



Asthma Management:

Track 2. ICS + non-formoterol SABA

Jong Geol Jang, MD

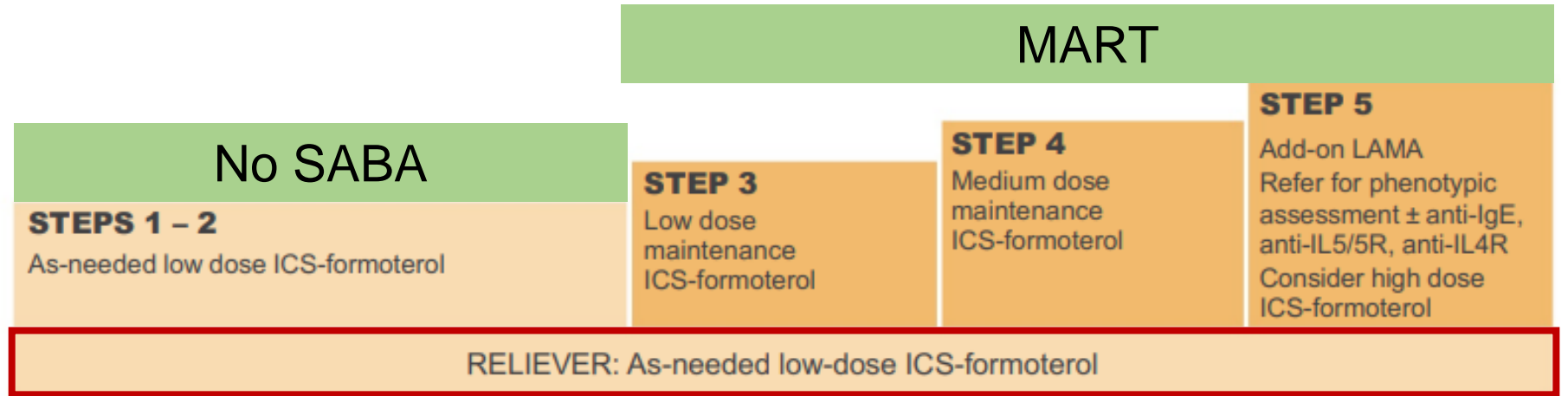
Assistant Professor
Division of Pulmonary, Allergy, and Critical Care Medicine
Department of Internal Medicine
Yeungnam University Medical Center
Yeungnam University of Korea

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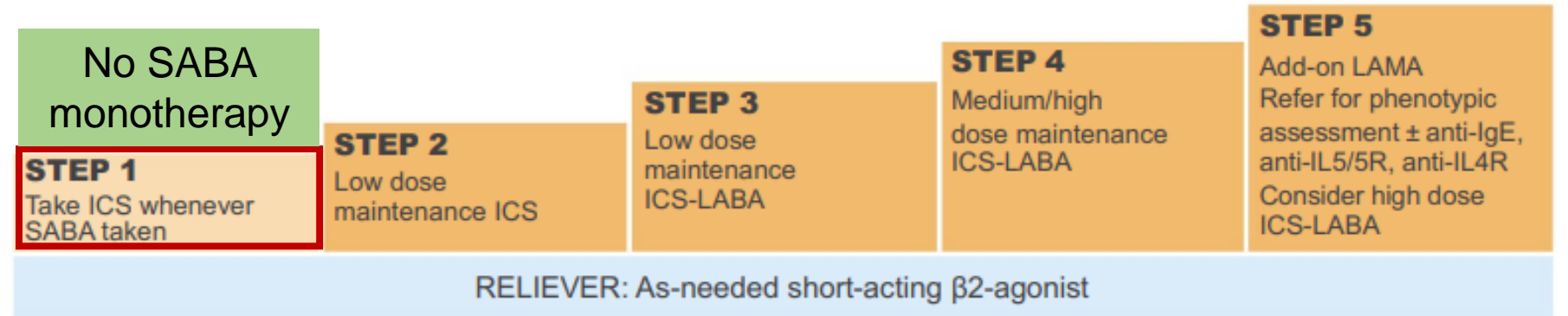
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- 6 Step 5: ICS/LABA/LAMA + *prn* SABA

GINA: Stepwise asthma treatment 2021

CONTROLLER and PREFERRED RELIEVER (Track 1). Using ICS-formoterol as reliever reduces the risk of exacerbations compared with using a SABA reliever



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

	<i>Low dose ICS whenever SABA taken, or daily LTRA, or add HDM SLIT</i>	<i>Medium dose ICS, or add LTRA, or add HDM SLIT</i>	<i>Add LAMA or LTRA or HDM SLIT, or switch to high dose ICS</i>	<i>Add azithromycin (adults) or LTRA; add low dose OCS but consider side-effects</i>
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KATRD (2020)

선호되는 조절제	1단계 필요시 저용량 ICS-formoterol*	2단계 매일 저용량 ICS 또는 필요시 저용량 ICS-formoterol* [†]	3단계 저용량 ICS-LABA	4단계 중간용량 ICS-LABA	5단계 고용량 ICS-LABA 표현형 평가 ±추가적인 치료를 위한 전문의 의뢰
기타 조절제	SABA 흡입시마다 저용량 ICS 동시투여 [‡]	매일 LTRA, 또는 SABA 흡입시마다 저용량 ICS 동시투여 [‡]	중간용량 ICS, 또는 저용량 ICS +LTRA [#]	고용량 ICS, (+tiotropium) 또는 (+LTRA [#])	저용량 경구 스테로이드 추가(부작용 고려 필요)
선호되는 증상 완화제	필요시 저용량 ICS-formoterol*	필요시 SABA 또는 유지 및 완화제 치료(MART) 용법 진행 중인 환자에서 필요시 저용량 ICS-formoterol [§]			
기타 증상완화제	필요시 SABA				

NAEPP (2020)

Treatment	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6 [■]
Preferred	PRN SABA	Daily low-dose ICS and PRN SABA or PRN concomitant ICS and SABA ▲	Daily and PRN combination low-dose ICS-formoterol ▲	Daily and PRN combination medium-dose ICS-formoterol ▲	Daily medium-high dose ICS-LABA + LAMA and PRN SABA ▲	Daily high-dose ICS-LABA + oral systemic corticosteroids + PRN SABA

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The risks of SABA only in mild asthma

Dusser et al. *Allergy* 62:591-604, 2007; Hancox et al. *Respir Med* 8:767-71, 2000; Aldridge et al. *AJRCCM* 161:1459-64, 2000; Stanford et al. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol* 109(6):403-7, 2012; Suissa et al. *Eur Respir J* 7:1602-9, 1994

Short-Acting Beta2-Agonist Use in Asthma

	Italy	Germany	Spain	Sweden	UK
Mean (SD) number of annual SABA canisters	3.1 (4.0)	1.6 (3.9)	3.3 (3.6)	1.9 (2.9)	4.2 (5.1)
Individuals with 0–2 SABA canisters/year (%)	91	84	71	70	62
Individuals with ≥3 SABA canisters/year (%)	9	16	29	30	38
Individuals with 3–6 SABA canisters/year (%)	6	10	19	25	24
Individuals with 7–12 SABA canisters/year (%)	2	3	6	5	11
Individuals with ≥13 SABA canisters/year (%)	1	2	4	1	4

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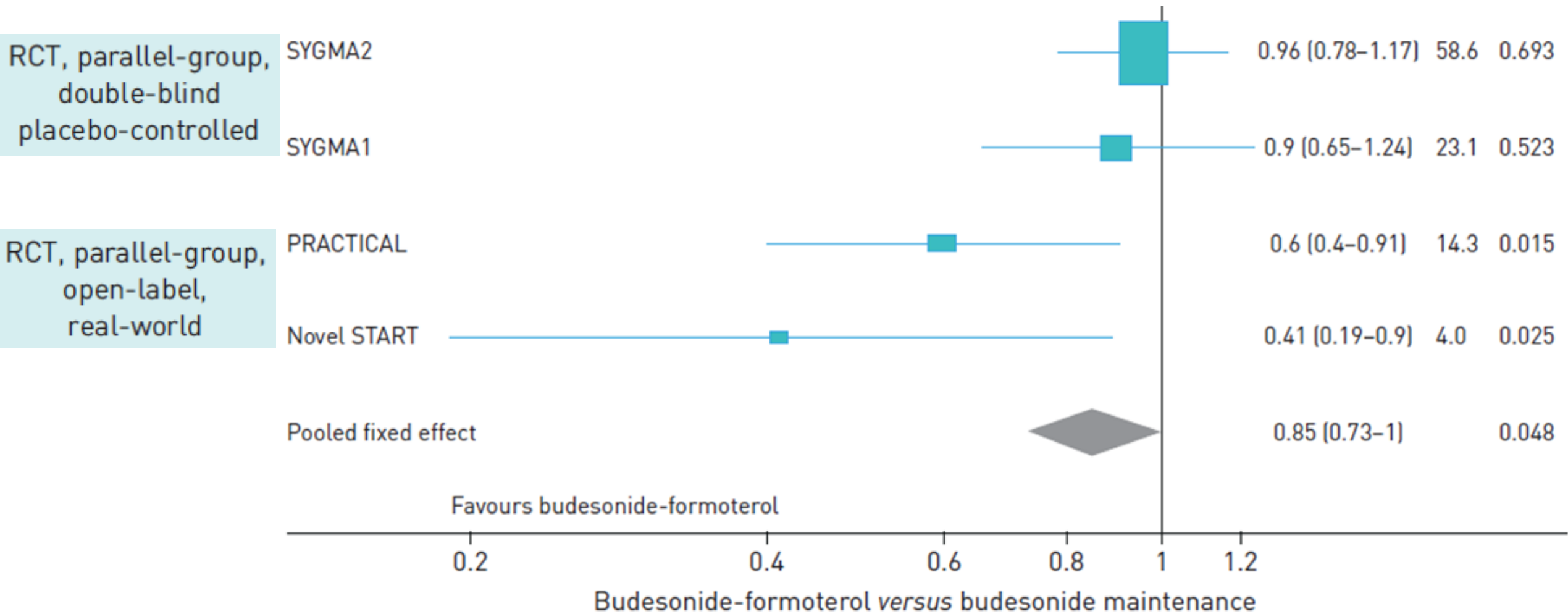
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Mild asthma: step 1 (Symptoms less than twice a month)

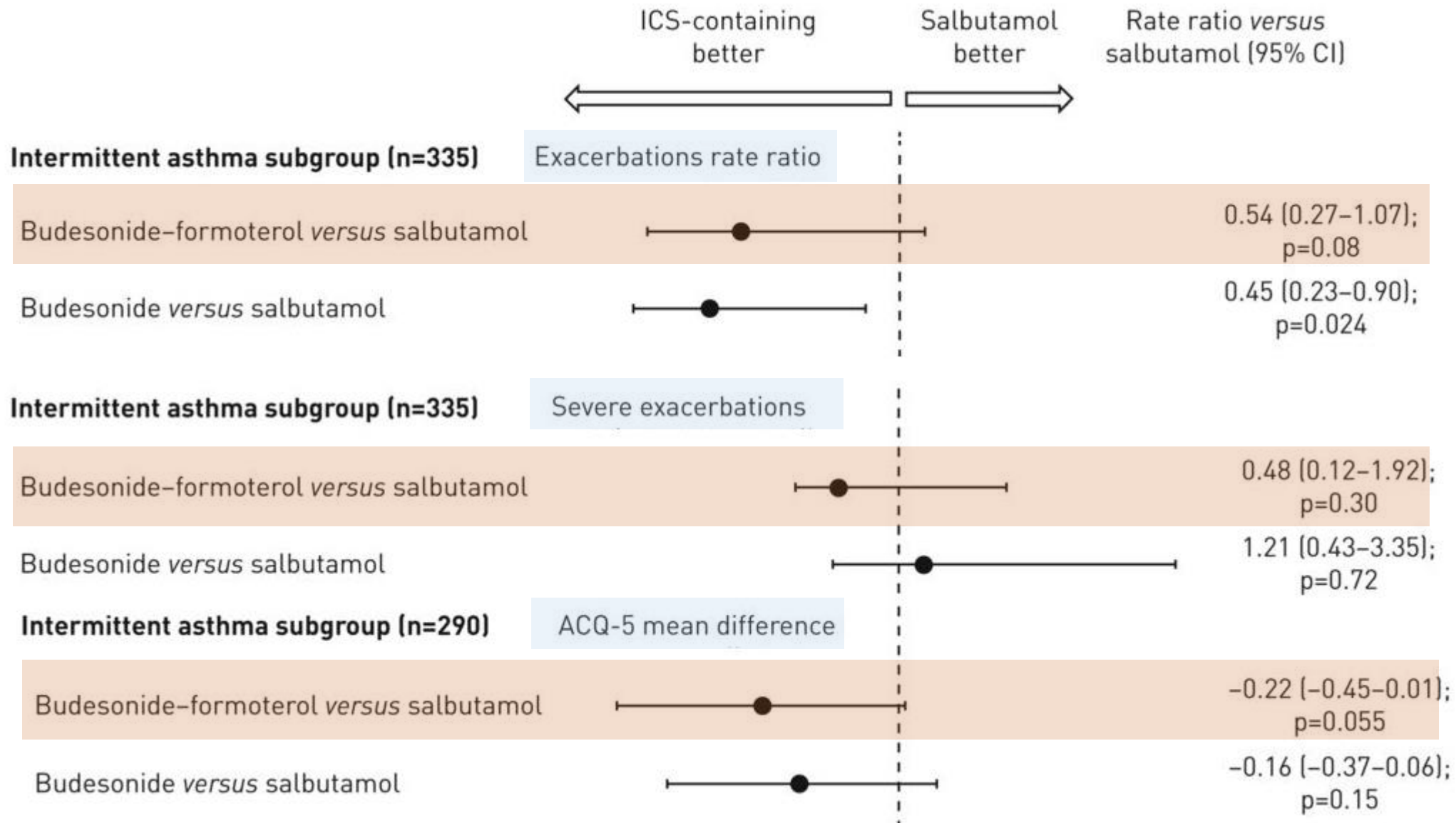
Track 1	Controller	As-needed low dose-ICS-formoterol
	Preferred reliever	As-needed low dose-ICS-formoterol
<hr/>		
Track 2	Controller	Take ICS whenever SABA taken
	Alternative reliever	As-needed SABA

There is **indirect evidence** about **safety and efficacy** of as-needed ICS-formoterol from **four large RCTs** in patients eligible for **Step 2** treatment

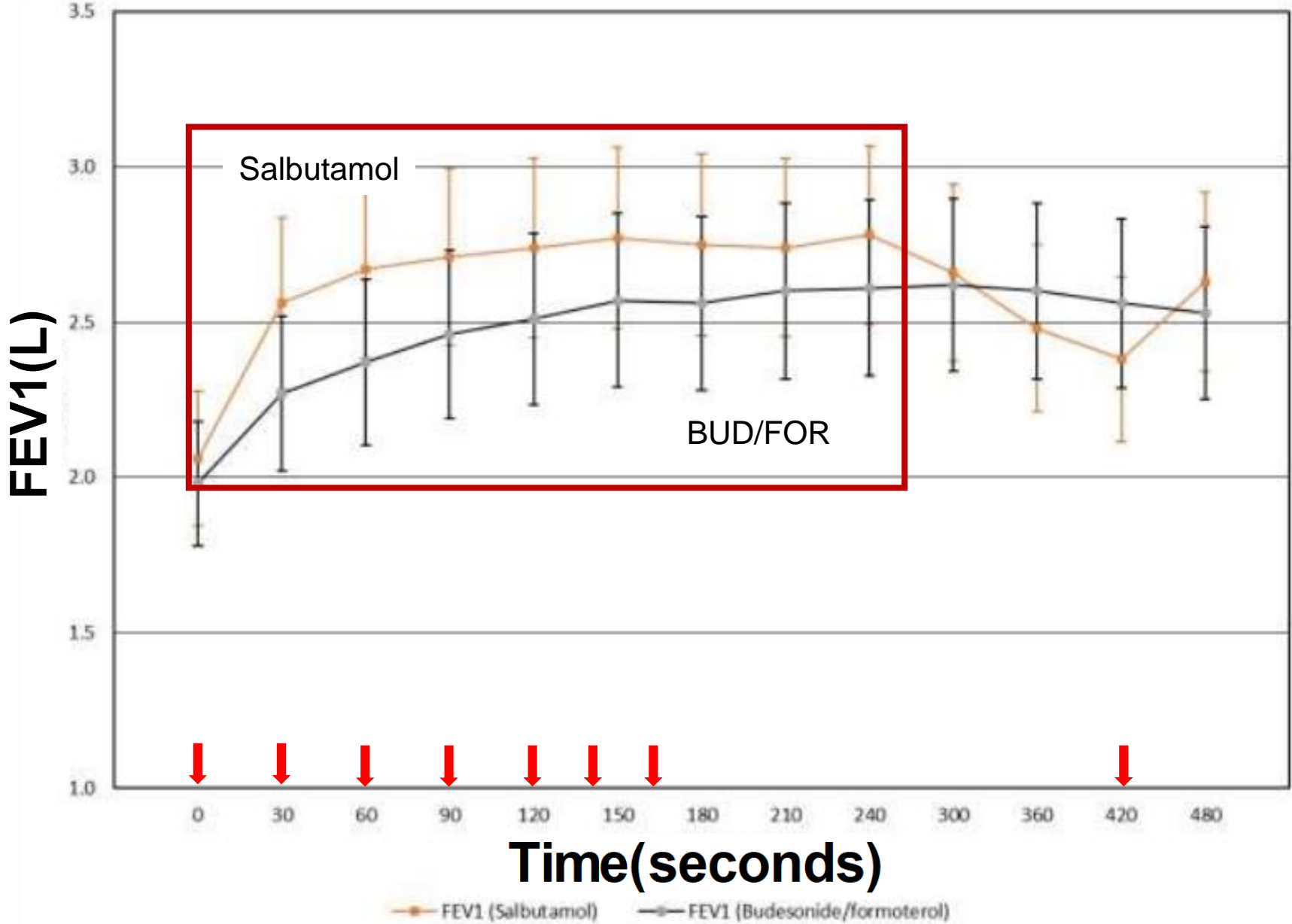
Mild asthma: step 1 (Symptoms less than twice a month)



Novel START post-hoc: Intermittent vs Mild persistent asthma



Reliever in acute asthma: SABA vs ICS/Formoterol

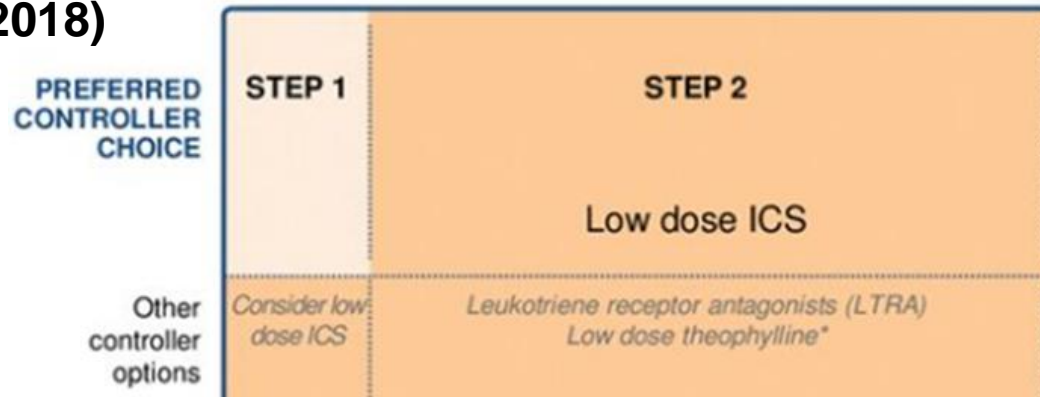


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Mild asthma: step 2 (Symptoms less than 4-5 days a week)

GINA (2018)



NAEPP (2020)

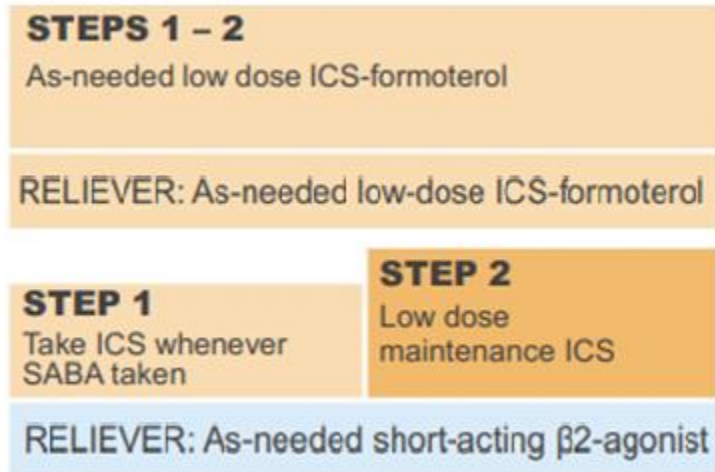
Treatment	STEP 2
Preferred	Daily low-dose ICS and PRN SABA or PRN concomitant ICS and SABA ▲

As-needed ICS-formoterol vs Low dose maintenance ICS

GINA (2021)

CONTROLLER and PREFERRED RELIEVER
(Track 1). Using ICS-formoterol as reliever reduces the risk of exacerbations compared with using a SABA reliever

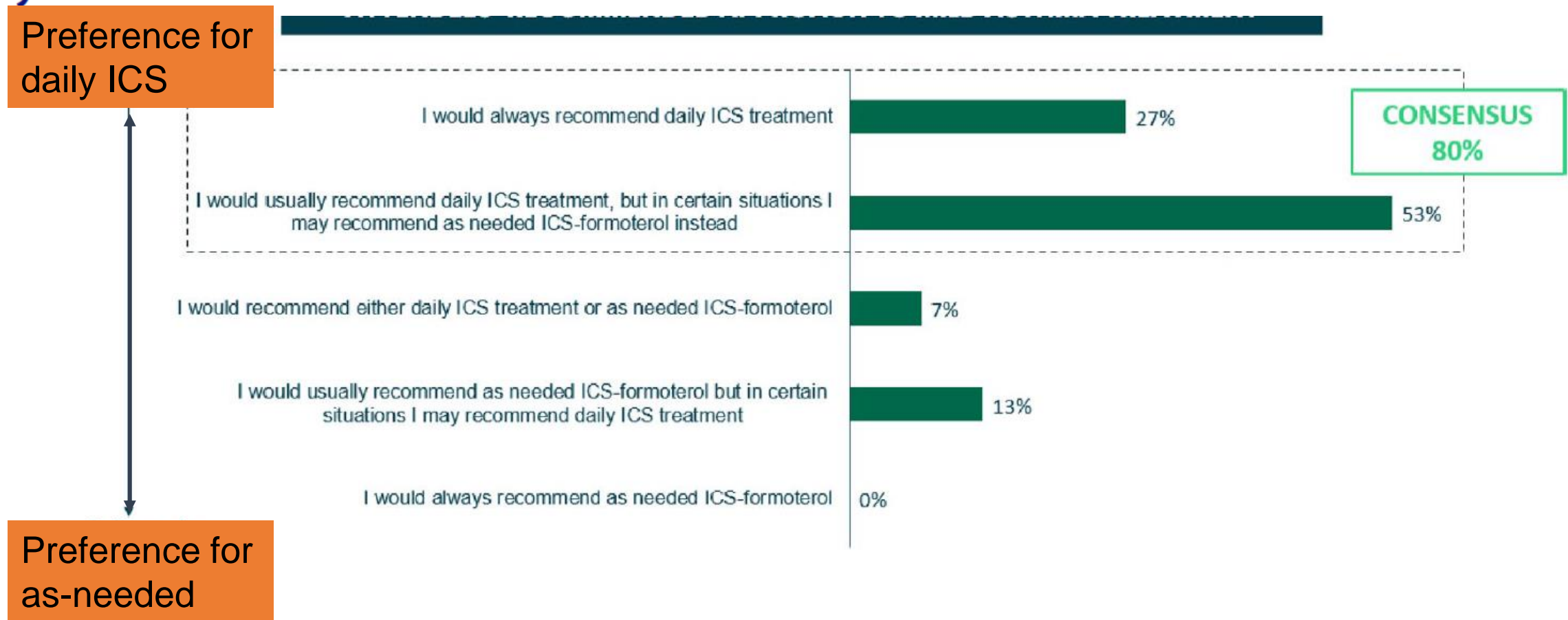
CONTROLLER and ALTERNATIVE RELIEVER
(Track 2). Before considering a regimen with SABA reliever, check if the patient is likely to be adherent with daily controller



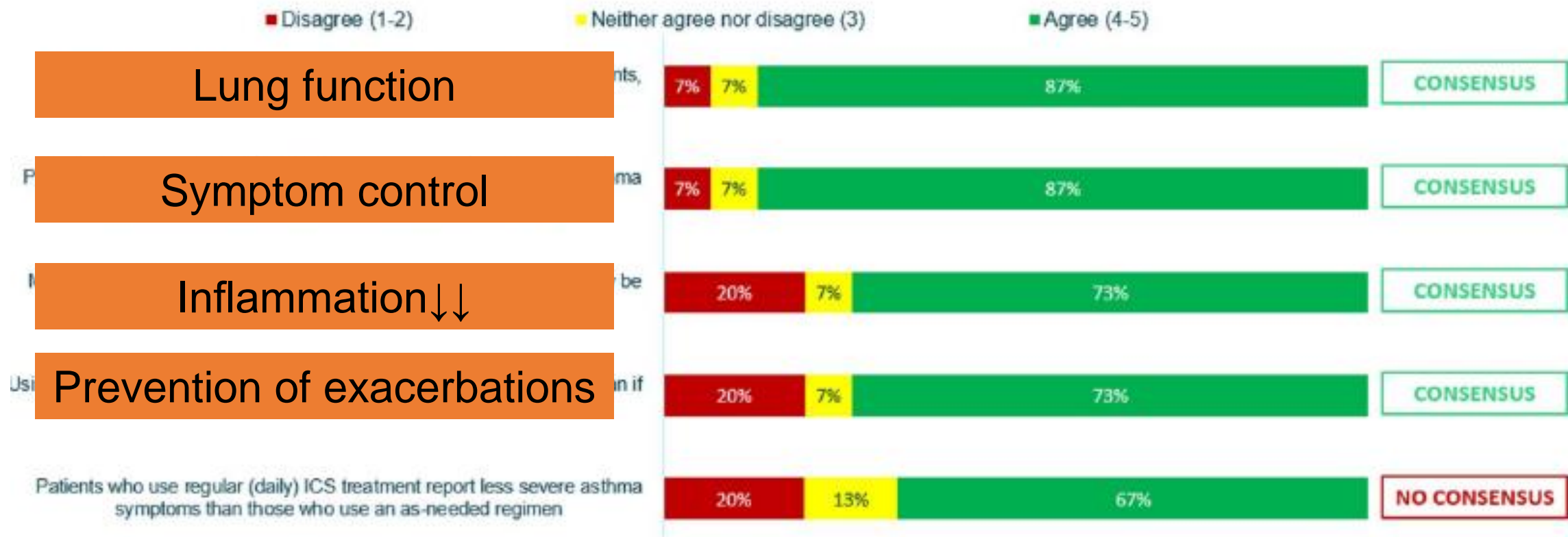
KATRD (2020)



Consensus on mild asthma management: results of a modified Delphi study

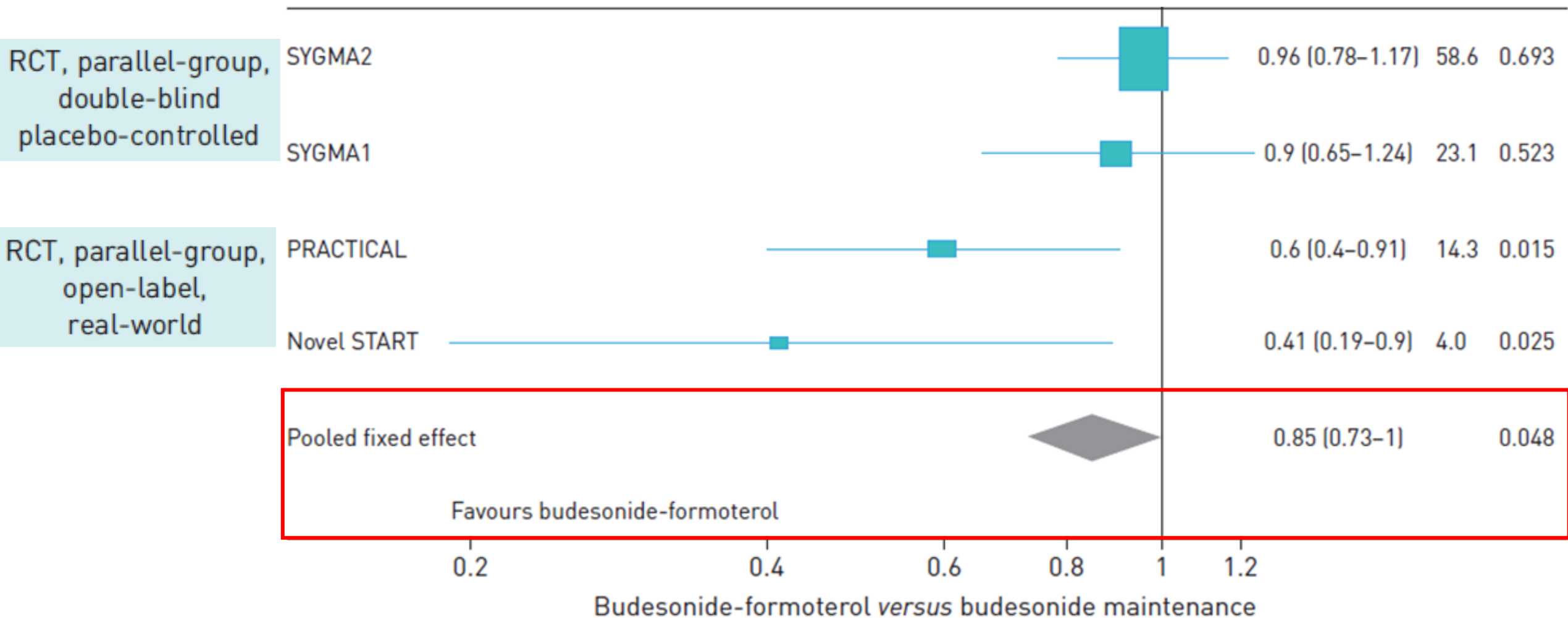


LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENTS (1-5 SCALE)



Track 2 vs Track 1

Severe exacerbations



Track 2 vs Track 1

Severe exacerbations

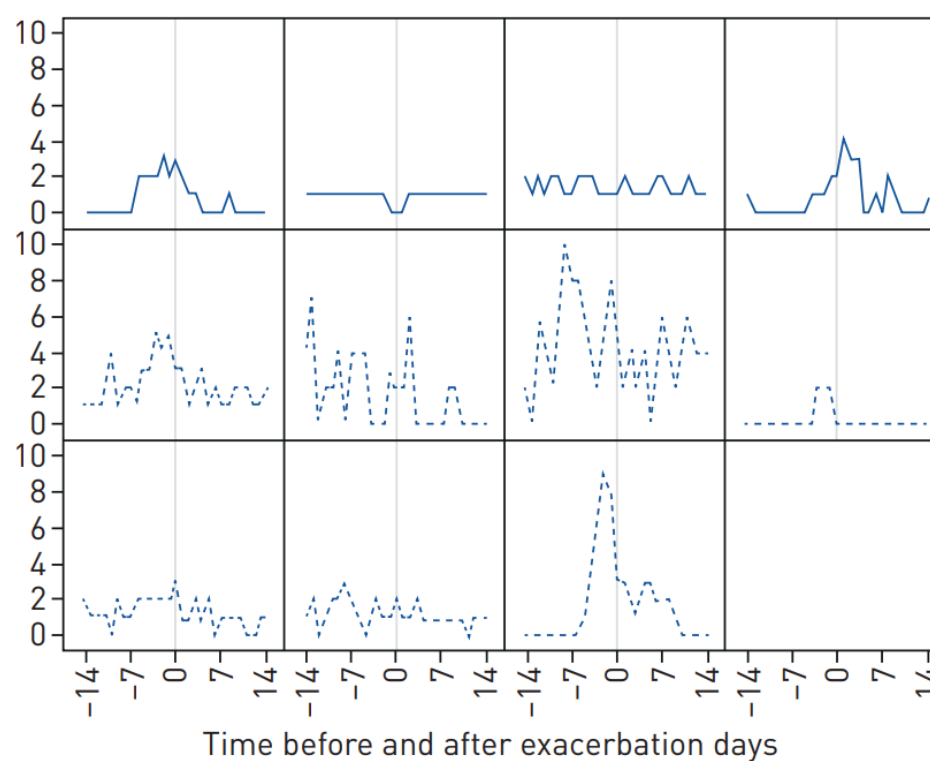
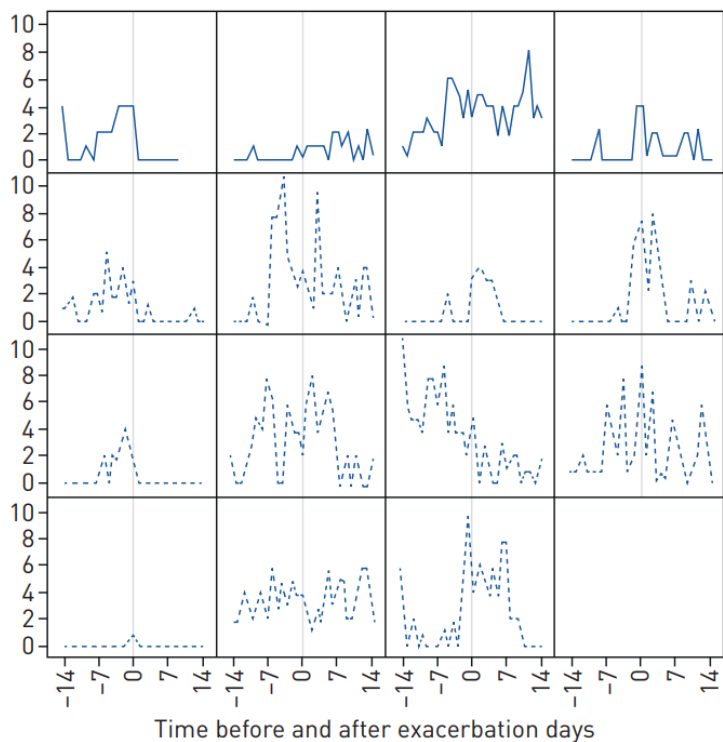
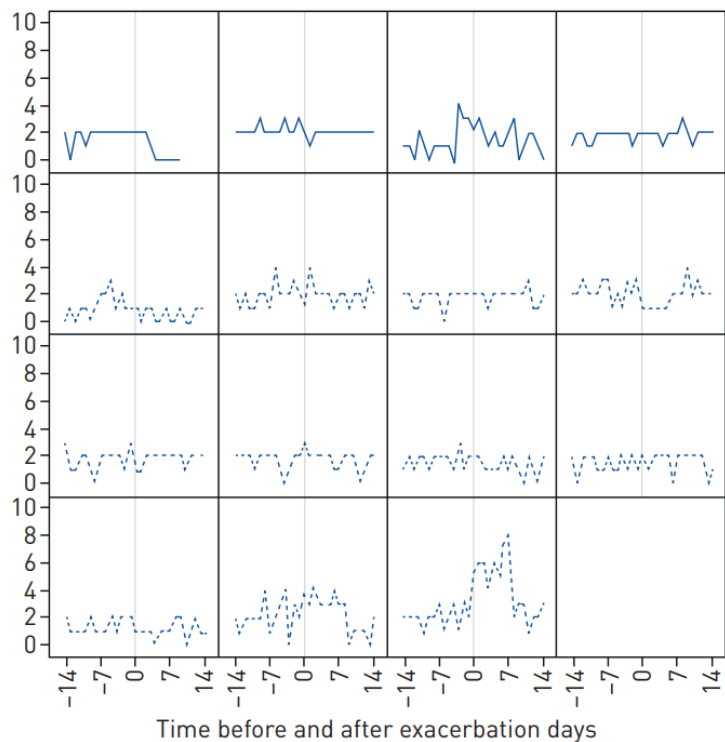
Timing of ICS use > Total ICS dose

Maintenance ICS

As-needed ICS-Formoterol

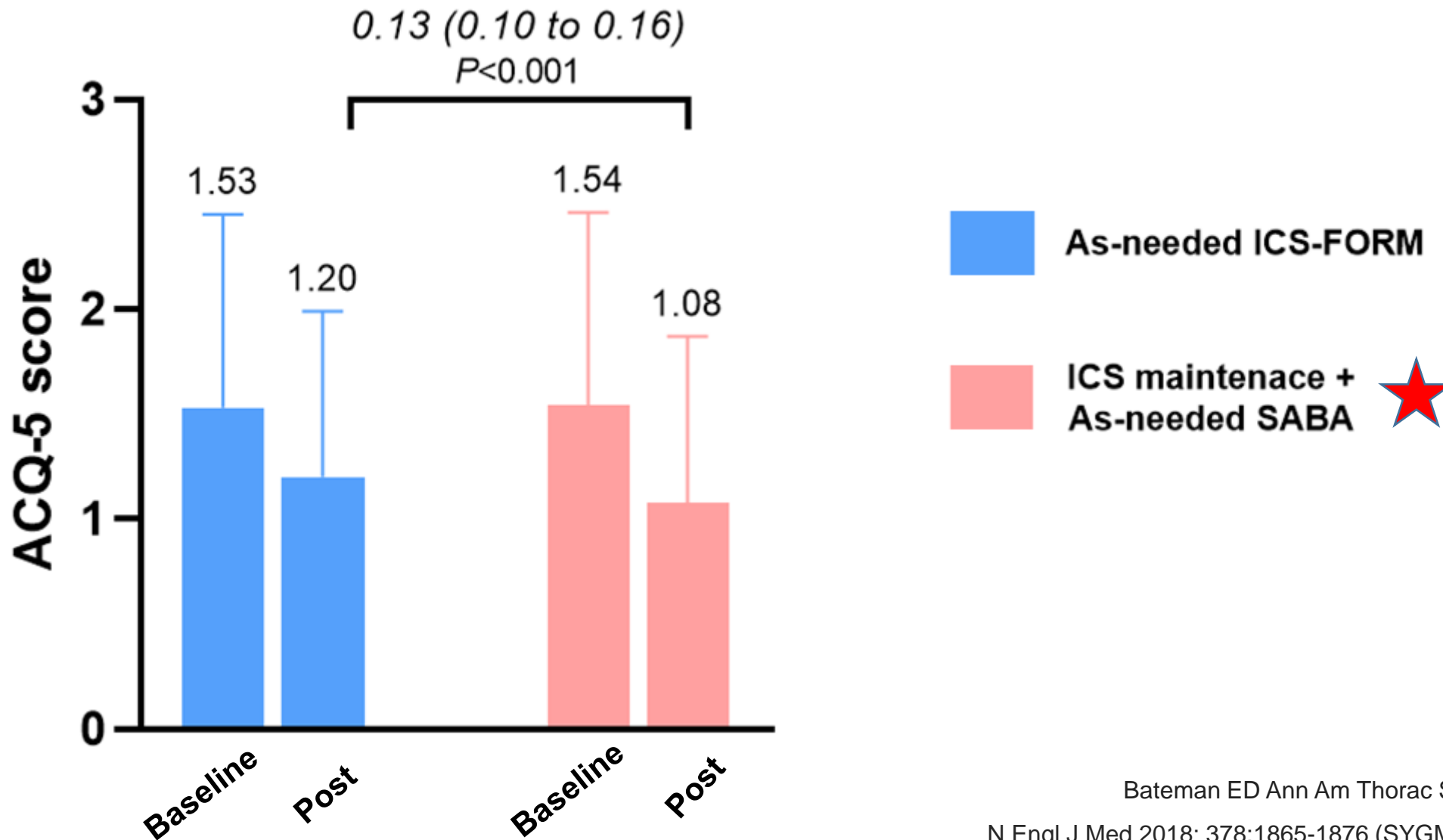
ICS

SABA



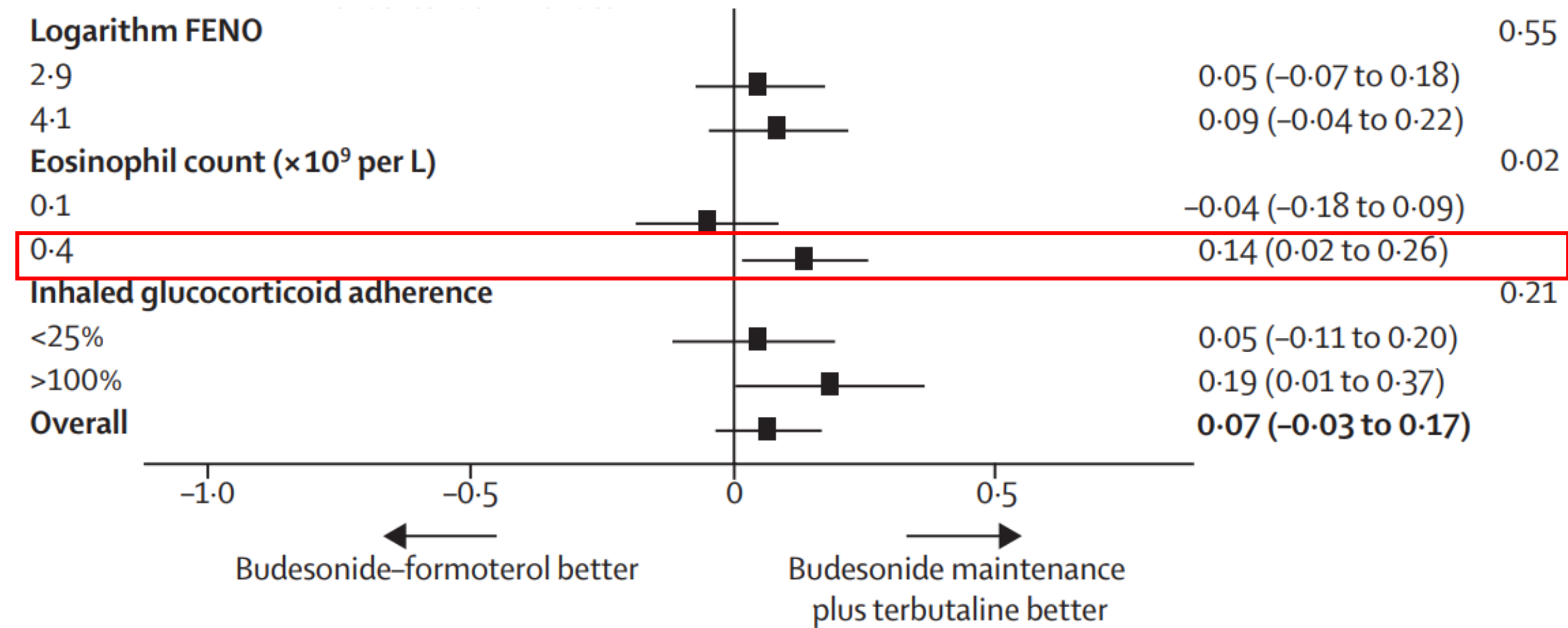
Track 2 vs Track 1

Symptom control (Pooled analysis of SYGMA 1 and 2)



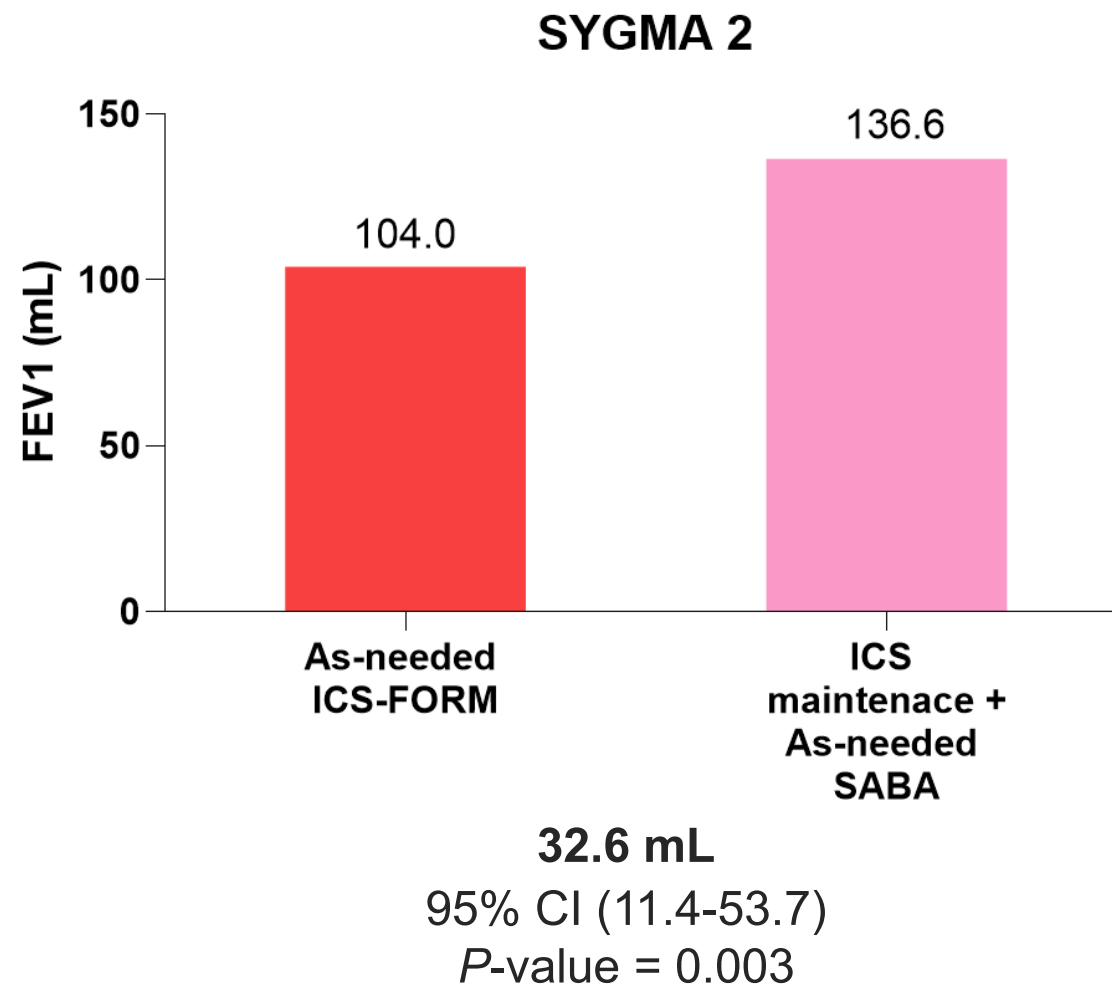
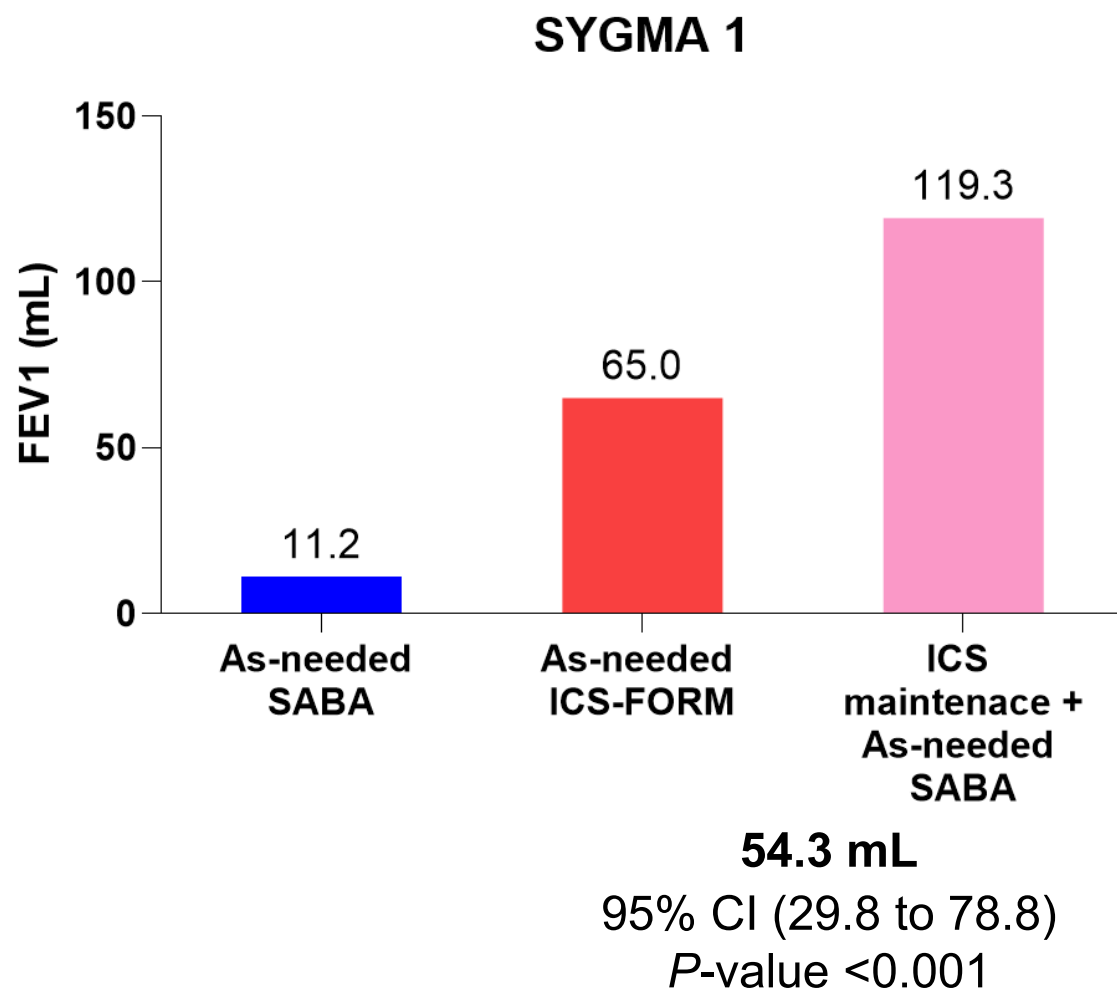
Track 2 vs Track 1

Symptom control (From PRACTICAL study)

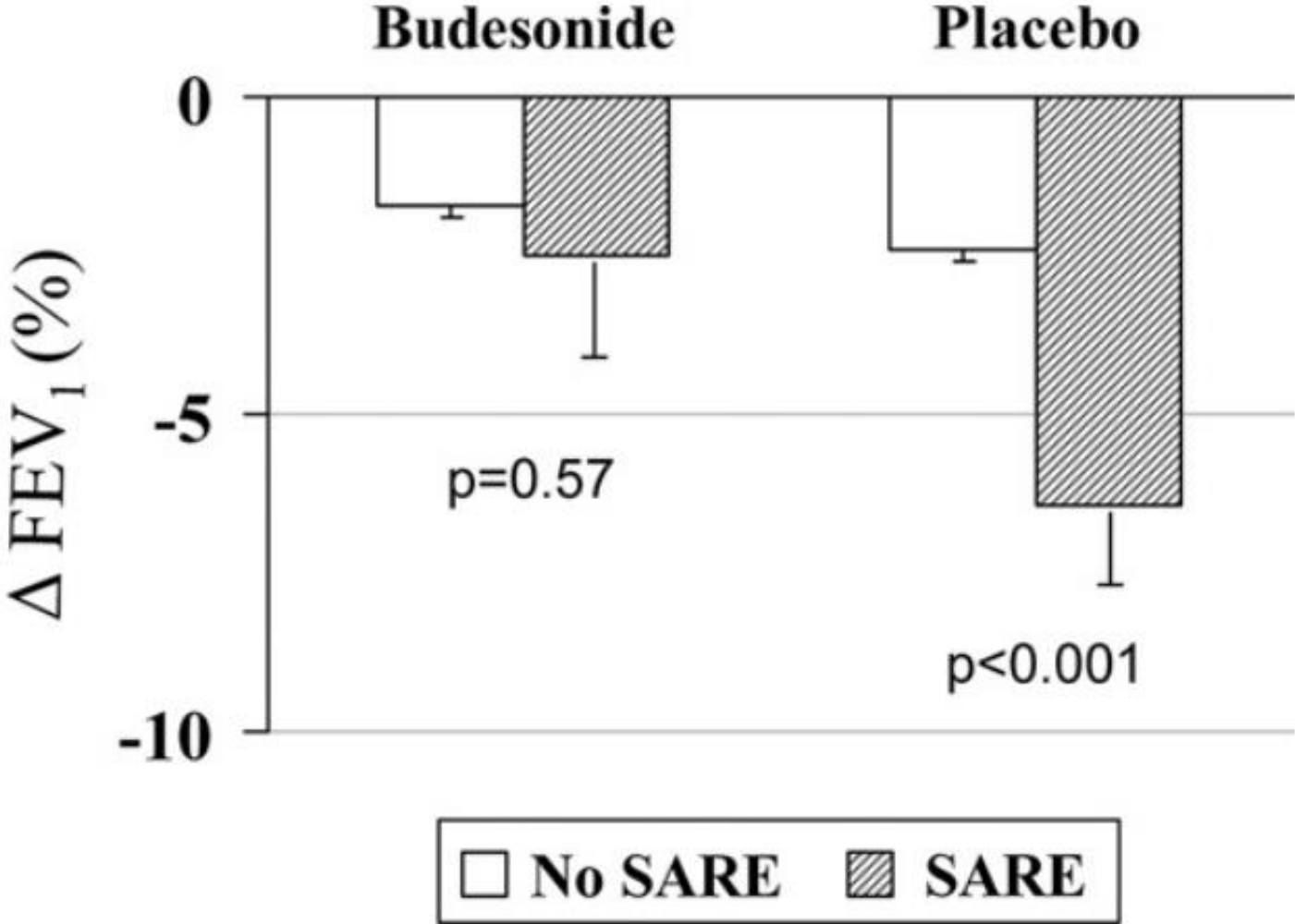


Track 2 vs Track 1

Lung function



Lung function: Role of ICS maintenance in mild asthma



Track 2 vs Track 1

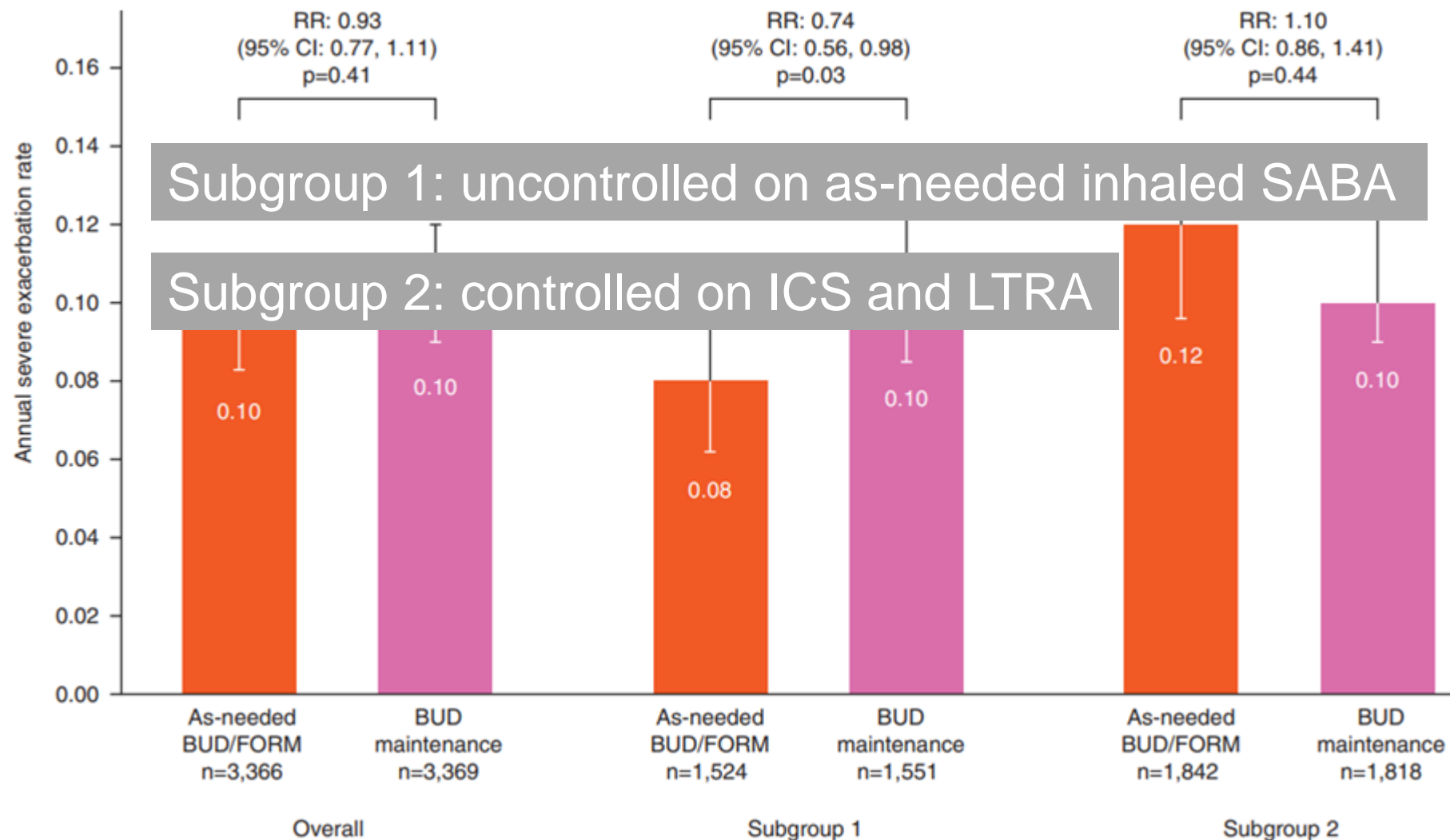
Severe exacerbations: Time of ICS use

Symptoms control: Track 2

Lung function: Track 2

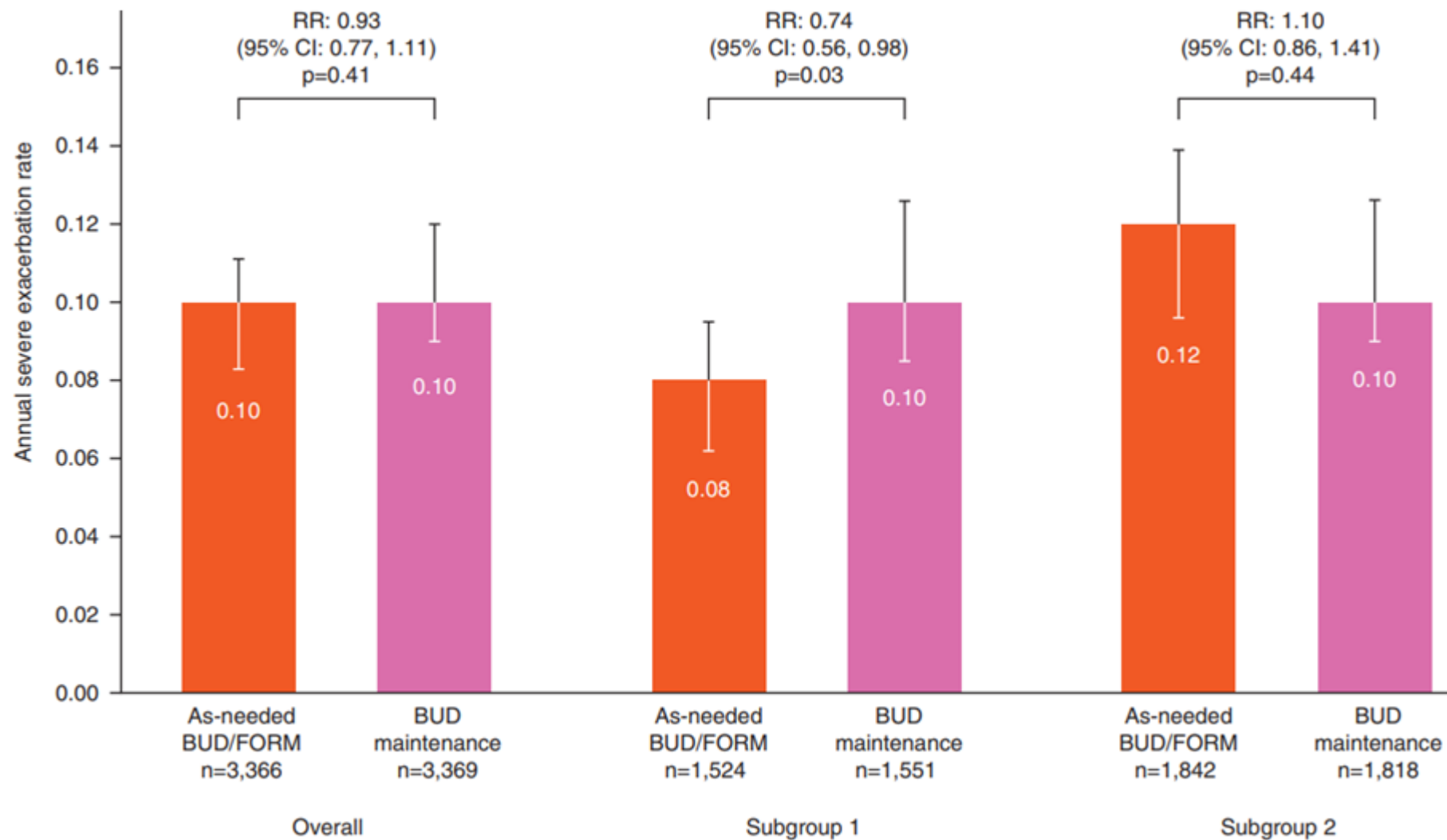


Severe exacerbation (Pooled analysis of SYGMA 1 and 2)



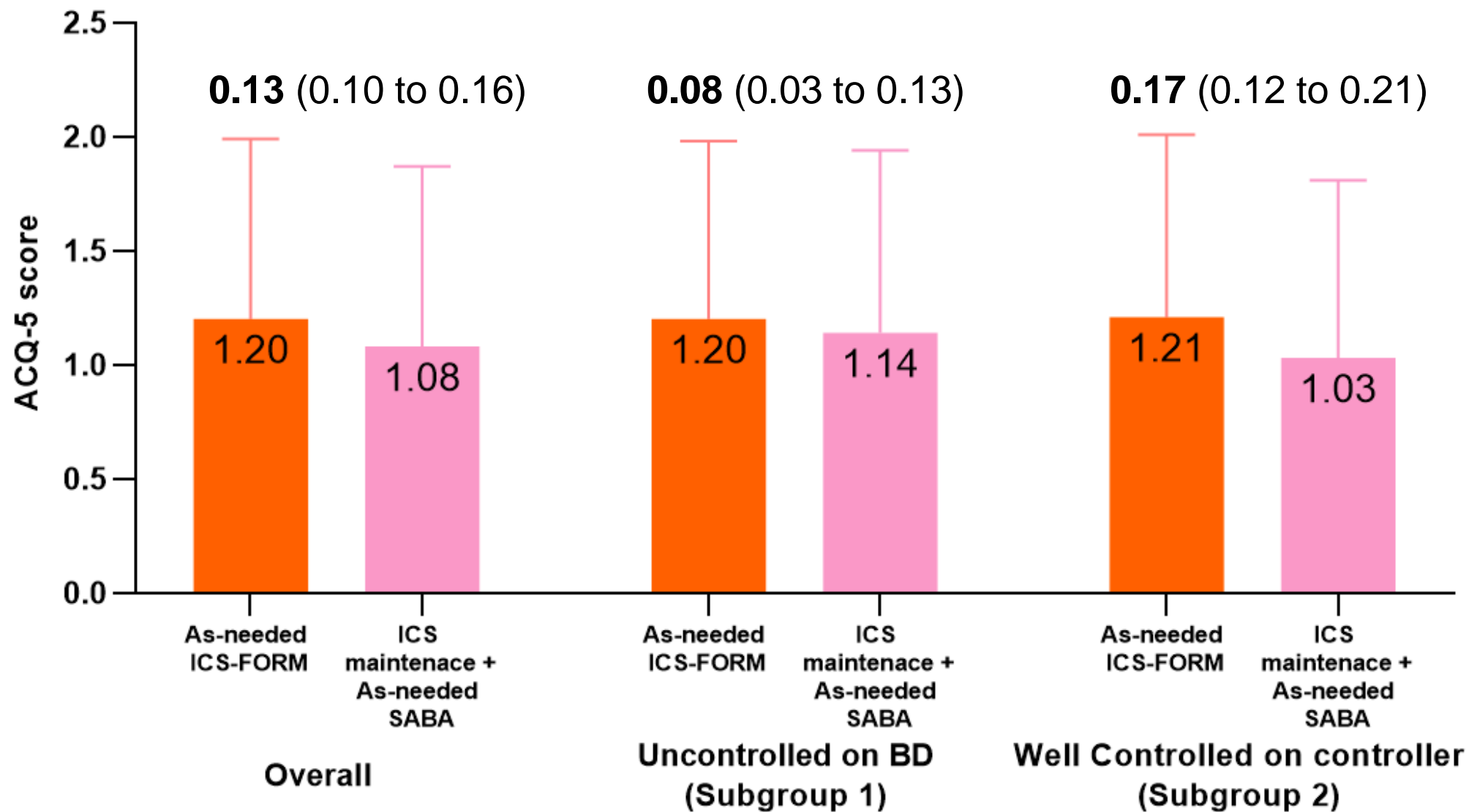


Severe exacerbation (Pooled analysis of SYGMA 1 and 2)





Symptom control



Lung function

	Overall		Well Controlled on ICS or LTRA (Subgroup 2)	
	As-needed BUD-FORM	BUD Maintenance + As-needed Terbutaline	As-needed BUD-FORM	BUD Maintenance + As-needed Terbutaline
Lung function				
<i>N</i>	3,257	3,242	1,792	1,756
Pre-bronchodilator FEV ₁ % predicted, change from baseline to treatment average (95% CI)*	2.7 (2.4 to 3.1)	4.0 (3.7 to 4.3)	3.2 (2.8 to 3.7)	4.6 (4.2 to 5.1)
Difference (95% CI)*	—	-1.3 (-1.7 to -0.8)	—	-1.4 (-2.0 to -0.8)
<i>P</i> value	—	<i>P</i> < 0.001	—	<i>P</i> < 0.001

Track 2



Track 1

Well controlled disease and Good adherence

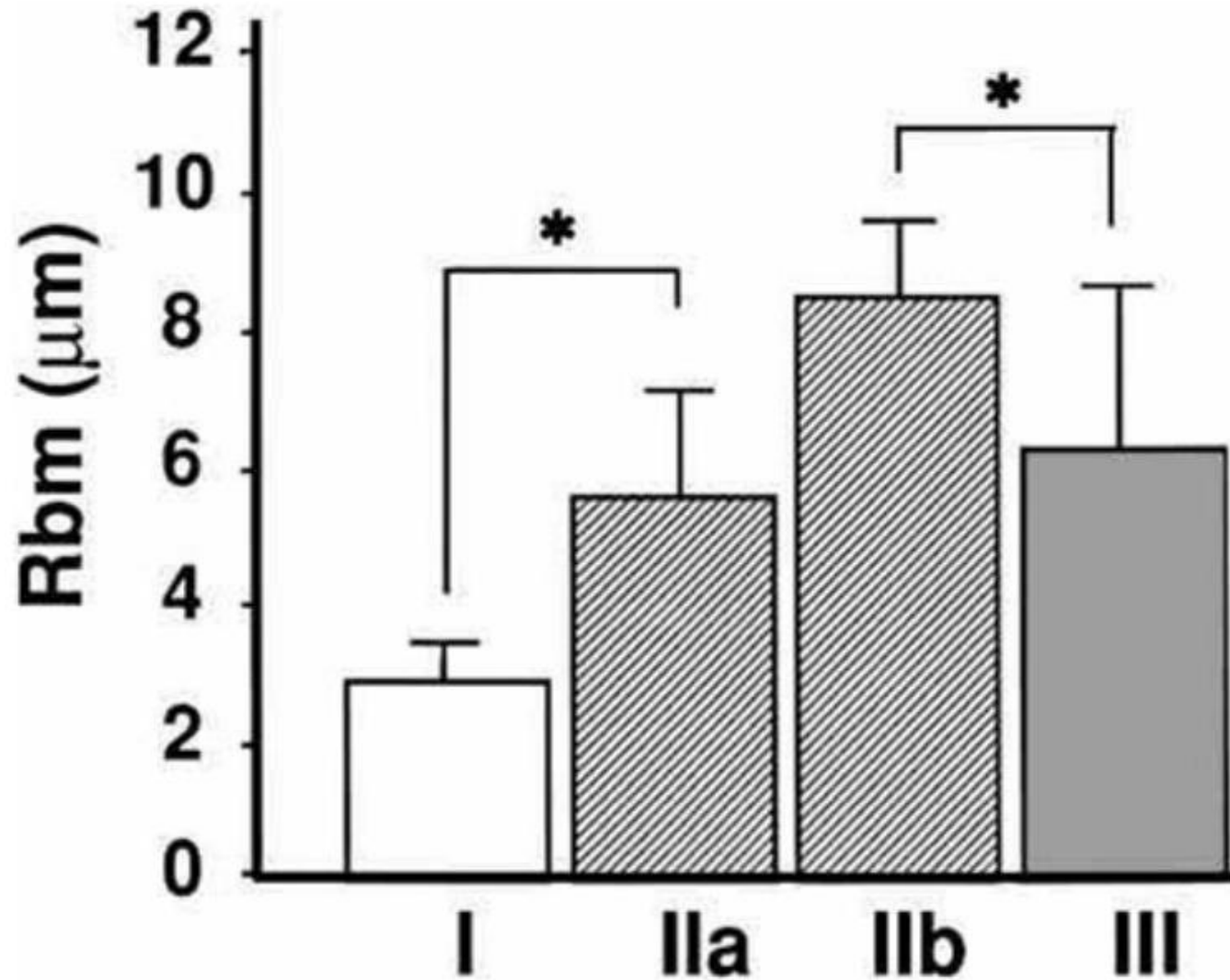
Severe exacerbations: no difference

Symptoms control: bad

Lung function: bad

Timing of ICS use < Total ICS dose

Airway remodeling in mild asthma



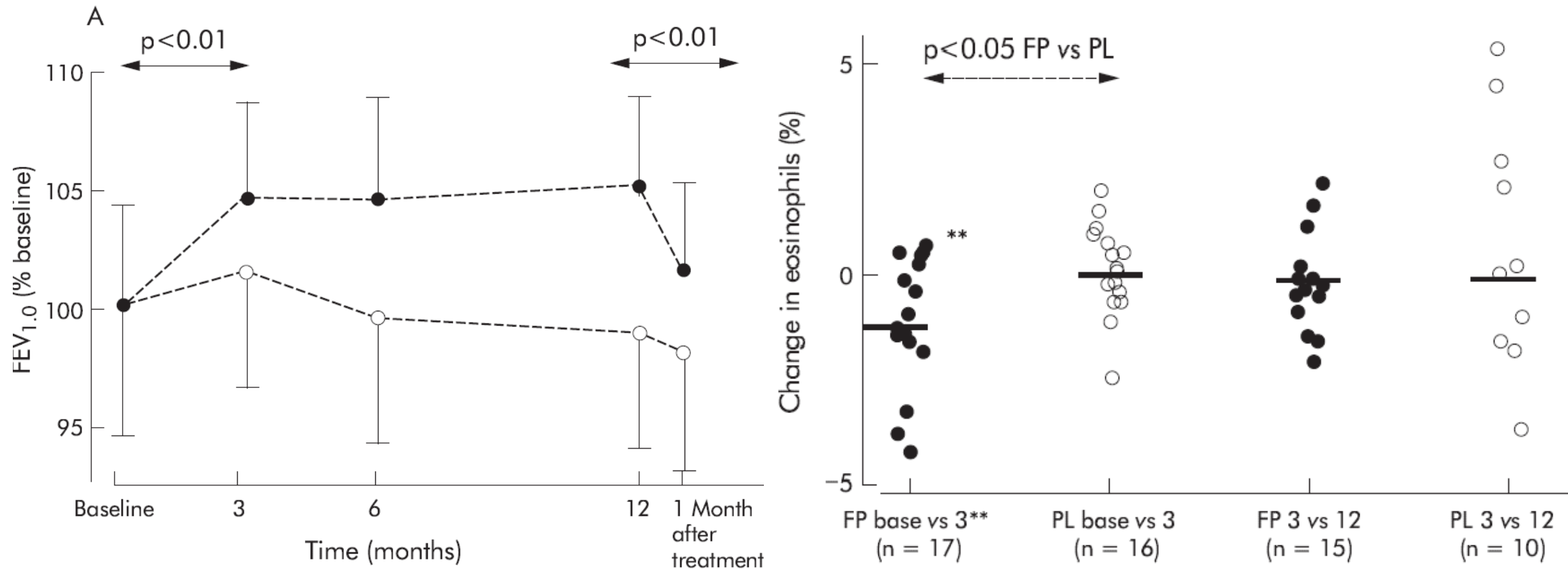
Group 1: healthy control subjects

Group IIa: mild asthma (<12 months)

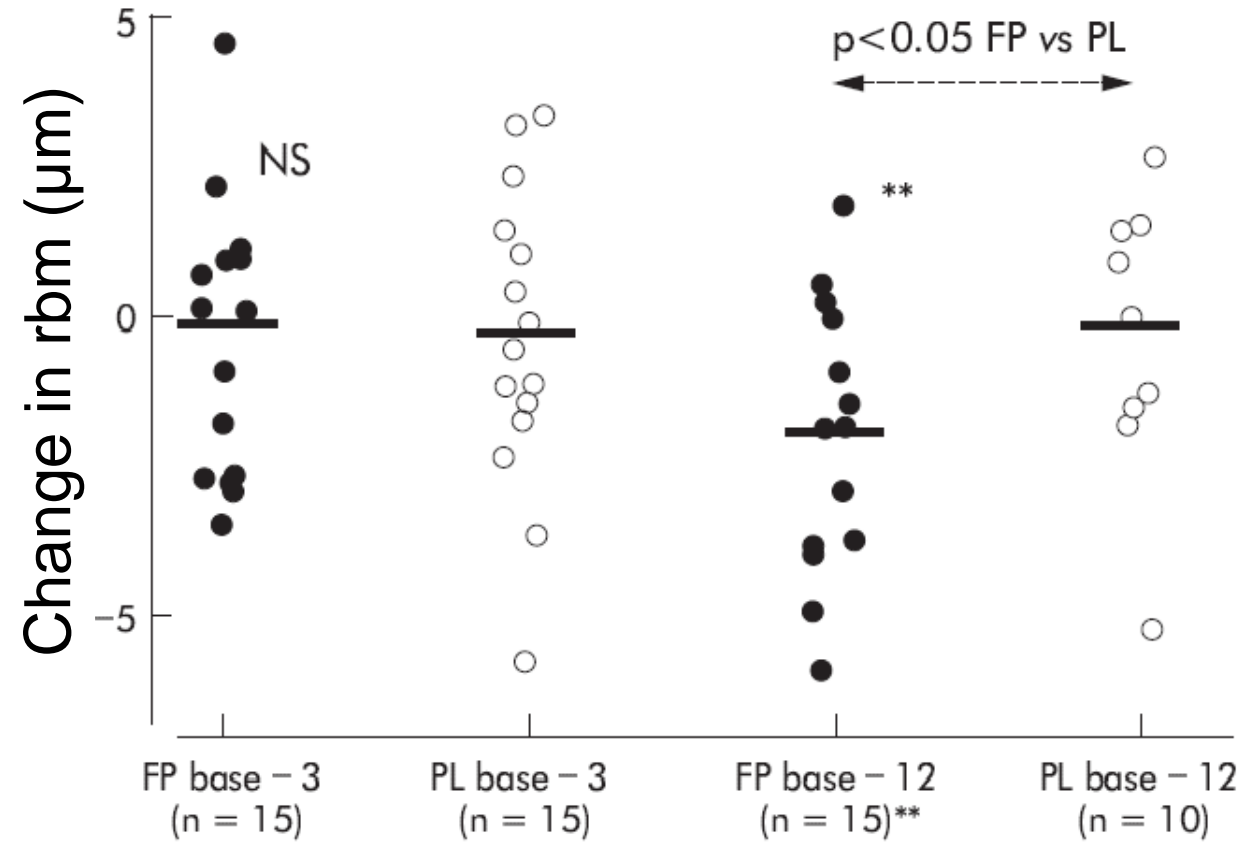
Group IIb: mild asthma (>12 months)

Group III: mild to moderate asthma treated with inhaled corticosteroids

Role of ICS maintenance in Airway remodeling



Role of ICS maintenance in Airway remodeling



Perception of symptom

:may be affected by age, sex, smoking, airway inflammation, obese patients

Low symptom perception >> under treatment

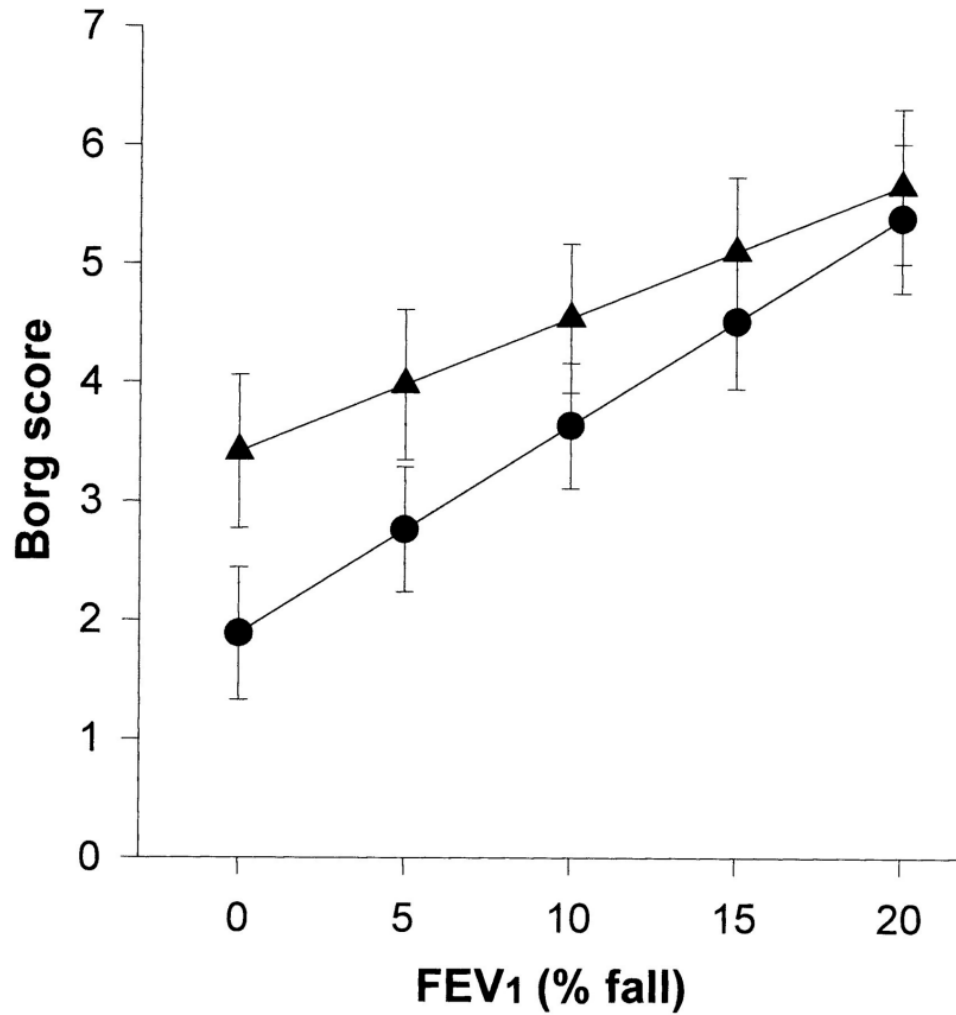
Smoker, Old age, Airway inflammation, (Korean??)

High symptom perception >> over treatment

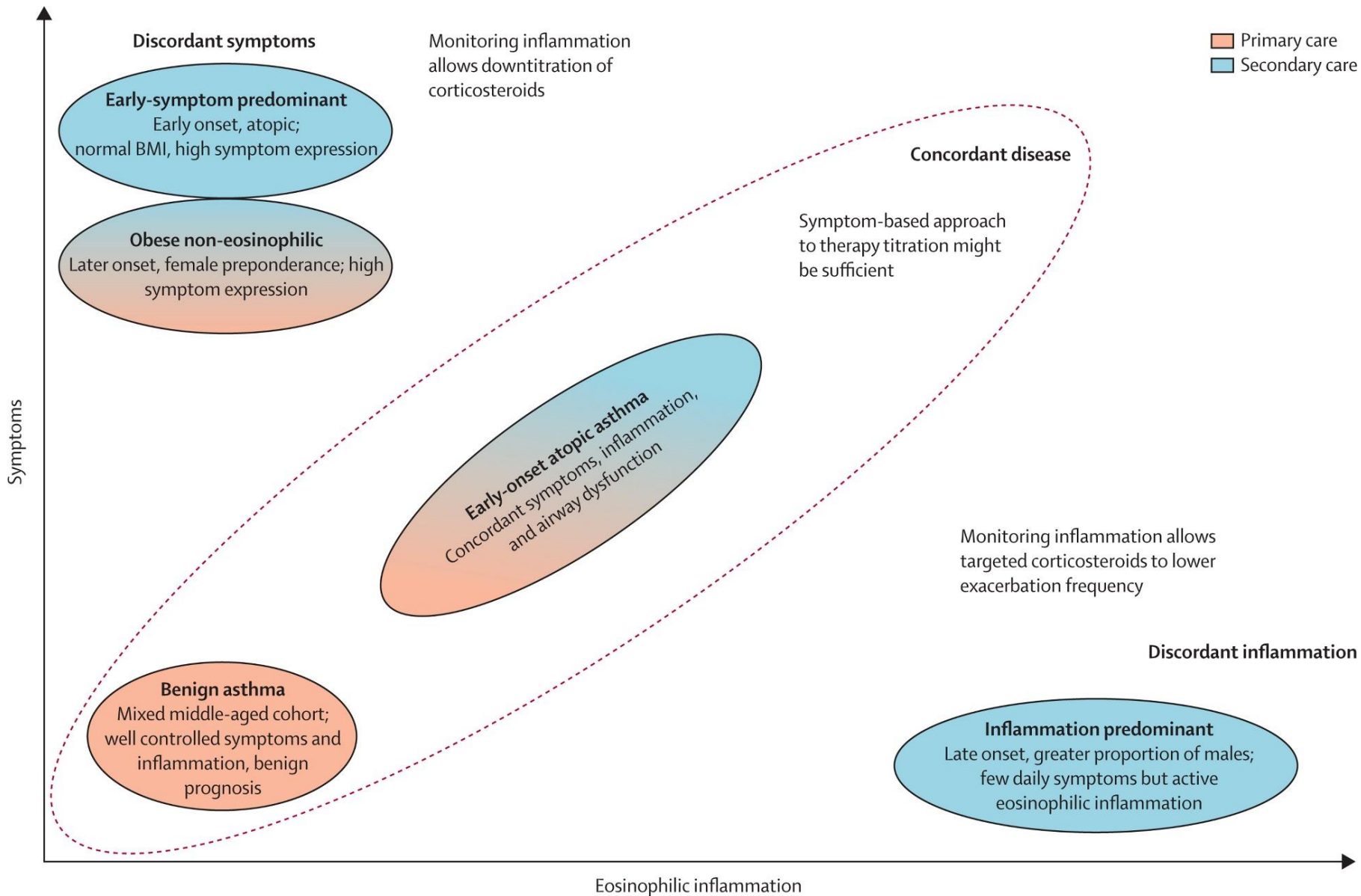
Psychological disorder (panic, anxiety), Obese

Effect of Budesonide on the Perception of Induced Airway Narrowing in Subjects with Asthma

CHERYL M. SALOME, HELEN K. REDDEL, SANDRA I. WARE, ALYSON M. ROBERTS, CHRISTINE R. JENKINS, GUY B. MARKS, and ANN J. WOOLCOCK[†]



Discordance between symptoms and inflammation



Other considerations for as-needed ICS-formoterol in Step 2

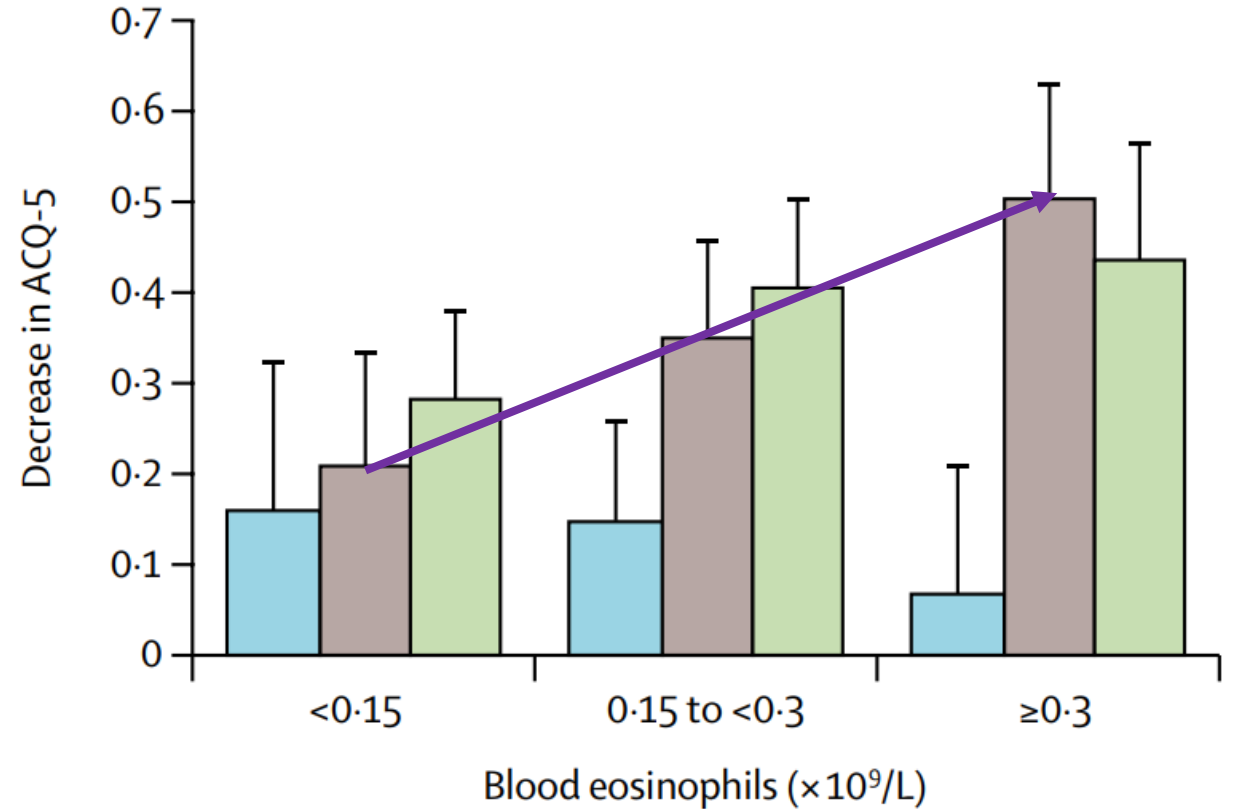
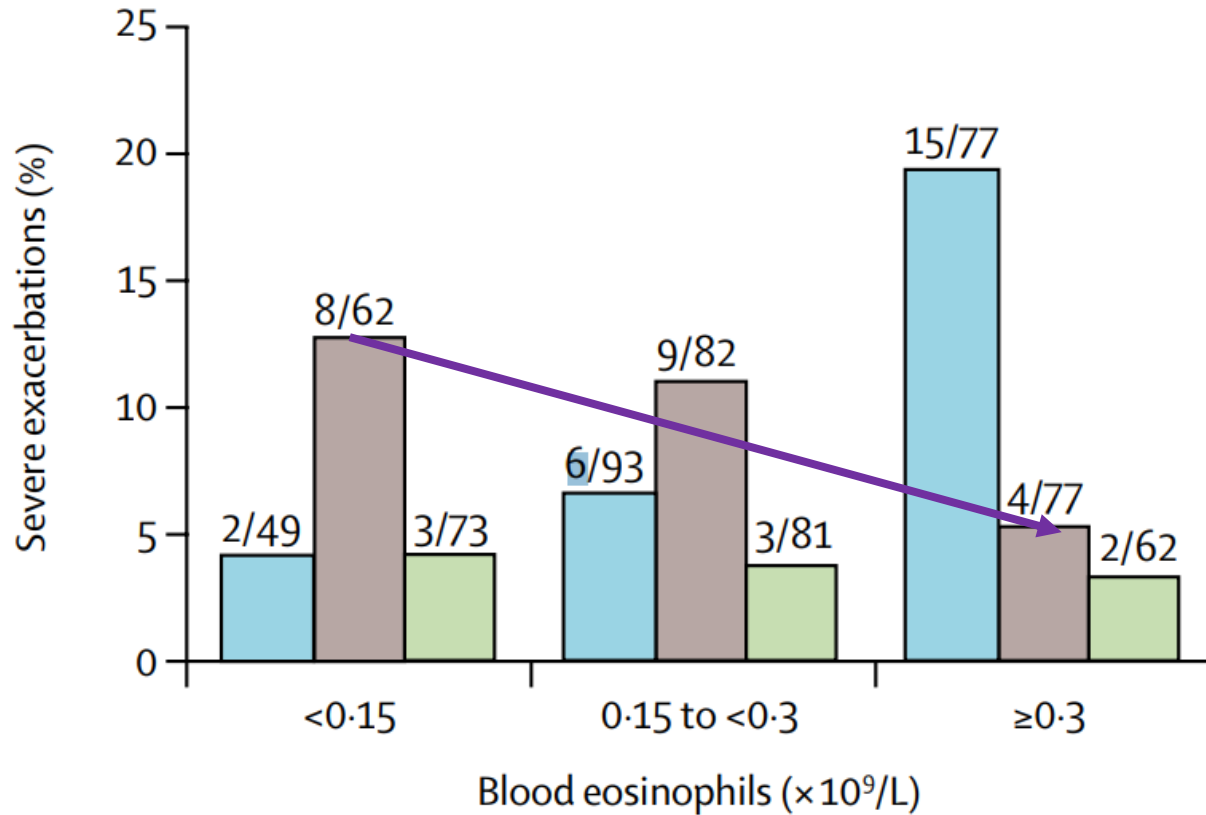


- Severe exacerbations can occur in mild asthma and are often unpredictable
 - Viral infections, allergen exposure, air pollution, stress
- ICS are highly effective in mild asthma, but patients are often poorly adherent
- Even occasional short courses of OCS are associated with increased risk
 - Osteoporosis, diabetes, cataract etc (*Price, J Asthma Allergy 2018*)
- Differences in symptom control and lung function were not clinically important
 - Primary outcome variable of one study (*O'Byrne NEJMed 2018*) was 'well-controlled asthma weeks', but this outcome was not considered reliable as it was based on an earlier concept of asthma control, and was systematically biased against the as-needed ICS-formoterol treatment group
- Phenotyping is not needed for treatment with as-needed ICS-formoterol
 - No significant difference in treatment effect compared with as-needed SABA or daily ICS with high vs low baseline eosinophils or FeNO (*Beasley NEJMed 2019; Hardy Lancet 2019*)

FeNO: fractional exhaled nitric oxide; ICS: inhaled corticosteroids; OCS: oral corticosteroids; SABA: short-acting beta₂-agonist

Phenotyping in mild asthma

Data from different treatment groups of Novel START trial



- As-needed salbutamol
- Maintenance budesonide and as-needed salbutamol
- As-needed budesonide-formoterol

Phenotyping in mild asthma





Data from different treatment groups of Novel START trial

	Exacerbation rate ratios (95% CI)			Severe exacerbation risk odds ratios (95% CI)		
	As-needed budesonide-formoterol vs as-needed salbutamol	Maintenance budesonide plus as-needed salbutamol vs as-needed salbutamol	$p_{\text{interaction}}$	As-needed budesonide-formoterol vs as-needed salbutamol	Maintenance budesonide plus as-needed salbutamol vs as-needed salbutamol	$p_{\text{interaction}}$
Blood eosinophils count	0.014	0.009
High ($\geq 0.3 \times 10^9/L$)	0.28 (0.12-0.63)	0.13 (0.05-0.33)	..	0.15 (0.03-0.79)	0.11 (0.03-0.45)	..
Low ($< 0.15 \times 10^9/L$)	0.63 (0.27-1.44)	1.15 (0.51-1.28)	..	1.42 (0.19-10.50)	5.72 (0.97-33.60)	..
p value (high vs low)	0.18	0.0006	..	0.10	0.0007	..

$p_{\text{interaction}}$ refers to the interaction between any treatment effect and the biomarker status. p values between treatment comparisons were only considered further if this interaction was significant. FeNO=fraction of exhaled nitric oxide. ppb=parts per billion.

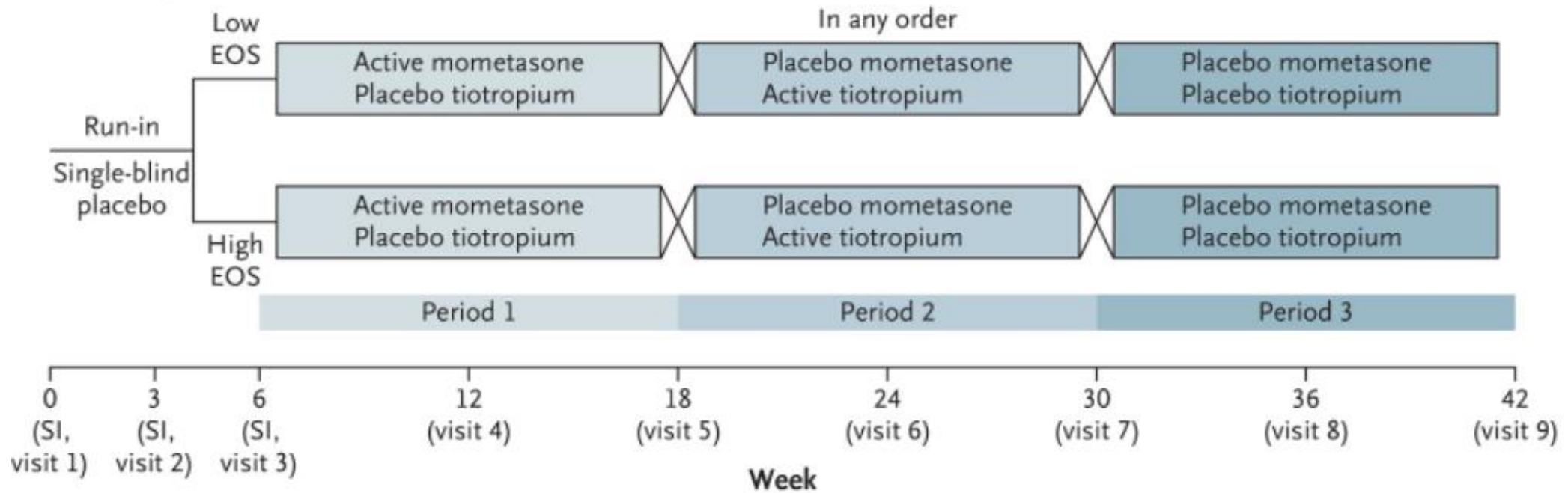
Table 3: Exacerbation and severe exacerbation interaction analysis for the change in treatment effect for treatments containing budesonide compared with as-needed salbutamol

Blood eosinophil counts $\geq 300/uL$

-  As-needed salbutamol
-  Maintenance budesonide and as-needed salbutamol 
-  As-needed budesonide-formoterol

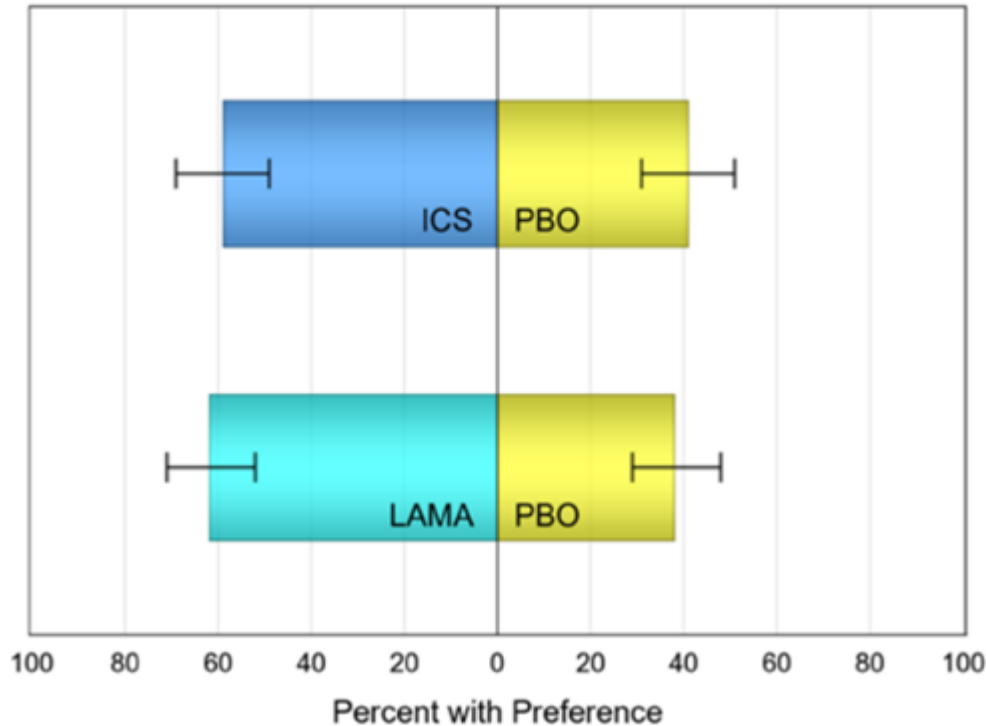
Mometasone or Tiotropium in Mild Asthma with a Low Sputum Eosinophil Level

Trial Design

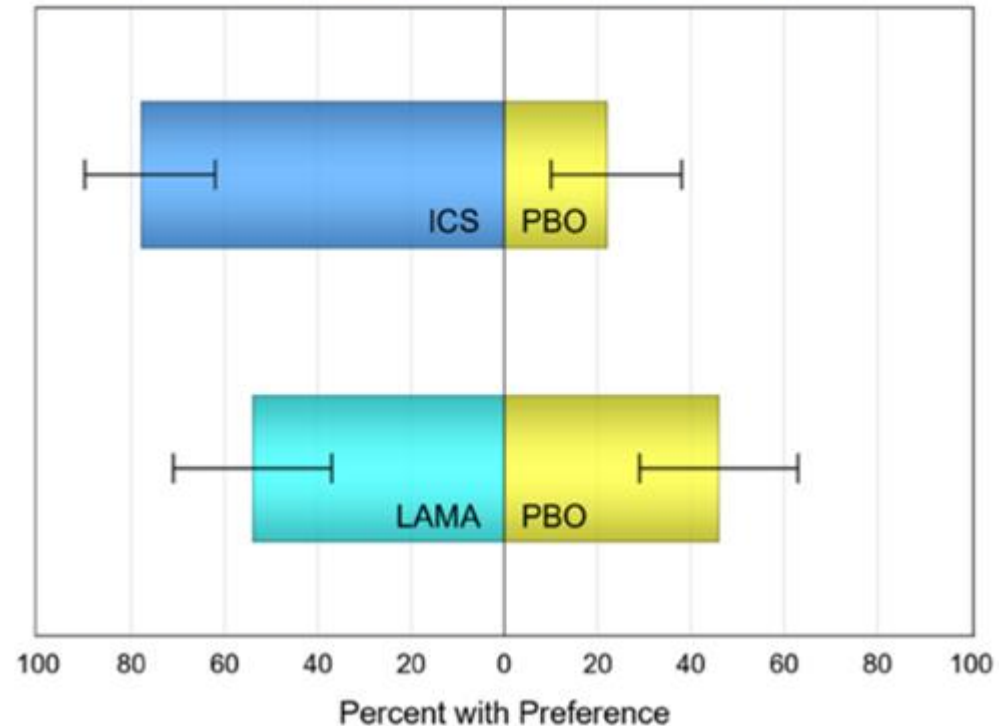


Mometasone or Tiotropium in Mild Asthma with a Low Sputum Eosinophil Level

Eosinophil Low (Adults only)



Eosinophil High (Adults only)



Phenotyping in mild asthma

Poor perception of symptom

Discordance between symptoms and inflammation

High eosinophil >> **Track 2**

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Moderate to severe asthma: step 3-4

CONTROLLER and **PREFERRED RELIEVER**
(Track 1). Using ICS-formoterol as reliever reduces the risk of exacerbations compared with using a SABA reliever

STEP 3
Low dose maintenance
ICS-formoterol

STEP 4
Medium dose maintenance
ICS-formoterol

RELIEVER: As-needed low-dose ICS-formoterol

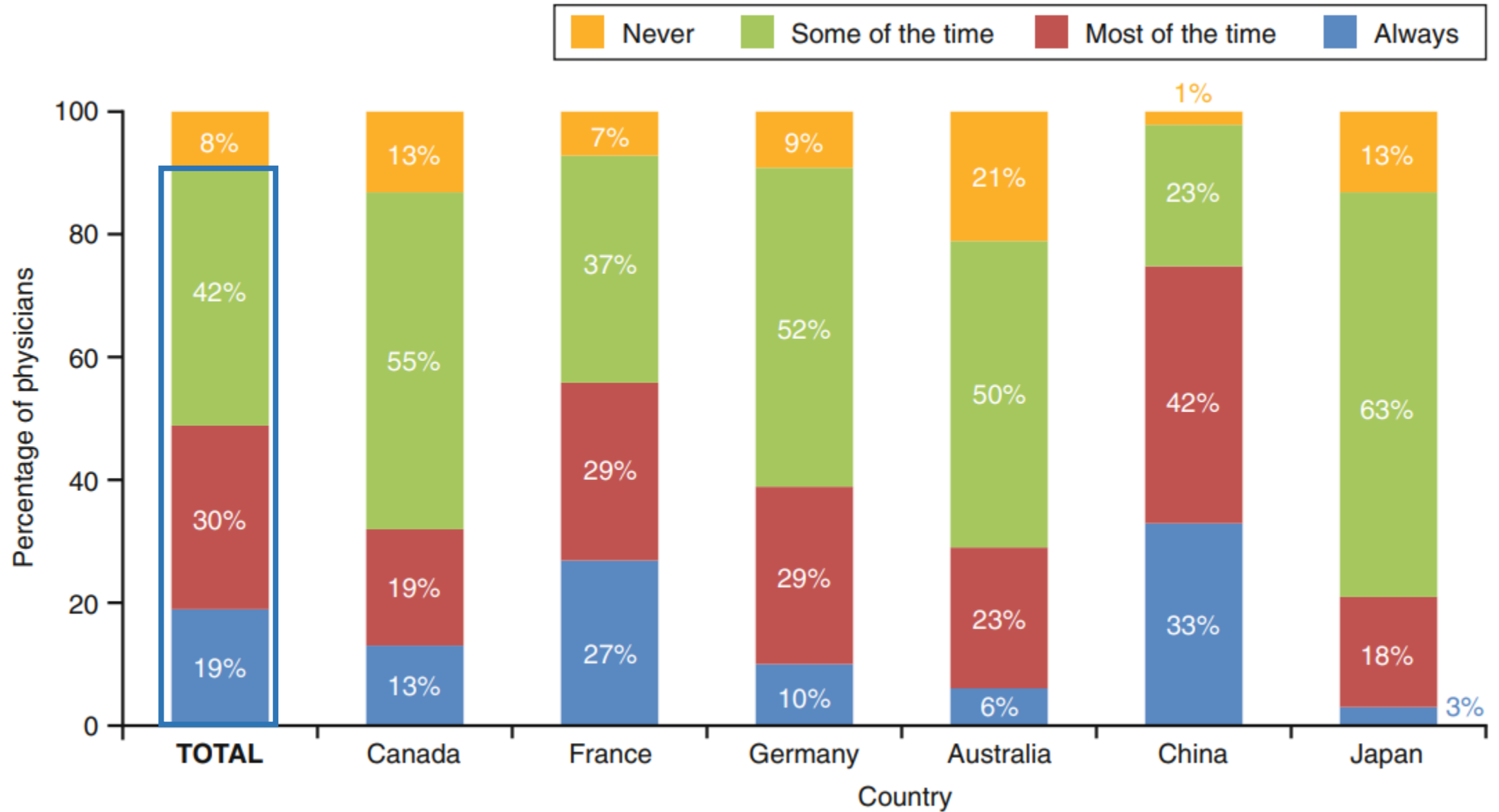
CONTROLLER and **ALTERNATIVE RELIEVER**
(Track 2). Before considering a regimen with SABA reliever, check if the patient is likely to be adherent with daily controller

STEP 3
Low dose maintenance
ICS-LABA

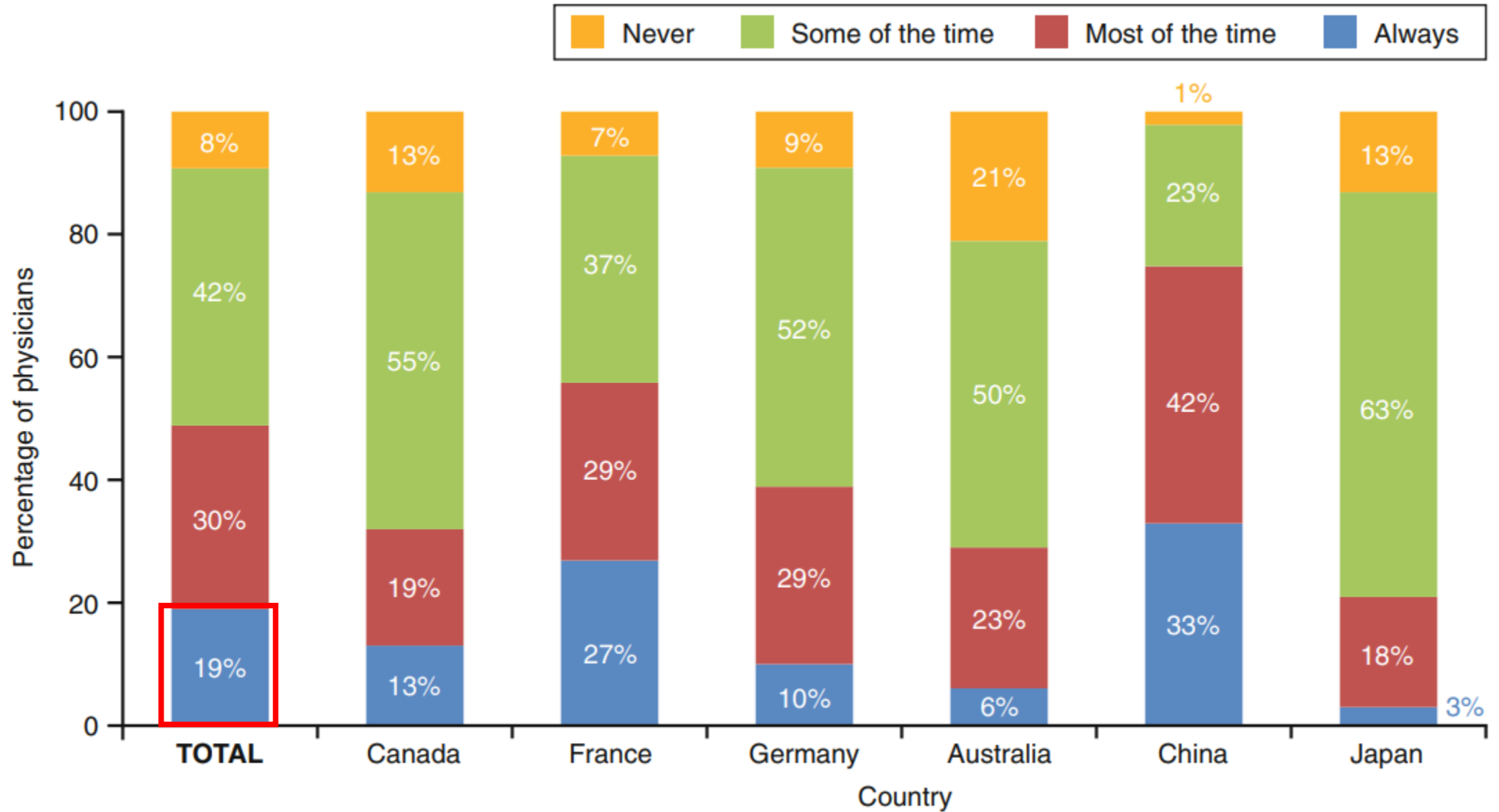
STEP 4
Medium/high dose maintenance
ICS-LABA

RELIEVER: As-needed short-acting β 2-agonist

Prescription of SABAs in addition to MART



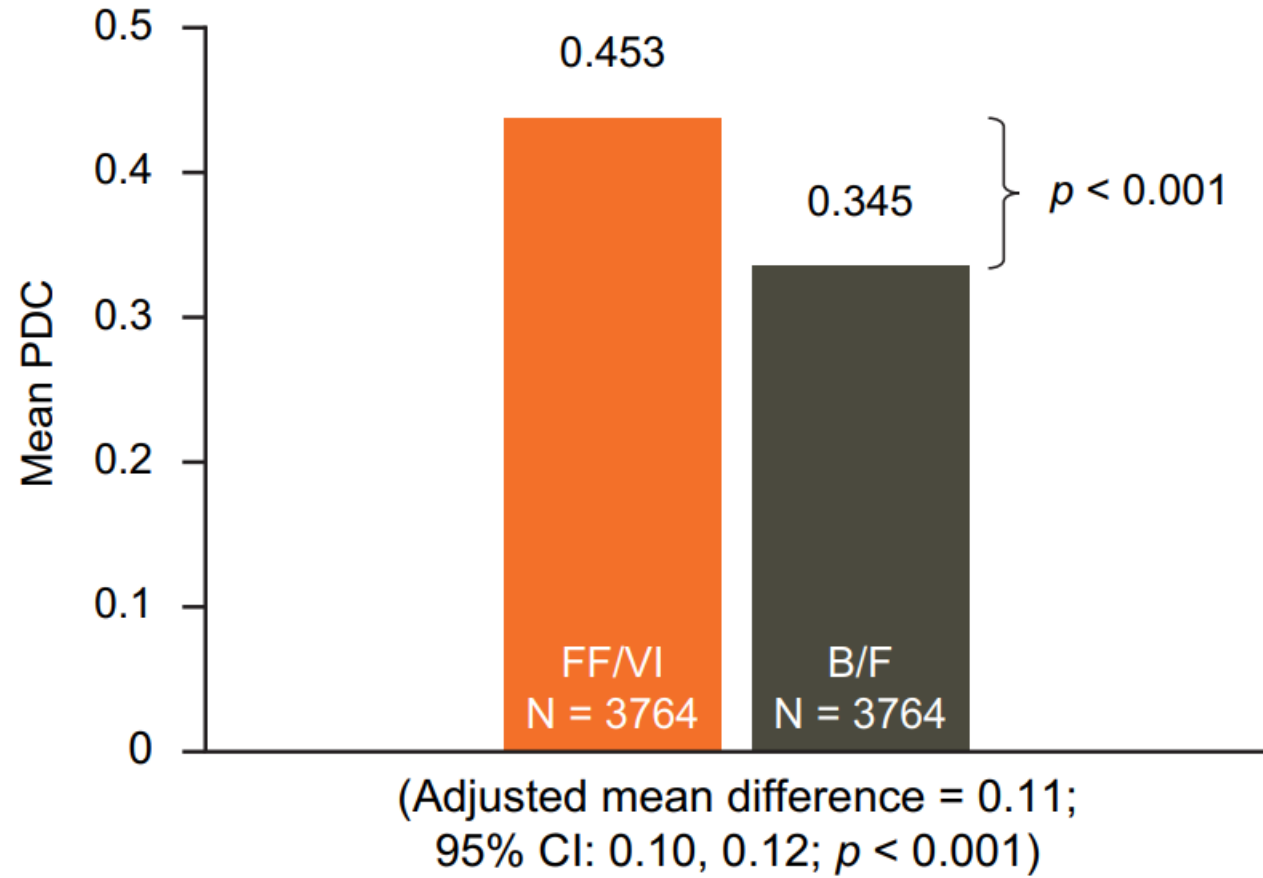
Prescription of SABAs in addition to MART



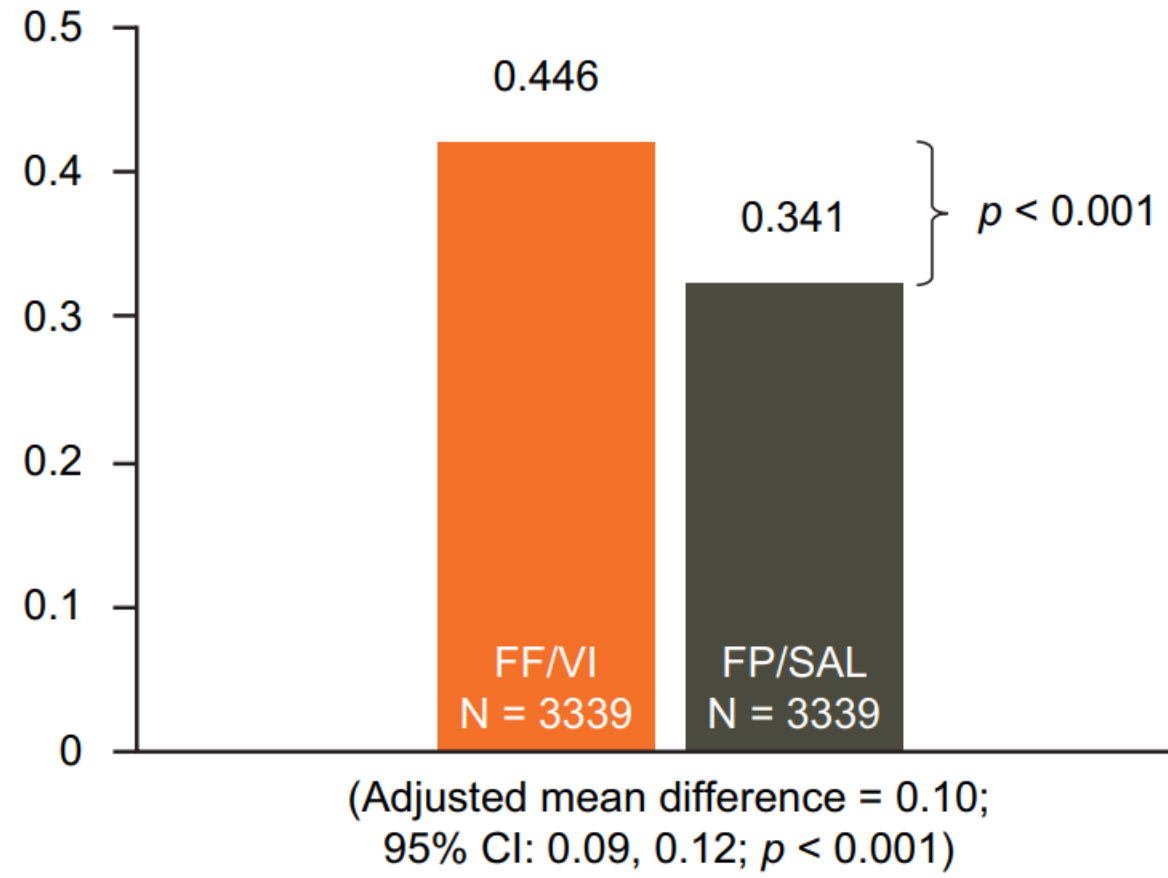
Once daily ICS/LABA

A.

FF/VI vs B/F

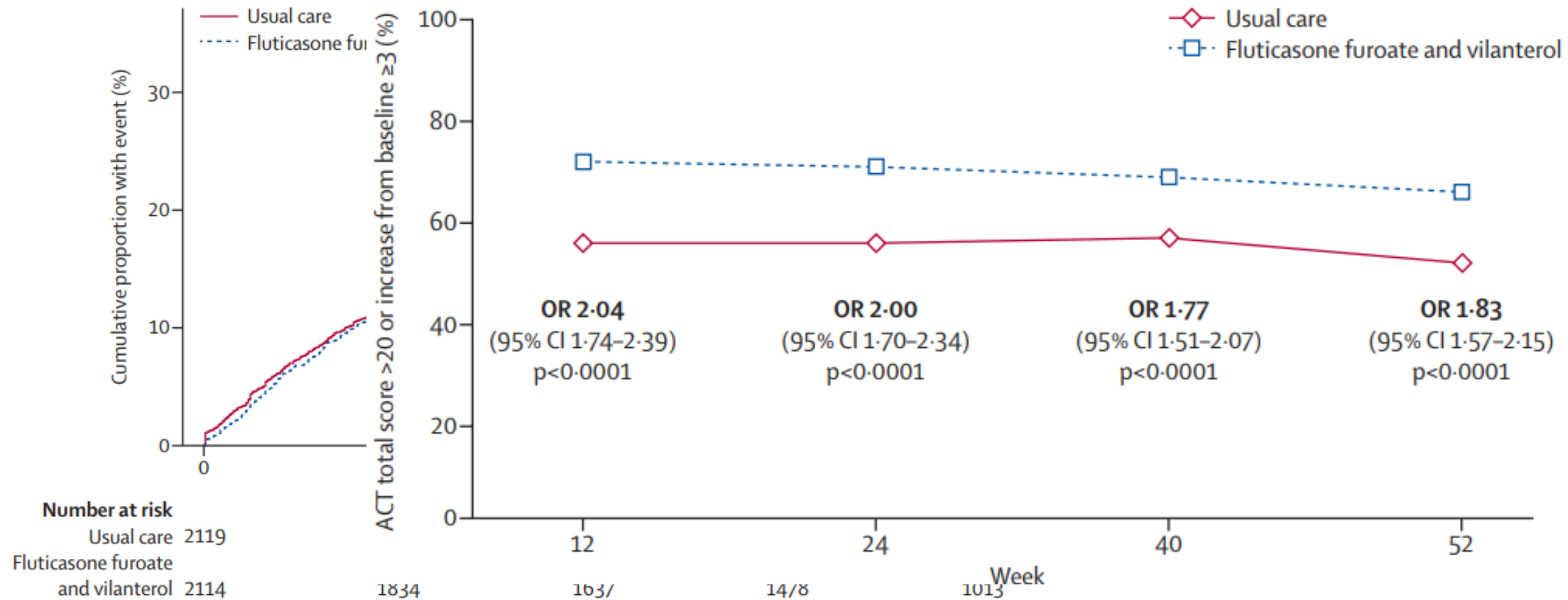


FF/VI vs FP/SAL



*proportion of days covered (PDC)

Effectiveness of fluticasone furoate plus vilanterol on asthma control in clinical practice: an open-label, parallel group, randomised controlled trial



Moderate to severe asthma: step 5

CONTROLLER and **PREFERRED RELIEVER**

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

STEP 5

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

No evidence of MART + LAMA

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

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 β₂-agonist

Once daily SITT

MF/GLY/IND (Enerzair®, Novartis)

F/UMEC/VI (Trelegy®, GSK)

Summary

Choice of Track

Goals of asthma management

Perception of symptom

Phenotyping in mild asthma

Change of Track

Well controlled and good adherence

Conclusion

Low rate of SABA use in KOREA

Efficacy of ICS maintenance

Asthma Management:

Track 2. ICS + non-formoterol SABA



경청해 주셔서 감사합니다.