

Enhancing Asthma Care

Virtual Joint Clinic Meeting #3

Overview of Today's Meeting



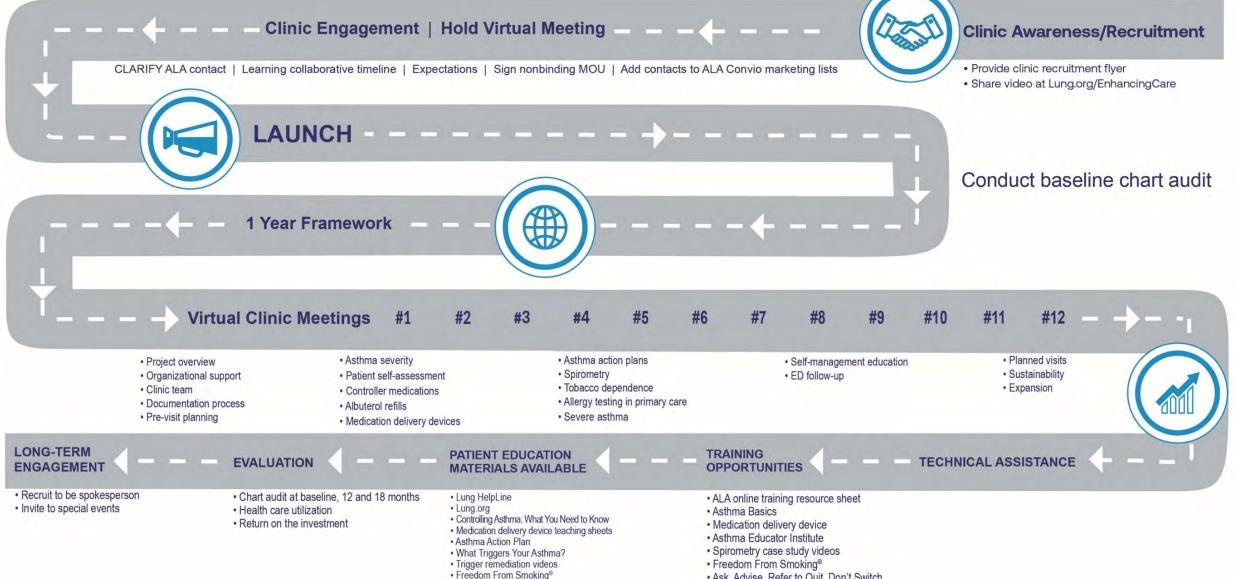
- 1. Clinic updates
- 2. Review of 2020 Asthma Guidelines focused updates
- 3. QI Component # 5- Pre-visit planning (rooming process)
- 4. QI Component # 6- Virtual asthma management
- 5. Assign homework
- Next steps/next meeting



Asthma Quality Improvement Mapping

Virtual Format | Confidential





Asthma Basics

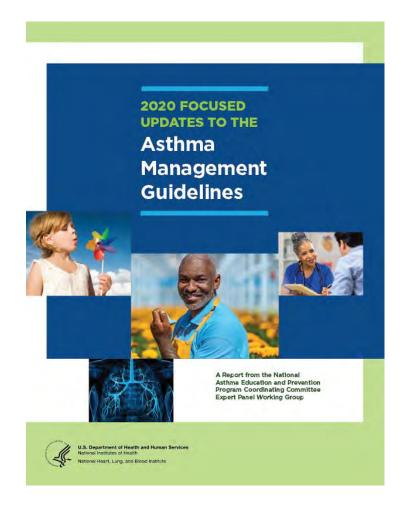
Ask. Advise. Refer to Quit. Don't Switch.



2020 Focused Updates to Asthma Management Guidelines

A Highlight for Primary Care

Six Areas of Focus: Three Specific to Primary Care



- 1. Intermittent inhaled corticosteroids
- 2. Long-acting antimuscarinic agents (LAMAs)
- 3. Allergen mitigation
- 4. Immunotherapy
- 5. Exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO)
- 6. Bronchial thermoplasty (BT)



Intermittent Use of Inhaled Corticosteroids

Children ages 0-4 years with recurrent wheezing





Intermittent Use of Inhaled Corticosteroids

Change - Treatment of Recurrent Wheezing in Children Ages 0-4

EPR3 Recommends

0-1 exacerbations per year requiring OCS or up to 3 episodes of wheezing

PRN SABA for quick-relief only

2020 Updates Recommends

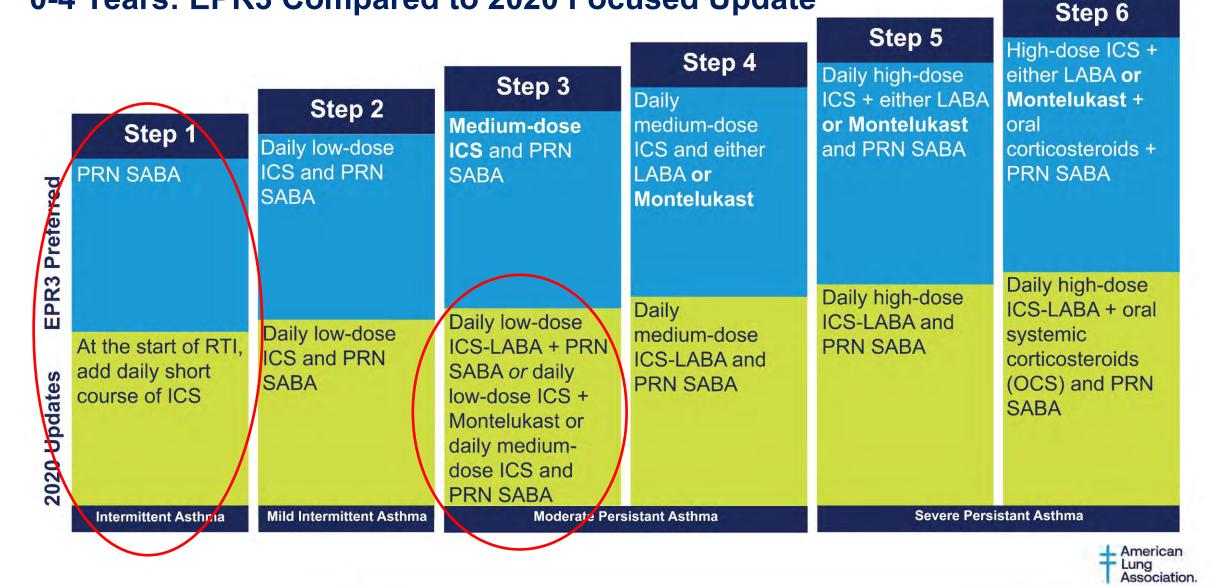
Recurrent wheeze triggered by respiratory tract infections (RTI) and no wheezing between infections

Short course of daily low-dose ICS at onset of RTI with SABA for quick-relief



Intermittent Use of Inhaled Corticosteroids

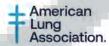
0-4 Years: EPR3 Compared to 2020 Focused Update



Ages 5 Through 11

EPR3 and 2020 Update Comparison





Stepwise Approach for Management of Asthma

Step 6 Ages 5-11: EPR3 Compared to 2020 Update **Severe Persistent** Step 5 **Severe Persistent** Step 4 High-dose ICS + Step 3 **Moderate Persistent** LABA + oral High-dose ICS + Step 2 Moderate Persistent LABA Medium-dose corticosteroids **Mild Persistent** Step 1 Low-dose ICS + LABA Consider Consider Low-dose ICS Intermittent ICS + either Omalizumab **Omalizumab PRN SABA** LABA, LTRA, or Note* Preferred Note* Theophylline(b) medium-dose ICS **EPR3** Daily high-dose Note* Daily high-dose Daily + PRN ICS-LABA + oral ICS-LABA + PRN Daily + PRN combination systemic Daily low-dose **PRN SABA** combination SABA corticosteroids medium-dose ICS + PRN SABA low-dose Consider 2020 Updates (OCS) + PRN **ICS-formoterol ICS-formoterol Omalizumab** SABA Note* Note* Consider Note* **Omalizumab Mild Intermittent Asthma Moderate Persistant Asthma Severe Persistant Asthma** Intermittent Asthma

Note Steps 2-4: Conditionally recommend the use of subcutaneous immunotherapy as an adjunct treatment in ≥5 years of age. If Step 4 or higher is needed, consider asthma specialist



Overuse of SABA Leads to Acute Exacerbations, ED Visits, and Death

SMART Therapy (Single Maintenance and Reliever Therapy)

Not new concept (Scicchitano 2004, Rabe 2006, Chapman 2010) SMART is for Step 3 (low-dose ICS) and Step 4 (medium-dose ICS).

For individuals whose asthma is uncontrolled on ICS-LABA with SABA as quick-relief.

SMART used for controller therapy AND quick-relief therapy.

Patients with exacerbations in prior year are good candidates

Considerations: Lower risk of growth suppression, 1 month supply may not be sufficient for both controller and quick-relief; spacer recommended.

Meta-analysis of 16 randomly controlled trials with 22,748 patients. For patients >12 years, SMART was associated with reduced exacerbations compared to ICS at same dose or ICS-LABA at higher dose as controller therapy. (Sobieraj, D, 2018, JAMA).



Current SMART Therapy Options

Symbicort MDI + Generic (budesonide/formoterol)

6-11 yo: 80/4.5 2 puffs 2x/day

>12 yo: 80-160/4.5 2 puffs 2x/day

Spacer recommended

Max doses/day: 8 for children; 12 for adults

Dulera MDI (mometasone/ formoterol)

5-11 yo: 50/5 2 puffs 2x/day

>12 yo: 100-200/5 2 puffs

2x/day

Spacer recommended

Max doses/day: 8 for children; 12 for adults

Symbicort DPI*: Ages ≥ 12: Dose 200/6 mcg 1 to 2 puffs twice daily; May increase to 4 puffs twice daily If ≥ 18 yo Max: 6 inhalations at a single time, no more than 12 inhalations daily American Lung

Symbicort DPI*: Ages 6-11 Dose 100/6 mcg 1 inhalation twice daily

EPR3 vs. 2020 Update: Quick Relief Medications

5-11 AND 12 years and older

EPR3 Recommends

PRN SABA for quick-relief only, regardless of asthma severity.

Up to 2 tx of 2-6 puffs by MDI or neb tx, 20 minutes apart. Short course of systemic corticosteroids may be needed. (p. 382)

4-8 puffs every 20 for 4 hours (adults). For 3 doses, then every 1-4 hours (children). (p. 386)

2020 Update Recommends

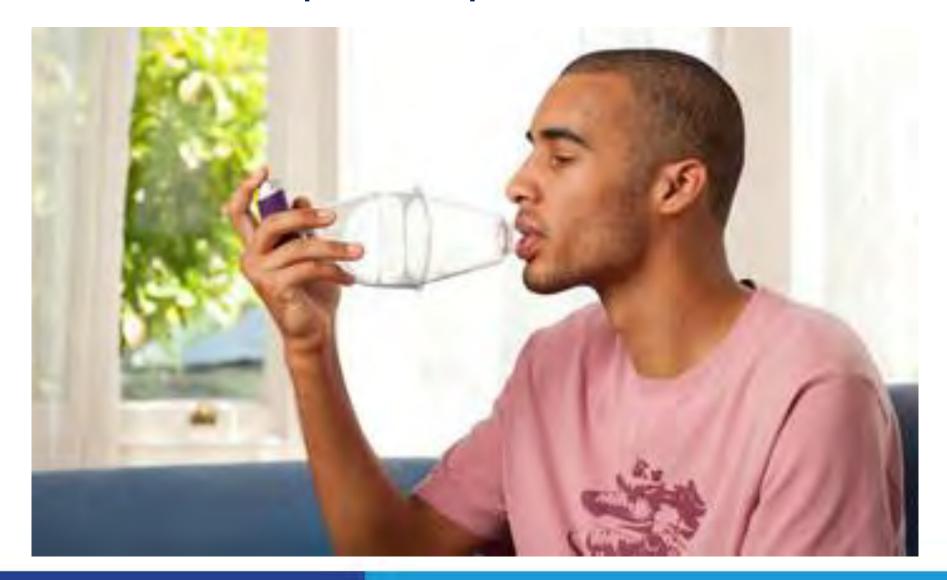
In Steps 1, 2, 5, and 6, use PRN SABA.

In Steps 3 and 4, the preferred option is SMART Therapy.



Ages 12 years and older

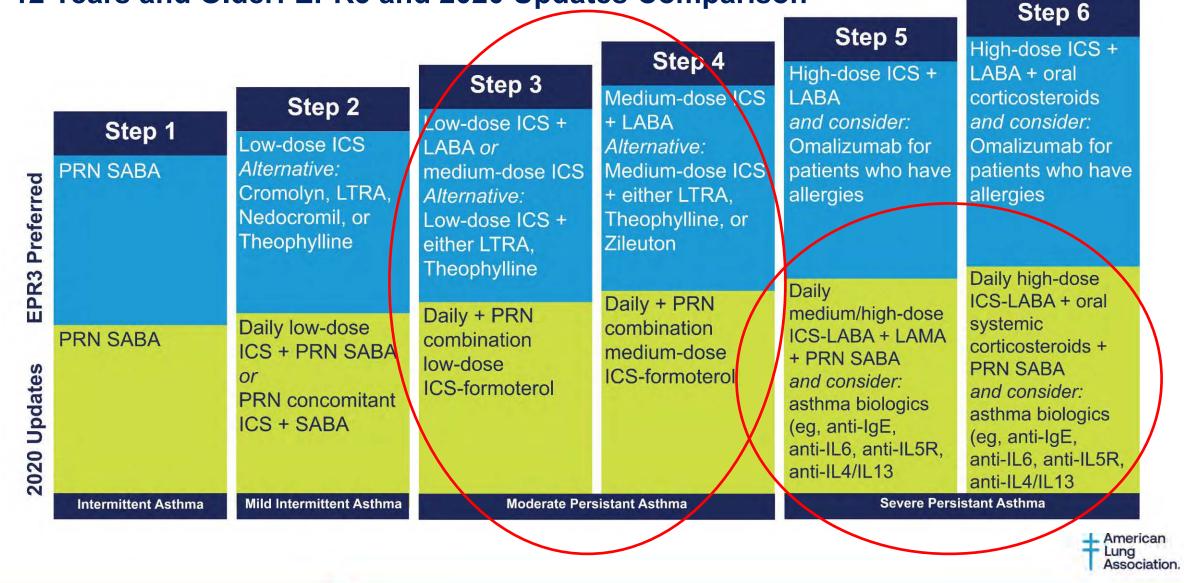
EPR3 and 2020 Update Comparison



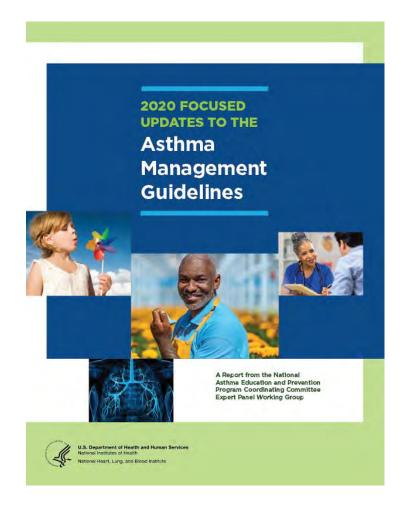


Stepwise Approach for Management of Asthma

12 Years and Older: EPR3 and 2020 Updates Comparison



Six Areas of Focus: Three Specific to Primary Care



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Long-Acting Muscarinic Antagonists

EPR3 Recommends

In individuals with asthma that are not controlled by ICS therapy alone, adding a LABA to an ICS is recommended.

2020 Updates Recommends

For individuals, whose asthma is not controlled with ICS-LABA, adding a LAMA is recommended. Step 5 only.



Long-Acting Muscarinic Antagonists (long-acting bronchodilators)

LAMAs

Incruse Ellipta (umeclidinium)

Seebri Respimat (glycopyrrolate)

Spiriva Respimat or Handihaler (tiotropium)

Tudorza Pressari (aclidinium)

LABAs*

Arcapta Ellipta (indacaterol)

Brovana neb (arformoterol)

Perforomist neb (formoterol)

Serevent Discus or MDI (salmeterol)

Stiverdi Respimat (olodaterol)

LAMA-LABAs

Anoro Ellipta (umeclidinium and vilanterol)

Bevespi Aerosphere (glycopyrrolate and formoterol)

Stiolto Respimat (olodaterol and tiotropium)

Utibron Neohaler (indacaterol and glycopyrrolate)

ICS-LABA-LAMA

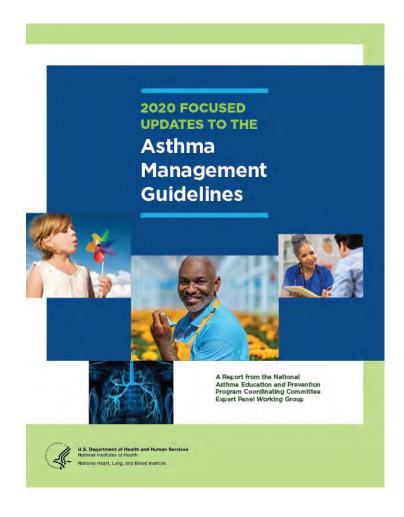
Breztri Aerosphere (budesonide/ glycopyrronium/ formoterol)

> Trelegy Ellipta (Fluticasone/ vilanterol/ umeclidinium)

Tribow (UK only) (beclomethasone/ formoterol/ glycopyrronium)



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Allergen Mitigation

EPR3 (p. 192/440)

Recommends a multi-faceted, approach; individual steps alone are generally ineffective.

Dust mite and pests allergens
consider multi-faceted
allergen-control proven effective for
reducing exposures for patients
sensitive to those allergens.

2020 Update (p. 37/322)

Recommends multi-faceted approach if allergens are known (hx or testing)

Pests (Roach or Rodent): Integrated pest management CAN BE USED **ALONE**.

Dust mites: Use allergy-impermeable mattress and pillow covers **ONLY** as part of a **broader strategy**



2020 Focused Updates – NHLBI Assets



- 1. <u>Asthma Management Guidelines: 2020 Focused</u> <u>Update</u> (322 pages)
- 2. 2020 Focused Update Clinician's Guide (16 pages)
- 3. 2020 Focused Update: At a Glance Guide (6 pages)



2020 Focused Updates – ALA Training Tools for your Providers All links will be shared in today's email meeting summary



- 1. Slides: 2020 Guidelines PowerPoint
- 2. Video: Brief 2020 Focused Updates (9 minutes)
- 3. Video: SMART Therapy (3 minutes)
- 4. Video: Guidelines for Children 0-4 years (3 minutes)

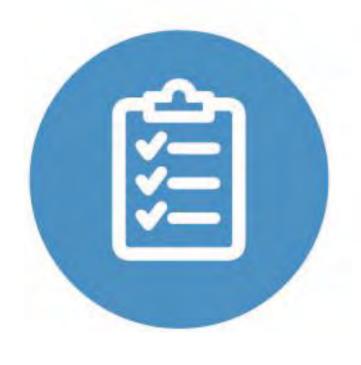


Component #5

Pre-Visit Planning Process (Rooming Process)



Suggestions for Pre-Visit Planning Process



- 1. ED/Hospitalization follow-up documentation
- 2. ACT
- 3. Spirometry test
- 4. Medication reconciliation
- 5. Asthma Action Plan
- 6. Known allergies/triggers
- 7. Vaccines
- 8. Placebo medical delivery device for teaching purposes
- 9. Written or demonstration education materials



Flow Diagrams

- A visual aide to look at a process
- Helps to locate inefficiencies
- Helps all involved in a process to understand it
- A tool for effective and meaningful change
- Step in process =
- Decision point =
- Unsure =





Homework Exercise: Image the Possibilities

Please work with your teams to map out an IDEAL rooming process and CURRENT rooming process.



Virtual Asthma Management

WEBCAST: https://bit.ly/38cMLc7

Written guidance: https://bit.ly/3iLCJ3H

- 1. Conduct history since last visit
- 2. Complete asthma self-assessment (such as ACT)
- 3. Determine current level of control
- 4. Ask if patient is using controller medication
 - If video visit, observe technique
- 5. If asthma not well-controlled and patient is using prescribed meds, ask about new allergens and triggers
- 6. For risk-stratification, ask about COVID risk factors and symptoms



Virtual Asthma Management

- 7. Review current med plan
- 8. Adjust/review Asthma Action Plan
- 9. Arrange for 90-day prescriptions
- 10. Address logistical needs
- 11. Ask about cigarette, e-cigarette, vaping use and provide counseling
- 12. Refer for smoking, e-cigarettes, vaping cessation
- 13. Refer for asthma telemed and/or EICA visits
- 14. Provide Asthma Basics online link
- 15. Provide medication delivery device video links



Taking Today's Meeting Back to Your Clinic



- Share guidelines training resources and videos with providers and staff
 - a) Schedule virtual training with ALA staff, if desired

2. Assess pre-visit planning process

3. Identify virtual asthma management opportunities and standardize process



Homework & Wrap Up



- 1. Schedule Clinic Launch Meeting (with food!)
- 2. Promote <u>Asthma Basics</u> to encourage staff engagement & earn a pizza party!
- 3. Attend <u>AEI</u> (live streamed or On Demand, self-paced)
 - email Lisa for a discount code to use during registration
- 4. ALA Contacts
 - Mimi.Guiracocha@Lung.org (IL, NE, NM)
 - <u>Felicia.Fuller@Lung.org</u> (Illinois)
 - <u>Jill.Heins@Lung.org</u> (Nationwide)
 - <u>Lisa.Gebhard@Lung.org</u> (Nationwide)

