



Özgün Araştırma / Original Article

The Proper use of Inhalers in a Third Step Hospital and its Effect on Treatment: Original Study

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Abstract

Objective: The percentage of asthma patients that use their inhalers with the correct technique ranges between 10 and 60. Inappropriate use of inhaler leads to disuse of drug, diminished disease control and increased drug use. In this study, we aimed to determine the effect of proper inhaler therapy on the treatment and control of asthma and the effect of proper inhaler use on hospitalization due to asthma.

Method: One hundred and sixty five asthma patients over 18 years of age that applied to either in- or out-patient clinics of a university hospital, that had a diagnosis of asthma according to the criteria of the Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) and had been attack-free for at least one month were included. Patients were told to use their inhalers and any misuse were noted. Patients were put through the Asthma Control Test (ACT). Their forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) and peak expiratory flow (PEF) values were also noted. Their hospitalization status for asthma in the last year was assessed and recorded.

Results: One hundred patients used their asthma inhalers correctly, while 65 did not. Those that used their inhalers correctly had significantly higher ACT ($p=0,0001$), FEV1% ($p=0,001$) and PEF% ($p=0,014$).

Discussion: Patients must be informed and trained for the correct use of their inhaler drugs. Patients seem to be under-informed on this subject and there are serious mistakes of use for all inhaler types. Correct use of inhalers leads to better control of disease, lower rate of asthma-related hospitalization, less drug waste and decreased treatment cost.

Keywords: Asthma, treatment, inhaler.

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Üçüncü basamak bir hastanede doğru inhaler kullanımı ve bunun tedaviye etkisi: Özgün Çalışma

Öz

Giriş: Astımlı hastaların doğru teknikle inhaler kullanma oranları %10-60 arasında değişmektedir. Uygunsuz inhaler tekniği; ilacın kötü kullanımına, azalmış hastalık kontrolüne ve artmış ilaç kullanımına neden olur. Bu çalışmamızda doğru inhaler kullanımının astımın tedavisine ve kontrolüne etkisini ve doğru inhaler kullanımının hastane yatışı üzerindeki etkisini bulmayı amaçladık.

Yöntemler: Bu çalışmada bir üniversitede Göğüs Hastalıkları Kliniğinde yatarak tedavi gören veya polikliniğine ayaktan başvuran, The Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA)'ya göre astım tanısı almış remisyon döneminde 18 yaş ve üzeri olan 165 hasta değerlendirildi. Hastalara inhalerleri kullandırılarak ilaçlarını doğru mu yanlış mı kullandığı kayıt edildi. Hastaların astım atağından üzerinden en az 1 ay geçmesi ve atak dışı dönemde olması koşuluyla hastalara Astım kontrol testi (AKT) yapıldı. Hastaların solunum fonksiyon testleri yapıp zorlu vital kapasite(FVC), zorlu ekspiratuvar volüm 1. Saniye (FEV1) ve zirve akım hızı (PEF) değerleri kayıt edildi ve hastaların son 1 yıl içinde astım atak nedeniyle hastaneye yatışları sorgulanıp kaydedildi.

Bulgular: Hastaların doğru ilaç kullanımıyla AKT skoru, FEV1 yüzdesi, PEF yüzdesi, son bir yıl içinde hastaneye yatış sayısı istatistiksel olarak karşılaştırıldı. Hastaların 100'ü astım ilacını doğru kullanıyorken, 65 hasta ilacını yanlış kullanıyordu. İlacını doğru kullanan grupta AKT ($p=0.0001$), FEV1 yüzdesi ($p=0.001$), PEF yüzdesi ($p=0.014$) anlamlı olarak daha yüksek bulundu.

Sonuç: Hastalar inhaler ilaçlar konusunda mutlaka bilgilendirilmeli ve eğitilmelidir. Tüm inhaler ilaç formları için ciddi kullanım hataları mevcut olup hastalar açısından önemli bilgi eksikliği de söz konusudur. Doğru inhaler kullanımıyla beraber hastanın astımı kontrol altına alınıp daha az sayıda ve düşük doz ilaç kullanması, hastane yatışlarının daha az olması sağlanabilir ve böylece astımda maliyet de düşürülebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Astım, tedavi, inhaler.

INTRODUCTION

Asthma is a heterogeneous disease characterized by chronic airway inflammation associated with airway hypersensitivity to direct or indirect stimuli¹. It manifests with respiratory symptoms and expiratory airflow limitation such as wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness and / or cough¹.

Inhaled medications are the cornerstone of the treatment and management of asthma². Effective asthma management can only be done with good self-management and optimal use of asthma medications via inhaler device^{3,4}.

Inhaled treatment has many advantages such as direct fast onset of action due to local delivery, high concentration of the drug in the airways with minimal systematic side effects. However, use of these medications with improper technique leads to the inefficacy of

treatment⁵⁻⁸. Inefficient inhaler treatment results in poor asthma outcomes, frequent exacerbations, increased hospitalization rates and medication cost^{3,5,8,9}.

There are many devices for the delivery of inhaled medications, including pressurised metered-dose inhalers (pMDIs), dry-powder inhalers (DPIs), soft-mist inhalers, breath-actuated MDIs, and nebulisers^{2,10,11}. While the wide array of treatments available may be seen as positive, the large number of available devices can result in a certain amount of complexity for prescribers when teaching patients their correct use.

The ratio of asthma patients that correctly use their inhaler devices ranges between 10 and 60%¹².

In this study, we aimed to determine the effect of proper inhaler therapy on the treatment and

control of asthma and the effect of proper inhaler use on hospitalization due to asthma

METHODS

One hundred and sixty five patients over 18 years of age that applied to either in- or out-patient clinics of one University Chest Diseases Department between June 1st 2011 - June 1st 2013, that had a diagnosis of asthma according to the criteria of the Global Initiative for Asthma(GINA) and had been attack-free for at least one month were included. These patients consisted of 38 males and 127 females.

Patients were asked to use their inhaler and any misuse was noted. Patients that were attack-free for at least one month and were so at the time of visit were put through the Asthma Control Test (ACT). Those with ACT≤19 were considered uncontrolled, those with 20 ≤ACT≤24 were partially-controlled and ACT=25 cases were noted as fully controlled asthmatics. Because the number of patients in the fully-controlled asthma group was low, these were merged into a single group with partially-controlled patients.

Respiratory function tests were carried out to get forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) and Peak Expiratory Flow (PEF) values. Their hospitalization status for asthma in the last year was assessed and recorded.

Statistical Analysis

Means were used to note descriptive statistics of continuous variables. Categorical variables were described in cross tables and their associations were analyzed using the chi-square test with Yates correction. Means were analysed using Student’s t test.

All hypotheses were two-sided, values of p≤0.05 were deemed statistically significant. Statistical analyses were carried out using the

SPSS 15.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

RESULTS

A total of 165 patients were enrolled in the study. The mean age of patients was 39.6±13.9 years, 101 (61.2%) of the patients were smokers and 76.9% of them were females. One hundred patients used their asthma inhalers correctly, while 65 (39.4%) did not. Those that used their inhalers correctly had lower numbers of asthma-related hospitalization in the last year, but this was not statistically significant (p=0,06). The association between proper inhalers technique with their ACT scores, FEV1 and PEF percentages was assessed statistically; older patients tended to have a higher risk of improper inhaler use (p=0.043). (Table 1, Table 2).

Table1: The association of proper use of inhaler drugs and pertinent clinical parameters in asthma patients

	Correct use n:100	Incorrect use n:65	p
Gender (female/male, number)	77/23	50/15	NS
Age (year)	37.83±13.64	42.32±14.10	P:0.043
ACT	19.47±4.20	15.52±3.99	P:0.0001
PEF %	84.13 ±19.62	75.84±22.82	P:0.014
FEV1%	89.01 ±17.70	79.04±20.94	P:0.001
Hospitalizations in the last year because of asthma(number, percent)	12(12%)	25(23.1%)	P:0.06

P<0,05 are statistically significant, NS:statically not significant

Table 2: The relationship between correct/incorrect use of the drug and ACT

		Thescore of ACT		Total
		19 ≤	≥20	
Use of drug	incorrect	53 81.5%	12 18.5%	65
	correct	42 42.0%	58 58.0%	100
P<0.001				

DISCUSSION

In a study by the World Health Organization (WHO), it was reported that the rates of mismatch in patients undergoing long-term drug treatment were 50% or higher¹³. Asthmatic patients who have to undergo long-term treatment due to chronic respiratory diseases are also at risk for treatment incompatibility.

The long-term goals of asthma management are to control symptoms and to reduce the risk of exacerbations. Inhaled medication is the cornerstone of pharmacological treatment for asthma; therefore, good inhalation technique is the key for asthma management. However, up to 70% of asthma patients do not use their inhalers correctly. There is evidence on how poor inhalation techniques associated to poor asthma control¹⁴.

Inhalation devices that form the mainstays of asthma treatment are the main factors that increase therapy cost and sufficient amounts of drug need to reach to the bronchial mucosa to be efficient. This can only be possible by teaching patients using techniques. When the multitude of inhaler devices in market is considered, describing the correct use of these devices to patients brings excessive workload to physicians. The resulting lack of training, combined with patient's cognitive or physical disabilities, not picking the right device for the specific patient, sociocultural and educational differences commonly lead to lack of conformity to inhaler treatment, inability to use or misuse of the inhaler device¹⁵⁻²⁰.

Patients using inhaler devices make several mistakes in various steps. These mistakes cause little or no drug access; leading to insufficient treatment and loss of disease control²¹⁻²⁶.

Efficacy of inhaler treatment depends on correct administration. It is reported that written material alone is insufficient and verbal communication and demonstration of devices

are required¹². In a study by Aydemir, the rate of correct inhaler users increased from 55.3% to 83.7% after inhaler technique training. They reported an increase from 58.9% to 92.6 for measured dose inhalers, from 31.1% to 45.2% in dry dose inhalers²⁷. Three months after a training session, the trial group maintained a higher rate of high ACT scores ACT >19 (43% vs 77%) (p<0.001) whereas the control group remained stable (57% to 67%, p>0.1)²⁸.

Variable results have been reported with regards to the association of age and improper use of inhaler devices. There are studies that claim older age decreases the rate of correct inhaler use, and those that show no such association^{29,30}. In our study, the mean age of the patients that use their devices incorrectly was higher than those that use them correctly. We think that this data implies older patients require more careful and frequent training on device use.

The present study demonstrates the importance of patient education and guidance for the use of inhaler devices. There are significant mistakes at administration of all these devices and patients lack proper information. Proper use of inhaler devices will help control asthma with lower number of devices and lower doses, less need for hospitalization and therefore reduce healthcare expenditure in the asthmatic population.

Conflicts of interest: The authors have no conflict of interests to declare.

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