

氣喘的最新治療概況

處方藥物請參考衛生福利部核准仿單說明書



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氣喘控制的概況



The Current Status of Asthma Control

Diagnosis and
Treatment Strategies

Severe Asthma

Better Device for
Inhalation Therapy

<Reference>

2024 GINA 氣喘診療指引

2023 GINA 嚴重氣喘診療指引

2022 台灣成人氣喘臨床照護指引

2020 台灣成人氣喘診療指引補充版

Asthma prevalence increases as the economy develops

Along with the rapid economic development in Taiwan, asthma prevalence is increasing in the past three decades. In the 1970s, only 1.3% of 7-15 year-old students had asthma. In 1994 the prevalence of current wheeze increased to 5.2% and to 7.1% in 2001. In 2017, the Global Asthma Network (GAN) Phase I survey found that the prevalence of current wheeze was 9.2%. The change in asthma prevalence is demonstrated in Figure 1.

Asthma is a great burden to patients, their

societies were devoted to formulating guidelines and training physicians to provide better asthma care. Physicians and nurses went to every corner in Taiwan to educate patients and their families about asthma. All of the measures attempted to alleviate the burden of asthma in Taiwan. The photo below shows the group asthma education provided by Chang Gung Memorial Hospital.

In recent years new biologics for asthma are being rapidly developed. Taiwan's National Health Insurance covers these biologics for

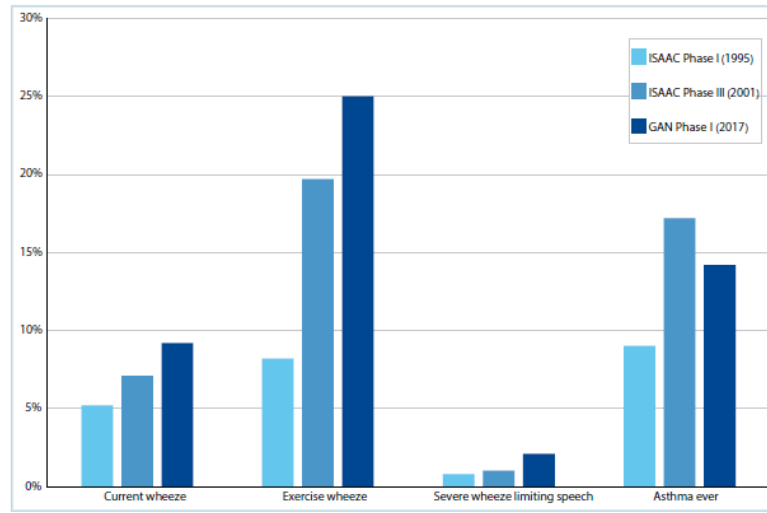
and subsidies in Taiwan. Cigarette smoking is prohibited in the most public areas in Taiwan. High tobacco tax and education at schools and in the media intend to decrease the smoking population. All these measures are hopefully decelerating the increasing trend of asthma in Taiwan.

The prospect of asthma control in Taiwan

Through the joint effort to decelerate asthma prevalence and provide better asthma control, physicians, asthmatic patients, and their families look forward to a bright future in Taiwan. We hope "no one suffers from asthma" in Taiwan, the same as the vision of GAN.

Figure 1:

Change in asthma prevalence in Taiwan 1995 - 2001



Source: Asher MI, et al. Lancet 2021.



Group asthma education provided by Chang Gung Memorial Hospital



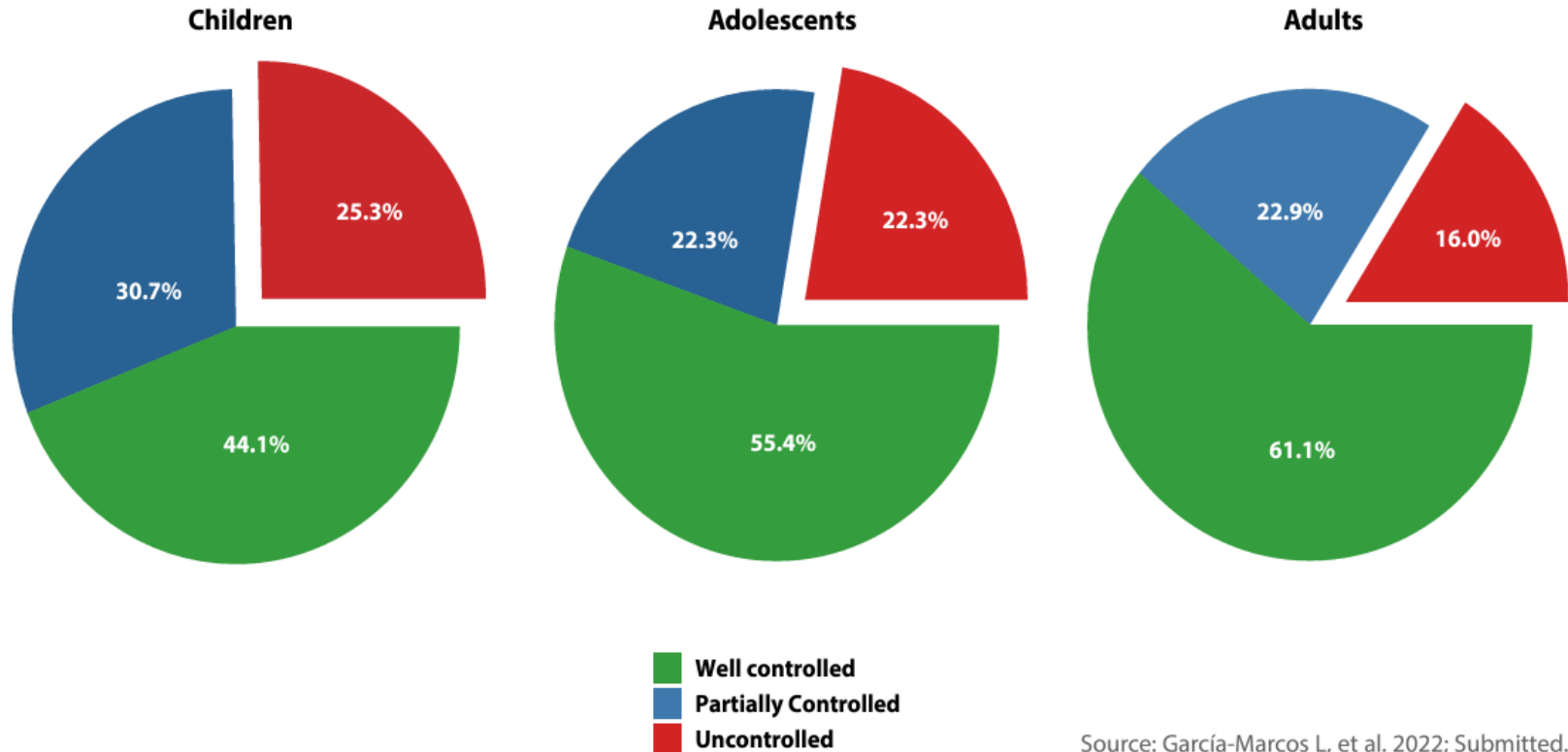
氣喘簡介

- 氣喘為**常見**且具有潛在威脅的**慢性**疾病，依據 2000-2007 年的健保資料庫統計，成人的盛行率約為 11.9%，但可能有低估的情形²；2015年一份分析健保資料庫2000-2011年的報告顯示，台灣成人的氣喘盛行率約為 10.57%¹
- 氣喘是一種異質性很大的疾病，主要特徵為氣道的慢性發炎。其主要的兩項臨床表徵為^{1,3}：
 - 具有呼吸症狀病史，譬如喘鳴、呼吸短促、胸悶及咳嗽；其嚴重度隨時間而變化
 - 呼氣氣流受阻，其程度隨時間而變化
- 某些誘發因子（trigger）會導致氣喘**急性發作**，病人可能要送急診進行急性處理，嚴重時甚至有**致命的可能**



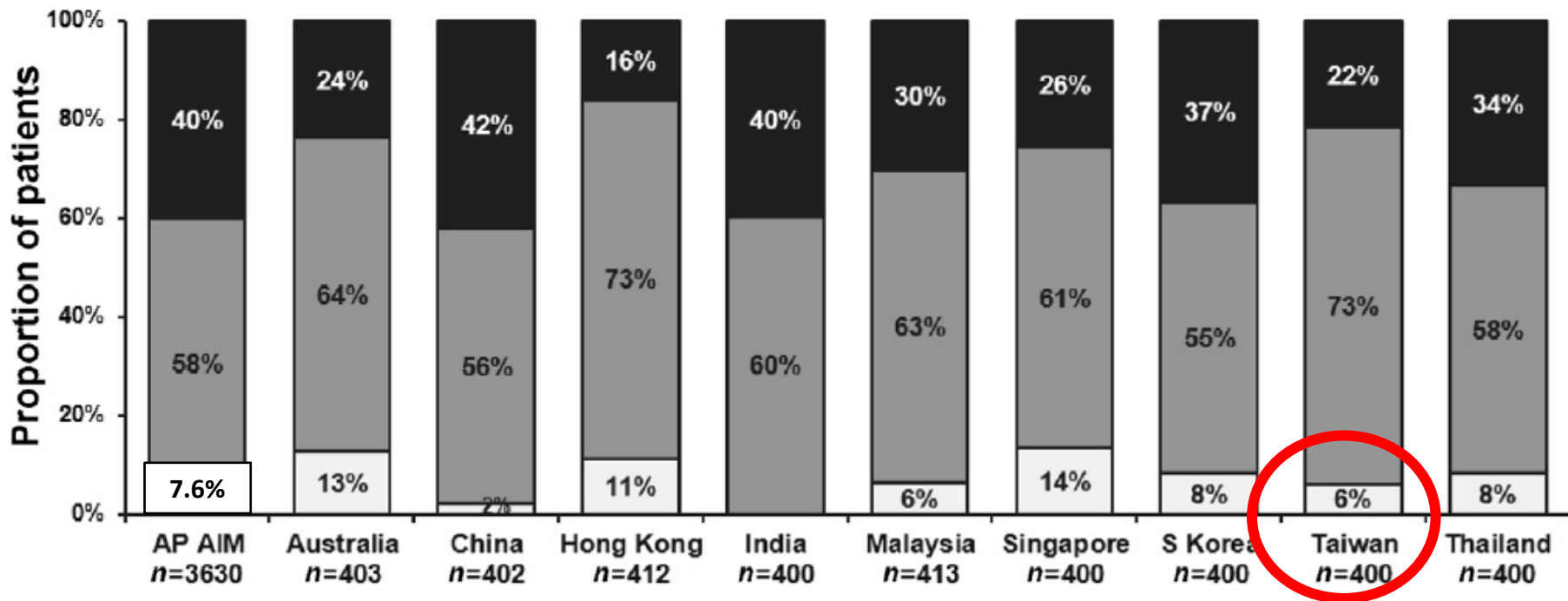
1. 2018 台灣成人氣喘臨床照護指引。
2. Hwang CY, et al. Acta Derm Venereol. 2010;90:589-94.
3. Global Initiative for Asthma. 2020 GINA Report, Global Strategy for Asthma Management and Prevention.

Asthma control among children, adolescents, and adults worldwide (patient's perception)



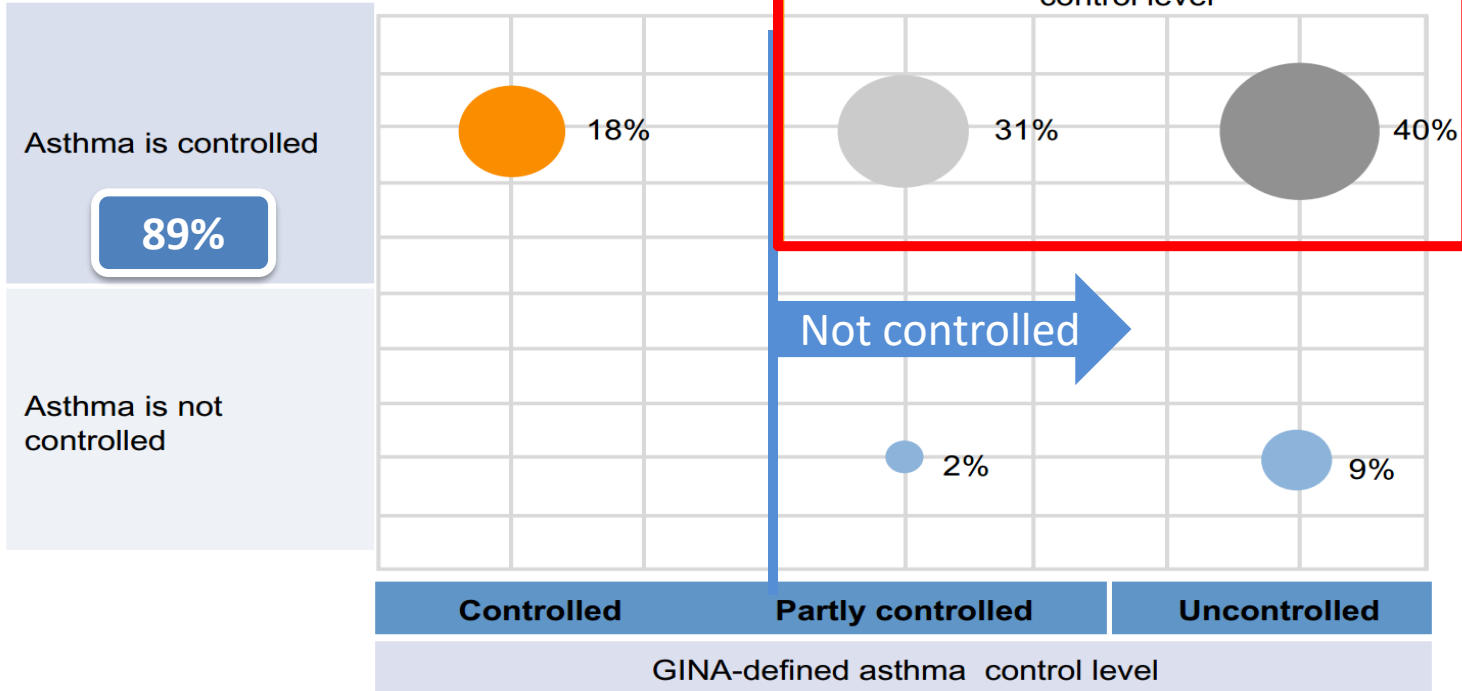
Source: García-Marcos L, et al. 2022; Submitted.

Only 6% of asthma well controlled rate in Taiwan (2011.2~2011.7)

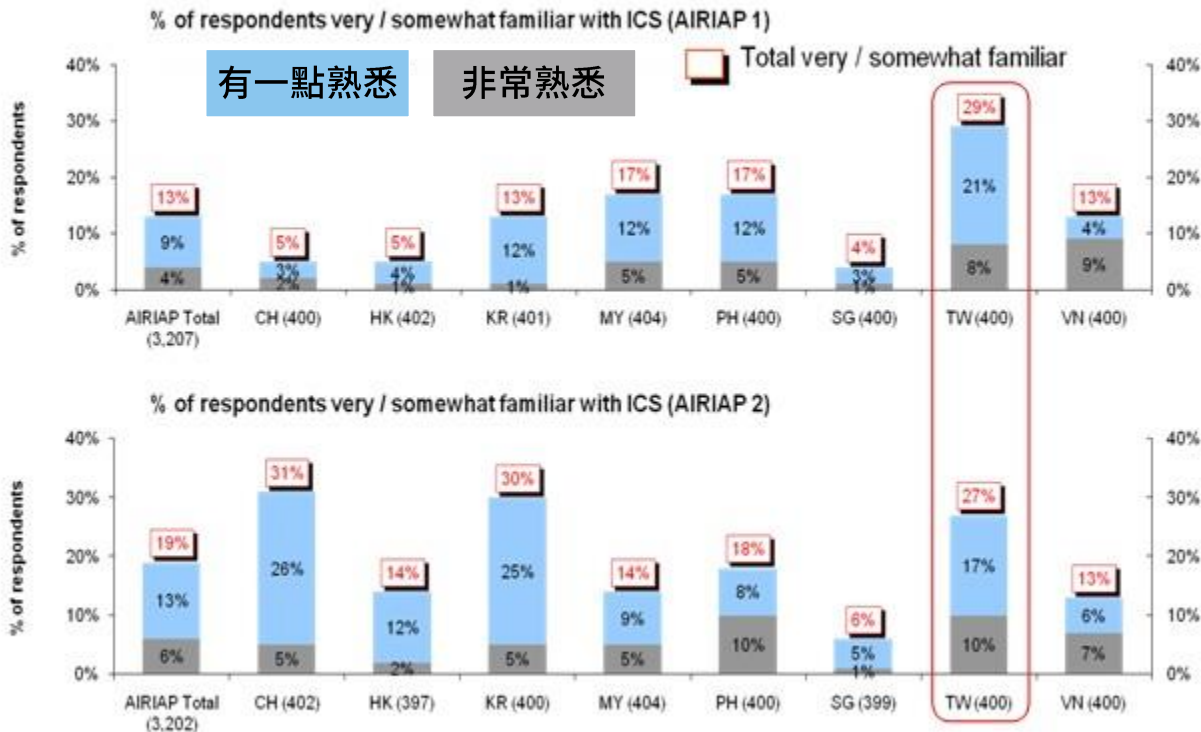


The REcognise Asthma and LIink to Symptoms and Experience - Asia study

病人的自我認知

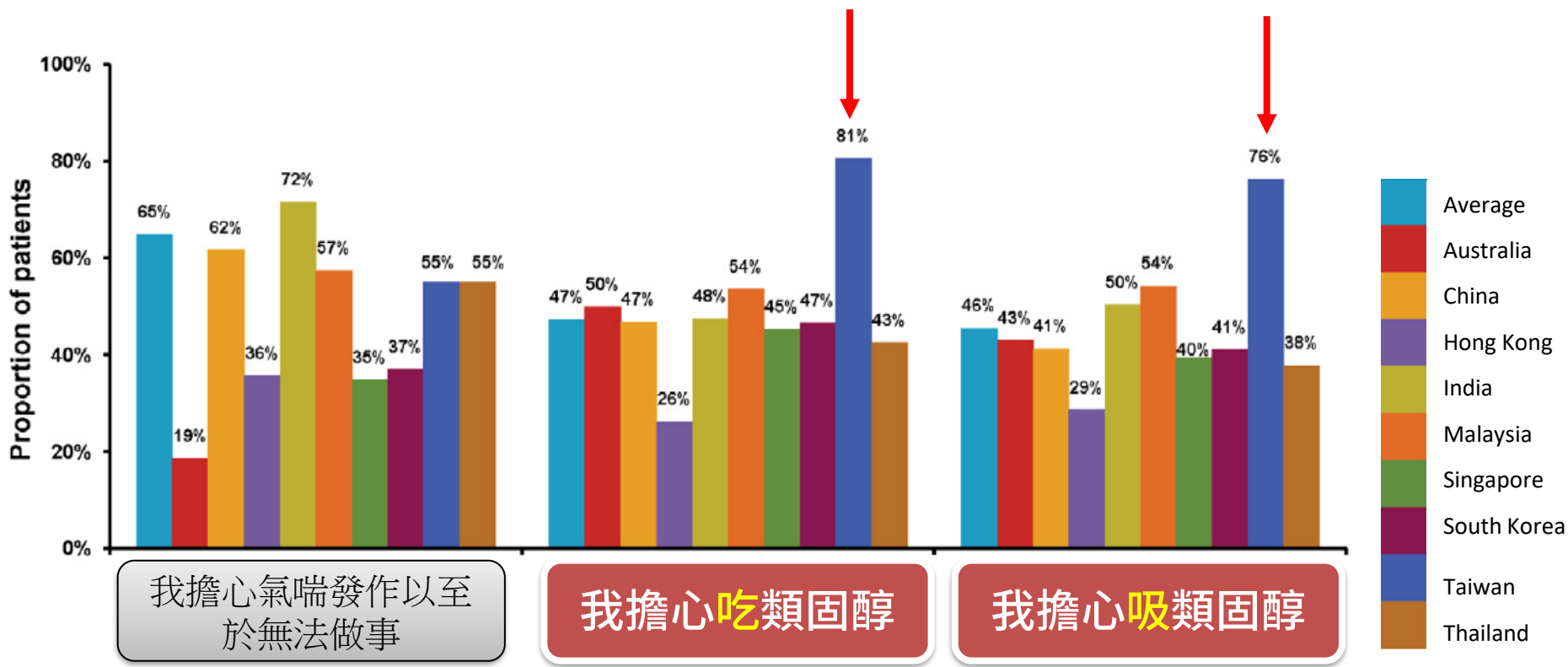


對於吸入型類固醇(ICS)的熟悉程度



*Excludes "not familiar at all" & "not too familiar"

High Steroid phobia!! in Taiwan



為何氣喘控制不好？

- 指引太複雜
- 嚴重氣喘的患者愈來愈多
- 氣喘衛教不夠
- 病患不配合用藥，醫囑性太差
- 醫師教育不足
- 病人病識感不足
- 醫病溝通有問題
- 其他

為何藥物順從性不好？

- 類固醇恐慌
- 覺得吃的比吸的藥有效
- 有症狀再用就好
- 病識感不足
- 藥物使用太多，太複雜
- 不會用、懶得用吸入型藥物
- 其他

診斷與治療



<Reference>

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2023 GINA 嚴重氣喘診療指引

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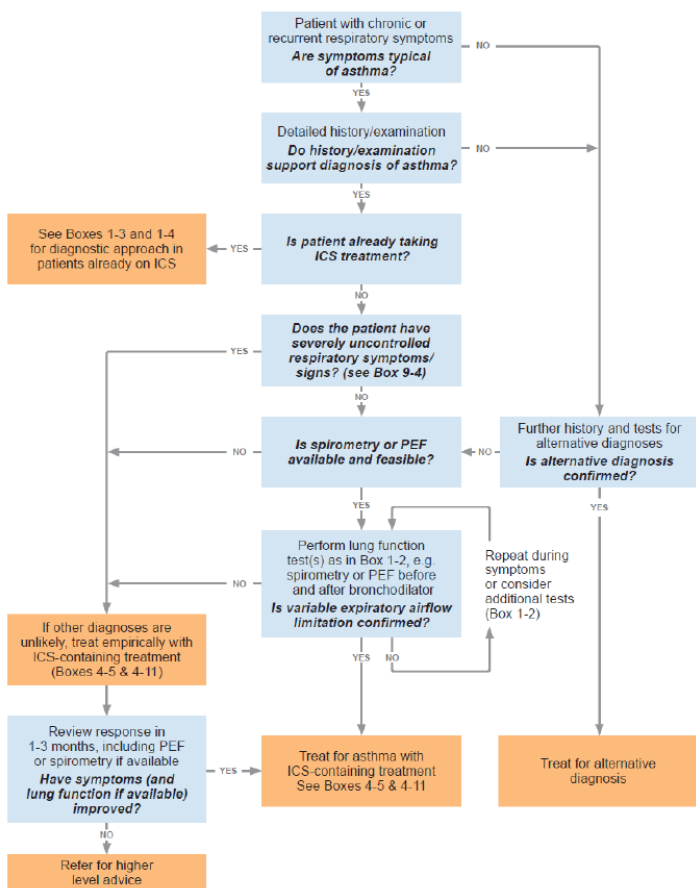
The Current Status
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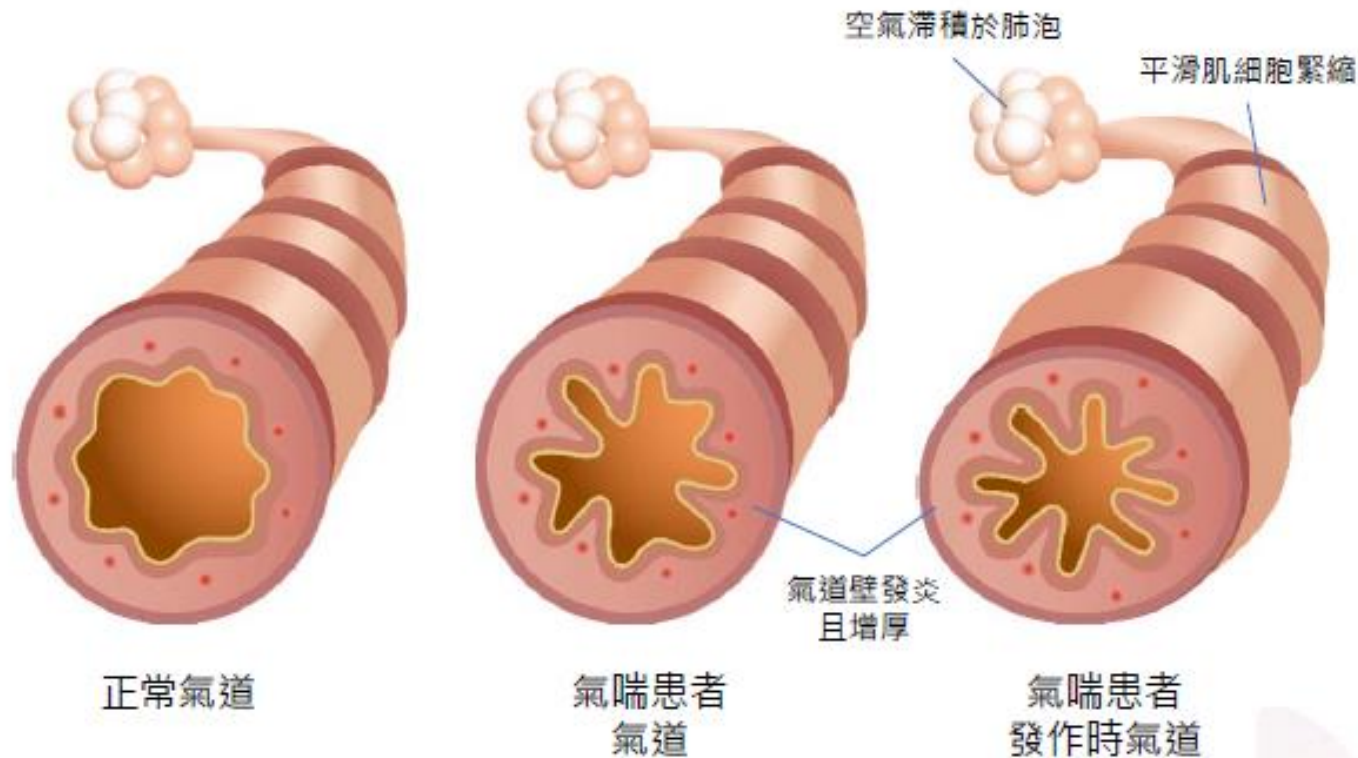
Better Device for
Inhalation Therapy

氣喘的診斷



1. HISTORY OF TYPICAL VARIABLE RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS	
Feature	Symptoms or features that support the diagnosis of asthma
Wheeze, shortness of breath, chest tightness and/or cough (Descriptors may vary between cultures and by age)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptoms occur variably over time and vary in intensity Symptoms are often worse at night or on waking Symptoms are often triggered by exercise, laughter, allergens, cold air Symptoms often appear or worsen with viral infections
2. CONFIRMED VARIABLE EXPIRATORY AIRFLOW LIMITATION	
Feature	Considerations, definitions, criteria
Excessive variability in expiratory lung function (one or more of the following):	The greater the variations, or the more occasions excess variation is seen, the more confident the diagnosis of asthma. If initially negative, tests can be repeated during symptoms or in the early morning. If spirometry is not possible, PEF [†] may be used, but it is less reliable.
Positive bronchodilator (BD) responsiveness (reversibility) test with spirometry (or PEF [†])	<i>Adults:</i> increase from baseline in FEV ₁ or FVC of ≥12% and ≥200 mL, with greater confidence if the increase is ≥15% and ≥400 mL; or increase in PEF [†] ≥20% if spirometry is not available. <i>Children:</i> increase from baseline in FEV ₁ of ≥12% predicted (or in PEF [†] of ≥15%). Measure change 10–15 minutes after 200–400 mcg salbutamol (albuterol) or equivalent, compared with pre-BD readings. Positive test more likely if BD withheld before test: SABA ≥4 hours, long-acting bronchodilators 24–48 hours (see below).
Excessive variability in twice-daily PEF over 2 weeks*	<i>Adults:</i> average daily diurnal PEF variability >10%* <i>Children:</i> average daily diurnal PEF variability >13%*
Increase in lung function after 4 weeks of treatment	<i>Adults:</i> increase from baseline in FEV ₁ by ≥12% and ≥200 mL (or PEF [†] by ≥20%) after 4 weeks of daily ICS-containing treatment <i>Children:</i> increase from baseline in FEV ₁ of ≥12% predicted (or in PEF [†] of ≥15%).
Positive bronchial challenge test	<i>Adults:</i> Fall from baseline in FEV ₁ of ≥20% with standard doses of methacholine, or ≥15% with standardized hyperventilation, hypertonic saline or mannitol challenge, or >10% and >200 mL with standardized exercise challenge. <i>Children:</i> fall from baseline in FEV ₁ of >12% predicted (or fall in PEF [†] >15%) with standardized exercise challenge. If FEV ₁ decreases during a challenge test, check that FEV ₁ /FVC ratio has also decreased, since incomplete inhalation, e.g., due to inducible laryngeal obstruction or poor effort, can result in a false reduction in FEV ₁ .
Excessive variation in lung function between visits (good specificity but poor sensitivity)	<i>Adults:</i> variation in FEV ₁ of ≥12% and ≥200 mL (or in PEF [†] of ≥20%) between visits. <i>Children:</i> variation in FEV ₁ of ≥12% in FEV ₁ (or ≥15% in PEF [†]) between visits

氣喘患者的呼吸道病生理變化





1 發現
氣喘四大症狀
咁 閉 久 哇

2 監測
呼氣流速紅黃綠
氣喘控制要注意

3 控制
規律回診很重要
抗發炎才是王道

全台200萬人
患氣喘，竟
有7成人不知！

教你**三大要點**及**4字口訣**
「咁、閉、久、哇」
判斷是否氣喘
及保養預防



咳嗽
咁咁叫

胸口
閉緊感

久咳不癒

哇！
又感冒了！
(代表反覆出現感冒症狀)

氣喘的處理目標

Risk reduction & Symptom control

Risk reduction:
to minimize
future risk of
exacerbations,
airway damage,
and **medication**
side-effects

Symptom control:
to achieve good
control of
symptoms and
maintain normal
activity levels



Inflammation

Bronchoconstriction

Maintenance Inhaler

Daily use ---Prevention

Rescue Inhaler

Rapid symptom - Relief

(Does not address underlying
inflammation)

氣喘的治療 – 評估再評估

GINA 2024 –
STARTING TREATMENT
in adults and adolescents 12+ years

症狀

- 急性發作
- 副作用
- 肺功能
- 病人滿意度



診斷

- 症狀控制和風險因子
(包含肺功能)
- 吸入器的使用技巧和順從性
- 病人偏好

藥物治療

- 非藥物治療
- 治療可修正風險因子

【圖4-1】以控制為導向之氣喘管理循環

氣喘的吸入型藥物

Ellipta Inhalers

Dosing
1 puff once daily

Device Type
Dry Powder Inhaler

Medications Used
LABA = Vilanterol
LAMA = Umeclidinium
ICS = Fluticasone

Arnuity ICS

Trelegy LABA/LAMA/ICS

Incruse LAMA

Breo LABA/ICS

Anoro LABA/LAMA



Breezhalers



Respimat Inhalers



Turbuhalers



吸入型藥物的大致分類

SABA: Short-acting β_2 agonist

SAMA: Short-acting muscarinic antagonist

LABA: Long-acting β_2 agonist

LAMA: Long-acting muscarinic antagonist

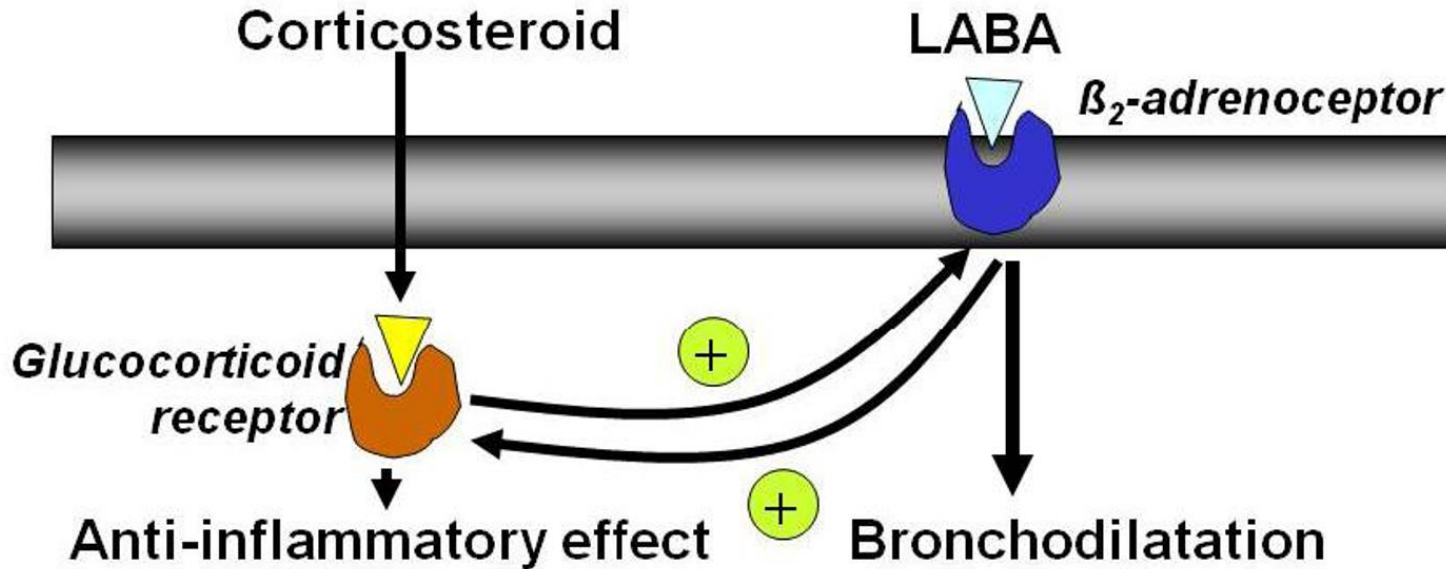
ICS: Inhaled Corticosteroid

Dual bronchodilator (MABA) : Muscarinic antagonist + β_2 agonist

Triple therapy : ICS+LABA+LAMA



Synergistic effect between **Steroids** and β_2 -agonist

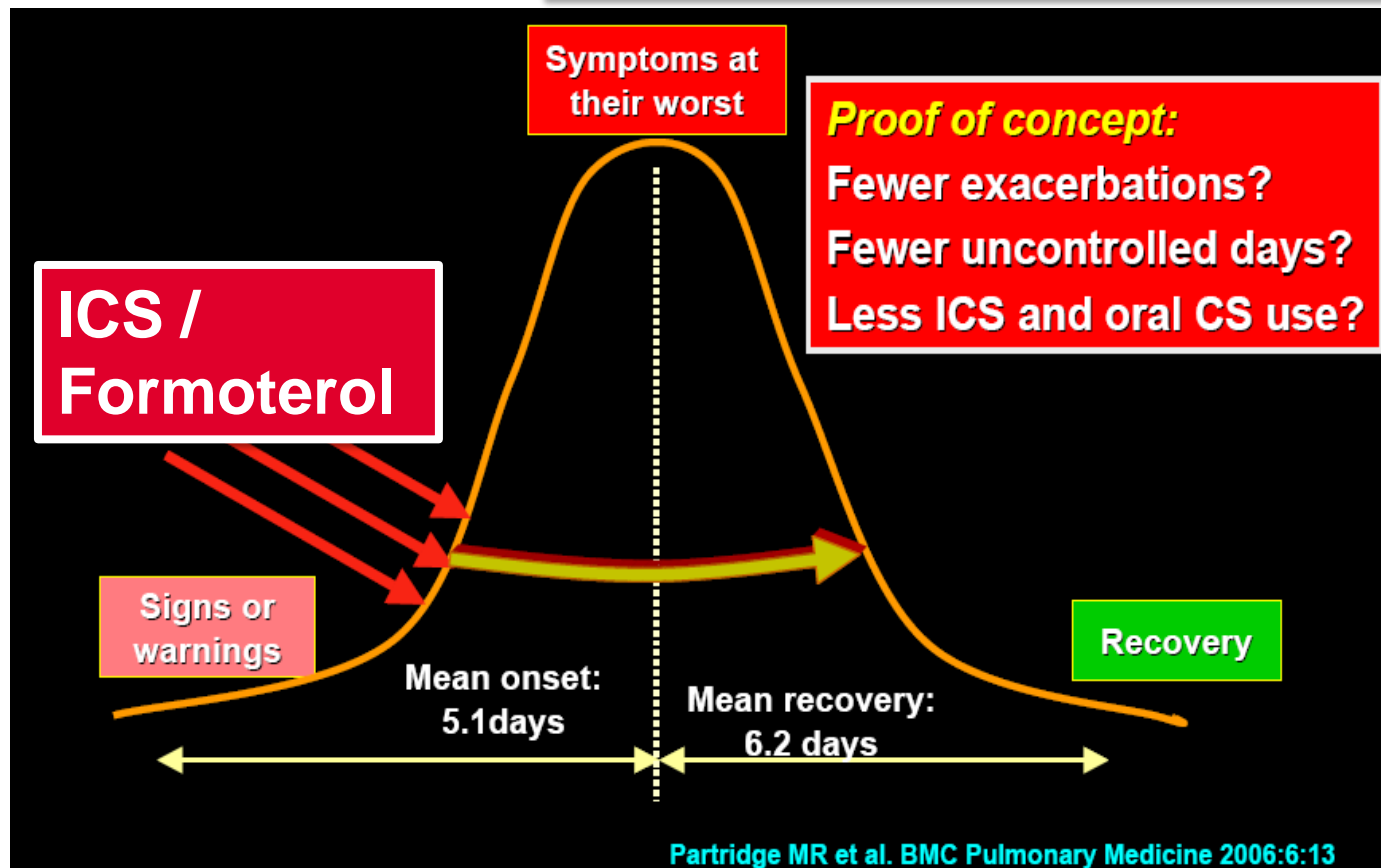


- \uparrow GR translocation
- \uparrow GRE binding
- \uparrow Anti-inflammatory effect

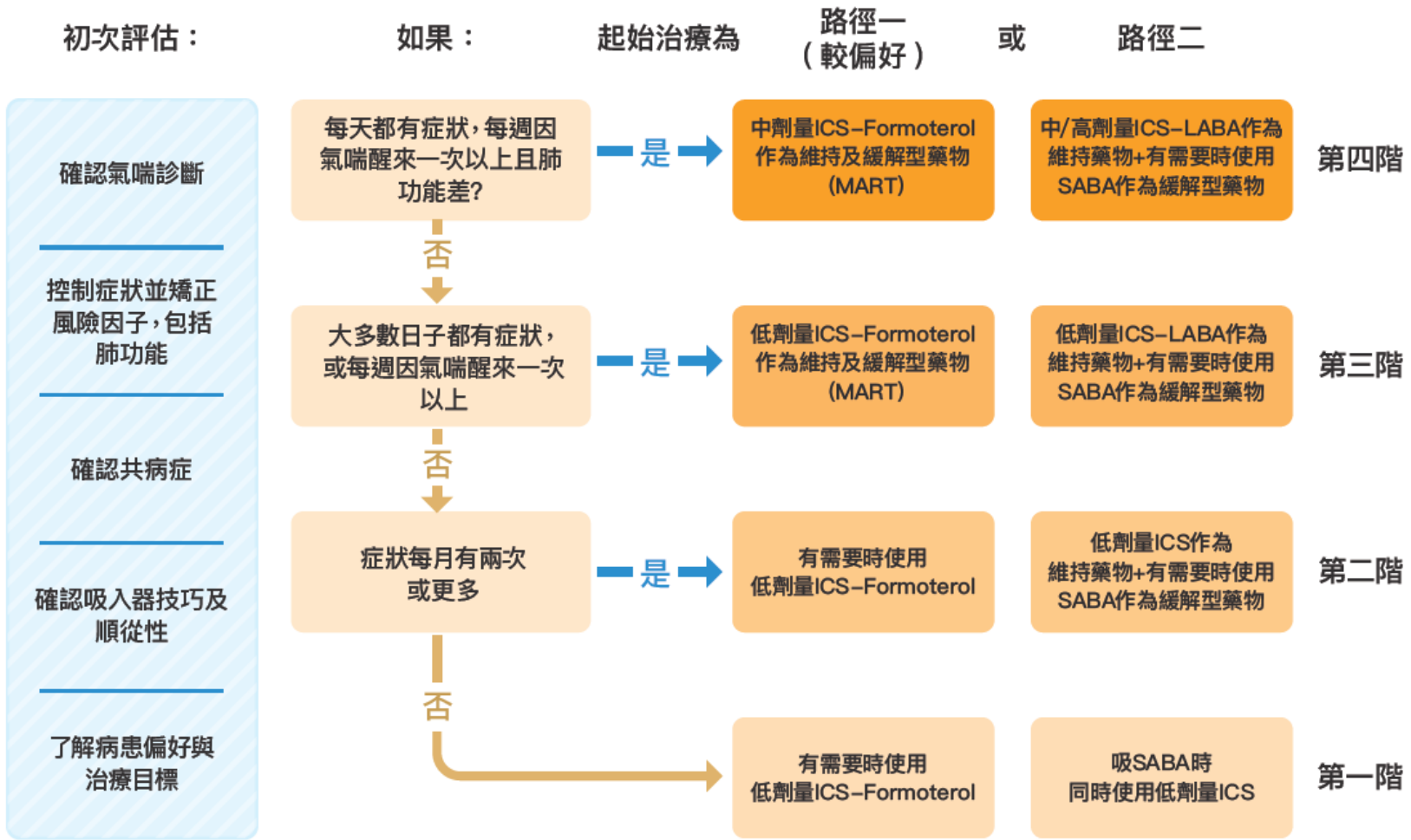
- \uparrow β_2 -receptor expression
- \uparrow β_2 -receptor coupling
- \downarrow Down-regulation of β_2 -receptors
- Prevention of β -agonist tolerance

What is M.A.R.T?

Maintenance **A**nd **R**eliever **T**herapy
維持和緩解 雙效療法



起始治療的選擇

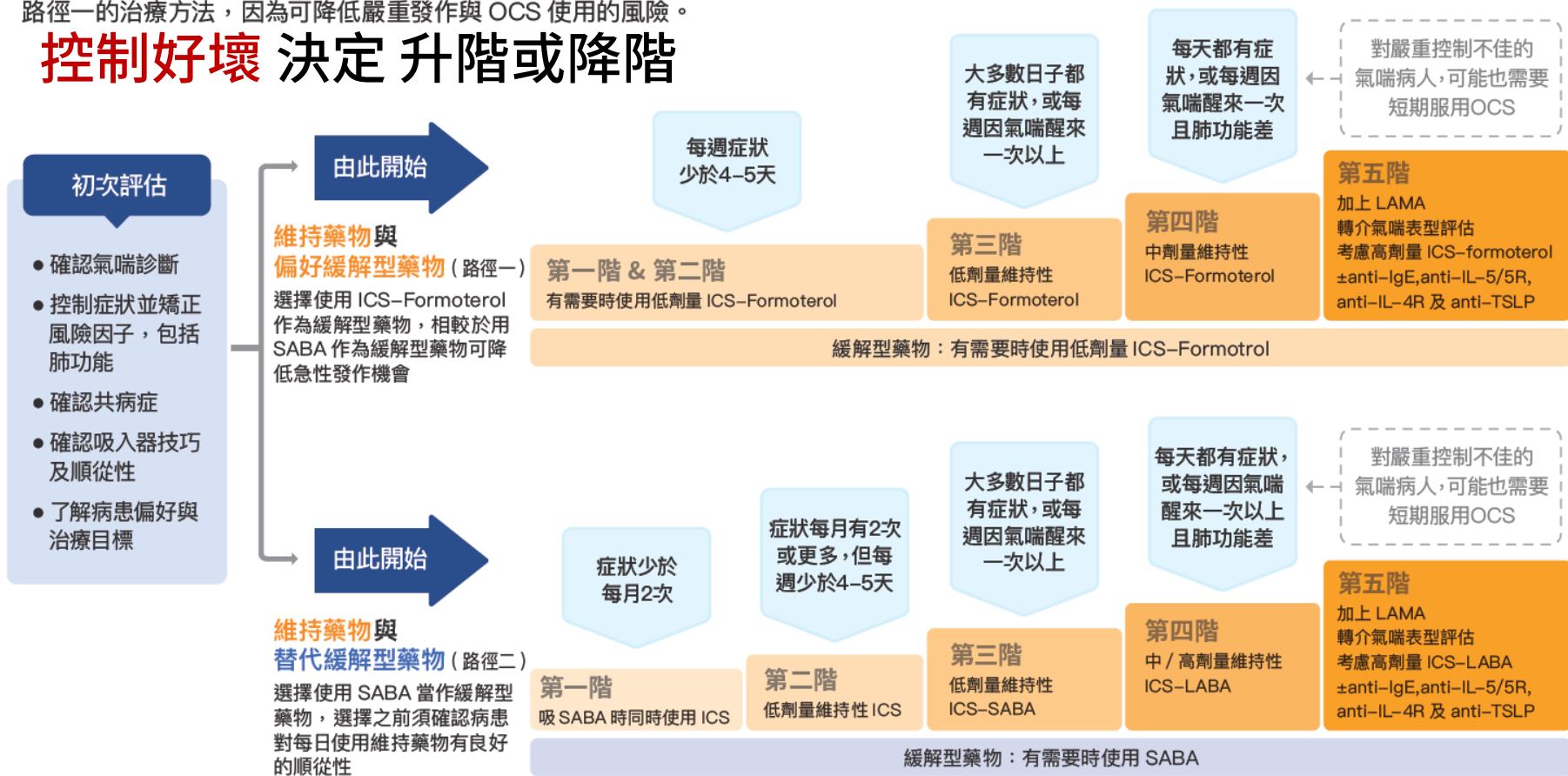


ICS:吸入型類固醇 (inhaled corticosteroid) ; LABA:長效乙二型交感神經刺激劑 (long-acting $\beta 2$ agonists) ; MART:維持及緩解策略
 OCS : 口服類固醇 (oral corticosteroid) ; SABA : 短效乙二型交感神經刺激劑 (short-acting $\beta 2$ agonists)

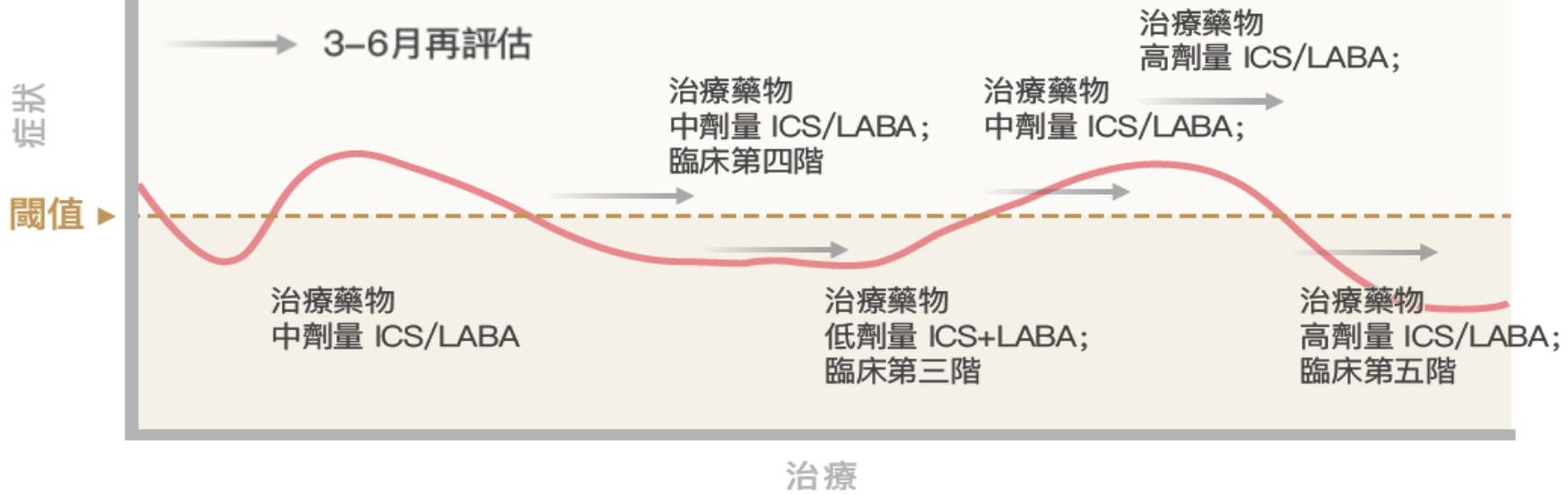
氣喘的治療 – 階梯式 – 升階與降階

若病患對每日使用吸入性類固醇的順從性差，即使症狀不頻繁，仍偏向選擇路徑一的治療方法，因為可降低嚴重發作與 OCS 使用的風險。

控制好壞 決定 升階或降階



A. 症狀控制		症狀控制程度
過去四周內，病人是否曾經		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 以上皆無：控制良好 有其中一至兩項：部分控制 有其中三至四項：控制不良
• 每周是否出現超過兩次的日間氣喘症狀？	是 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 <input type="checkbox"/>	
• 是否因為氣喘而在夜間醒來？	是 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 <input type="checkbox"/>	
• 因為症狀而需要使用超過每週兩次的緩解型藥物*？	是 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 <input type="checkbox"/>	
• 是否因為氣喘而使得活動力受到限制？	是 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 <input type="checkbox"/>	



ICS：吸入型類固醇 (inhaled corticosteroid) ; LABA：長效乙二型交感神經刺激劑 (long-acting β 2 agonists)

症狀緩解型藥物 (Reliever)

1. SABA
(1) Berotec 備勞喘
(2) Ventolin 泛得林
2. SAMA
(1) Atrovent 定喘樂
3. SABA plus SAMA
(1) Combivent 冠喘衛
(2) Berodual 備喘全

症狀控制型藥物 (Controller)

1. LAMA
(1) Tiotropium 適喘樂易得噴吸入劑
2. ICS
(1) Fluticasone Propionate 輔舒酮準納
(2) Budesonide 可滅喘都保定量粉狀吸入劑
(3) Ciclosonide 治喘樂
3. Combinator **(LABA+ICS)**
(1) Seretide accuhaler/evohaler 使肺泰
(2) Symbicort rapihaler/turbuhaler 吸必擴
(3) Relvar 潤娃易利達
(4) Foster 肺舒坦
(5) Flutiform 呼特康
4. Triple therapy (LABA+LAMA+ICS)
(1) Trelegy Ellipita 肺樂喜易利達
(2) Trimbaw 喘寶
(3) Enerzair Breezhaler 艾能舒
5. Theophylline 茶鹼
6. Leukotriene modifier 白三烯素修飾劑

疾病表現型相關藥物 (Phenotype)

1. Anti-IgE 製劑
2. Anti-IL-5 單株抗體
3. Anti-IL-4/IL-13 單株抗體
4. Anti-TSLP





氣喘藥物治療-控制型藥物

藥物	作用效果和使用方式	不良反應
吸入型類固醇 (ICS) (pMDIs 或 DPIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 治療持續性氣喘最有效的抗發炎藥物 緩解症狀、提升肺功能、改善生活品質、減少惡化的發生、並降低因氣喘導致住院或死亡的風險 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 大多數病人使用 ICS 時並不會發生副作用 局部副作用包含口咽部念珠菌病和發聲困難
ICS-LABA (pMDIs 或 DPIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 輕度氣喘病人可使用低劑量ICS-formoterol作為控制型藥物(beclometasone-formoterol、budesonide-formoterol) 當單用中等劑量的 ICS 仍無法有效控制氣喘時可考慮併用 LABA 治療 	心搏過速、頭痛或抽筋
白三烯素受體拮抗劑 (leukotriene receptor antagonist) (錠劑)	針對氣喘發炎途徑進行作用	除了 zileuton 和 zafirlukast 可能會使肝指數上升外，其餘副作用很少
色酮類 (chromones) (pMDIs 或 DPIs)	抗發炎的效果較弱，長期治療中效果有限	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 副作用少見 有時吸入後會引發咳嗽和咽部不適
長效抗膽鹼藥物 (tiotropium)	改善肺功能，並延緩惡化的發生	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 副作用少見 有時可能會造成口乾的副作用
抗 IgE 類藥物 (omalizumab)	年齡≥6歲的重過敏性氣喘病人在接受高劑量 ICS-LABA 治療後病況仍控制不佳，可考慮做為附加治療選擇之一	局部注射反應常見 (輕微)
抗 IL5/5R 類藥物 (mepolizumab、benralizumab)	年齡≥12歲嚴重嗜酸性球形氣喘病人，在接受高劑量 ICS-LABA 治療後病況仍控制不佳，可考慮做為附加治療選擇之一，降低體內嗜酸性球的數量	頭痛和局部注射反應常見 (輕微)
抗 IL4R 類藥物 (dupilumab)	年齡≥12歲患有嗜酸性白血球表現型或OCS依賴型重度氣喘病人的附加維持治療	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 注射部位反應 暫時性血液嗜酸性球增多症
全身性類固醇 (錠劑、懸浮液、肌肉注射或靜脈注射)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 用於嚴重急性惡化早期治療時的重要藥物 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 短期使用：高血糖症、腸胃道副作用、情緒改變、睡眠品質降低、食慾增加 長期使用：白內障、青光眼、骨質疏鬆、腎上腺抑制等



氣喘藥物治療-緩解型藥物

藥物	作用效果和使用方式	不良反應
低劑量ICS-formoterol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">有需要時使用低劑量ICS-formoterol減少嚴重急性惡化發作的風險，並控制症狀	<ul style="list-style-type: none">心搏過速、頭痛或抽筋
短效吸入型乙二型交感神經刺激劑 (SABA) (pMDIs、DPIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">有需要時使用快速緩解病人的氣喘症狀和支氣管的收縮狀態可用於急性惡化治療，以及在運動前使用以預防支氣管收縮的發生此藥物應於病情需要時才可使用，且應儘量降低使用的劑量和頻率	<ul style="list-style-type: none">開始時常出現顫抖和心搏過速等副作用，但一般病人很快便能耐受這些不良反應若病人需要過度使用此類藥物，或使用此類藥物後的治療反應不佳，表示病人的氣喘控制情況不佳
短效抗膽鹼藥物 (pMDIs、DPIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">長期使用：ipratropium 緩解氣喘的效果不如 SABA 類藥物短期使用（治療急性氣喘）：吸入型 ipratropium 與 SABA 類藥物併用時，可降低病人需住院治療的風險	<ul style="list-style-type: none">口乾或口中感覺到苦味

SABA RELIEVERS



Ventolin Inhaler † A
salbutamol 100mcg



Asmol Inhaler † A
salbutamol 100mcg



Bricanyl Turbuhaler † C
terbutaline 500mcg



Airomir Autohaler † #
salbutamol 100mcg



Zempren Inhaler † A
salbutamol 100mcg

RESOURCES

TREATMENT GUIDELINES
Australian Asthma Handbook:
asthmahandbook.org.au

COPD-X Plan:
copdx.org.au

COPD Inhaler Device Chart Poster:
lungfoundation.com.au/resources/copd-inhaler-device-chart-poster/

INHALER TECHNIQUE

How-to videos, patient and practitioner information
nationalasthma.org.au

pMDIs should be used with a spacer (and face mask if needed)

HOW-TO VIDEOS



ICS PREVENTERS



Fixotide Inhaler †
fluticasone propionate
50mcg * • 125mcg • 250mcg
*Fixotide Junior †



Fixotide Accuhaler †
fluticasone propionate
100mcg * • 250mcg • 500mcg
*Fixotide Junior †



Fluticasone Cipla Inhaler †
fluticasone propionate
125mcg • 250mcg



Pulmicort Turbuhaler †
budesonide
100mcg • 200mcg • 400mcg



QVAR Inhaler †
beclomethasone
50mcg • 100mcg



QVAR Autohaler †
beclomethasone
50mcg • 100mcg



Alvesco Inhaler †
ciclesonide
80mcg • 160mcg



Arnuity Ellipta †
fluticasone furate
100mcg • 200mcg



Axotide Inhaler †
fluticasone propionate
50mcg * • 125mcg • 250mcg
*Axotide Junior †



Axotide Accuhaler †
fluticasone propionate
100mcg * • 250mcg
*Axotide Junior †

LAMA MEDICATIONS



Spiriva Respimat † ‡ †
tiotropium 2.5mcg



Spiriva Handihaler †
tiotropium 18mcg



Braltus Zonda †
tiotropium 13mcg



Bretaris Genuair †
acridinium 322mcg



Seebri Breezhaler †
glycopyrronium 50mcg



Incruse Ellipta †
umeclidinium 62.5mcg

ICS/LABA COMBINATIONS



Seretide Inhaler †
fluticasone propionate/salmeterol
50/25 • 125/25 • 250/25 †
Additional brands: Pavlisle,
Fluticasone + Salmeterol Cipla,
SalplusF, Sanofi, Evccar



DuoResp Spiromax †
budesonide/formoterol
200/6 • 400/12 †
Additional brand: BiResp Spiromax



Flutiform Inhaler †
fluticasone propionate/formoterol
50/5 • 125/5 • 250/10



Seretide Accuhaler †
fluticasone propionate/salmeterol
100/50 • 250/50 • 500/50 †
Additional brands: Pavlisle,
Fluticasone + Salmeterol Cipla



Fostair Inhaler †
beclomethasone/formoterol
100/6 • 200/6



Symbicort Rapihaler †
budesonide/formoterol
50/3 • 100/3 • 200/3 †
Additional brand: Rilast Rapihaler



Breo Ellipta †
fluticasone furate/vilanterol
100/25 † • 200/25



Symbicort Turbuhaler †
budesonide/formoterol
100/6 • 200/6 • 400/12 †
Additional brand: Rilast Turbuhaler



Aetectura Breezhaler †
mometasone/formoterol
62.5/125 • 127.5/125 • 260/125
all units in mcg

SAMA MEDICATION



Atrovent Metered Aerosol † A
ipratropium 21mcg

NON STEROIDAL PREVENTER



Montelukast Tablet
montelukast
4mg * • 5mg * • 10mg
Multiple generic brands

LABA MEDICATIONS



Oxis Turbuhaler †
formoterol 6mcg • 12mcg



Serevent Accuhaler †
salmeterol 50mcg



Onbrez Breezhaler †
indacaterol 150mcg • 300mcg

LAMA/LABA COMBINATIONS



Spiolto Respimat †
tiotropium/salmeterol
2.5/2.5mcg



Brimica Genuair †
acridinium/formoterol
340/12mcg



Ultibro Breezhaler †
indacaterol/glycopyrronium
110/50mcg



Anoro Ellipta †
umeclidinium/vilanterol
62.5/25mcg

ICS/LAMA/LABA COMBINATIONS



Treligy Ellipta
fluticasone furate/umeclidinium/vilanterol
100/62.5/25 † • 200/62.5/25 †



Enerzair Breezhaler †
mometasone/glycopyrronium/
formoterol
68/66/114 • 136/66/114



Trimbow Inhaler
beclomethasone/glycopyrronium/
formoterol
100/10/6 † • 200/10/6 †



Breztri Aerosphere †
budesonide/glycopyrronium/
formoterol
160/7/2/5
all units in mcg

氣喘 與 COPD - 聰明也分不清

CLINICAL PHENOTYPE - ADULTS WITH CHRONIC RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS (dyspnea, cough, chest tightness, wheeze)

HIGHLY LIKELY TO BE ASTHMA

if several of the following features

TREAT AS ASTHMA

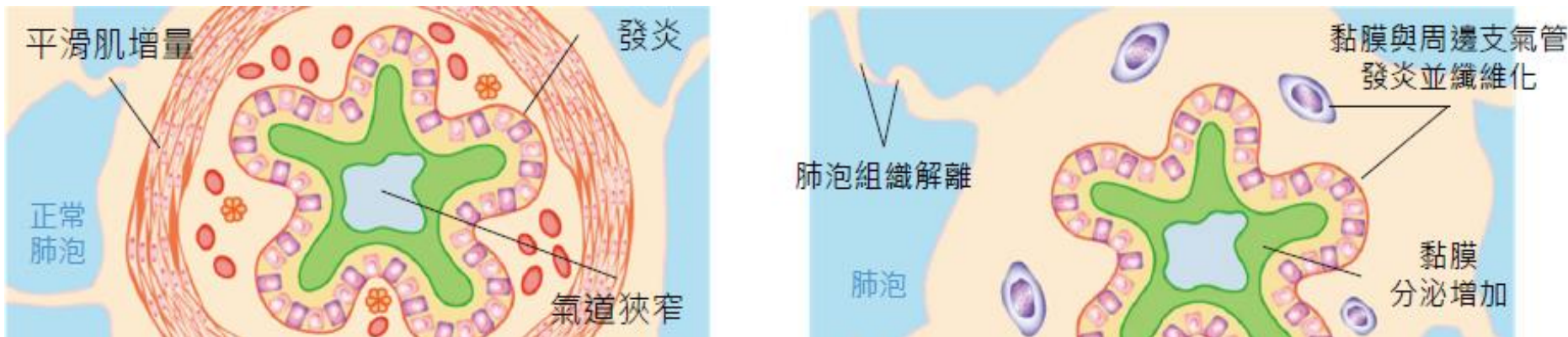
FEATURES OF BOTH ASTHMA + COPD

TREAT AS ASTHMA

LIKELY TO BE COPD

if several of the following features

TREAT AS COPD



INITIAL PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT (as well as treating comorbidities and risk factors. See Box 3-12)

• **ICS-CONTAINING TREATMENT IS ESSENTIAL to reduce risk of severe exacerbations and death.**

- GINA Track 1 with ICS-formoterol as reliever is the preferred regimen.
See Box 4-6 and Box 4-8

- **DO NOT GIVE LABA and/or LAMA without ICS**
- Maintenance OCS only as last resort

• **ICS-CONTAINING TREATMENT IS ESSENTIAL to reduce risk of severe exacerbations and death.**

- Add-on LABA and/or LAMA usually also needed
- Additional COPD treatments as per GOLD

- **DO NOT GIVE LABA and/or LAMA without ICS**
- Maintenance OCS only as last resort

• **TREAT AS COPD (see GOLD report)**

- Initially maintenance LABA-LAMA
- Add ICS as per GOLD for patients with hospitalizations, ≥ 2 exacerbations/year requiring OCS, or blood eosinophils $\geq 300/\mu\text{l}$

- **Avoid high dose ICS, avoid maintenance OCS**
- Reliever containing ICS is not recommended

REVIEW PATIENT AFTER 2-3 MONTHS. REFER FOR EXPERT ADVICE IF DIAGNOSTIC UNCERTAINTY OR INADEQUATE RESPONSE

難治及嚴重氣喘



<Reference>

2024 GINA 氣喘診療指引

2023 GINA 嚴重氣喘診療指引

2022 台灣成人氣喘臨床照護指引

2020 台灣成人氣喘診療指引補充版

The Current Status
of Asthma Control

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Treatment Strategies

Severe Asthma

Better Device for
Inhalation Therapy

嚴重氣喘的定義



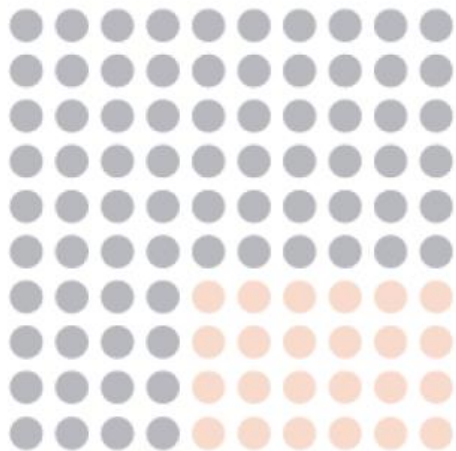
過去一年需要GINA 指引中建議的第4-5 階治療**高劑量 ICS 及LABA** 或白三烯素修飾劑 (leukotriene modifier) / 茶鹼 (theophylline)

或

≥ 50% 時間需要全身性類固醇 (systemic steroids) 來使氣喘達到控制或者依然未獲得控制 (uncontrolled)

	ERS/ATS	GEMA
藥物使用定義	過去一年需要高劑量 ICS 及第二種控制型藥物包括 LABA 或白三烯素修飾劑 / 茶鹼或過去一年有 ≥ 50% 時間需要全身性類固醇。	過去一年接受高劑量 ICS/LABA 組合治療或同樣時期需要 OCS 治療至少半年以上。
	相同點	
	高劑量 ICS 或全身性類固醇。	
定義病人群範圍	相異點	
	有關第二種控制型藥物 GEMA 只定義 LABA。	
定義病人群範圍	包含獲控制及未獲控制者	只明確定義未獲控制者
未獲控制之定義	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 症狀控制不佳: ACQ > 1.5, ACT < 20 (或 NAEPP/GINA 指引分類為 not well controlled)。2. 經常性嚴重惡化: 過去一年 ≥ 2 次急性發作使用全身性類固醇大於 3 天。3. 危及生命的急性發作: 過去一年至少 1 次住院、住加護病房或人工呼吸器支持。4. 氣流受限: FEV₁/FVC 小於正常值下限, 且在適當的停止支氣管擴張劑使用後 FEV₁<80% 預估值。	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. ACQ > 1.5 或 ACT < 20。2. 過去一年 ≥ 2 次急性嚴重發作或接受 ≥ 2 次療程的全身性皮質類固醇 (每次 ≥ 大於 3 天)。3. 過去一年 ≥ 1 次因嚴重急性發作而住院。4. 慢性氣流受限: FEV₁/FVC < 70%, 或在支氣管擴張劑使用後 FEV₁ < 80%; 上述肺功能情況在使用 OCS 每天 30 mg 2 週後回復。

What proportion of adults have difficult-to-treat or severe asthma?



24%

● **High intensity treatment**
= high dose ICS-LABA
or medium dose
ICS-LABA + OCS)



17%

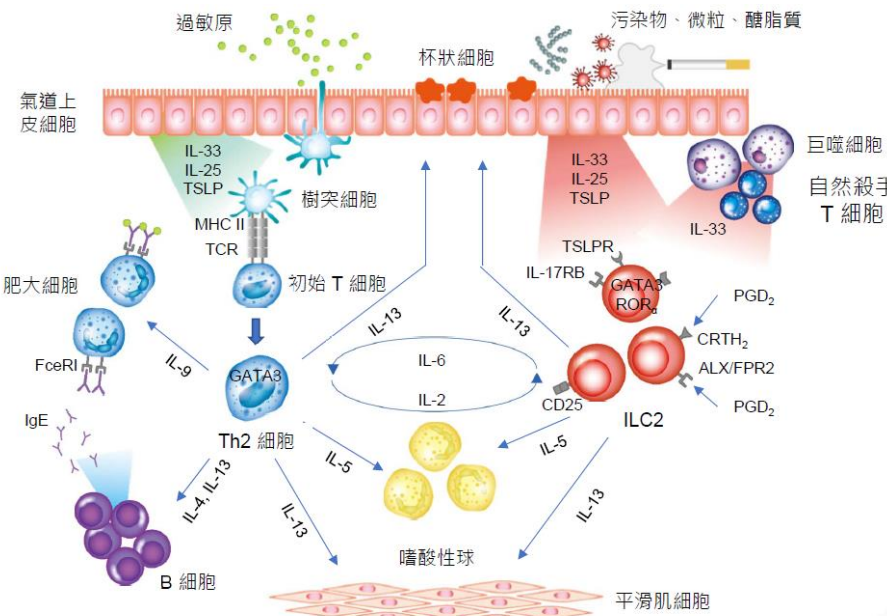
● **difficult-to-treat asthma**
= high intensity treatment
+ poor symptom control



3.7%

● **severe asthma**
= high intensity treatment
+ poor symptom control
+ good adherence and
inhaler technique

嚴重氣喘的分子機轉

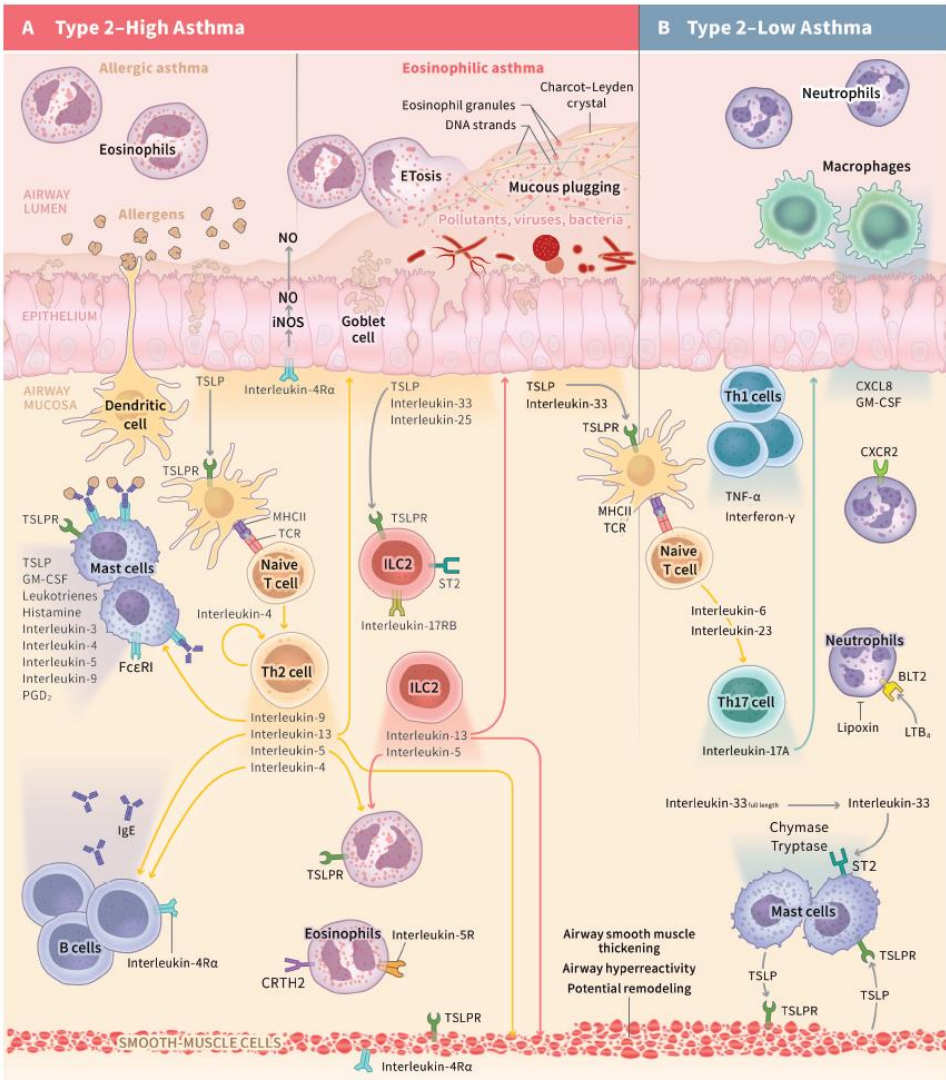


過敏性嗜酸性球型氣道發炎

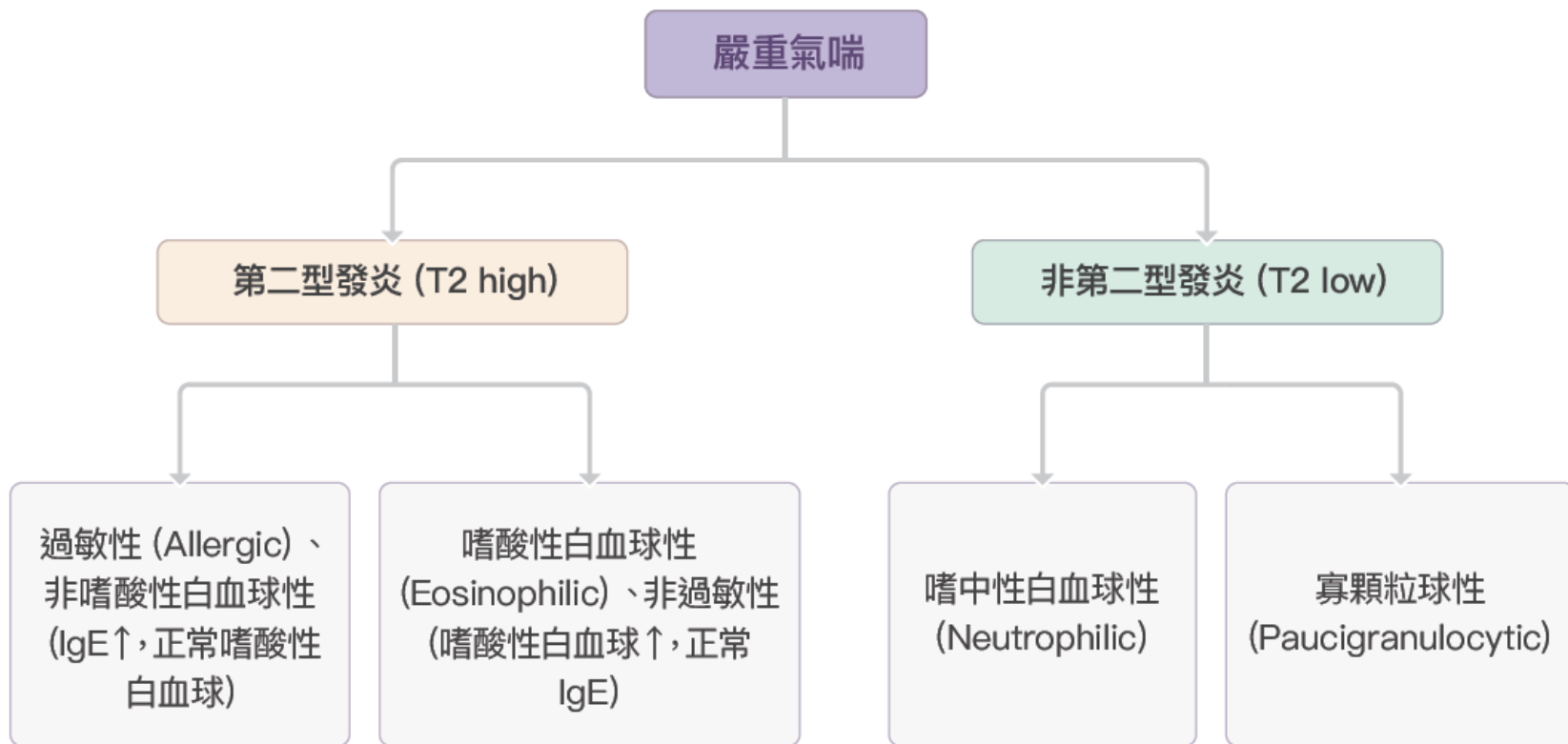
非過敏性嗜酸性球型氣道發炎

de Groot JC, et al. ERJ Open Res. 2015;1:00024

NO: 一氧化氮 (nitric oxide); iNOS: 誘導型一氧化氮合成酶 (inducible nitric oxide synthase); TSLP: 胸腺基質淋
 巴生成素 (thymic stromal lymphopoietin); TSLPR: 胸腺基質淋巴生成素受體 (thymic stromal lymphopoietin
 receptor); CRTH2 (chemoattractant receptor homologous molecule expressed on Th2 cells); MHCII: 主要組織
 相容性複合物 (major histocompatibility complex); TCR: T 細胞受體 (T cell receptor); TNF-α: 腫瘤壞死因子-α
 (tumor necrosis factor-α); CXCL8 / 趨化因子 8 (CXC motif chemokine Ligand 8); GM-CSF: 顆粒單
 核球群落刺激生長因子 (granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor); CXCR2: 介白素-8 受體β (CXC
 chemokine receptor 2); BLT2: 白三烯B4 受體2 (leukotriene B4 receptor-2); LTB4: 白三烯B4 (leukotriene
 B4); ST2: 介白素1 受體樣蛋白1 (Interleukin 1 receptor-like 1); VCAM: 血管細胞黏附蛋白 (vascular cell
 adhesion protein); VLA-4: 纖維蛋白 (Integrin α4β1); PSGL-1 (P-selectin glycoprotein ligand-1)

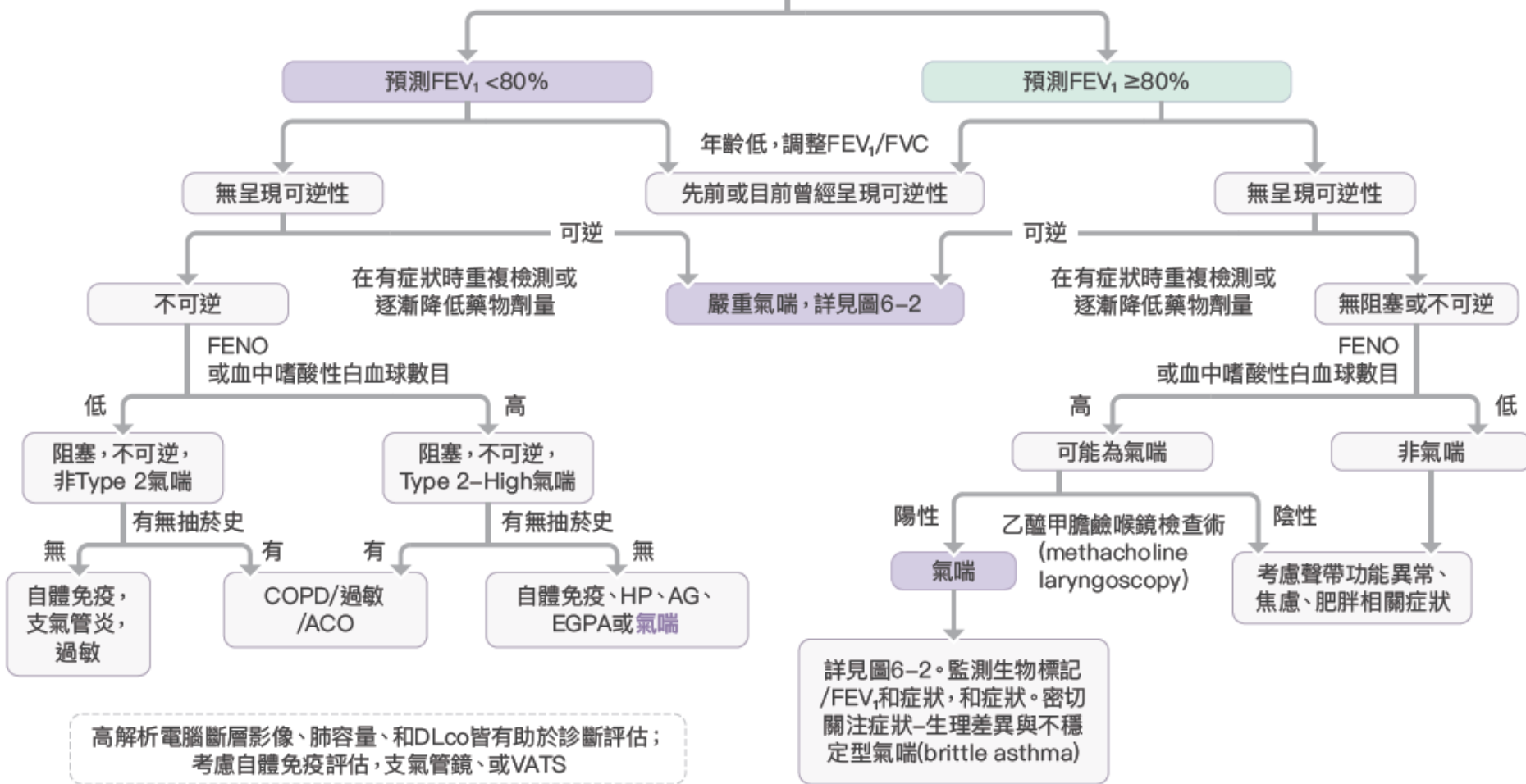


嚴重氣喘的臨床分子機轉型



Difficult-to-Treat Asthma

困難氣喘 (順從性、共病症和風險因子持續處置)



Severe Asthma

嚴重氣喘 (順從性、共病症和風險因子持續處置)

反覆FENO<24 ppb;
或嗜酸性白血球< 150個/uL;
或在逐步減量OCS後

Eosinophil 150/uL

FENO ≥ 24 ppb;
或嗜酸性白血球 ≥ 150–300個/uL

Type 2-Low 氣喘

Type 2-High 氣喘

發作年齡<12

發作年齡≥12

發作年齡<12

發作年齡≥12

早發性
Type 2-Low

早發性
Type 2-Low

早發性Type 2-High

晚發性Type 2-Low
有/無鼻息肉

吸入性類固醇減量

Anti-IgE/
Type 2生物製劑

Anti-Type 2生物製劑

循環/重複循環
第二線生物製劑

對所有藥物反應不佳

Type 2+複合型疾病

↑Type 2
生物標記;
遵照早發性
Type 2-
High氣喘

無Type 2 生物標記/
Type 2-Low氣喘

↑Type 2
生物標記;
遵照晚發性
Type 2-
High氣喘

低

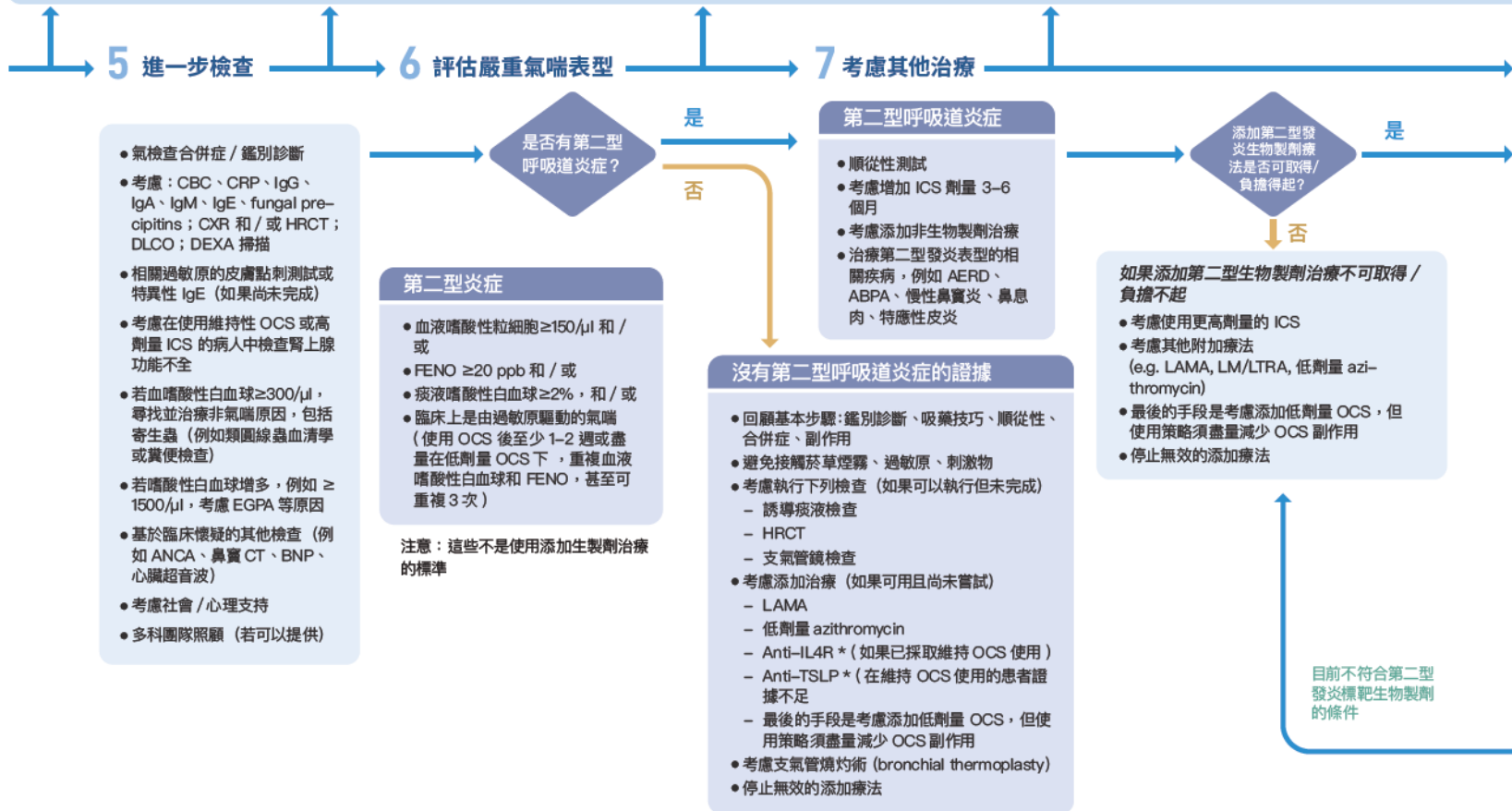
高

考慮LAMA、
熱塑治療 (thermoplasty)

考慮代謝相關檢查,
自體免疫相關檢測,
與體重減輕

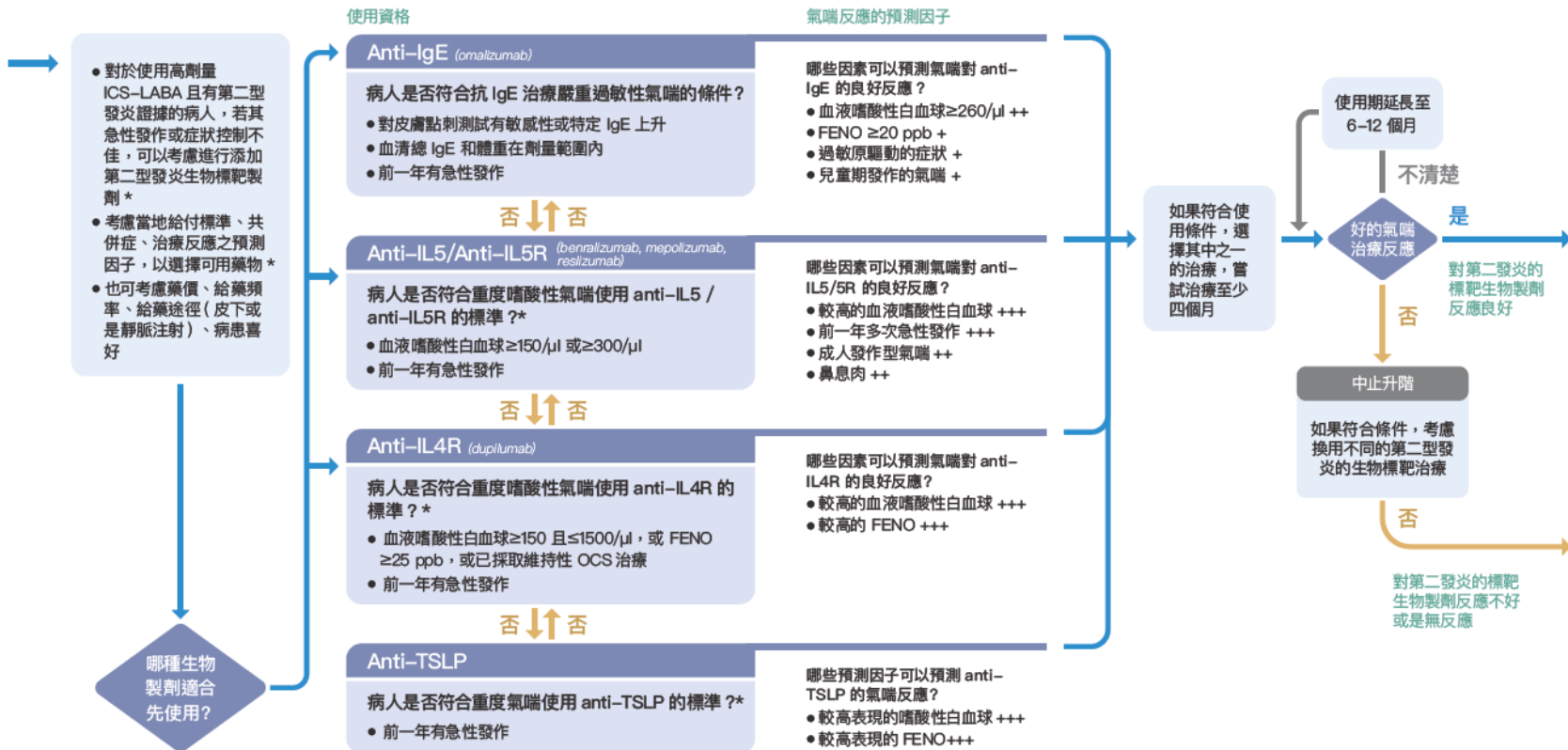
考慮CRP (IL-6)、電腦斷層、免疫缺陷和自體
免疫相關檢測; 和利用VATS以評估EGPA、
和自體免疫疾病

繼續優化治療 (包括吸藥技巧、順從性、合併症、非藥物策略)



* 檢查生物製劑療法的當地使用標準，因為這些標準可能與列出的不同

8 考慮第二型發炎的生物製劑之添加治療



儘管大劑量 ICS + LABA 和
適當的治療，但仍未控制

- 確定血液嗜酸性白血球計數和 FENO
- 評估合併症 (例如，嚴重的特應性皮炎、慢性鼻竇炎合併鼻息肉、過敏性鼻炎、嗜酸性白血球性肺炎、嗜酸性肉芽腫多發性血管炎)

重度氣喘 (無每日使用OCS)

OCS依賴性之重度氣喘

血液嗜酸性白血球
<150 cells/ μ l

血液嗜酸性白血球
150 to 1500 cells/ μ l

血液嗜酸性白血球
>1500 cells/ μ l

現在或是過去有血液
嗜酸性白血球數增加
的證據?

FENO <25 ppb

FENO \geq 25 ppb

過敏性氣喘和常年
過敏?

過敏性氣喘和常年
過敏?

整合臨床特徵、生物
標誌物和共病

排除寄生蟲感染、血液
系統疾病和其他嗜酸性
白血球增多症

是 否

- A
- Anti-IgE
 - Anti-TSLP

B

Anti-TSLP

- C
- Anti-IgE,
 - Anti-IL-4Ra
 - Anti-TSLP

- D
- Anti-IL-4Ra
 - Anti-TSLP

- E
- Anti-IgE
 - Anti-IL-4Ra
 - Anti-IL-5
 - Anti-IL-5R
 - Anti-TSLP

- F
- Anti-IL-5
 - Anti-IL-5R

- G
- Anti-IL-4Ra
 - Anti-IL-5
 - Anti-IL-5R

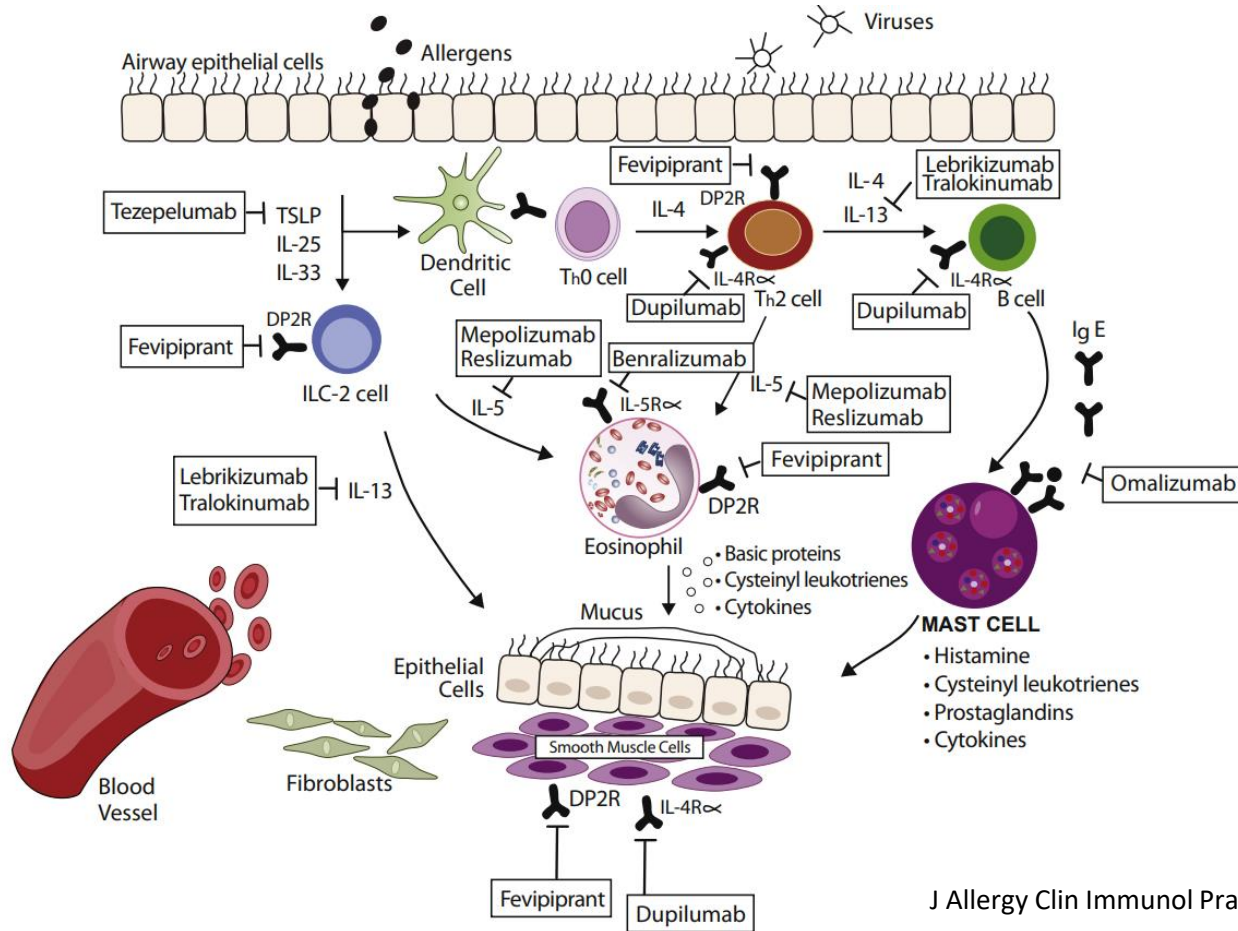
H

Anti-IL-4Ra

4 到 6 個月後評估治療反應、副作用和病人滿意度

- 逐漸減少OCS劑量
- 評估腎上腺功能不全
- 評估嗜酸性肉芽腫多發性血管炎的可能性
- 評估治療反應、副作用和病人滿意度

嚴重氣喘生物製劑的機轉



目前台灣核可於治療嚴重氣喘的生物製劑

2024/2/17 健保支付標準共同擬訂會議

生物製劑	成分	適用資格	健保支付價/ 建議價(元)	人年藥費(元)
抗IgE單株抗體	omalizumab	治療嚴重過敏性氣喘 •對吸入性過敏原(以皮膚點刺測試)或特定IgE具敏感性 •血清總IgE和體重在劑量範圍內 •前一年曾急性發作	14,234 (健保自97年6月1日給付)	37萬
抗IL-5/ IL5R單株 抗體	benralizumab	治療嚴重嗜酸性氣喘： •前一年曾急性發作 •血液嗜酸性白血球數 $\geq 150/\mu\text{L}$ 或 $\geq 300/\mu\text{L}$	63,747	51萬 (健保自109年3月1日給付)
	mepolizumab		32,811	43萬 (健保自107年11月1日給付)
	reslizumab		健保未給付	健保未給付
抗IL4R α 單株抗體	dupilumab	治療嚴重嗜酸性氣喘/第二型氣喘： •前一年曾急性發作 •第二型炎症生物標記超過特定值(如血液嗜酸性白血球 ≥ 150 且 $\leq 1500/\mu\text{l}$ ，或FENO ≥ 25 ppb)，或需要維持性 OCS治療	未給付於該適應症 (健保自113年2月1日給付)	未給付於該適應症
抗TSLP單株抗體	tezepelumab	治療嚴重氣喘(須先符合嚴重氣喘標準)： •前一年曾急性發作	40,538 (健保自113年6月1日給付)	53萬

優化的吸入型藥物



<Reference>

2024 GINA 氣喘診療指引

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The Current Status
of Asthma Control

Diagnosis and
Treatment Strategies

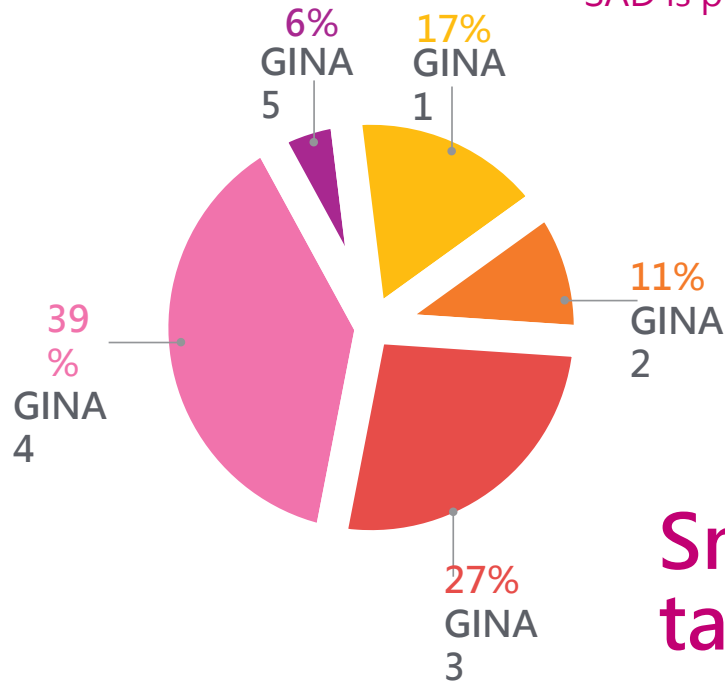
Severe Asthma

**Better Device for
Inhalation Therapy**



Exploring the relevance and extent of **small airways dysfunction** in asthma (ATLANTIS)

SAD is present across all severities and particularly in more severe asthma



91%



Small Airways are an important target for asthma therapy¹⁻⁶

*SAD: small airways dysfunction
Postma DS, et al. Lancet Respir Med 2019; doi:10.1016/S2213-2600(19)30049-9

1. Tashkin, Allergy Asthma Proc 2002; 23:233-242 . 2. Adcock et al, Am J Resp Crit Care Med 1996; 154:771-782. 3. Tulic et al, Respir Res 2001; 2:333-339.
4. Scichilone et al, Pulm Pharmacol Ther 2013; 26:172-179. 5. Usmani, Curr Opin Pulm Med 2015; 21: 55-67. 6. Pirina et al, "Respir Med. 2018 Oct;143:74-81.

Better approach of small airway with ICS/LABA with an **extrafine** formulation

PARTICLE SIZES (MMAD)

Foster®
(100/6)¹⁻²



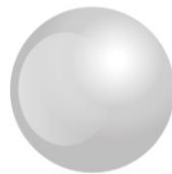
< 2 μm

Relvar®
Ellipta®³



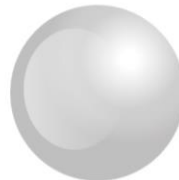
2.3 μm

Symbicort®
Turbohaler®²



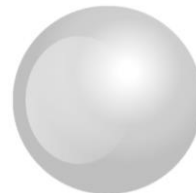
3.1-3.3 μm

Seretide®
Diskus®²

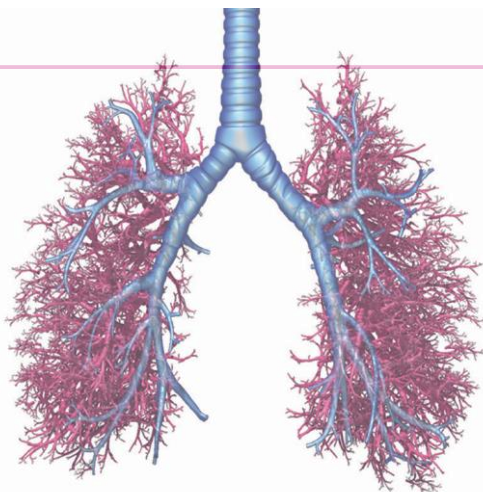


3.5 μm

Flutiform®²

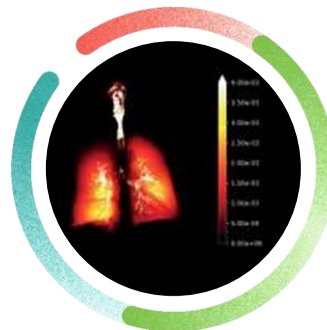


3,6-4 μm

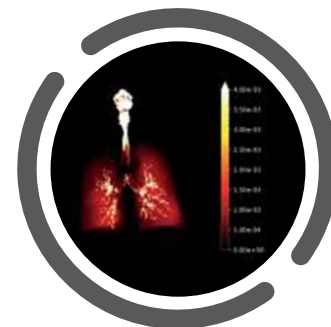


Smaller
particles can
reach the small
airways²

BDP/FF/G



FluF/VI/UMEC

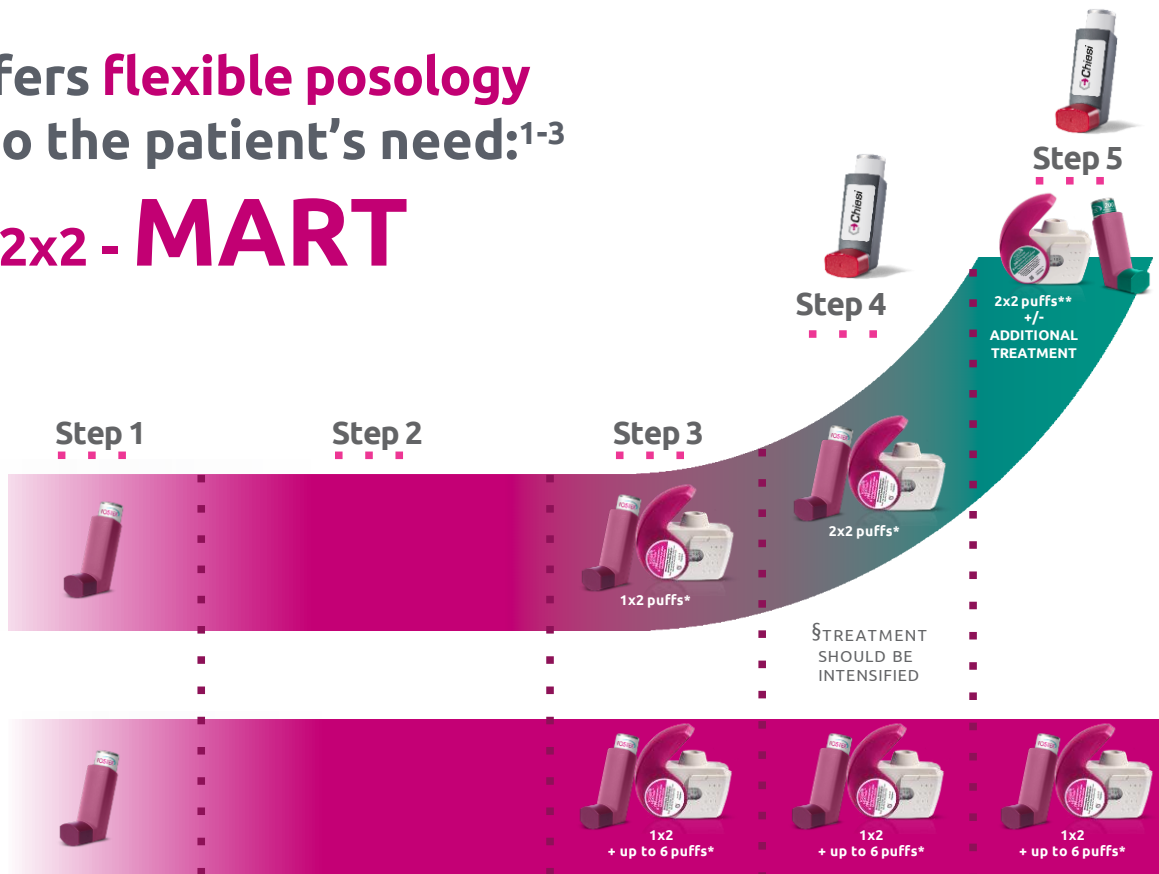


1. Foster 100/6 pMDI SmPc
2. Scichilone N, et al. - J Asthma Allergy. 2013; 6: 1-11
3. Wolthers OD. Pediatr Allergy Immunol. 2016; 27: 13-21

Foster® offers **flexible posology** according to the patient's need:¹⁻³

1x2 - 2x2 - MART

Maintenance



MART

1

1. Foster 100/6 SmPC
 2. Foster 200/6 SmPC
 3. Global Initiatives for Asthma 2024

LAMA 在氣喘中所扮演的角色



中至高劑量的ICS 和 ICS/LABA 治療下，**LAMA**的附加效果

可改善**42.2%**病人的氣喘控制¹


在 GINA 指引 step 4 和 3 的氣喘病患中，
分別增加 trough FEV₁ **+91mL** 和
+131mL²

疾病嚴重惡化風險**降低 21%**³

FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; GINA, Global Initiative for Asthma; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting β agonist; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist.

1. Abadoglu O, Berk S. Clin Respir J. 2016;10(4):421-427.
2. Buhl R, et al. Pulm Pharmacol Ther. 2020;60:101881.
3. Kerstjens HAM, et al. N Engl J Med 2012;367:1198-1207.

總結



<Reference>

2024 GINA 氣喘診療指引

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2022 台灣成人氣喘臨床照護指引

2020 台灣成人氣喘診療指引補充版

感謝聆聽
敬請指教

蔡慶宏

mict6009.bt03@nycu.edu.tw

成人及 12 歲以上青少年

個別化的氣喘管理：

依患者個人化的需求做評估、調整、檢視治療反應

- ◆ 症狀
- ◆ 急性發作
- ◆ 副作用
- ◆ 肺功能
- ◆ 病人滿意度



- ◆ 必要時確認診斷
- ◆ 症狀控制及矯正風險因子 (包含肺功能)
- ◆ 共病症
- ◆ 吸入器技巧及順從性
- ◆ 病人偏好與治療目標

- ◆ 治療可矯治的危險因子及共病症
- ◆ 非藥物治療策略
- ◆ 氣喘藥物 (升 / 降階或路徑調整)
- ◆ 教育及技巧訓練

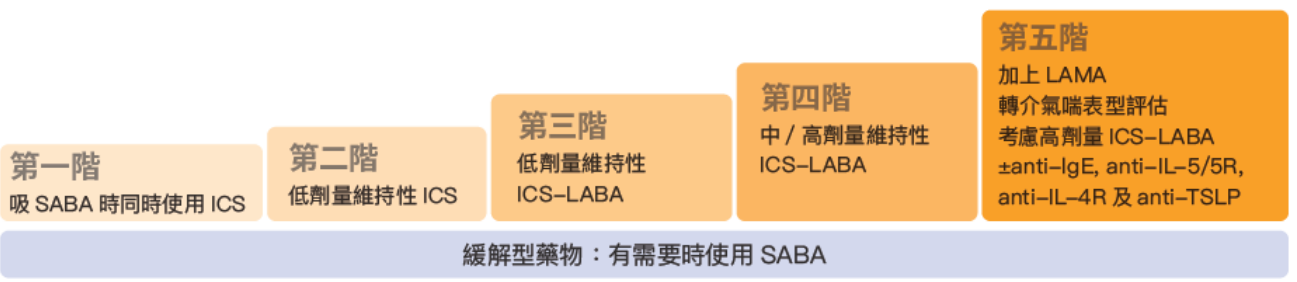
維持藥物與 偏好緩解型藥物 (路徑一)

選擇使用 ICS-Formoterol 作為緩解型藥物，相較於用 SABA 作為緩解型藥物可降低急性發作機會



維持藥物與 替代緩解型藥物 (路徑二)

選擇使用 SABA 當作緩解型藥物，選擇之前須確認病患對每日使用維持藥物有良好的順從性



其他維持藥物的選擇 (路徑一或路徑二)

吸 SABA 時同時使用低劑量 ICS，或每日使用 LTRA，或加上 HDM 舌下免疫療法 (SLIT)	中劑量 ICS，或加上 LTRA，或加上 HDM 舌下免疫療法 (SLIT)	加上 LAMA，或 LTRA，或轉換成高劑量 ICS	加上 Azithromycin(在成人)或 LTRA；加上低劑量 OCS 但需考慮副作用
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Phenotyping to Endotyping 邁向精準醫療時代

