

Step 4: stick or twist? A review of asthma therapy

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ABSTRACT

Many people with asthma do not achieve disease control, despite bronchodilators and inhaled corticosteroid therapy. People with uncontrolled asthma are at higher risk of an asthma attack and death, with mortality rates estimated at 1000 deaths/year in England and Wales. The recent National Review of Asthma Deaths (NRAD) report, 'Why asthma still kills', recommended that patients at step 4 or 5 of the British Thoracic Society/Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (BTS/SIGN) guidance must be referred to a specialist asthma service. This article reviews the 2014 evidence base for therapy of asthma patients at BTS/SIGN step 4 of the treatment cascade, in response to key findings of the NRAD report and lack of preferred treatment option at this step.

INTRODUCTION

It is estimated that ~300 million people have asthma worldwide, with expectations that this figure will rise to 400 million by 2025.^{1 2} The severity of disease varies and patients with severe asthma (requiring treatment at steps 4 and 5 of the British thoracic Society/Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (BTS/SIGN)³ guideline)⁴ often suffer from a worse quality of life, asthma attacks, hospitalisations and are at higher risk of death.⁵ It is thought that ~4% of people with asthma suffer from true severe refractory disease⁶ and studies have shown that this subgroup of patients impart a disproportionate pharmacoeconomic burden, with mean UK annual treatment costs reaching between £2912 and £4217 per patient.⁷

The goal of asthma treatment is to achieve disease control, which is assessed by clinical measures and risk (of an asthma attack and of medication side effects). Poor control is linked with asthma attacks, which in turn are associated with poor future control and healthcare usage.^{8 9} In the UK, it is estimated that ~65% of patients on at least an inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) with a long-acting β_2 adrenergic agonist (LABA) (BTS/SIGN step 3 upwards) remain uncontrolled.¹⁰ Potential factors, other than severity of disease, that

may lead to reduced control include poor inhaler technique, non-adherence to medication, exposure to trigger factors and incorrect prescribing.

According to the BTS/SIGN guidance, patients with uncontrolled asthma should have treatment intensified by escalating up the treatment steps until control is achieved for at least 3 months, at which point 'stepping down' treatment should be considered (figure 1).³ Patients at step 4 are uncontrolled, despite receiving at least 800 μg ICS per day (beclometasone dipropionate (BDP) or equivalent) plus a LABA (or other controller medication such as theophylline if LABA is not deemed effective at step 3). Recommended treatment options at this step are: increasing the dose of ICS up to 2000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$; adding a leukotriene receptor antagonist (LTRA); theophylline; β_2 adrenergic receptor agonist tablet; tiotropium bromide soft mist inhaler. However, there is no algorithm to suggest which treatment should be tried first and it is unclear whether one treatment is more efficacious than another. Furthermore, it is important to try and achieve disease control without resorting to oral steroids which are linked with osteoporosis, adrenal suppression, weight gain and diabetes.¹¹

Despite national and international evidence-based guidelines, the optimal management strategy in severe asthma is still unclear due to lack of robust clinical data. Here, we focus on treatment options at step 4, given the recent National Review of Asthma Deaths (NRAD) report recommendation for specialist referral¹² and lack of clarity at this step (a review of pharmacological therapy at each individual treatment step has been published elsewhere).¹³

METHOD

A literature review of randomised controlled clinical trials (RCTs) of each asthma therapy recommended by the 2014 version of the BTS/SIGN guidelines at step 4 was



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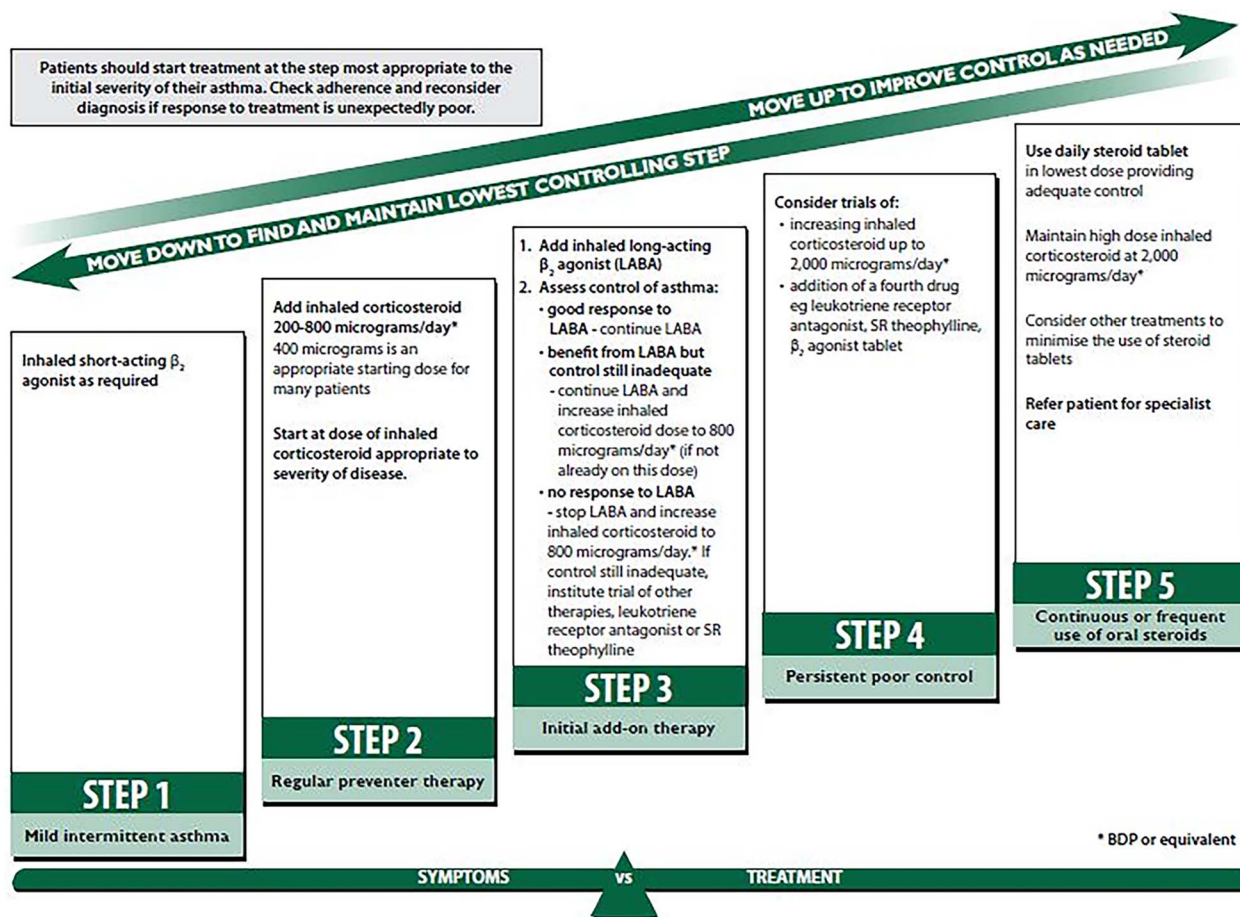


Figure 1 British thoracic Society/Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (BTS/SIGN) 2014 version of guidelines on the management of asthma: summary of stepwise management in adults.³ Reproduced from (SIGN 141: British Guideline on the Management of Asthma, BTS/SIGN, page 72, 2014) with permission from BMJ Publishing Group.

performed. Evidence included studies used to form the guideline itself (trials published to August 2012), RCTs and Cochrane reviews up to April 2016. Embase and MEDLINE were searched using the primary search terms ‘asthma’ (title) AND adult AND the therapy being assessed (title), for example, ‘leukotriene receptor antagonist’ OR ‘pranlukast’ OR ‘montelukast’ OR ‘zafirlukast’. All ICS doses stated are BDP per day or equivalent (μg) (low dose <400 μg , medium 400–800 μg and high dose ≥ 800 μg).¹⁴

TREATMENT OPTIONS AT STEP 4 OF THE BTS/SIGN GUIDELINES

Option 1: increasing the dose of ICS

ICS are the cornerstone of asthma therapy and are used throughout steps 2–5 (figure 1).³ ICS exert their effects through binding to glucocorticoid receptors of inflammatory and structural cells within the airways, initiating cellular signalling and downregulation of inflammatory gene transcription and inflammatory mediator release, as well as upregulation of anti-inflammatory genes. ICS may also indirectly lead to bronchodilation, either through reduction in inflammatory cell obstruction or

by increasing β_2 adrenergic receptor expression.¹⁵ Clinical trials in asthma have shown that ICS reduce exacerbations and short-acting β_2 adrenergic receptor agonist (SABA) use and also improve FEV₁ and asthma symptoms, across a range of disease severities.¹⁶ However, side effects such as adrenal suppression become more common as the dose increases due to increased systemic exposure,¹⁷ and therefore, it is recommended that treatment is titrated to achieve the lowest dose possible to maintain disease control.³ It is thought that most clinical benefits from ICS occur at lower doses and that few patients benefit from doses above 400–800 μg , that is, the dose–response curve becomes flattened and side effects occur more frequently at doses above 800 μg (figure 2).^{9 17–21} However, some asthma patients, including smokers,^{22 23} do respond clinically to higher doses of ICS,²⁴ which can be accompanied by a normal serum cortisol level:²⁵ consequently, no maximum effective dose can be defined.

Evidence: increasing ICS up to 2000 μg

One option is to increase the dose of ICS from 800 μg to doses up to and including 2000 μg . As far as we are aware to date, there are no studies assessing the clinical

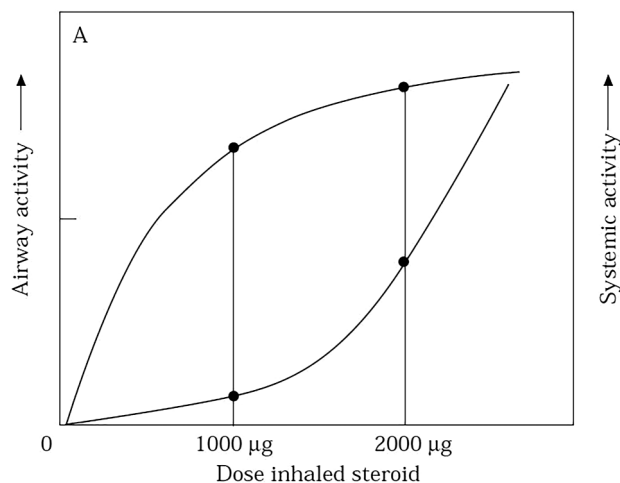


Figure 2 For most patients with asthma airway response becomes flatter after 1000 µg of inhaled corticosteroid, but systemic activity (measured by serum cortisol levels) becomes steeper.¹⁷ Reproduced with permission from Professor Brian J Lipworth.

effectiveness of stepping up ICS in a step 4 patient population (already on high-dose ICS (without oral steroids) +LABA (or other add-on controller)), and the current guidelines are largely extrapolated from studies in patients at step 3.^{3, 26, 27} It has not been established whether asthma patients on higher doses of ICS, for example, 1600 µg, are at lower risk of an asthma attack compared with those on 800 µg, and so clinical judgement with benefit/risk should guide this initial treatment choice.

Option 2: add-on therapy with LTRA

Leukotrienes are lipid mediators produced by inflammatory cells of the airways and are activated during allergic airway inflammation. Pathophysiological effects include bronchoconstriction, increased microvasculature permeability, mucus secretion and recruitment of eosinophils into the airway mucosa. Cysteinyl leukotriene (CysLT) inhibitors (montelukast, zafirlukast and pranlukast) can improve lung function, symptoms, SABA use, eosinophil level and exacerbation rate over a range of asthma severities in adults and children.²⁸ One advantage of adding another anti-inflammatory medication to high-dose ICS is a potential steroid-sparing effect. LTRA may also inhibit early and late phase allergen responses, although the magnitude of effect on airway hyper-responsiveness (AHR) may be reduced in comparison with ICS.²⁹

Evidence: addition of LTRA compared with placebo/usual care

Although ICS are used first line as a single agent for asthma,^{30, 31} LTRA do have some beneficial effects when used with SABA alone²⁷ and the BTS/SIGN guidance reference seven studies that suggest LTRA may have a modest effect on lung function, SABA use and asthma

control over placebo.³² A meta-analysis of six studies of montelukast add-on therapy in mild-moderate asthma showed improved effectiveness compared with ICS alone, with regard to symptoms and chances of an asthma attack.³³ However, there are no studies in the BTS/SIGN guidance that specifically assess the addition of LTRA as an add-on maintenance therapy at step 4 compared with placebo or usual care, and guidelines extrapolate from studies in milder patients.

More recent evidence includes a 6-week double-blind parallel group trial that assessed 80 mg zafirlukast two times a day in 368 symptomatic asthma patients on high-dose ICS (≥ 1200 µg) plus any usual therapy. The results showed improved morning/evening PEF, daytime symptom score, SABA use and exacerbation risk with LTRA over placebo.³⁴ A second study randomised 37 patients with symptomatic asthma already taking 800–1200 µg ICS plus a bronchodilator to 225 mg pranlukast two times a day or normal care over 4 weeks, which resulted in improved lung function, asthma symptoms, SABA use and eosinophil levels in the pranlukast arm.³⁵ A similar study assessed 10 mg once daily montelukast as an add-on therapy to symptomatic asthma patients taking 400–1600 µg ICS over 16 weeks and showed increased asthma control and SABA usage compared with placebo.³⁶ In contrast, two short-term clinical studies of patients on high-dose ICS (≥ 1000 µg) showed no improvement in symptoms, lung function or SABA use with 10 mg montelukast once daily.^{37, 38} Furthermore, a Cochrane review in adults and children with symptomatic asthma concluded that the addition of LTRA had a modest effect on lung function, but no effect on exacerbations requiring steroids.³⁹ Although there is evidence to suggest that LTRA may be beneficial as an add-on therapy in step 4 patients, in difficult asthma, LTRA may only be beneficial in specific patients.

Evidence: addition of LTRA compared with increasing the dose of ICS

Several studies have compared LTRA add-on with increasing the dose of ICS, where addition to 800 µg ICS seemed to be as efficacious as ICS doubling with regard to PEF, SABA use, symptom scores, exacerbations, AHR, eosinophil counts and quality of life.^{39–42} However, concomitant treatment with bronchodilators was not permitted in these trials and to the best of our knowledge, there are no studies specifically assessing LTRA as an add-on to high-dose ICS with a LABA compared with doubling/increasing the ICS dose. Therefore, comparative clinical effectiveness cannot be determined in a step 4 patient population.

Option 3: add-on therapy with methylxanthines

Theophylline is the most widely used methylxanthine and slow-release (SR) theophylline is recommended as a potential add-on therapy at step 4. Theophylline is a bronchodilator which exerts its effects by inhibition of phosphodiesterase III and IV, causing smooth muscle

relaxation. Theophylline may also have other clinically relevant properties, including anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory and bronchoprotective effects,⁴³ potentially via mechanisms leading to increased histone deacetylase.⁴⁴ SR theophylline was a popular treatment in the 1980s before concerns around toxicity led to reduced use: it has a narrow therapeutic index and serum concentration is linked with clinical benefits and drug toxicity.⁴³ Side effects include gastric irritation, vomiting, palpitations and fall in blood pressure.⁴⁵

Evidence: addition of theophylline compared with placebo/usual care

Although recommended as an add-on therapy at step 4, there are no RCTs outlined in the BTS/SIGN evidence assessing efficacy in this population. A small study of 32 asthma patients on high-dose ICS (1096 µg mean dose) plus other controller medication, referenced in the global initiative for asthma (GINA) report, found that the addition of theophylline improved lung function and asthma symptoms versus placebo.⁴⁶ Since the BTS/SIGN guideline publication, one study randomised 265 patients with asthma to high dose (1000 µg) ICS/LABA combination plus 200 mg theophylline two times a day or placebo for 24 weeks and described significantly fewer exacerbations in the theophylline arm (30%) compared with placebo (47%), as well as improved small airways function (forced expiratory flow (FEF)_{25-75%}) and reduced sputum eosinophils; however, it is difficult to assess the impact of this study as patients were initially treatment naïve and asthma control was variable.⁴⁷

Evidence: addition of theophylline compared with increasing the dose of ICS

Two studies outlined in the BTS/SIGN guidance compared theophylline with increasing the dose of ICS.⁴⁸ The first study, which is relevant only to step 3 patients, showed that 6 weeks of 250 mg theophylline two times a day plus 400 µg ICS had similar efficacy to 800 µg ICS alone (lung function, symptoms and rescue medication use).⁴⁹ The second 3-month study showed that 800 µg ICS plus theophylline induced greater improvements in lung function compared with 1500 µg ICS alone, with similar improvements in SABA reduction, variability of PEF and asthma severity. Furthermore, serum cortisol levels were significantly reduced in the 1500 µg ICS arm.⁵⁰ Taken together, the addition of theophylline may have benefits over increasing the dose of ICS and may also act as an effective steroid-sparing agent.

Option 4: add-on therapy with β₂ agonist tablets

Sustained-release oral β₂ agonist tablets, such as bambuterol (a prodrug of terbutaline), act through selective binding to β₂ adrenergic receptors on airway smooth muscle cells leading to smooth muscle relaxation.⁵¹ Although β₂ agonist tablets have a 24-hour bronchodilator effect, they are not widely used in a clinical setting and caution should be taken in patients already on

LABA. Common side effects associated with bambuterol include tremor, headache, heart palpitations, muscle cramps and sleep disturbances.⁵²

Evidence: addition of β₂ agonist tablets compared with placebo/usual care or increasing ICS dose

Five clinical trials support the incorporation of oral β₂ agonist tablets into the BTS/SIGN guidelines as an add-on therapy at step 3 and step 4.⁵³ These studies assessed efficacy compared with inhaled salmeterol or oral salbutamol. In two studies, salmeterol was more effective than oral salbutamol with regard to PEF and need for rescue medication.^{54 55} However, the remaining three studies showed that bambuterol was just as efficacious as inhaled salmeterol or oral salbutamol in outcomes, including PEF, FEV₁, night-time awakenings, SABA use and symptoms.⁵⁶⁻⁵⁸ As far as we are aware there are no studies in step 4 patients assessing the efficacy of oral β₂ agonist tablets; (1) as an add-on therapy to usual care or (2) as an alternative to increasing the dose of ICS above 800 µg.

Option 5: add-on therapy with tiotropium soft mist solution

Tiotropium bromide is a long-acting (24-hour) muscarinic receptor antagonist (LAMA) that inhibits acetylcholine-mediated constriction of airway smooth muscle, through antagonism of M₃ muscarinic receptors present on airway smooth muscle cells.⁵⁹ This bronchodilator may also reduce mucus secretion, inflammation (potentially through inflammatory cell M₃ receptor interactions) and airway remodelling.⁶⁰⁻⁶² Tiotropium has been used as a maintenance therapy in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease for over a decade and increasing evidence has reported clinical effectiveness as an add-on therapy in asthma.⁶³ Tiotropium is well tolerated⁶⁴ with dry mouth being reported as the most common side effect.⁵⁹ However, tiotropium may mask underlying inflammatory responses due to a bronchodilator effect and because no dual ICS/LAMA inhaler currently exists, the importance of ICS concordance must be emphasised.

Evidence: addition of tiotropium compared with placebo/usual care

The BTS/SIGN guidelines report two RCTs of tiotropium in asthma, with one comparing tiotropium with placebo. In this study, 388 asthma patients who were not controlled on 400–1000 µg ICS±LABA (step 3–4 patients) were randomised to tiotropium, placebo or salmeterol. The results showed that tiotropium (5 µg once daily, soft mist solution) was superior to placebo with regard to the primary outcome measure PEF, and was non-inferior to salmeterol (50 µg salmeterol two times a day) with similar adverse event rates.⁶⁵ Since the 2014 BTS/SIGN evidence review, three more RCTs in asthma patients on medium-dose ICS have been published, all showing an improvement in FEV₁ with 5 µg once daily tiotropium over placebo.⁶⁶⁻⁶⁸ Two RCTs have been carried out specifically in step 4 patients: the first 8-week

cross-over study investigated 2 doses of tiotropium (5 µg and 10 µg once daily) as an add-on therapy in 100 patients with severe asthma uncontrolled on at least 800 µg ICS/LABA, and showed lung function significantly improved compared with placebo.⁶⁹ The second phase III study compared the effects of 5 µg tiotropium once daily with placebo in two replicate trials over 1 year in 912 patients with severe symptomatic asthma who had experienced at least one severe exacerbation in the previous year and were taking at least 800 µg ICS plus a LABA. The peak and trough FEV₁ significantly improved and there was a 21% reduction in risk of severe exacerbation and 31% reduction in asthma worsenings.⁷⁰ In both studies, concomitant theophylline, LTRA and oral steroids were permitted at stable doses and subanalyses of the phase III trials showed clinical effectiveness was independent of allergic/inflammatory status and LTRA use.^{71 72}

Evidence: addition of tiotropium compared with increasing the dose of ICS

The second study outlined in the guidance was a cross-over trial which assessed 18 µg once daily tiotropium (dry powder suspension) compared with doubling low-medium dose ICS in 210 patients with uncontrolled asthma. Tiotropium was superior to ICS doubling in terms of morning PEF, asthma control days, FEV₁ pre-bronchodilator and daily symptom scores and was also non-inferior to salmeterol in most outcome measures, with FEV₁ favouring tiotropium.⁷³ However, this study was not in a step 4 population.

DISCUSSION

Increasing the dose of ICS or add-on therapies: which one and when?

Current therapeutic options at step 4 are generally based on dated clinical evidence, involving treatments from the 1960s (β₂ agonist tablets), 1970s (theophylline) and 1980s (LTRAs). ICS are considered the cornerstone of asthma therapy, however; increasing the dose of ICS is linked with side effects and a flattened dose–response curve. The 2014 BTS/SIGN guidance warns that theophylline and oral β₂ tablets are more likely to cause side effects compared with other treatments, with omission of β₂ tablets from GINA due to this increased risk.⁷⁴ LTRA is an effective treatment in asthma, although it may be most useful in atopic patients due to mechanism of action. There are few RCTs of tiotropium, but these have shown efficacy at steps 3, 4 and 5 of the treatment cascade, leading to incorporation into steps 4–5 of the GINA report.⁷⁴ There are no large head-to-head trials in uncontrolled patients at this step, and therefore, treatment decisions should be made according to the evidence we do have and the potential for side effects.

Other potential step 4 treatment options

A low-dose ICS/LABA maintenance and reliever therapy regime may be more efficacious in reducing asthma

attacks and hospitalisation,⁷⁵ but may also increase exposure to ICS with unknown long-term safety effects.⁷⁶ Anti-IgE therapy with the monoclonal antibody omalizumab has been shown to reduce exacerbation frequency and hospitalisations; however, treatment is expensive and is only indicated in a select group of patients.^{77 78} The recent development of monoclonal antibodies to cytokines involved in asthma pathophysiology has been encouraging, with mepolizumab (an anti-IL-5 antibody which reduces exacerbations in exacerbation-prone patients with severe eosinophilic asthma)⁷⁹ receiving approval in the USA. However, new monoclonal antibodies mostly target a Th₂ high asthma subtype,⁸⁰ and much like omalizumab before them, will be limited to use in patients with particular disease phenotypes and biomarker patterns.

CONCLUSION

The evidence for pharmacological therapy at step 4 of the 2014 BTS/SIGN asthma management strategy is limited and current use of asthma therapy at this stage in the clinic relies heavily upon small clinical trials, broad licence indications, extrapolation from mild and moderate disease and observational evidence. Clinical trials are required to inform which of these treatments to try first and whether or not there are asthma phenotypes associated with specific treatment responses. The new era of biologics is likely to change how we view asthma severity and the step-up/step-down paradigm outlined in the 2014 version of the BTS/SIGN guidance may become less relevant, with stratified and personalised medicine becoming more important in the management of step 4–5 asthma.

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