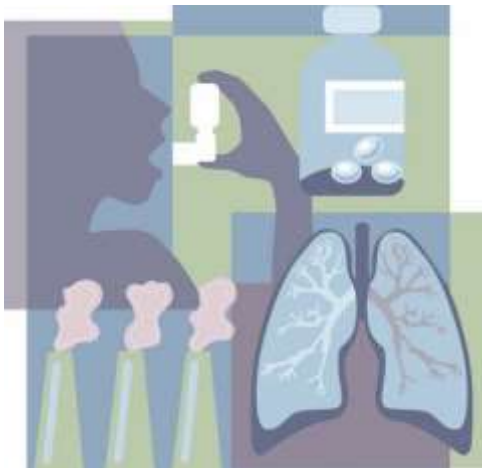




Airway Pharmacology for Asthma & COPD

Review & Update



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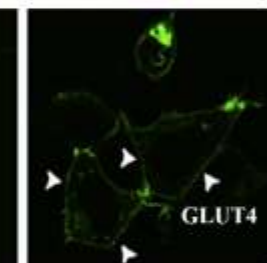
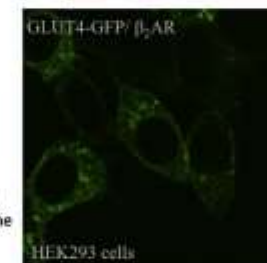
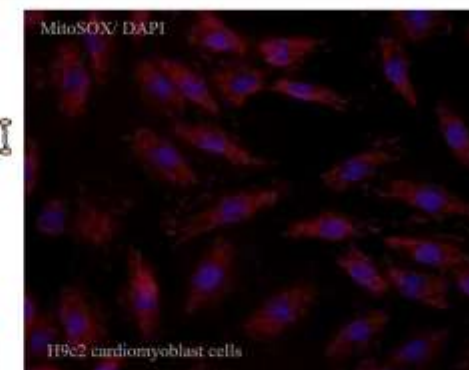
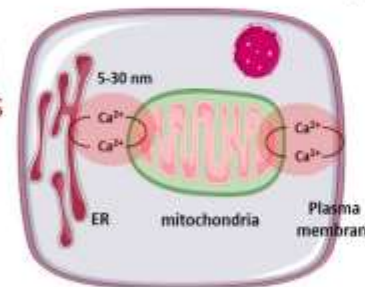
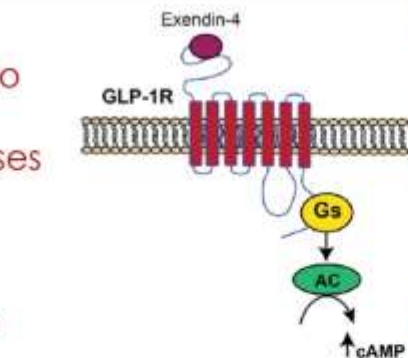
Citations: 1,206

(Last update: Jan 2025)

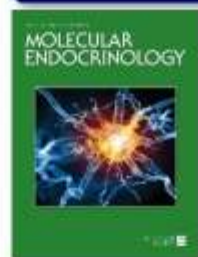
Cardiovascular Pharmacology

Research Interest:

- G protein-coupled receptors linked to mitochondrial dysfunction in insulin resistance and cardiovascular diseases
- Mitochondrial function in aging and aging-related diseases
- Mitochondrial calcium signaling and uptake machinery
- Pharmacological activities of herbal medicine and chemical compounds



Output in Top Journals



Textbook



Asthma & COPD

- Asthma & COPD are **heterogeneous disease**, usually characterized by **chronic airway inflammation**, over time, causing “**airway remodeling**” (permanent damage)
- Asthma & COPD are **both** obstructive & inflammatory lung disease
 - **Obstructive component**: **Bronchoconstriction**
 - **Inflammatory component**: **Airway edema, goblet cell hyperplasia, mucus secretion, and cytokine release by immune cells**
- Medications used to treat asthma act in one of two ways:
 - **By** relaxing bronchial smooth muscle: **Bronchodilators**
 - **By** treating inflammation: **Anti-inflammatory agents**

Common drugs for asthma & COPD

Bronchodilators

β_2 -agonist (BA)

SABA: Short-acting BA

- **4-6 hr**
- Salbutamol, Terbutaline

LABA: Long-acting BA

- **12 hr (twice-daily)**
- Salmeterol, Formoterol

Ultra-LABA: Ultra-long-acting BA

- **24 hr (once-daily)**
- Indacaterol, Vilanterol, Olodaterol, Abediterol, Carmoterol

Muscarinic M_3 antagonist (MA)

SAMA: Short-acting MA

- **4-6 hr**
- Ipratropium

LAMA: Long-acting MA

- **12 hr (twice-daily)**
- Aclidinium

Ultra-LAMA: Ultra-long-acting MA

- **24 hr (once-daily)**
- Tiotropium, Glycopyrronium, Umeclidinium, Revefenacin

Anti-inflammatory agents

Anti-inflammatory agent

Inhaled corticosteroid (ICS)

- Budesonide, fluticasone, beclomethasone, mometasone

Anti-leukotrienes

- Montelukast, Zafirlukast

Biological products

Anti-IgE: Omalizumab

Anti-IL5: Mepolizumab (anti-IL5), Reslizumab (anti-IL5), Benralizumab (anti-IL5Ra)

Anti-IL4R α : Dupilumab

Anti-TSLP: Tezepelumab

PDE inhibitors

Methylxanthine: Theophylline SR, aminophylline

PDE4 inhibitor: Roflumilast

PDE3/PDE4 inhibitor: Ensfentrine

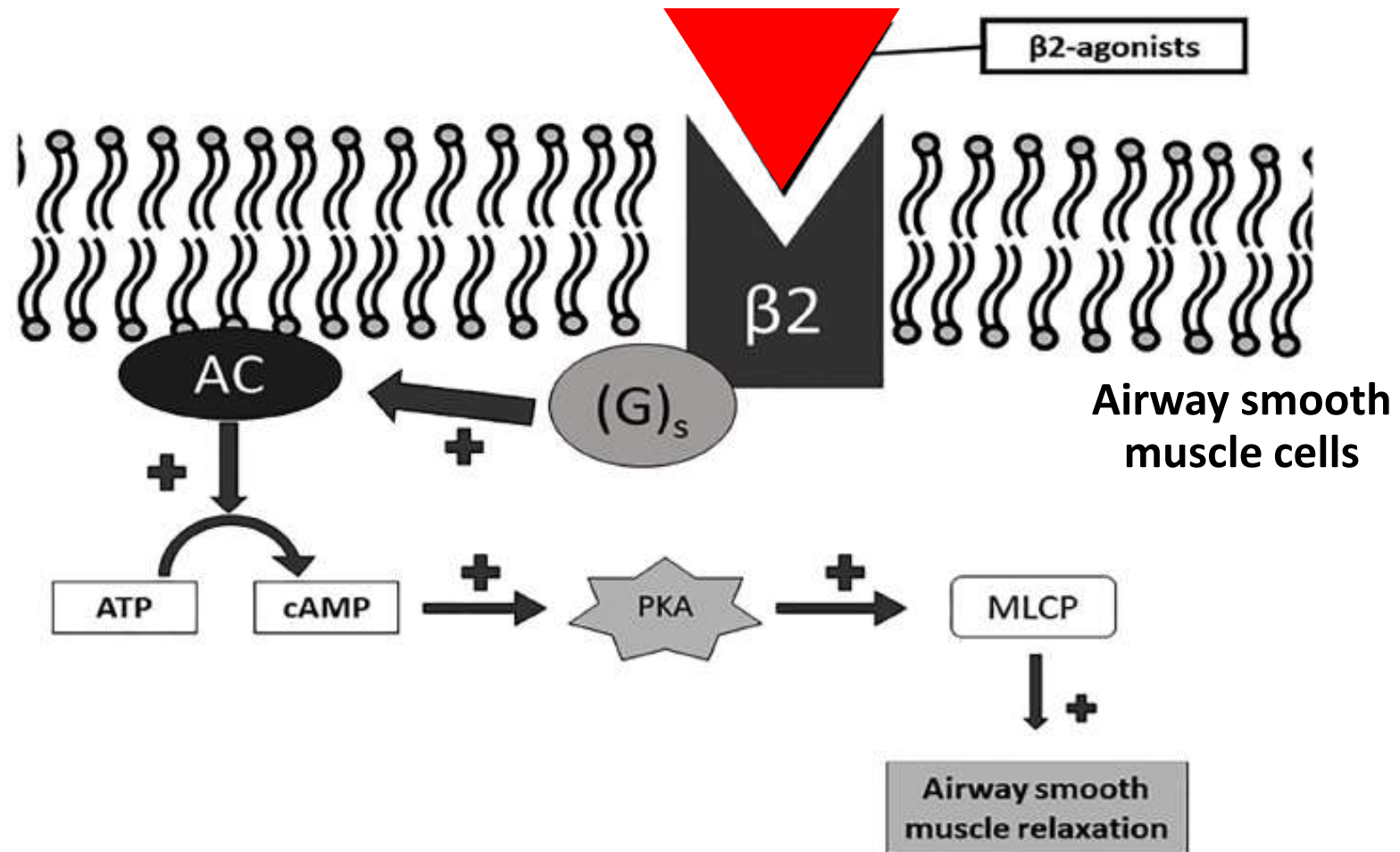
Inhaled Bronchodilators

- **Inhaled long-acting bronchodilators** are most often given on a regular basis to prevent or reduce symptoms in asthma & COPD
- **Aim:**
 - ☑ Reduce symptoms (bronchial obstruction & airflow limitation)
 - ☑ Reduce frequency & severity of exacerbations
 - ☑ Improve exercise tolerance
 - ☑ Improve health status
- **Main: β_2 -agonist & Muscarinic M_3 antagonist**
- To date, there is no clinical trial evidence that any medications modify long-term rate of decline in lung function



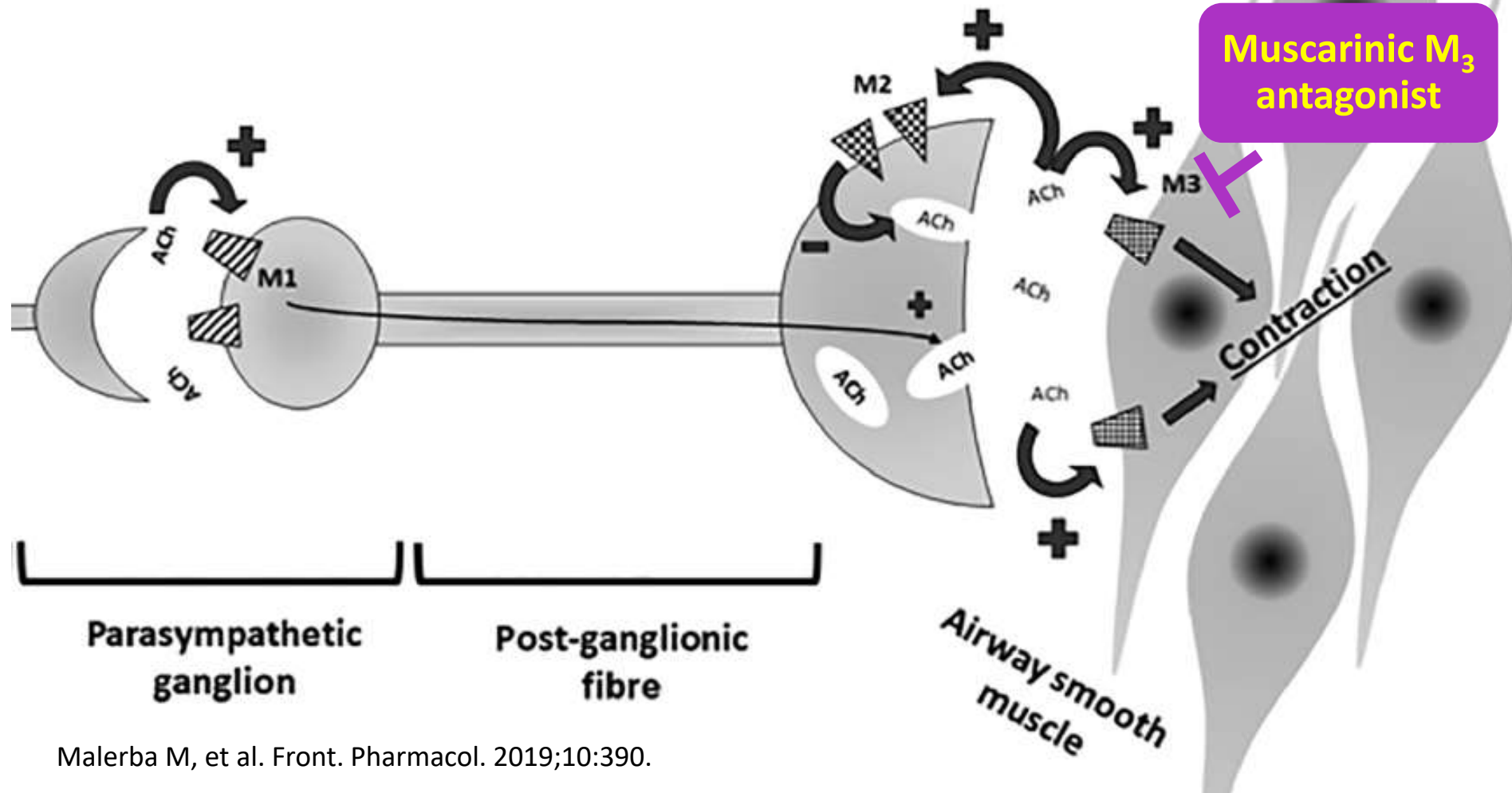
β_2 -agonist (BA)

Signaling pathway of β_2 -receptor activation



Muscarinic M₃ antagonist (MA)

Parasympathetic pathway control airway smooth muscle contraction



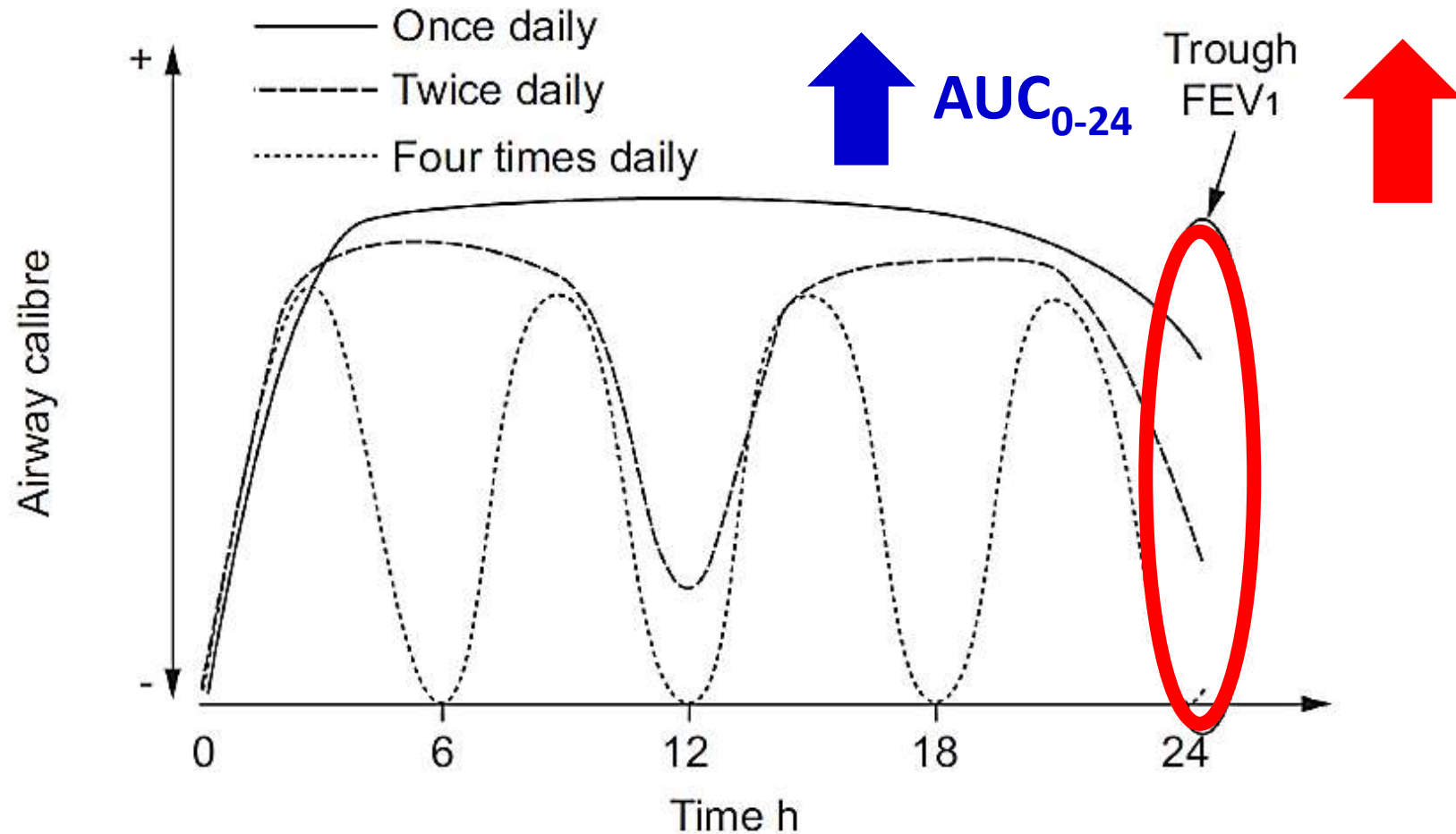
Long-acting bronchodilators

- **Long-acting bronchodilators** improve clinical outcomes including lung function, symptoms, quality of life and exacerbations
- Combination **LABA/ICS** and **LABA/LAMA** as **once a day formulation** are the norm for maintenance of **asthma** & **COPD**, respectively
- “**New generation long-acting bronchodilators**”:
Once-daily -> “**ULTRA**”

- ✓ Longer duration of action (>24 h)
- ✓ Fast onset of action
- ✓ Favorable safety profile
- ✓ Efficient & convenient device



Effects of long-acting vs. short-acting bronchodilators on 24-h airway tone

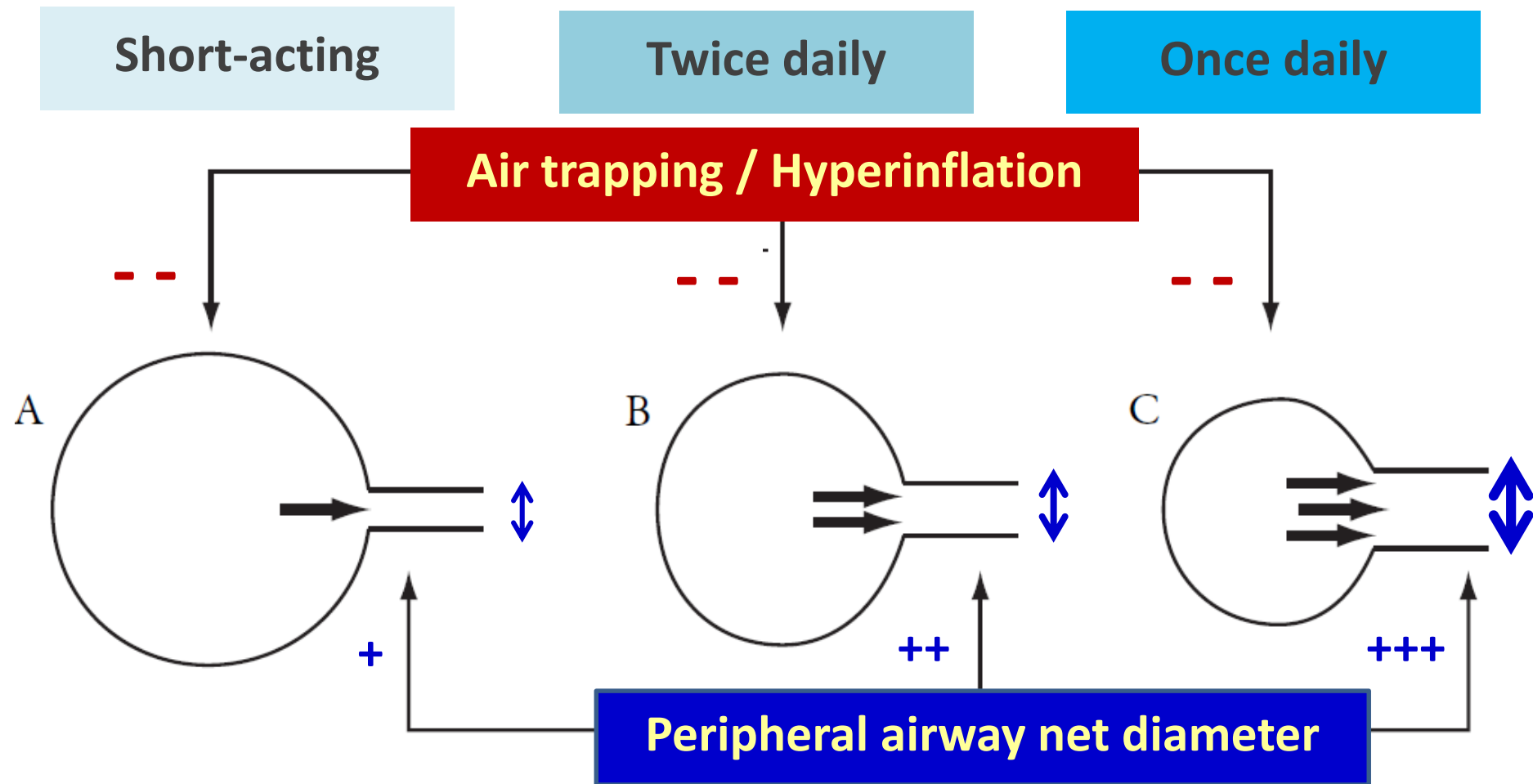


With extended duration, the net area under time/airflow curve (AUC) increases, persistent bronchorelaxant effects (less variable) and increased trough FEV1

Model of lung deflation with increased airway calibre

Asthma & COPD: Inflammation & airflow limitation

➡ ↓ FEV1 + Air trapping ➡ Hyperinflation



Combination: Dual / Triple therapy

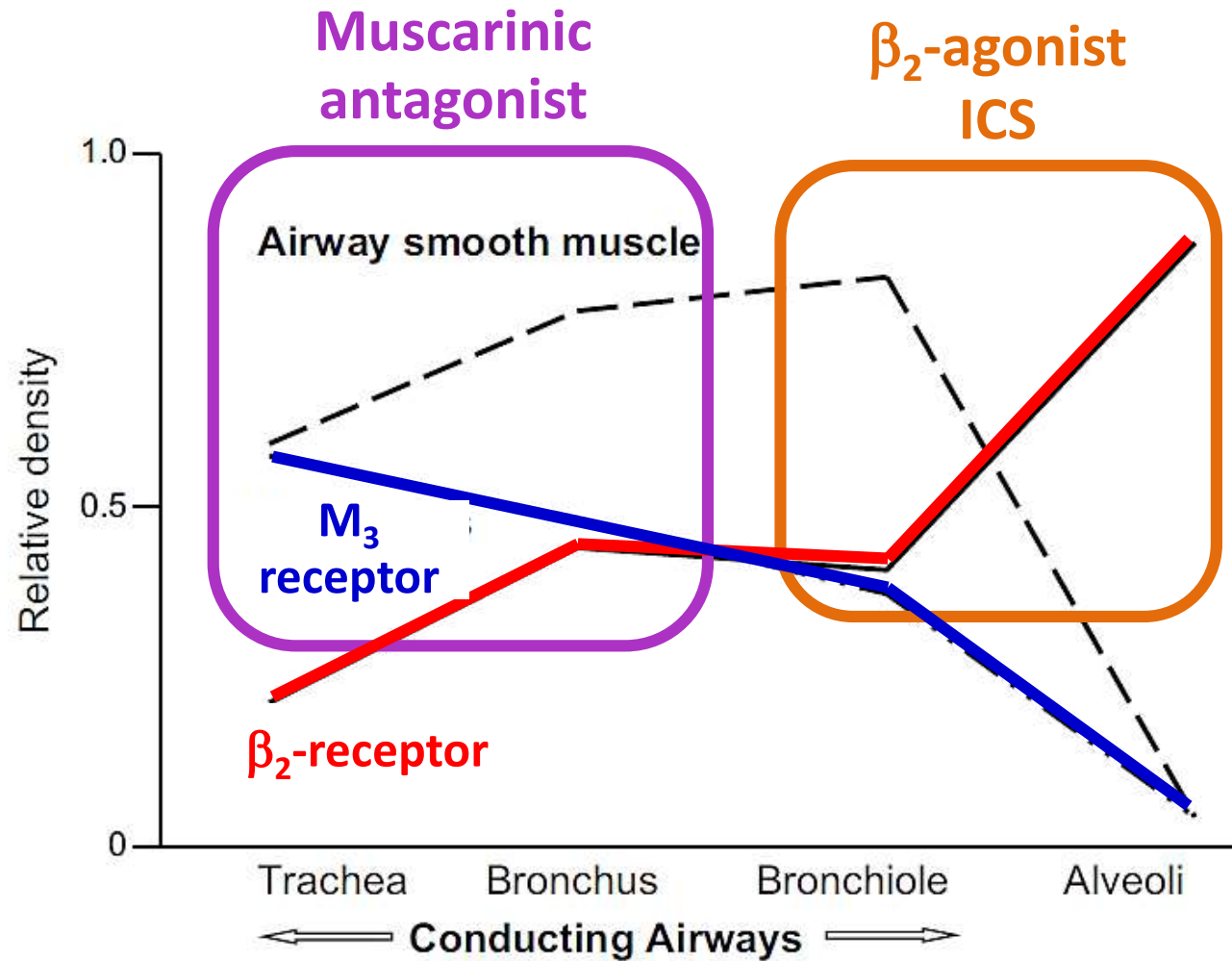
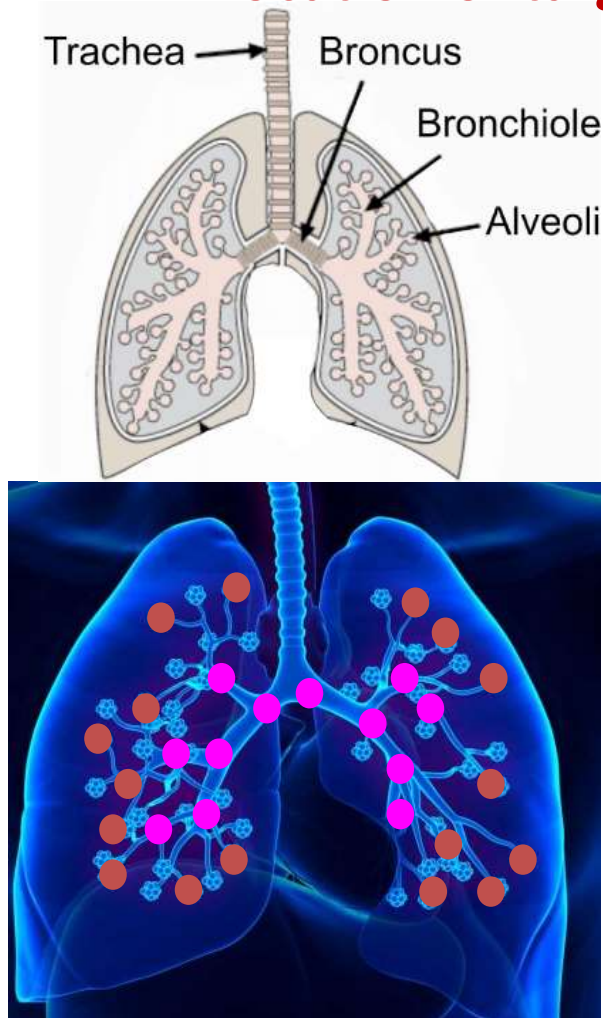
LABA / LAMA & LABA / ICS & LABA / LAMA / ICS

- Combining bronchodilators with different mechanisms & durations of action is more effective than either component alone
 - ✓ Increase degree of bronchodilation
 - ✓ Lower risk of side-effects (compared to increase dose of a single bronchodilator)
 - ✓ Improve outcome: Symptoms, lung function (FEV1), exacerbation, quality of life
 - ✓ Better adherence (Single inhaler)
 - ✓ ? Mortality rate



Improved lung function with combination treatment

Location of targets for bronchodilators in human airways



BIOLOGIC THERAPIES FOR SEVERE ASTHMA

Fasenra*
benralizumab 30mg/mL

Dupixent*
dupilumab
200mg/1.14mL • 300mg/2mL

Nucala*
mepolizumab 100mg/mL

Xolair*
omalizumab
150mg • 75mg/0.5mL • 150mg/mL

* Section 100 (Highly Specialised Drugs)

RESOURCES TREATMENT GUIDELINES

Australian Asthma Handbook:
asthmahandbook.org.au

COPD-X Plan:
copdx.org.au

COPD Inhaler Device Chart Poster:
lungfoundation.com.au/resources/copd-inhaler-device-chart-poster/

INHALER TECHNIQUE

How-to videos, patient and practitioner information
nationalasthma.org.au

pMDIs should be used with a spacer (and face mask if needed)

HOW-TO VIDEOS



SABA RELIEVERS



Ventolin Inhaler †
salbutamol 100mcg
Additional brands: Asmol, Zempren



Airomir Autohaler ‡
salbutamol 100mcg



Bricanyl Turbuhaler a c
terbutaline 500mcg

SAMA MEDICATION



Atrovent Metered Aerosol †
ipratropium 21mcg

NON STEROIDAL PREVENTER



Montelukast Tablet
montelukast
4mg • 5mg • 10mg
Multiple generic brands

ICS PREVENTERS



Flixotide Inhaler †
fluticasone propionate
50mcg • 125mcg • 250mcg
*Flixotide Junior a



Fluticasone Cipla Inhaler †
fluticasone propionate
125mcg • 250mcg



QVAR Inhaler †
beclomethasone
50mcg • 100mcg



Alvesco Inhaler †
ciclesonide
80mcg • 160mcg



Axotide Inhaler †
fluticasone propionate
50mcg • 125mcg • 250mcg
*Axotide Junior a



Flixotide Accuhaler †
fluticasone propionate
100mcg • 250mcg • 500mcg
*Flixotide Junior



Pulmicort Turbuhaler †
budesonide
100mcg • 200mcg • 400mcg



QVAR Autohaler ‡
beclomethasone
50mcg • 100mcg



Arnuity Ellipta †
fluticasone furoate
100mcg • 200mcg



Axotide Accuhaler †
fluticasone propionate
100mcg • 250mcg
*Axotide Junior

LAMA MEDICATIONS



Spiriva Respimat # †/a
tiotropium 2.5mcg



Braltus Zonda #
tiotropium 13mcg



Seebri Breezhaler #
glycopyrronium 50mcg



Spiriva Handihaler #
tiotropium 18mcg



Bretaris Genuair #
acridinium 322mcg



Incruse Ellipta #
umeclidinium 62.5mcg

LAMA/LABA COMBINATIONS



Spiolto Respimat c
tiotropium/olodaterol
2.5/2.5mcg



Ultibro Breezhaler c
indacaterol/glycopyrronium
110/50mcg



Brimica Genuair c
acridinium/formoterol
340/12mcg



Anoro Ellipta c
umeclidinium/vilanterol
62.5/25mcg

ICS/LABA COMBINATIONS



Seretide Inhaler a
fluticasone propionate/salmeterol
50/25 • 125/25 • 250/25 c
Additional brands: Pavlde,
Fluticasone + Salmeterol Cipla,
SalplusF, Evocair



Seretide Accuhaler a
fluticasone propionate/salmeterol
100/50 • 250/50 • 500/50 c
Additional brands: Pavlde,
Fluticasone + Salmeterol Cipla



Salfumix Easyhaler a
fluticasone propionate/salmeterol
250/50 • 500/50 c



Bufomix Easyhaler a
budesonide/formoterol
200/6 • 400/12 c



Symbicort Rapihaler a
budesonide/formoterol
100/3 • 200/6 c
Additional brand: Rilat Rapihaler



Symbicort Turbuhaler a
budesonide/formoterol
100/6 • 200/6 • 400/12 c
Additional brand: Rilat Turbuhaler



DuoResp Spiromax a
budesonide/formoterol
200/6 • 400/12 c
Additional brand: Bi Resp Spiromax



Flutiform Inhaler a
fluticasone propionate/formoterol
50/5 • 125/5 • 250/10



Fostair Inhaler a
beclomethasone/formoterol
100/6 • 200/6



Breo Ellipta a
fluticasone furoate/vilanterol
100/25 c • 200/25



Atecura Breezhaler a
mometasone/indacaterol
62.5/125 • 127.5/125 • 260/125
all units in mcg

LABA MEDICATIONS



Oxis Turbuhaler ‡
formoterol 6mcg • 12mcg



Serevent Accuhaler ‡
salmeterol 50mcg



Onbrez Breezhaler #
indacaterol 150mcg • 300mcg

ICS/LAMA/LABA COMBINATIONS



Trelegy Ellipta
budesonide/glycopyrronium/
vilanterol
100/62.5/25 c • 200/62.5/25 a



Enerzair Breezhaler a
budesonide/glycopyrronium/
indacaterol
68/46/114 • 136/46/114



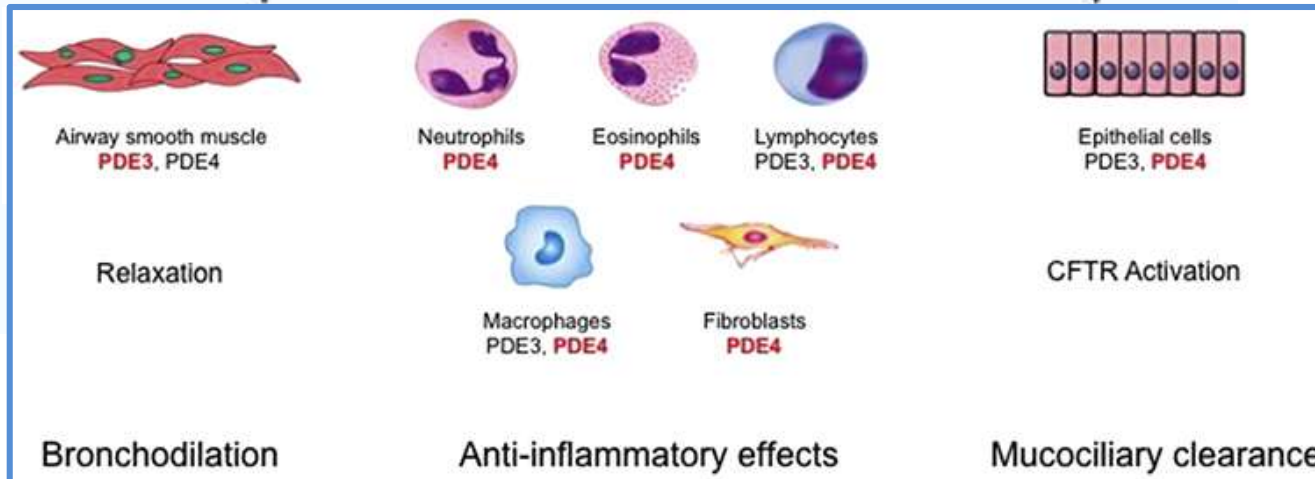
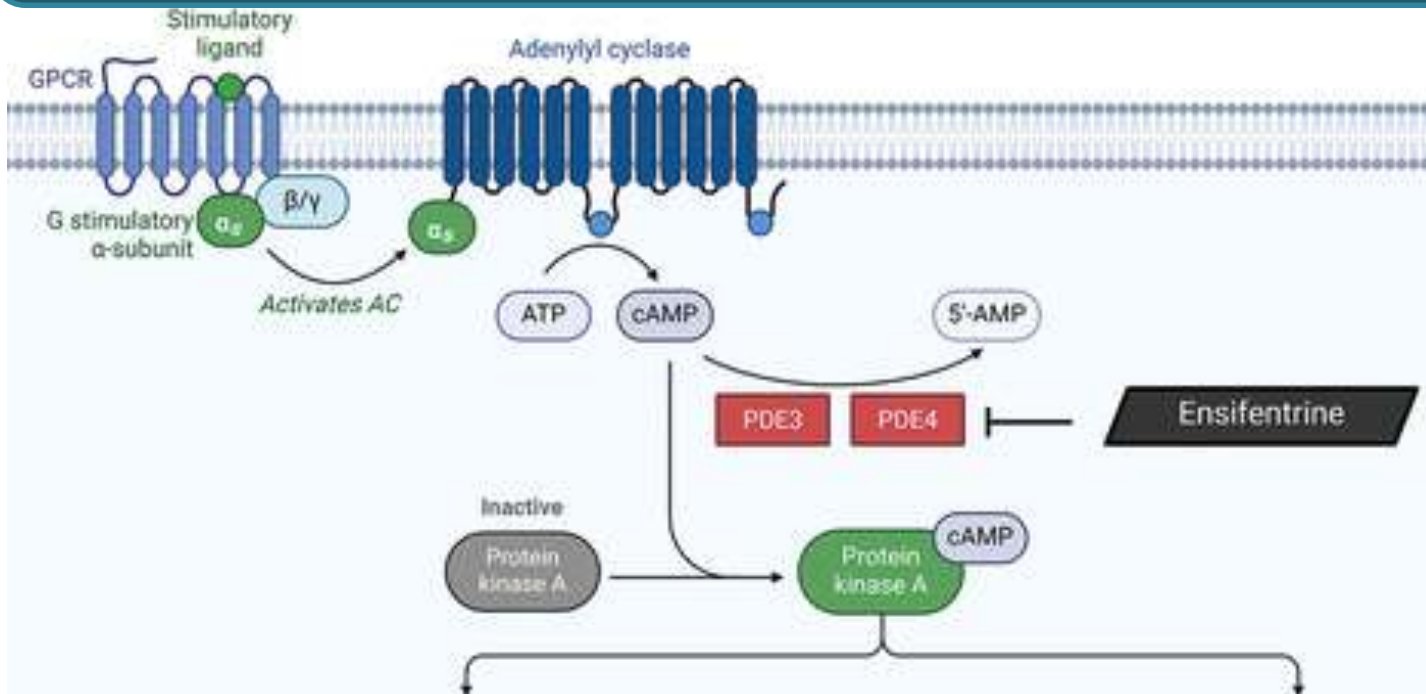
Trimbow Inhaler
budesonide/glycopyrronium/
formoterol
100/10/6 c • 200/10/6 a



Breztri Aerosphere c
budesonide/glycopyrronium/
formoterol
160/7.2/5
all units in mcg

ICS, inhaled corticosteroid | LABA, long-acting beta₂ agonist | LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist | SABA, short-acting beta₂ agonist | SAMA, short-acting muscarinic antagonist

Phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitors



Roflumilast

- Selective PDE4 inhibitor
- Anti-inflammatory effects
- Oral tablet
- Systemic side effects
- FDA (Feb, 2011): Reduce risk of exacerbations in severe COPD

Ensifentrine

- Dual PDE3/PDE4 inhibitor
- Both bronchodilation & anti-inflammatory effects
- Inhaled via a nebulizer
- Acts directly in lungs -> faster relief & fewer systemic side effects
- FDA (Jun, 2024): COPD maintenance treatment in adults

Peak FEV₁

Study or Subgroup	Mean Difference	SE	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
4.1.1 Peak FEV-1 Ensifentrine 3mg					
ENHANCE - 1	147	18.3677	36.9%	147.00 [111.00, 183.00]	
ENHANCE - 2	146	16.837	43.9%	146.00 [113.00, 179.00]	
Ferguson et al. 2021	124	36.7354	9.2%	124.00 [52.00, 196.00]	
Singh et al. 2020	200	35.2047	10.0%	200.00 [131.00, 269.00]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	149.76 [127.90, 171.62]	

Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$; $\chi^2 = 2.60$, $df = 3$ ($P = 0.46$); $I^2 = 0\%$

Test for overall effect: $Z = 13.43$ ($P < 0.00001$)

4.1.2 Peak FEV-1 Ensifentrine 1.5mg

Ferguson et al. 2021	107	37.2456	47.9%	107.00 [34.00, 180.00]	
Singh et al. 2020	153	35.7149	52.1%	153.00 [83.00, 223.00]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	130.96 [80.44, 181.49]	

Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$; $\chi^2 = 0.79$, $df = 1$ ($P = 0.37$); $I^2 = 0\%$

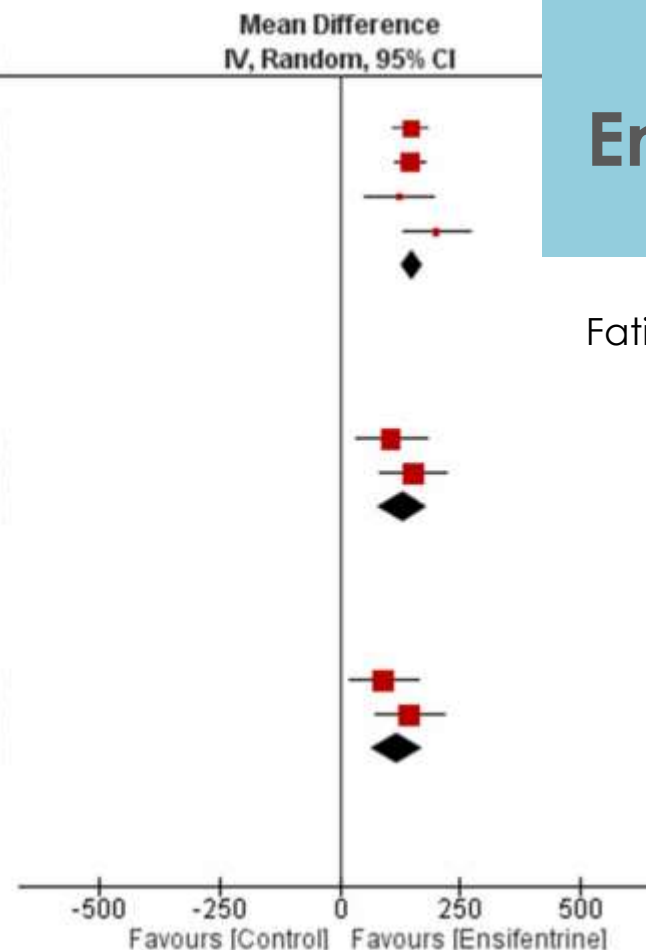
Test for overall effect: $Z = 5.08$ ($P < 0.00001$)

4.1.3 Peak FEV-1 Ensifentrine 0.75mg

Ferguson et al. 2021	91	37.2456	48.8%	91.00 [18.00, 164.00]	
Singh et al. 2020	146	36.2252	51.2%	146.00 [75.00, 217.00]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	119.18 [65.30, 173.06]	

Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 162.75$; $\chi^2 = 1.12$, $df = 1$ ($P = 0.29$); $I^2 = 11\%$

Test for overall effect: $Z = 4.34$ ($P < 0.0001$)



Meta-analysis: Ensifentrine in COPD

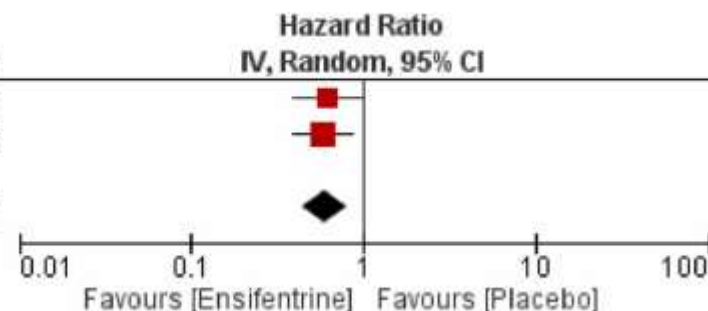
Fatima E. Respir Investig. 2025;63(1):146-155.

COPD Exacerbation

Study or Subgroup	log[Hazard Ratio]	SE	Weight	Hazard Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Hazard Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
ENHANCE - 1	-0.486	0.2324	43.7%	0.62 [0.39, 0.97]	
ENHANCE - 2	-0.5404	0.2047	56.3%	0.58 [0.39, 0.87]	
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.60 [0.44, 0.81]	

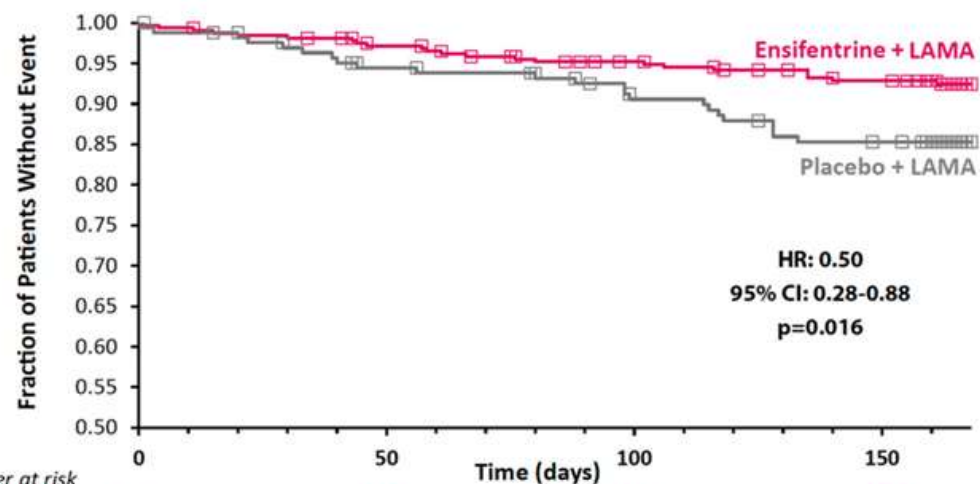
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$; $\chi^2 = 0.03$, $df = 1$ ($P = 0.86$); $I^2 = 0\%$

Test for overall effect: $Z = 3.36$ ($P = 0.0008$)



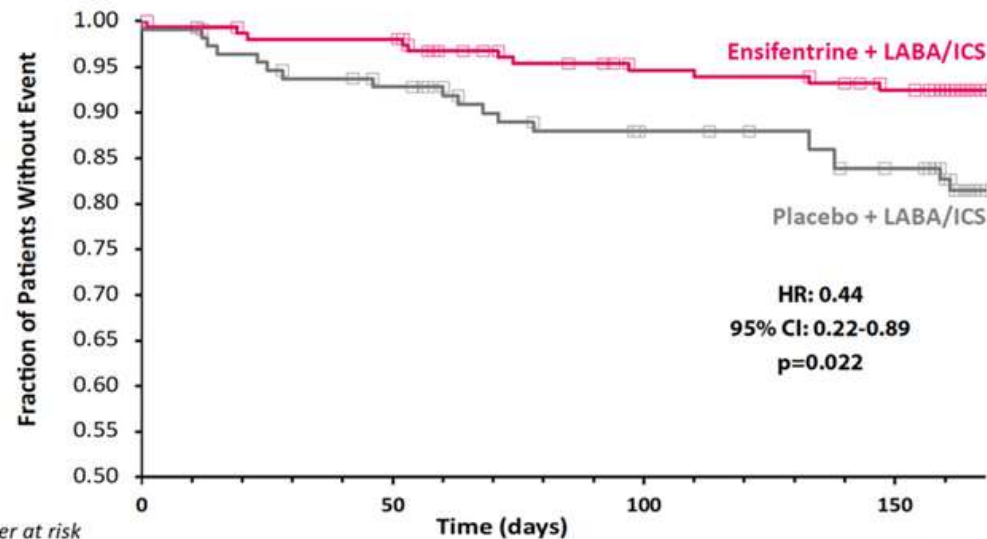
Without exacerbations over 24 wk

A.



Number at risk				
Ensifentrine	319	302	286	273
Placebo	166	150	139	126

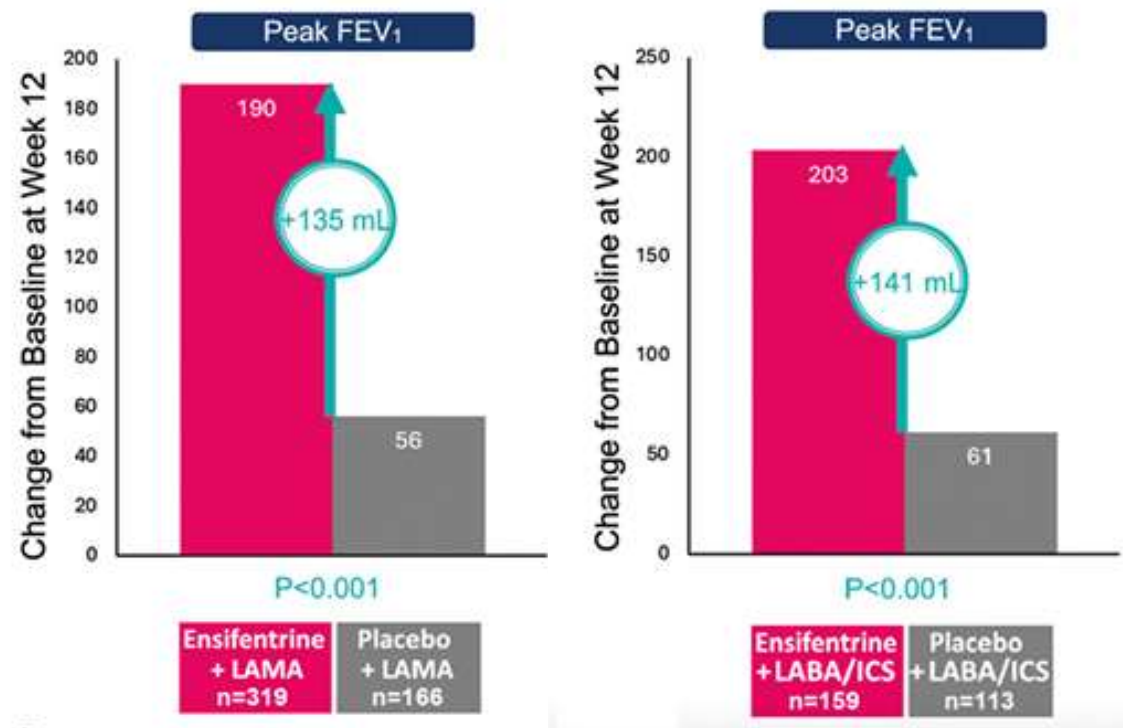
B.



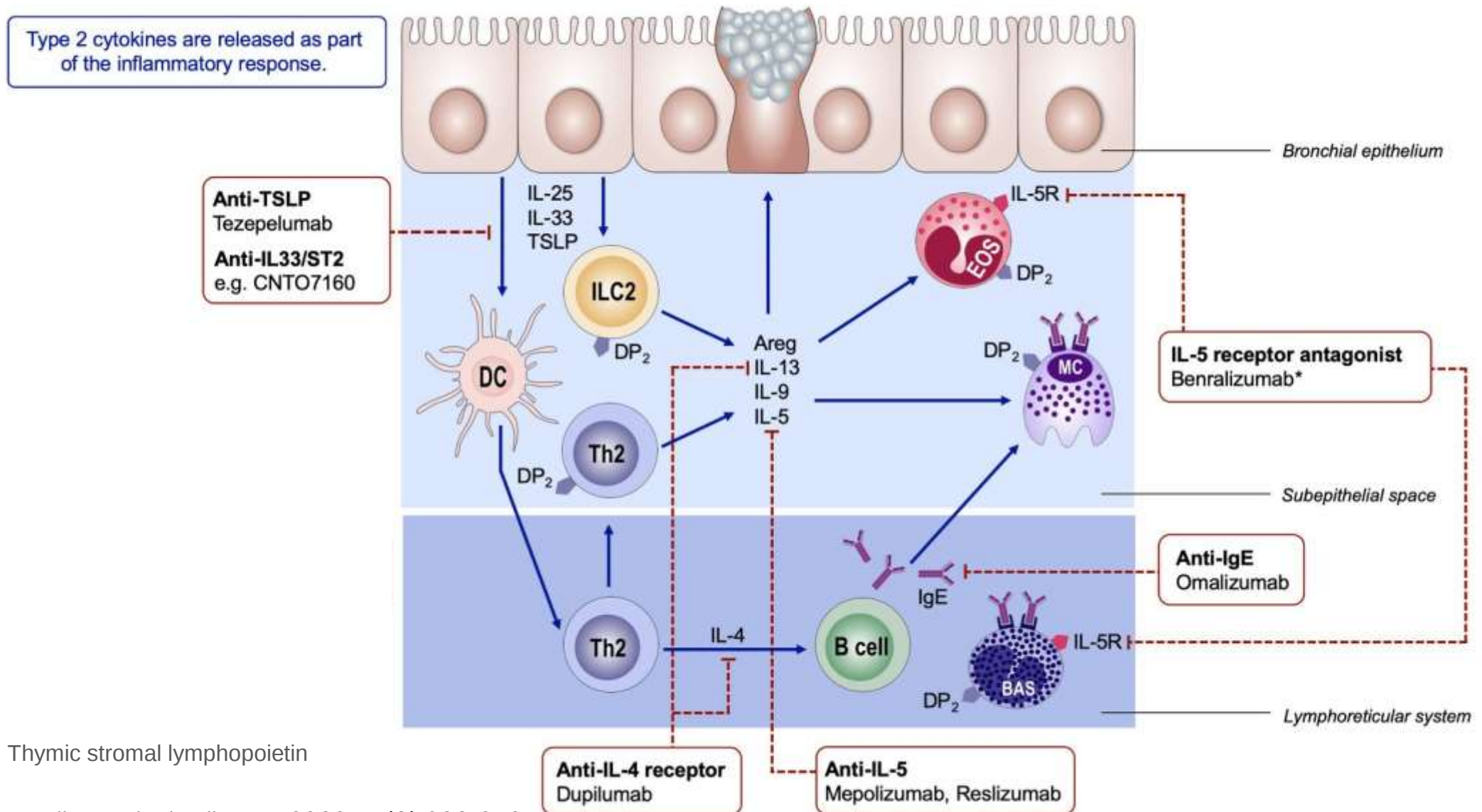
Number at risk				
Ensifentrine	159	154	133	126
Placebo	113	102	88	80

A post-hoc analysis of ENHANCE-1/2: Ensifentrine in COPD taking LABA & LABA/ICS

Peak FEV₁ change (at wk-12)



Biological products for severe asthma

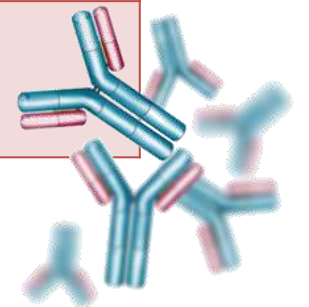


TSLP: Thymic stromal lymphopoietin

McDowell PJ, et al. Allergy. 2020;75(2):302-310.

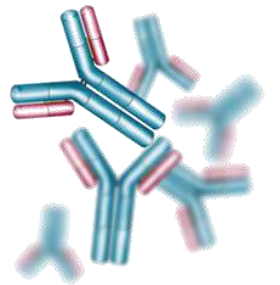
Biological products for severe asthma

Class	Name	Regimen	Age (Years)	Asthma indication
Anti-IgE	Omalizumab	SC, q 4 wk	≥6	Severe allergic asthma
Anti-IL5	Mepolizumab	SC, q 4 wk	≥6	Severe eosinophilic/ Type 2 asthma
	Reslizumab	IV, q 4 wk	≥18	
Anti-IL5R	Benralizumab	SC, q 4/8 wk	≥6	
Anti-IL4Rα	Dupilumab	SC, q 2 wk	≥6	Severe eosinophilic/ Type 2 asthma, or maintenance OCS
Anti-TSLP (*GINA 2022)	Tezepelumab	SC, q 4 wk	≥12	Severe asthma

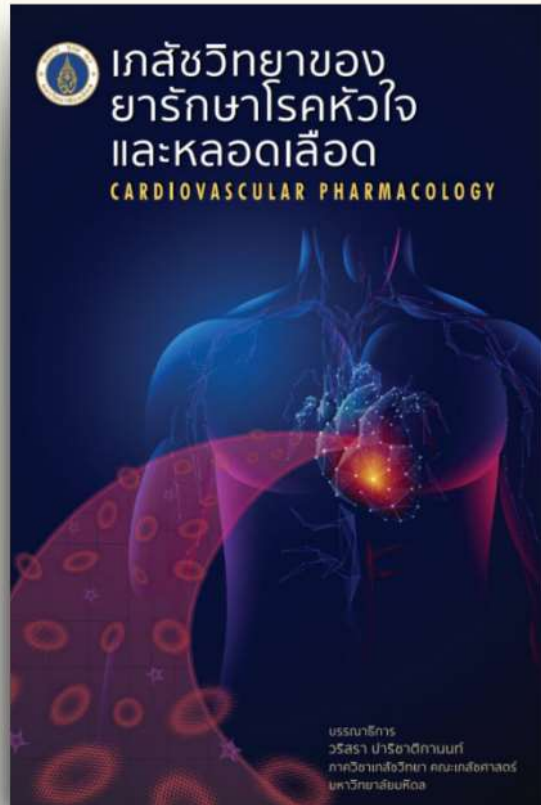


Summary

- LABAs & LAMAs improve lung function, dyspnea, health status and reduce exacerbation rate (are preferred over short-acting agents)
- **Combination treatment with a LABA/LAMA** reduces symptoms and exacerbation rate compared to monotherapy
- Patients may be started on single long-acting therapy or dual long-acting therapy **depend on each individual**
- Biological therapies against IgE, IL-5, IL-4 and TSLP are safe and promising in **short- and medium-term treatment** of **patients with uncontrolled asthma**
- The **cost-effectiveness and adverse events** associated with the use of each monoclonal antibody should be considered (clinical trials)



เภสัชวิทยาของยาโรคหัวใจและหลอดเลือด



โดย รศ.ดร.ภญ. วริสรา ปาริชาติกานนท์
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มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

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