Maintenance and symptom relief with budesonide plus formoterol reduced severe asthma exacerbations


In patients with asthma, is budesonide (BUD) plus formoterol (FORM) (BUDFORM) for both maintenance and symptom relief more effective than fixed dosing using BUDFORM or a 4 fold higher dose of BUD, both with a short acting β2 agonist (SABA), for reducing the rate of severe asthma exacerbations?

**METHODS**

- **Design:** randomised controlled trial.
- **Allocation:** concealed.
- **Blinding:** blinded (patients and healthcare providers).
- **Follow up period:** 1 year
- **Setting:** 246 centres in 22 countries.
- **Patients:** 2760 outpatients (mean age 36 y, 55% women/girls; 12% children 4–11 y) with asthma who were using inhaled corticosteroids (ICSs).
- **Intervention:** BUDFORM (BUD, 80 μg plus FORM, 4.5 μg) both for maintenance and as needed (BUDFORM for all, n = 925); BUDFORM for maintenance plus terbutaline, 0.4 mg as needed (BUDFORM plus SABA, n = 909); or BUD, 320 μg, plus terbutaline (BUD plus SABA, n = 926). All maintenance treatments were twice daily for patients 12–80 years of age and once daily for children 4–11 years of age.
- **Outcomes:** time to first severe asthma exacerbation (deterioration in asthma resulting in hospital admission or emergency department treatment, oral steroid treatment, or morning peak expiratory flow <70% of baseline on 2 consecutive days).
- **Patient follow up:** 99.7% of patients were included in the intention to treat analyses.

**MAIN RESULTS**

Time to first severe exacerbation was longer in the BUDFORM-for-all group than in the BUDFORM plus SABA group or BUD plus SABA group (p values <0.001). Fewer patients in the BUDFORM-for-all group than in the BUDFORM plus SABA group or BUD plus SABA group had ≥1 severe asthma exacerbation (table).

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**CONCLUSION**

In patients with asthma, budesonide plus formoterol (BUDFORM) for both maintenance and symptom relief was more effective than fixed dosing using BUDFORM or a 4 fold higher dose of budesonide, both with a short acting β2 agonist, for reducing severe asthma exacerbations.

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**Commentary**

A cute asthma exacerbations are a major cause of morbidity for patients of all ages but can be successfully managed with treatment plans that include long acting β-agonists (LABAs) and ICs. The trial by O’Byrne et al is one of the first to examine the effect of a combination of an LABA and an ICS inhaler for use on a maintenance and as needed basis in patients of all ages.

Study treatments were guided by patient age group: 4–11 and 12–80 years. The latter group, however, is not truly reflective of adults because it includes adolescents, young and middle aged adults, and the elderly. Each of these groups has different physiological pharmacokinetics such as rates of absorption and metabolism. Generalised dosing is contrary to the Global Initiative for Asthma recommendation of individualised dosing, especially at either end of the age spectrum. In addition, use of terbutaline as an SABA has declined in the US and the safety of its use in children <12 years of age is not established. Therefore, the interventions may not be broadly reflective of practice and might preclude widespread application of results to all clinical settings.

However, the results have important implications for nurses and advanced practice nurses. Using an LABA (with properties for both maintenance and quick relief) plus an ICS addresses the anti-inflammatory and bronchodilator needs of patients with asthma in one medication. A patient’s ability to increase the dose of both can result in less use of systemic steroids, less frequent exacerbations, and less expensive medical interventions.

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