Benefits of a 7-week outpatient pulmonary rehabilitation program in COPD patients

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Abstract

Background: Respiratory rehabilitation programs (RR) are essential tools in the management of COPD. **Aim:** We present the results of a 7-week outpatient rehabilitation program in terms of dyspnea, exercise tolerance and quality of life.

Material and method: The following parameters were evaluated before and after RR: dyspnea (mMRC scale), pulmonary function (FEV1, RV - residual volume), exercise tolerance (6MWT - 6 minutes walk test, CPET - cardiopulmonary exercise test), quality of life (SGRQ questionnaire). The RR program was outpatient, hospital based (7 weeks, 3 sessions/ week) and included: exercise training, therapeutic education, and psychological support. Results: 25 patients, COPD stage II-IV GOLD (mean FEV1 44.5 \pm 13% predicted), mean age 60.4 \pm 12 years, 7 females, average BMI 27.14±4 kg/m2, average RV residual volume 221.55 \pm 86% predicted. Mean 6MWT distance: 407.48 \pm 84 m and mean maximum power (Pmax) obtained on CPET: 75.67±30 Watts. All patients were symptomatic with significant dyspnea (3.06±0.7 on mMRC scale) and showed a significant impairment of quality of life: SGRQ score 46.23±14

At the end of RR program: dyspnea decreased with 0.67 points on mMRC scale (p = 0.000), 6MWT distance increased with 58.5 m (p = 0.001), Pmax obtained during CPET increased with 11.2 W, without reaching statistical significance (p > 0.05). SGRQ score decreased by 5.59 points (p = 0.02). There were no significant improvements in FEV1 and RV values (p > 0.05). **Conclusion:** In our COPD patients, the 7 week outpatient rehabilitation program was effective, leading to improvement of symptoms, exercise tolerance and quality of life. **Keywords:** COPD, rehabilitation, exercise tolerance

Rezumat

Beneficiile unui program ambulatoriu de 7 săptămâni de reabilitare respiratorie la pacienții cu BPOC Introducere: Programele de reabilitare respiratorie (RR) reprezintă un instrument esențial în managementul BPOC. Scop: Prezentăm rezultatele unui program ambulator, de 7 săptămâni, de reabilitare respiratorie, asupra dispneei, toleranței la efort și calității vieții. Material și metodă: Parametrii urmăriți, înainte și după RR, au fost: dispneea (scala mMRC), functia pulmonară (VEMS, VR volum rezidual), toleranța la efort (TM6M - Test de mers 6 minute, CPET - test de efort standardizat cardiorespirator), calitatea vietii (chestionar SGRQ). Programul de RR s-a desfășurat în regim ambulator (7 săptămâni, 3 sedințe/ săptămână) și a cuprins: reantrenament la efort, educație terapeutică, consiliere psihologică. Rezultate: 25 de pacienți, BPOC std. II-IV GOLD (VEMS mediu 44.5±13% din prezis); vârsta medie: 60,4±12 ani; 7 femei; IMC mediu 27,14±4 kq/m²; VR mediu 221,55±86% din prezis. Distanța medie la TM6M: 407,48 ± 84 m și puterea maximă (Pmax) obținută la testul de efort 75,67±30 Watts în medie. Toti pacientii erau simptomatici cu dispnee semnificativă (3,06±0,7 pe scala mMRC) și prezentau o afectare importantă a calității vieții: scor SGRQ 46,23±14. La finalul programului de RR am constatat: scăderea dispneei cu 0.67 puncte pe scala mMRC (p=0.000), creșterea distanței la TM6M cu 58,5 m (p=0.001) și a Pmax obținute în cursul CPET cu 11,2 W, fără a atinge semnificație statistică (p>0.05), scăderea SGRQ cu 5,59 puncte (p=0.02). Fără ameliorări semnificative ale valorilor VEMS și VR (p>0.05). Concluzie: La pacientii nostri cu BPOC, programul de reabilitare în ambulator de 7 săptămani s-a dovedit eficient, ducând la ameliorarea simptomelor, îmbunătățirea toleranței la efort și a calității vieții. Cuvinte -cheie: BPOC, reabilitare, toleranță la efort

Introduction

COPD patients have exertional dyspnea, which may lead to decreased physical activity and impaired quality of life.

The main factors involved in this vicious cycle of inactivity are: muscle dysfunction (peripheral and respiratory muscles), breathlessness, decreased exercise tolerance and physical deconditioning³⁰.

Pulmonary rehabilitation (PR) aims to interrupt this circle through a series of specific measures (exercise training, physical therapy, therapeutic education), in order to give the patient a chance to a social reintegration¹⁴⁻¹⁸.

Peripheral muscle impairment in COPD is characterized by atrophy, weakness and poor aerobic capacity²² and it is the

main cause of reduced daily life activities. Skeletal muscle dysfunction in COPD is caused by several factors:

• patients have a reduced level of activity; because of exertional dyspnea, they will adopt a sedentary lifestyle;

• early occurrence of lactic acidosis during exercise; the presence of lactic acidosis generates additional CO₂, where elimination requires increased ventilation, causing exertional dyspnea;

• the number of capillaries surrounding each muscle is lower in COPD patients than in normal subjects⁸;

• the peripheral muscles' oxidative capacity is reduced by a decrease in proportion of type I fibers with high oxidative potential and increase of type 2 fiber⁴;

• oxidative enzyme activity is also diminished. Therefore, muscle metabolism at rest and during exercise will be altered⁵;

the involvement of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as TNF can activate muscle proteolysis and result in a loss of muscle through a chronic inflammatory mechanism⁷;
malnutrition: BMI has a prognostic value in COPD. The causes are varied: hypercatabolism (systemic inflammation), reduced intake (dyspnea, anorexigenic effect of TNF), increased energy consumption, hormonal changes, depression^{10,11};

 \bullet systemic corticosteroids, that induce peripheral myopathy $^{12,13}\!\!.$

Muscle impairment in COPD is reversible and is one of the main targets of respiratory rehabilitation. In most COPD patients, exercise training partially reverses the morphologic and structural abnormalities of peripheral muscle fibers^{6,9}.

These physiological benefits apply to all COPD patients, independently of the degree of disease severity, and are associated with improved exercise tolerance, functional capacity and quality of life^{3,43,47}.

Pulmonary rehabilitation is an evidence-based treatment developed by a multidisciplinary team, customized for the carrier of a chronic respiratory disease, who has reduced its daily activities. It is an individualized program based on the patient's needs and on the impact of the disease on quality of life and symptoms^{14-17,47}.

The main components of rehabilitation programs are exercise training, physiotherapy, education, and psychosocial and nutritional support.

Exercise training is the cornerstone of respiratory rehabilitation, and the efficacy of which is expressed by the improvement in physical capacity, dyspnea, quality of life and need for medical care^{17,28,43}.

The effects of exercice training in skeletal muscle dysfunction include:

• improved peripheral muscle oxidative capacity. This response is characterized among other things by a reduction of lactic acidosis and hyperventilation for a given effort. The reduced hyperventilation will move the threshold of dyspnea to a much greater load of exercise²⁰.

• a normalization in the type I and IIA fibers²¹;

• a decreased exercise-induced quadriceps fatigue ³¹.

The most recommended is aerobic endurance training, although there are studies that report similar effects of endurance and resistance training on peripheral muscle force, exercise capacity and health-related quality of life²⁴.

The tools that can be used are cycling, treadmill, stepping and walking. Training should involve all muscle groups and should not neglect the upper limbs and, in selected cases, the respiratory muscles²⁵. In order to be effective, the exercise must be adapted to each patient.

A meta-analysis concluded that the programs that used at least lower-extremity training did significantly improve walking test results and shortness of breath¹⁹.

The intensity of training must be at least 60% of the maximal power obtained during cardiopulmonary exercise testing in order to be effective. According to Casaburi, the

endurance training must be situated at high metabolic level in order to reduce the lactate production and ventilation at a given level of exercice²⁰.

Each candidate to a rehabilitation program must first receive an initial assessment of his/her pulmonary and physical abilities. The most frequently used tests to assess exercise tolerance are walking tests and CPET^{17,43}.

Respiratory rehabilitation is a therapeutic process continuously evolving and never completely. It consists of two distinct and complementary parts: the initial stage and maintaining the effects obtained^{14,15,16,17,43}.

The benefits of pulmonary rehabilitation have a level evidence (GOLD 2013) on exercise capacity, perceived intensity of breathlessness, health related quality of life, number of hospitalizations and days in the hospital, anxiety and depression⁴⁷. The rehabilitation programs can be conducted inpatient, outpatient or home-based settings^{43,45,47}.

Materials and method

Subjects

The study was conducted in the Pulmonary Rehabilitation Center of "Marius Nasta" National Institute of Pulmonology, Bucharest, Romania.

All COPD patients were addressed to our rehabilitation center by their pulmonologists. The diagnostic was made accordingly to GOLD guidelines: symptoms and spirometric evidence of obstruction: FEV/FVC ratio< 0.7. They were clinically stable (no exacerbation) in the last 3 months; all were on optimal medical therapy. Before the rehabilitation program was started, all patients signed an informed consent.

Parameters evaluated

All tests were performed before and after the 7-week rehabilitation program.

Lung function testing: FEV1 and residual volume (RV) were measured by using a Jaeger body plethysmograph, 15-30 minutes after inhalation of 400 mcg salbutamol. Three acceptable and repeatable tests were performed. The highest value for FEV1 and the average value for RV were reported.

Exercise capacity was assessed by the 6 minutes walking test (6MWT) and standardized cardiopulmonary exercise test (CPET).

<u>6MWT</u> is a constant load exercise test that measures the distance that a patient can quickly walk on a flat surface in a period of 6 minutes (6MWD). The parameters evaluated are SaO_2 , heart rate, dyspnea (Borg scale), distance traveled, number and cause of potential stops¹.

For 6MWT we used a 50 m corridor and the patients were instructed to walk as fast as possible, under the supervision of a healthcare professional. The tests were performed 2 times, 30 minutes apart, and the greatest distance traveled was chosen.

<u>Cardiopulmonary exercise testing (CPET)</u> is a fundamental examination in the initial assessment before rehabilitation. This test has several purposes: • objective measurement of exercise capacity, as the maximal power and maximal oxygen uptake (VO_2 max);

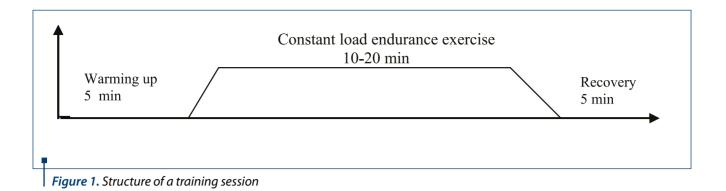


Table I Baseline characteristics of COPD patients

Patients characteristics	
Age (years)	60.4±12
Sex	7 females/ 18 males
BMI (kg/m²)	27.14±4
FEV1 (I)	1.27 ± 0.4
FEV1 (% predicted)	44.50±13
RV (% predicted)	221.55±86
P max (watts)	75.67 ± 30
6MWD (m)	407.48±84
Dyspnea (mMRC)	3.06 ± 0.7
SGRQ score	46.23 ± 14

search for undiscovered pathologies associated with COPD;

- analysis of gas exchange and the need for oxygen;
- establishing the appropriate level of training ^{26,32}.

This test, as opposed to 6MWT, is performed with an increasing load. The main information extracted from this test was the maximal power, which we used to model the training intensity.

Dyspnea during activities of daily living was assessed by the modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) dyspnea scale. The scores range from 0 to 4, 4 being the greatest level of breathlessness. The patients were asked to choose an appropriate level of their status.

Quality of life was assessed using the Romanian version of St George Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ). It has 50 items and 3 domains: symptoms, activity (disturbances in the patient's daily physical activity) and impact (social functioning, psychological disturbances secondary to airway disease). Scores range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating more limitation². The patients completed the questionnaire themselves. The 3 partial scores and the total score were calculated by introducing the answers in the SGRQ calculator (an Excel spreadsheet).

Pulmonary rehabilitation program design:

The pulmonary rehabilitation program took place in an outpatient setting, and consisted in 21 sessions (3 session/

week) during approximately 7 weeks. It included peripheral muscle training (legs and arms muscles), physical therapy, education and psychological support.

Training protocol: for the lower extremities we performed endurance training. We used cycling on a cycloergometer. The workload was established by using the maximal power obtained during the CPET. Thus, in the first session the power was 20 watts and was subsequently increased with 5-10 watts /week, in order to reach 60-80% of maximal power obtained at CPET. The patients learned in the first week under the supervision of a physiotherapist how to set up the load of the cycle, and in the following sessions they piloted themselves the program.

Every session included 20-30 minutes cycling, 15 minutes of arm muscles exercise, and 10 minutes of physiotherapy. Each session of cycling included a warm-up period and a resting period of recovery (5 minutes each, Figure 1). The vital signs (SaO₂, blood pressure, heart rate) were followed up for safety.

Training of upper limb musculature was not standardized. We used series of 10 repetitions with free weights or at a multifunctional device with elastic bands (Figure 2). The exercises were synchronized with the breathing cycle: expiration and inspiration.

Physical therapy consisted in breathing exercises (pursed lip breathing, abdominal breathing) and relaxation techniques.

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Figure 2. Example of exercise for upper limbs

Table II Parameter values at baseline and after completion of rehabilitation program

Parameters	Before rehabilitation	After rehabilitation	
n	25	25	
FEV1 (I)	1.27±0.4	1.34±0.4	p=0.13
FEV1 (% predicted)	44.50±13	47.39±16	p=0.10
RV (% predicted)	221.55±86	197.08±78	p=0.11
6MWD (m)	407.48±84	466.05±88	p=0.001
P max (watts)	75.67±30	86.88±32	p=0.6
mMRC dyspnea	3.06±0.7	2.39±0.5	p=0.000

Therapeutic education: The patients received explanations about the nature of the disease, of its causes, symptoms and management. They were taught how to properly manage medications, recognize exacerbations, and adapt their lifestyle to their illness.

Psychological support: a psychologist organized meeting groups (maximum 8 patients) once per week, discussing about the disease's impact on the mental status and the ways to deal with stress, anxiety and depression.

Statistical analysis:

The values of the parameters of interest were compared before and after 7 weeks of rehabilitation program. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 18.0. A p value <0.05 was considered significant.

Results

Initially, 34 patients with COPD were addressed to us and 29 were considered eligible for the program. The exclusion criteria were: the presence of unstable cardiac disease, poor adherence, the onset of an exacerbation, and difficult accessibility to the center.

29 patients started the rehabilitation program. During the program 4 patients withdrew from the study: one because of a COPD exacerbation, one because of home occurrence of a leg fracture due to osteoporosis and two quitted the program after the first sessions.

We report the results for the 25 patients who finished the program. The patients' characteristics are presented in Table I.

The distribution according to GOLD classification was: 8 patients in stage IV, 9 in stage III and 8 in stage II. The mean FEV1 value was $1.27\pm0.41(44.5\pm13\% \text{ predicted})$. Only two patients had BMI smaller than 20 kg/m². At baseline, 6MWT distance significantly correlated with SGRQ score (p=0.01) and mMRC dyspnea score (p=0.03).

Lung function tests

Although we noticed a slight increase in FEV1 values after rehabilitation (from 1.27 to 1.34 l), it did not reach statistical significance. The thoracic hyperinflation, present in 20 cases, has a non-significant change: residual volume decreased from 221.55±86% to 197.08±78% (Table II).

Exercise tolerance

Following the training period there was a significant increase in 6MWT distance, from 407.48 ± 84 to 466.05 ± 88 m (p=001). The difference of 58.5 m is greater than the clinically significant distance of 54 m founded in a previous study on 112 patients⁴⁴. Maximal power obtained during CPET increased by 11.21 watts but it failed to reach statistical signification (p=0.6).

Dyspnea

We noticed a statistically significant decrease of mMRC dyspnea score: from 3.06 to 2.39 (p=0.000). Pulmonary rehabilitation clearly improved this symptom.

Quality of life

When the SGRQ results were analyzed (Table III), we found that SGRQ total score significantly decreased by 5.59 points (p=0.02), which is above the clinically signifi-

SGRQ	Before rehabilitation	After rehabilitation		
n	25	25		
SGRQ – symptoms	45.92±19	39.82±19	p=0.07	
SGRQ – activity	63.29±23	61.05±20	p=0.5	
SGRQ – impact	35.39±17	28.45±18	p=0.02	
SGRQ – total	46.23±14	40.64±14	p=0.02	

 Table III
 Changes in SGRQ score after rehabilitation program

cant threshold of 4 points⁴⁸. Looking at the 3 components of SGRQ, we noticed that the greatest improvement was in the symptoms (-6.1 points) and in the impact domain (-6.94 points).

Discussion

This study shows that a 7-week outpatient, hospital based rehabilitation program including muscular training, education and psychological support can bring benefits to COPD patients. Its efficacy is expressed by significant improvement of exercise tolerance, dyspnea and quality of life, without significant changes in functional status.

We noticed the fact that improvement in shortness of breath was reflected by decreases in both mMRC scores and the symptoms domain of SGRQ scores. The decrease in perception of dyspnea may be related to physiological changes, such as a lower level of lactic acidosis and reduced ventilatory requirements, but also to other factors where rehabilitation may play a role, such as mood and lifestyle⁴⁰.

The improvement in exercise tolerance and dyspnea was not accompanied by significant changes in FEV1 and thoracic hyperinflation. That may be related to the fact that rehabilitation intervenes on other outcomes of COPD patients, as muscle dysfunction, reduced physical activities, depression³⁶.

Other measures can be used to act on respiratory function, such as lung volume reduction surgery (LVRS)³⁵, bronchodilators^{37,39}. However, the functional status is not the main selection criterion for pulmonary rehabilitation.

We obtained a significant improvement in walking distance of 58.5 m. This was accompanied by an increase of maximal power obtained during CPET, although it did not reach statistical significance. However, the maximal power provided by CPET was useful to adjust cycle training protocol.

Improvement in quality of life is an expected outcome of pulmonary rehabilitation and appears even when there is no improvement of exercise capacity^{17,43}.

Related to the optimal period of time required to obtain results, different protocols were used in setting up outpatient rehabilitation programs, from 4 weeks to a year^{43,45,49,50}. A 96-week rehabilitation program showed improvement in quality of life, dyspnea and exercise tolerance, and reduced cardiovascular risk factors⁴¹. A meta-analysys of 20 randomized trials concluded that while for mild/moderate COPD short and long term rehabilitation programs bring benefits on wa-lking test and shortness of breath, severe COPD patients may benefit from at least 6-month rehabilitation programs¹⁹.

The Troosters team reported one randomized trial of a 6-month outpatient rehabilitation program, showing improvements in "6-minute walking distance, maximal exercise performance, peripheral and respiratory muscle strength, and quality of life. Most of these effects persisted 18 months after starting the program"⁴².

However, it seems that 20 sessions or 6-8 weeks are sufficient to obtain a benefit^{43,45,46}. The optimal frequency of the sessions is three per week⁴⁷.

There is also a discussion about the right period of time for training sessions, between 20 and 30 minutes. If the period is too short, the patient's level of dyspnea would not increase enough. If the period is too long, the patient may not be able to sustain the exercise²⁶. An alternative to continuous exercise is interval training, as demonstrated in a study conducted by Vogiatzis²⁷.

In our study we tried to set up a convenient period of minimum 20 minutes. If the patients felt, after first week, that they were able to increase the period of training, we prolonged it to 30 minutes.

Our study group was relatively homogenous, containing 8 to 9 patients of every GOLD stage (II to IV). This study has, however, some limitations: the absence of a control group and the small number of subjects.

We also need to follow up these patients after the end of the program, in order to see if the benefits are maintained on long term, knowing that stopping the training may lead to deconditioning. Therefore, it may be important to maintain daily physical activity to improve or maintain the effects of a respiratory rehabilitation program.

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Seretide Diskus (salmeterol/propionat de fluticazonă) oferă beneficii reale din prima zi și pe termen lung pacienților cu astm bronșic^{1,2,+} 😽

ED et al. Am | Respir Crit Care Med. 2004; 170(8): 836-84 et of J Allergy

INFORMAȚII DE PRESCRIPȚIE ABREVIATE SERETIDE

DENUMIREA COMERCIALĂ A MEDICAMENTULUI: SERETIDE DISKUS 50 micrograme/100 micrograme, 50 micrograme/250 micrograme, 50 micrograme/500 micrograme, pulbere de inhalat, pulbere de culoare albá. Indicații terapeutice: Astm brongic: tratamentul de fond al astmului brongic, în cazurile în care este adecvată utilizarea unei asocieri (corticosteroid și beta2-agonist cu durată lungă de acțiune, inhalatori): pacienți care nu sunt controlați în mod adecvat cu corticosteroiti inhalatori asociați la nevoie cu beta2-agoniști inhalatori cu durată scurtă de acțiune sau pacienți care sunt deja controlați adeorat prin utilizarea atât a corticosteroizilor cât și a beta2-agoniștilor cu durată lungă de acțiune. Notă: Seretide Diskus 50 micrograme/100 micrograme, pulbere de inhalat nu este adecvat pentru tratamentul astmului bronsic sever la adulti și copii. Bronhopneumopatie obstructivă cronică (BPOC): tratamentul simptomatic al pacienților cu BPOC cu un VEMS < 60% din valoarea prezisă normală (pre-bronhodilazator) și un istoric de exacerbări repetate, care au simptome semnificative în ciuda terapiei bronhodilatatoare regulate. Doze și mod de administrare: este destinat administrării numai pe cale inhalatorie. Pacienții trebule atenționați că, pentru a obține rezultate optime, trebule utilizat regulat, chiar atunci când sunt asimptomatici. Pacienții trebuie să fie reevaluați în mod regulat de către medic, pentru a se asigura că doza pe care o primesc este cea optimă; doza va fi modificată numai la recomandarea medicului. Doza trebuie ajustată până la cea mai mică doză la care se menone controlul simptomatologiei. În cazul în care controlul simptomatologiei este mentinut prin două administrări zilnice de salmeterol-propionat de fluticazonă în cea mai mică concentrație disponibilă, următoarea etapă poate include incercarea de a administra un corticosteroid inhalator în monoterapie. Ca alternativa pacienții care necesită un beta-2-agonist cu actiune lungă pot fi trecuți la administrarea în priză unică zilnică dacă, în opinia medicului care prescrie tratamentul, ar fi adecvat pentru mentinerea controlului asupra bolii. În eventualitatea administrării unei singure prize zilnice atunci când pacientul are un istoric de simptome nocturne, doza trebuie administrată seara, iar atunci când pacientul are un istoric de simptome în principal durne doza trebuie administrată dimineața. Pacienții trebuie tratați cu doza de salmeterol-propionat de fluticazonă ce conține cantitatea de propionat de fluticazonă corespunzătoare severității bolii lor. Medicii care prescriu tratamentul trebuie să fie conștienți că, în cazul pacienților cu astrn bronșic, fluticazona propionat este la fel de eficace ca alți steroiti inhalatori la aproximativ jumătate din doza zilnică în micrograme. De exemplu, 100 micrograme de futicazonă propionat este echivalentă aproximativ cu 200 micrograme de beclometazonă dipropionat (conținând clorofluorocarbon) sau budesonidă. Dacă un anume pacient necesită doze în afara schemei recomandate, trebuie prescrise doze adecvate de betaagonist și/sau corticosteroid. Doze recomandate: Astm brongic: Adulți și adolescenți cu vârsta peste 12 ani: Este recomandată o doză de 50 micrograme salmeterol și 100 micrograme propionat de fluticazoră administrată pe cale inhalatorie de două ori pe zi sauo doză de 50 micrograme salmeterol și 250 micrograme propionat de fluticazonă administrată pe cale inhalatorie de două ori pe zi sauo doză de 50 micrograme salmeterol și 500 micrograme propionat de fluticazonă administrată pe cale inhalatorie de două ori pe zi. Administrarea ca tratament de întreținere inițial poate fi avută în vedere pentru o perioadă scurtă de timp, la adulți sau adolescenți cu forme moderate de astm bronșic persistent (definite ca simptome zilnice, utilizare zilnică de medicație bronhodilatatoare cu acțiune rapidă și obstrucție bronșică moderată până la severă), la care este esențială obținerea unui control rapid asupra simptomatologiei. În aceste situații doza inițială este de o o doză de 50 micrograme salmeterol și 100 micrograme propionat de fluticazonă pe cale inhalatorie de două ori pe zi. Când se ajunge la menținerea controlului asupra astmului bronsic, tratamentul trebuie reevaluat inainte de a recomanda pacienților reducerea treptată până la utilizarea unui glucocorticoid inhalator în monoterapie. Este necesară monitorizarea regulată a pacienților atunci când schema de tratament este redusă. Nu a fost stabilit un beneficiu tempeutic clar privind utilizarea Seretide Diskus comparativ cu propionatul de fluticazonă în monoterapie în tratamentul de întrepinere inițial, dacă lipsesc unul sau două criterii de severitate. În general glucocorticoizi inhalatori reprezintă tratamentul de primă intenție pentru majoritatea pacienților. Nu este recomandat în tratamentul inițial al astmului bronșic ușor. Seretide în concentrația 50 micrograme/100 micrograme nu este adecvat adulplor și copilor cu astm bronșic sever; se recomandă stabilirea dozelor adecvate de corticosteroid inhalator inainte de a putea utiliza orice combinatie foià la pacienții cu astm bronșic sever. Copii cu vârsto de 4 ori și peste: Este recomandată o doză de 50 micrograme salmeterol și 100 micrograme propionat de fluticazonă administrată pe cale inhalatorie de două ori pe zi. Doza maximă recomandată de propionat de fluticazonă este 100 micrograme de două ori pe zi. Nu există date privind utilizarea Seretide Diskus la copii cu varsta sub 4 ani. Bronhopneumopatie obstructivă cronică (BPOC) Adult Doza recomandată este o doză de 50 micrograme salmeterol și 500 micrograme propionat de fluticazonă administrată pe cale inhalatorie de două ori pe zi. Grupuri speciale de pacienți: Nu este necesară ajustarea dozei la pacienții vârstnici sau la cei cu insuficiență renală sau hepatică. Contraindicații: Seretide Diskus este contraindicat la pacienții cu hipersensibilitate la substantele active sau la oricare dintre componentele medicamentului. Atenționări și precauții speciale pentru utilizare: Tratamentul astmului bronșic trebuie să urmeze un program în etape și răspunsul pacientului trebuie monitorizat clinic si prin teste functionale respiratorii, nu se utilizează pentru tratamentul crizelor de astm bronsic, în acest caz find necesară administrarea unui bronhodilatator cu acțiune rapidă și de scurtă durată. Pacienții trebuie sfatuiți să păstreze tot timpul asupra lor medicamentele necesare pentru tratamentul crizei. Tratamentul nu trebuie iniziat în timpul unei exacerbări sau dacă pacienții prezintă o agravare semnificativă sau o deteriorare acută a astmului bronșic. În timpul tratamentului pot să apară reacții adverse grave legate de astmul bronșic și exacerbarea acestuia. Pacienții trebuie sfătuiți să continuie tratamentul, dar să ceară sfatul medicului dacă nu se mai realizează controlul astmului bronșic sau simptomele se agravează după inițierea tratamentului. Creșterea frecvenței utilizării bronhodilatatoarelor cu durată scurtă de acțiune pentru tratamentul orizei, indică deteriorarea controlului astmului bronșic și pacienții trebuie reexaminați de către medic. Agravarea bruscă și progresivă a stării pacientului cu astm bronsic poate pune în pericol viata acestuia și necesită consult medical imediat. Trebuie luată în considerare creșterea dozelor de glucocorticoid. De asemenea, când administrarea cronică nu mai realizează controlul astmului bronșic, pacientul trebuie reexaminat de câtre medic. Odată ce se realizează controlul astmului bronșic, trebuie kată în considerare reducerea gradată a dozei. Este importantă evaluarea periodică a pacienților pe măsura derulării tratamentului. Trebuie utilizată cea mai mică doză eficace La pacienții cu astrn bronșic sau BPOC trebuie avută în vedere administrarea suplimentară de glucocorticoloi. Tratamentul nu trebuie întrerupt brusc la pacienții cu astm bronșic, datorită riscului de exacerbare a afecțiunii. Dozele trebuie scăzute treptat sub supravegherea medicului. La pacienții cu BPOC, oprirea tratamentului se poate asocia cu decompensări simptomatice și de aceea trebuie facută sub supravegherea medicului. Similar altor glucocorticoizi inhalatori, trebuie administrat cu precauție în cazul pacienților cu tuberculoză pulmonară. Poate determina, rareori, antmi cardiace, de



Fertilitatea. Sarcina și alăptarea: Administrarea Seretide Diskus în timpul sarcinii sau alaptarii trebuie luată în considerare numai dacă beneficiul terapeutic matem depășeşte orice risc potențial la făt. La gravide trebuie utilizată cea mai mică doză eficace de propionat de fluticazonă pentru a obține controlul adecvat al astmului bronșic. Interacțiuni cu alte medicamente: betablocantele beta-adrenergice neselective și selective trebuie evitate la pacienții cu astm bronșic. Administrarea de propionat de fluticazonă și ketoconazol, irtaconazol, ritonavir a crescut concentrația plasmatică a propionazului de fluticazonă determinind scăderea marcată a contizolemiei. Au fost raportate cazuri de sindrom Cushing și supresie corticosuprarenalană. Reacții adverse: foarte frecvente: cefalee, rinofaringite/frecvente: candidoză orală și taringiană, pneumonie, bronșite, hipokaliemie, răgușeală/disfonie, sinuzită, contuzii, fracturi traumatice, artralgi, mialgilmai puțin frecvente: simptome respiratorii (dispnee), anvietate, tremor, palpitati, tahicardie, intate faringiana, crampe muscularel rare: edem angioneurotic (în principal edem facial și orofaringian), simptome respiratorii (bronhospasm), reacții anaflactice incluzănd șocul anaflactic, sindrom Cushing, caracteristici de tip cushinoid, supresie corticosuprarenală, întărziere a creșterii la copii și adolescenți, scădere a densității minerale osoase, hiperglicemie, cataractă, glaucom, aritmii cardace (incluzând fibrilație atrală, tahicardie supraventriculară și extrasistole, bronhospasm paradoxal, reactii de hipersensibilitate cutanata. Cu frecvență necunoscută; depresie, agresivitate, (mai ales la copii).

Supradozaj: Semnele și simptomele în supradozajul cu salmeterol: tremor, cefalee și tahicardie. Antidoturi preferate: betablocante beta-adrenergice cardioselective. Supradozajul acut cu propionat de fluticazonă nu necesită intervenție de urgență. Lista excipienților: lactoză monohidrat. Perioada de valabilitate: 18 luni. Precauții speciale pentru păstrare: a se păstra la temperaturi sub 30°C, în ambalajul original. DEȚINĂTORUL AUTORIZĂȚIEI DE PUNERE PE PIAȚĂ: GLAXO WELLCOME UK LIMITED, Glaxo Wellcome House Berkeley Avenue, Greenford, MiddlesexUB6 ONN, Marea Britanie. NUMĂRUL (ELE) AUTORIZĂȚIILOR DE PUNERE PE PIAȚĂ: 7927/2006/01, 7928/2006/01, 7929/2006/01. DATA PRIMEI AUTORIZĂRI SAU A REÎNNOIRII AUTORIZĂȚIEI: Decembrie 2006. DATA REVIZUIRII TEXTULUI: Septembrie 2012.

Acest medicament se eliberează doar pe bază de prescripție medicală, tipul de prescripție P6L. Acest material promoțional este destinat profesioniștilor din domeniul sănătății. Pentru informații complete de prescriere, vă rugăm consultați rezumatul caracteristicilor produsului. Evenimentele adverse trebuie raportate la biroul local GlaxoSmithKline.



salmeterol/propionat de fluticazonă



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