

EASY ASTHMA & COPD ONLINE

MODULE 8 :

ตอนที่ 1

INHALER MEDICATIONS AND PATIENT PERCEPTION



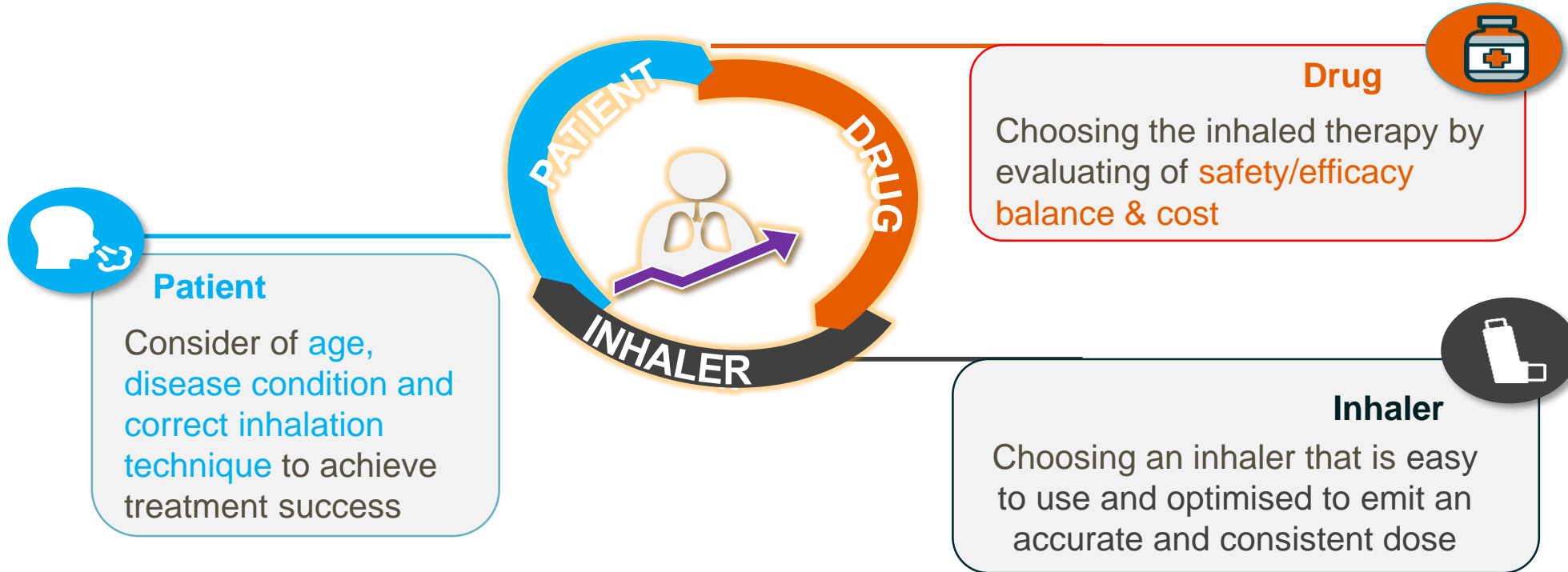


INHALER MEDICATION AND PATIENT PERCEPTIONS



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INHALER MEDICATION & DEVICES



The success of inhale therapy depends on a successful combination of drug, inhaler, and patient techniques

INHALER MEDICATION & DEVICES

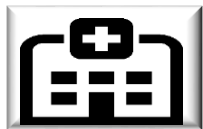


Errors in inhaler use

- Correct technique 31% (95% CI: 28-35)
- Acceptable technique 41% (95% CI: 36-47)
- **Poor technique 31%** (95% CI: 27-36)

Poor inhalation technique and critical errors result in worsening outcomes

- Large observational study (n=1,664; asthma 42%, COPD 52%)
- MDI (n=843); DPI (n=1,113)



Hospitalisation
(OR 1.47; $P=0.001$)



ER visits
(OR 1.62; $P<0.001$)



Oral corticosteroid use
(OR 1.54; $P<0.001$)



Antimicrobial use
(OR 1.50; $P<0.001$)



STRATEGIES TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE USE OF INHALER DEVICES

Choose

- Choose an appropriate device before prescribing. Consider medication options, arthritis, patient skills and cost. For ICS by pMDI, prescribe a spacer
- Avoid multiple different inhaler types if possible

Check

- Check technique at every opportunity – “*Can you show me how you use your inhaler at present?*”
- Identify errors with a device-specific checklist

Correct

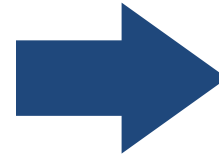
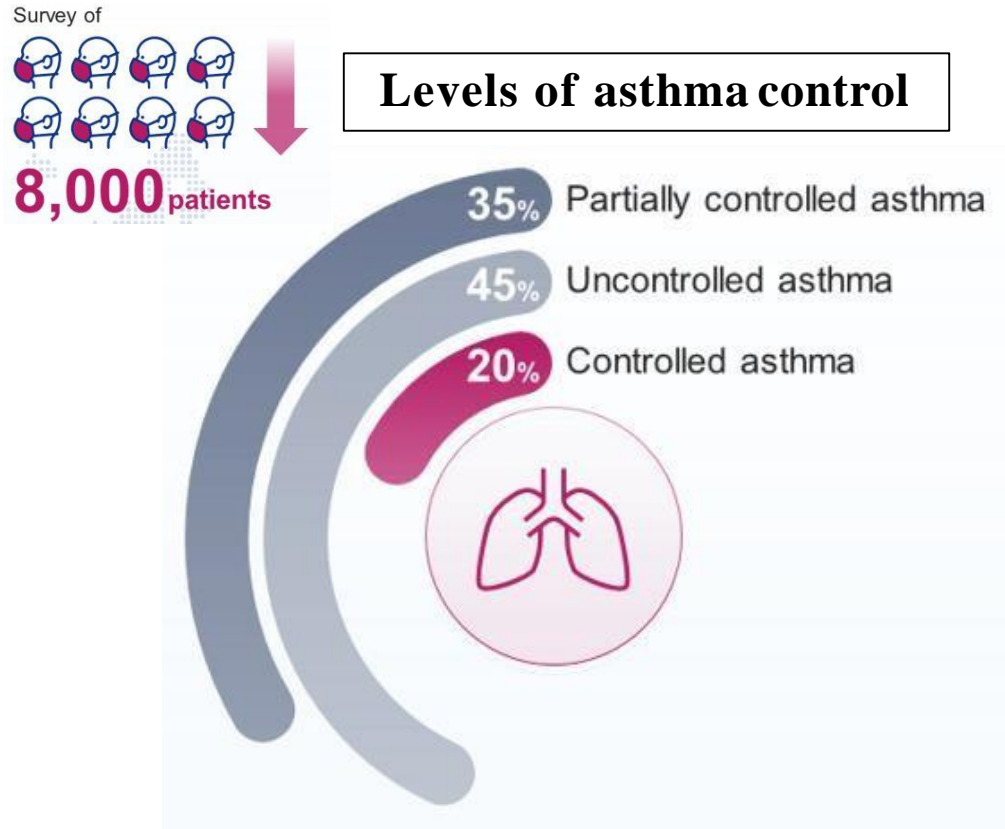
- Give a physical demonstration to show how to use the inhaler correctly
- Check again (up to 2-3 times)
- Re-check inhaler technique frequently, as errors often recur within 4-6 weeks

Confirm

- Can you demonstrate correct technique for the inhalers you prescribe?
- Brief inhaler technique training improves asthma control

Patient Perception

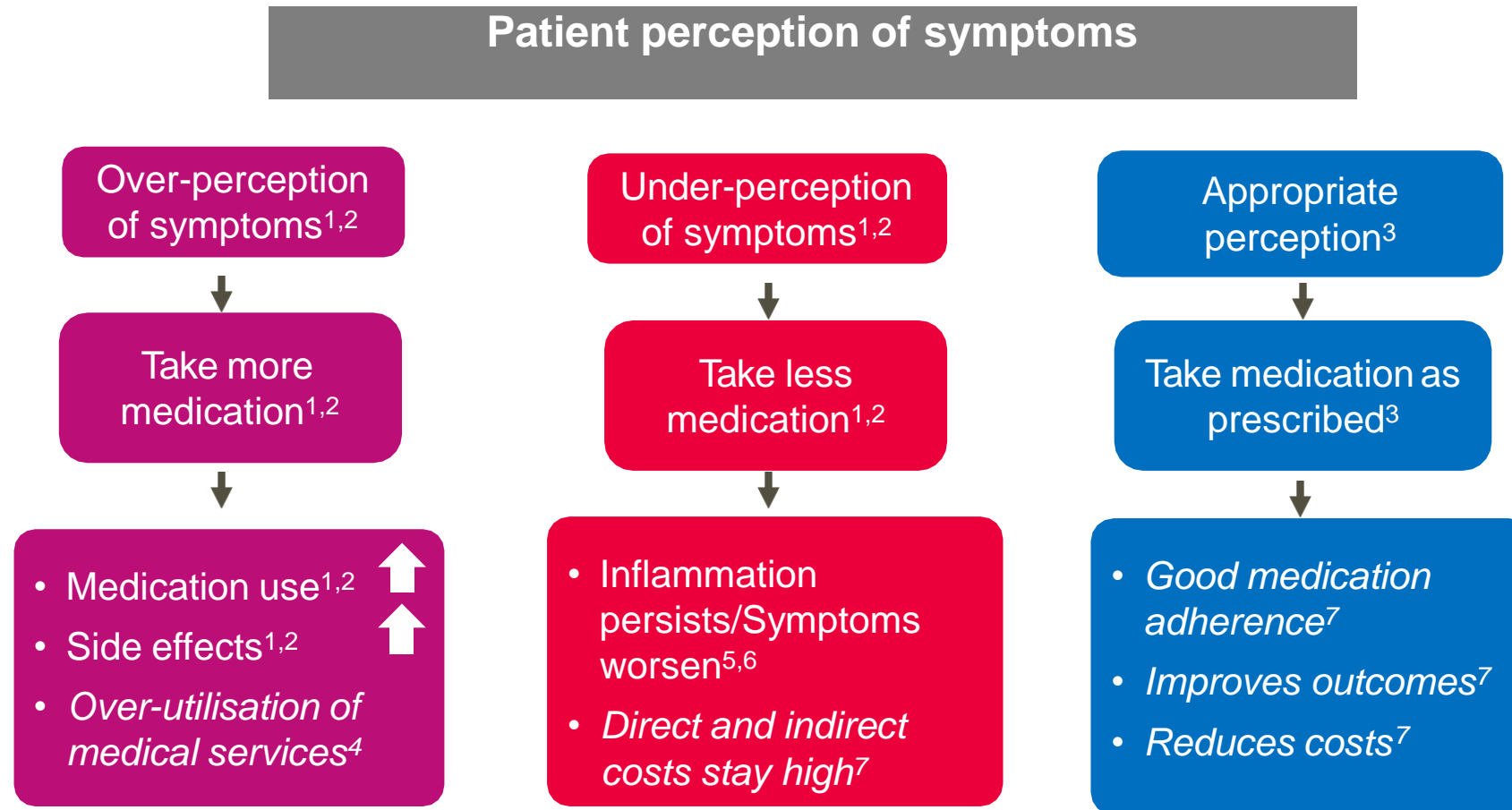
Many patients regard their asthma as controlled and not serious despite experiencing symptoms and exacerbations



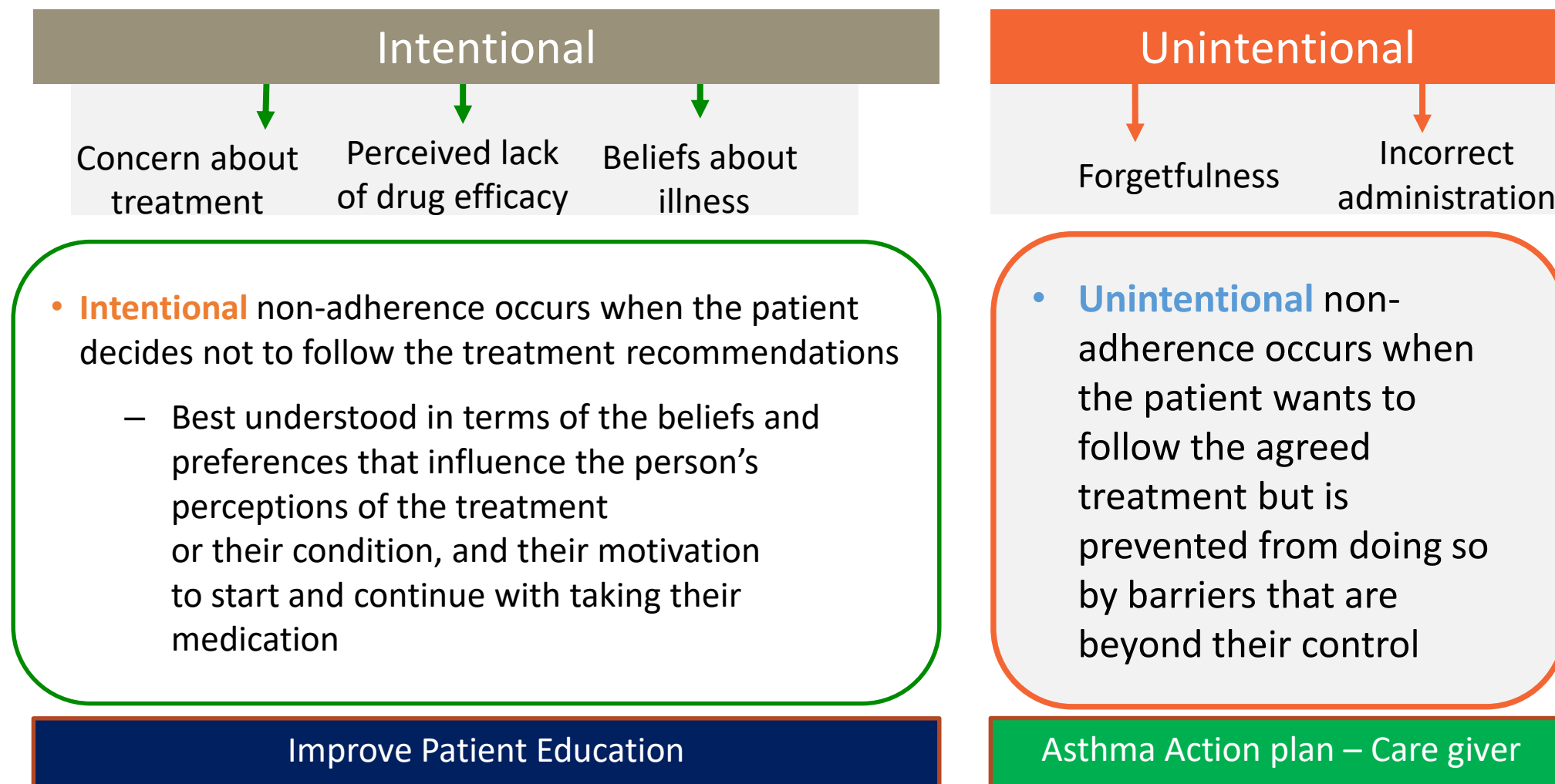
Patient perception

- More than 80% of respondents considered their asthma to be controlled
- Of those who had an exacerbation requiring oral steroids, 75% regarded their asthma as not serious

Patient perceptions of their asthma treatment



Understanding the root cause(s) is key to tackling non-adherence



INHALER MEDICATION & DEVICES

Three main types of inhaler devices



	pMDI ¹	DPI ²⁻⁹	SMI ¹⁰
Example inhalers	Evohaler [®]	Aerolizer ^{®a}	Respimat [®]
		Breezhaler ^{®a}	
		HandiHaler ^{®a}	
		Accuhaler ^{®b}	
		Diskus ^{®b}	
		Ellipta ^{®b}	
		Turbuhaler ^{®c}	
		Genuair ^{®c}	

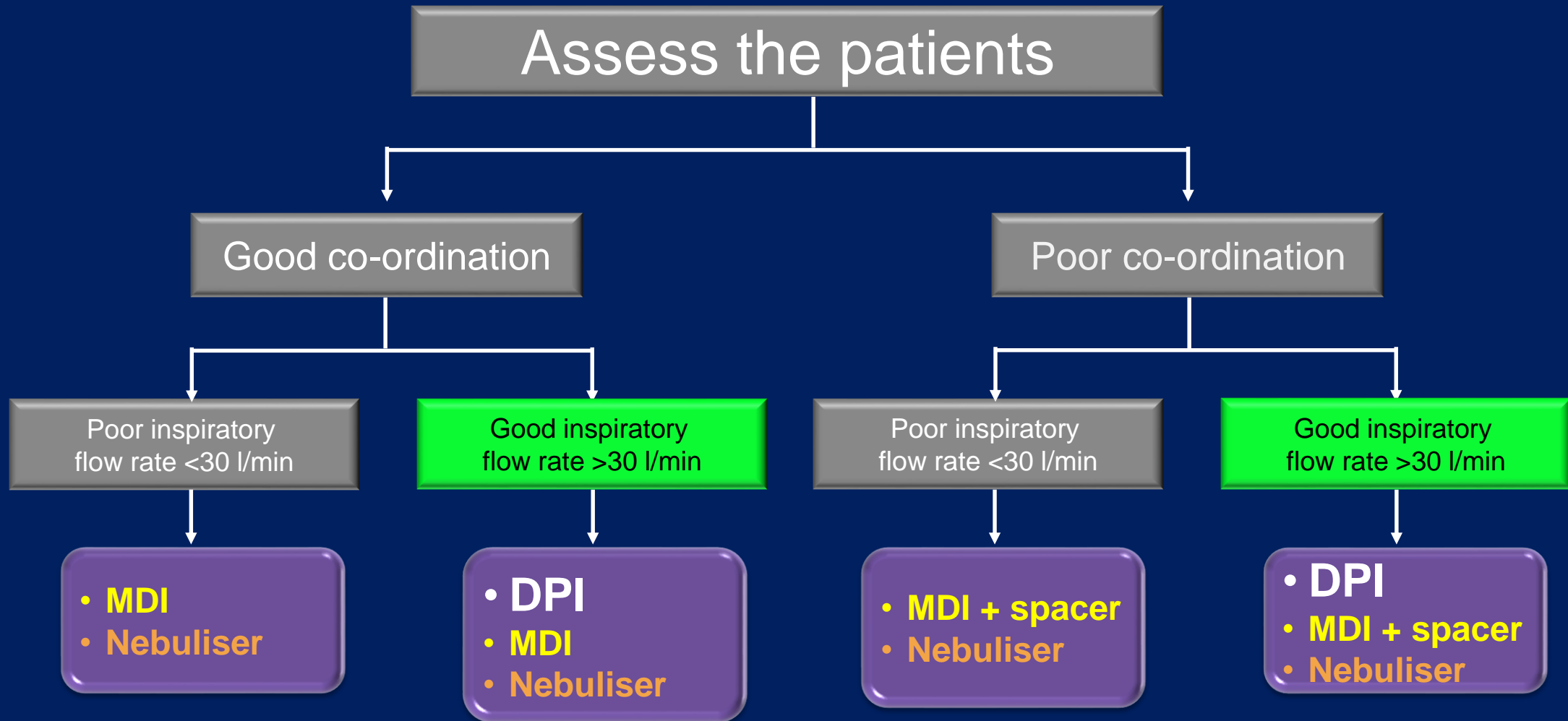
*Not a complete list.

- a. Single dose;
- b. Pre-metered multi-dose;
- c. Reservoir multi-dose

DPI, dry powder inhaler; pMDI, pressurized metered dose inhaler; SMI, soft mist inhaler.

1. Seretide[®] Evohaler[®] Summary of Product Characteristics, 2014; 2. Aerolizer[®] Medication Guide. Available at: <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm088602.pdf>. Last Accessed July 2015; 3. Onbrez[®] Breezhaler[®] Summary of Product Characteristics, 2014; 4. Spiriva[®] Handihaler[®] Summary of Product Characteristics, 2015; 5. Seretide[®] Accuhaler[®] Summary of Product Characteristics, 2015; 6. Seretide[®] Diskus[®] Summary of Product Characteristics, 2015; 7. Anoro[®] Ellipta[®] Summary of Product Characteristics, 2014; 8. Symbicort[®] Turbuhaler[®] Summary of Product Characteristics, 2013; 9. Eklira[®] Genuair[®] Summary of Product Characteristics, 2014; 10. Spiriva[®] Respimat[®] Summary of Product Characteristics, 2014.

Make a choice of Inhaler Devices



INHALER MEDICATION & DEVICES



MDI with Spacer



MDI



Diskus



Handihaler



Twisthaler



Autohaler



Aerolizer



Flexhaler



Neohaler



Respimat



Pressair



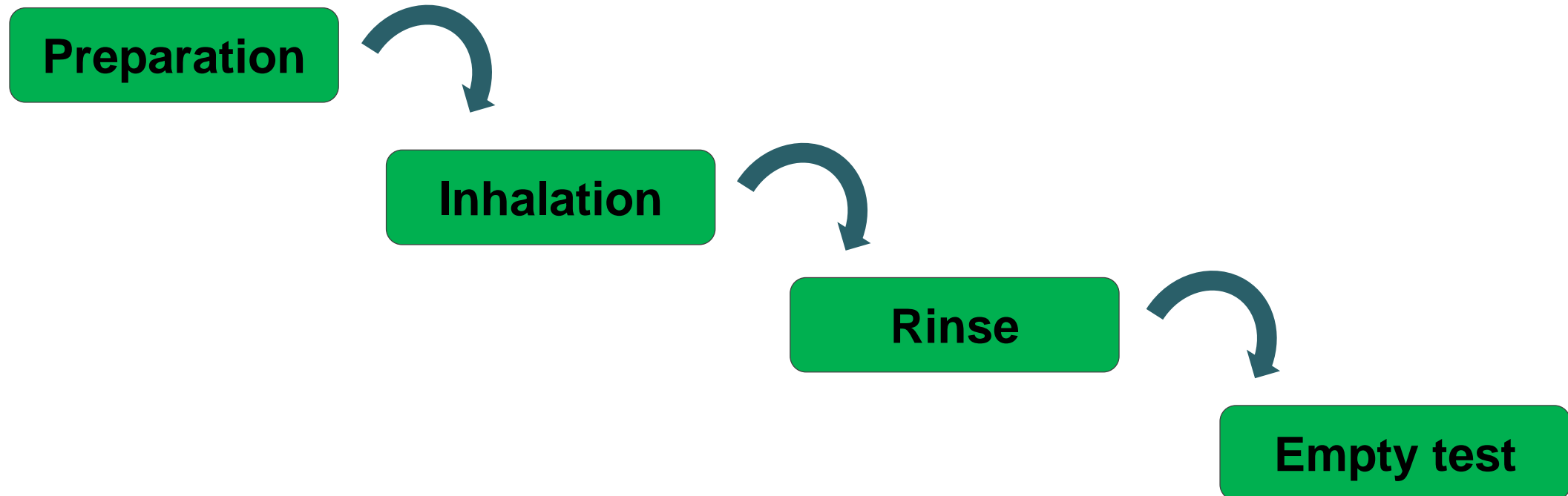
Turbuhaler



Ellipta

INHALER MEDICATION & DEVICES

Step to use inhaler medication



EASY ASTHMA & COPD ONLINE

ขอบคุณค่ะ

