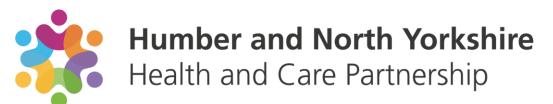
Humber and North Yorkshire Adult Asthma Guideline 2023

The enclosed asthma guidelines are intended for use by clinicians working in Humber and North Yorkshire. These guidelines have been developed to inform treatment decisions for:

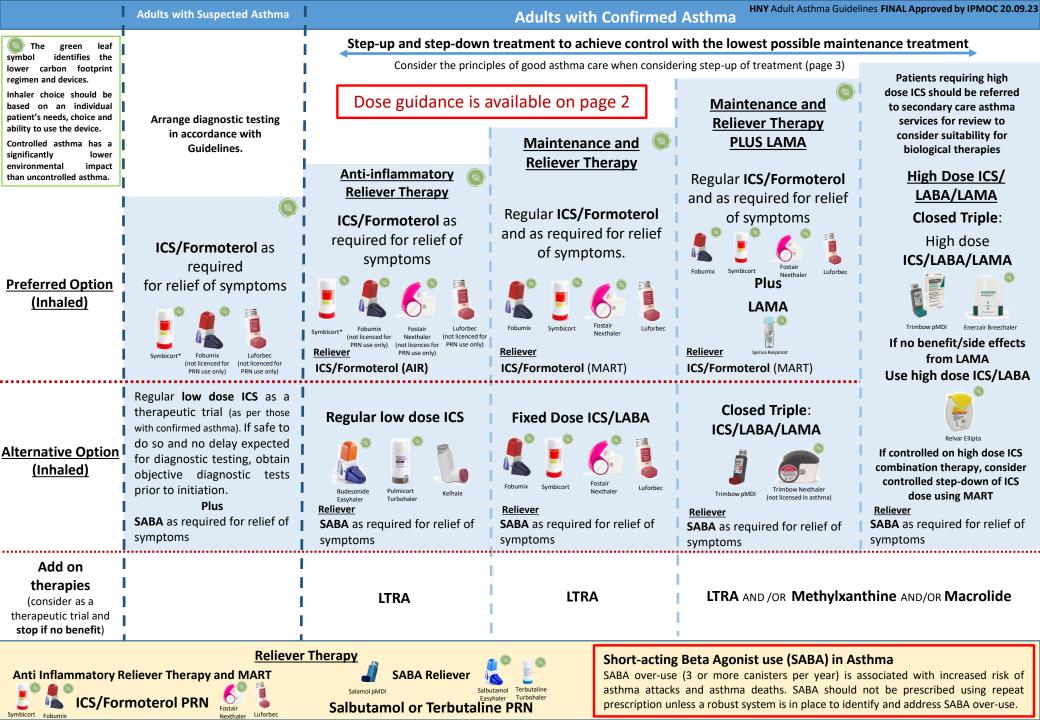
- People with suspected asthma that are awaiting objective diagnostic testing
- People with newly diagnosed asthma
- People with uncontrolled asthma considered by their clinician to require a change in treatment
- People considered by their clinician to require a change in asthma treatment for another reason through shared decision making

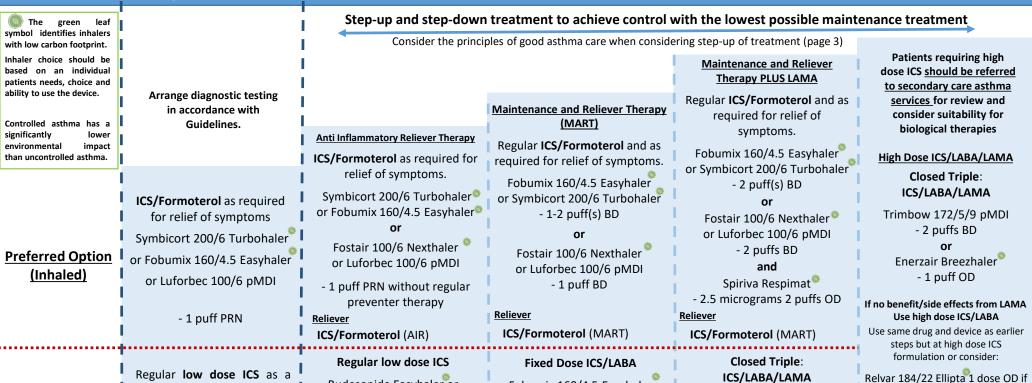
These guidelines <u>are not</u> intended to and <u>should not</u> be used to support or justify a switch in asthma therapy that is not clinically indicated. All change in treatment should be made through shared decision making between a patient and their clinician.



Guideline Key

- AIR: anti inflammatory reliever
- ICS: inhaled corticosteroid
- LABA: long-acting beta agonist
- LAMA: long-acting muscarinic antagonist
- LTRA: leukotriene receptor antagonist
- MART: maintenance and reliever therapy
- SABA: short-acting beta-agonist





Reliever

symptoms

Fobumix 160/4.5 Easyhaler

or Symbicort 200/6 Turbohaler

- 1-2 puffs BD

Fostair 100/6 Nexthaler or

Regular low dose ICS as a therapeutic trial (as per those with confirmed asthma). If safe to do so and no delay expected Alternative Option for diagnostic testing, obtain (Inhaled) objective diagnostic tests prior to initiation.

Add on

therapies

(consider as a

Suspected Asthma

Plus

SABA as required for relief of

symptoms

controlled step-down of Luforbec 100/6 pMDI treatment - 1 puff BD Reliever Reliever SABA as required for relief of SABA as required for relief of SABA as required for relief of symptoms symptoms LTRA: Montelukast 10mg nocte **LTRA** AND /OR Montelukast 10mg OD Methylxanthine: Uniphyllin 200mg BD (titrate as per protocol)* AND/OR Macrolide: Azithromycin 250mg 3 times weekly* (* Seek advice and guidance from a respiratory specialist prior to commencing) Short-acting Beta Agonist use (SABA) in Asthma SABA over-use (3 or more canisters per year) is associated with increased risk of asthma attacks and asthma deaths. SABA should not be prescribed using repeat

Trimbow 87/5/9 Nexthaler or

IDMg

- 2 puffs BD

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once daily preparation preferred

If controlled on high dose ICS

combination therapy, consider

LTRA Montelukast 10mg OD (consider adding at this stage if isolated exercise induced therapeutic trial and asthma) stop if no benefit) **Reliever Therapy SABA Reliever** Anti Inflammatory Reliever Therapy / MART Symbicort 200/6 / Fobumix 160/6, 1 puff PRN up to max 12 daily doses/24 hrs

Reliever

symptoms

Salamol 100 micrograms pMDI 1-2 puffs PRN up to QDS Salbutamol 100 micrograms Easyhaler 1-2 puffs PRN up to QDS Fostair Nexthaler / Luforbec pMDI 100/6, 1 puff PRN up to max 8 daily doses/24 hrs

Budesonide Easyhaler or

Pulmicort Turbohaler

- 200 micrograms 1 puff BD

Kelhale pMDI

- 100 micrograms 1 puff BD

SABA as required for relief of

prescription unless a robust system is in place to identify and address SABA over-use. Terbutaline 500 microgram Turbohaler 1 puff PRN up to QDS

Confirmed Asthma

ICS/Formoterol is the preferred reliever in asthma

ICS/Formoterol is the preferred reliever in asthma. ICS/formoterol is effective as required to relieve symptoms without regular preventer therapy in mild asthma (anti inflammatory reliever therapy: AIR*) or alongside regular maintenance doses of the same inhaler (maintenance and reliever therapy: MART) in moderate to severe asthma.

ICS/Formoterol Reliever

- Formoterol is a fast- and long-acting bronchodilator, providing rapid relief of bronchoconstriction
- Using ICS/formoterol as a reliever ensures that symptomatic asthma patients receive an inhaled corticosteroid, even when adherence to preventer therapies is sub-optimal.
- AIR is as effective at preventing asthma attacks as taking regular ICS with SABA reliever in mild asthma and is safer than using SABA alone
- Do not routinely co-prescribe a SABA alongside a MART
- Provide a dedicated Asthma Action Plan when prescribing AIR and MART

Instructions during an asthma attack:

In an asthma emergency I should:

- · Sit up and stay calm
- Loosen tight clothing
- Take 1* puff of my AIR/MART inhaler
- If needed, take 1* additional puff of my AIR/MART inhaler every few minutes (up to a maximum of 6* puffs)
- If I don't feel better, or feel worse at any point, call 999 for an ambulance.

*If using Symbicort pMDI 100/3, 2 puffs equate to 1 puff of the Turbohaler. Therefore use 2 puffs as needed, up to a maximum of 12 puffs

Symbicort 200/6 is the only ICS/Formoterol inhaler currently licenced for use as needed in response to symptoms without additional regular preventer inhalation

Principles of Good Asthma Care

Check that all principles are being followed when considering stepping up asthma treatment

- 1. Inhaler technique should be taught and reviewed during every asthma consultation. Inhaler technique videos are available at: How to use your inhaler | Asthma UK
- 2. Adherence with preventer therapy should be assessed and addressed during every asthma consultation and whenever a new reliever inhaler is requested.
- 3. SABA inhalers should not be prescribed using a repeat prescription without a robust system in place to ensure SABA over-use (use of ≥3 SABA canisters per year) is identified and addressed.
- 4. All patients with asthma that are

- prescribed a SABA should also be prescribed and taking an ICS.
- patients should be given a personalised asthma action plan which should be updated following any treatment change.
- Patients using MART should not routinely be co-prescribed a SABA inhaler (see above).
- 7. Appropriate life-style selfand management advice should be discussed asthma during each consultation (e.g. trigger avoidance smoking cessation, physical activity, weight management etc.)

The aim of asthma management is to achieve asthma control.

- What is asthma control?

Overall asthma control Achieving current control^{1,2} Reduce future risks1, No day-time symptoms Exacerbations No night-time awakening due to asthma No limitation of activity (including exercise) Unstable / labile symptoms Loss of lung function Normal lung function Adverse effects of treatment No need for rescue medication

> 1. BTS/SIGN, Guideline for the Management of Asthma, July 2019. 2. Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA). Global Strategy for Asthma

Excessive reliever use[†] indicates the need for asthma review. Always provide a personalised asthma action plan with guidance to patients about when to seek review by an asthma clinician.

† Persistently using 7 or more ICS/Formoterol per week (preferred pathway) OR 3 or more SABA uses per week (alternative pathway)

Who/when to refer for a specialist opinion

Diagnostic uncertainty based on • clinical judgement +/- primary care investigations

No adverse effects of treatment

- Unexpected / inconsistent clinical findings (e.g. stridor, monophonic wheeze, clubbing, cyanosis).
- Suspected occupational asthma
- Prominent systemic features (myalgia, fever, weight loss)
- Concerns about adherence with treatment despite education

- Patients requiring high dose ICS for control, or remaining uncontrolled despite high dose ICS.
- Frequent exacerbations (requiring 2 or more oral corticosteroid courses per year despite optimal inhaled therapy).
- Difficult asthma (e.g. suspected inducible larvngeal obstruction, refractory reflux etc.)

Where can I find more asthma resources?

Implementation Resources Add

OR

Code

A+L UK

Add QR

Code

Could this page have additional links to Asthma

lung UK for inhaler

technique videos etc?

SENTINEL Plus Quality Improvement Framework



Greener Practice Toolkit



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