SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY EDWARDSVILLE

School of Pharmacy

BACKGROUND

- Single Maintenance and Reliever Therapy (SMART) refers to the use of a single inhaler that contains a combination inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) and formoterol, a long-acting beta-agonist (LABA) for both maintenance and rescue.
- Used in step 3 (moderate asthma) and step 4 (severe asthma).
- Budesonide and formoterol, BUD/FORM (Symbicort[™]) is the only inhaler with data to support its use for SMART. Mometasone and formoterol, MOM/FORM (Dulera[™]), however, is utilized by some as well.
- A meta-analysis on the use of SMART in patients aged 12 or older or children 4-11 years showed a lower risk of asthma exacerbations as compared to conventional therapy for patients with persistent asthma.
- Some providers do not follow or are unaware of this recommendation.
- The use of SMART may be underutilized with the dosing differing amongst providers.

PURPOSE

To understand how, if at all, providers utilize SMART in patients with asthma

METHODS

- The survey was piloted at SSM Health Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital in St. Louis, MO. For the purposes of this project, it was refined to assess providers on a national level and the questions were adjusted to include patients of all ages.
- Survey includes 38 questions. It assesses providers on how (dose, number of puffs, frequency etc.) they prescribe SMART for chronic and acute asthma in different age groups.
- Prior to distribution, the survey was reviewed by pulmonary pharmacists.
- Social media platforms such as X[™] (formerly Twitter), Facebook[™], and LinkedIn[™] were utilized for distribution. Additionally, the survey was emailed out to pharmacists on certain Pediatric Pharmacy Association listservs to complete or share with their providers.

Surveying providers on the use of Single Maintenance and **Reliever Therapy "SMART" for the treatment of asthma** Mona Raya, PharmD Candidate; Lisa Lubsch, PharmD, BCPPS, AE-C, FPPA

Table 1: Provider demographics

Provider status (n=55)		Patient population (n=50)		
MD	17 (30.1%)	Pediatrics	26 (52%)	Y
DO	1 (1.8%)	Adults	19 (38%)	N
PA-C	1 (1.8%)	Family	5 (10%)	
NP	7 (12.7%)	Other (urgent care)	1 (2%)	
PharmD	29 (52.7%)			

Figure 1: Age at which SMART is prescribed (n=39)

- **5**-11 years
- 12 years or older
- Does not prescribe **SMART**



Table 2: How SMART with BUD/FORM is prescribed chronically in patients 5-11 years

	Dose	Number of puffs	Frequency		
Step 3 - Moderate asthma (n=3)	80 mcg	2	BID		
Step 4 - Severe asthma (n=3)	160 mcg	2	BID		
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Table 3: How SMART with BUD/FORM is prescribed chronically in patients ≥ 12 vears

	Dose	Number of puffs	Frequency		
Step 3 - Moderate asthma	80 mcg (n=12)	1 n=1, (8.3%)	QD n=1, (8.3%)		
		2 n=11, (91.7%)	BID n=11, (91.7%)		
	160 mcg (n=11)	1 n=1, (9.1%)	QD n=1, (9.1%)		
		2 n=10, (90.9%)	BID n=10, (90.9%)		
Step 4 - Severe asthma	160 mcg (n=12)	1 n=1, (8.3%)	QD n=1, (8.3%)		
		2 n=11, (91.7%)	BID n=11, (91.7%)		

RESULTS

prescribed (n=15) Asthma Educator Hours per week **Certification (n=39)** spent working with asthma (n=39) 2 (5.1%) <5 15 (38.5%) 13 (33.3%) 37 (94.9%) **5-10** 7 (17.9%) 11-20 4 (10.3%) >20 5-11 years (n=3) Figure 2: Use of MOM/FORM for **SMART (n=12)** 42% Quantity ■ Yes Formulary No 58%

- mins.
- common.





DISCUSSION

• So far, this survey shows that most providers prescribe SMART in patients 12 years and older. The most utilized dose for all age groups appears to be 160 mcg 2 puffs BID. Number of puffs appears to vary between age groups for acute dosing with the most common frequency being q5-20

• Although BUD/FORM is the only inhaler with data to support its use for SMART, providers report the use of MOM/FORM due to having the same LABA component as well as insurance preference.

• Insurance issues due to quantity of inhalers and formulary preference are

• Limitations include small sample size, incomplete answers, and predominantly one provider group (pharmacists).

CONCLUSION

SMART appears to be utilized among providers with 160 mcg 2 puffs BID being the most common regimen, however more data is required to appropriately assess how it is being implemented.

• It was difficult to accurately assess the quantity and frequency of rescue puffs prescribed because the answers were very inconsistent