts well-controlled by FP 100µg bid (N=500)

FP 100µg bid vs **montelukast 5-10mg qd** vs **FP 100µg / SAL 50µg qd** for 16wk.

Primary outcome: time to treatment failure.

Exacerbation, ICS↑, SABA↑  
, FEV1 ↓, PEF ↓, ...



HR, 1.6  
(95% CI, 1.1-2.6)

**American Lung Association Asthma Clinical Research Centers. N Engl J Med 2007;356:2027.**

# ICS 중단, LABA

# 치료실패, AE

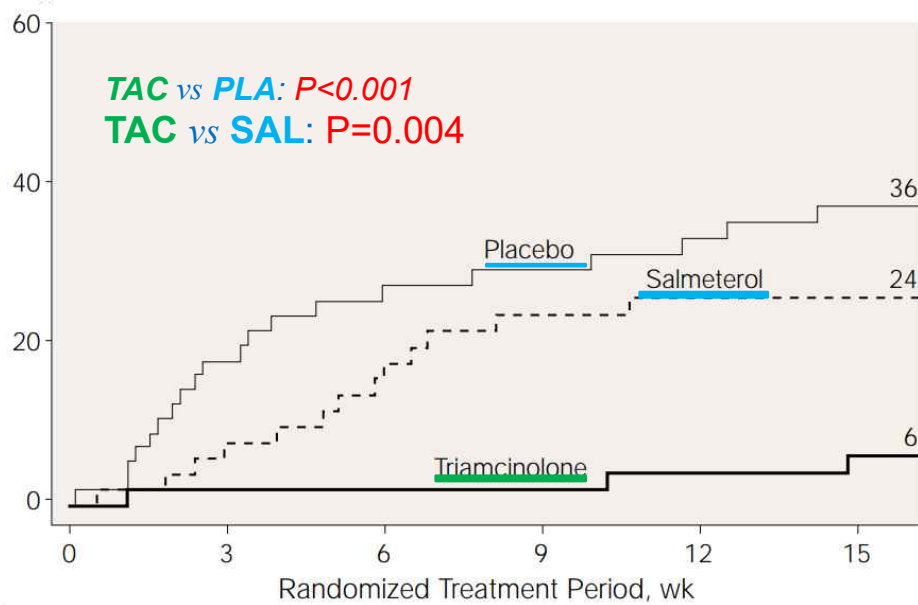
Double blind RCT (SOCS).

well controlled”(FEV1>80%, PEF variability ≤20%) by TAC 400 µg/d (run-in 6 weeks) (N=164)

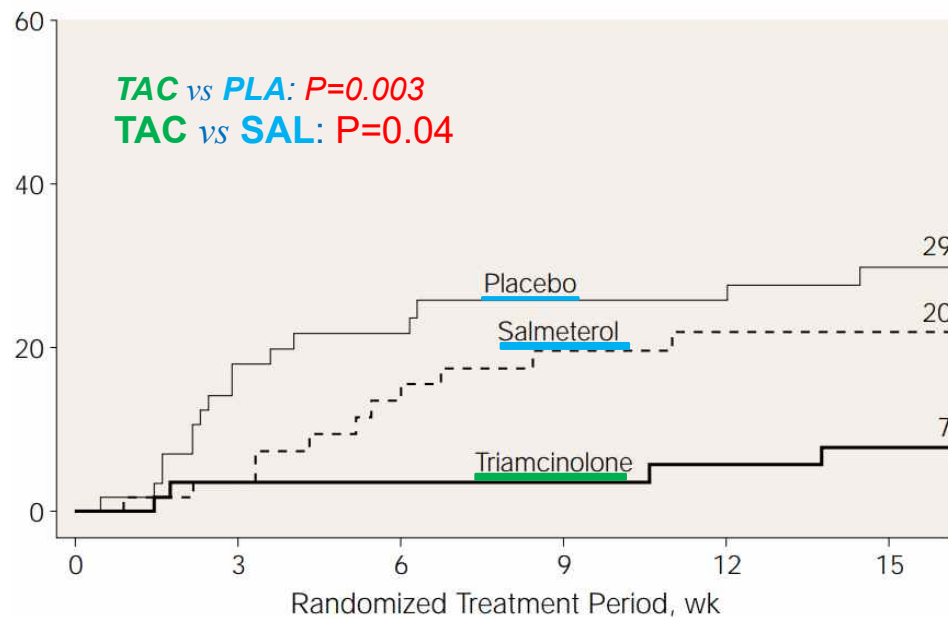
TAC 400 µg/d vs SAL vs PLA for 16 weeks.

Outcome: PEF, FEV1, symptom scores, SABA use, treatment failure, AE, ...

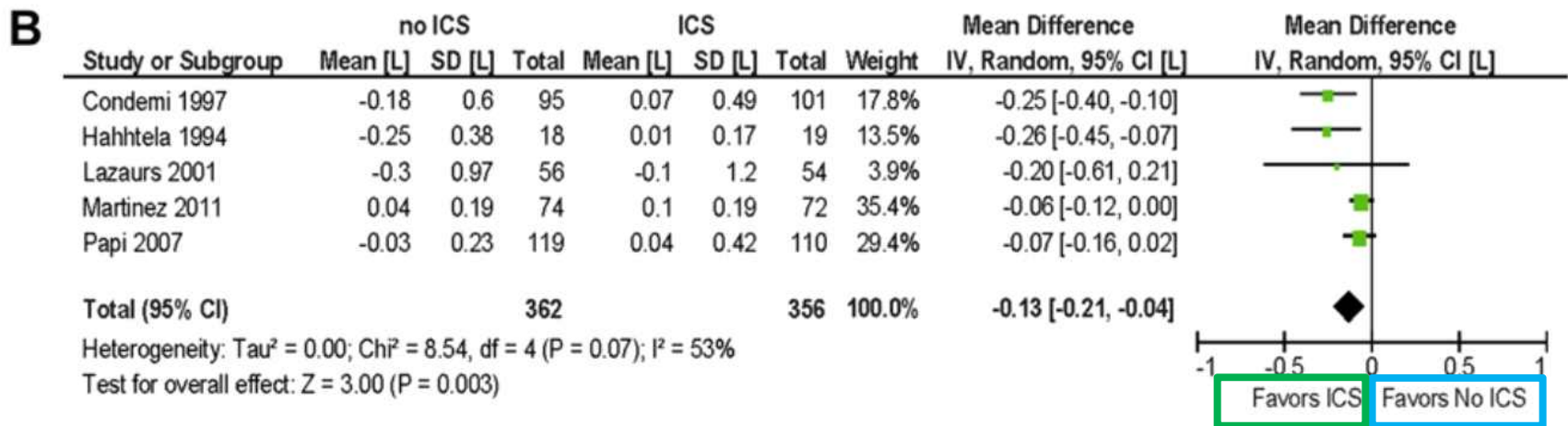
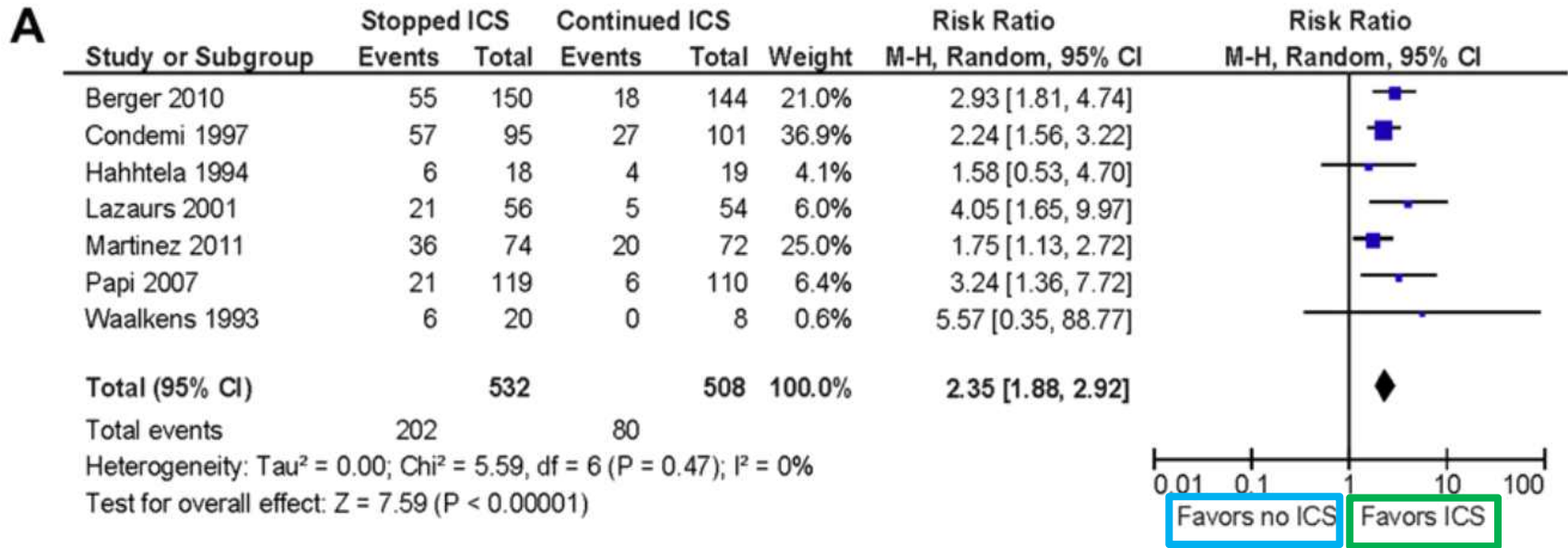
A Treatment Failure Rate



B Asthma Exacerbation Rate

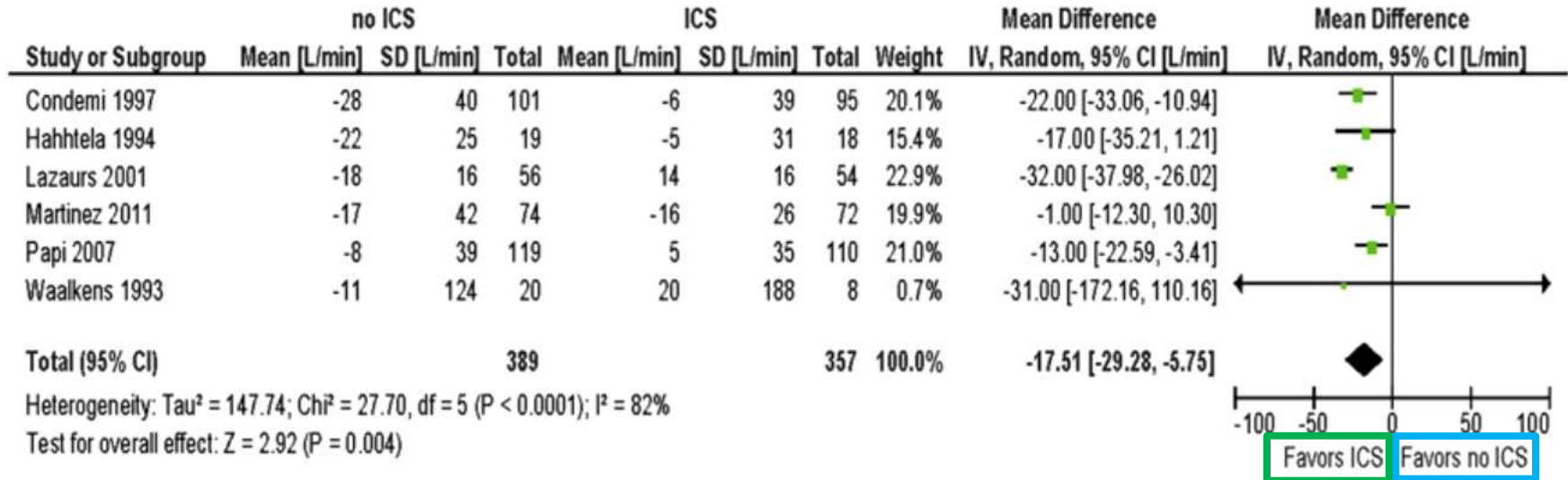


# ICS 중단 ⇒ AE↑, FEV1↓

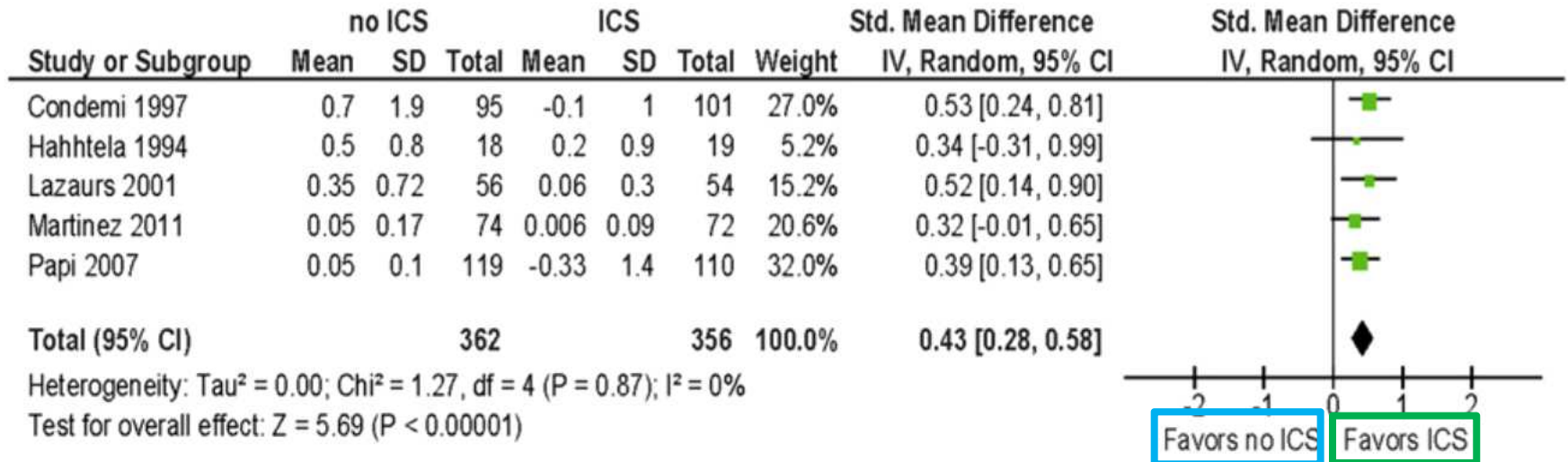


# ICS 중단 ⇒ PEF↓, Sx↑

C



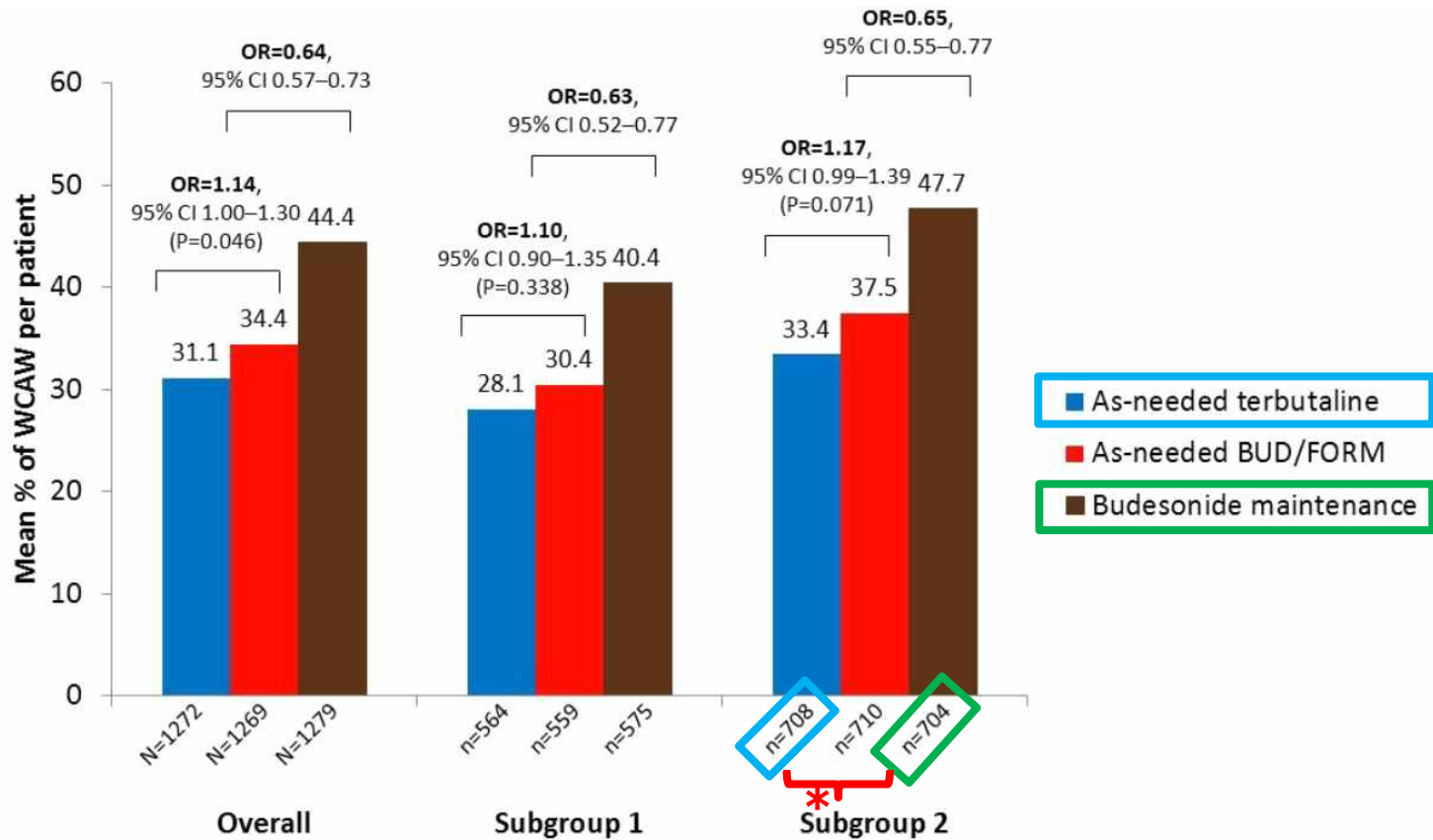
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**Rank MA. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2013;131:724.**

# ICS 중단 ⇒ control ↓

Double-blind RCT (SYGMA-1). GINA step 2 asthma pts (N=3,849)  
 TB prn vs BUD 200µg bid + TB prn vs BUD 250µg / FOR 6µg prn for 52 weeks.  
 Primary outcome: asthma symptom control (superior to TB prn).



O'Byrne PM. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:1865.

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# PEF, AE: ICS ≈ high ICS or OCS prn

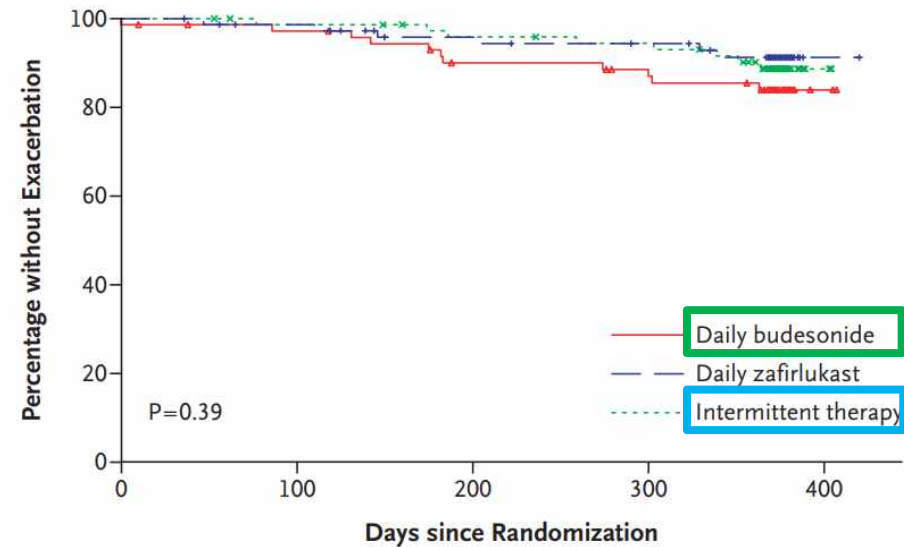
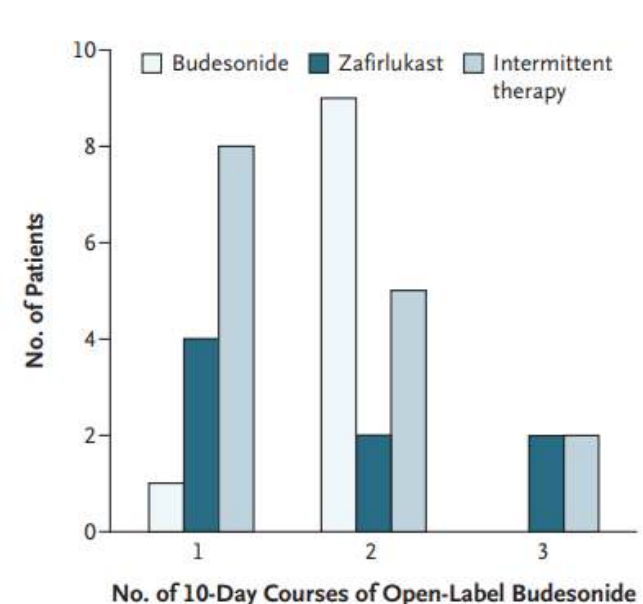
Double-blind RCT (IMPACT). Mild persistent asthma pts (N=225)

Run-in (BUD 800µg bid + ZLK 20mg bid + AL prn for 10-14days + Pd 0.5mg/kg x5d)

→ **BUD 200µg bid** vs ZLK 20mg bid vs **PLA + BUD 800 bid or Pd 0.5mg/kg for 5 days as needed**

Primary outcome: Δ morning PEF.

Outcome	Daily Budesonide			Daily Zafirlukast			Intermittent Treatment			Overall P Value†
	No. of Patients	Value	Within-Group P Value	No. of Patients	Value	Within-Group P Value	No. of Patients	Value	Within-Group P Value	
Morning PEF (%)	66	8.3±1.9	<0.001	62	7.9±2.1	<0.001	70	7.1±2.0	<0.001	<b>0.90</b>



# pre-FEV<sub>1</sub>↓, sputum eosinophilia↑, sx↑: ICS > high ICS or OCS prn

Double-blind RCT (IMPACT). Mild persistent asthma pts (N=225)

Run-in (BUD 800µg bid + ZLK 20mg bid + AL prn for 10-14days + Pd 0.5mg/kg x5d)

→ BUD 200µg bid vs ZLK 20mg bid vs PLA + BUD 800 bid or Pd 0.5mg/kg for 5 days as needed

Primary outcome: Δ morning PEF.

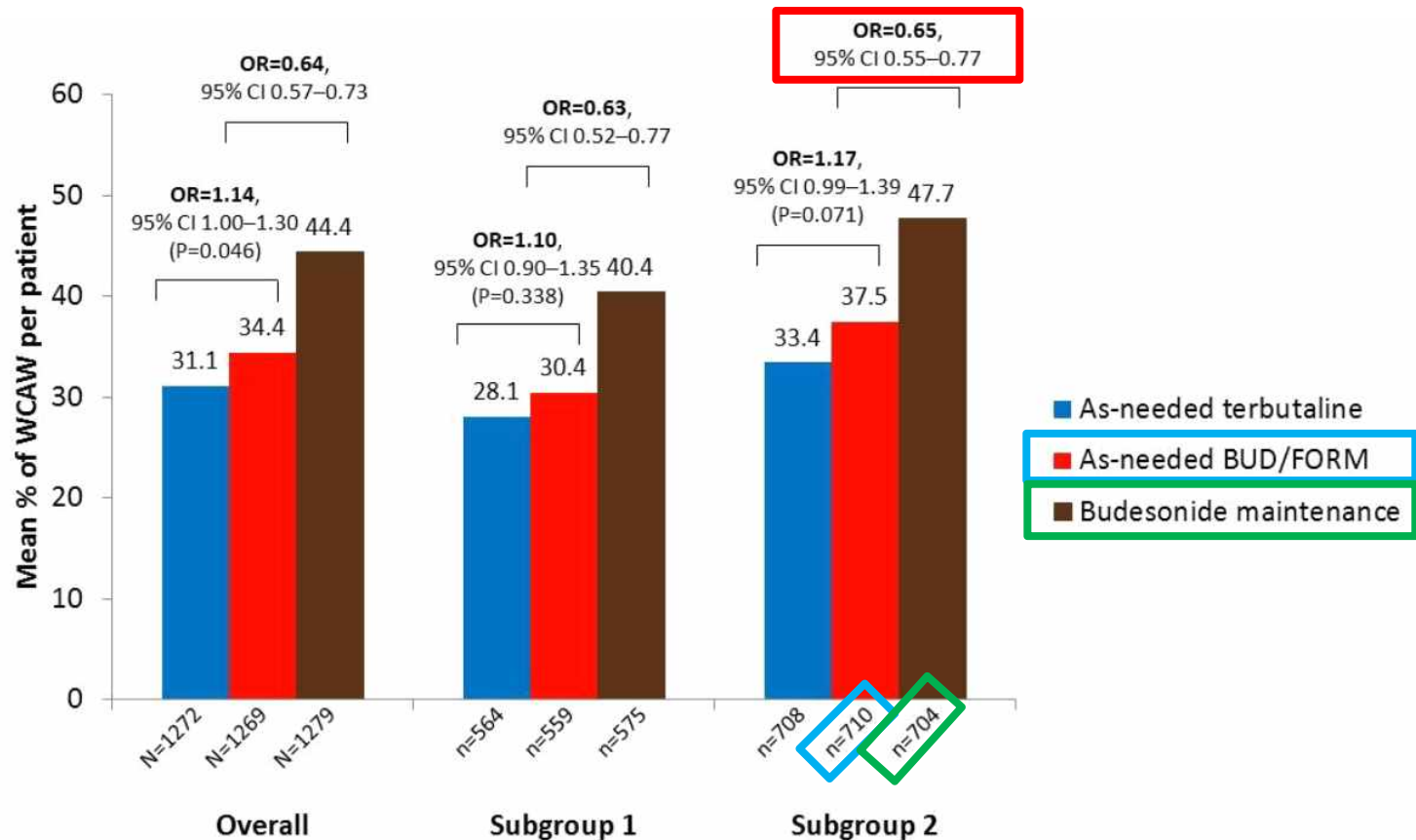
Outcome	Daily Budesonide			Daily Zafirlukast			Intermittent Treatment			Overall P Value†
	No. of Patients	Value	Within-Group P Value	No. of Patients	Value	Within-Group P Value	No. of Patients	Value	Within-Group P Value	
<b>FEV<sub>1</sub>(%)</b>										
Pre-bronchodilator	67	4.0±1.2	0.001	62	-1.1±1.0	0.30	70	0.7±1.1	0.55	0.005
Post-bronchodilator	67	-1.7±0.5	0.002	61	-0.5±0.7	0.45	69	-1.0±0.5	0.04	0.29
<b>Exhaled nitric oxide (%)</b>	63		0.75	60		0.02	66		<0.001	0.006
Median		-14.4			12.4			26.6		
<b>Asthma control score‡¶</b>	70	-0.4±0.1	<0.001	70	-0.2±0.04	<0.001	73	-0.3±0.05	<0.001	<0.001
<b>No. of symptom-free days‡</b>	70	4.0±0.4	<0.001	70	3.1±0.4	0.001	73	2.9±0.4	<0.001	0.03

# Control : ICS > ICS/FOR prn

Double-blind RCT (SYGMA-1). GINA step 2 asthma pts (N=3,849)

TB prn vs BUD 200µg bid + TB prn vs BUD 250µg / FOR 6µg prn for 52 weeks.

Primary outcome: asthma symptom control (superior to TB prn).



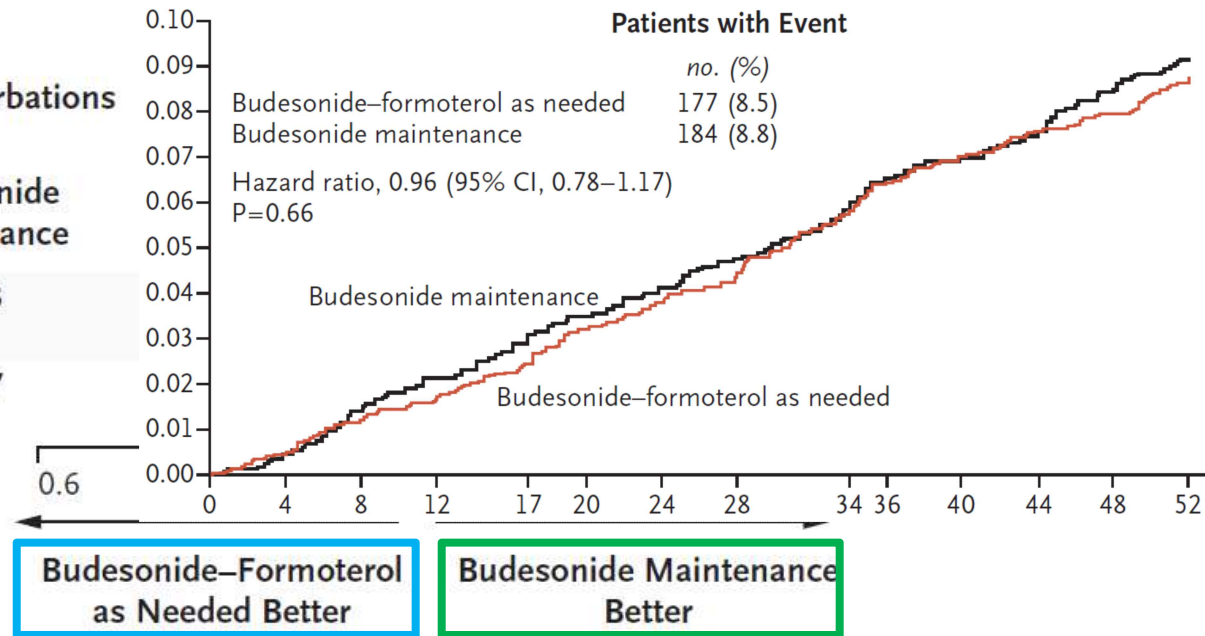
O'Byrne PM. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:1865.

# AE: ICS $\approx$ ICS/FOR prn

Double-blind RCT (SYGMA-2). **GINA step 2 asthma pts (N=4,176)**  
 BUD 200 $\mu$ g bid + TB prn vs BUD 250 $\mu$ g / FOR 6 $\mu$ g prn for 52 weeks.  
 Primary outcome: **severe AE rate**. (non-inferior)

## A Annualized Rate of Severe Asthma Exacerbations

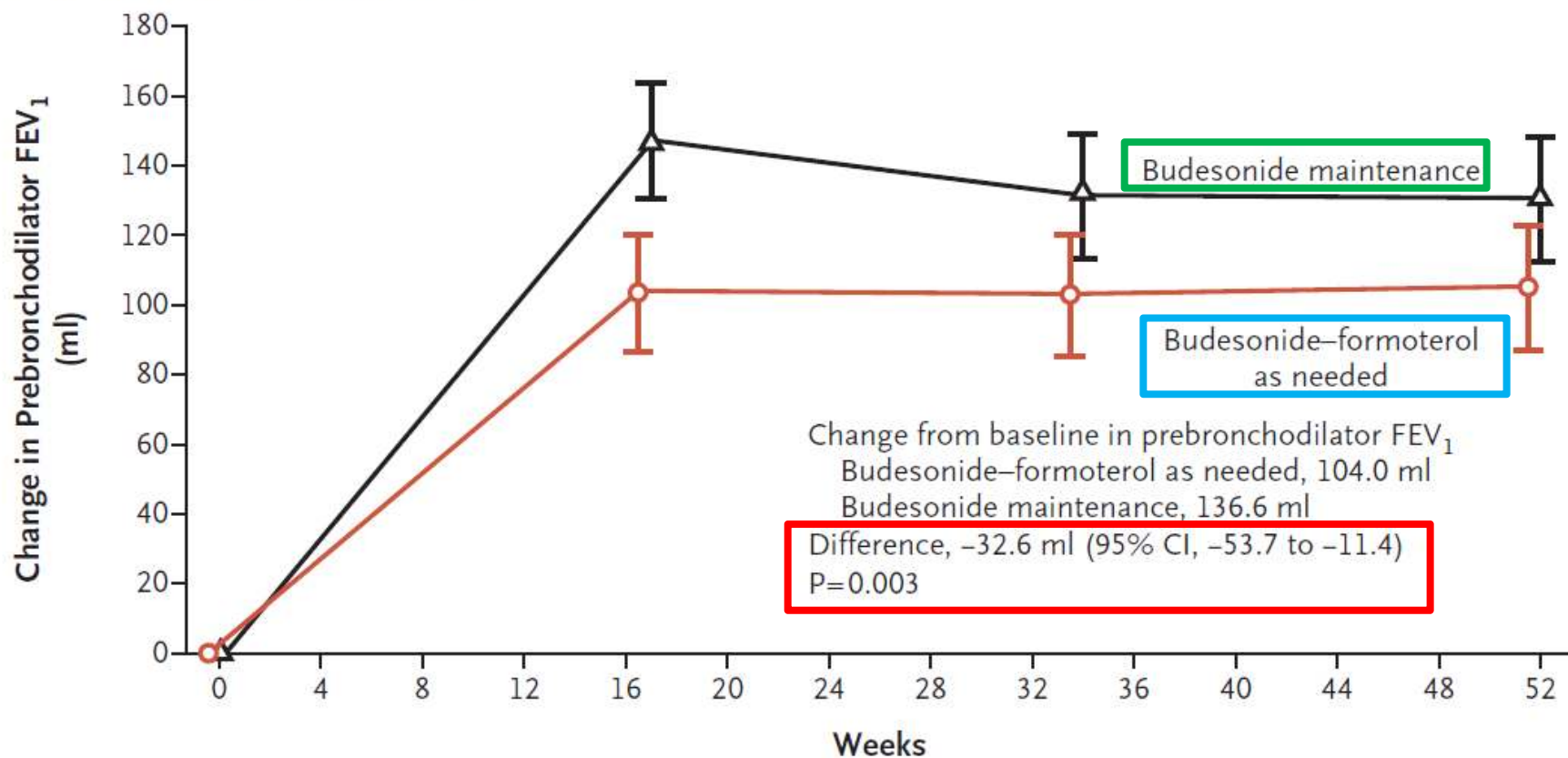
Test	Budesonide-Formoterol as Needed	Budesonide Maintenance
Noninferiority test	2084	2083
Superiority test	2089	2087



**Bateman BD. N Engl J Med 2018;378:1877.**

# Pre-FEV<sub>1</sub>: ICS > ICS/FOR prn

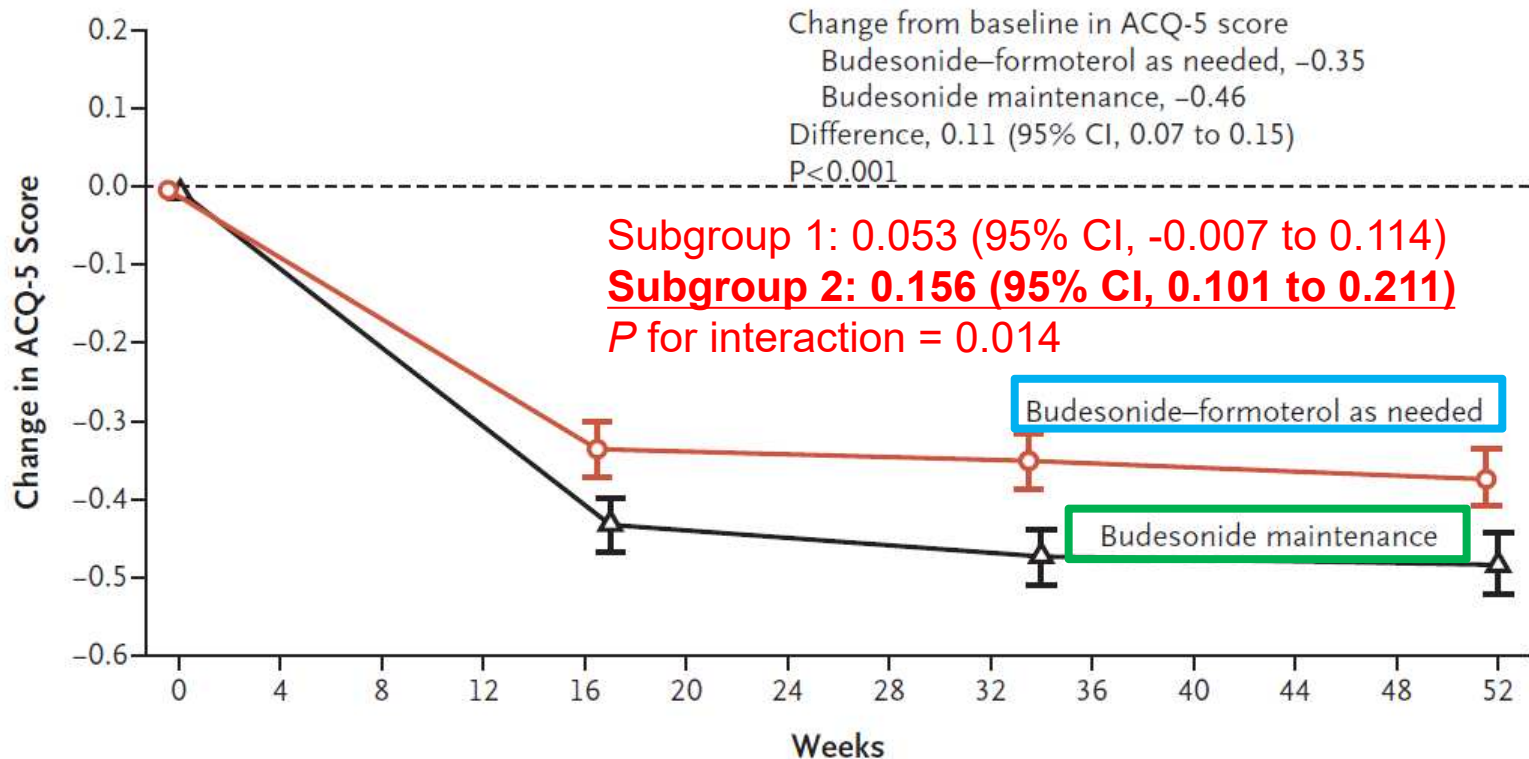
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BUD 200µg bid + TB prn vs BUD 250µg / FOR 6µg prn for 52 weeks.  
Primary outcome: severe AE rate. (non-inferior)



**Bateman BD. N Engl J Med 2018;378:1877.**

# ACQ-5: ICS > ICS/FOR prn

Double-blind RCT (SYGMA-2). GINA step 2 asthma pts (N=4,176)  
BUD 200µg bid + TB prn vs BUD 250µg / FOR 6µg prn for 52 weeks.  
Primary outcome: severe AE rate. (non-inferior)



**Bateman BD. N Engl J Med 2018;378:1877.**  
**Bateman BD. Am Thorac Soc 2019.**

# AE: ICS $\approx$ ICS/FOR prn

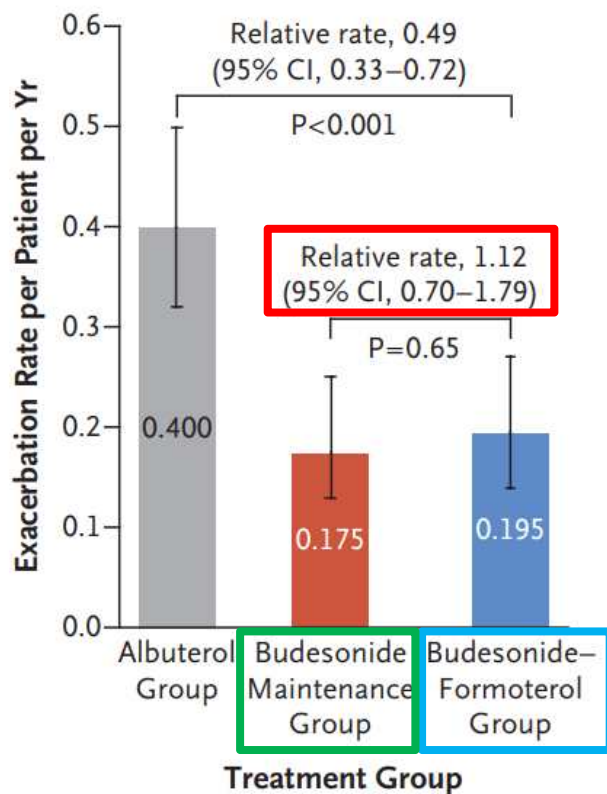
Open-label RCT in NZ, UK, Italy, Australia (Novel START).

Mild ( $2/\text{mo} \leq \text{SABA} \leq 2/\text{d}$ ) BA pts with no hospitalization within 12mo (ACQ 1.1) (N=675)

BUD 200 $\mu\text{g}$  bid + AL 100 $\mu\text{g}$  prn vs BUD 200 $\mu\text{g}$  / FOR 6 $\mu\text{g}$  as needed vs AL prn for 52 weeks.

Primary outcome: exacerbation rate.

**B Annualized Exacerbation Rate (Primary Outcome)**



*easley R. N Engl J Med 2019;380:2020.*

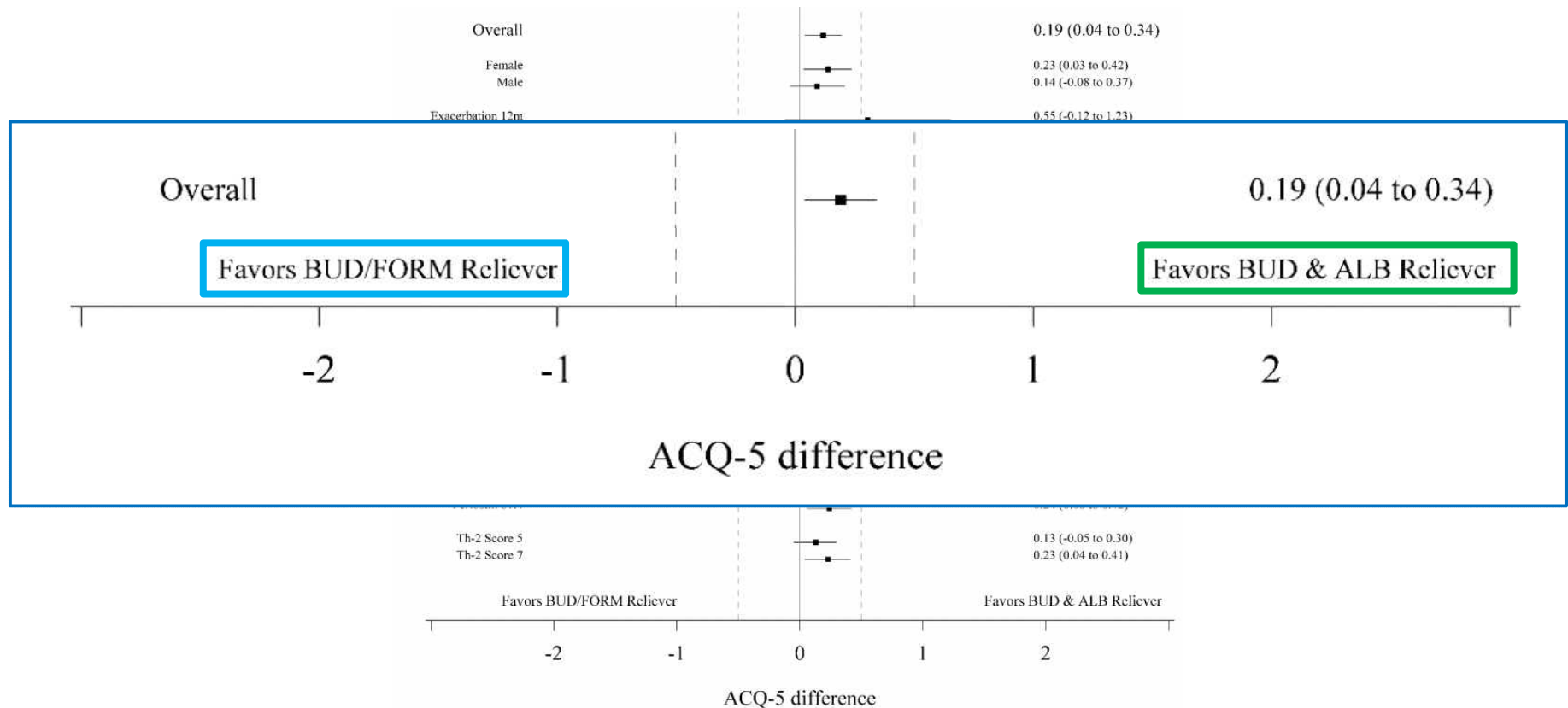
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Open-label RCT in NZ, UK, Italy, Australia (Novel START).

Mild ( $2/\text{mo} \leq \text{SABA} \leq 2/\text{d}$ ) BA pts with no hospitalization within 12mo (ACQ 1.1) (N=675)

BUD 200µg bid + AL 100µg prn vs BUD 200µg / FOR 6µg as needed vs AL prn for 52 weeks.

Primary outcome: exacerbation rate.



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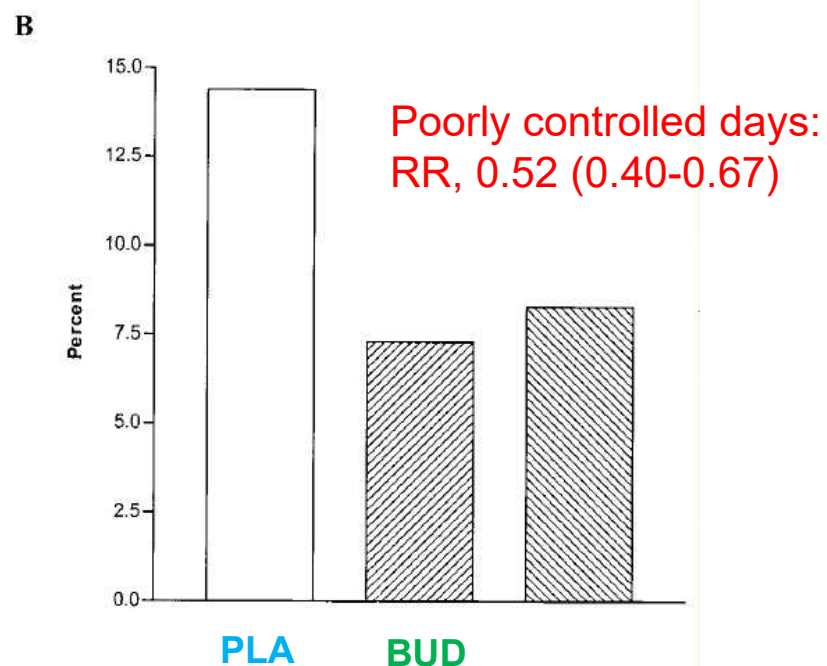
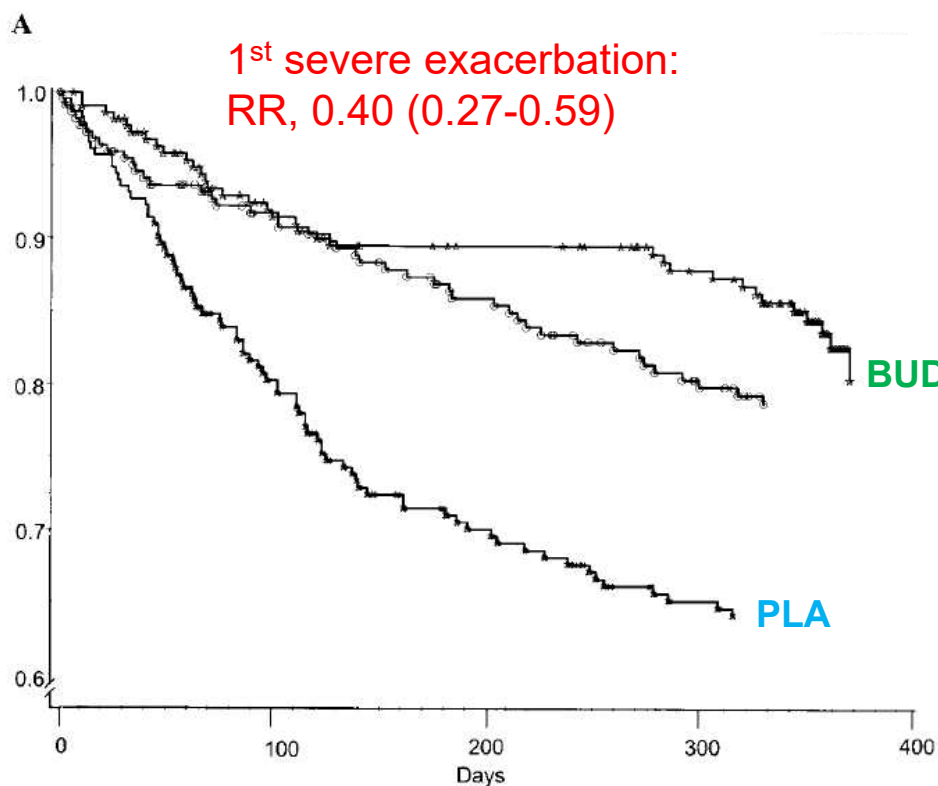
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# AE, control: ICS > PLA

Double-blinded multicenter RCT (OPTIMA). BA pts  $\geq$  12YO (**steroid-free** for at least 3mo) (N=698)  
Run-in with PLA (pts need rescue tx  $\geq$  2/week)  $\rightarrow$  BUD 100 $\mu$ g bid vs BUD 100 $\mu$ g + FOR 4.5 $\mu$ g bid vs PLA  
Primary outcome: time to 1<sup>st</sup> severe exacerbation

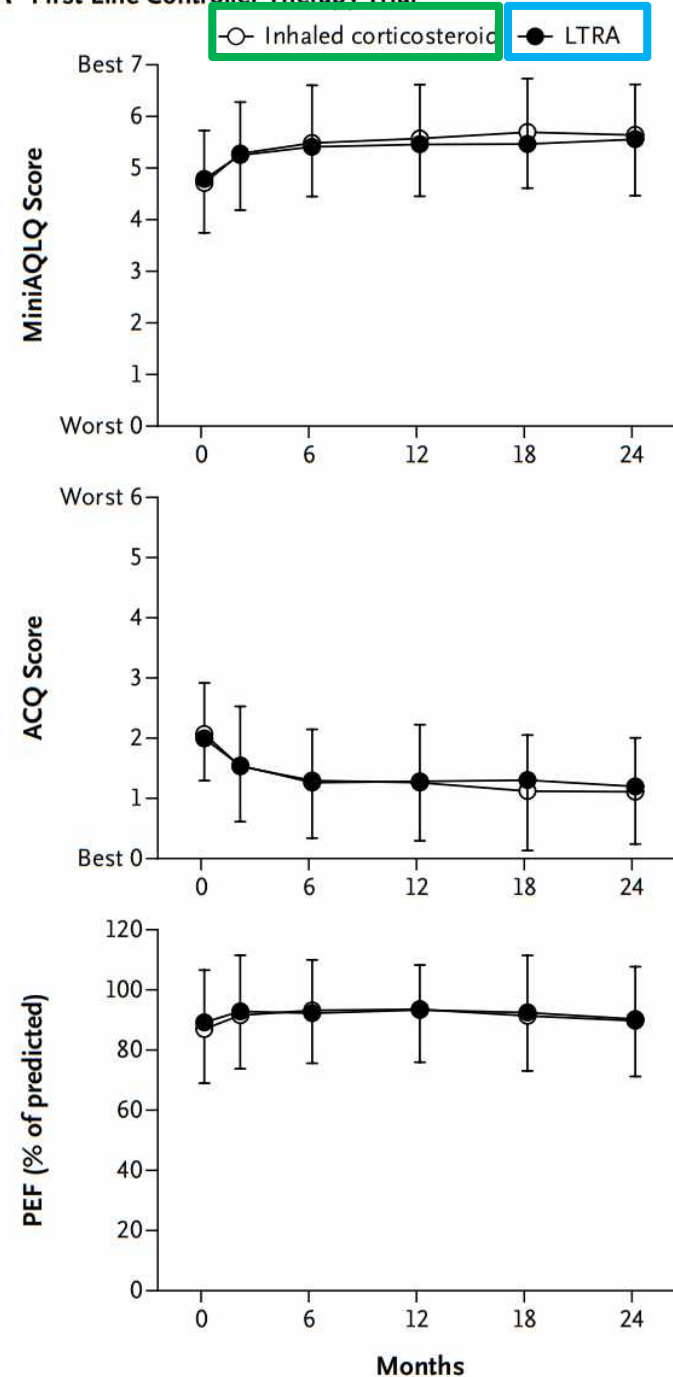


# Mini-AQLQ, ACQ, PEF: ICS $\approx$ LTRA

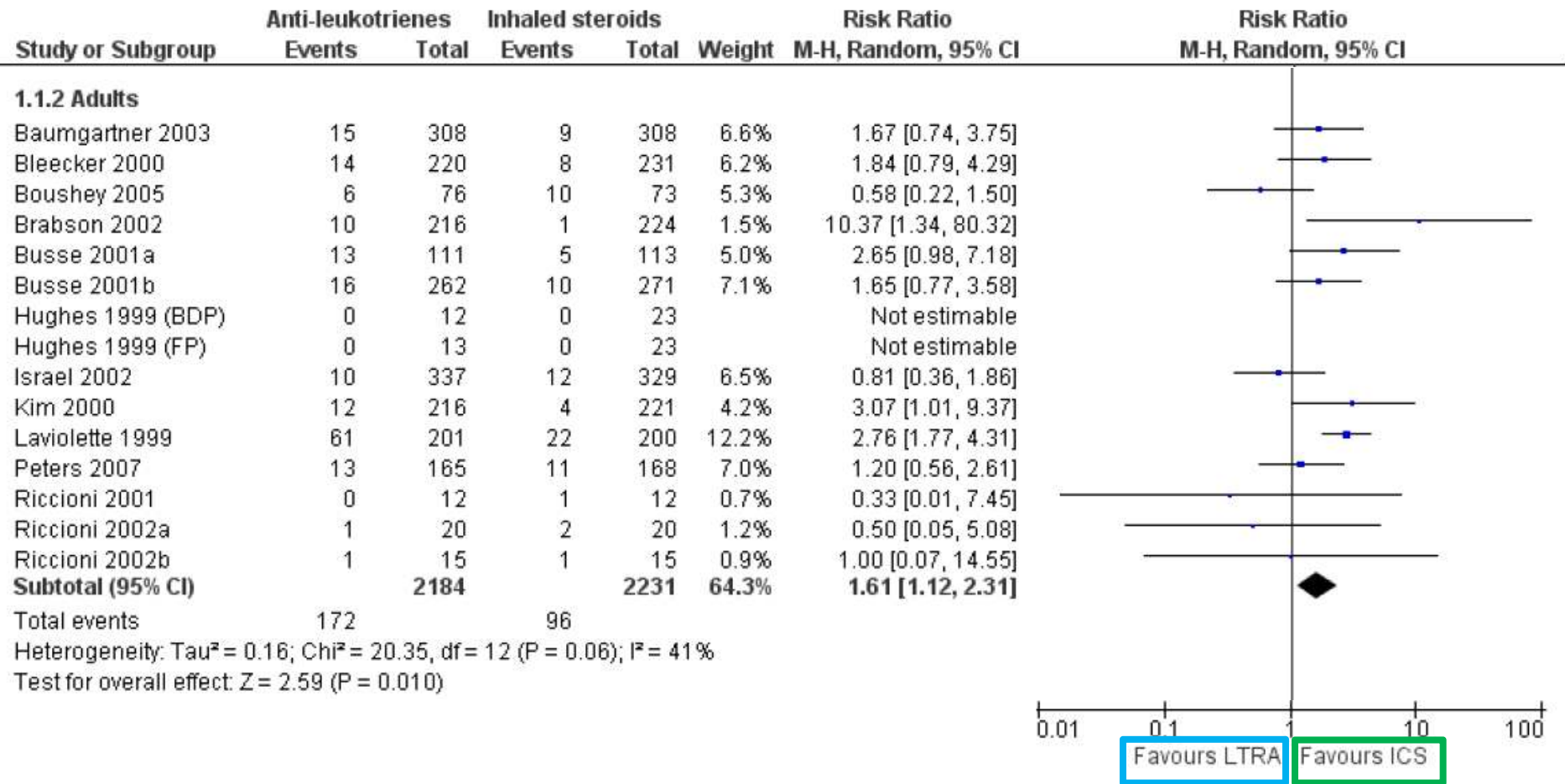
UK multicenter pragmatic RCT.  
BA pts with mini-AQLQ  $\leq 6$  or ACQ  $\geq 1$ . (N=306)

ICS vs LTRA for 24 weeks  
Primary outcome: MiniAQLQ

A First-Line Controller Therapy Trial



# AE: ICS > LTRA



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폐렴  
결핵  
골밀도 감소  
당뇨

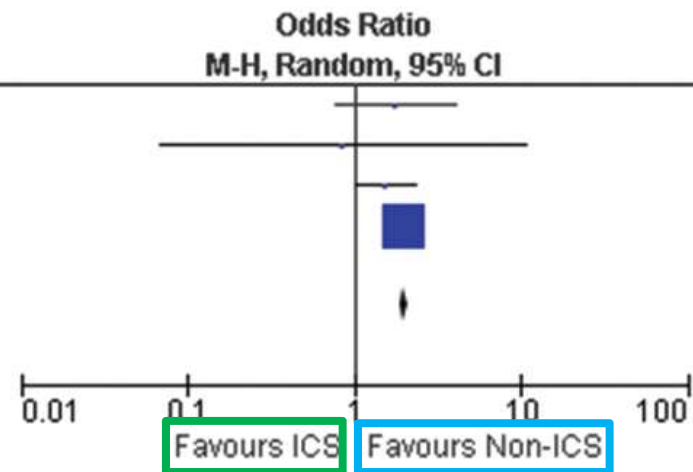
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# ICS ⇒ pneumonia

SR for observational studies (N=44,016)

Study or Subgroup	ICS		Non ICS		Weight	Odds Ratio
	Events	Total	Events	Total		M-H, Random, 95% CI
Almirall 2010	22	30	210	344	0.4%	1.75 [0.76, 4.06]
Andrejak 2013	9	30	1	3	0.0%	0.86 [0.07, 10.70]
Festic 2014	61	149	90	291	1.6%	1.55 [1.03, 2.33]
Mckeever 2013	3425	15594	3432	27575	98.0%	1.98 [1.88, 2.09]
<b>Total (95% CI)</b>		<b>15803</b>		<b>28213</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.97 [1.87, 2.07]</b>
Total events	3517		3733			
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> = 0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 1.85, df = 3 (P = 0.60); I <sup>2</sup> = 0%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 25.77 (P < 0.00001)						

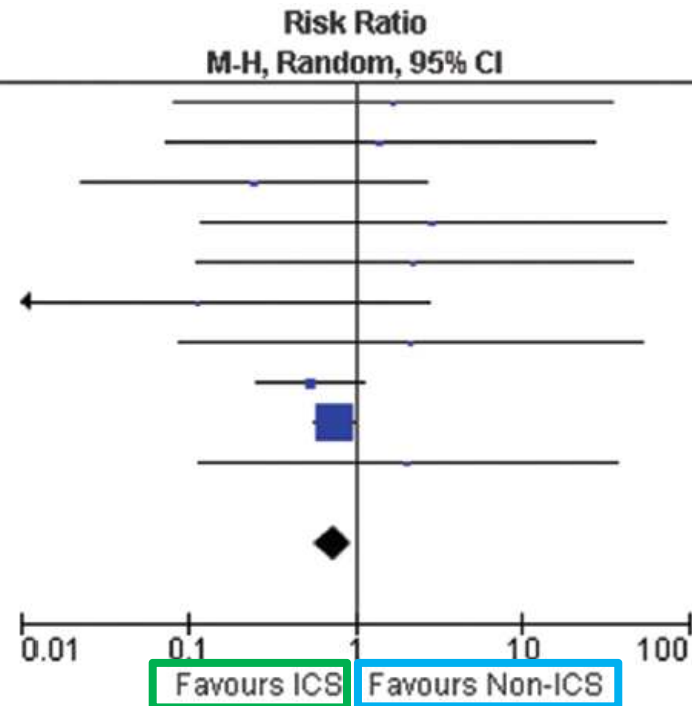


**NNH ≈ 11**

# ICS ⇒ pneumonia ↓

SR for 14 RCTs (N=19,098)

Study or Subgroup	ICS		Non ICS		Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
	Events	Total	Events	Total		
ADA103575	2	544	0	181	0.7%	1.67 [0.08, 34.62]
Busse 2012	3	519	0	103	0.7%	1.40 [0.07, 26.90]
Busse 2014	1	232	2	115	1.1%	0.25 [0.02, 2.70]
Corren 2007	1	244	0	236	0.6%	2.90 [0.12, 70.88]
Karpel 2007	2	85	0	38	0.7%	2.27 [0.11, 46.12]
Maspero 2013	0	424	1	142	0.6%	0.11 [0.00, 2.74]
Noonan 2006	1	348	0	248	0.6%	2.14 [0.09, 52.32]
O'Byrne 2011	15	5437	12	2335	11.1%	0.54 [0.25, 1.15]
Sheffer 2005	86	3630	113	3591	83.1%	0.75 [0.57, 0.99]
Woodcock 2011	5	545	0	101	0.8%	2.05 [0.11, 36.88]
<b>Total (95% CI)</b>		<b>12008</b>		<b>7090</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.74 [0.57, 0.95]</b>



Total events 116 128  
Heterogeneity:  $\tau^2 = 0.00$ ;  $\chi^2 = 5.45$ ,  $df = 9$  ( $P = 0.79$ );  $I^2 = 0\%$   
Test for overall effect:  $Z = 2.37$  ( $P = 0.02$ )

**NNT ≈ 119**

# ICS ⇒ TB↑

A nested case-control study based on HIRA database.  
 New pts treated with inhaled drugs. (N=853,439 TB n=4,146)

**Table 4** Subgroup analysis according to asthma or COPD

Asthma	Tuberculosis (N=484), n (%)	Control (N=2420), n (%)	Unadjusted		Adjusted*	
			OR (95% CI)	p Value	OR (95% CI)	p Value
ICS use						
Non-ICS users†	307 (63.4)	1614 (66.7)	1 (ref)	0.105	1 (ref)	0.008
ICS users‡	177 (36.6)	806 (33.3)	1.22 (0.96 to 1.55)		1.46 (1.11 to 1.92)	
COPD						
ICS use						
Non-ICS users†	730 (53.7)	4214 (62.1)	1 (ref)	<0.001	1 (ref)	0.007
ICS users‡	630 (46.3)	2577 (37.9)	1.47 (1.3 to 1.66)		1.20 (1.05 to 1.37)	

*P* for interaction > 0.05

**NNH ≈ 400**

# ICS ⇒ NTM-PD

A nested case-control study based on OPD pharmacy records.  
 (Treated cohort of pts with airway disease) (**N=279,333, NTM n=248**)

**NNH ≈ 600**

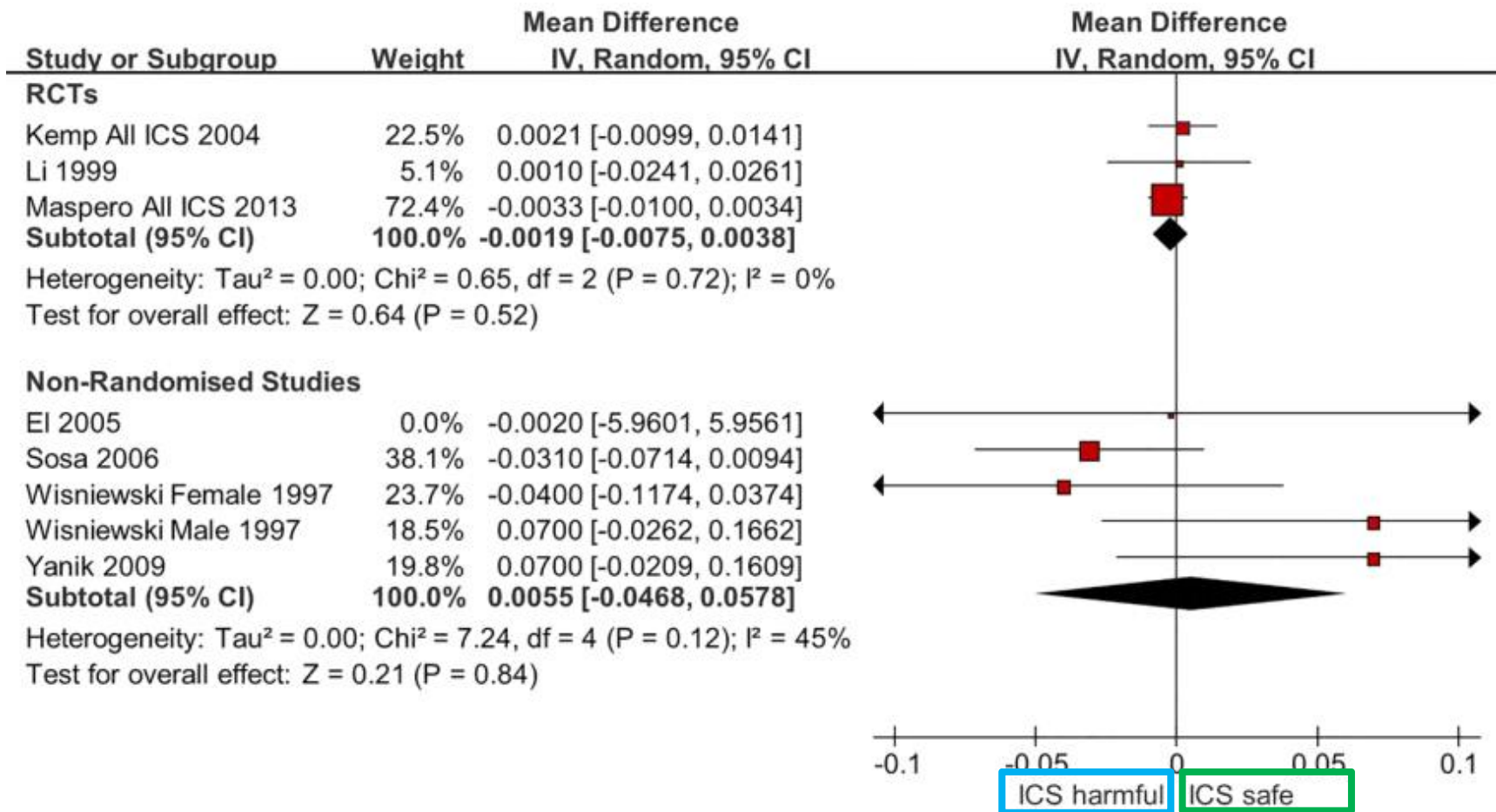
**Table 3.** Association of corticosteroid use with risk of nontuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary infection, stratified by period of infection relative to cohort entry and diagnosis at cohort entry

Any ICS use	n	Odds Ratios (95% Confidence Interval) for NTM Infection with ICS Use		
		Unadjusted OR	Medication-adjusted OR*	Fully Adjusted OR†
Within prior 120 d	2,728	3.88 (2.87–5.26)	2.86 (2.02–4.05)	2.74 (1.83–4.09)
Within past 1 yr	2,321	4.14 (2.80–6.13)	3.04 (1.97–4.68)	2.80 (1.79–4.37)
Within past 2 yr	1,829	4.49 (2.62–7.70)	2.82 (1.59–5.00)	2.51 (1.40–4.49)

	NTM Cases	Control Subjects
Airway disease medication use in past 120 d		
ICS	187 (75.4)	1,111 (44.8)
Mixed ICS + LABA	42 (16.9)	161 (6.5)
SABA	108 (43.6)	725 (29.2)
LABA	39 (15.7)	201 (8.1)
Anticholinergic	104 (41.9)	437 (17.6)
Leukotriene antagonist	29 (11.3)	96 (3.9)
Oral corticosteroid	90 (36.3)	353 (14.2)

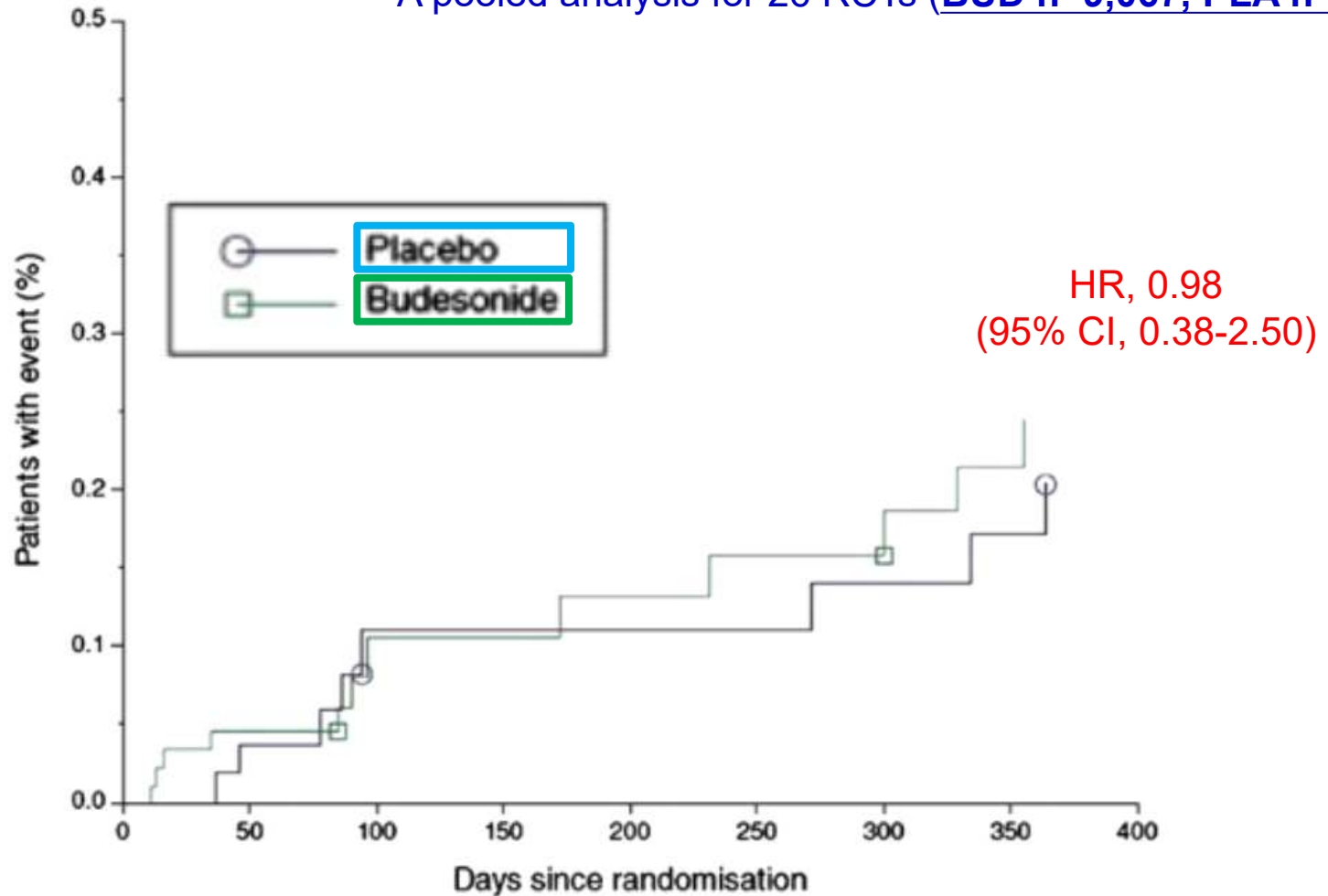
# ICS ⇒ 고품질도 ↓

SR for 18 studies (7 RCTs, 11 observational studies)



# ICS $\Rightarrow$ DM/hyperGlc $\uparrow$ (x)

A pooled analysis for 26 RCTs (BUD n=9,067, PLA n=5,926)



*O'Byrne PM. Respir Med 2012;106:1487.*

# ICS ⇒ (x)

2 nested case control studies. Pregnant women (N=1,306,281)

TABLE 3. Risk of PIH According to ICS Use

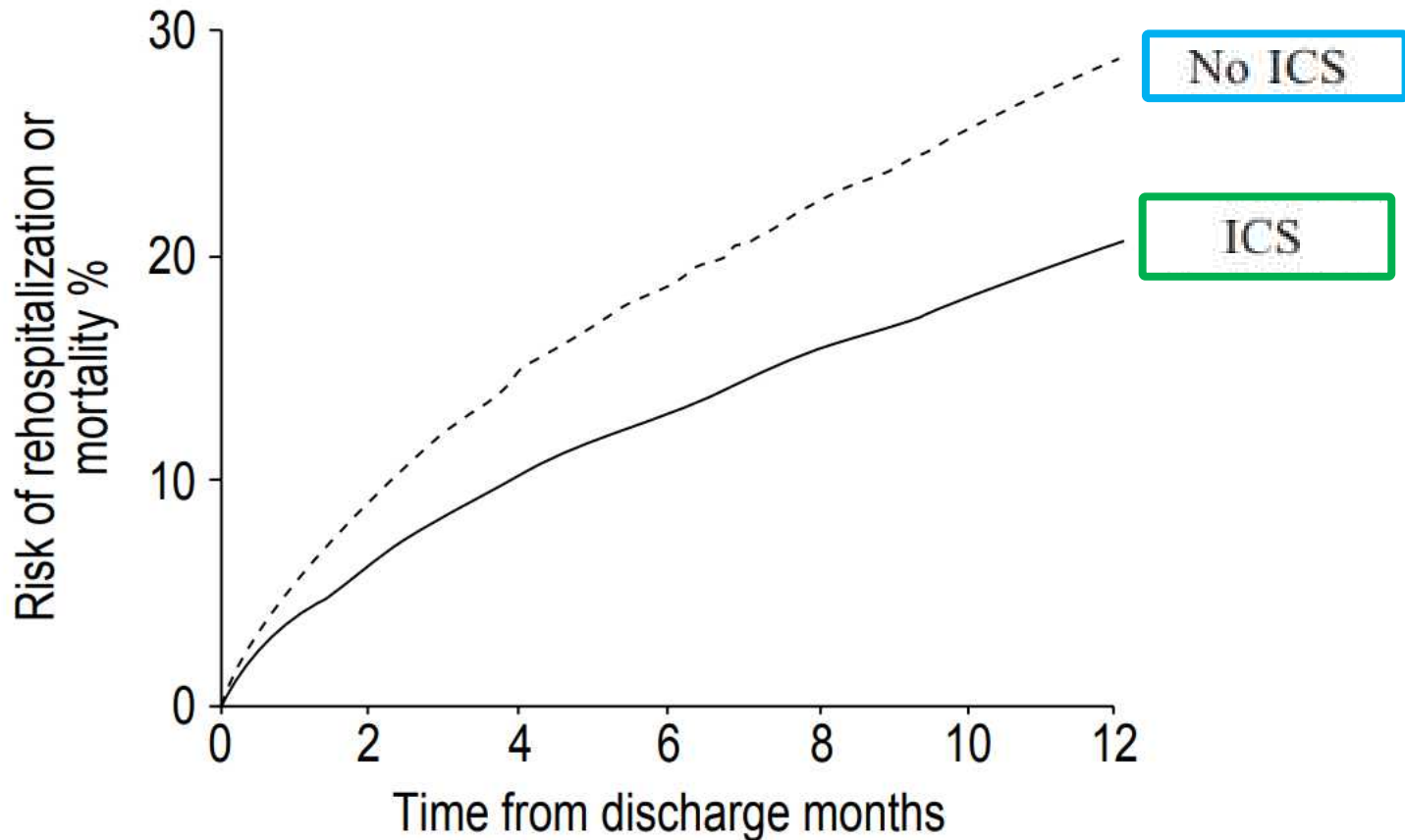
Category	PIH (n = 43,908)	Control (n = 219,534)	Unadjusted		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)	P Value	OR (95% CI)	P Value	OR (95% CI)	P Value	OR (95% CI)	P Value
Inhaler medication use*										
No ICS	43,821 (99.80%)	219,174 (99.84%)	1		1		1		1	
ICS	87 (0.20%)	360 (0.16%)	1.20 (0.78–1.85)	0.397	1.33 (1.02–1.72)	0.032	1.29 (0.99–1.68)	0.060	1.27 (0.98–1.66)	0.074

TABLE 4. Risk of GDM According to ICS Use

Category	GDM (N = 34,190)	Control (N = 170,934)	Unadjusted		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)	P Value	OR (95% CI)	P Value	OR (95% CI)	P Value	OR (95% CI)	P Value
Inhaler medication use*										
No ICS	34,121 (99.80%)	170,580 (99.79%)	1		1		1		1	
ICS	69 (0.20%)	354 (0.20%)	0.9 (0.72–1.25)	0.710	1 (0.77–1.38)	0.818	1 (0.76–1.37)	0.904	1 (0.77–1.4)	0.823

# ICS ⇒ re-admission, mortality ↓

A retrospective database study. Hospitalized elderly asthma patients. (N=6,254)



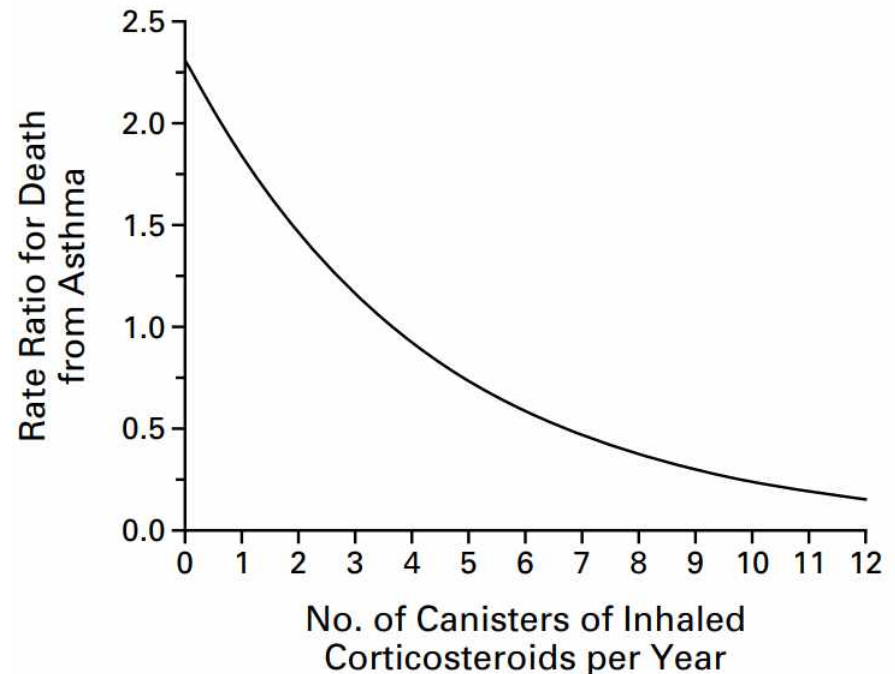
*Sin DD. Eur Respir J 2001;17:380.*

# ICS ⇒ mortal- ity ↓

USE OF INHALED CORTICOSTEROIDS	CASE PATIENTS (N=66)	CONTROLS (N=2681)	CRUDE RATE RATIO	ADJUSTED RATE RATIO (95% CI)†
Previous 1 yr				
None (%)	47.0	53.8	1.0	1.0 (reference group)
Any use (%)	53.0	46.2	1.41	1.19 (0.66–2.14)
1–5 canisters	51.5	38.8	1.67	1.53 (0.83–2.80)
≥6 canisters	1.5	7.4	0.25	0.15 (0.02–1.22)
Mean no. of canisters	1.18	1.57	0.82‡	0.79 (0.65–0.97)‡
Previous 6 mo				
None (%)	56.1	65.7	1.0	1.0 (reference group)
Any use (%)	43.9	34.3	1.56	1.33 (0.74–2.37)
1 or 2 canisters	42.4	23.1	2.25	2.18 (1.18–4.02)
≥3 canisters	1.5	11.2	0.16	0.13 (0.02–0.97)
Mean no. of canisters	0.62	0.79	0.50‡	0.46 (0.26–0.79)§

A retrospective database study.  
Those who were using anti-asthma tx  
(N=30,569)

**Suissa S.**  
***N Engl J Med***  
**2000;343:332.**



# ICS 중단 ⇒ mortality↑

A retrospective database study.  
Those who were using anti-asthma tx (N=30,569)

**TABLE 3.** CRUDE AND ADJUSTED RATE RATIOS FOR DEATH FROM ASTHMA IN RELATION TO DISCONTINUATION OF INHALED CORTICOSTEROID USE.\*

CORTICOSTEROID USE	CASE PATIENTS (N=66)	CONTROLS (N=2681)	CRUDE RATE RATIO	ADJUSTED RATE RATIO (95% CI)†
Uninterrupted (%)	4.6	7.9	1.0	1.0 (reference group)
Discontinued (%)				
1–3 mo before index date	19.7	9.0	3.9	4.6 (1.1–19.1)
4–6 mo before index date	4.6	6.3	1.3	1.8 (0.3–10.9)
7–9 mo before index date	4.6	5.3	1.7	1.6 (0.3–9.4)

*Suissa S. N Engl J Med 2000;343:332.*

# “천식 환자에서 ICS는 부작용이 더 많은가?”

P

천식 환자 첫 치료로

I

ICS를 안 쓰면

C

ICS를 쓰는 경우와 비교해서

O

폐렴  
결핵  
골밀도 감소

비스킷카나 속도

사망 위험은 줄여

...

# 결론

- **ICS를 쓰다가 중단하면?**

- ❖ 성적이 나쁘다

그러므로, ICS를 끊으면 안된다.

- **ICS maintenance 대신 as needed로 쓰면?**

- ❖ 성적이 나쁘다

- **첫 치료로 ICS를 안 쓰면?**

- ❖ 성적이 나쁘다

- **ICS는 부작용이 비슷하거나 좀 더 많을 수도 있다**

- ❖ 그러나, 사망 감소 등 **harm이 benefit을 넘지 않는다.**



**Thank you**

# 흡입용 스테로이드제 (ICS, inhaled corticosteroid)

Adults and adolescents (12 years and older)			
Drug	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)	100–250	>250–500	>500
Fluticasone propionate (HFA)	100–250	>250–500	>500
Mometasone furoate	110–220	>220–440	>440
Triamcinolone acetonide	400–1000	>1000–2000	>2000

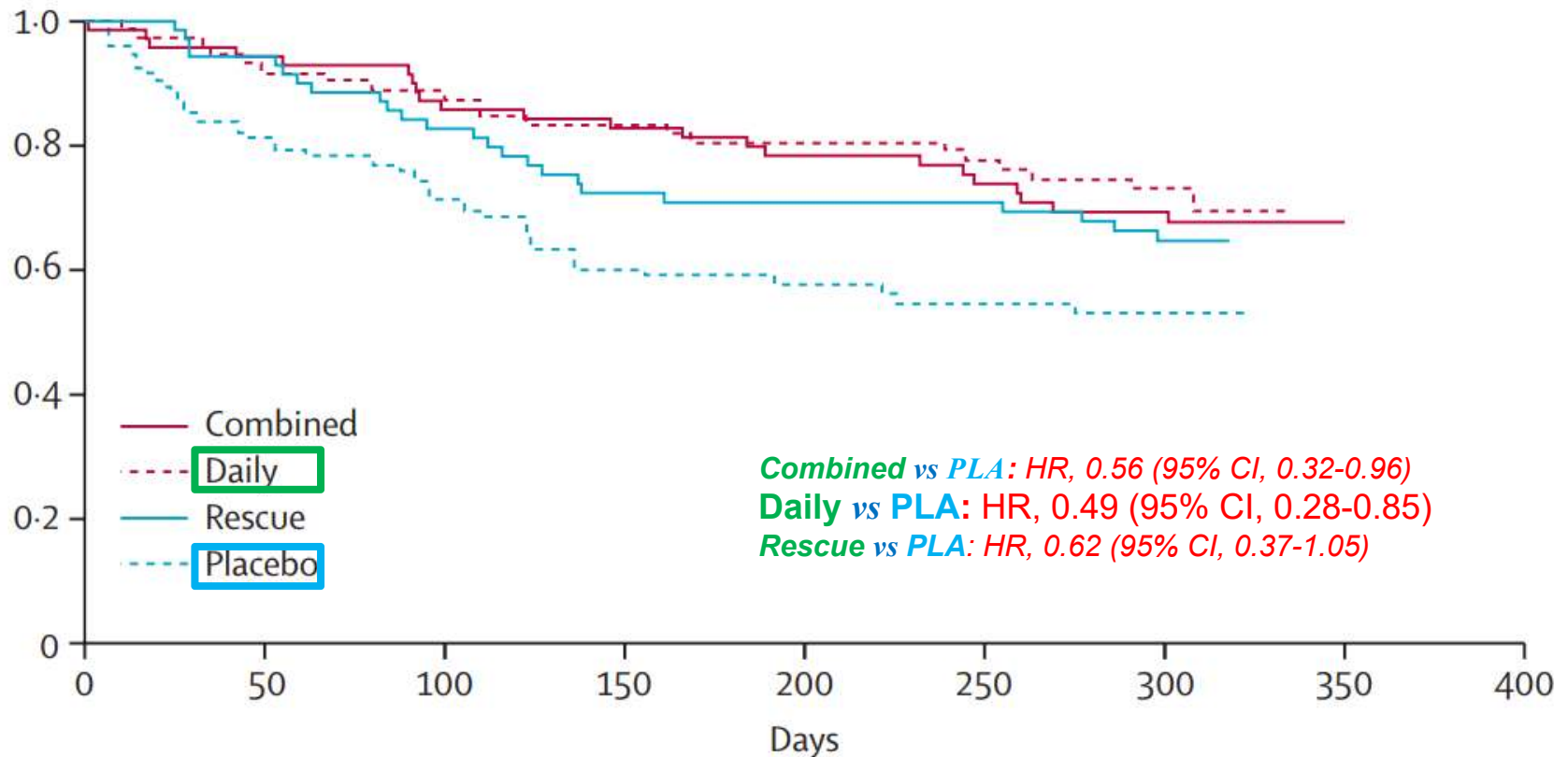
# ICS 중단 ⇒ 급성악화↑

Double blind RCT (TREXA).

**Mild persistent BA children (5-18YO) “well controlled” (NAEPP) with ≤ low dose ICS tx (N=288)**

BDP 80μg/d+BDP/AL prn vs **BDP+PLA/AL prn** vs PLA+BDP/AL prn vs **PLA+PLA/AL prn** for 44 weeks.

Primary outcome: **time to 1<sup>st</sup> AE requiring Pd.**



**Martinez FD. Lancet 2011;377:650.**

# ICS 중단, LTRA ⇒ PEF, 급성악화 nc

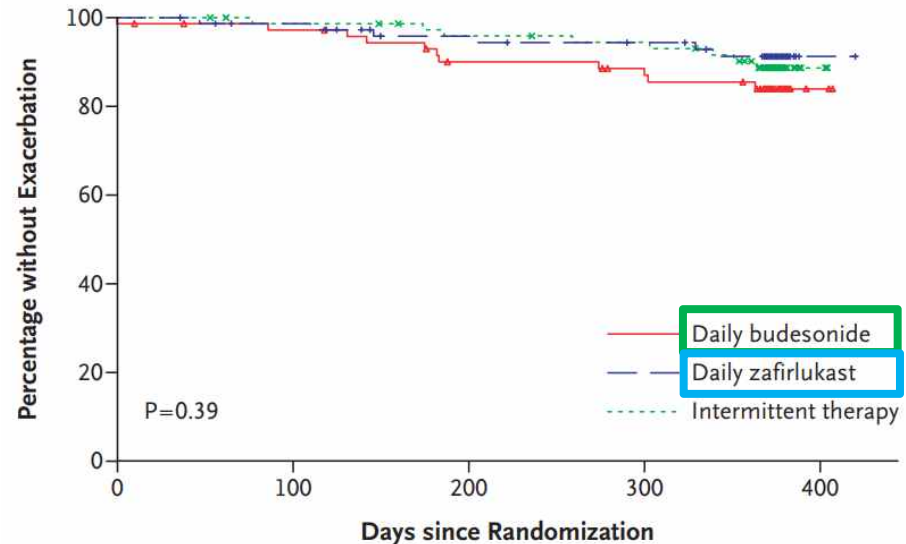
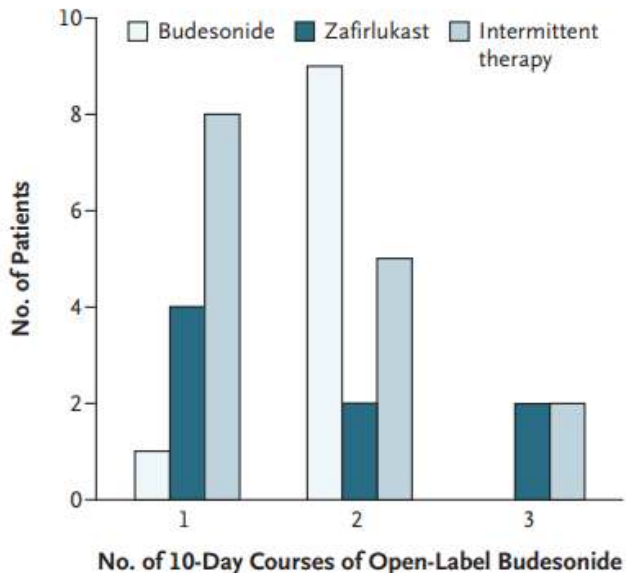
Double-blind RCT (IMPACT). Mild persistent asthma pts (N=225)

Run-in (BUD 800µg bid + ZLK 20mg bid + AL prn for 10-14days + Pd 0.5mg/kg x5d)

→ **BUD 200µg bid** vs **ZLK 20mg bid** vs PLA + BUD 800 bid or Pd 0.5mg/kg for 5 days as needed.

Primary outcome: Δ morning PEF.

Outcome	Daily Budesonide			Daily Zafirlukast			Intermittent Treatment			Overall P Value†
	No. of Patients	Value	Within-Group P Value	No. of Patients	Value	Within-Group P Value	No. of Patients	Value	Within-Group P Value	
Morning PEF (%)	66	8.3±1.9	<0.001	62	7.9±2.1	<0.001	70	7.1±2.0	<0.001	<b>0.90</b>



*Boushey HA. N Engl J Med*

# ICS 중단, LTRA ⇒ pre-FEV1↓, sputum eosinophilia↑, symptom↑

Double-blind RCT (IMPACT). **Mild persistent asthma pts** (N=225)

Run-in (BUD 800µg bid + ZLK 20mg bid + AL prn for 10-14days + Pd 0.5mg/kg x5d)

→ **BUD 200µg bid** vs **ZLK 20mg bid** vs PLA + BUD 800 bid or Pd 0.5mg/kg for 5 days as needed.

Primary outcome: **Δ morning PEF.**

Outcome	Daily Budesonide			Daily Zafirlukast			Intermittent Treatment			Overall P Value†
	No. of Patients	Value	Within-Group P Value	No. of Patients	Value	Within-Group P Value	No. of Patients	Value	Within-Group P Value	
<b>FEV<sub>1</sub>(%)</b>										
Pre-bronchodilator	67	<b>4.0±1.2</b>	0.001	62	<b>-1.1±1.0</b>	0.30	70	0.7±1.1	0.55	0.005
Post-bronchodilator	67	-1.7±0.5	0.002	61	-0.5±0.7	0.45	69	-1.0±0.5	0.04	0.29
<b>Exhaled nitric oxide (%)</b>	63		0.75	60		0.02	66		<0.001	0.006
Median		<b>-14.4</b>			<b>12.4</b>			26.6		
<b>Asthma control score‡¶</b>	70	<b>-0.4±0.1</b>	<0.001	70	<b>-0.2±0.04</b>	<0.001	73	-0.3±0.05	<0.001	<0.001
<b>No. of symptom-free days‡</b>	70	<b>4.0±0.4</b>	<0.001	70	<b>3.1±0.4</b>	0.001	73	2.9±0.4	<0.001	0.03

# ICS/LABA 쓰다 ICS 중단 ⇨ 치료실패 ↑

Double-blind RCT (SLIC) Persistent asthma pts suboptimally controlled by TAC 400µg bid (N=175)

(1) PLA-minus (n=21) : TAC 200µg bid for 8weeks → D/C TAC for 8weeks vs

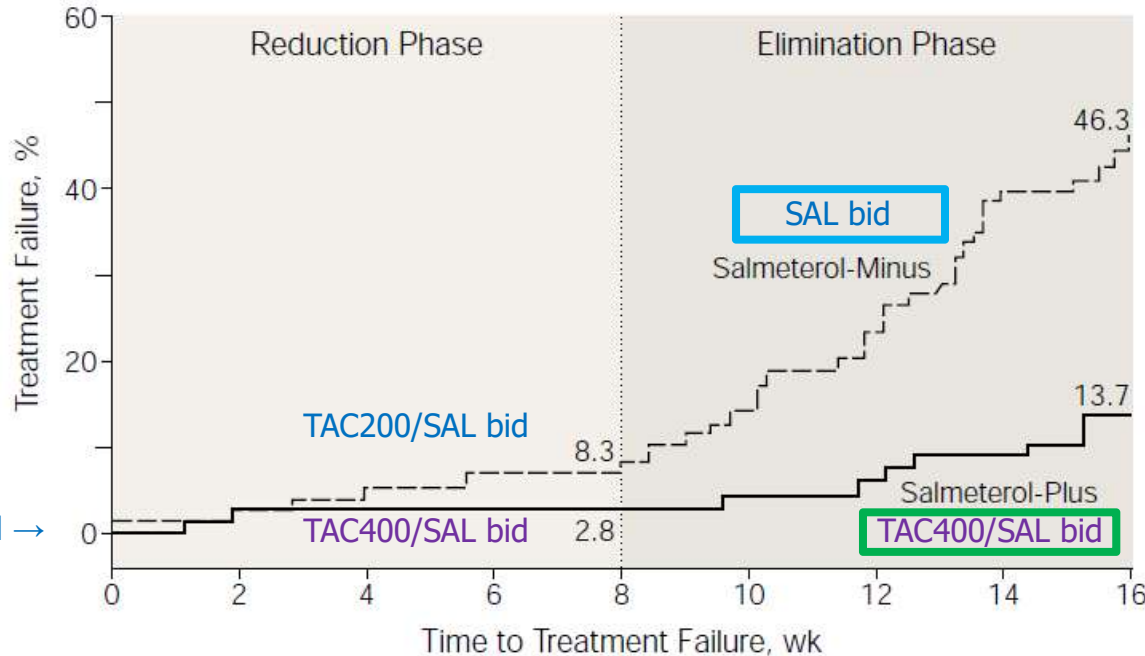
(2) SAL-minus (n=74) : TAC 400µg/SAL bid for 2weeks → TAC 200µg/SAL bid for 8weeks → SAL for 8weeks vs

(3) SAL-plus (n=74) : TAC 400µg/SAL bid for 2weeks → TAC 400µg bid for 16weeks.

Primary outcome: time to treatment failure.

AE, SABA↑,  
FEV1 ↓, PEF ↓,  
...

(2), (3)

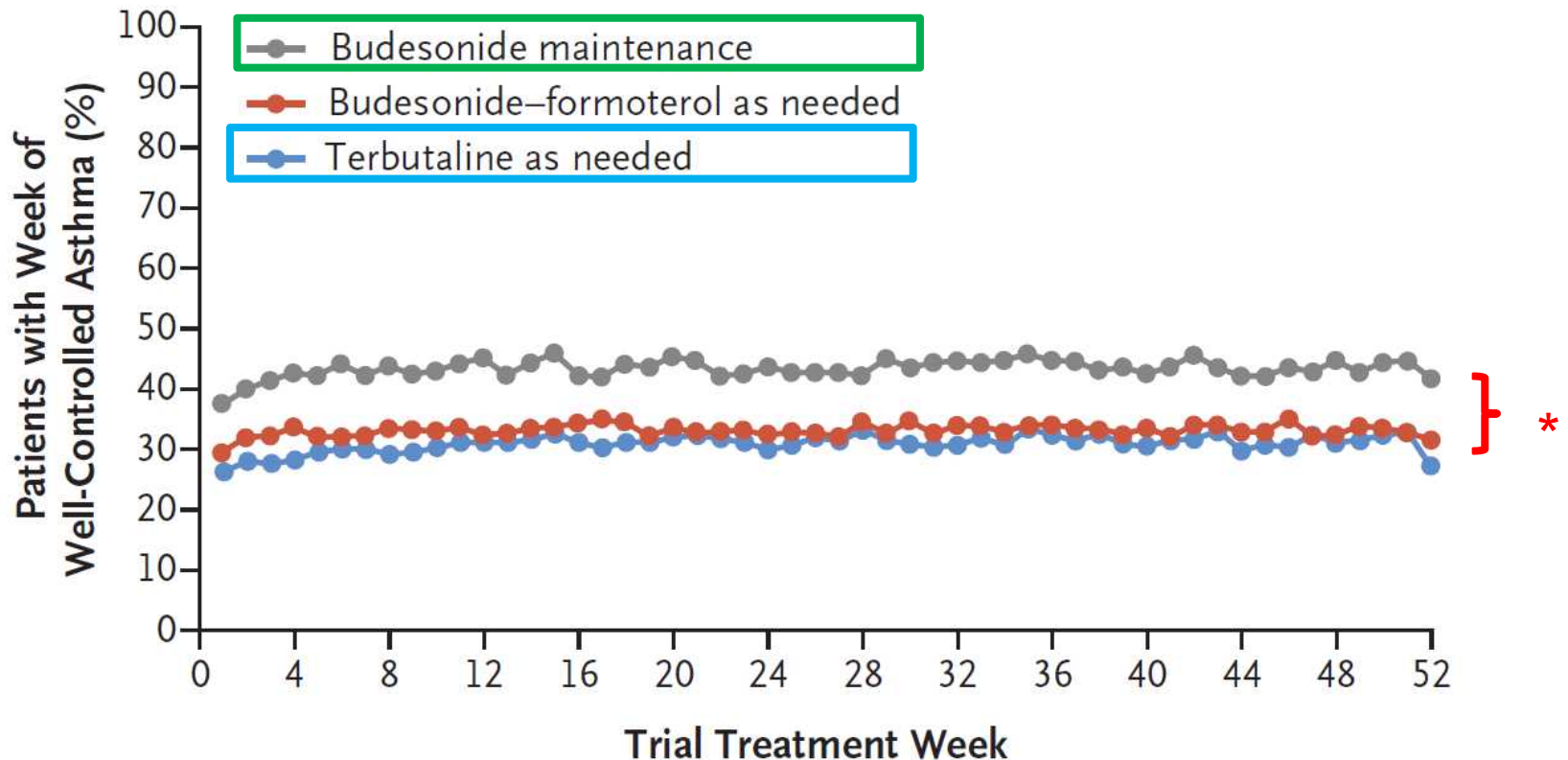


No. at Risk	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
Salmeterol-Minus	74	72	69	66	65	59	52	42	27
Salmeterol-Plus	74	70	70	68	68	67	65	63	41

TAC400 bid → TAC400/SAL bid →

# ICS 중단 ⇒ Sx control ↓

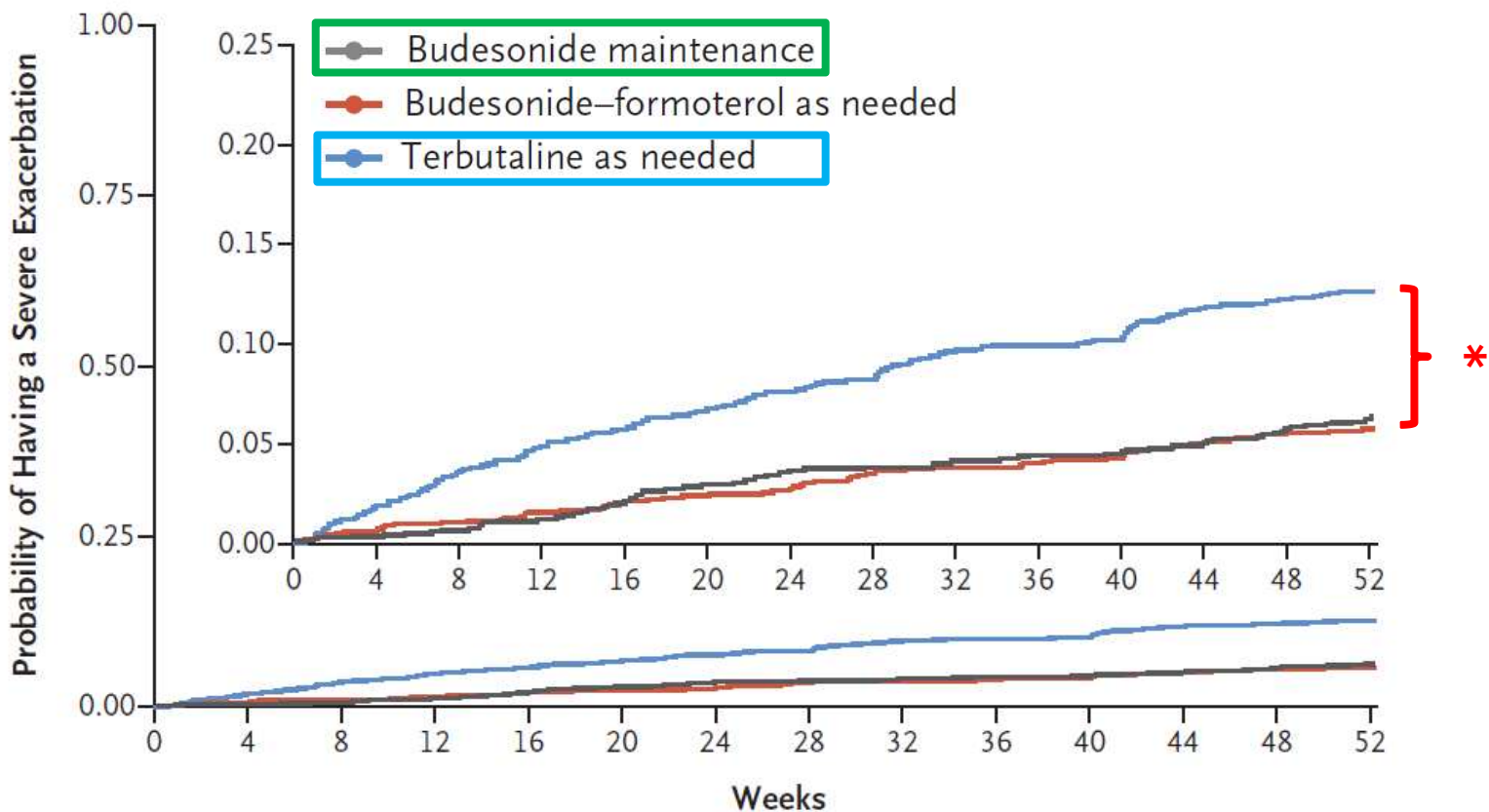
Double-blind RCT (SYGMA-1). GINA step 2 asthma pts (N=3,849)  
TB prn vs BUD 200µg bid + TB prn vs BUD 250µg / FOR 6µg prn for 52 weeks.  
Primary outcome: asthma symptom control (superior to TB prn).



O'Byrne PM. N Engl J Med 2018;378:1865.

# ICS 중단 ⇒ AE↑

Double-blind RCT (SYGMA-1). **GINA step 2 asthma pts (N=3,849)**  
TB prn vs BUD 200µg bid + TB prn vs BUD 250µg / FOR 6µg prn for 52 weeks.  
Primary outcome: **asthma symptom control** (superior to TB prn).



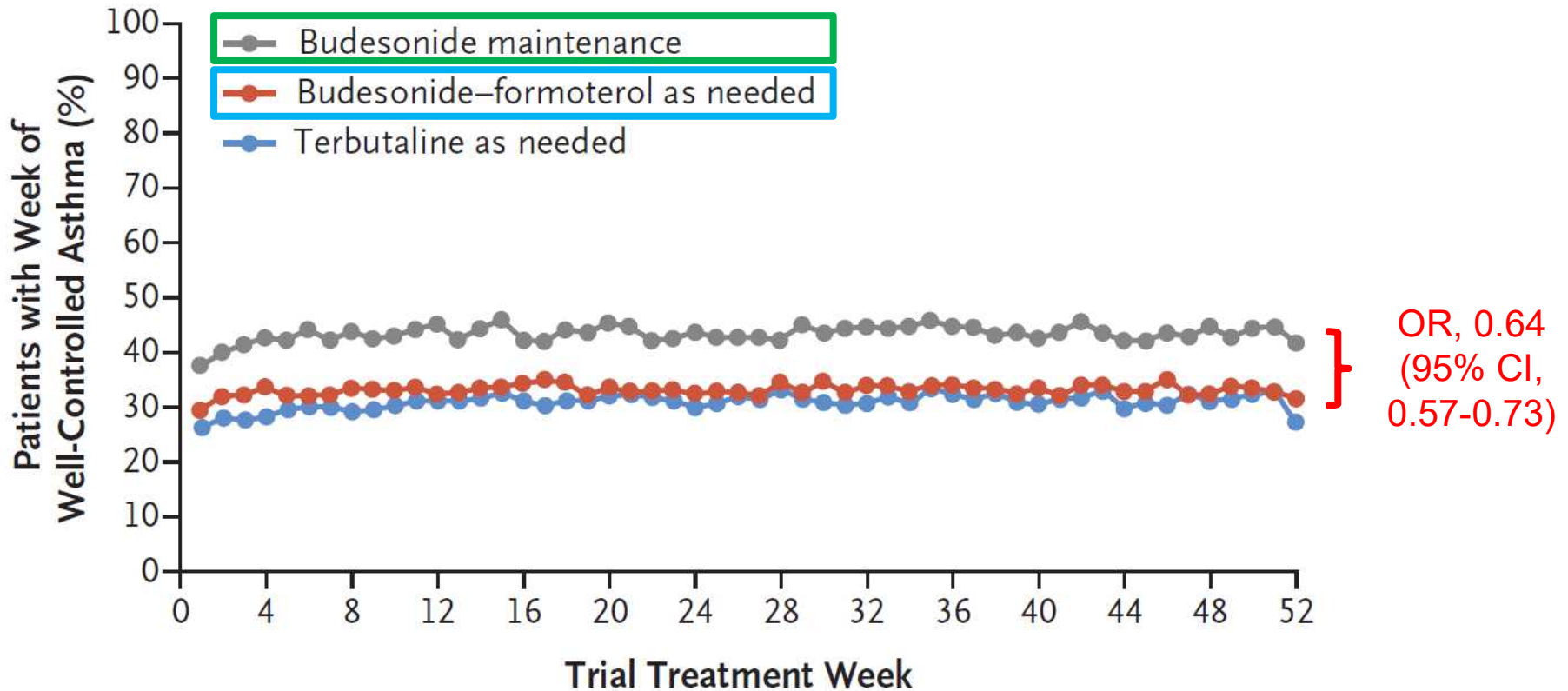
*O'Byrne PM. N Engl J Med 2018;378:1865.*

# Control: ICS > ICS/FOR prn

Double-blind RCT (SYGMA-1). GINA step 2 asthma pts (N=3,849)

TB prn vs BUD 200µg bid + TB prn vs BUD 250µg / FOR 6µg prn for 52 weeks.

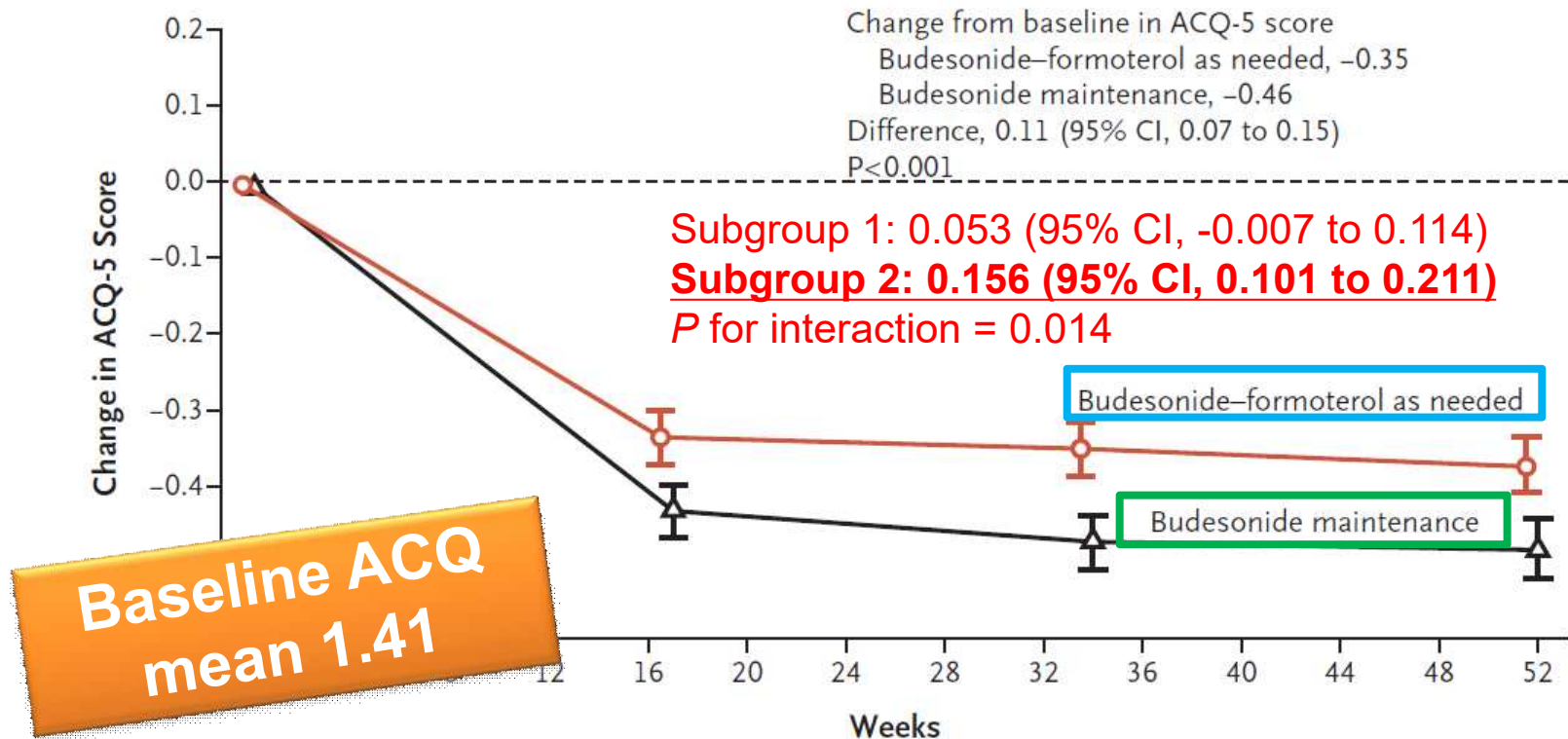
Primary outcome: asthma symptom control (superior to TB prn).



*O'Byrne PM. N Engl J Med 2018;378:1865.*

# ACQ-5: ICS > ICS/FOR prn

Double-blind RCT (SYGMA-2). GINA step 2 asthma pts (N=4,176)  
BUD 200µg bid + TB prn vs BUD 250µg / FOR 6µg prn for 52 weeks.  
Primary outcome: severe AE rate. (non-inferior)



**Bateman BD. N Engl J Med 2018;378:1877.**  
**Bateman BD. Am Thorac Soc 2019.**

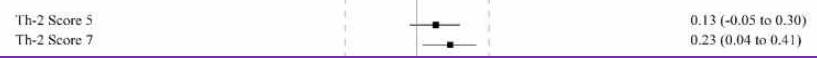
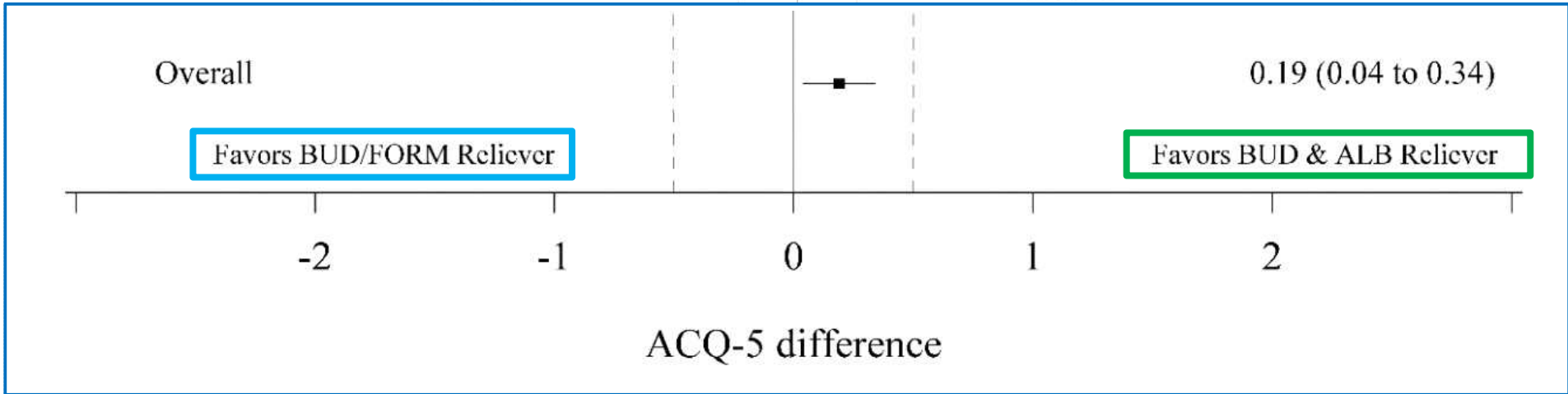
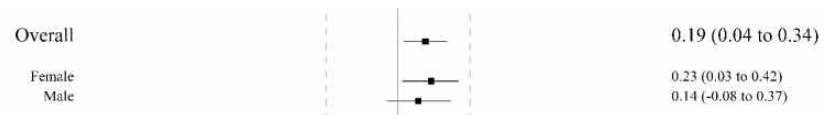
# ACQ-5: ICS > ICS/FOR prn

Open-label RCT in NZ, UK, Italy, Australia (Novel START).

Mild ( $2/\text{mo} \leq \text{SABA} \leq 2/\text{d}$ ) BA pts with no hospitalization within 12mo (ACQ 1.1)(N=675)

BUD 200µg bid + AL 100µg prn vs BUD 200µg / FOR 6µg as needed vs AL prn for 52 weeks.

Primary outcome: exacerbation rate



ACQ-5 score† 1.1±0.7

ACQ-5 difference

# ACQ-5 is a predictor of AE

A pragmatic trial. BA pts for 12 mo. (N=611)

**Table 3** ORs and coefficients\* of logistic prediction models for severe asthma exacerbations

	History		History+spirometry		History+spirometry+Fe <sub>NO</sub>	
	OR(95% CI)	Coefficient	OR (95% CI)	Coefficient	OR (95% CI)	Coefficient
ACQ (per 0.5 score)	1.55 (1.22 to 1.98)	0.208	1.52 (1.19 to 1.94)	0.198	1.52 (1.19 to 1.94)	0.195
Current smoking	2.13 (1.08 to 4.17)	0.712	1.83 (0.93 to 3.62)	0.570	1.77 (0.89 to 3.50)	0.532
Chronic sinusitis	2.09 (1.02 to 4.28)	0.694	2.49 (1.17 to 5.31)	0.860	2.39 (1.11 to 5.14)	0.813
Ever admitted asthma	2.28 (1.16 to 4.49)	0.778	1.90 (0.95 to 3.82)	0.606	1.88 (0.94 to 3.79)	0.590
Oral steroids previous year	3.52 (1.68 to 7.36)	1.188	3.69 (1.74 to 7.80)	1.229	3.76 (1.79 to 7.94)	1.236
FEV1% predicted (per 10%)			0.97 (0.95 to 0.99)	-0.281	0.97 (0.95 to 0.99)	-0.270
Fe <sub>NO</sub> (per 10 ppb)					1.01 (1.00 to 1.01)	0.059
Intercept		-4.595		-0.491		-0.737

\*Coefficients of the models shown after shrinkage; shrinkage factors were 0.9440, 0.9407 and 0.9326 for the history, spirometry and Fe<sub>NO</sub> model, respectively. ACQ, Asthma Control Questionnaire.

**Baseline ACQ  
mean 1.01**

# AE: ICS ≈ ICS/ FOR prn

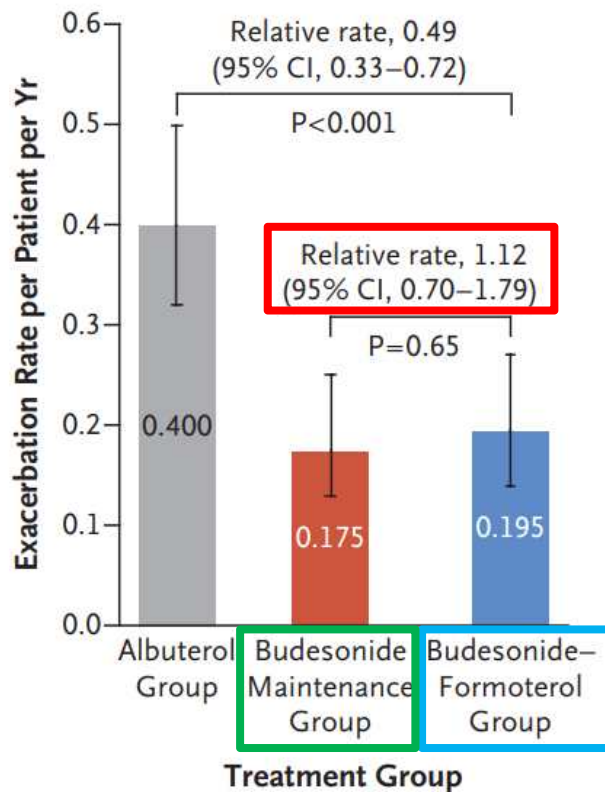
Open-label RCT in NZ, UK, Italy, Australia (**Novel START**).

Mild ( $2/\text{mo} \leq \text{SABA} \leq 2/\text{d}$ ) BA pts with no hospitalization within 12mo (**ACQ 1.1**) (**N=675**)

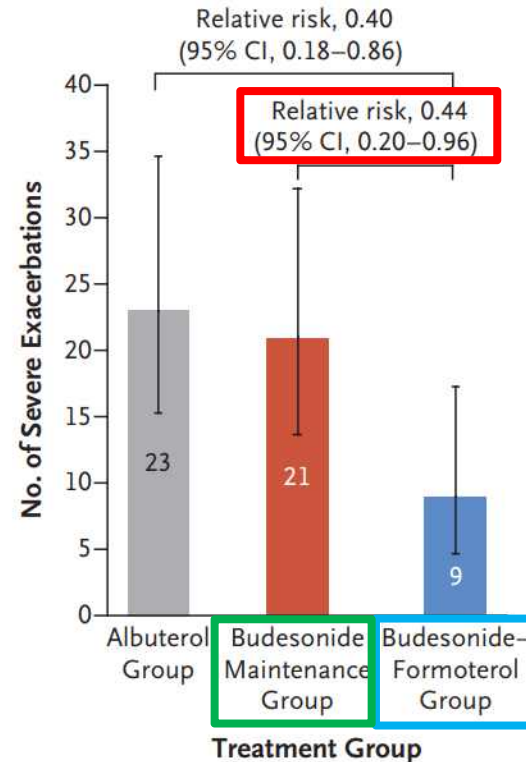
BUD 200 $\mu\text{g}$  bid + AL 100 $\mu\text{g}$  prn vs BUD 200 $\mu\text{g}$  / FOR 6 $\mu\text{g}$  as needed vs AL prn for 52 weeks.

Primary outcome: exacerbation rate

**B Annualized Exacerbation Rate (Primary Outcome)**



**C Number of Severe Exacerbations**



# AE: ICS ≈ ICS/FOR prn

Open-label RCT in NZ, UK, Italy, Australia (**Novel START**).

Mild ( $2/\text{mo} \leq \text{SABA} \leq 2/\text{d}$ ) BA pts with no hospitalization within 12mo (**ACQ 1.1**) (**N=675**)

BUD 200µg bid + AL 100µg prn vs BUD 200µg / FOR 6µg as needed vs AL prn for 52 weeks.

Primary outcome: exacerbation rate

**Table 2. Medication Outcomes.\***

Outcome	Albuterol Group (N=223)	Budesonide Maintenance Group (N=225)	Budesonide-Formoterol Group (N=220)
<b>Glucocorticoid use</b>			
No. of inhaled glucocorticoid-containing actuations per day			
Mean	NA	1.11±0.56	0.53±0.54
Median (IQR)	NA	1.23 (0.66–1.57)	0.37 (0.15–0.73)
Range	NA	0–2.01	0–3.95

**Beasley R. N Engl J Med 2019;380:2020.**

# AE: ICS ≈ ICS/FOR prn

Open-label RCT in NZ, UK, Italy, Australia (**Novel START**).

Mild ( $2/\text{mo} \leq \text{SABA} \leq 2/\text{d}$ ) BA pts with no hospitalization within 12mo (**ACQ 1.1**) (**N=675**)

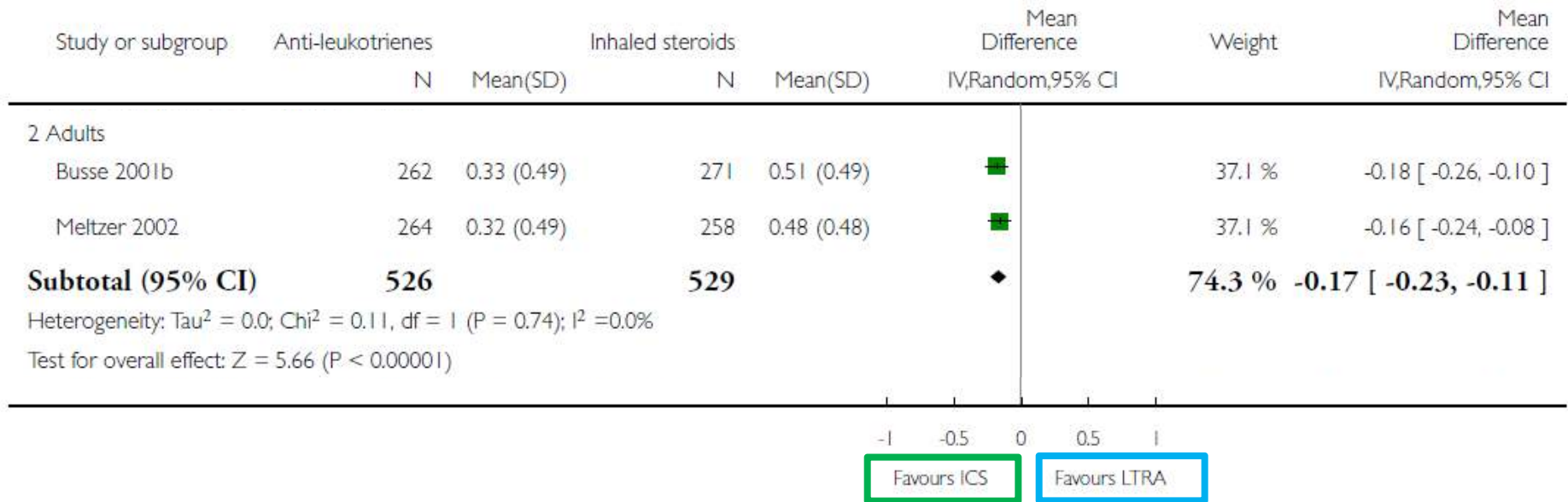
BUD 200 $\mu\text{g}$  bid + AL 100 $\mu\text{g}$  prn vs BUD 200 $\mu\text{g}$  / FOR 6 $\mu\text{g}$  as needed vs AL prn for 52 weeks.

Primary outcome: exacerbation rate

**Table 1.** Characteristics of the Patients at Baseline.\*

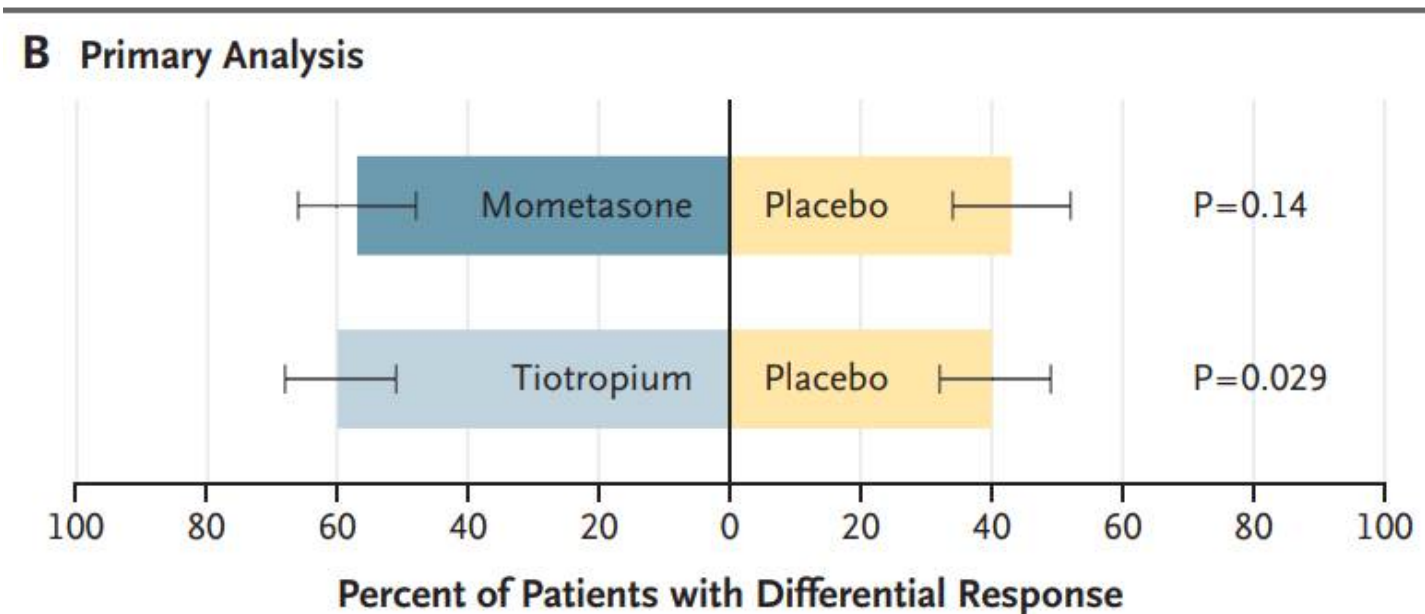
Characteristic	Albuterol Group (N=223)	Budesonide Maintenance Group (N=225)	Budesonide-Formoterol Group (N=220)
No. of severe exacerbations in the previous 12 mo. — no. (%)			
0	203 (91.0)	208 (92.4)	208 (94.5)
1	20 (9.0)	15 (6.7)	12 (5.5)
2	0	2 (0.9)	0
Any	20 (9.0)	17 (7.6)	12 (5.5)

# FEV1: ICS > LTRA



# Response in low Eo group: ICS $\approx$ PLA, LAMA $>$ PLA

Double-blind cross-over RCT (SIENNA). BA pts  $\geq 12$ YO with Sp Eo  $< 2\%$  (ICS/LTRA-free for at least 3wk) (N=221)  
MOM 200 $\mu$ g bid vs TIO SMI 5  $\mu$ g qd vs PLA for 12 weeks  
Primary outcome: Response (treatment failure  $>$  asthma control days  $>$  FEV1)

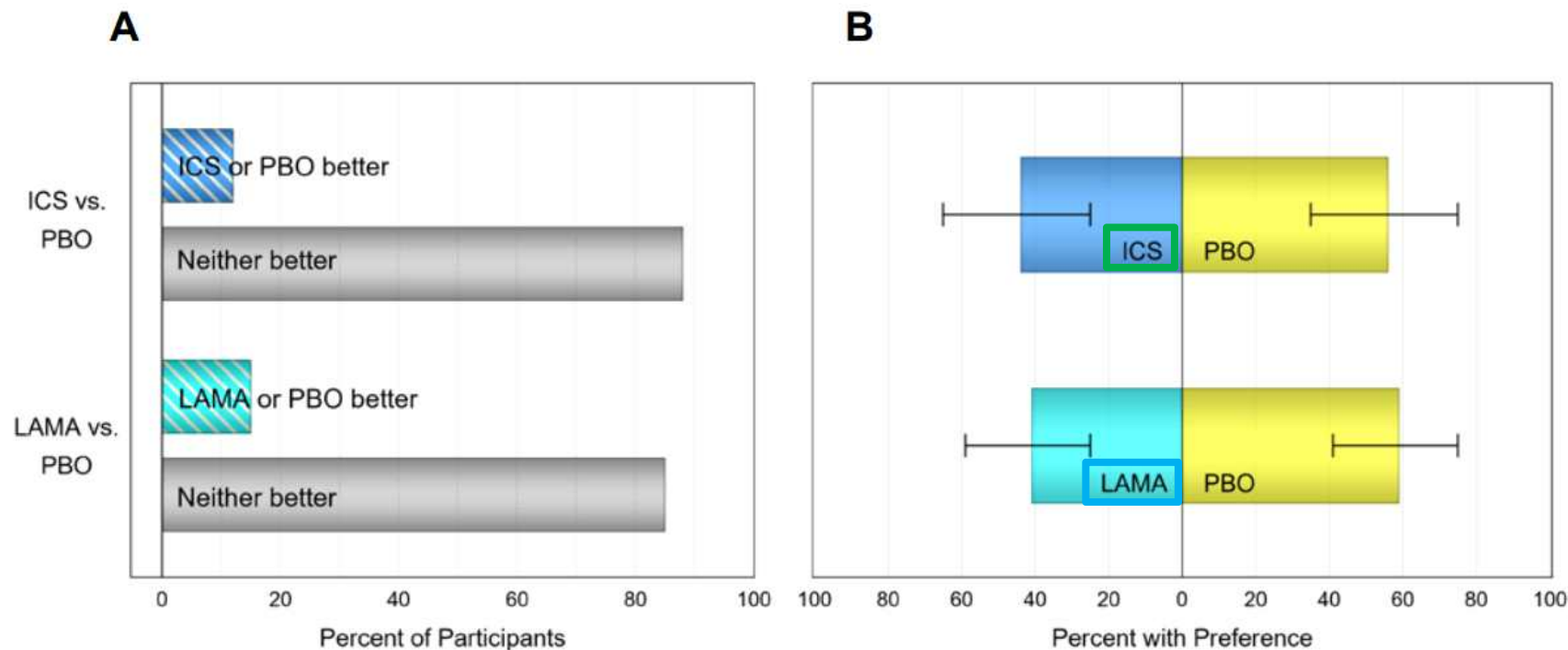


**Lazarus S. N Engl J Med 2019;380:2009.**

# Response in low Eo group: ICS ≈ PLA, LAMA > PLA

Double-blind cross-over RCT (SIENA). BA pts ≥ 12YO with Sp Eo < 2% (ICS/LTRA-free for at least 3wk) (N=221)  
 MOM 200µg bid vs TIO SMI 5 µg qd vs PLA for 12 weeks  
 Primary outcome: Response (treatment failure > asthma control days > FEV1)

## Treatment Failure

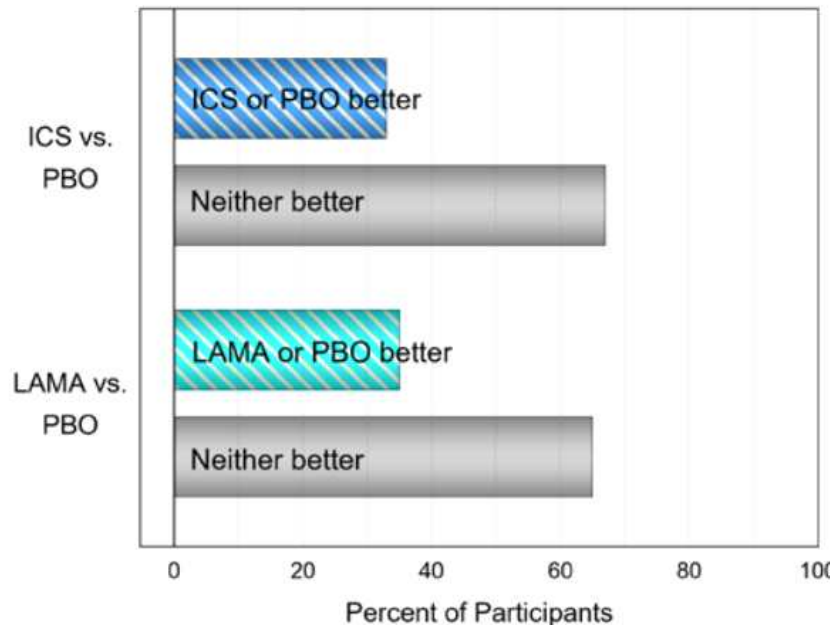


# Response in low Eo group: ICS ≈ PLA, LAMA > PLA

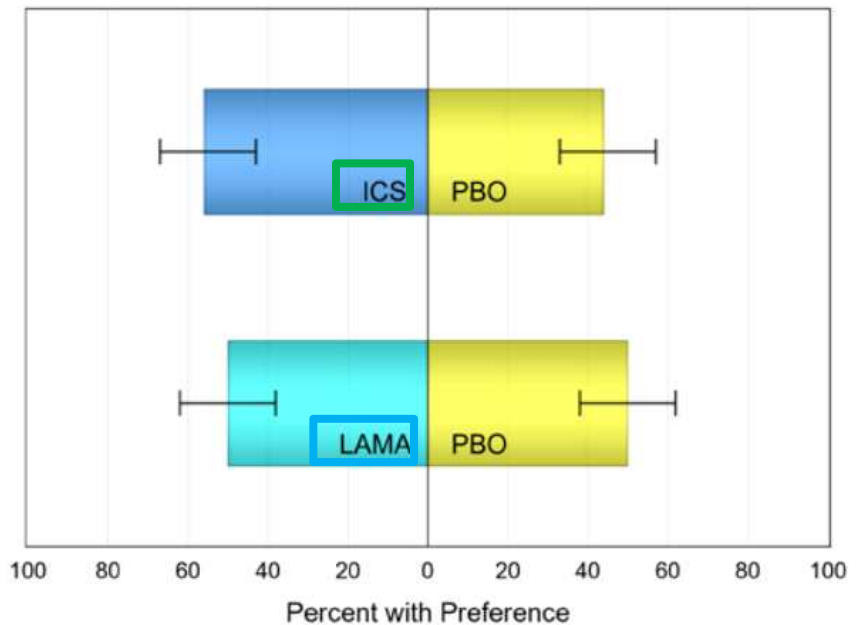
Double-blind cross-over RCT (SIENA). BA pts ≥ 12YO with Sp Eo < 2% (ICS/LTRA-free for at least 3wk) (N=221)  
MOM 200µg bid vs TIO SMI 5 µg qd vs PLA for 12 weeks  
Primary outcome: Response (treatment failure > asthma control days > FEV1)

## AACD

C



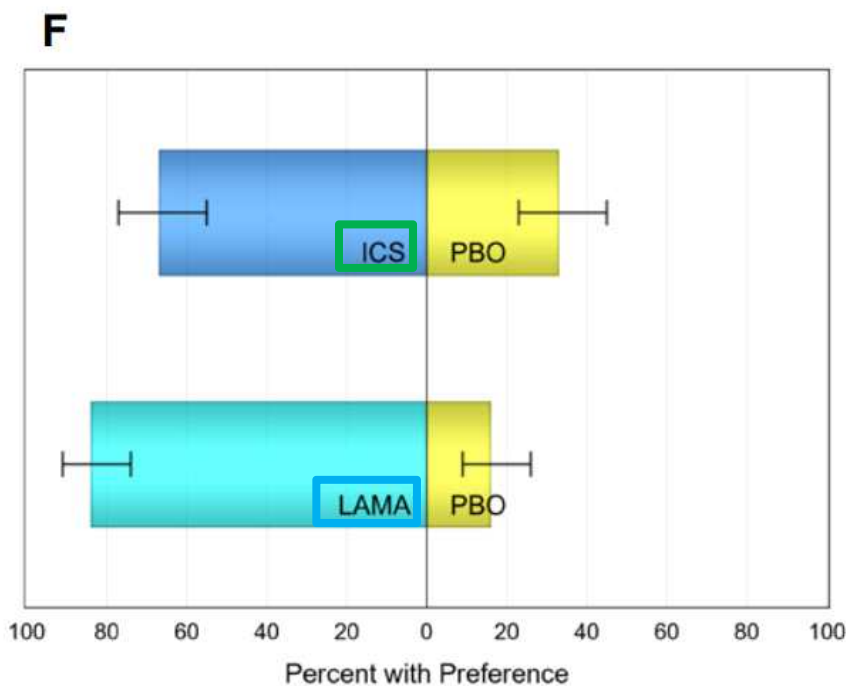
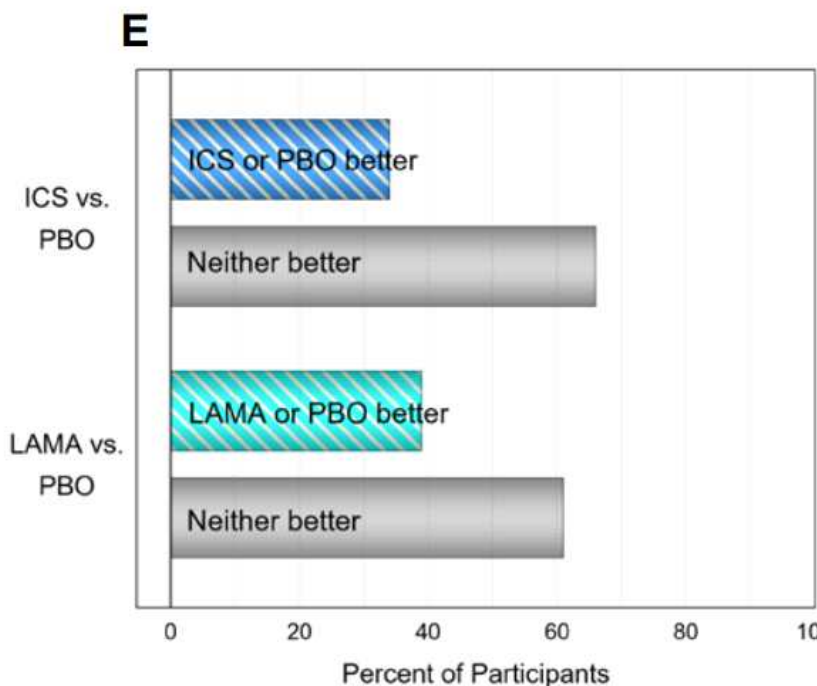
D



# Response in low Eo group: ICS ≈ PLA, LAMA > PLA

Double-blind cross-over RCT (SIENA). BA pts ≥ 12YO with Sp Eo < 2% (ICS/LTRA-free for at least 3wk) (N=221)  
 MOM 200µg bid vs TIO SMI 5 µg qd vs PLA for 12 weeks  
 Primary outcome: Response (treatment failure > asthma control days > FEV1)

## FEV1



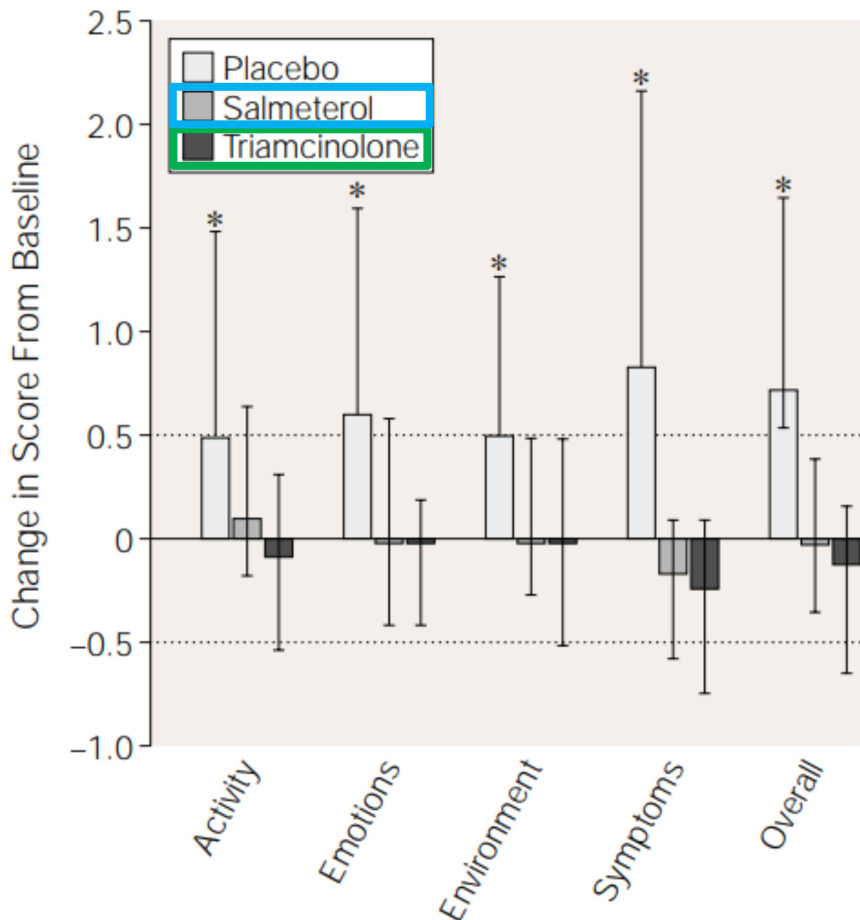
# ICS 중단, SAL ⇒ PEF, 천식 관련 QoL nc

Double blind RCT (SOCS).

“well controlled” (FEV1>80%, PEF variability ≤20%) by TAC 400 µg/d (run-in 6 weeks) (N=164)

TAC 400 µg/d vs SAL vs PLA for 16 weeks.

Outcome: PEF, FEV1, symptom scores, SABA use, treatment failure, AE, ...



AM PEF*			
Treatment Group			
Triamcinolone	Placebo vs Salmeterol	Placebo vs Triamcinolone	Salmeterol vs Triamcinolone
460.4 (17.1)			
474.6 (14.3)			
449.4 (15.7)			
14.2 (-17.5 to 46.0) [.38]	-39.7 (-85.2 to 5.8) [.09]	-32.6 (-77.5 to 12.2) [.15]	7.1 (-38.4 to 52.6) [.76]

Lazarus SC. JAMA 2001;285:2583.

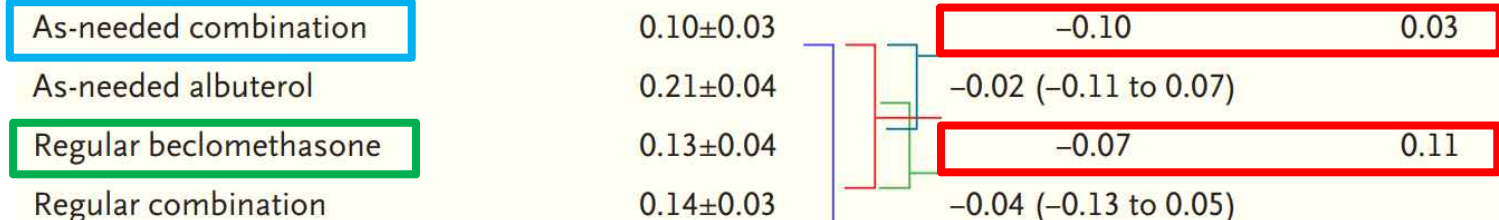
# Sx-free days, rescue medication: regular ICS > SABA prn, ICS/SABA prn $\approx$ SABA prn

Double-blind RCT (**BEST**). Mild persistent BA pts controlled in run-in (BDP 500 $\mu$ g/d 4wk) (N=466)

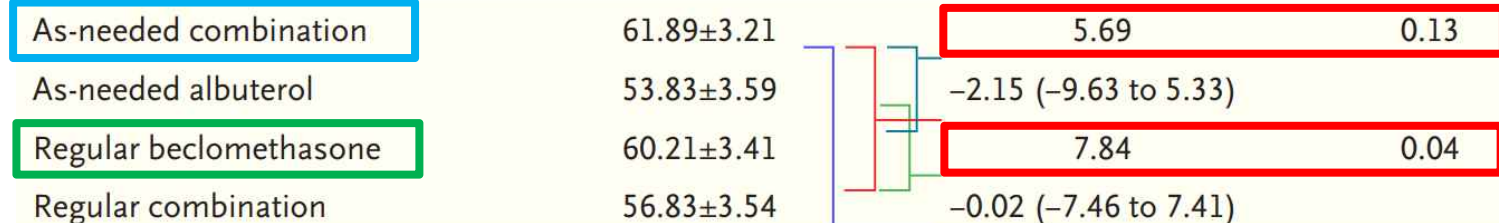
BDP 250 $\mu$ g/AL prn vs Albuterol prn vs BDP 250 $\mu$ g bid + AL prn vs BDP 250 $\mu$ g + AL bid+prn for 6mo.

Primary outcome: morning PEF.

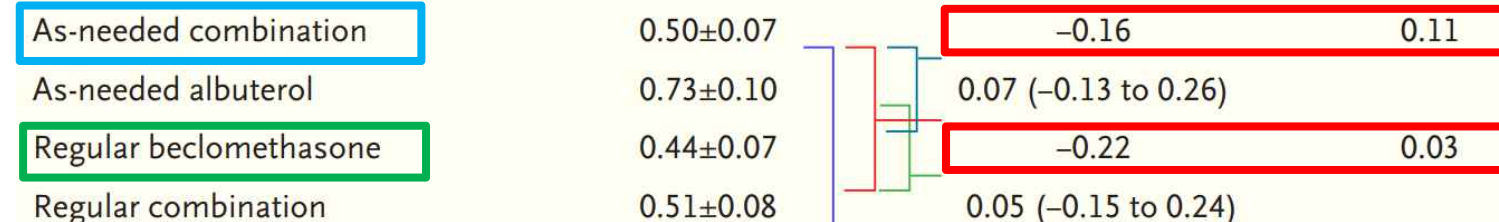
## Nocturnal awakening (no.)



## Symptom-free days (%)



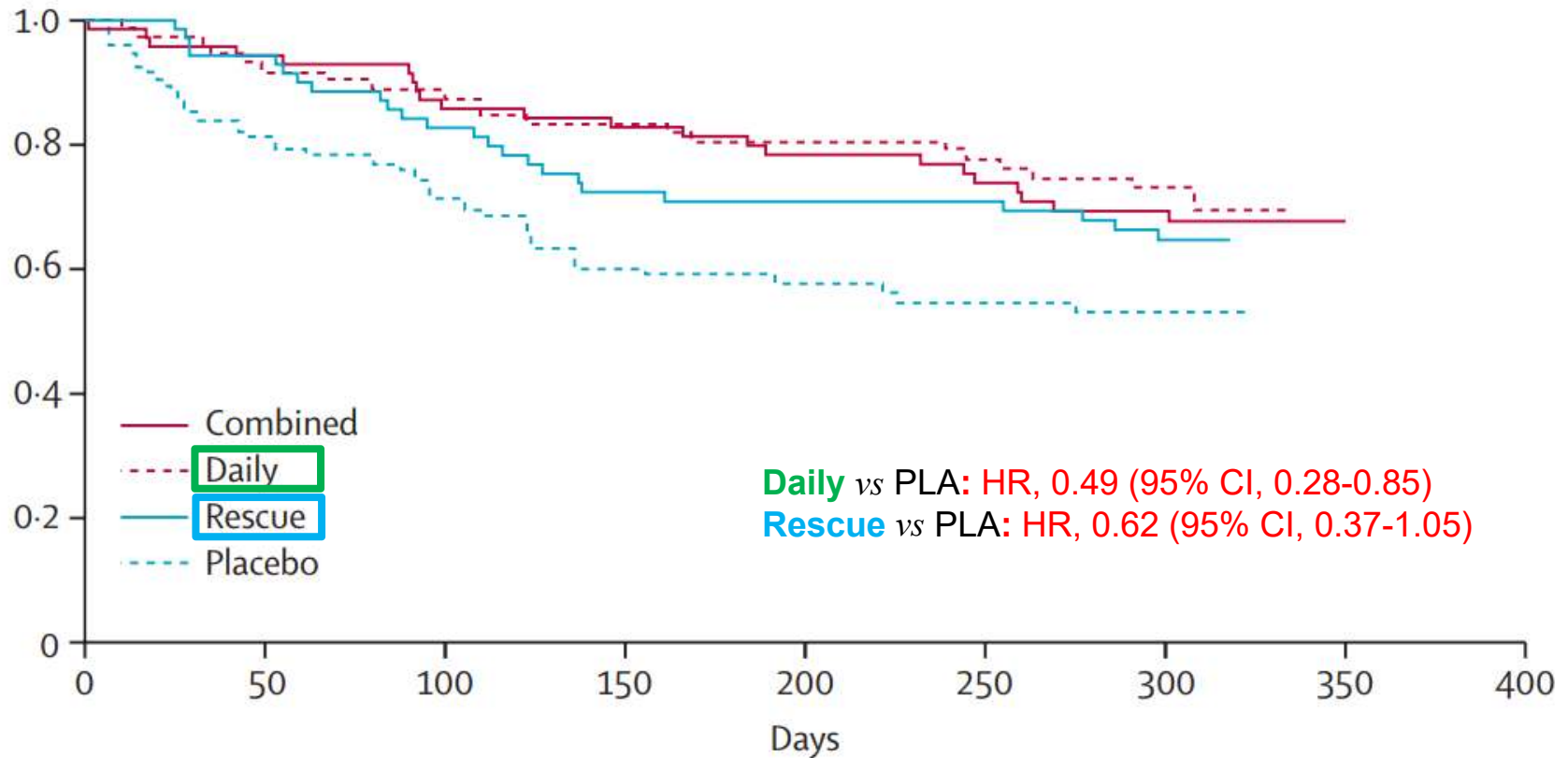
## Rescue medication (puffs/day)



# AE: regular ICS > SABA prn, ICS/SABA prn ≈ SABA prn

Double blind RCT (TREXA).

Mild persistent BA children (5-18YO) “well controlled” (NAEPP) with ≤ low dose ICS tx (N=288)  
BDP 80µg/d+BDP/AL prn vs BDP+PLA/AL prn vs PLA+BDP/AL prn vs PLA+PLA/AL prn for 44 weeks.  
Primary outcome: time to 1<sup>st</sup> AE requiring Pd.

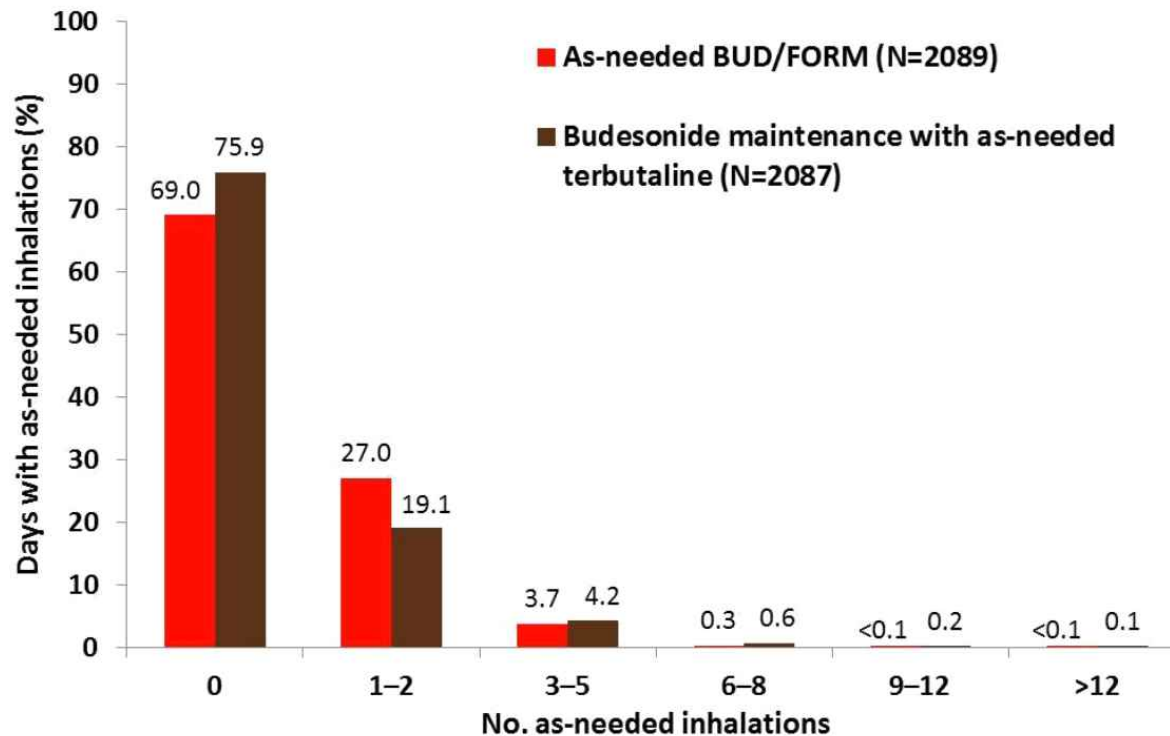


**Martinez FD. Lancet 2011;377:650.**

# No as-needed tx in 70%

Double-blind RCT (SYGMA-2). GINA step 2 asthma pts (N=4,176)  
BUD 200µg bid + TB prn vs BUD 250µg / FOR 6µg prn for 52 weeks.  
Primary outcome: severe AE rate. (non-inferior)

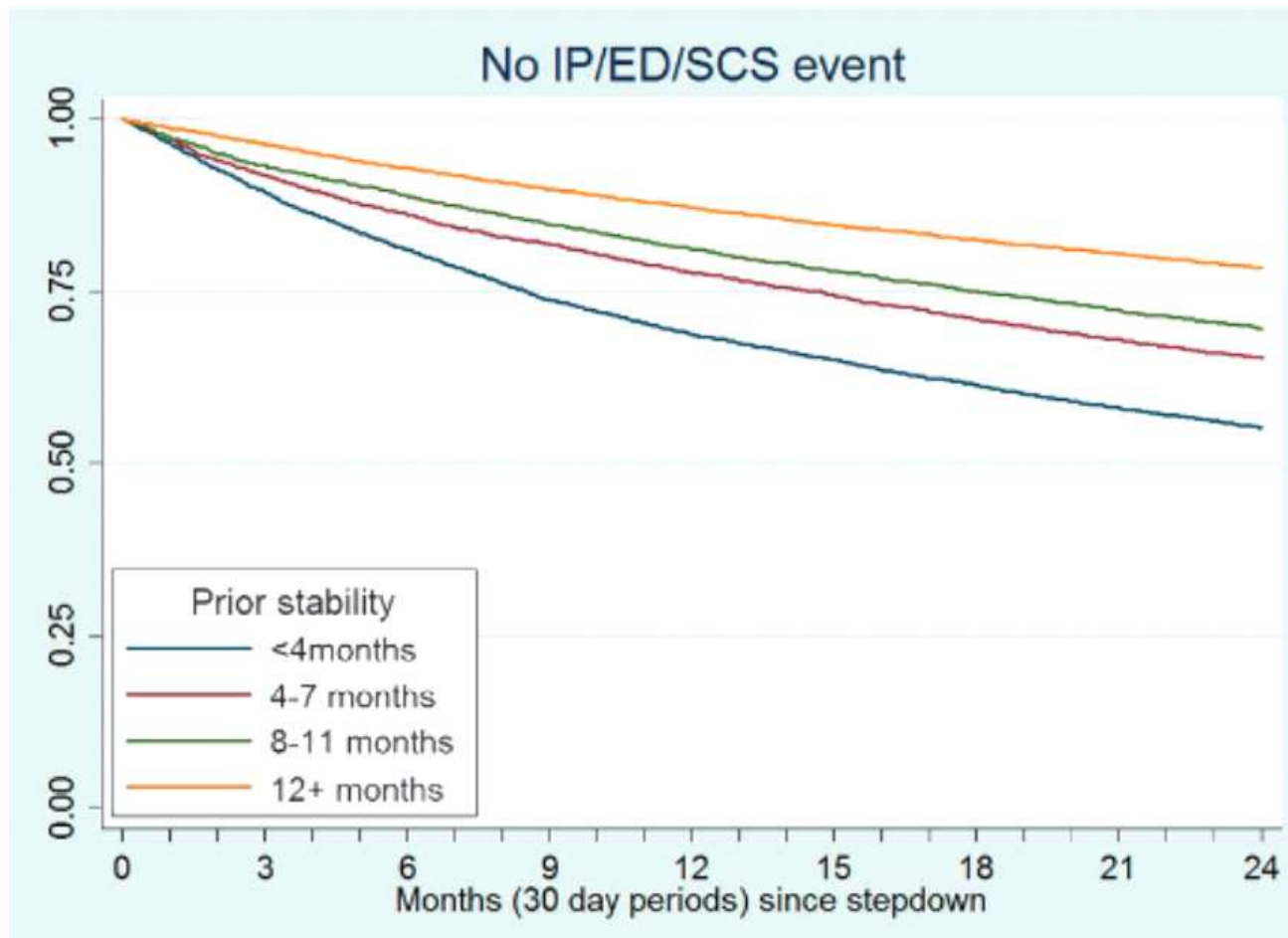
Figure S4. Proportion of Patient Days by Frequency of As-Needed Reliever Use, and by Treatment Group



*Bateman ED. N Engl J Med 2018;378:1877.*

# ICS 감량 >50% ⇒ 급성악화↑

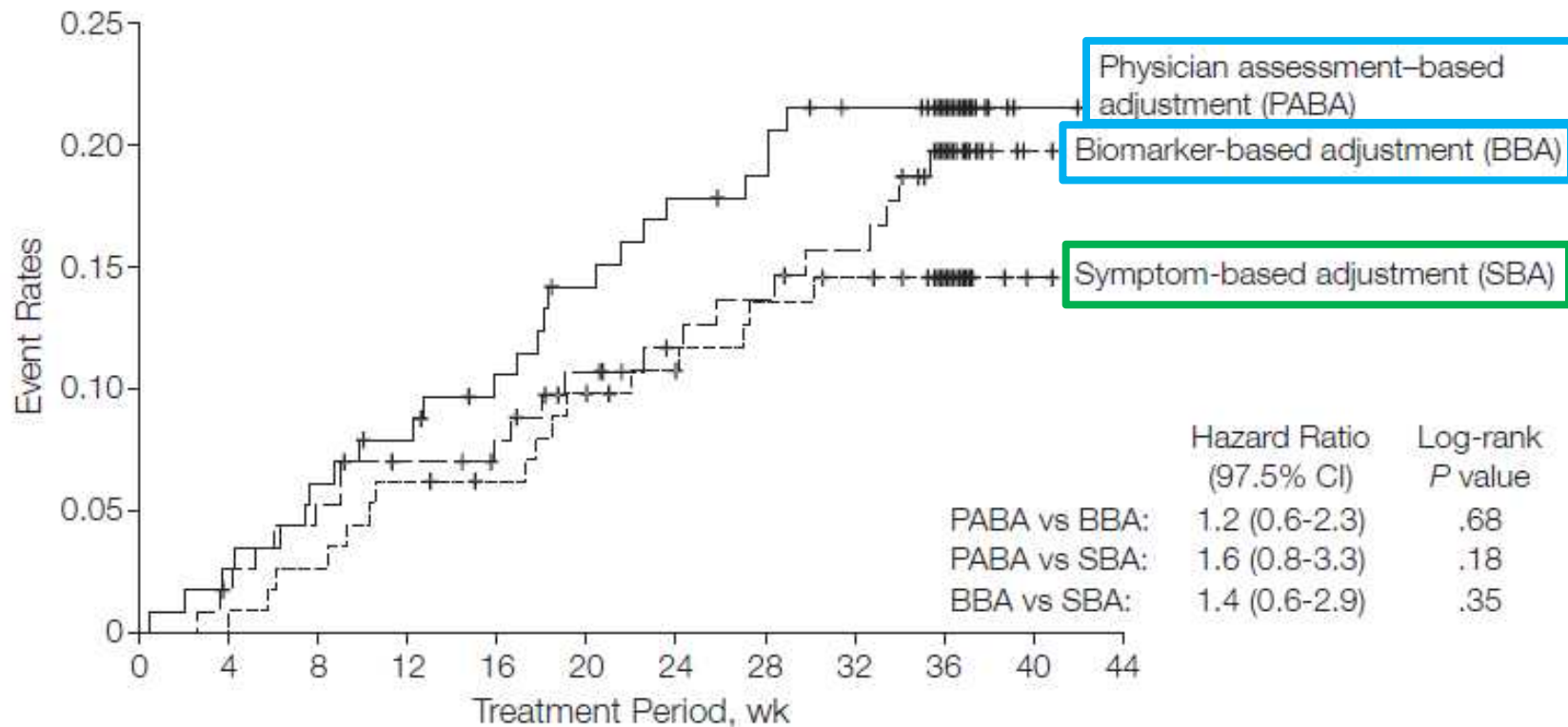
A retrospective claims data analysis in US. Asthma pts (N=26,292)  
Primary outcome: time-to-first AE.



# ICS maintain $\approx$ dose adjust

Double-blind RCT (BASALT). Mild-to-mod asthma pts controlled by BDP HFA 80 $\mu$ g/d (run-in) (N=342)  
Physician assessment-based (PABA) vs FeNO-based (BBA) vs Symptom-based (SBA) prn for 52 weeks.  
Primary outcome: severe AE rate. (non-inferior)

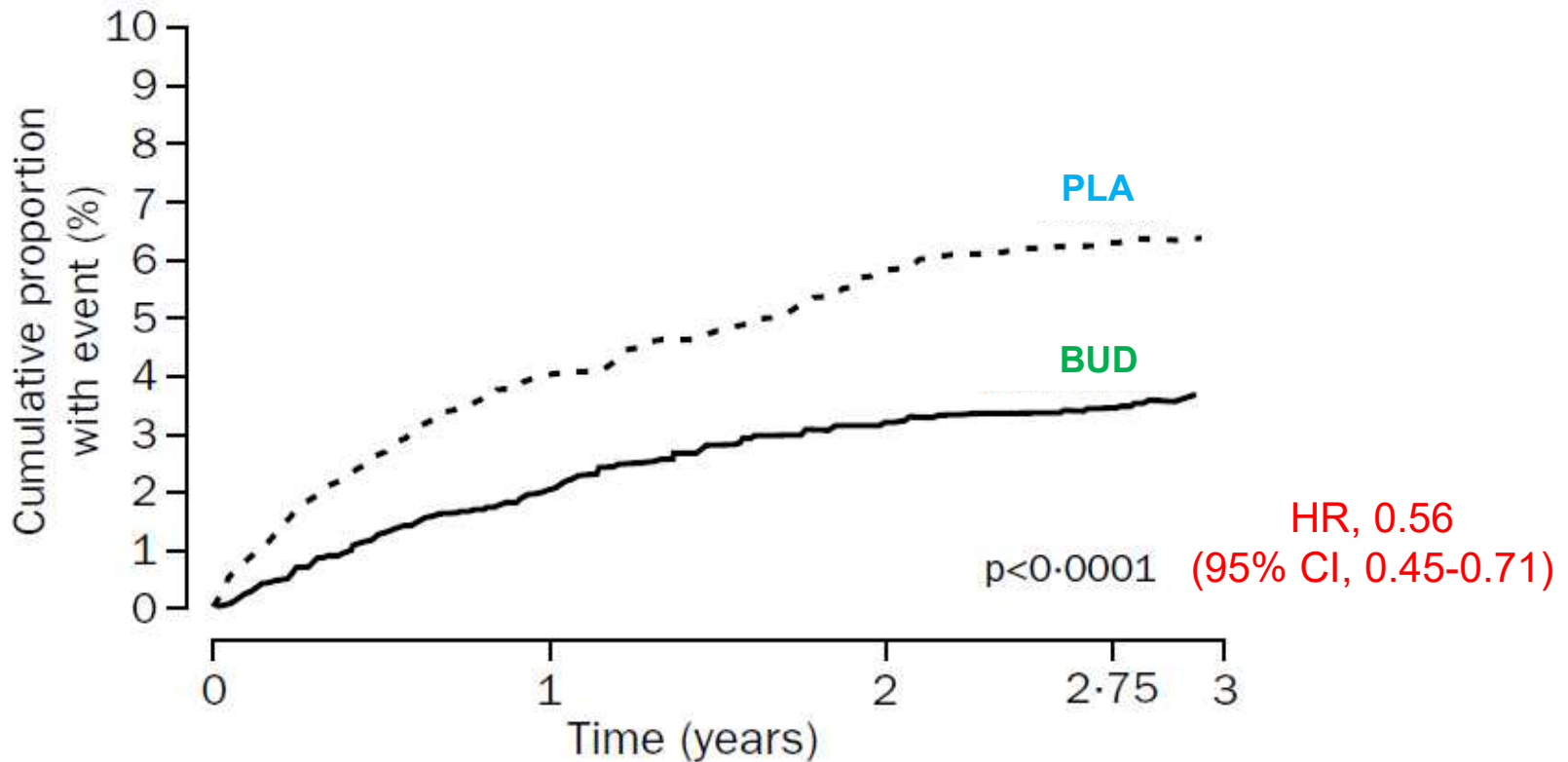
**Figure 2.** Time to First Treatment Failure



**Galhoun WJ. JAMA 2012;308:987.**

# AE: ICS > PLA

Double-blind RCT (START). Mild-persistent ( $\geq 2$ yr) BA pts (N=7,241)  
BUD 400 $\mu$ g (<11YO, 200 $\mu$ g) qd vs PLA for 3yr.  
Primary outcome: time to 1<sup>st</sup> severe asthma-related event.



*Pauwels RA. Lancet 2003;361:1071.*

# ICS 중단 ⇒ 급성악화↑

Double-blind RCT (BEST).

Mild persistent asthma pts (>6mo) controlled during run-in (BDP 500µg/d 4wk) (N=466)

BDP 250µg/AL prn vs Albuterol prn vs BDP 250µg bid + AL prn vs BDP 250µg + AL bid+prn for 6mo.

Primary outcome: morning PEF.

