Guidance on Inhaled and Oral Therapies: Asthma (CHILDREN)

____,

How to use this guidance

- ! This guideline should be used to support new patients being commenced on therapy or those requiring treatment to be stepped up or down
- ! Inhaler switches should only take place if clinically appropriate after a review. Training and education should be provided at this time.
- ! Inhalers should be prescribed by brand name, except for salbutamol
- ! Combination inhalers should be used where appropriate
- ! In asthma or suspected asthma, sole intermittent reliever therapy with salbutamol or equivalent is not safe without an inhaled steroid.

Choosing the right device

- Inhaler technique and adherence should be checked at each review and prior to any treatment escalation (please be considerate of child's cognitive ability)
- Patient should be reminded to bring their own inhaler(s) and spacer to the appointment for technique review
- Choice of device should be based on individual patient inhaler technique including inspiratory flow rate
- · Can the patient inhale
 - Hard and fast = DPI pathway
 - Slow and steady = MDI pathway (encourage spacer use)

Greener Inhaler Prescribing

- As part of NHS Scotland's commitment to greener prescribing, the environmental impact of inhalers has been examined and should be incorporated into prescribing decision
- MDIs contain hydrofluorocarbon propellants that are greenhouse gases
- Over-reliance on salbutamol increases the carbon footprint of a respiratory patient. Therefore, it is essential to identify and treat uncontrolled airways disease, encourage preventer adherence, and ensure inhaler devices are chosen based on individual inhaler technique to optimise control
- DPIs have lower estimated carbon footprints than MDIs. Therefore, if a patient is able to use both MDI and DPI they should be given a DPI consider this from age 10-12 (please be considerate of child's cognitive ability)
- Ventolin® evohalers have higher CO₂ emissions than other brands of salbutamol
- In this guidance inhalers are given a symbol to indicate carbon footprint. This symbol indicates a 'greener' choice:
- *Consider prescribing Soprobec pMDI 100mcg (1 puff) as an alternative to Soprobec pMDI 50mcg (2 puffs)



Abbreviations

Abbieviation	OHS							
DPI	Dry Powder Inhaler	AAP	Asthma Action Plan					
MART	Maintenance and Reliever Therapy	ICS	Inhaled Corticosteroid					
pMDI	pressurised Metered Dose Inhaler							
LABA	Long-Acting Beta₂ Agonist							
LTRA	Leukotriene Receptor Antagonist							
SABA	Short-Acting Beta ₂ Agonist							
AIR	Anti-Inflammatory Reliever							



REVIEW.

- Check inhaler technique/adherence
- Manage co-morbidities/review triggers
- Consider parental smoking/vaping status
- · Consider smoking cessation
- STOP. Lifestyle and exerciseTHINK. Consider self-manage
 - Consider self-management advice
 - Consider vaping in young person
 - Counsel on neuropsychiatric side effects of Montelukast**

References

Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN). SIGN 158: British guideline on management of asthma. Edinburgh: SIGN; 2019. (SIGN publication no. 158). Available from https://www.sign.ac.uk/media/1773/sign158-updated.pdf

PrescQIPP Community Interest Company, Lowering the Inhaler Carbon Footprint, Bulletin 295; 2021, Available from: Respiratory care | PrescQIPP C.I.C.





CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS		CHILDREN 5 YEARS AND OVER						
MDI Pathway WITH SPACER - slow and steady		MDI Pathway WITH SPACER - slow and steady			ady	DPI Pathway - hard and fast breath		
Regular Preventer	1 st	Soprobec pMDI 50, 100, 200mcg (Beclometasone) 100-200mcg twice daily*	Regular Preventer Therapy ICS	1 st	Soprobec pMDI 50, 100, 200mcg (Beclometasone) 100-200mcg twice daily	100	Budesonide Easyhaler® 100mcg 100-200mcg twice daily (reduce to once daily if stable— 200mcg)	
Alternative choice for <5 years		Montelukast 4mg chewable tablets/granules sachets 1x 4mg dose at bedtime (stop if no benefit after 4-8 weeks)	Initial Add on Therapy ≥5 years	2 nd	2 inhalations twice daily	mcg	Symbicort Turbohaler® 100/6mcg (licensed from 6 years technique more effective from 10 years) (Budesonide/Formoterol)	1000 No. 100
Initial Add on Therapy <5 years	1 st	Montelukast 4mg chewable tablets/granules sachets 1x 4mg dose at bedtime (stop if no benefit after 4-8 weeks)	Low dose ICS/LABA LTRA	3 rd	(reduce to once daily if stable) **Montelukast 5mg tablets at night **Montelukast 10mg at night (≥ 15yr			
Initial Add on Therapy ≥4 years	1 st	Combisal® pMDI 25/50mcg (licensed from 4 years) (Salmeterol/Fluticasone propionate) 2 inhalations twice daily (reduce to once daily if stable)	Additional Controller Therapy Medium dose ICS/LABA				Relvar Ellipta® 92/22mcg (licensed from 12 years) (Fluticasone furoate/ Vilanterol) 1 inhalation once daily Symbicart Turbobalor® 100/6mcg	The state of the s
Spacer <5 years	1 st	AeroChamber Plus Flow-Vu Anti-Static (Yellow) Mask 1-5yrs					Symbicort Turbohaler® 100/6mcg or 200/6mg (licensed from 12 years) (Budesonide/Formoterol) 2 inhalations twice daily	1000 mg
MART YOUNG PEOPLE 12 YEARS AND ABOVE		Intermittent Reliever	1 st	Salbutamol pMDI 100mcg 1-2 inhalations as required		Salbutamol Easyhaler® 100mcg 1-2 inhalations as required		
Mainte- nance dose	1 st	Symbicort Turbohaler® 100/6mcg (Budesonide/Formoterol) 2 inhalations twice daily (reduce to once daily if stable)	Therapy SABA ALL PATIENTS	2 nd	Can be temporarily increased to 4 inhalations as part of an AAP		Bricanyl Turbohaler® 500mcg (Terbutaline) 1 inhalation as required	Property of the state of the st
Reliever dose		Up to 4 additional doses in 24 hours Max 8 doses in 24 hours	Specialist Initiation	1 st	Combisal® pMDI 25/125mcg (Salmeterol/Fluticasone propionate)		Relvar Ellipta® 184/22mcg (Fluticasone furoate/Vilanterol)	The state of the s
Asthma attack		6 inhalations, if no improvement to be medically reviewed as soon as possible.	High Dose ICS/LABA		2 inhalations twice daily Theophylline M/R tablets 200 (<1 200mg every 12 hours. Adjusted up	1 inhalation once daily 11yrs), 300, 400mg up to 400mg every 12 hours based on levels.		
In stable patients with mild asthma (symptoms less than 3 days per week, with normal or mildly reduced lung function), consider Symbicort 200/6 as an Anti-Inflammatory Reliever (AIR) used as required.		Spacer ≥5 year	3 rd	Theophylline oral syrup AeroChamber Plus Flow-Vu Anti-Static (Green) Youth			eroChamber	