

## Mätning av kväveoxid



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Gagnefs vårdcentral

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## Klinikerns dilemma

- Beror symtomen på astma?
- Är patientens astma välkontrollerad?
- Skall medicineringen justeras?

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## Utandad kväveoxid - eNO

- Korrelerar med graden av eosinofil inflammation
- Kan mätas - lätt att utföra
- Resultatet omedelbart tillgängligt

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## Har vi nytta av att mäta NO i utandningsluft?

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## NO-mätning hos vuxna – när då?

- För att ställa diagnos?
- Styrning av astmabehandlingen?
- För att förutsäga vilka patienter som förbättras av ICS-behandling?
- För att kunna förutsäga vilka patienter som kommer att få exacerbationer?



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## Utandad kväveoxid - eNO

- eNO ej förhöjt vid icke-allergisk astma
- Osäkerhet kring gränsvärden
- Felkällor
  - Rökning (eNO minskar)
  - Virusutlösta luftvägsinfektioner (eNO ökar)

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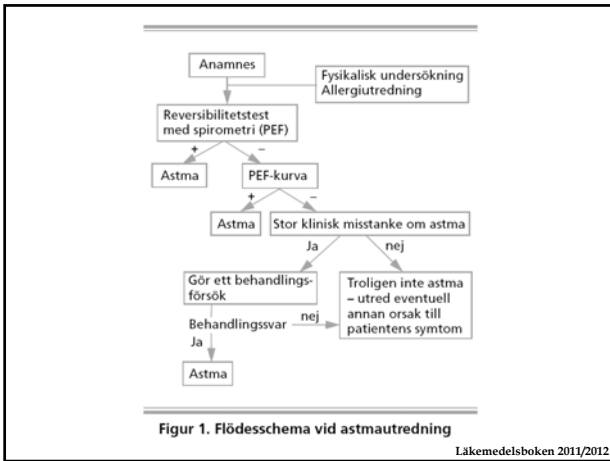
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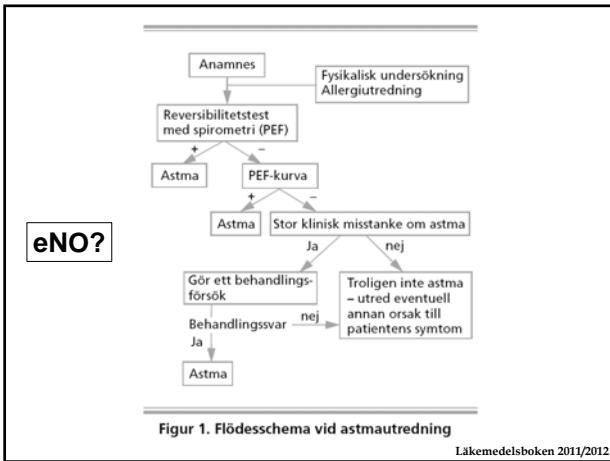
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### Astma-behandling hos vuxna

Steg 1	Steg 2	Steg 3	Steg 4	Steg 5*
Astmautbildning, kontroll av omgivning/exponering, följsamhet till ordination				
Vid behovs behandling med snabbverkande bronkdilaterare	Vid behovsbehandling**			
	Låg-medelhög dos ICS	Låg - medelhög dos ICS + LABA	Hög dos ICS + LABA	Orala steroider och eller omalizumab
	<i>Andrahands-alternativ:</i> Låg - medelhög dos ICS + LTRA	Alternativt medelhög - hög dos ICS + LABA + LTRA		

ICS = Inhalationskortison; LABA = Långverkande beta-2-stimulerare; LTRA = Leukotrienantagonist  
 \* Behandling på steg 5 skall alltid ske på specialismottagning.  
 \*\* Vid behovsbehandling kan variera beroende på behandlingssteg

*Farmakoterapi vid astma. Info från Läkemedelsverket suppl 1:2007*

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## Uppnå astmakontroll

Figure 4.3-1. Levels of Asthma Control

Characteristic	Controlled (All of the following)	Partly Controlled (Any measure present in any week)	Uncontrolled
Daytime symptoms	None (twice or less/week)	More than twice/week	Three or more features of partly controlled asthma present in any week
Limitations of activities	None	Any	
Nocturnal symptoms/awakening	None	Any	
Need for reliever/ <sup>a</sup> rescue treatment	None (twice or less/week)	More than twice/week	
Lung function (PEF or FEV <sub>1</sub> ) <sup>b</sup>	Normal	< 80% predicted or personal best (if known)	
Exacerbations	None	One or more/year <sup>a</sup>	One in any week <sup>c</sup>

GINA 2011. www.ginasthma.com

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## Astmabehandling hos vuxna

Steg 1	Steg 2	Steg 3	Steg 4	Steg 5*
Astrautbildning, kontroll av omgivning/exponering, följsamhet till ordination				
Vid behovsbehandling*				
Vid behovsbehandling med snabbverkande bronkdilatatorer	Låg-medelhög dos ICS	Låg-medelhög dos ICS + LABA	Hög dos ICS + LABA	Orala steroider och eller omalizumab
		Alternativt alternativ: Låg-medelhög dos ICS + LTRA	Alternativt medelhög – hög dos ICS + LABA + LTRA	

ICS = Inhalationskortison; LABA = Långverkande beta-2-stimulerare; LTRA = Leukotrienantagonist  
 \* Behandling på steg 5 skall alltid ske på specialistmottagning.  
 \*\* Vid behovsbehandling kan variera beroende på behandlingssteg

Farmakoterapi vid astma.  
 Info från Läkemedelsverket suppl 1:2007

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## Pub med

- Nitric oxide
  - 119 645 artiklar
- Nitric oxide + asthma
  - 2621 vetenskapliga artiklar
  - Reviews 446 artiklar

### Google

Nitric oxide: 19 300 000 träffar

Nitric oxide + asthma: 3 400 000 träffar

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	NO monitoring group (n=226)	Control group (n=270)	Difference (95% CI)	p value
<b>Asthma-related symptoms</b>				
Maximum days with symptoms*	592 (2.60)	1.89 (2.69)	0.04 (-0.22 to 0.29)	0.78
Days of wheeze*	171 (2.52)	1.69 (2.64)	0.03 (-0.21 to 0.26)	0.83
Days of asthma with activities*	0.87 (2.79)	0.95 (3.98)	-0.08 (-0.26 to 0.10)	0.38
Nights of sleep disturbance*	0.52 (2.80)	0.90 (1.26)	0.03 (-0.12 to 0.16)	0.71
Days of school missed*	0.19 (0.79)	0.21 (0.84)	-0.04 (-0.12 to 0.05)	0.38
Asthma control test score in the last month	21.89 (2.83)	21.83 (2.88)	0.06 (-0.28 to 0.40)	0.72
<b>Lung function</b>				
FEV <sub>1</sub> (percentage of predicted value)	96.1% (7.00)	95.5% (6.70)	0.8% (-0.51 to 2.07)	0.23
FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC	80.3 (2.90)	79.7 (3.97)	0.6 (-0.42 to 1.64)	0.31
<b>Asthma-related use of health care</b>				
≥1 admission to hospital	3.3% (1.78)	4.1% (3.98)	-0.8 (-4.0 to 2.3)	0.61
≥1 unscheduled use of health care	21.2% (4.09)	22.7% (4.19)	-1.4 (-9.3 to 6.7)	0.74
≥1 prednisone course	21.2% (4.07)	42.0% (4.94)	-20.3 (-28.5 to -2.2)	0.01
≥1 exacerbation	37.0% (4.83)	43.6% (4.96)	-6.5 (-14.4 to 1.4)	0.11

Data are mean (SD) unless otherwise specified. Values are adjusted for study site and values at random assignment, except for asthma-related use of healthcare, for which data were unadjusted. \*Post-hoc analysis of the 2 weeks before the study visit.

**Table 3. Asthma symptoms and use of health care during 26 weeks of treatment and follow-up**

**Szefer S J et al  
 Lancet 2008; 372: 1065-72**

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*Interpretation* Conventional asthma management resulted in good control of symptoms in most participants. The addition of fraction of exhaled NO as an indicator of control of asthma resulted in higher doses of inhaled corticosteroids, without clinically important improvements in symptomatic asthma control.

**Szefer S J et al  
 Lancet 2008; 372: 1065-72**

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It takes more than one good study to completely rule out potential benefits of a new biomarker. Although Szefer and colleagues' findings convincingly support the use of exhaled NO measurement to guideline-based asthma management, a recommendation to use FE<sub>NO</sub> measurements routinely in patients treated according to guidelines is not ready to be made yet.

**Pedersen S, O'Byrne P M  
 Lancet 2008; 372: 1015-16**

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## Läkemedelsverket 2007

***"Metoden är ännu inte utvärderad i mindre selekterade patientgrupper inom primärvård. Hälsoekonomiska jämförelser mellan NO och andra metoder (symtom, spirometri, PEF-dagbok med mera) saknas än så länge."***

Information från Läke medelsverket.  
Suppl. 1. Aug 2007.

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## EBM

***"Evidensbaserad medicin är den samvetsgranna, tydliga och omdömesgilla användningen av bästa tillgängliga bevis för att fatta beslut om vård av individuella patienter."***

<http://www.cebm.net>

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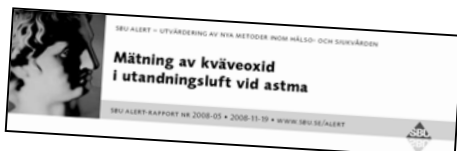
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## SBU nov 2008



SBU Alert-rapport nr 2008-05.  
[www.sbu.se](http://www.sbu.se)

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## Nyttan vid diagnostik

*"Vid diagnostik av astma behöver man fastslå gränsvärden för tolkning av mätresultaten och stadfästa deras användbarhet. Man måste också fastställa hur man ska hantera andra faktorer som påverkar FENO-nivån, såsom ålder och längd, rökning, luftvägsinfektion och annan samtidig allergi.*

***I brist på en enhetlig metod att utvärdera bedöms det vetenskapliga underlaget otillräckligt för att fastställa den diagnostiska träffsäkerheten av FENO-mätning vid astma."***

SBU Alert-rapport nr 2008-05.  
www.sbu.se

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## Styrning av astmabehandling

Medför FENO-mätning ett minskat antal försämringar och/eller minskad dos av ICS?

*"Vissa resultat är lovande, men en tydlig, definierbar rutin avseende klinisk användning av metoden som hjälpmedel för styrning av ICS-behandling vid astma saknas. Metodiken och resultaten i studierna var olika.*

***Därför bedöms det vetenskapliga underlaget otillräckligt för att bedöma patientnyttan av FENO-mätning för detta ändamål."***

SBU Alert-rapport nr 2008-05.  
www.sbu.se

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## Styrning av astmabehandling

Kan man med hjälp av FENO-mätning förutsäga vilka patienter som kommer att förbättras i sin astma av kortisonbehandling?

***".... bedöms det vetenskapliga underlaget inte tillräckligt för att besvara frågan i vilken mån man med hjälp av FENO-mätning kan förutsäga vilka patienter som skulle förbättras i sina symtom om de erhöill behandling med kortisonpreparat. Tänkbara rutiner för hur FENO-mätning ska användas har föreslagits, men inte utvärderats."***

SBU Alert-rapport nr 2008-05.  
www.sbu.se

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## Ekonomiska aspekter

**"Det vetenskapliga underlaget är otillräckligt för att bedöma metodens kostnadseffektivitet, såväl vid diagnostik som vid styrning av behandling."**

SBU Alert-rapport nr 2008-05.  
www.sbu.se

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## SBU nov 2008



Sammanfattningsvis bedömer SBU att metoden är lovande, men att det vetenskapliga underlaget är otillräckligt\* för att fastställa metodens plats i diagnostik och behandling av astma i rutinsjukvård. Forskning behövs för att undanröja viktiga identifierade kunskapsluckor.

SBU Alert-rapport nr 2008-05.  
www.sbu.se

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## Cochrane 2009



Tailored interventions based on exhaled nitric oxide versus clinical symptoms for asthma in children and adults (Review)

Petsky HL, Cates CJ, Li A, Kynaston JA, Turner C, Chang AB

Petsky HL et al. Cochrane Database of Syst Rev 2009 (4)

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## Cochrane 2009



### Authors' conclusions

*" Tailoring the dose of inhaled corticosteroids based on exhaled nitric oxide in comparison to clinical symptoms was carried out in different ways in the six studies and found only modest benefit at best and potentially higher doses of inhaled corticosteroids in children.*

*The role of utilising exhaled nitric oxide to tailor the dose of inhaled corticosteroids cannot be routinely recommended for clinical practice at this stage and remains uncertain.*

Petsky HL et al. Cochrane Database of Syst Rev 2009 (4)

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Recently, five randomized controlled algorithm asthma trials reported only equivocal benefits of adding measurements of FeNO to usual clinical guideline management including spirometry; however, significant design issues may exist.

Barnes P et al. CHEST 2010; 138(3):682–692

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### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

#### A systematic review and meta-analysis: tailoring asthma treatment on eosinophilic markers (exhaled nitric oxide or sputum eosinophils)

H L Petsky,<sup>1,4</sup> C J Cates,<sup>2</sup> T J Lasserson,<sup>2</sup> A M Li,<sup>3</sup> C Turner,<sup>4</sup> J A Kynaston,<sup>5</sup> A B Chang<sup>1,6</sup>

At present, there is insufficient justification to advocate the routine use of either sputum analysis (due to technical expertise required) or FeNO in everyday clinical practice.

Petsky H et al. Thorax 2012;67:199-208.

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Editorial

**Inflammometry: the current state of play**

Ian D Pavord,<sup>1</sup> Peter G Gibson<sup>2</sup>

We are concerned that the full potential of FE<sub>NO</sub> has not been explored and suggest that further studies evaluating the use of FE<sub>NO</sub> as an alternative to traditional management are required.

*Pavord I, Gibson P. Thorax 2012;67:191-192.*

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**British Guideline on the Management of Asthma**  
*A national clinical guideline*

*“At present, there is insufficient evidence to support a role for markers of eosinophilic inflammation in the diagnosis of asthma in children. They may have a role in assessing severity of disease or response to treatment.”*

*“The evidence that FENO can be used to guide corticosteroid treatment is mixed. Protocols for diagnosis and monitoring have not been well defined and more work is needed.”*

[www.sign.ac.uk](http://www.sign.ac.uk). Revised 2012

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**British Guideline on the Management of Asthma**  
*A national clinical guideline*

<p>Low FE<sub>NO</sub> (&lt;25 ppb in adults; &lt;20 ppb in the under 12 year old age range) may have a role in identifying patients who can step down corticosteroid treatment safely.</p>	<p>&gt; 50 ppb highly predictive of eosinophilic airway inflammation and a positive response to corticosteroid therapy.</p>
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[www.sign.ac.uk](http://www.sign.ac.uk). Revised 2012

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Comparison of Physician-, Biomarker-, and Symptom-Based Strategies for Adjustment of Inhaled Corticosteroid Therapy in Adults With Asthma  
The BASALT Randomized Controlled Trial



Calhoun W et al. JAMA. 2012;308(10):987-997

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Conclusion:

*“Among adults with mild to moderate persistent asthma controlled with low-dose inhaled corticosteroid therapy, the use of either biomarker-based or symptombased adjustment of inhaled corticosteroids was not superior to physician assessment – based adjustment of inhaled corticosteroids in time to treatment failure.”*



Calhoun W et al. JAMA. 2012;308(10):987-997

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Inhaled Corticosteroid Dose Adjustment in Mild Persistent Asthma

*A recent American Thoracic Society practice guideline recommends the use of exhaled nitric oxide measurement “in monitoring airway inflammation in patients with asthma (strong recommendation, low quality of evidence).”*

*In light of the BASALT findings, it is difficult to justify additional health care expenditures for routinely monitoring exhaled nitric oxide in adults with mild to moderate asthma.*

O'Connor G. JAMA, 2012; 308 (10)

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**Inhaled Corticosteroid Dose Adjustment in Mild Persistent Asthma**

*A recent American Thoracic Society practice guideline recommends the use of exhaled nitric oxide measurement “in monitoring airway inflammation in patients with asthma (strong recommendation, low quality of evidence).” In light of the BASALT findings, it is difficult to justify additional health care expenditures for routinely monitoring exhaled nitric oxide in adults with mild to moderate asthma.*

*“further research is needed to identify the clinical scenarios in which exhaled nitric oxide measurement may improve clinical outcomes.”*

O'Connor G. JAMA, 2012; 308 (10)

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**American Thoracic Society Documents**

**An Official ATS Clinical Practice Guideline: Interpretation of Exhaled Nitric Oxide Levels (F<sub>ENO</sub>) for Clinical Applications**

Rand A. Dweik, Peter B. Boggs, Sarpil C. Erzurum, Charles G. Irvin, Margaret W. Leigh, Jon O. Lundberg, Anna-Carin Olin, Alan L. Plummer, D. Robin Taylor, on behalf of the American Thoracic Society Committee on Interpretation of Exhaled Nitric Oxide Levels (F<sub>ENO</sub>) for Clinical Applications

■ **Recommendations**

We recommend the use of F<sub>ENO</sub> in monitoring airway inflammation in patients with asthma (strong recommendation, low quality of evidence).

*Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2011 184(5):602-15*

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**TABLE 5. GENERAL OUTLINE FOR F<sub>ENO</sub> INTERPRETATION: SYMPTOMS REFER TO COUGH AND/OR WHEEZE AND/OR SHORTNESS OF BREATH\***

	F <sub>ENO</sub> < 25ppb (<20 ppb in children)	F <sub>ENO</sub> 25–50 ppb (20–35 ppb in children)	F <sub>ENO</sub> > 50 ppb (>35 ppb in children)
	<b>Diagnosis</b>		
Symptoms present during past 4–6 wk	Eosinophilic airway inflammation unlikely Alternative diagnoses Unlikely to benefit from ICS	Be cautious Evaluate clinical context Monitor change in F <sub>ENO</sub> over time	Eosinophilic airway inflammation present Likely to benefit from ICS
	<b>Monitoring (in Patients with Diagnosed Asthma)</b>		
Symptoms present	Possible alternative diagnoses Unlikely to benefit from increase in ICS	Persistent allergen exposure Inadequate ICS dose Poor adherence Steroid resistance	Persistent allergen exposure Poor adherence or inhaler technique Inadequate ICS dose Risk for exacerbitation Steroid resistance
Symptoms absent	Adequate ICS dose Good adherence ICS taper	Adequate ICS dosing Good adherence Monitor change in F <sub>ENO</sub>	ICS withdrawal or dose reduction may result in relapse Poor adherence or inhaler technique

*Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2011 184(5):602-15*

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TABLE 4. GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR $F_{ENO}$ INTERPRETATION: SUGGESTED VALUES TO CONSIDER AND/OR MONITOR AND/OR	
RECOMMENDATION OF MONITORING	REASON
Monitor patient history and/or symptoms (cough, wheezing, chest tightness, or breathless episodes) in health care visits	To identify patients at risk of asthma, COPD, or asthma-COPD overlap syndrome
Monitor patient response to treatment with inhaled corticosteroids (ICS)	Monitoring to identify patients who may benefit from ICS treatment
Monitor patient response to treatment with ICS	To identify patients who may benefit from ICS treatment

We suggest using the following values to determine a significant increase in  $F_{ENO}$ : greater than 20% for values over 50 ppb or more than 10 ppb for values lower than 50 ppb from one visit to the next (weak recommendation, low quality of evidence).

We suggest using a reduction of at least 20% in  $F_{ENO}$  for values over 50 ppb or more than 10 ppb for values lower than 50 ppb as the cut point to indicate a significant response to antiinflammatory therapy (weak recommendation, low quality of evidence).

*Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2011 184(5):602-15*

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## Slutsats

***NO kan vara ett bra redskap för den som har mycket god kunskap om astma men för den vanliga doktorn blir det mest förvirrande med en metod som inte är enkel att tolka och där det vetenskapliga underlaget vid diagnostik och monitorering fortfarande är bristfälligt***

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