

Inhaler Competence and Patient Satisfaction with Easyhaler[®]: Results of Two Real-Life Multicentre Studies in Asthma and COPD

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Abstract

Objective The aim of this study was to investigate patients' inhaler competence and satisfaction with the Easyhaler[®] dry powder inhaler.

Design Two open, uncontrolled, non-randomised studies.

Setting Real life based on patients attending 56 respiratory clinics in Hungary.

Participants Patients with asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) ($n = 1016$).

Intervention In a 3-month study, adult patients (age range 18–88 years; $n = 797$) received twice-daily inhalations of formoterol via Easyhaler[®], and in a consequential study (from one visit to another, with 3–12 months in-between) children and adolescents (age range 4–17 years; $n = 219$) received salbutamol via Easyhaler[®] as needed.

Main Outcome Measures Control of six Easyhaler[®] handling steps and patients' satisfaction with Easyhaler[®] based on questionnaires.

Results Correct performances (minimum and maximum of the six steps) were noticed after one demonstration in

92–98 % of the adults, 87–99 % of the elderly, 81–96 % of the children and 83–99 % of the adolescents. These figures had markedly increased at the last visit. Repeat instructions were necessary in 26 % of the cases. Investigators found Easyhaler[®] easy to teach in 87 % of the patients and difficult in only 0.5 %. Patients found Easyhaler[®] easy to learn and use, and the patients' (and parents') satisfaction with the inhaler was very high. Lung function values [forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV₁), forced vital capacity (FVC), peak expiratory flow (PEF)] improved statistically significantly during the studies, indicating good inhaler competence and treatment adherence.

Conclusion Investigators found Easyhaler[®] easy to teach and patients found it easy to use, and their satisfaction with the device was high.

1 Introduction

Inhalation is the preferred route of drug administration for patients with airway diseases such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) [1, 2]. Inhalation delivers drugs directly to the airways and thereby the dose can be small compared with oral therapy, and the risk of systemic side effects is reduced. With β_2 -receptor agonists and anticholinergics, direct delivery to the airways also results in more rapid bronchodilation than oral treatment. Furthermore, with the rapid and long-acting β_2 -agonist (LABA) formoterol the duration of the bronchodilation is enhanced compared with oral treatment [3]. Several types of devices for delivery of inhaled drugs are available [4].

The effectiveness of inhaled drugs can be influenced by factors such as age, gender, education, duration and severity of disease, type of inhaler used, inhalation technique and many others [5, 6]. It has been shown that

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differences in effectiveness of inhalers have clinical implications [7]. Meta-analyses, however, indicate that when patients can apply the correct inhalation technique, all inhalers can achieve the same therapeutic effects, although different metered or delivered doses are required [8, 9]. However, despite treatment guidelines [1, 2], control of airway diseases in real life is rather poor [10, 11], inhaler mishandling common, and often associated with reduced disease control [12–14].

Easy and reliable inhalation may improve inhaler competence and adherence to prescribed medications [15, 16]. Although it is apparent that no single inhaler can be ideal for all patients, clinical evaluations have indicated, and experts have expressed the opinion, that the dry powder inhaler Easyhaler[®] (Orion Corporation, Espoo, Finland) comes very close to an ‘ideal inhaler’ [17]. This includes a consistent fine particle dose across a wide range of inspiratory flow rates [18], high lung deposition [19, 20] and patient preferences [21, 22].

Patient preferences also play an important role when prescribing an inhaler [23]. Several controlled clinical studies have suggested that patient preferences and inhaler competence are good when drugs have been administered via Easyhaler[®] and that the device is easy to teach, learn and use [22, 24–27]. However, inhaler competence and patient satisfaction with Easyhaler[®] have not been tested in real-life situations. This information is clearly warranted [16]. In this study we therefore report the results of two real-life studies where Easyhaler[®] has been used for the delivery of formoterol or salbutamol.

2 Aim of the Studies

The primary aims of the studies were to evaluate the patients’ inhaler competence and their satisfaction with Easyhaler[®] in real-life settings.

3 Material and Methods

3.1 Study A

This was an open, uncontrolled, non-randomized, 3-month, multicentre study in 46 study centres evaluating the efficacy, safety and patient satisfaction of formoterol Easyhaler[®] in patients with asthma or COPD requiring treatment with an inhaled long-acting bronchodilator (LABA) according to treatment guidelines. Ethics committee approval was obtained via the Central National Procedure. The study protocol was approved under the code 22606-0/2010-1018EKU (886/PI/10).

3.1.1 Patients

Study subjects were selected from the patient population routinely attending the clinics. Patients aged from 18 years (no upper age limit) could be included. The asthma patients should not have been earlier treated with a LABA, or they should be patients not well controlled on actual therapy without a LABA, or patients who, based on the manufacturer’s instructions, were unable to use their current inhaler(s) in a correct way.

Eligible patients were those requiring add-on treatment with LABA, according to therapeutic guidelines [1]. These included asthmatic patients suffering from persistent, moderate asthma (FEV₁ 60–80 % of predicted normal values and/or an FEV₁ or PEF variability >30 %), severe asthmatic patients (FEV₁ corresponding to <60 % of predicted values or PEF variability >30 %), patients with moderate COPD (post-bronchodilator FEV₁ ranging from ≥50 to <80 % of predicted normal values) or more severe COPD patients (post-bronchodilator FEV₁ <50 %). Patients with known hypersensitivity to formoterol or lactose were excluded.

3.1.2 Medication

The patients—asthma patients as well as patients with COPD—were treated with formoterol Easyhaler[®] 12 µg twice daily. The asthma patients also used an inhaled corticosteroid as controller therapy according to the Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) guidelines [1]. Patients with COPD always received formoterol Easyhaler[®] 12 µg twice daily.

3.1.3 Methods

There were three clinic visits in the study. First, a screening visit (visit 1) when demographic data were recorded, including smoking history and type of inhaler device used. At all three visits, pulmonary function testing (FEV₁, FVC and PEF) was performed. The lung function measurements were not standardized, neither in terms of use of inhaled β₂-agonists before the tests nor in terms of time of the day. Patients were instructed in the use of Easyhaler[®] and they received a questionnaire to be filled in during the study. The instruction of Easyhaler[®] contained six handling steps:

1. Take off the blue cap
2. Shake the device in an upright position
3. Push the top of the device until you hear a click
4. Exhale, put the mouthpiece into your mouth and inhale deeply
5. Repeat steps 2–4 if more than one dose is prescribed
6. Put the blue cap back on.

The investigator recorded how many times it was necessary to repeat the instructions until the patient could demonstrate the correct use of the device. The investigator also answered the question of how easy it was to teach the patient in the correct use of Easyhaler®.

Visit 2 took place 1 week later (or within 30 days from visit 1), when handling of Easyhaler® was checked and lung function tests were performed. Lung function tests were performed with standard equipment available at the clinics.

Visit 3 took place after 3 months, when handling of Easyhaler® was checked again, lung function tests were performed and the filled-in questionnaire was given back to the investigator.

At all three visits, measurements of heart rate and blood pressure were performed as part of an overall safety evaluation.

3.2 Study B

This was an open, uncontrolled, non-randomized, multi-centre study at ten centres evaluating the efficacy, safety and patient satisfaction of salbutamol Easyhaler® used as needed in children and adolescents with any stage of asthma. Results were obtained at the next clinical visit, which usually took place after 3–4 months but always within 1 year from the first visit. Ethics committee approval was obtained via the Central National Procedure. The study protocol was approved under the code 10732-1/2011-EKU (645/PI/11).

3.2.1 Patients

Patients should have been 4–17 years of age and using salbutamol pressurized metered dose inhaler (pMDI) with a spacer for temporary relief of symptoms or prophylactically to avoid exercise- or allergen-induced bronchoconstriction. Children currently using a β_2 -agonist pMDI attached to a spacer and who may prefer to use a smaller device could also be included. Patients with known hypersensitivity to salbutamol or lactose were excluded.

3.2.2 Medication

Patients were asked to inhale one 200 μg dose of salbutamol as needed depending on symptoms but not more than four doses per day. Regular maintenance treatment with salbutamol should be avoided.

3.2.3 Methods

There were two clinic visits in the study. First, a screening visit (visit 1) when demographic data and type of inhaler device and spacer used were recorded. Patients were

instructed in the use of Easyhaler® (as for Study A). Visit 2 took place within 1 year from visit 1 depending on the asthma stage (intervals 1, 3, 6 or 12 months), when parents and children filled in a questionnaire. At visits 1 and 2, lung function tests were performed (FEV_1 , FVC and PEF) with standard equipment available at the clinics.

At visit 1, the investigators filled in a questionnaire about teaching of Easyhaler® and how easy it was for patients to learn the correct use.

4 Statistical Analyses

Changes in lung function variables were analysed using a mixed model for repeated measures (MMRM) and SAS software (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) [28]. Each lung function variable (FEV_1 , FVC and PEF) was modelled separately using MMRM, including age group, visit and age group by visit interaction, as independent variables. Repeated statement was used to specify the repeated measures factor (visit) and the subject variable (subject) identifying observations that are correlated. Differences between visits in lung functions were obtained using the estimate statement in SAS Proc Mixed. Estimates of means of each lung function are least square means from the statistical models.

5 Results

There was a total of 797 patients included in study A and 219 in study B. Demographic data of the study patients is shown in Table 1 divided by age (children, adolescents, adults, elderly) and diagnosis (asthma, COPD). Gender, age, lung function values as predicted normal values and smoking habits are also reported.

The patients' previous inhaler use is presented in Table 2.

5.1 Investigators' Evaluation of Teaching Patients the Use of Easyhaler®

In 92 % of the patients with asthma and 83 % of the patients with COPD the investigators reported that it was easy to teach the correct use of Easyhaler®. Correct use of Easyhaler® was achieved with just one demonstration in 77 % of the asthma patients and 72 % of the patients with COPD. In relation to age, the correct use of Easyhaler® was achieved with one demonstration in 64 % of the children, 76 % of the adolescents, 78 % of the adults and 70 % of the elderly. Teaching was reported to be hard in one child, one adult and three elderly patients. In 13 % of the patients, teaching was considered not easy but not hard, i.e. something in-between.

Table 1 Demographic data of the patients

	Children	Adolescents	Adults	Elderly	Total
No. of pts	139	80	582	215	1016
Gender					
Male, <i>n</i> (%)	80 (58)	55 (69)	240 (42)	102 (47)	478 (47)
Female, <i>n</i> (%)	59 (42)	25 (31)	338 (58)	111 (53)	532 (53)
Not reported	0	0	4 (0)	2 (0)	6 (0)
Mean age, years (SD)	7.6 (2.2)	14.5 (1.6)	51.2 (11.1)	72.9 (5.4)	NC
Age range, years	3–11	12–17	18–65	66–88	3–88
Diagnosis					
Asthma	139	80	200	51	470
COPD	0	0	344	153	497
Not recorded	0	0	38	11	49
Lung function (mean, SD)					
FEV ₁ , % pred	100.1 (18.9)	95.8 (14.2)	65.3 (12.3)	61.9 (12.9)	NC
FVC, % pred	97.3 (19.1)	96.9 (16.0)	80.0 (15.2)	76.9 (17.5)	NC
PEF, % pred	91.9 (19.7)	98.7 (20.0)	59.6 (17.7)	55.0 (16.3)	NC
Smokers (%)	NR	NR			NC
Never smoker			30.7	32.2	
Ex-smoker			22.3	42.4	
Smoker			47.0	25.4	

COPD chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, FEV₁ forced expiratory volume in 1 s, FVC forced vital capacity, NC not calculated, NR not registered, PEF peak expiratory flow, pred predicted

Table 2 Inhaler device used by the patients before the study

	Children	Adolescents	Adults	Elderly	Total
pMDI ± spacer	115	75	159	64	413
Diskus	0	1	22	13	36
Easyhaler [®]	2	0	12	1	15
Handihaler	0	0	33	17	50
Turbuhaler	0	0	23	5	28
Other	0	0	52	13	65
Not reported	22	4	138	48	212
More than one device	0	0	143	54	197
Total	139	80	582	215	1016

pMDI pressurized metered dose inhaler

The development of the correct manoeuvres over time is shown in Table 3 for adults and the elderly (study A) and in Table 4 for children and adolescents (study B). A gradual improvement in the use of Easyhaler[®] was noted, particularly in children and adolescents whose correct use was not so good at the first training compared with the adults and elderly patients.

5.2 Patients' Opinion About How Easy it was to Learn the Correct Use of Easyhaler[®]

Patients' opinion about how easy it was to learn the correct use of Easyhaler[®] is shown in Table 5. The vast majority

of patients found the use of Easyhaler[®] very easy or easy to learn. There were no major differences between the age groups, with the exception that fewer elderly patients reported the use of Easyhaler[®] to be very easy. Compared with their earlier inhalation devices, 88 % of the children, 86 % of the adolescents, 60 % of the adults and 69 % of the elderly found Easyhaler[®] easier to learn. Only eight patients found Easyhaler[®] more difficult to learn compared with their previous device. The rest of the patients did not see any difference in the learning procedure.

Of the patients with asthma, 76 % found Easyhaler[®] easier to use compared with their previous device and 23 % found no difference. Among patients with COPD, the corresponding figures were 62 and 37 %.

5.3 Patients' Satisfaction with the Use of Easyhaler[®]

Patients' satisfaction with the use of Easyhaler[®] is shown in Table 6. A total of 95 % of the patients were very satisfied (42.7 %) or satisfied (52.7 %) with their use of Easyhaler[®]. No major differences were seen between the four age groups, although children (and their parents) and adolescents were more often very satisfied compared with the adults and elderly patients.

Patients with asthma were more often very satisfied with Easyhaler[®] (52.6 %) compared with patients with COPD (33.4 %). The percentages of patients reporting that they were satisfied were 44.4 and 61.1 %, respectively.

Table 3 The correct performance of Easyhaler® administration steps in the percentage of adults and elderly patients with asthma or COPD (study A)

	Adults (n = 574)			Elderly (n = 214)		
	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3
Manoeuvres						
Take off the cap						
No	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Yes	98.4	98.8	98.9	98.6	98.6	98.6
Shake the inhaler						
No	8.3	2.3	1.2	11.5	3.3	1.9
Yes	91.7	97.7	98.8	88.5	96.7	98.1
Click						
No	3.2	1.9	1.4	4.3	1.4	2.4
Yes	96.8	98.1	98.6	95.7	98.6	97.6
Inhale						
No	7.3	1.9	0.9	12.7	4.7	4.3
Yes	92.7	98.1	99.1	87.3	95.3	95.7
Repeat if needed						
No	6.0	4.8	4.6	8.2	4.3	5.8
Yes	94.0	95.2	95.4	91.8	95.7	94.2
Put on the cap						
No	3.4	2.8	2.3	5.7	1.9	2.9
Yes	96.6	97.2	97.7	94.3	98.1	97.1
All steps correct						
No	22.5	10.8	9.8	29.8	11.2	11.6
Yes	77.5	89.2	90.2	70.2	88.8	88.4

COPD chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

5.4 Lung Function with the Use of Easyhaler®

Lung function values at visit 1 (before the use of Easyhaler®) and at the follow-up visits are shown in Fig. 1 for adults and the elderly (study A), and in Fig. 2 for children and adolescents (study B). Clear improvements in lung function were noticed in all patient groups, indicating good inhaler competence and adherence to treatment. The increases in all four age groups and for all three lung function variables (FEV₁, FVC and PEF) were statistically highly significant.

6 Discussion

Results of randomized controlled trials may not predict effectiveness of inhaled drugs, and authors have expressed concern about the external validity or generalizability of trial results [29, 30]. Patients included in controlled trials receive adequate inhaler training and have to demonstrate and maintain proper inhaler competence. Moreover, most randomized controlled trials are short-term trials and there

Table 4 The correct performance of Easyhaler® administration steps in the percentage of children and adolescents with asthma (study B)

	Children (n = 139)		Adolescents (n = 80)	
	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 1	Visit 2
Manoeuvres				
Take off the cap				
No	4.3	2.9	3.8	0
Yes	95.7	97.1	96.3	100
Shake the inhaler				
No	19.4	5.8	17.5	1.3
Yes	80.6	94.2	82.5	98.8
Click				
No	6.5	2.2	1.3	0
Yes	93.5	97.8	98.8	100
Inhale				
No	14.6	7.2	17.5	1.3
Yes	85.4	92.8	82.5	98.8
Repeat if needed				
No	8.6	7.2	6.3	5.0
Yes	91.4	92.8	93.8	95.0
Put on the cap				
No	4.3	5.0	1.3	6.3
Yes	95.7	95.0	98.8	93.8
All steps correct				
No	38.1	16.5	35.0	11.3
Yes	61.9	83.5	65.0	88.8

is some evidence that, in the real world, inhaler technique deteriorates over time [31] and that may affect clinical outcomes [32, 33]. Thus, results of real-world studies are warranted [16].

In this study we report the results of two multicentre, real-life studies with the use of the dry powder inhaler, Easyhaler®: one with twice-daily inhalations of formoterol in patients with asthma or COPD, and one with as-needed inhalations of salbutamol in children and adolescents with asthma. All together, more than 1000 patients were included and they represent a wide age range, from 3 to 88 years of age. The studies were also of a sufficiently long duration—3 months and up to 1 year, respectively—in order to make reliable user evaluations possible.

In the vast majority of the cases the investigators found Easyhaler® easy to teach, and second or third instructions were necessary in only 26 % of the patients. The instruction to shake the inhaler appeared, for the patients, to be the most difficult manoeuvre to remember. After one instruction a total of 81 % of the children, 83 % of the adolescents, 87 % of the elderly and 92 % of the adults performed all manoeuvres correctly. At the last study visit these figures had increased to a minimum

Table 5 Patients' opinion about the ease of learning the correct use of Easyhaler® [n (%)]

Ease of learning the correct use of Easyhaler®	Children (n = 138)	Adolescent (n = 80)	Adults (n = 575)	Elderly (n = 215)	All (n = 1008)
Very easy	68 (49)	48 (60)	270 (47)	73 (34)	459 (46)
Easy	68 (49)	32 (40)	296 (51)	132 (61)	528 (52)
Difficult	1 (0.7)	0	9 (2)	10 (5)	20 (2)
Very difficult	1 (0.7)	0	0	0	1 (0)

Table 6 Patients' satisfaction with the use of Easyhaler® [n (%)]

Degree of satisfaction	Children (n = 136)	Adolescents (n = 80)	Adults (n = 571)	Elderly (n = 214)	All (n = 1001)
Very satisfied	76 (56)	47 (59)	224 (39)	80 (37)	427 (43)
Satisfied	57 (42)	31 (39)	322 (56)	118 (55)	528 (53)
Moderately satisfied	3 (2)	2 (2)	23 (4)	14 (7)	42 (4)
Dissatisfied	0	0	2 (1)	2 (1)	4 (0)

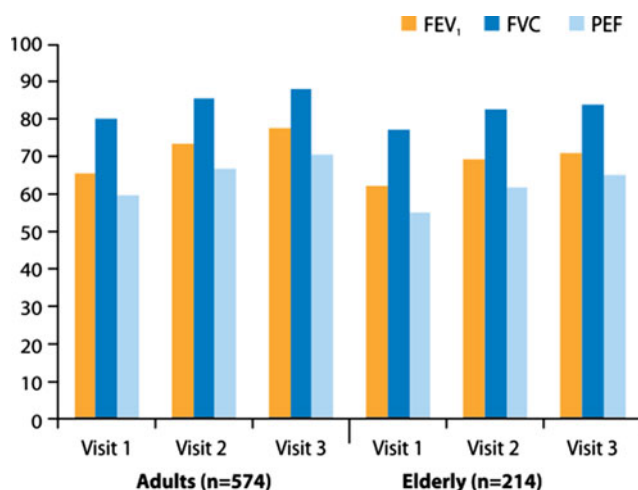


Fig. 1 FEV_1 , FVC and PEF as percent predicted normal values in adults and the elderly with asthma or COPD at the three clinic visits in the study. COPD chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, FEV_1 forced expiratory volume in 1 s, FVC forced vital capacity, PEF peak expiratory flow

of 93 %. The improved lung function values in all age groups, and both in asthma and COPD patients, also indicate that the inhaler competence remained good, as well as treatment adherence. It has been suggested that the ease of use of an inhaler device may correlate with inhaler competence and thereby with adherence to treatment [14, 15].

The patients reported that it was easy to learn how to use Easyhaler® and they were satisfied or very satisfied with the use of the inhaler.

The high figures for patient satisfaction and patients' reports on how easy it was to learn the correct use of Easyhaler® may suggest that this device is the most easy to

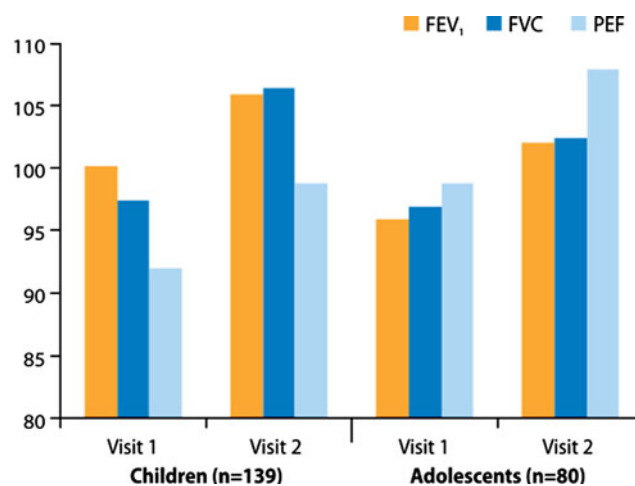


Fig. 2 FEV_1 , FVC and PEF as percent predicted normal values in children and adolescents with asthma at the two clinic visits in the study. FEV_1 forced expiratory volume in 1 s, FVC forced vital capacity, PEF peak expiratory flow

use. That conclusion cannot, however, be drawn as no real comparison has been made.

Our study also has other limitations. Most patients with airway diseases have used inhaler devices previously and have a good idea about inhalation manoeuvres in general. Therefore it would have been more reliable to expose patients not previously using inhalers (or volunteers) to the devices to be evaluated. The majority of patients whose previous inhaler devices were recorded had used a pMDI, which is the most difficult of all inhalers to use correctly [34, 35]. Almost one-fifth of the patients had used multiple devices. Therefore, it is not surprising that more than 50 % of both the asthma and COPD patients found Easyhaler® easier to use than their previous device. For the same

reason, most patients reported that they were satisfied or very satisfied with Easyhaler®. For children left to use a pMDI with a spacer (and maybe with a face mask) for temporary relief of symptoms, a change to a less bulky but effective device is also easy to appreciate. A further limitation is that a crossover design was not used. It would have been an advantage to also evaluate and record the manoeuvres with the previous devices or with another dry powder inhaler.

Problems encountered by patients not using inhaler devices correctly have led to the concept of one universal 'ideal' inhaler [16, 17]. However, no inhaler is 100 % ideal. The inhalers on the market are 'Realhalers', not 'Idealhalers' and physicians have to weigh up the pros and cons for each device to make the most appropriate choice [36]. An 'ideal inhaler' should be portable, easy to use, 'nice looking', inexpensive, loaded with multiple doses, have a dose counter, and show dosing accuracy and consistency over a wide range of inspiratory flows. To avoid hand–mouth dyscoordination, the device should be actuated and driven by the inspiratory flow. It should be suitable for use in both acute and chronic situations, i.e. have a high versatility. Technically, inhalation through the 'ideal inhaler' should result in a high lung deposition, thereby reducing the nominal doses to be administered and the risk of local side effects (inhaled corticosteroids) and systemic effects. The variability in lung deposited doses should be minimal. It is well known that pMDIs, compared with dry powder inhalers, live up to only a few of these requirements [37–39]. There are also obvious differences between dry powder inhalers, where the multidose, reservoir-type dry powder inhalers appear to have a clear advantage [7, 37, 39]. Easyhaler®, with its dose consistency over a wide range of inspiratory flows, is an inhaler device that comes very close to being an 'Idealhaler' [16, 17, 27].

Bearing in mind the inherent variability among patients, it may be preferable that inhalers should be matched to the patient [16]. The results of our two studies show that Easyhaler® can be matched to a large majority of patients with airway diseases irrespective of age, and that they are satisfied with its use. Easyhaler® could therefore be one component in the strategy by which asthma management can be improved as requested by the Brussels Declaration [40].

7 Conclusion

In patients with asthma or COPD and representing a wide range of ages and disease severities, investigators found Easyhaler® easy to teach and that patients found it easy to use and their satisfaction with the device was high. Lung function improved markedly and significantly during the

studies, indicating persistent good inhaler competence and treatment adherence. As a device, Easyhaler® appears to come close to an 'ideal' inhaler.

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