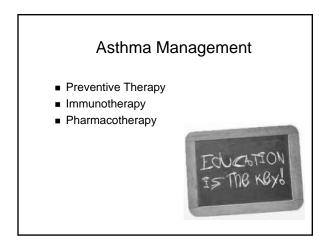
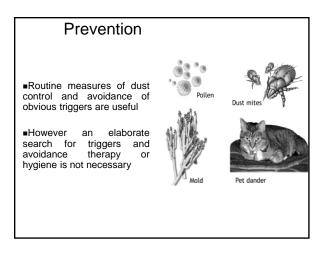
## Chronic Persistent Asthma Management

Dr. J. M. Joshi Professor and Head, Dept of Pulmonary Medicine B. Y. L. Nair Hospital Mumbai









## Prevention: Diet

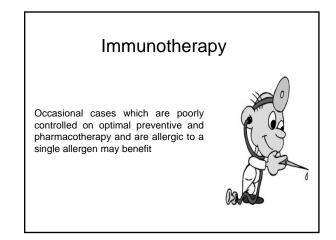
Diet has little role in asthmaDiet therapy without scientific documentation is incorrect

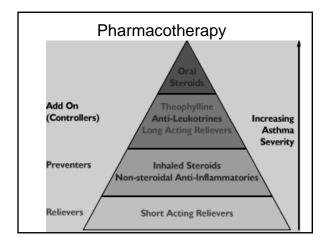
 Avoidance of fish, nuts, berries, tinned and canned foods, beer and sparkling wine
"Chinese restaurant syndrome" -Ajinomoto (N/-

■Recent studies have shown that fruits particularly citrus fruits are beneficial

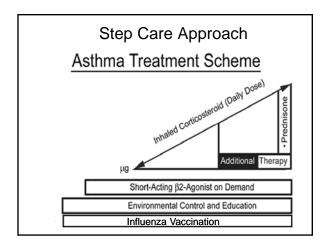


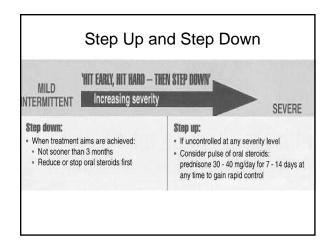


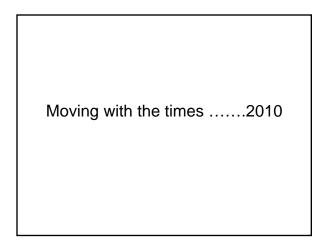


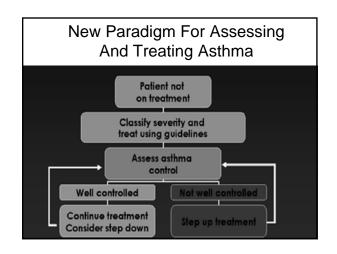


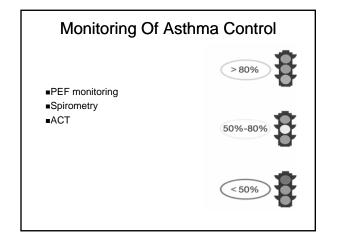
Severity	Symptoms	FEV1/FVC%<70% FEV1
Mild persistent	Frequent symptoms, No nighttime symptoms	≥ 80%
Moderate persistent	Frequent symptoms, Occasional nighttime symptoms	60-80%
Severe persistent	Daily symptoms, Frequent nighttime symptoms	≤ <b>60%</b>

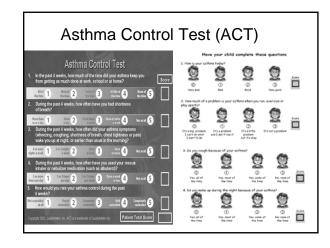












## US FDA Attempts to Ensure LABA Safety Benefits and Risks of LABA Labeling on LABA Inhalers 2010 Decades before LABA reached the market, isoproterenol (SABA) linked to asthma-related deaths Salmeterol Multicenter Asthma Research Trial (1996) Never use LABA without ICS in asthma stopped prematurely due to increased deaths Recommend LABA only if asthma uncontrolled on Analysis from pooled data –LABA plus ICS versus ICS, the medium dose ICS difference not significant USE FDC of ICS/LABA when required Stop LABA once asthma is well controlled Ref: Kramer JM. Perspective. NEJM 2009; 360:16 Adding LABA to ICS in children is beneficial Chowdhury BA, Pan GD. Perspective. NEJM 2010;362:13. Ref: SFC versus Doubling Fluticasone in Children with Asthma. COMBO study Group. AJJRCCM 2010 (E Pub)

