

Inhaler therapy for COPD

An individualised approach to inhaler selection

DEBBIE RIGBY BPharm, GradDipClinPharm, AdvPracPharm, AACPA, FPS, FSHPA, FACP, FASCP, FAICD

Inhaled therapy for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease can help reduce exacerbation frequency, admission to hospital and risk of death. Appropriate inhaler choice for the patient's capabilities and education and frequent assessment of inhaler technique can help improve adherence to therapy.

Key points

- Adherence and inhaler satisfaction copredict improved health outcomes for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
- The best inhaler device for a patient with COPD is one they can use; patient- and device-related factors should be considered when choosing an inhaler device.
- Assessment of a patient's co-ordination and inspiratory flow patterns should guide selection of inhaler devices.
- Adherence and device technique should be assessed regularly and before changing a patient's therapy.
- Patients should use only one type of device for all of their inhaled therapies, where possible.



Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) affects around one in seven adults over the age of 40 years in Australia and rises to 29% among people aged 75 years and older.^{1,2} This common respiratory condition is the leading cause of potentially preventable hospital admissions.³ Optimal management of COPD requires nonpharmacological and pharmacological strategies to optimise function through symptom relief and to reduce the risk of exacerbations. All patients with COPD can benefit from smoking cessation, pulmonary rehabilitation and vaccination.¹ Effective management of COPD should involve a multidisciplinary team including general practitioners, pharmacists, allied health professionals and practice or respiratory nurses.⁴ This collaborative approach can help enhance quality of life and reduce disability for patients living with COPD.¹

Although pharmacological therapy has not been shown to slow decline in lung function over time, inhaled therapy can reduce exacerbation frequency and improve symptoms and exercise tolerance.¹ This article outlines the inhaler devices available in Australia and discusses their benefits and drawbacks with respect to co-ordination of actuation and the patient's capabilities and preferences.

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Clinical Associate Professor Rigby is an Advanced Practice Pharmacist; Clinical Associate Professor at Queensland University of Technology; and Adjunct Associate Professor at The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Qld.

Table. PBS-listed pharmacological treatments for COPD

Medication class	Active ingredient	Inhaler device
Short-acting beta-2-agonist (SABA)	Salbutamol	pMDI (with counter) Autohaler
	Terbutaline	Turbuhaler
Short-acting muscarinic antagonist (SAMA)	Ipratropium	pMDI
Long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA)	Aclidinium	Genuair
	Glycopyrronium	Breezhaler
	Tiotropium	HandiHaler, Respimat
	Tiotropium	Zonda
	Umeclidinium	Ellipta
Long-acting beta-2-agonist (LABA)	Indacaterol	Breezhaler
LAMA/LABA	Glycopyrronium/indacaterol	Breezhaler
	Aclidinium/formoterol (eformoterol)	Genuair
	Umeclidinium/vilanterol	Ellipta
	Tiotropium/olodaterol	Respimat
ICS/LABA	Fluticasone propionate/salmeterol	pMDI, Accuhaler
	Budesonide/formoterol (eformoterol)	Rapihaler, Turbuhaler, Spiromax
ICS/LAMA/LABA	Fluticasone furoate/umeclidinium/vilanterol	Ellipta
	Beclometasone/glycopyrronium/formoterol (eformoterol)	pMDI

Abbreviations: COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pMDI = pressurised metered-dose inhaler.

Medication management

The mainstay of pharmacological treatment of COPD is inhaled bronchodilators and corticosteroids (Table). The Lung Foundation Australia recommends a stepwise approach to the pharmacological management of patients with stable COPD based on increasing severity of symptoms, lung function and history of exacerbations (Figure 1).⁵ Inhaler device technique should be assessed and optimised at every opportunity.¹ Inhaler device polypharmacy should

be minimised by using single-inhaler dual and triple therapy, where possible.

Adherence

Adherence to inhaled medication regimens is associated with reduced risk of death and admissions to hospital due to exacerbations in COPD.⁶ Inhaler devices vary widely with regard to technique, patient suitability and patient preference; therefore, choosing the right device for the individual patient is crucial to ensuring correct technique and

improving the likelihood of good adherence to therapy.⁷ A large multinational survey showed that patients’ overall satisfaction with their inhaler was significantly associated with treatment adherence, resulting in fewer exacerbations and fewer hospitalisations due to exacerbations.⁸ Exploring a patient’s concerns and capabilities is important when initiating or switching devices.⁷ Pharmacists can play a pivotal role in optimising adherence and persistence, and providing education on safe and effective use of medications for COPD when dispensing and conducting collaborative medication reviews.

Inhaler selection

Inhaled therapy is the primary route of administration for the treatment of patients with COPD. It comprises bronchodilators, antimuscarinic agents and corticosteroids delivered via various inhaler devices. A growing number of inhaler devices are available in Australia and can be grouped as:

- pressurised metered-dose inhalers (pMDIs)
- breath-actuated (BA)-pMDIs
- soft mist inhalers (SMIs)
- dry powder inhalers (DPIs).

Simultaneous use of different inhaler types, particularly a mixture of pMDI and DPI devices, is predictive of increased errors in inhalation and poor adherence to therapy.⁹ Therefore, where possible, patients should use a single inhaler device to deliver multiple pharmacotherapies.

Aerosol science

A number of device-related factors influence aerosol deposition in the airways and include the following.

Particle size

Inhaler devices need to generate drug particles of an appropriate size to penetrate beyond the oropharyngeal area and deposit in the lungs. The aerodynamic diameter is the most important particle-related factor that affects aerosol deposition.¹⁰ Particles greater than 5 micrometre are most likely to deposit by impaction in the oropharynx and be swallowed; particles between 1 and

5 micrometre will deposit in the large and conducting airways; and particles less than 1 micrometre are likely to reach the peripheral airways and alveoli or be exhaled.^{10,11}

Aerosols with high fine particle fraction have a high probability of penetrating beyond the upper airways and depositing in the lungs.¹⁰ In the peripheral airways, particles deposit predominantly by sedimentation, highlighting the importance of breath-hold after inhalation with some inhaler devices.¹¹

Aerosol velocity and duration

pMDIs generate a high velocity cloud over a short period of time, creating difficulties in synchronising inhaler actuation with inspiration. High aerosol velocity from pMDIs also increases the probability of deposition by impaction in the oropharynx and large conducting airways.¹¹ Only about 10 to 20% of the delivered dose from a pMDI is deposited in the lungs.¹² Use of spacers with pMDIs reduces aerosol particle velocity, increasing lung deposition. Aerosol velocity from an SMI (such as Respimat) is three to 10 times slower than for pMDIs.¹³ The mean spray duration is 1.5 seconds, compared with 0.15 to 0.36 seconds for pMDIs.¹⁴

Inspiratory flow rate and volume

The patient's inspiratory volume and flow rate are important patient-related factors influencing aerosol deposition in the airways. Each inhaler device has its own unique optimal peak inspiratory flow rate (PIFR).¹⁵ For pMDIs, BA-pMDIs and SMIs, inspiratory flow rate should be about 30L/min to minimise deposition in the upper airways and enhance delivery to the lungs.¹⁰

Exhalation before inhalation

Exhalation to functional residual capacity or residual volume increases PIFR and inhaled volume, which may augment drug dispersion and facilitate fine particle generation from a DPI.¹⁶ This is also a commonly missed step before actuation with pMDIs.¹⁷

Internal resistance of inhaler

The internal resistance of DPIs varies by device, requiring different inspiratory effort to produce sufficient flow rate.¹⁸ Lower

resistance devices require patients to produce a higher PIFR at a given pressure gradient than higher resistance devices.¹⁹

Duration of breath-hold

Breath-holding increases lung deposition through the process of sedimentation.¹¹ Although the breath-hold capacity of patients with COPD is often limited, it is important that patients are advised to hold their breath for five seconds, or as long as possible, after inhalation.²⁰ Breath-holding time may be more critical with fine particle pMDIs.⁹

Metered dose and soft mist inhalers

pMDIs are aerosol-based devices that require a slow and steady inhalation over four to five seconds to reduce oropharyngeal deposition and optimise delivery to the lungs.¹⁰ pMDIs come as either a solution or suspension system and all contain propellants. Co-ordination of actuation with inhalation is required with pMDIs.

SMIs, for example Respimat, generate an aerosol mist from an aqueous solution and do not contain propellants.¹³ Respimat has a significantly slower plume velocity and longer spray duration compared with pMDIs.¹³ Therefore, SMIs require less patient co-ordination than pMDIs.¹⁹

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Spacers

Co-ordination errors are the most common error with pMDIs.^{10,21,22} Many patients cannot use a pMDI correctly, even with education and training. Spacers can be used to overcome the difficulty of co-ordinating inhalation and actuation while inhaling slowly and deeply.¹¹ If a slow inhalation over four to five seconds is not achievable, tidal breathing with four breaths in and out normally through the spacer is an alternative

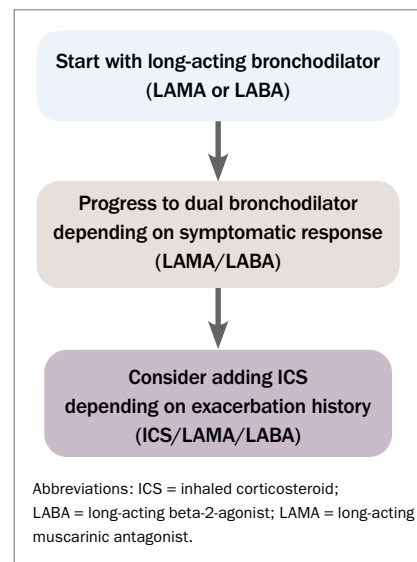


Figure 1. Stepwise management of a patient with stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

method. In addition, spacers reduce oropharyngeal deposition, facilitate vaporisation of particles to an optimal size and increase deposition of the active ingredient in the lungs.^{9,23} When using a spacer, it is important for patients to shake the pMDI before use and start inhalation promptly, as aerosolised particles remain suspended in the spacer for less than 10 seconds.⁹ It is also important that the pMDI is shaken before a second dose via a spacer.

Dry powder inhalers

DPIs are breath-actuated devices that deliver the medication in powder form from a capsule, reservoir or sealed blister strip. DPIs require exhalation to functional residual capacity before inhalation with a forceful, deep inhalation over two to three seconds.¹⁰

The European Respiratory Society/International Society for Aerosols in Medicine taskforce recommends choosing an inhaler based on two factors:¹⁰

- level of inspiratory flow
- co-ordination of inhalation/actuation (Figure 2²⁴).

When considering prescribing a DPI, evaluating the patients' PIFR is important. Patients with COPD may have severe airflow limitation, accompanied by decreased

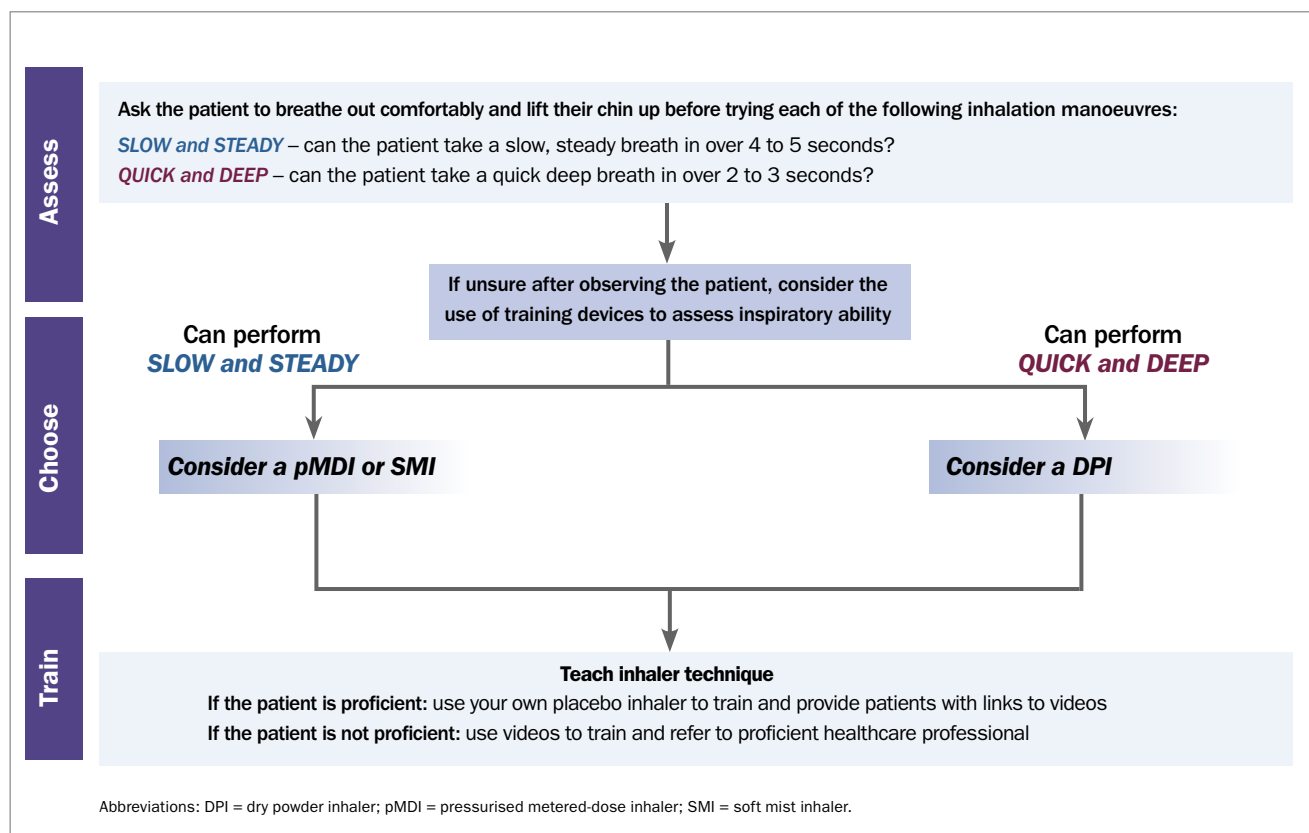


Figure 2. Inhaler choice decision aid.

Adapted with permission from: Usmani OS, et al. Inhaler choice guideline 2017.²⁴

inspiratory capacity, hyperinflation and compromised respiratory muscles, which may reduce inspiratory flow rates and diminish lower airway deposition from DPIs. Suboptimal PIFR in patients with COPD may limit their ability to effectively use DPIs and deliver the medication throughout the lungs, particularly during acute exacerbations.^{11,19,24,25} However, most patients with COPD are able to generate inspiratory flows necessary for effective DPI use.²⁶

Insufficient inspiratory flow rate is one of the most common errors with DPIs.^{10,21,22,27} A PIFR value of 60 L/min is generally accepted to be optimal for most DPIs.²⁸ PIFR values greater than 60 L/min can be associated with excessively turbulent flow and therefore poor lung deposition.¹⁵ A quick and forceful inhalation is required with DPIs to deagglomerate the active ingredient powder from carrier powder (usually lactose) and aerosolise the particles.¹⁰ Airflow achieved

early in the inspiratory profile disaggregates drug from carrier powder and determines particle size distribution of the aerosol.²⁹

The minimal inspiratory flow rate required for low resistance DPI devices (e.g. Breezhaler) is above 90 L/min, 50 to 60 L/min for medium-resistance DPI (e.g. Turbuhaler, Genuair, Spiromax) and below 50 L/min for a high-resistance DPI (e.g. Handihaler).³⁰

Although the optimal flow rate differs between each DPI device due to differences in inhaler design and internal resistance, the principle remains the same for all – a rapid and forceful inhalation is required. It is important that the inspiratory flow rate at the start of the inhalation is forceful, rather than gradually increasing.³¹

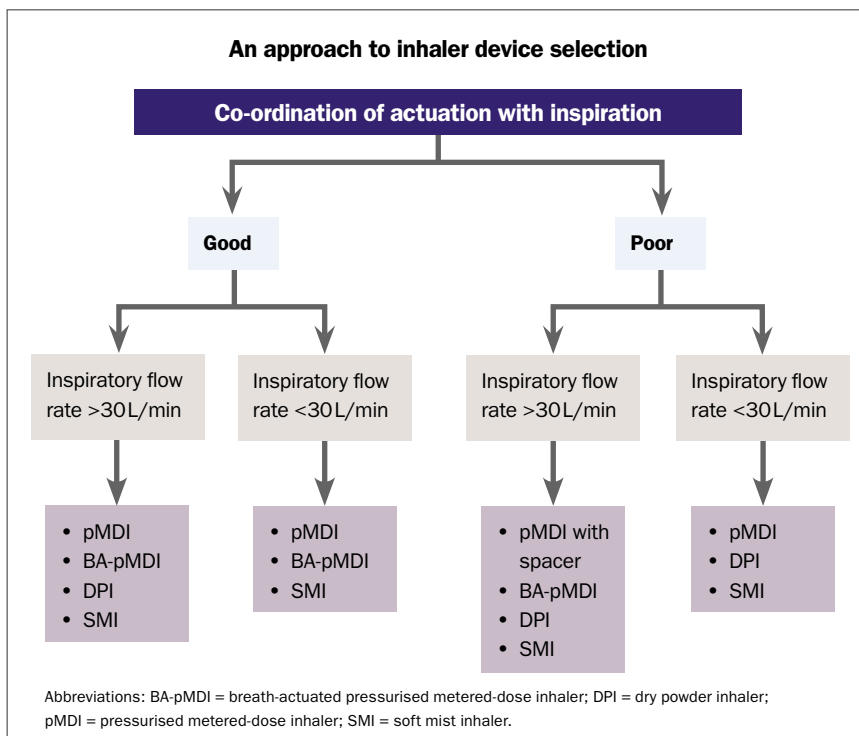
A decision algorithm based on inspiratory flow rate and ability to co-ordinate inhalation actuation is shown in the Flowchart.³² An In-Check Dial is a handheld device with an adjustable dial to mimic the internal resistance of different inhalers and can be used

to measure and identify suboptimal PIFR and optimise inhaler device selection.¹⁵

Inhaler technique

Optimal inhaler technique is critical to effective COPD management. When used correctly, all inhalers are effective and can achieve the same therapeutic effect, although different doses may be required.³³ Mastering an inhaler device involves correct preparation and handling before inhalation, and optimal inhalation technique. There are seven basics steps to using an inhaler device, pertinent to all devices (Box).³⁴ Errors in any step may lead to inadequate drug delivery to the lungs.

Up to 94% of patients do not use their inhaler device correctly, resulting in inadequate dosing, suboptimal disease control, worsening of quality of life and increased hospital admissions and mortality.³⁵ A recent analysis of inhaler technique in 364 patients with COPD showed that two-thirds of



Seven steps to correct inhaler technique

1. Prepare the inhaler device, check dose counter (when present), shake inhaler if applicable
2. Prepare or load the dose
3. Breathe out, fully and gently, away from the mouthpiece
4. Place inhaler mouthpiece in the mouth, tilt the chin up and seal the lips around the mouthpiece
5. Breathe in
 - pMDI and SMI: slow and steady
 - DPI: quick and deep
6. Remove inhaler from the mouth and hold the breath for up to 10 seconds
7. Close inhaler/replace cap and wait for a few seconds then repeat as necessary

Adapted from Scullion J et al, 2018.³⁴

patients made one or more crucial errors, particularly among those using several different devices.³⁶ The most common errors with DPIs include failure to exhale before actuation, failure to breath-hold after inhalation, incorrect positioning of the inhaler, incorrect rotation sequence and failure to execute a forceful and deep inhalation.³⁵ Common errors with pMDIs include insufficient inspiratory force (not slow and deep enough), failure to actuate before inhalation and breath-hold after inhalation and incorrect second-dose preparation, timing or inhalation.²¹ Older age, cognitive impairment, multiple inhaler devices and lack of previous training are all risk factors for poor inhaler use and adherence.³⁷

As many as 25% of patients have never received verbal inhaler technique instruction.³⁵ All health professionals involved in the care of patients with COPD should check a patient's inhaler technique at every opportunity. Numerous studies show that inhaler technique interventions in community pharmacies can be effective.³⁸⁻⁴¹ Pharmacists conducting comprehensive medication reviews (Home Medicine

Review) have an opportunity to check inhaler device technique in the privacy of the patient's home. Providing written instructions highlighting incorrect steps helps patients maintain correct technique for longer.³⁸ Inhaler technique can decline in as little as one to two months after mastering correct technique; therefore, follow-up over time is essential to maintain correct technique.^{42,43} Videos on inhaler device technique are available on the Lung Foundation Australia website (<https://lung-foundation.com.au/patients-carers/after-your-diagnosis-title/inhaler-devices/>).

Conclusion

Choosing the right inhaler for the right patient is crucial to optimal management for patients living with COPD. Choice of an inhaler can be based on many patient and prescriber factors; two important patient-related factors are the patient's inspiratory flow rate and their ability to co-ordinate inhalation and actuation. The patient's inhaler preferences should also be considered. Inhaler device technique should be diligently reviewed and optimised at each formal review and at other opportune times.

Multidisciplinary collaboration can improve the management of patients with COPD in primary care. **RMT**

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A list of references is included in the online version of this article (www.respiratorymedicinetoday.com.au.)

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Don't miss

Read more about COPD in 'Untangling chronic breathlessness in primary care' on page 36.

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