



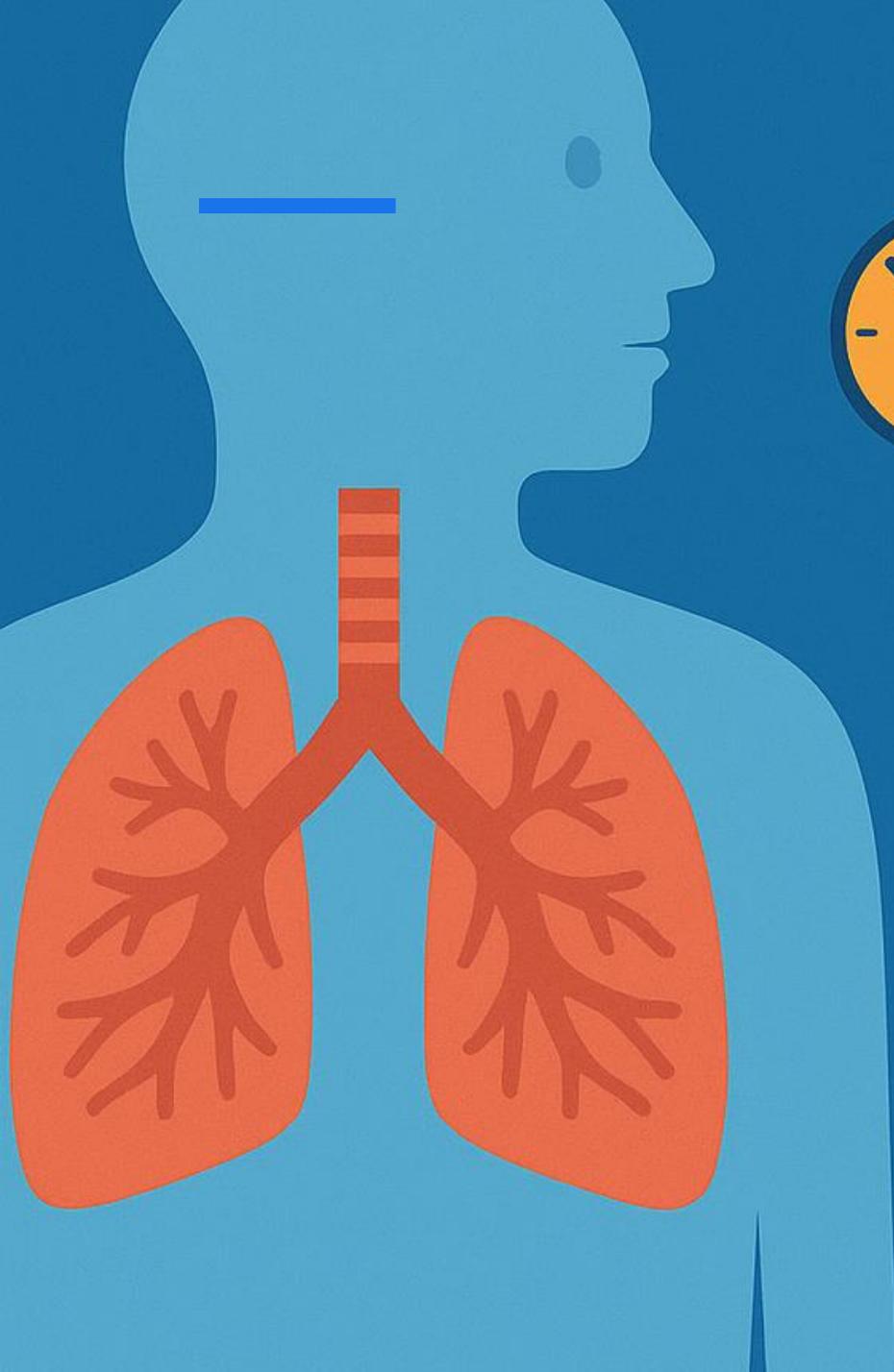
Clear Air Ahead: Anatomy, Illness and Intervention

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CO-FOUNDER, MISSISSAUGA LUNG HEALTH
CENTRE

RESPIROLOGIST, TRILLIUM HEALTH PARTNERS

LECTURER, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



20,000

**BREATHS
PER DAY**

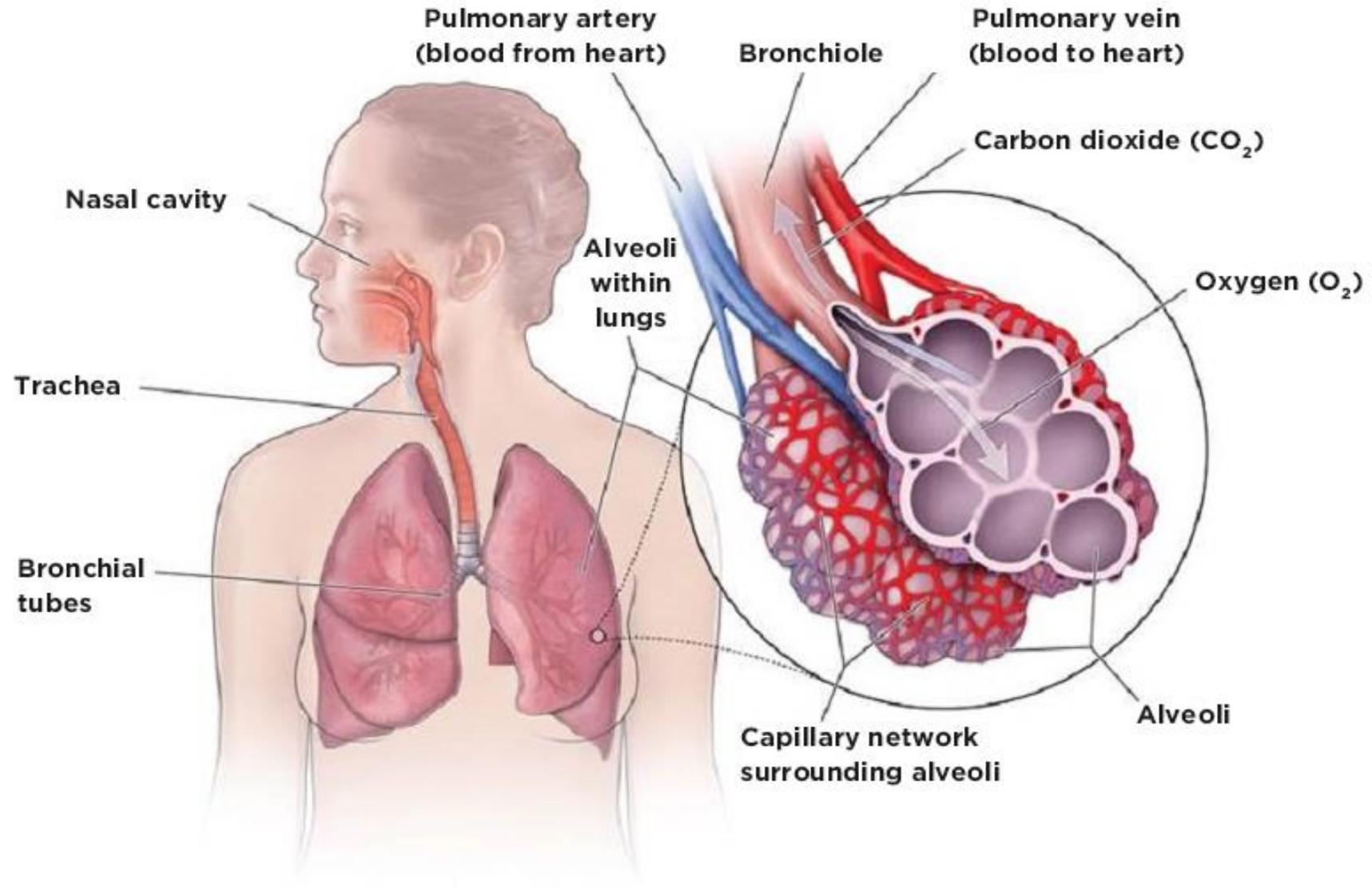
10,000

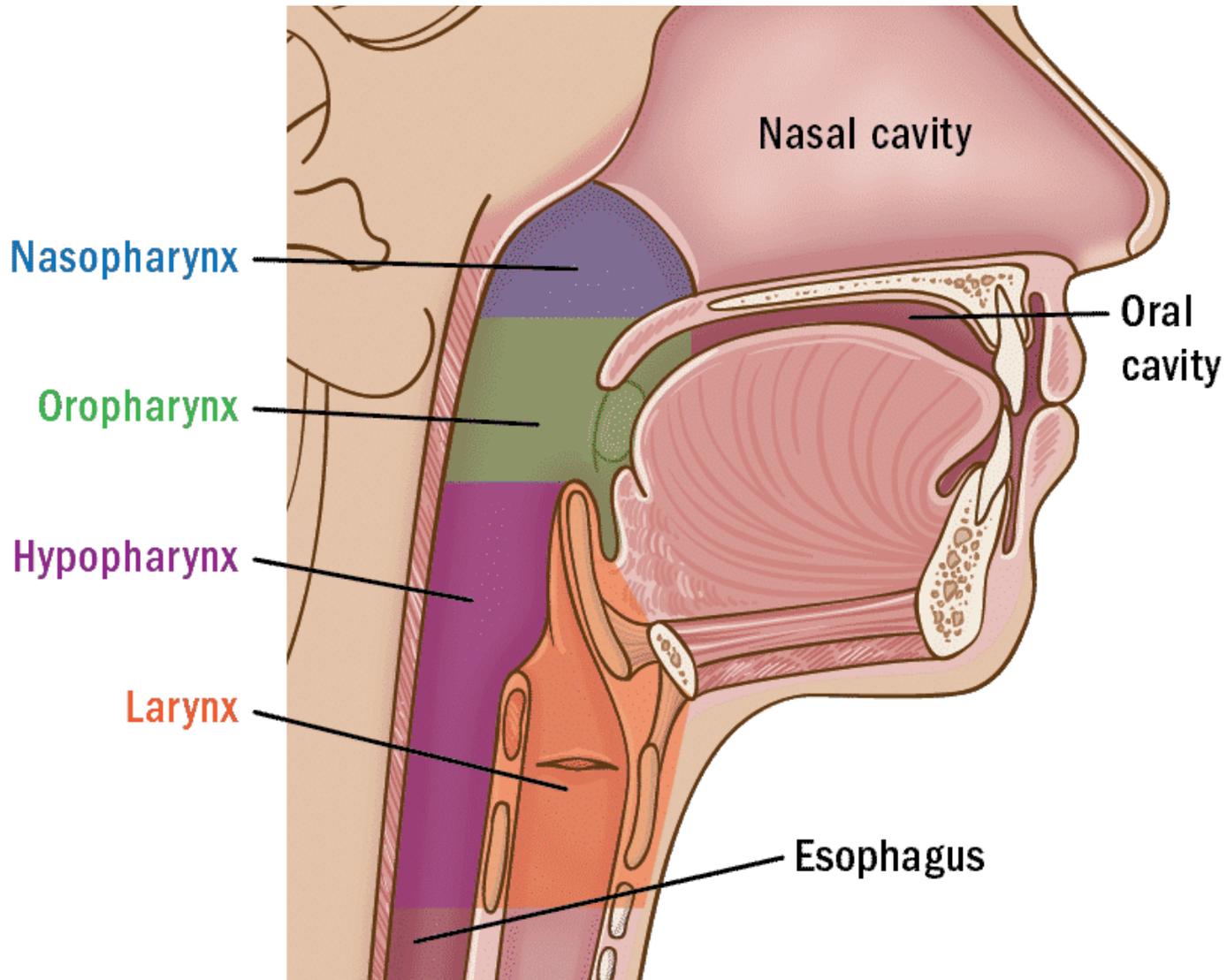
**LITERS OF AIR
EXCHANGED PER DAY**

1,5 MILLION

BREATHS OVER A LIFETIME

Respiratory System





Nasopharynx and Oropharynx

- Chronic rhinosinusitis with or without nasal polyps
- Laryngeal disorders including functional disorders
- Aspiration
- Reflux

Airways Diseases

ASTHMA

- Inflammation
- Variable airway diameter
- Twitchy airways (hyperresponsive)
- Tendency to irritation

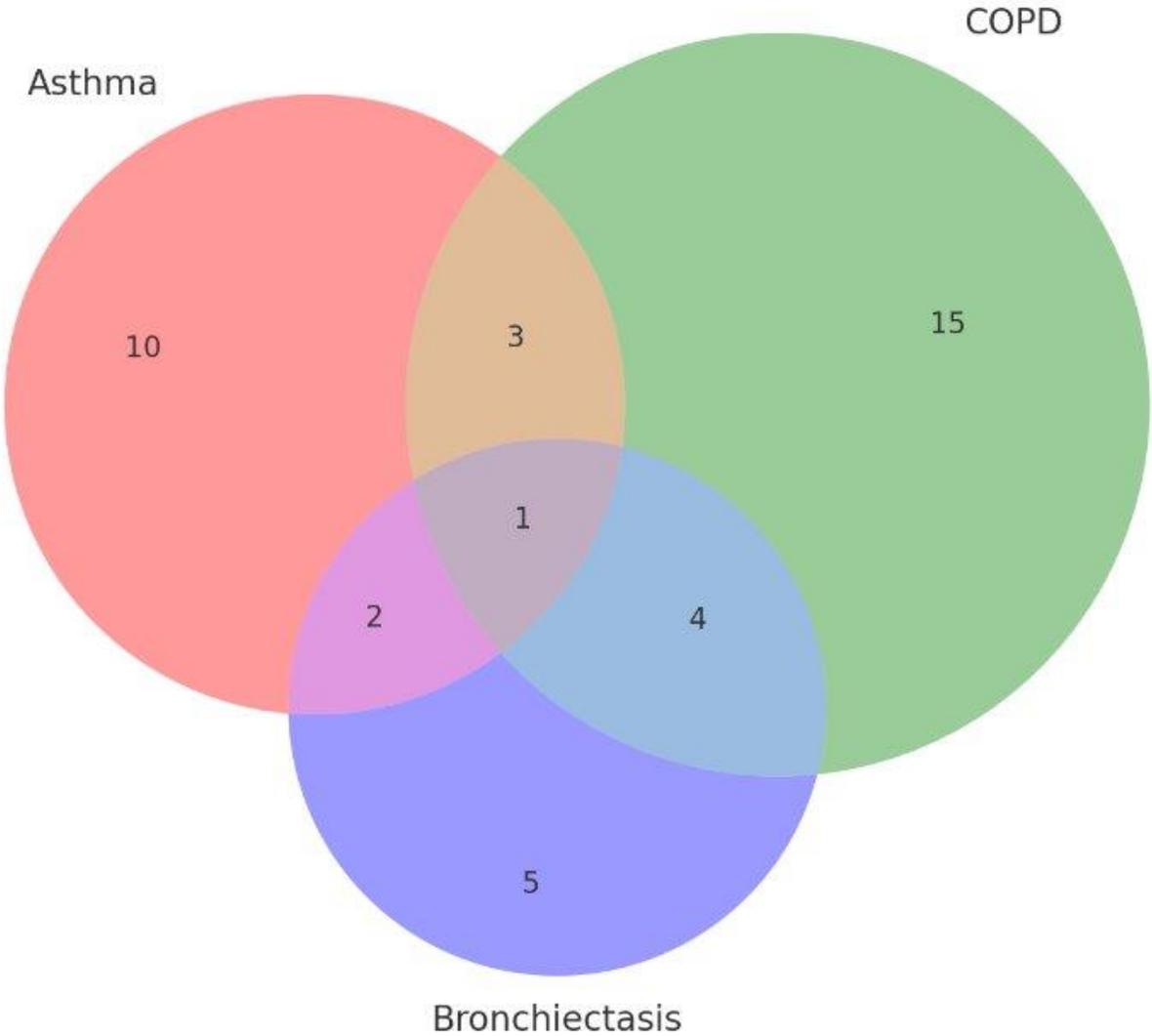
COPD

- Inflammation
- Reduced airway diameter
- Damaged alveoli
- Susceptible to infection

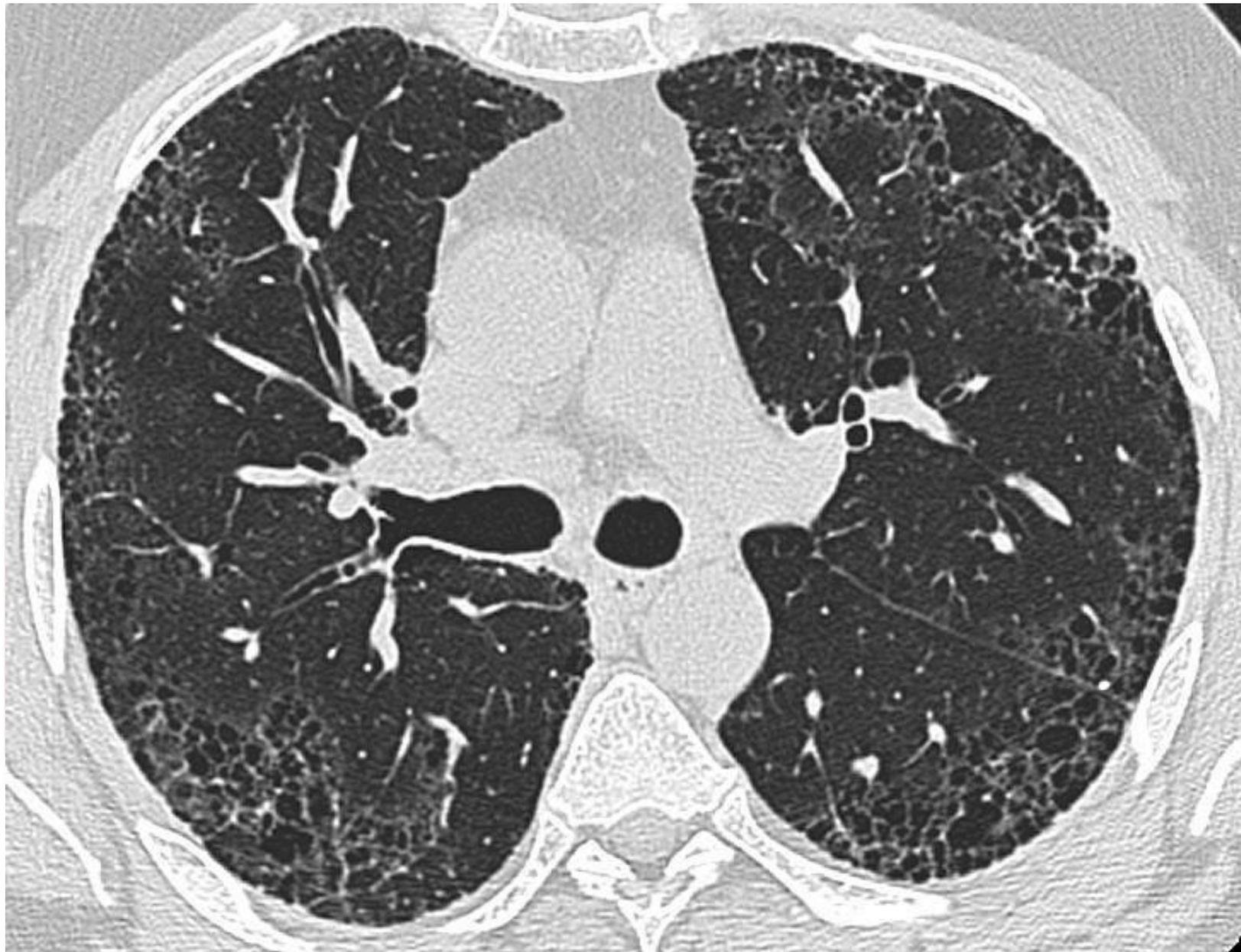
BRONCHIECTASIS

- Inflammation
- Dilated airway
- Damaged cilia
- Increased mucous
- Bacterial colonization and infection

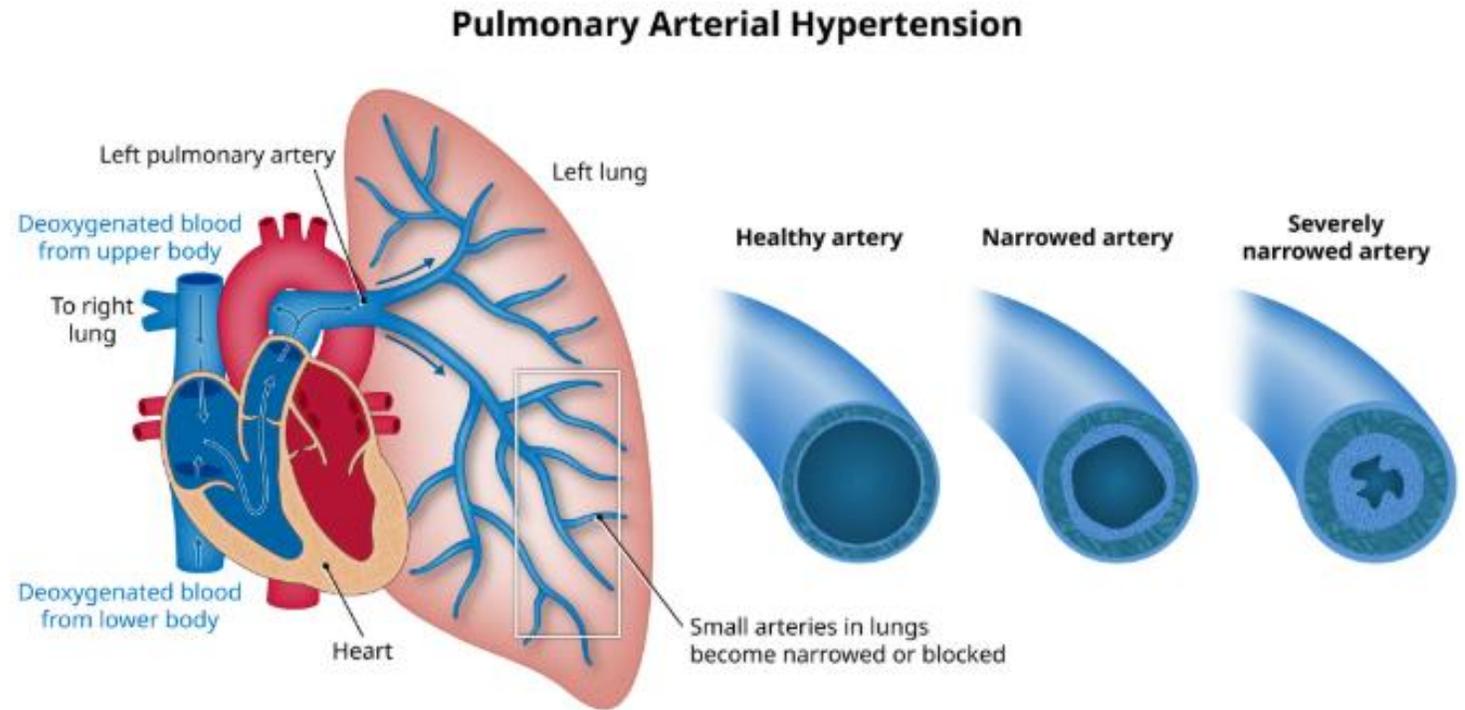
Overlap of Chronic Airway Diseases: Asthma, COPD, and Bronchiectasis



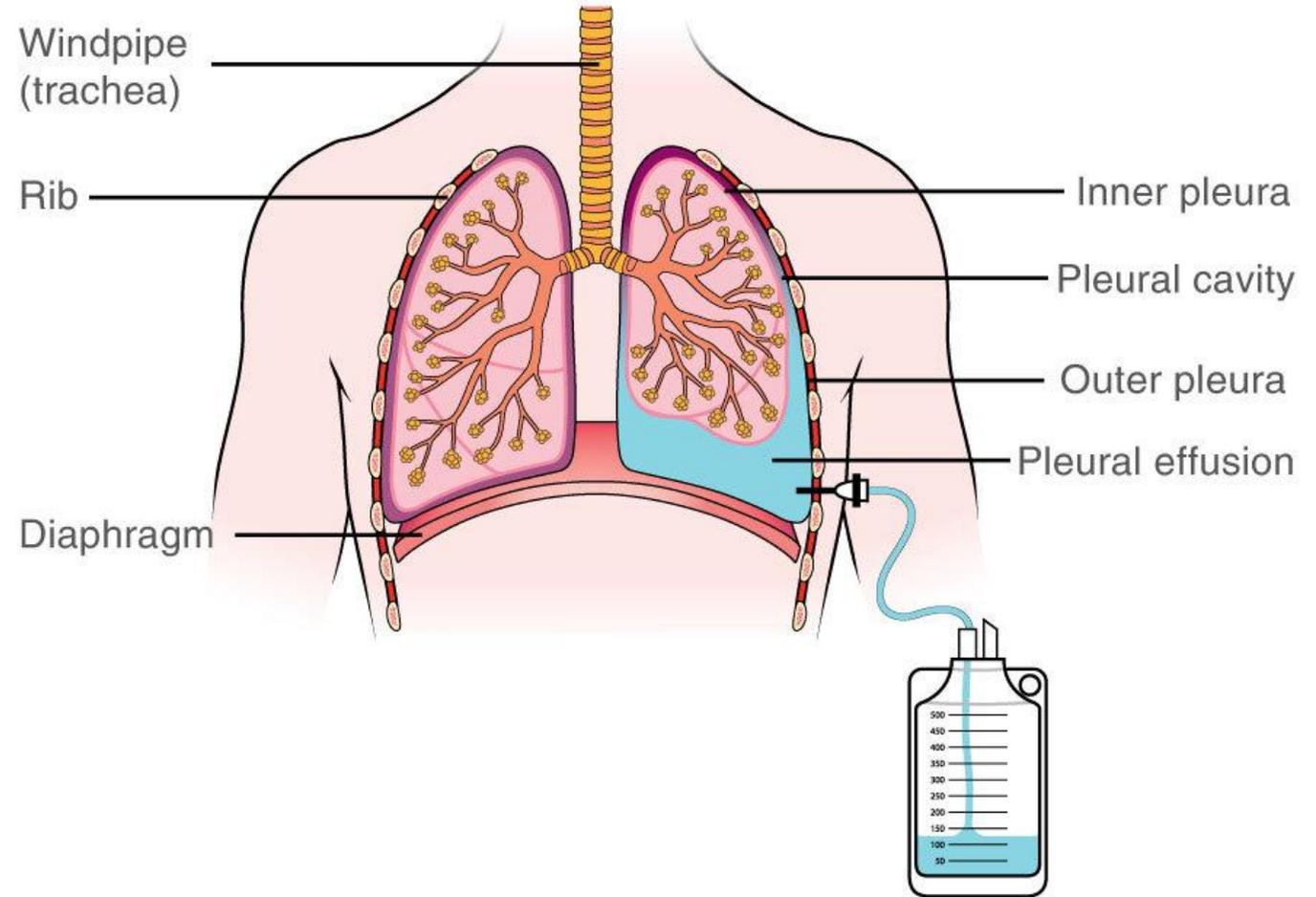
Interstitial Lung Diseases



Pulmonary Vascular Disease



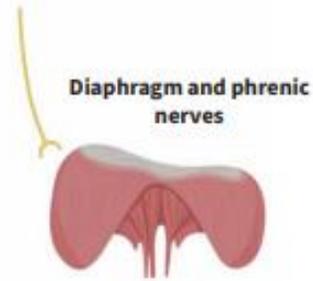
Pleural Disease



Respiratory Muscle and Chest Wall Diseases

Extradiaphragmatic inspiratory muscles

- scalene muscles (ventral, middle and dorsal)
- sternocleidomastoid muscles
- external parasternal intercostal muscles
- internal intercostal muscles

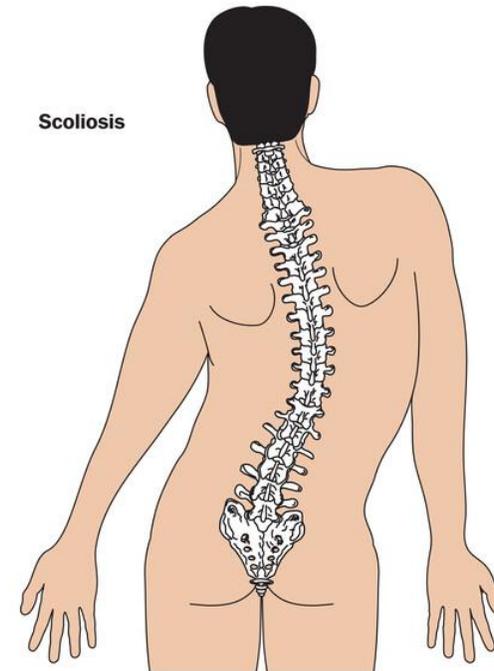


Expiratory muscles

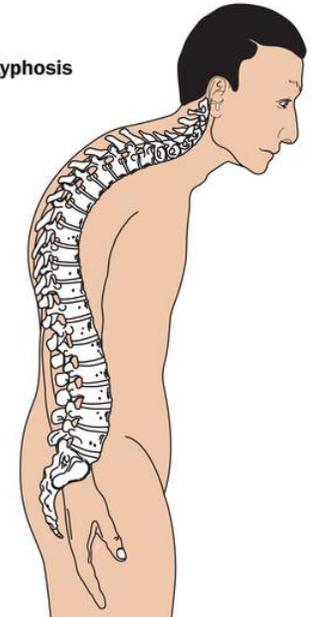
- internal parasternal intercostal
- abdominal muscles
 - transversus abdominis
 - rectus abdominis
 - internal oblique
 - external oblique



Scoliosis



Kyphosis



Approaches to Understanding Disease

How clinicians organize medical knowledge

Anatomical Approach

Focus: Where disease occurs

- Respiratory system occurs
- Localized lesions su. upper vs. lobe gas exchange
- Pneumonia in th right lower lobe

Physiological/ Functional Approach

Focus: How the body's function is altered

- Disrupted processes (e.g, ventilation, perfusion, gas exchange)
 - Used in physiology, pathophysiology, and pharmacology
- Sarcoidosis = noncaseating granulomas impairing airflow

Etiological Approach

Focus: What caused the disease

- A group of signs/symptoms without an immediate cause
 - Useful in early diagnosis or resource-limited settings
- Acute bronchitis = cough + sputum production

Clinical Syndromic Approach

Focus: What the disease looks like

- Acute, subacute, or chronic

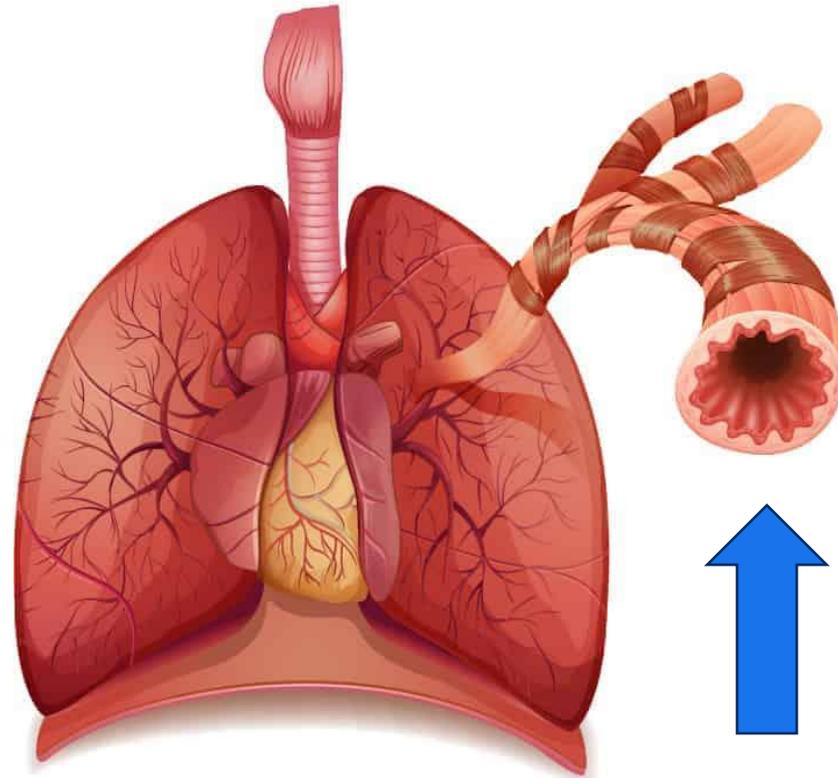
Temporal Approach

When and how long. ongoing

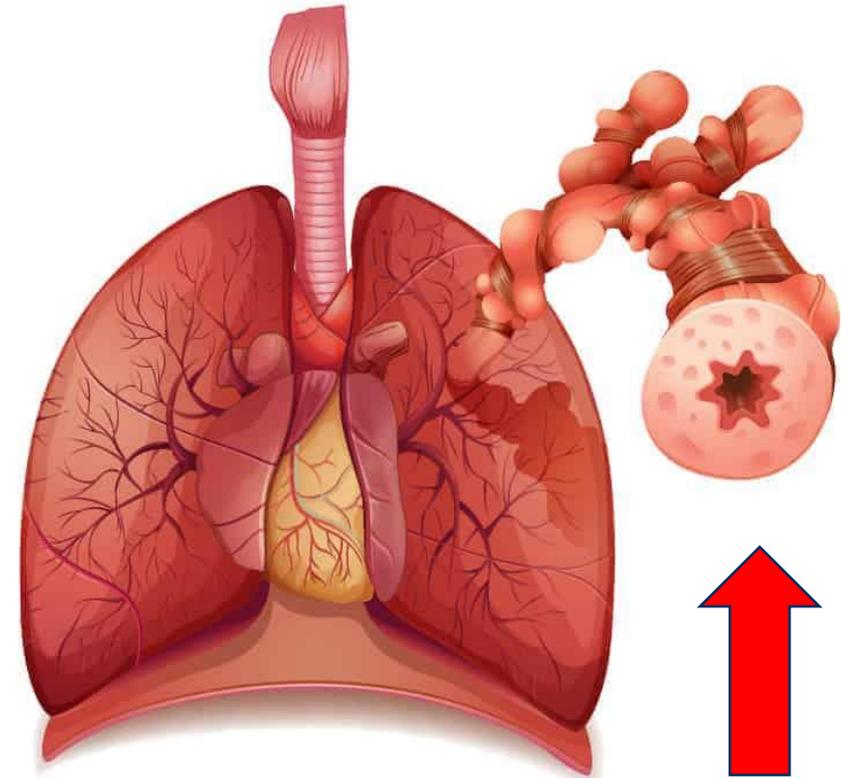
- Acute, subacute, or chronic
- **Chronic cough** = symptoms > 8 weeks, → think asthma, COPD

Asthma - Inflamed Bronchial Tube

Asthma



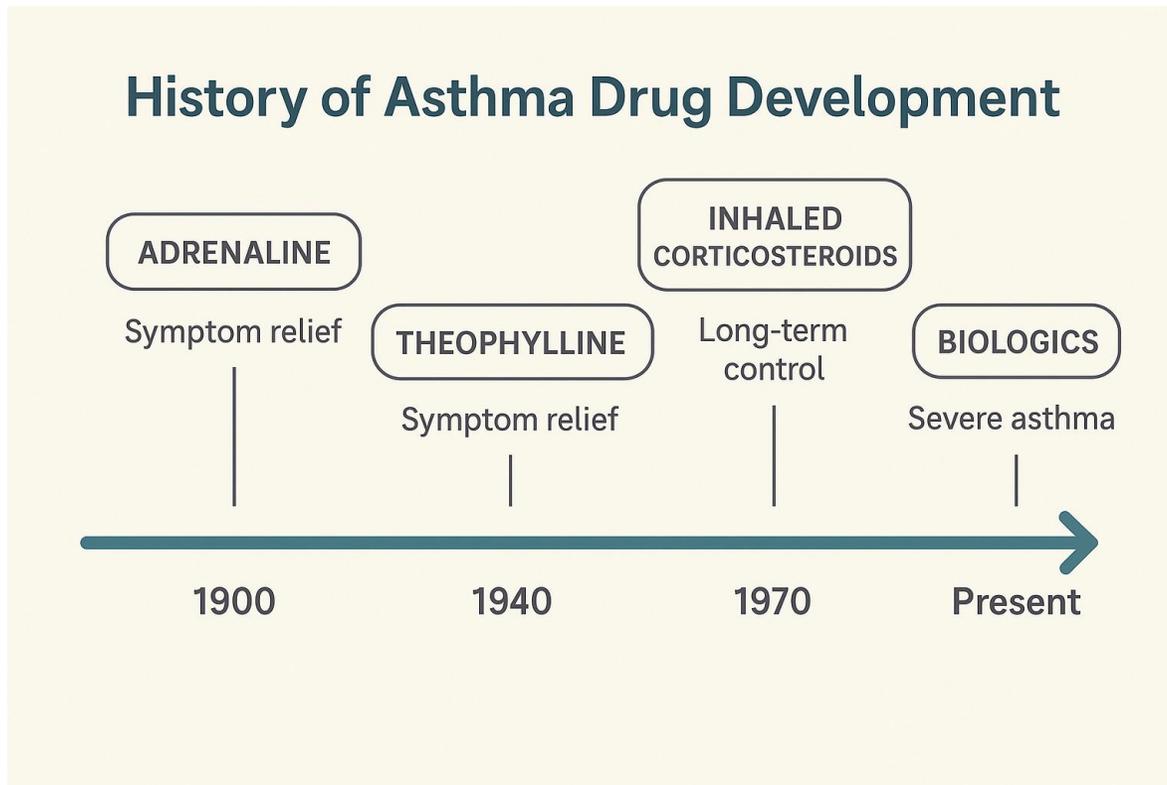
normal bronchial tube



inflamed bronchial tube



Asthma therapies



- **Anti-inflammatory therapies**
 - Inhaled corticosteroids
 - Oral anti-leukotriene ("Singulair" aka montelukast)
 - "Biologic" (antibody) therapies that target and block SPECIFIC components of the immune response pathway
- **Bronchodilator therapies** are complementary to anti-inflammatory
 - Should not be used on their own

Corticosteroids

ICS (Inhaled Corticosteroid) Controller



Aermony Respichron
(fluticasone propionate)
55; 113; 232 mcg/actuation

Duration: 12h
Company: TEVA



**Asmanex™
Twisthaler™**
(mometasone furoate)
100; 200; 400 mcg/actuation

Duration: 24h
Company: Organon



Alvesco® MDI
(ciclesonide)
100; 200 mcg/actuation

Duration: 24h
Company: Covis



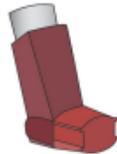
Flovent® Diskus®
(fluticasone propionate)
100; 250; 500 mcg/blister

Duration: 12h
Company: GSK



Arnuity™ Ellipta®
(fluticasone furoate)
100; 200 mcg/actuation

Duration: 24h
Company: GSK



Flovent® MDI
(fluticasone propionate)
50; 125; 250 mcg/actuation

Duration: 12h
Company: GSK



Pulmicort® Turbuhaler®
(budesonide)
100; 200; 400 mcg/actuation

Duration: 12h
Company: AZ
*nebulers also available



Qvar™ MDI
(beclomethasone dipropionate)
50; 100 mcg/actuation

Duration: 12h
Company: Bausch

Company Key

AZ - AstraZeneca Canada Inc.
BI - Boehringer Ingelheim Canada Ltd.
Covis - Covis Pharma
GSK - GlaxoSmithKline Inc.
Novartis - Novartis Pharmaceuticals Canada Inc.
Organon - Organon Canada Inc.
Takeda - Takeda Canada Inc.
TEVA - TEVA Canada
Valeo - Valeo Pharma Inc.
Viatriis - Viatriis

Combination Inhalers

ICS/LABA (Inhaled Corticosteroid and Long-Acting Beta2-Agonist) Controller



Advair™ MDI
(fluticasone propionate/
salmeterol xinafoate)
125/25; 250/25 mcg/
actuation

Duration: 12h
Company: GSK



Breo™ Ellipta®
(fluticasone furoate/
vilanterol trifenate)
100/25; 200/25 mcg/
actuation

Duration: 24h
Company: GSK



Advair® Diskus®
(fluticasone propionate/
salmeterol xinafoate)
100/50; 250/50; 500/50 mcg/
blister

Duration: 12h
Company: GSK



**Symbicort®
Turbuhaler®**
(budesonide/
formoterol fumarate)
100/6*; 200/6*;
400/12 mcg (FORTE)
mcg/actuation

Duration: 12h
Company: AZ
**May also be used as
a reliever*



**Aectura®
Breezhaler®**
(indacaterol/ mometasone
furoate)
150/80; 150/160;
150/320 mcg/capsule

Duration: 24h
Company: Valeo



Wixela® Inhub®
(fluticasone propionate/
salmeterol xinafoate)
100/50; 250/50;
500/50 mcg/actuation

Duration: 12h
Company: Viatriis

ICS/LAMA/LABA



Energair® Breezhaler®
(indacaterol / glycopyrronium
mometasone furoate)
150/50/160 mcg/capsule

Duration: 24h
Company: Valeo



Zenhale™ MDI
(mometasone furoate/
formoterol fumarate)
100/5;
200/5 mcg/actuation

Duration: 12h
Company: Organon



Trelegy™ Ellipta™
(fluticasone furoate/
umeclidinium / vilanterol)
100/62.5/25; 200/62.5/25 mcg/
actuation

Duration: 24h
Company: GSK

Bronchodilators

SABA (Short-Acting Beta2-Agonist) Reliever



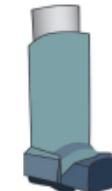
**Bricanyl®
Turbuhaler®**
(terbutaline sulphate)
0.5 mcg/actuation

Duration: 4-7h
Company: AZ



Ventolin® Diskus®
(salbutamol sulphate)
200 mcg/blister

Duration: 3-6h
Company: GSK



Ventolin® MDI
(salbutamol sulphate)
100 mcg/actuation

Duration: 4-6h
Company: GSK
*generic brands
available



Oxeze® Turbuhaler®
(formoterol fumarate)
6; 12 mcg/actuation

Duration: 12h
Company: AZ



Serevent® Diskus®
(salmeterol xinafoate)
50 mcg/blister

Duration: 12h
Company: GSK

LAMA (Long-Acting Muscarinic Antagonist) Controller

**Never used on its own for asthma without an ICS*



Spiriva® Respimat®
(tiotropium bromide
monohydrate)
2.5 mcg/actuation

Duration: 24h
Company: BI

Inhaler Errors



Poor coordination



Not exhaling
before use



Incorrect head
position



Low inspiratory
flow

Critical inhalation technique errors associated with poor disease outcomes in patients with COPD on dry powder inhaler maintenance therapy

Error 1: Preparation; Error 2: Remove protective cap; Error 3: Sit up/stand straight & tilt head; Error 4: Hold inhaler in correct position during preparation; Error 5: Hold inhaler in correct position during inhalation; Error 6: Breathe out completely before inhalation; Error 7: Teeth and lips sealed around mouthpiece; Error 9: Breathe in; Error 10: Hold breath (for at least 6 seconds); Error 11: Breathe out calmly after inhalation

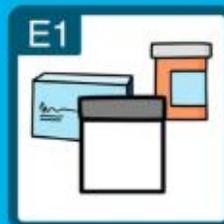
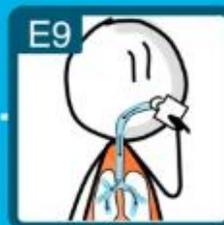
Small effect on clinical outcomes
 $p > 0.2$ on all outcomes



CRITICAL ERRORS

Individual errors

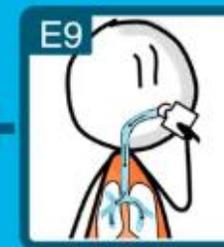
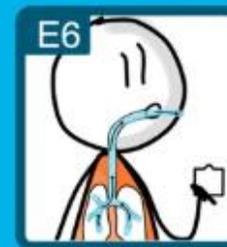
Significantly associated with health outcomes
(CCQ & CAT)



Significantly associated with severe exacerbations

Error pattern

The combination of these errors was associated with worse COPD outcomes
(CCQ, CAT and severe exacerbations)

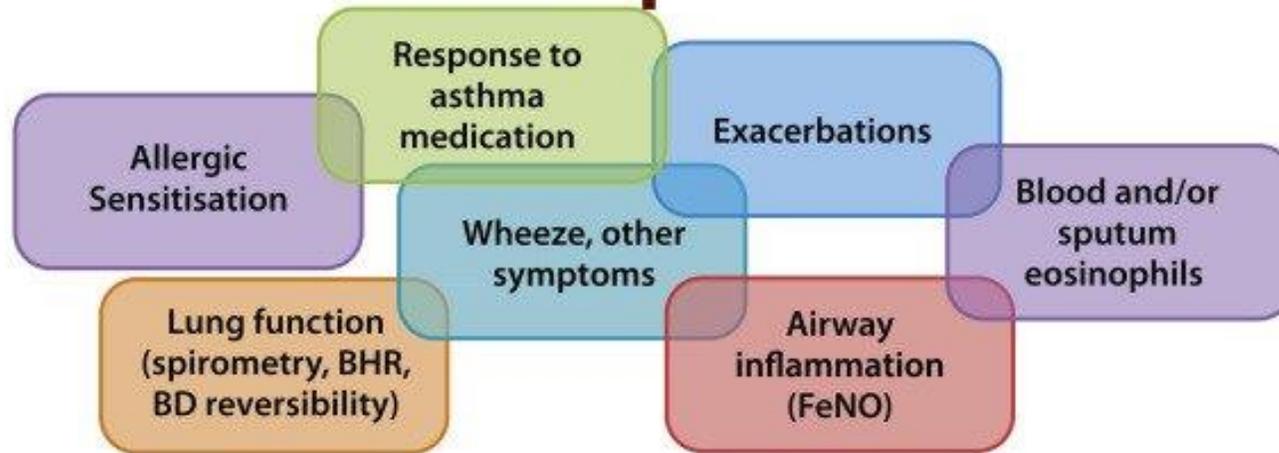


Which Asthma Medication(s) Should Your Patient Take to Best Manage Mild Asthma?

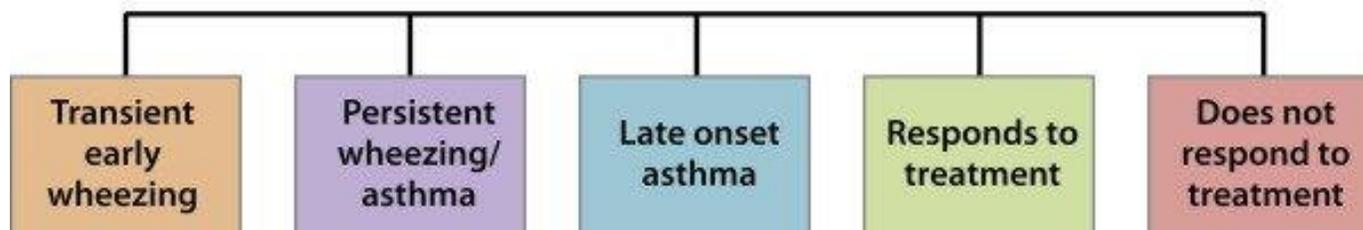
A Conversation Aid (for patients 12 and over)

Your 3 Medication Options:	1. As-Needed Short-Acting Reliever	2. As-Needed Budesonide-Formoterol Combination (200/6 µg)	3. Daily Inhaled Steroid (With As-Needed Reliever)
	Reliever only	Controller + Reliever (in a single inhaler)	Controller + Reliever (as 2 separate inhalers)
How do these 3 asthma medication options compare when it comes to:			
A. How often people need their rescue medication:	Half of the days	Half of the days	A quarter of the days
B. How much inhaled steroid will enter a person's body over a year:	=0 inhalers (=0 doses)	=1 inhaler (200 doses)	=2.7 inhalers (540 doses)*
C. How much the swelling in the airways will decrease over a year:			
D. How much of the time a person's asthma symptoms are under good control:			
E. How many people will have a severe asthma flare-up over a year (e.g. prednisone/ER visit/hospitalization):	20 out of 100 people	7 out of 100 people	9 out of 100 people
F. How much these medications could cost (without coverage) over a year:			
G. How many people will have a hoarse voice over a year:	0 out of 100 people	2 out of 100 people	3 out of 100 people
Your Patient's Preferred Option:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





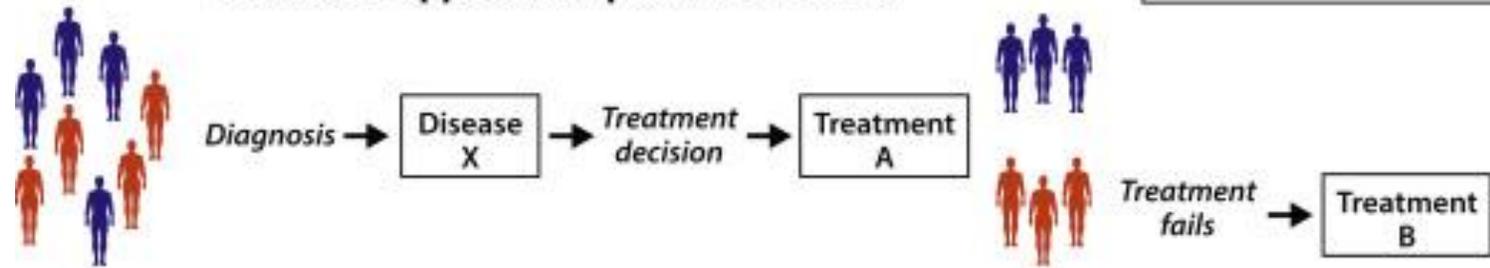
Phenotypes: Observable Manifestations of Disease(s)



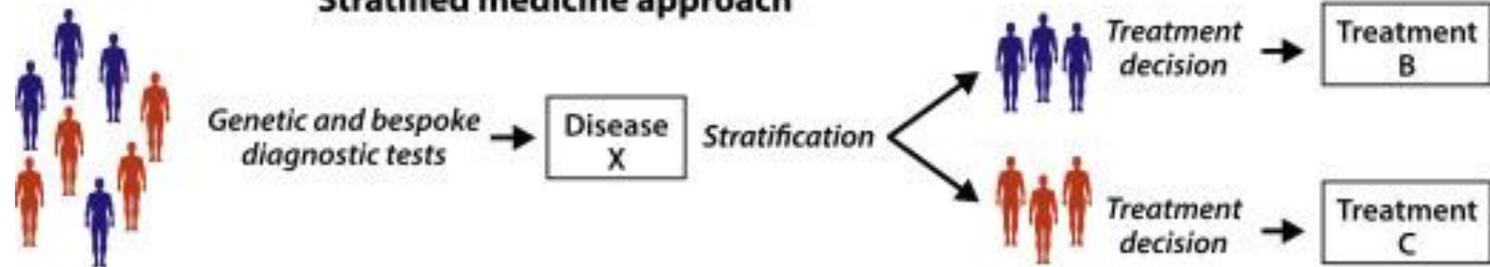
Many types
of asthma

Understanding "phenotype" of asthma may help us personalize treatment

Traditional approach to patient treatment



Stratified medicine approach

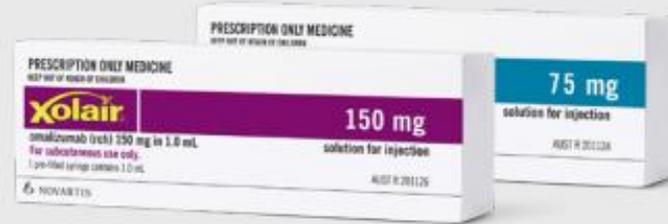


Stratified medicine: Drug efficacy and safety vary between groups of patients
Biomarkers: can be used to facilitate more targeted prescribing
Aim: Improving the benefit/ risk ratio of treatment

Add-on treatment to high-dose ICS-LABA for patients with severe allergic or eosinophilic asthma



Fasenra
benralizumab 30mg/mL



Xolair
omalizumab 150mg • 75mg/0.5mL • 150mg/mL



Dupixent



Nucala

HOW DO BIOLOGICS WORK FOR ASTHMA?

Monoclonal antibody therapies are designed to block the clinical effects of type 2 inflammation by targeting either immunoglobulin E or interleukin cytokines in the inflammatory pathway. By blocking their action, biologics can reduce airway inflammation and improve asthma symptoms.



Markedly reduces the rate of severe asthma exacerbations



Improves asthma symptom control



Reduces emergency department visits or hospitalisation

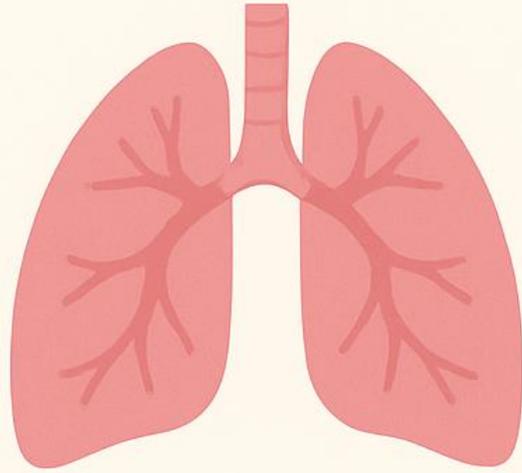


Reduces the use of systemic corticosteroids

Asthma biologics

- Block key immune pathways (ie. Interleukins)
- Highly effective for certain types of asthma with little side effects
- High cost (ie. \$2000 per month)
- Not curative (ie. Ongoing therapy)

ASTHMA



Pattern Variable symptoms
Exacerbations between
episodes

Cause Allergies, irritants

Course Reversible

Treatment Goals Control
symptoms symptoms
Prevent flares

COPD

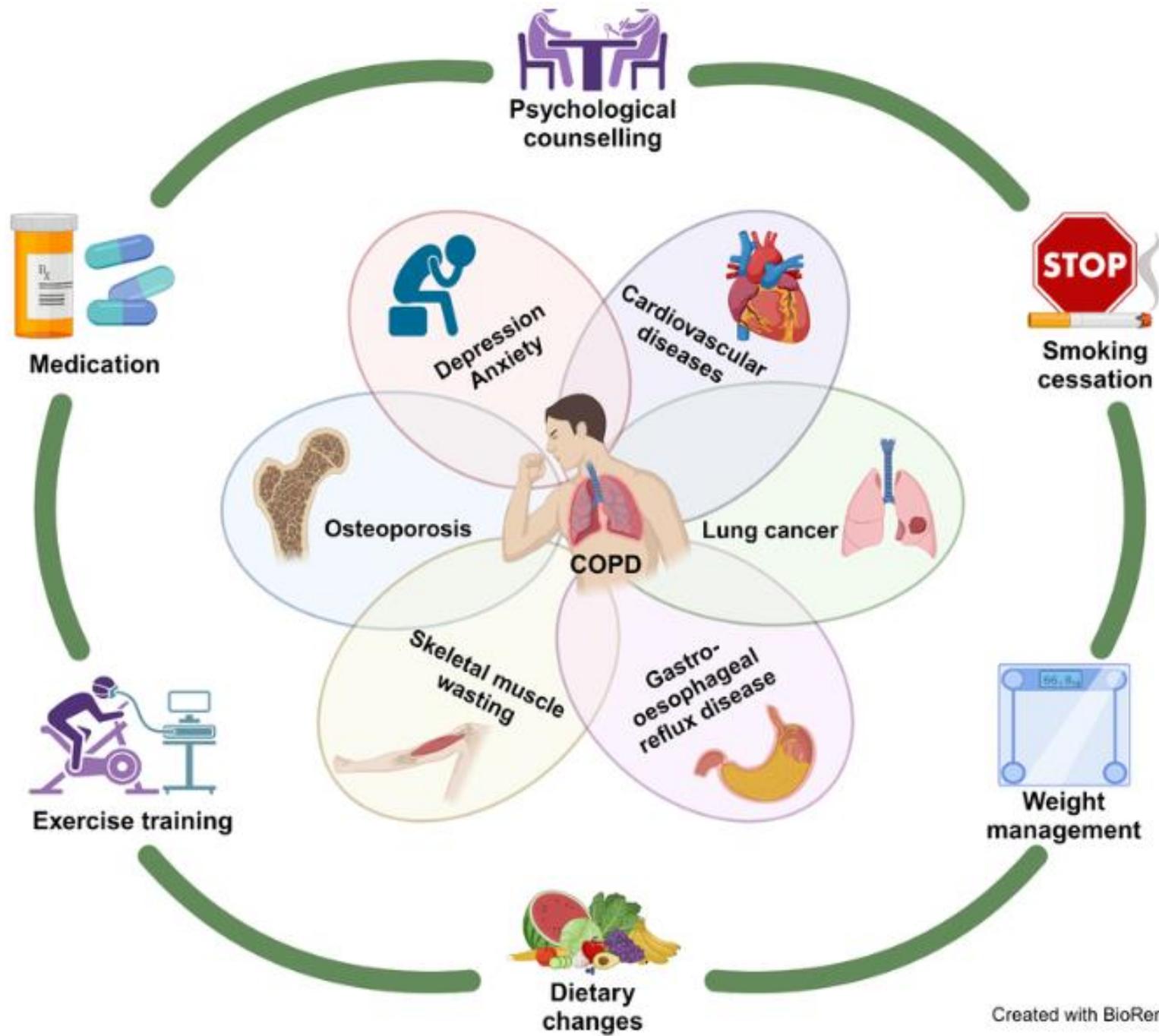


Pattern Chronic, progressive
Worsening over time

Course Smoking, pollution

Course Irreversible

Treatment Goals Relieve
symptoms symptoms
Function & life



Beyond Medications: The Power of Education and Pulmonary Rehab in COPD

COPD Education



Lung anatomy & disease understanding



Correct inhaler technique



Recognizing early signs of exacerbation

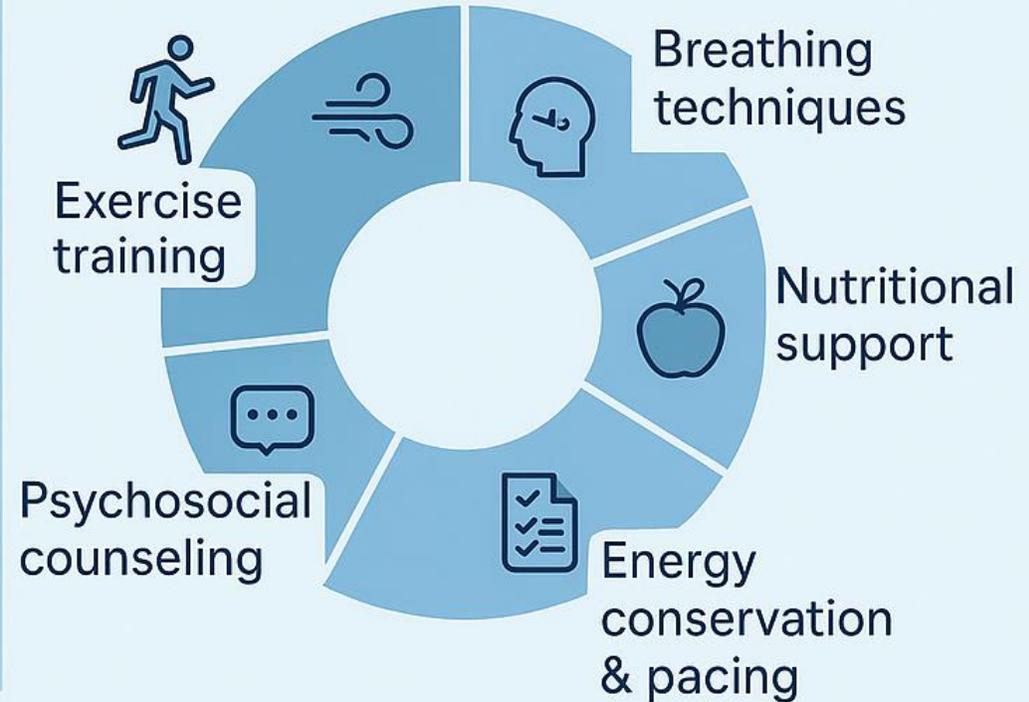


Action plans & medication use



Self-management skills

Pulmonary Rehabilitation



↓ Breathlessness ↑ Exercise capacity ↓ Hospital visits

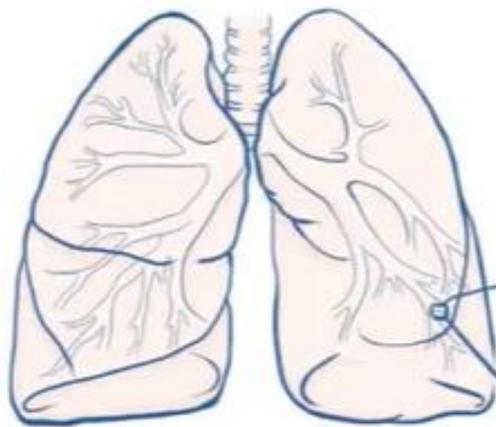
✓ Confidence and independence

IDIOPATHIC PULMONARY FIBROSIS

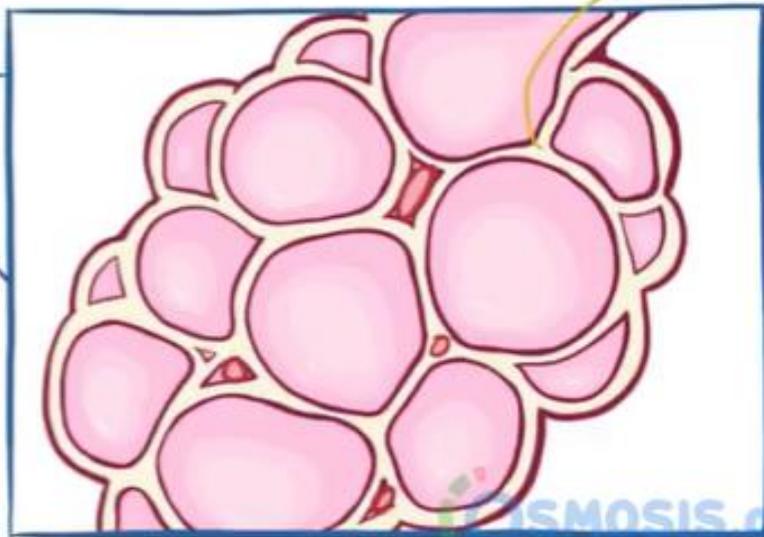
CAUSE NOT KNOWN

LUNGS

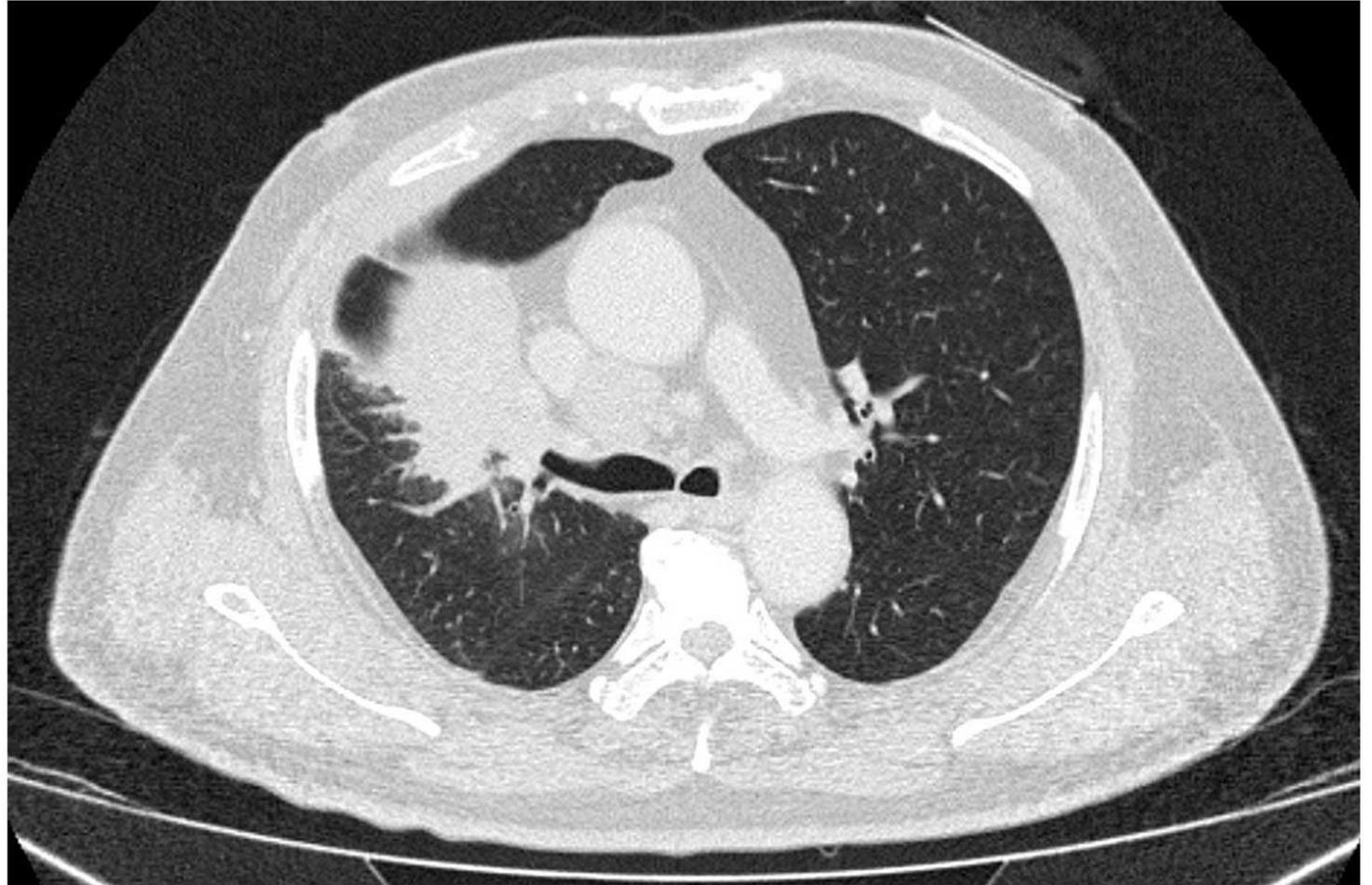
EXCESS COLLAGEN



CONNECTIVE TISSUE
"INTERSTITIAL TISSUE"



Lung Cancer



Ontario Lung Screening Program

The screenshot displays the Ontario Health myCancerIQ website. At the top left is the Ontario Health logo. The top right features language options (EN | FR) and social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn. A dark blue navigation bar contains the following links: HOME, WHAT'S MY RISK?, ABOUT My CancerIQ, ABOUT CANCER RISK, and FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS. The main content area features the myCancerIQ logo on the left and the heading "LEARN YOUR RISK" with the subtext "You can take action against cancer." on the right. A "Share This" button is located in the top right corner of the main content area. Below this is a dark blue banner with the text "Complete a cancer risk assessment and get your personalized action plan now." Underneath the banner is a grid of six cancer types, each with an icon and a link: BREAST CANCER (pink top icon), CERVICAL CANCER (green female symbol icon), COLORECTAL CANCER (blue pants icon), KIDNEY CANCER (red kidney icon), LUNG CANCER (grey lung icon), and MELANOMA (orange sun icon).

Ontario Health

EN | FR   

HOME WHAT'S MY RISK? ABOUT My CancerIQ ABOUT CANCER RISK FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

myCANCERiQ

Share This 

LEARN YOUR RISK
You can take action against cancer.

Complete a cancer risk assessment and get your personalized action plan now.


BREAST
CANCER


CERVICAL
CANCER


COLORECTAL
CANCER


KIDNEY CANCER

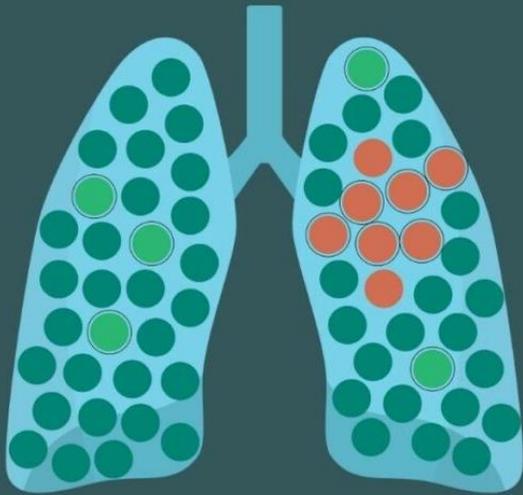

LUNG CANCER


MELANOMA

Lung Cancer Treatment

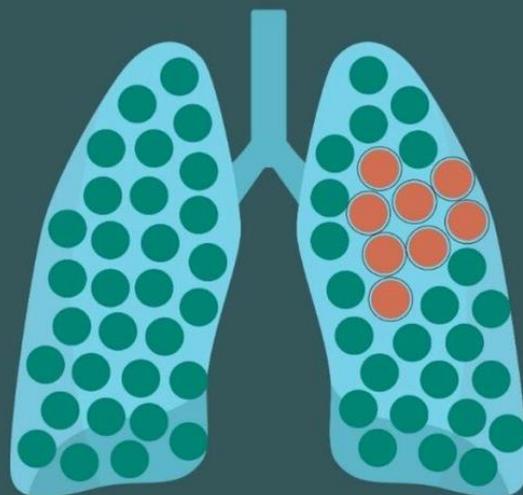
CHEMOTHERAPY

Can Kill Healthy Cells

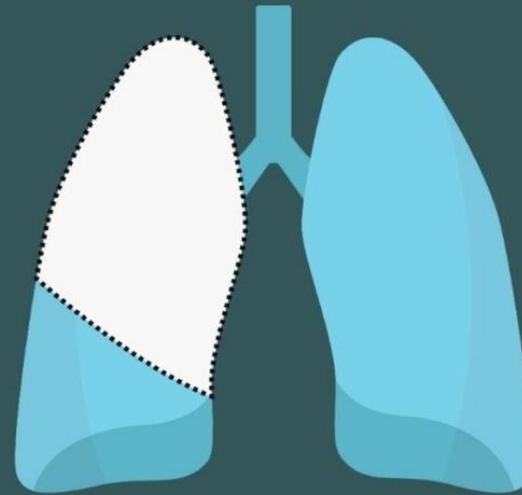


TARGETED THERAPY

Minimizes Damage to Normal Cells

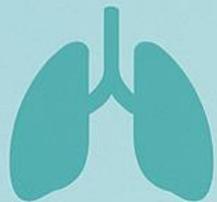


SURGERY



IMMUNOTHERAPY





**Thank you for
joining us today!**

*Keep learning, stay curious, and
most of all – keep breathing easy.*

*Knowledge is medicine.
Food is medicine. Exercise
is medicine.*

Online Resources:

- Internet search engine
 - Use term "patient information" before any search words
- For AI (eg. Chat GPT)
 - I'm looking for general information about [condition/treatment/symptom] to better understand it as a patient.
 - "I'm a patient trying to better understand my condition. Can you explain [e.g., asthma or COPD] in plain language?"
 - What does the Canadian Lung Association or CDC say about...?"
 - Can you help me understand the difference between Spiriva and Symbicort so I can discuss this with my doctor?

Online resources:

- AI: Questions to avoid
 - You can mention age, gender, and general health context (e.g., "non-smoker," "history of asthma") **without including identifiable or sensitive personal health data** like names, exact dates, or health card numbers.
 - Avoid asking ChatGPT to diagnose a symptom or guide you in an emergency.
 - INSTEAD: What are common causes of [symptom] that I can ask my doctor about

Online resources:

- www.mlhc.ca/patientresources
- Lung Health Foundation
- Canadian Lung Foundation, Lung Saskatchewan
- American, British, European, Australian Lung Foundations
- [DISEASE} Foundation.....
- RED FLAGS: Selling products online

