Can a new portable valved holding chamber (VHC) for use on the go improve the delivery and reduce side effects of a new combination albuterol/budesonide inhaler?

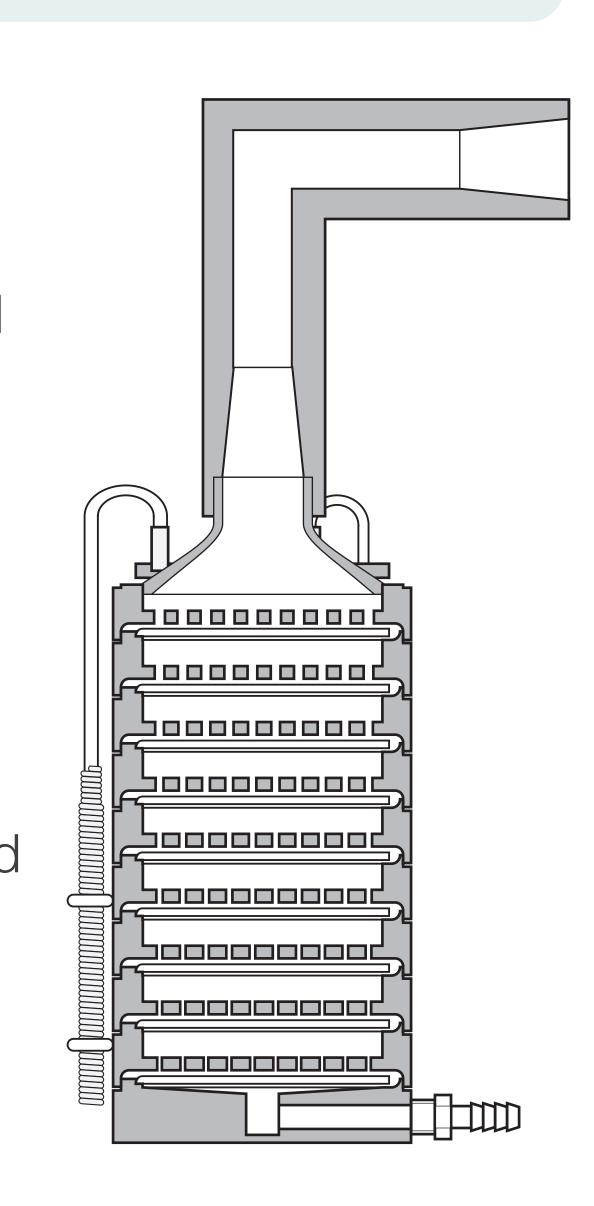
J. Suggett¹, J. Schloss², D. Coppolo², & M. Nagel¹ 1Trudell Medical International, London, Ontario, Canada N5V 5G4. 2Monaghan Medical Corporation, Plattsburgh, NY USA 12901

RATIONALE

- The introduction of a new anti-inflammatory reliever (AIR) inhaler for the combined treatment of symptoms and prevention of bronchoconstriction may trigger changes in current practice.
- Asthma guidelines recommend that to further optimize MDI drug delivery and minimize potential side effects a valved holding chamber (VHC) / spacer should be used.
- This laboratory study compared the particle size distribution and potential airway delivery of the combined albuterol/budesonide (AIRSUPRA® (albuterol 90µg/budesonide 80µg)) metered dose inhaler (MDI) when administered alone versus an MDI + a new portable VHC (AeroChamber2go*, A2GO) and a widely prescribed standard VHC (AeroChamber Plus* Flow-Vu*, ACFV).

METHODS

- Particle size distribution of the medications within the MDI, with and without the 2 VHCs, evaluated
- Andersen cascade impactor, with five replicate measurements
- HPLC used to quantify the mass of medication in each size fraction
- Focused on the fine particle mass (FPM, <4.7 μm), the portion expected to reach the lungs, and the coarse particle mass (CPM, >4.7 µm), likely to deposit in the upper airways



RESULTS Budesonide **FPM** <4.7μm 36.9 34.1 32.8 30.6 28.1 pMDI alone AeroChamber2go*VHC AeroChamber Plus* Flow-Vu* VHC **CPM**_{>4.7μm} 42.6 **12.0** ± 0.8 10.7 8.7 **7.8** ± 0.5 ± 0.4 pMDI alone pMDI+ AeroChamber2go*VHC AeroChamber Plus* Flow-Vu* VHC

CONCLUSIONS

- AeroChamber2go* and AeroChamber Plus* Flow-Vu* VHCs provided similar FPM, compared to the MDI alone.
- Additionally, the VHCs reduced the CPM associated with oropharyngeal deposition, which could be particularly important with inhaled corticosteroids like budesonide. If deposited in the oropharyngeal region, absorption into the bloodstream increases the potential for systemic side effects.
- Reduction in upper airway deposition should help lessen concerns about systemic steroid delivery perhaps improving adherence to therapy while lowering the risk of unwanted systemic side effects.

