

Innovation in Inhaler Devices



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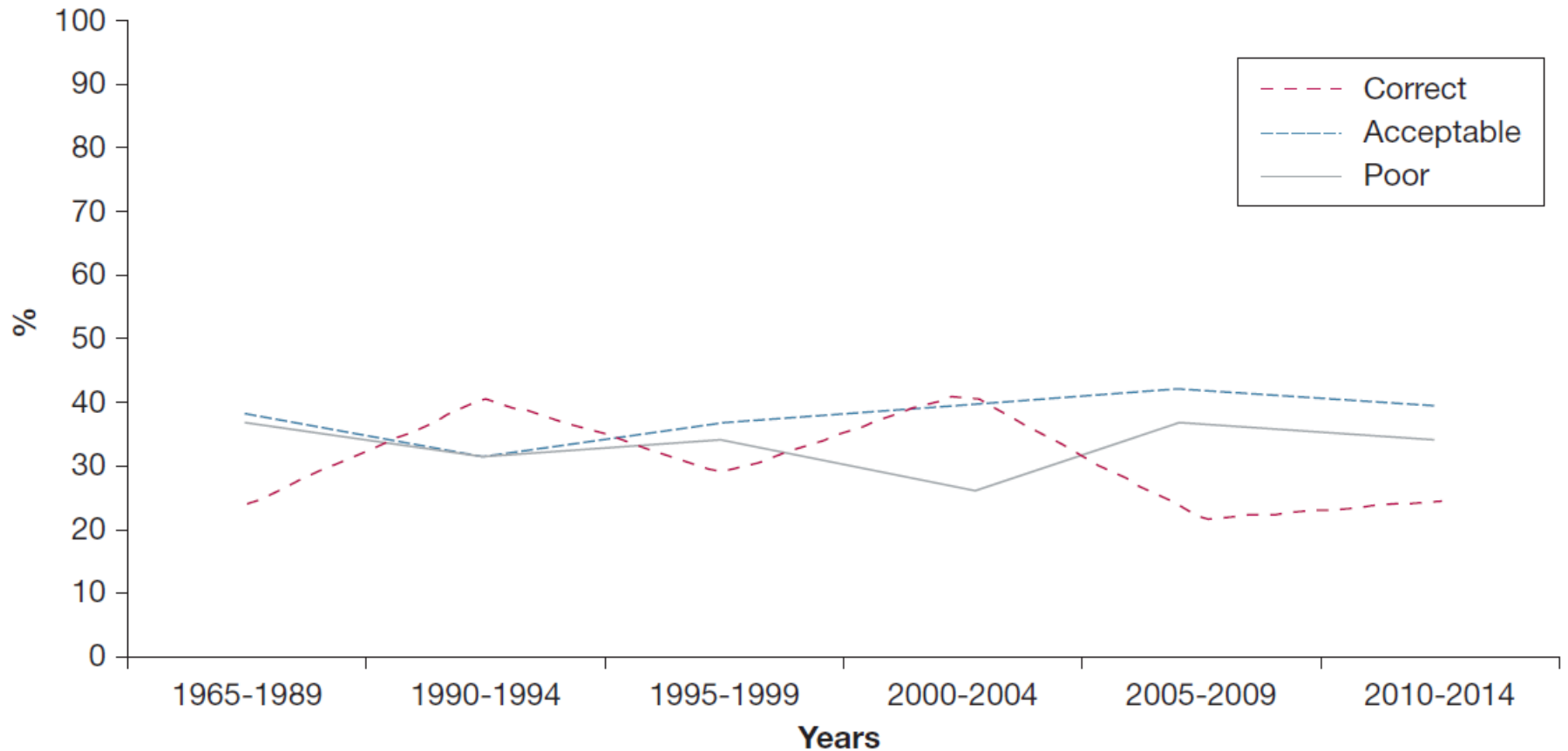
What is innovation?

- New idea, creative thoughts, new imaginations in form of device or method
- The application of better solutions that meet new requirements
- The practical implementation of an invention to make a meaningful impact (not same as invention)

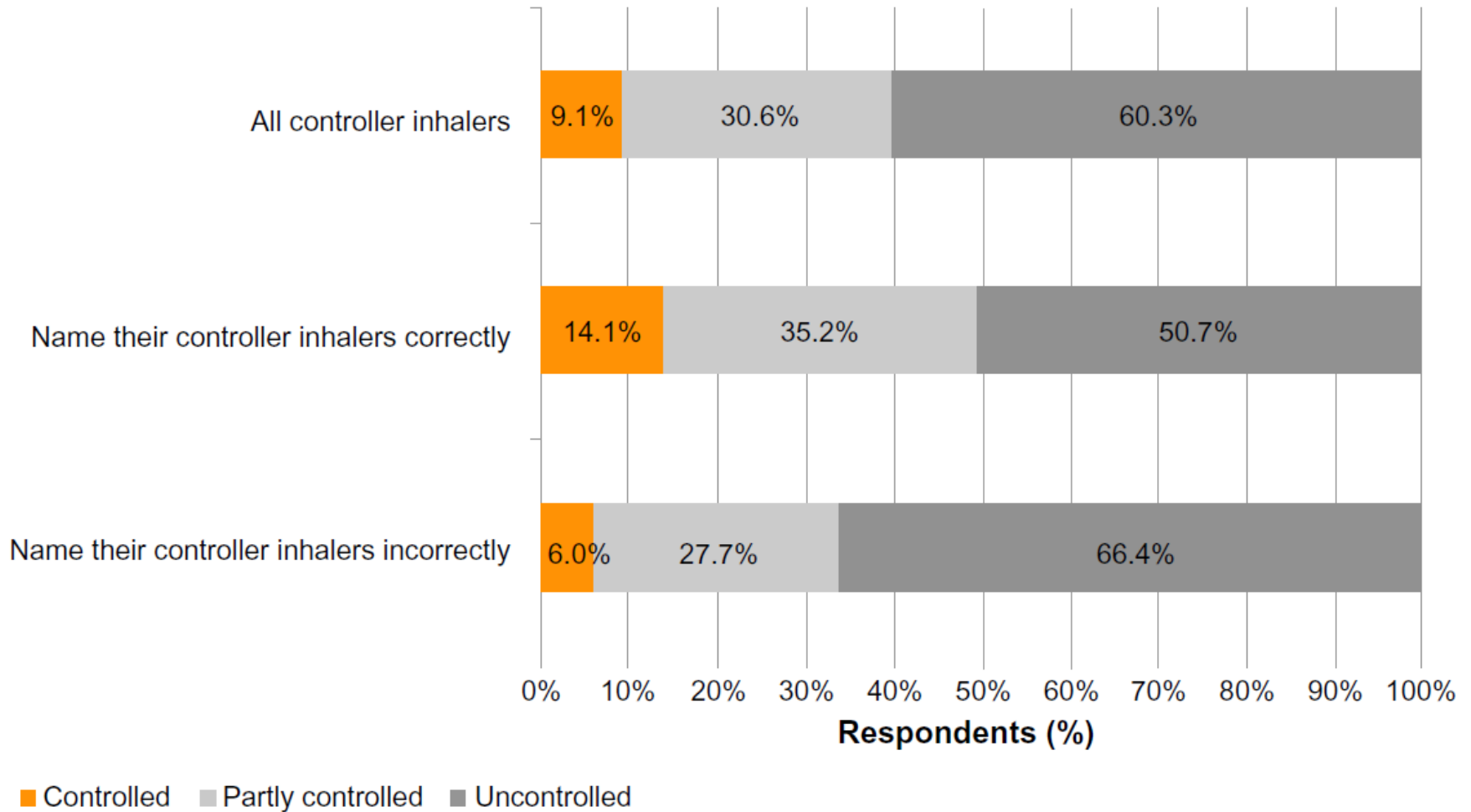
→ How can this definition be applied to inhaled therapy?

Has Patient Technique Improved Over Time?

Currently, there are over **230** device & drug combinations available



Knowledge of controller inhalers



Innovation in inhaled therapy

1. Device engineering and design
 2. Chemistry and formulations
 3. Digital technology associated with Inhalers
- Healthcare professionals
 - ◆ **Want** see innovations that motivate their patients to achieve their goal of improving their health, through better adherence to treatment.
 - Patients
 - ◆ **Want** devices that are easy to use and to see that their efforts are rewarded by improvements in their condition.

→ **How this may translate to new devices?**

The Delivery of Therapeutic Aerosols in Ancient Times

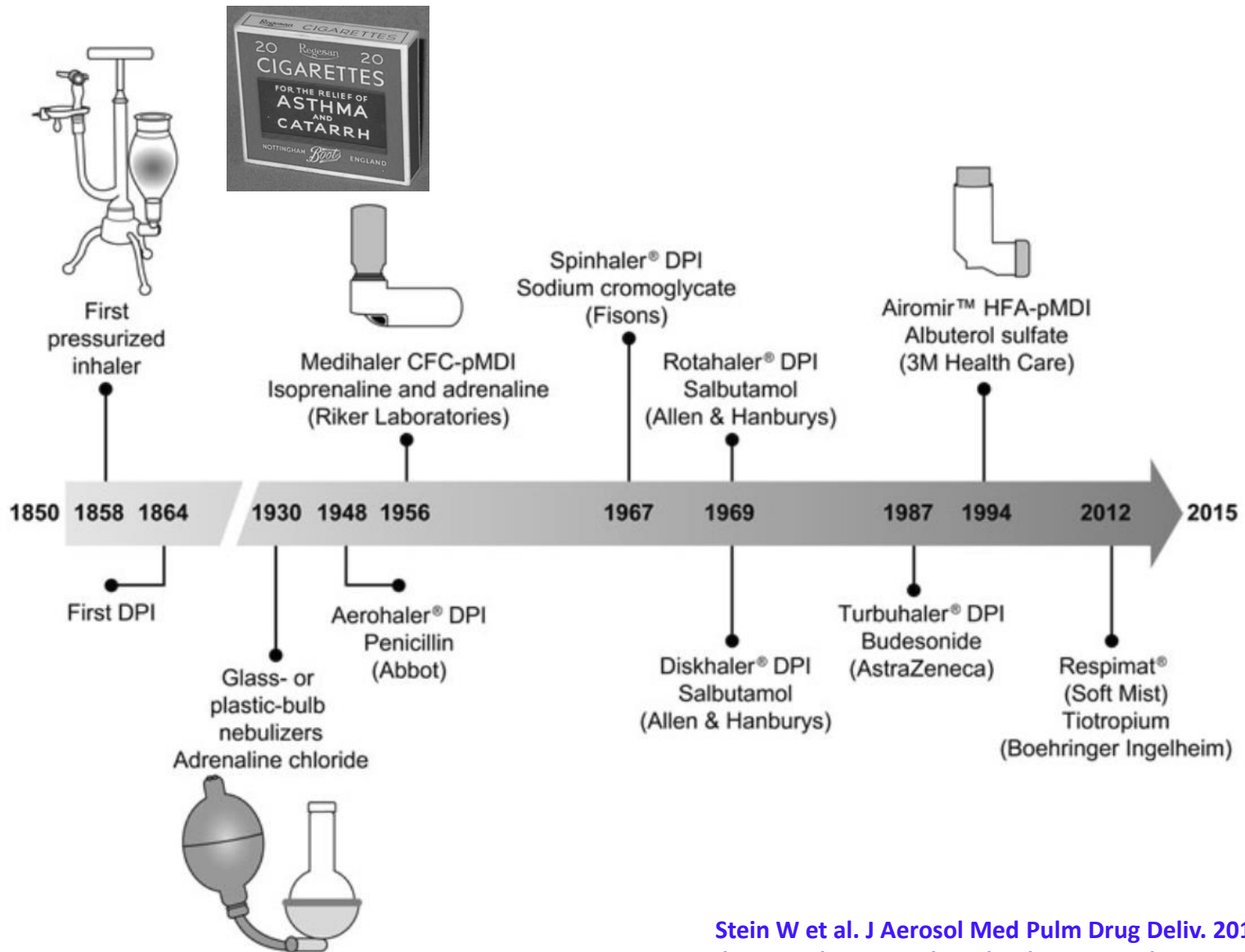
- 에베르스 파피루스 (Ebers Papyrus)

- ✓ B.C. 16세기에 기록된 고대 이집트의 유명한 의학 문서의 하나.

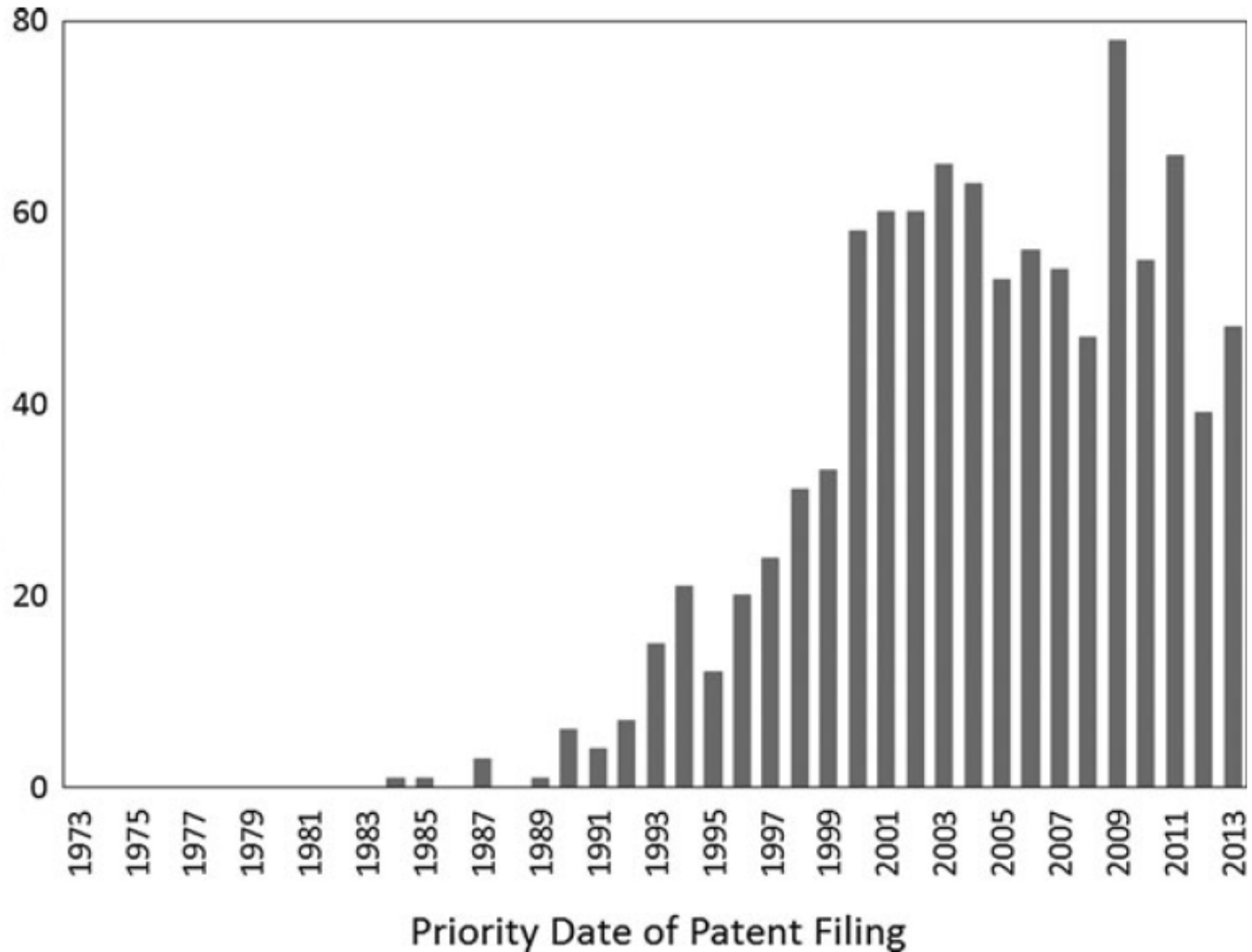


Black Henbane, 사리풀

Milestones in the development of inhaler therapy



The No. of U.S. patent for inhaler devices

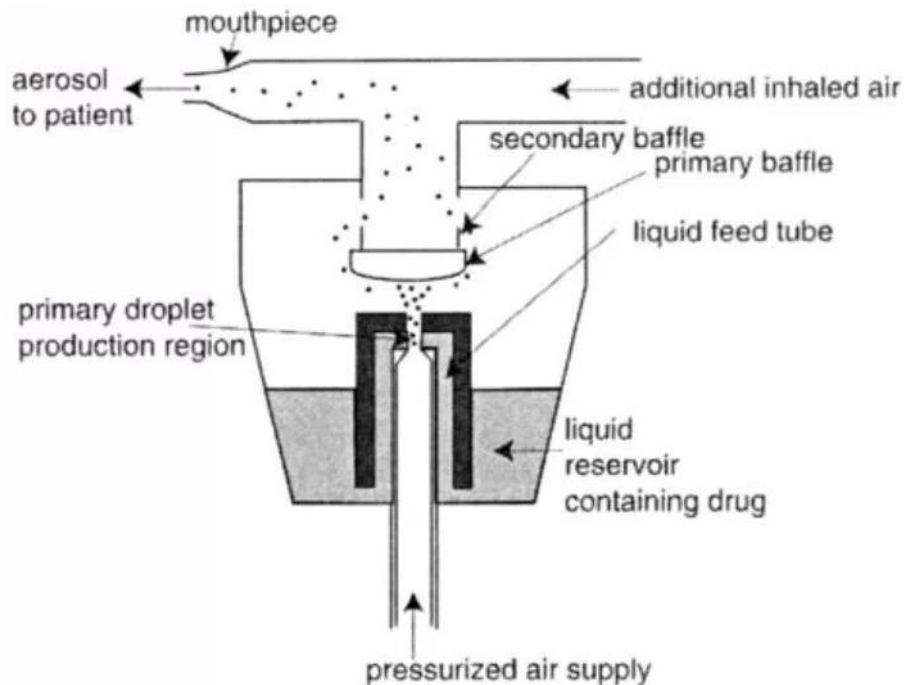


Innovation in inhaled therapy

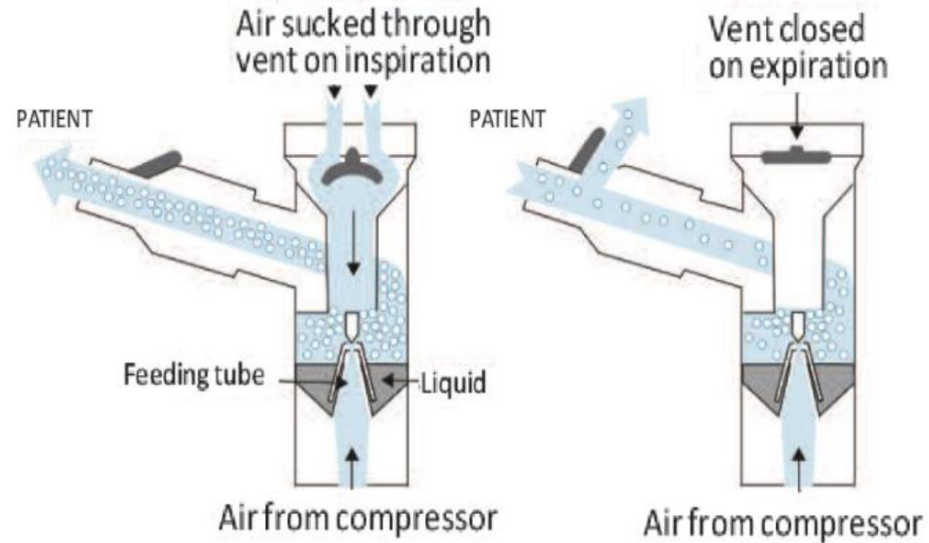
- 1. Device engineering and design**
- 2. Chemistry and formulations**

Innovation in nebulizer

① Jet nebulizer

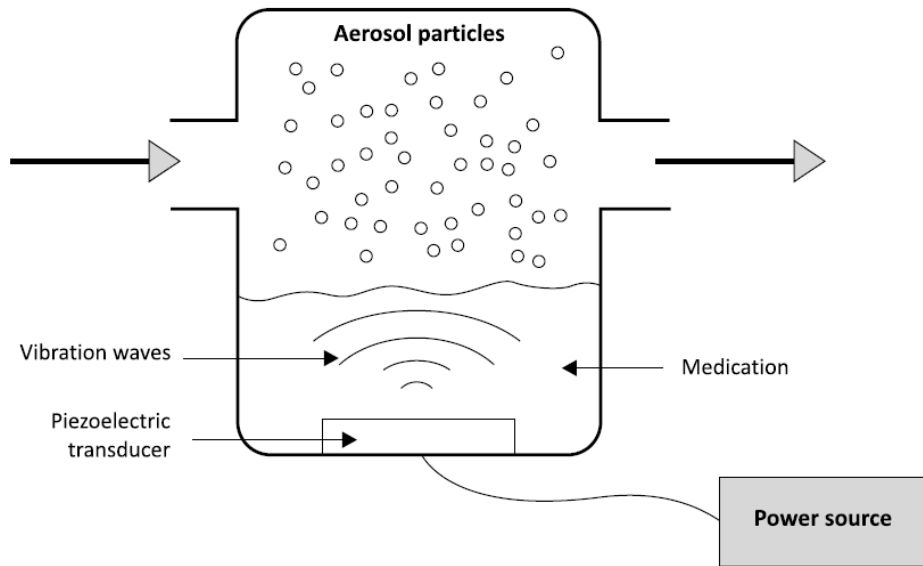


Breath-enhanced nebulizer



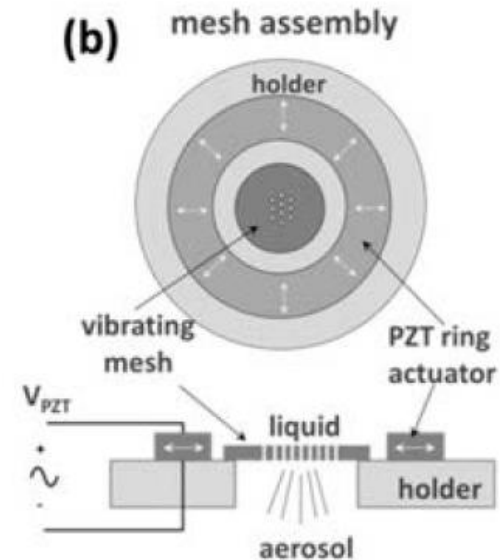
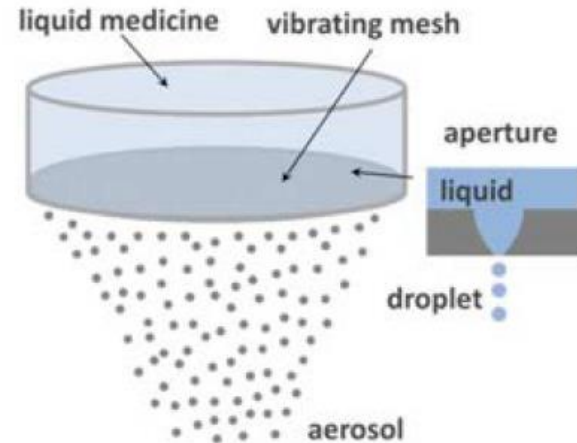
Innovation in nebulizer

② Ultrasonic nebulizer



J Pediatr (Rio J). 2010;86(5):367-376

③ Vibrating Mesh nebulizer

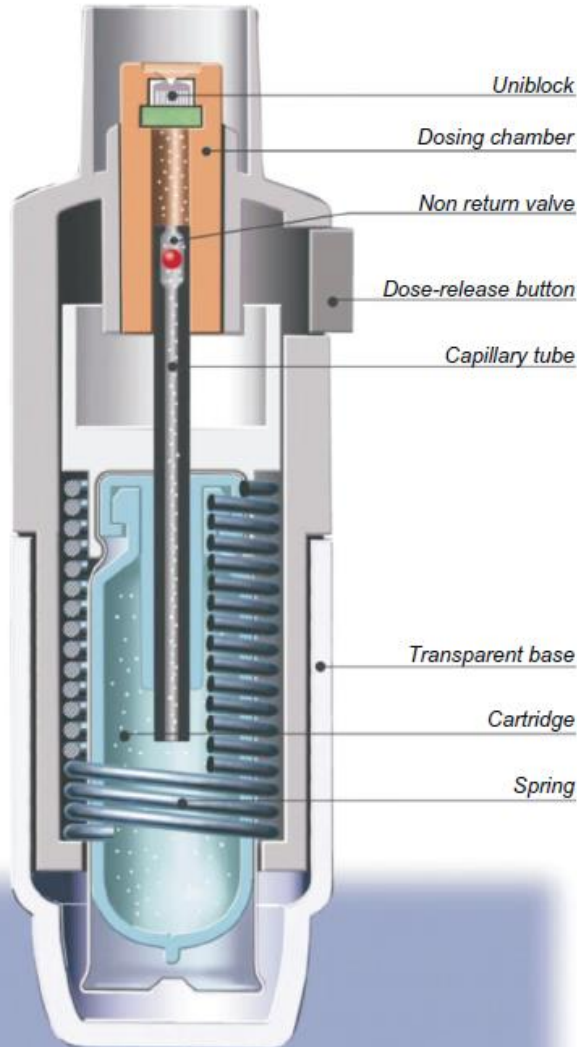


Advantage of Vibrating mesh technology over other technologies

- Vibrating mesh nebulizer does **not destroy** the medication due to heat and high pressure.
- The nebulization process is **fast and quiet**.
- The nebulizers are **small and portable**.



Colliding jet nebulizers: Respimat SMI (soft mist inhaler)

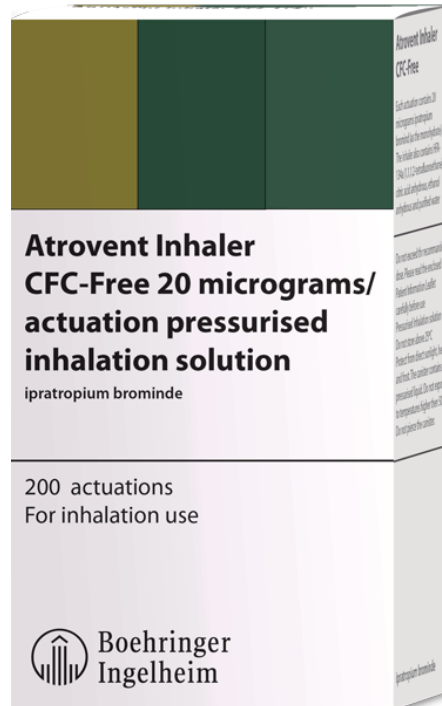


Uniblock structure



Innovation in pMDI

- Propellant
 - ◆ Montreal Protocol in 1987
 - ◆ CFC (chlorofluorocarbons) → HFA (hydrofluoroalkane)



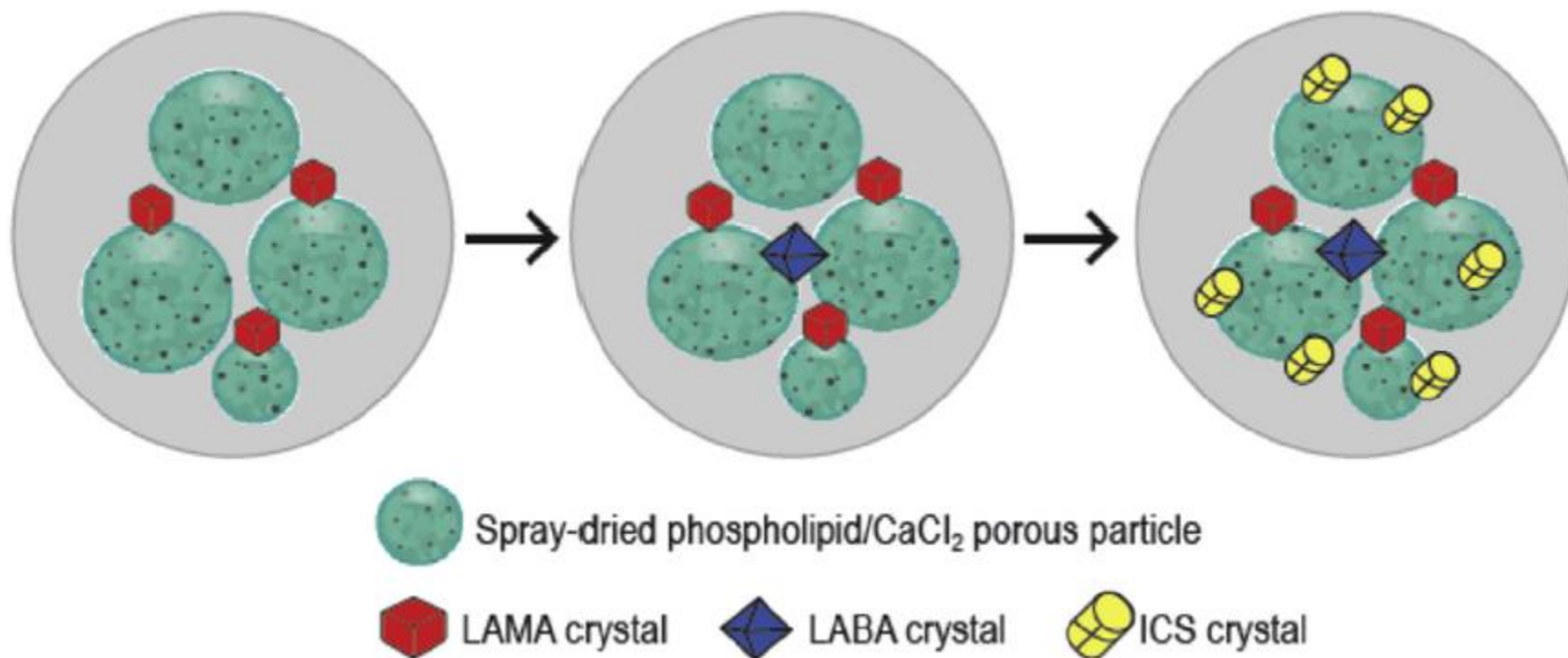
Innovation in pMDI

- K-haler



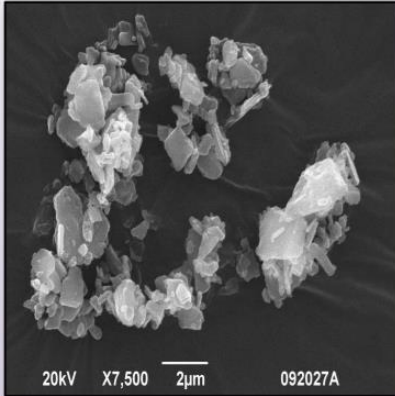
Innovation in pMDI

- Co-suspensions delivery technology

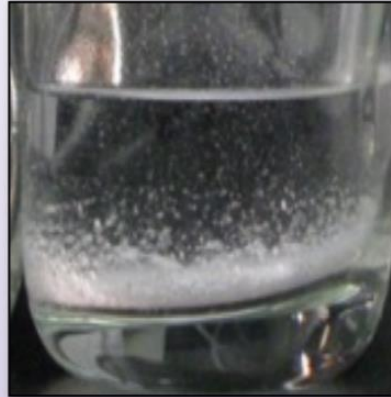


Co-Suspension™ Delivery Technology

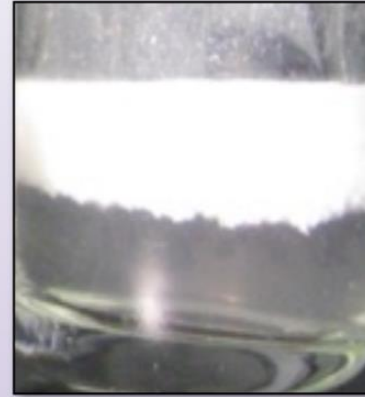
Micronized Drug Crystals



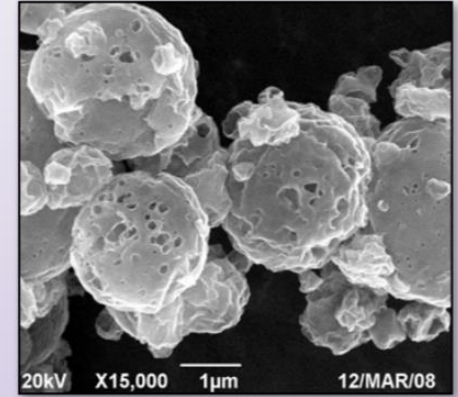
Crystal suspension



Co-Suspension™



Phospholipid Porous Particles



Cohesion, Adhesion,
Sedimentation,
Drug-drug interaction

Free-flowing
buoyant

Vehring et al., Langmuir, 2012



Innovation in DPIs

- Nexthaler



The first Extra-fine DPI

- Ellipta



VS



- Breezhaler



VS



- Spiromax



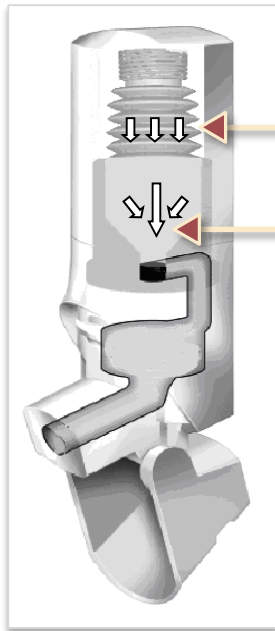
VS



The X-ACT™ system

Active metering

Ensures that an accurately metered dose is consistently delivered on each actuation of the inhaler



Air from pump applies pressure evenly to powder in drug reservoir

A highly accurate and consistent dose is metered into the dose cup

Cyclone-separator technology

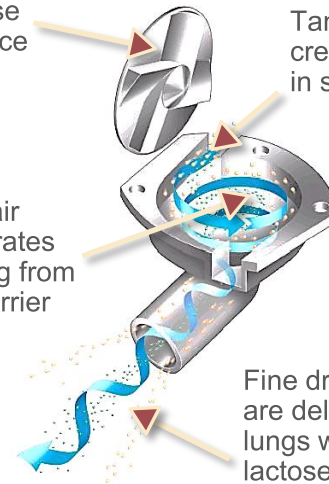
Ensures that a highly effective dose of drug can always be delivered to the site of action in the small airways, even at low inspiratory flow rates

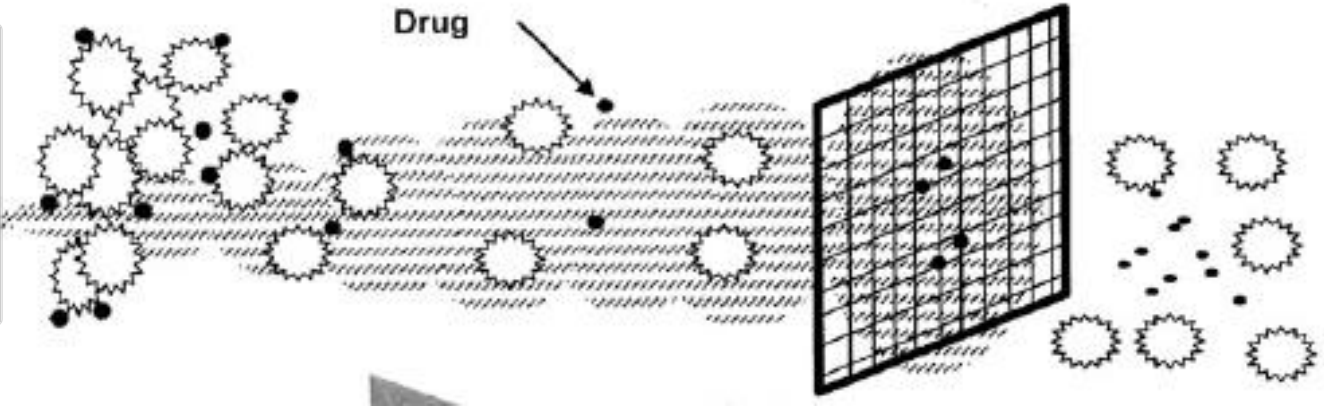
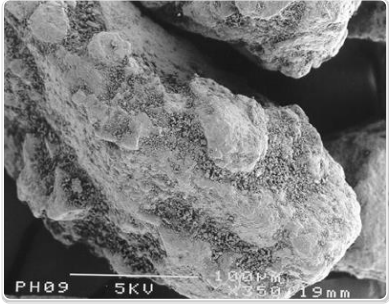
Ramps on roof increase air turbulence

Tangential inlets create cyclone in separator

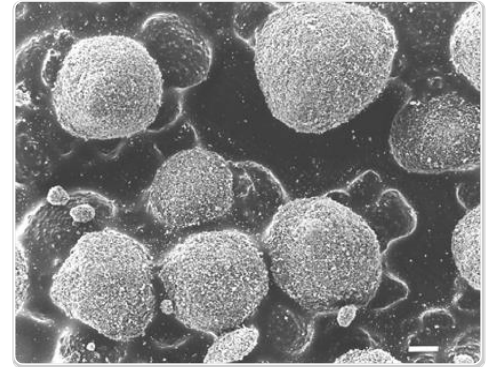
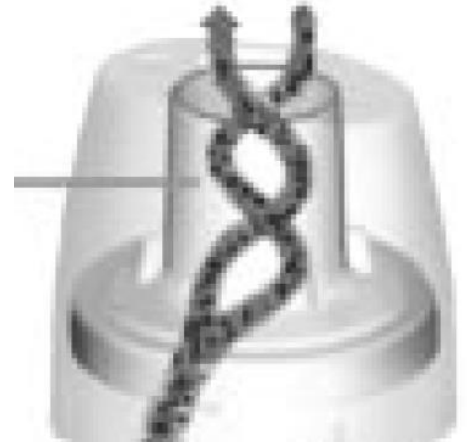
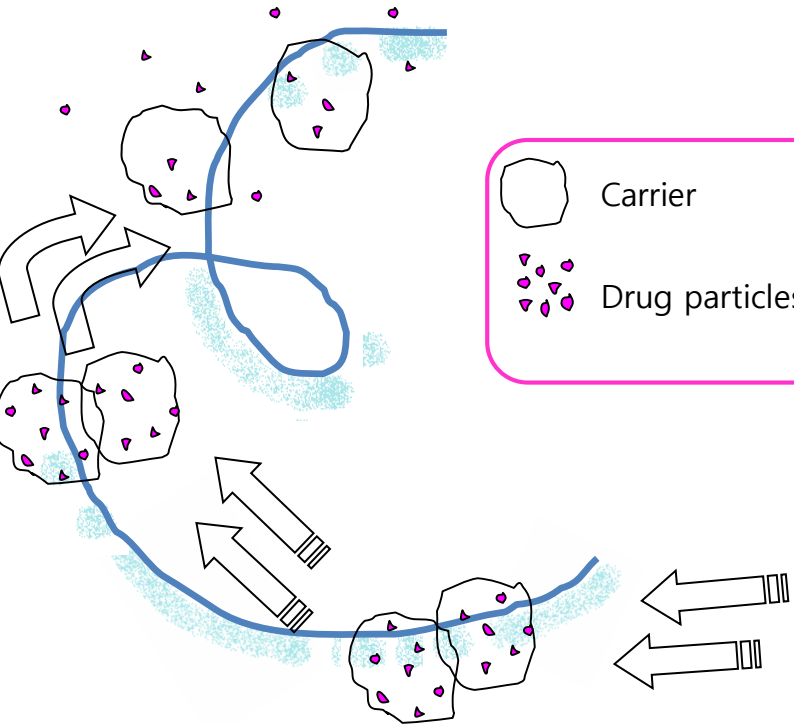
Cyclonic air flow separates active drug from lactose carrier

Fine drug particles are delivered to the lungs while larger lactose particles remain in the mouth and throat

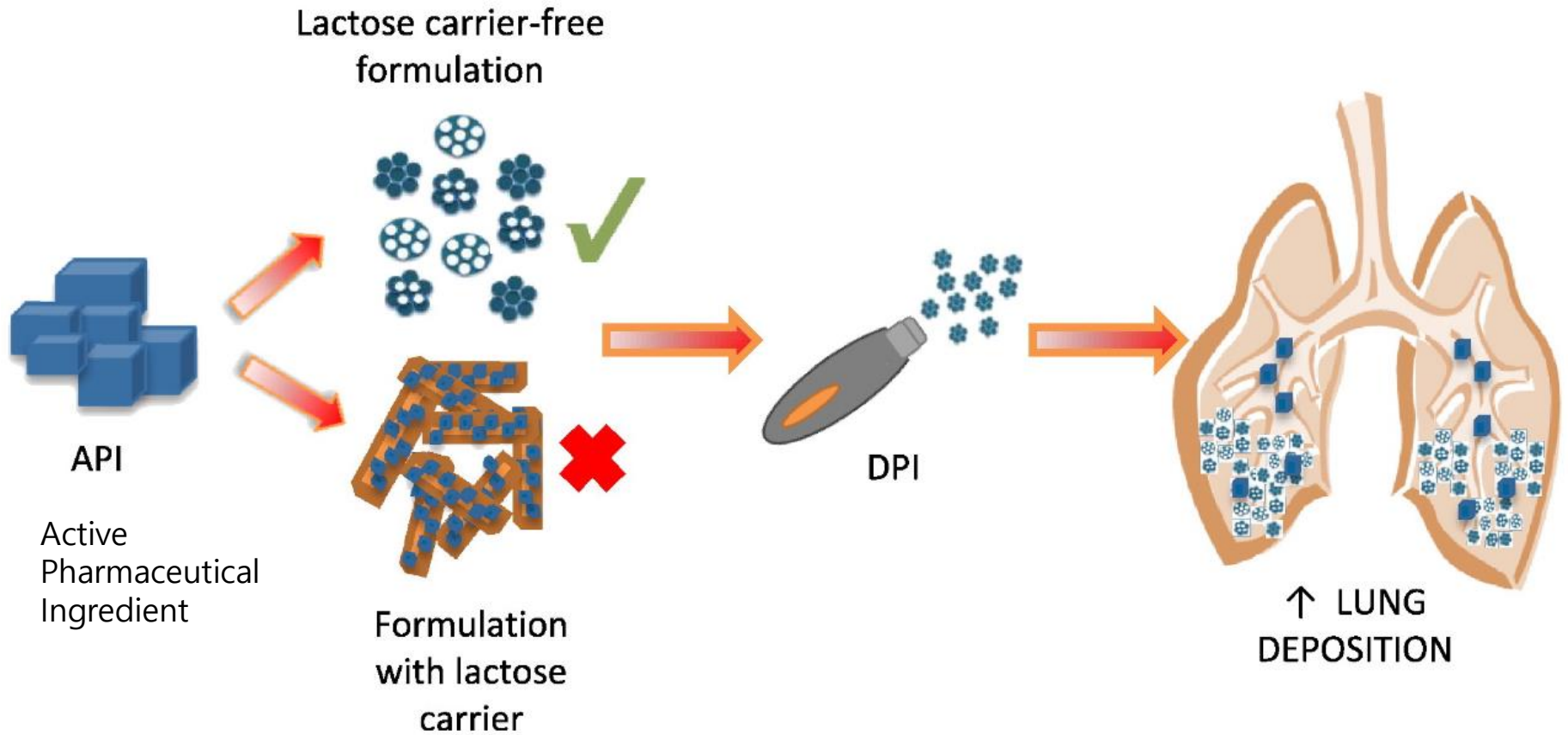




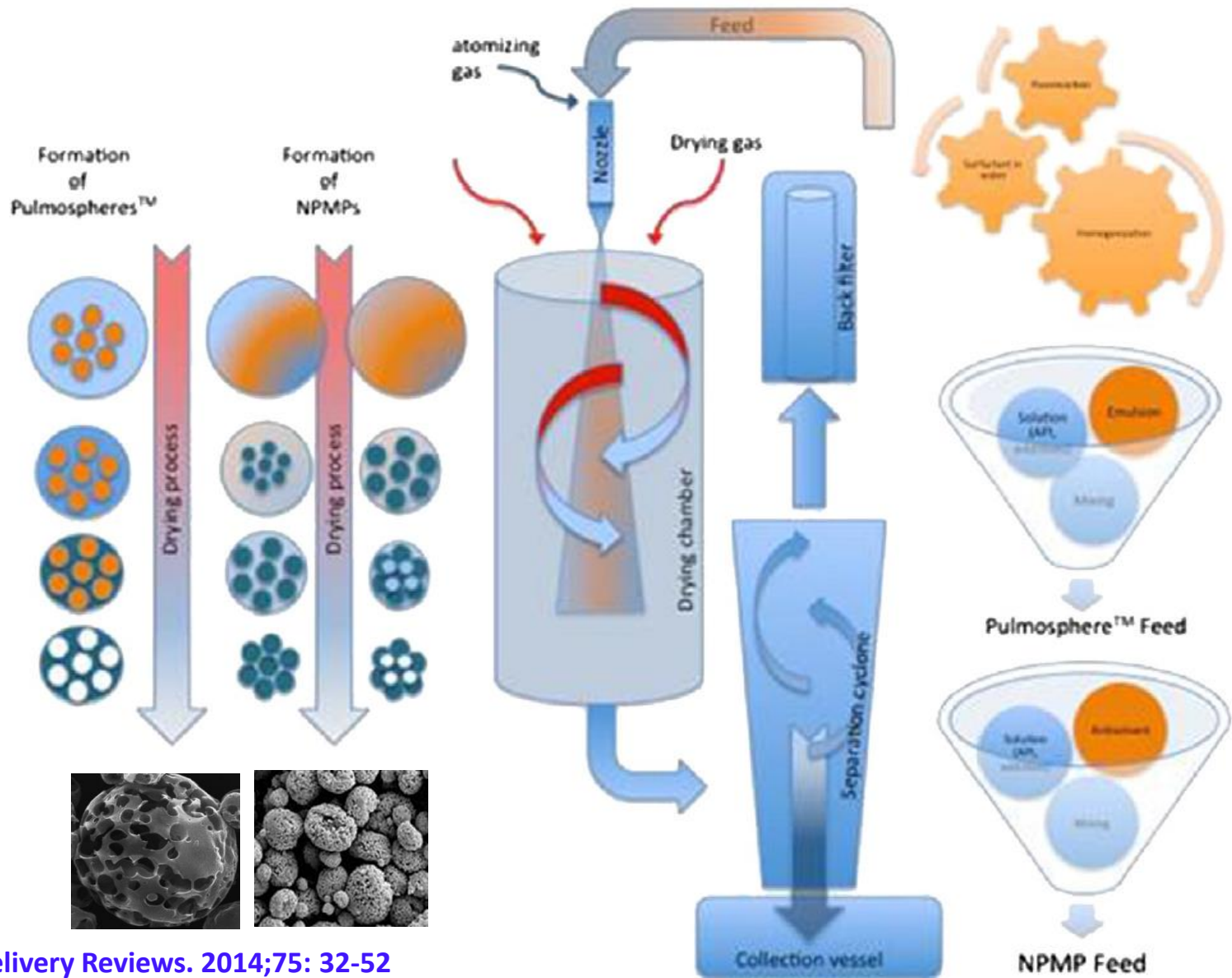
Cyclone chamber wall



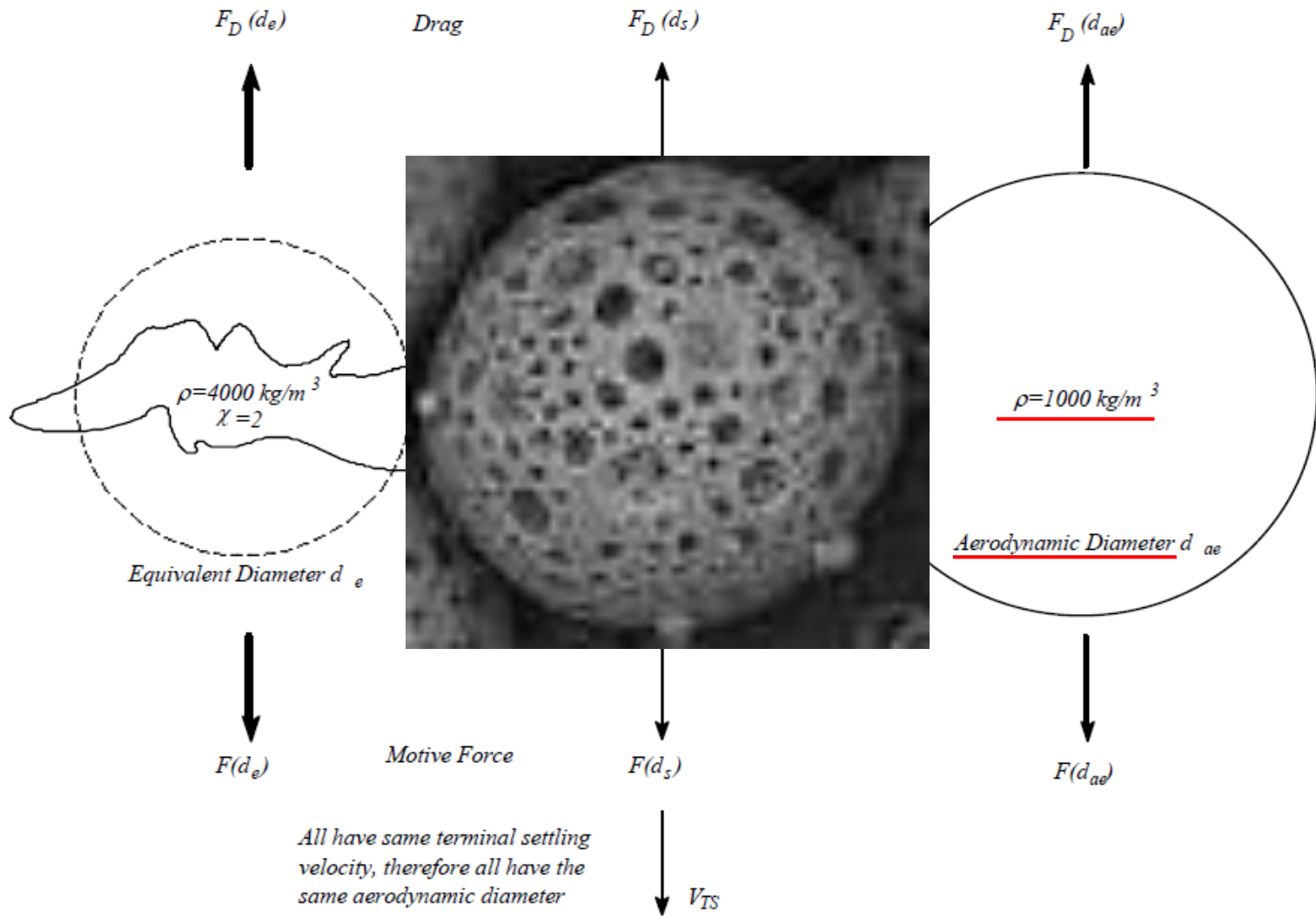
Dry powders for oral inhalation free of lactose carrier particles



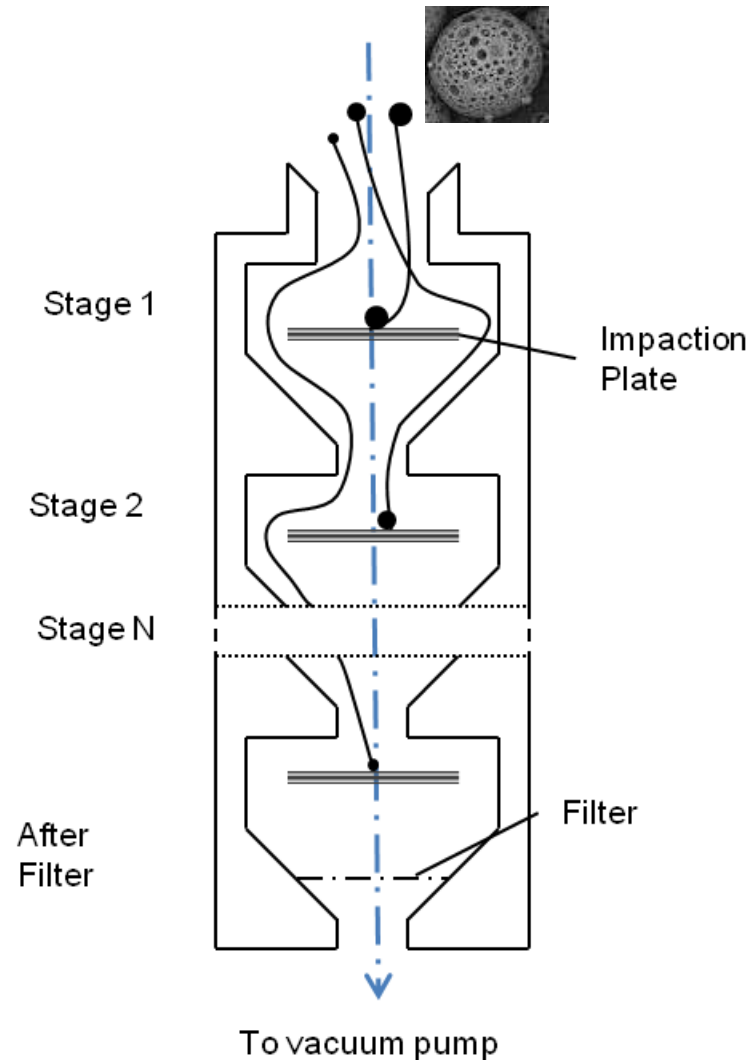
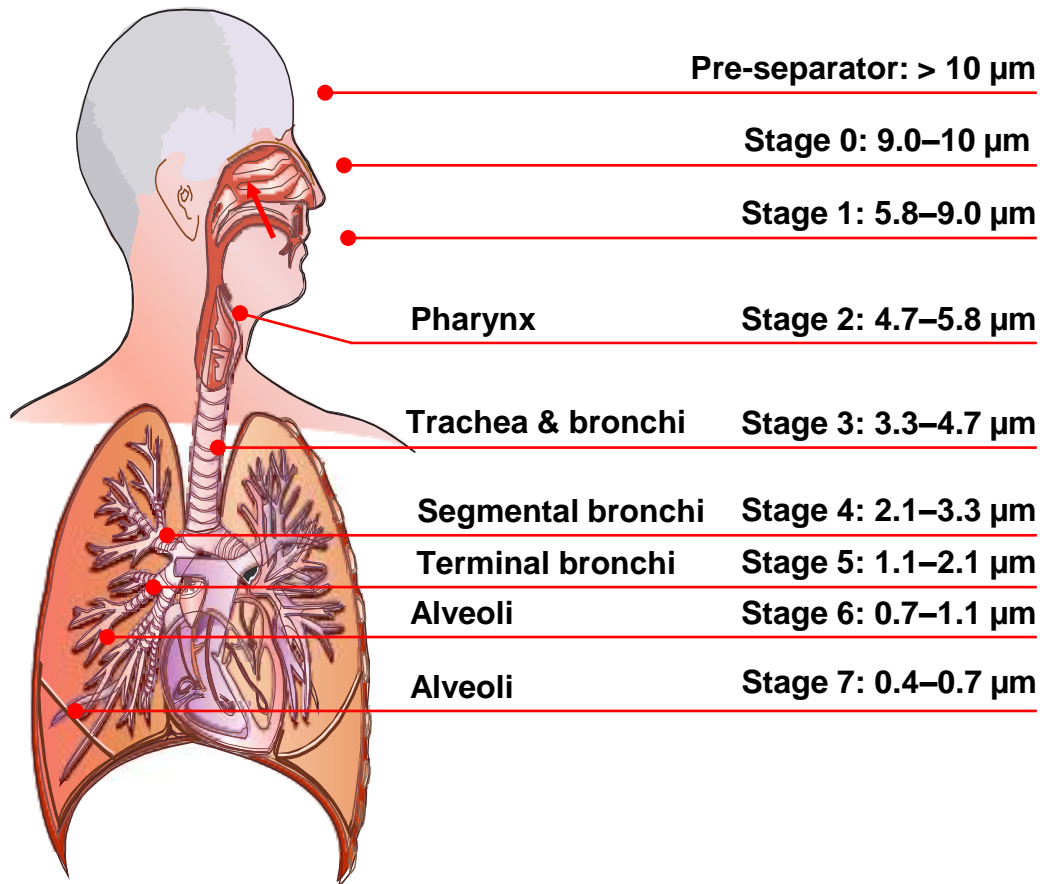
Large porous particle (LPP) technology



Aerodynamic diameter

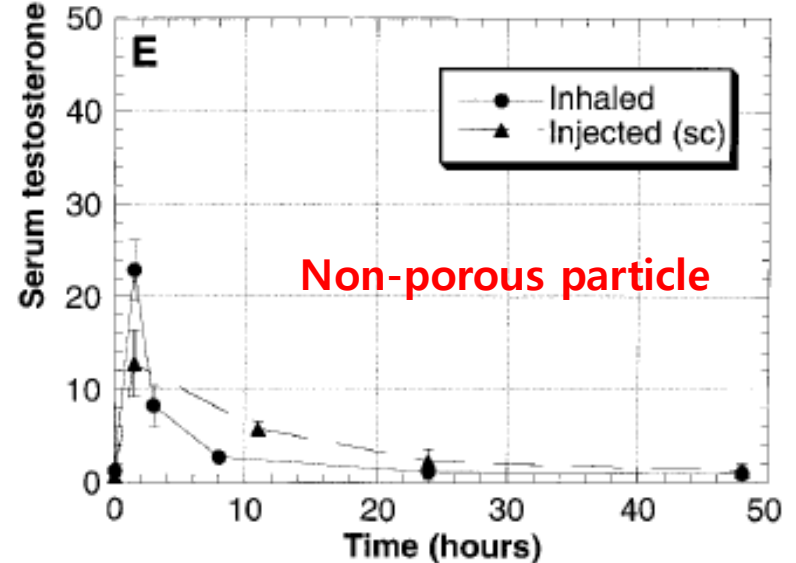
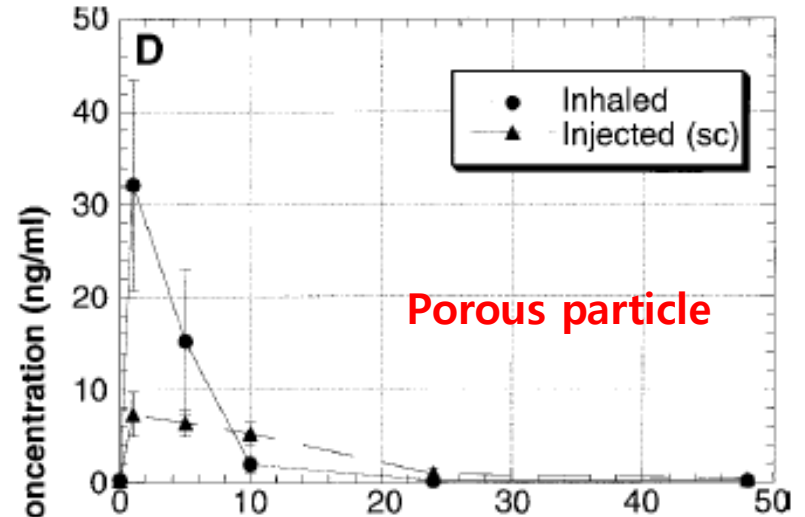
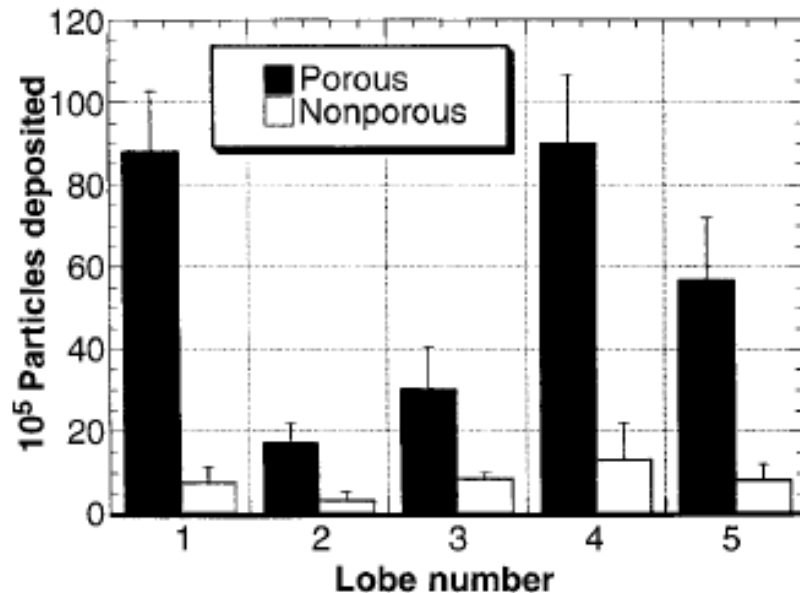


Determining the in vitro fine-particle fraction of an aerosol: Andersen Cascade Impactor

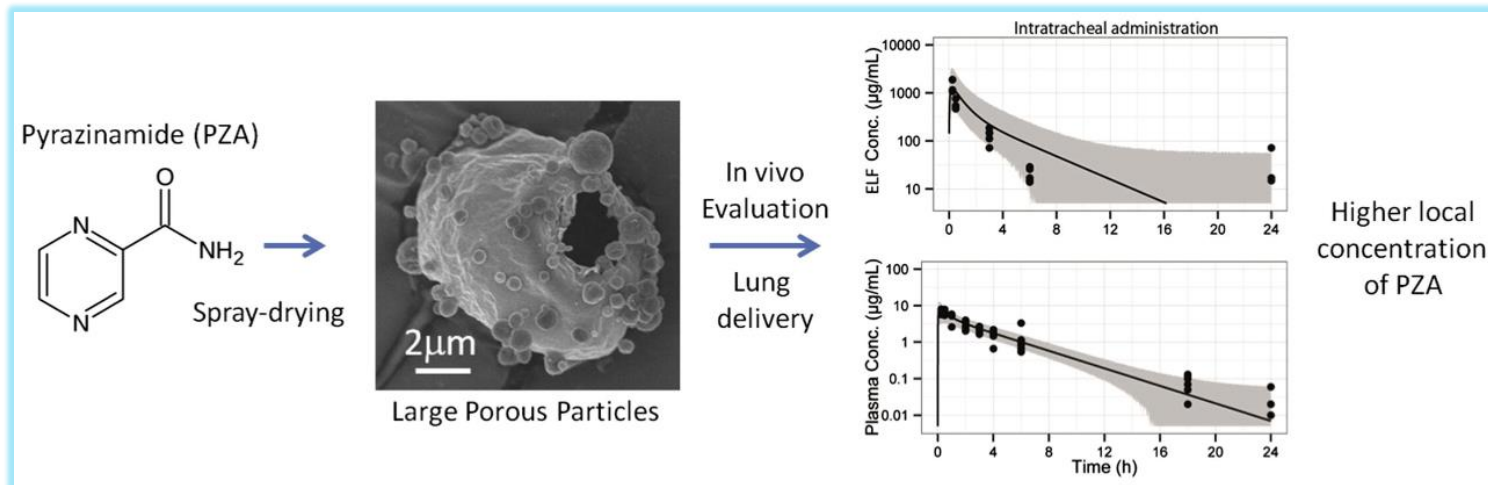
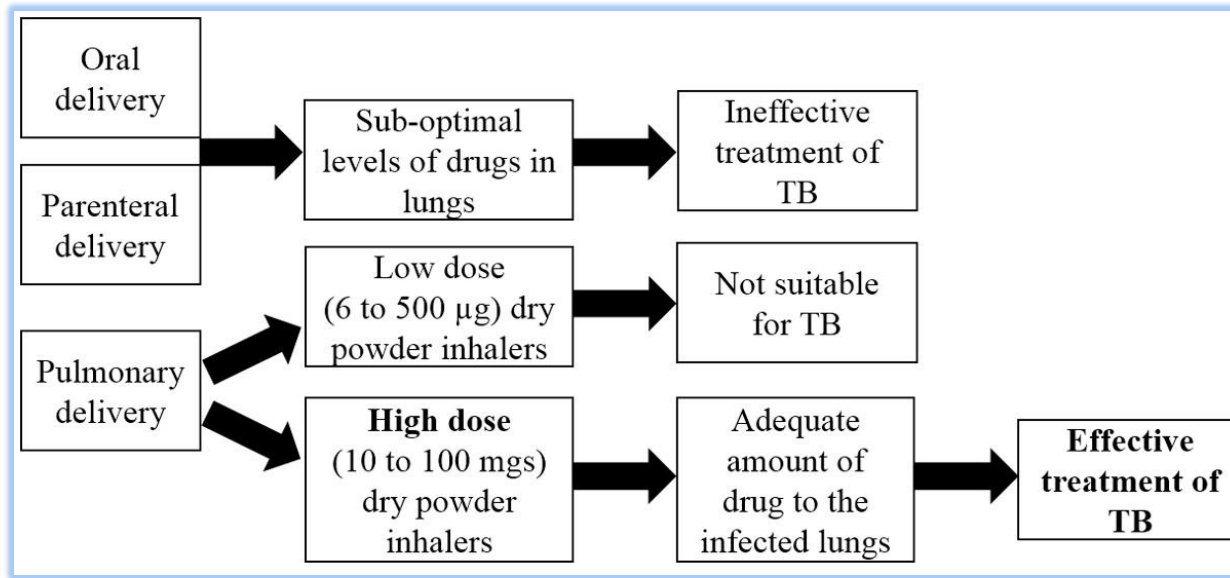


Large Porous Particles for Pulmonary Drug Delivery

- Nonporous particles ($d = 3.5 \mu\text{m}$, $\rho = 0.8 \text{ g/cm}^3$) exhibited a respirable fraction of 20%, whereas 50% of porous particles ($d = 8.5 \mu\text{m}$, $\rho = 0.1 \text{ g/cm}^3$) were respirable.
- Very light particles ($\rho \sim 0.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$) with $d > 5 \mu\text{m}$ can be deposited in the lungs.



High dose dry powder inhalers to overcome the challenges of TB treatment



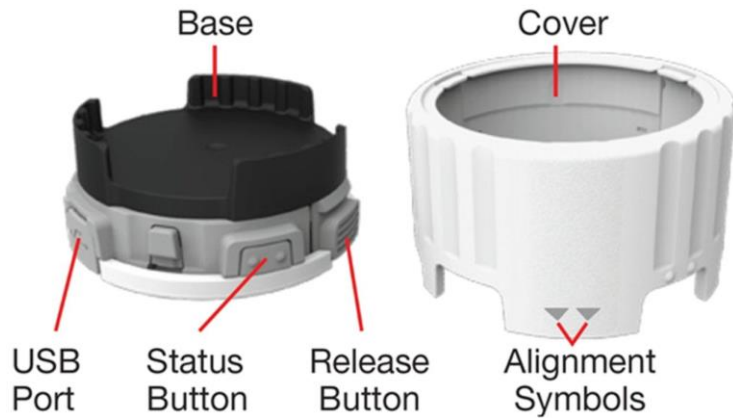
Innovation in inhaled therapy

3. Digital technology associated with Inhalers

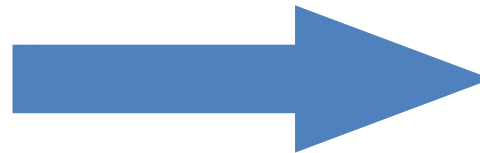
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

As-Needed Budesonide–Formoterol versus Maintenance Budesonide in Mild Asthma

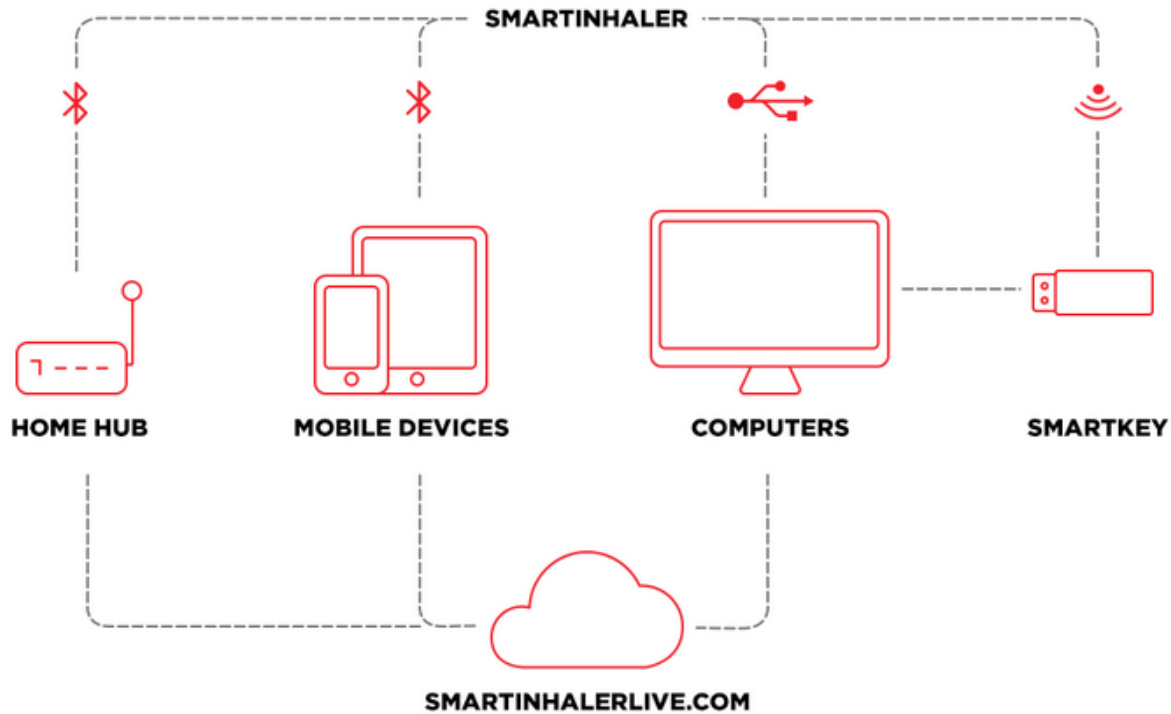
Eric D. Bateman, M.D., Helen K. Reddel, M.B., B.S., Ph.D.,
Paul M. O'Byrne, M.B., Peter J. Barnes, M.D., Nanshan Zhong, Ph.D.,
Christina Keen, M.D., Carin Jorup, M.D., Rosa Lamarca, Ph.D.,
Agnieszka Siwek-Posluszna, M.D., and J. Mark FitzGerald, M.D.



SmartTurbo monitor attached to Symbicort turbuhaler.



SmartTurbo monitor



Summary: Innovation in inhaled therapy

- Device engineering and design
 - ✓ Vibrating mesh nebulizer
 - ✓ Colliding jet nebulizers: Respimat SMI (Soft Mist Inhaler)
 - ✓ Breath-Actuated Inhaler (BAI): K-haler
 - ✓ A lot of innovative DPI devices
- Chemistry and formulations
 - ✓ Propellant CFC → HFA
 - ✓ Co-suspensions technology
 - ✓ Extra-fine drug particles (Both of pMDI & DPI)
 - ✓ Large Porous Particles: Dry powders free of lactose carrier
- Digital technology associated with Inhalers
 - ✓ Electronic monitoring to enhance adherence