



Médicaments et traitement de la bronchite (aiguë-chronique)

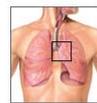
Françoise Van Bambeke

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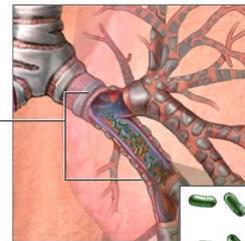
La bronchite aiguë: physiopathologie

- affection aiguë fréquente, d'origine **infectieuse**
- pathogènes respiratoires

- dommage de l'épithélium
- libération de cytokines
- inflammation
- sécrétions
- réduction de la motilité



Inflamed
primary and
secondary
bronchi



Acute bronchitis usually results from an
infection such as a cold or flu



Bacteria

ADAM.

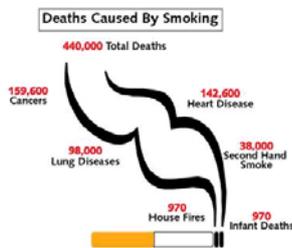
Agents pathogènes: **virus**
rarement: *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
Chlamydia pneumoniae
Bordetella pertussis

La bronchite chronique: physiopathologie

Chronic bronchitis and smoking



- Affection chronique **progressive** caractérisée par une limitation du flux d'air dans les bronches; partiellement réversible
- Origine : **réaction inflammatoire anormale** vis-à-vis de polluants aériens entraînant de la bronchoconstriction



cause majeure = fumée de cigarette (50 % des fumeurs de plus de 50 ans !!)

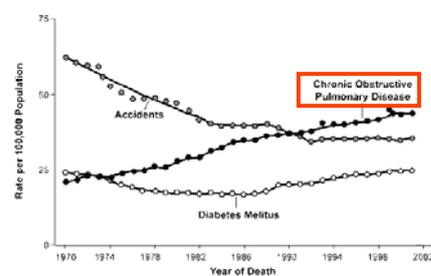
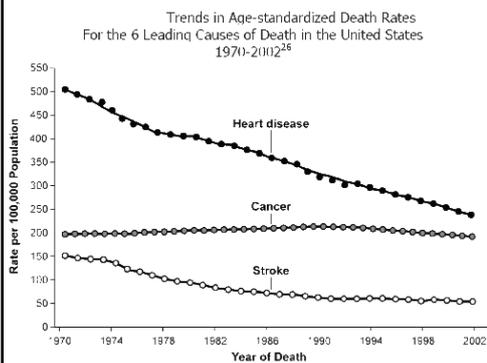
Population à risque !

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bronchite chronique et mortalité



Reprinted from Jemal A, Ward E, Hao Y, Thun M. Trends in the leading causes of death in the United States, 1970-2002. JAMA 2005;294(10):12558. with permission from JAMA

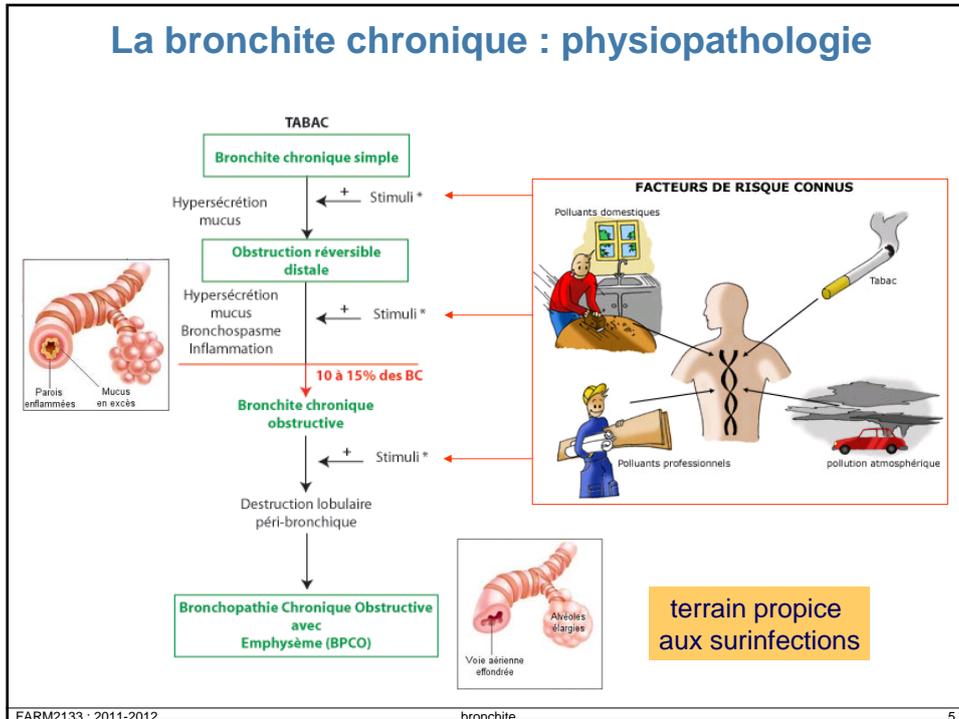
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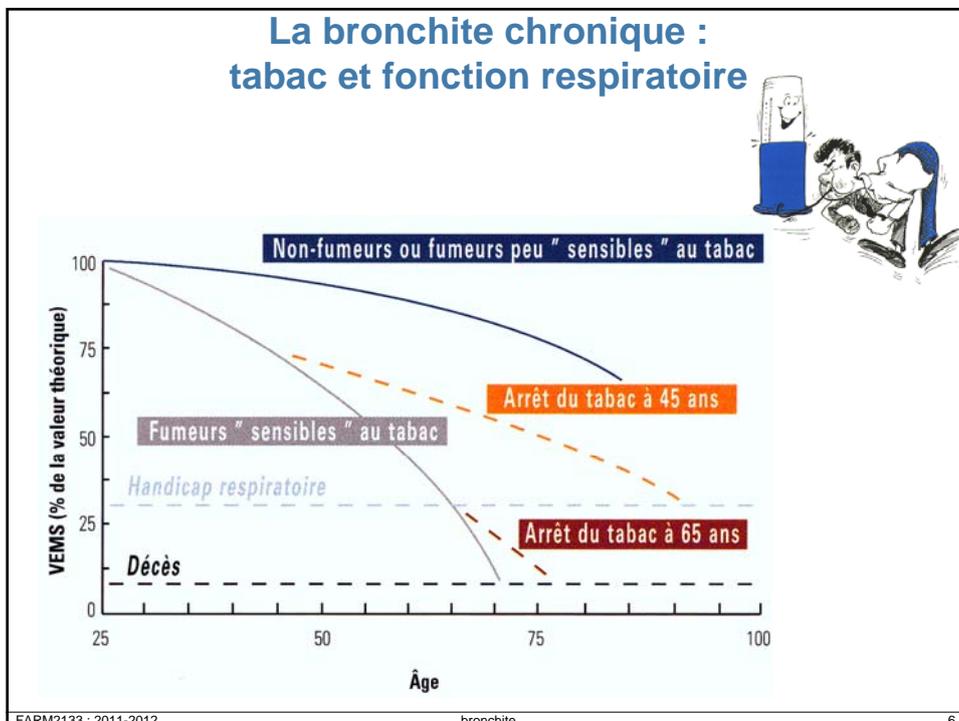
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La bronchite chronique : physiopathologie



La bronchite chronique : tabac et fonction respiratoire



Bronchopathie chronique obstructive (BPCO) et exacerbations



- épisodes d'**aggravation de l'inflammation** et de la **dyspnée**
- favorisés par
 - des infections (souvent virales)
 - une exposition à des polluants
- accompagnés de **surinfections bactériennes** avec sécrétions purrulententes

Haemophilus influenzae
Moraxella catarrhalis
Neisseria spp
Streptococcus pneumoniae.
Chlamydia - Mycoplasma
Pseudomonas

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La bronchite aiguë et chronique: signes cliniques

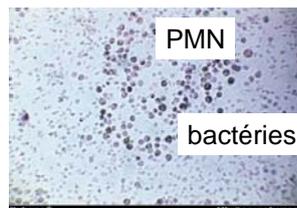


Bronchite aiguë:

- toux aiguë, sans signe d'infection des voies supérieures, chez un patient sans antécédant d'affection pulmonaire.
- fièvre (peu)
- dyspnée et sifflements (parfois)
- chez l'enfant, laryngo-trachéo-bronchite
- (sputum)

Bronchite chronique:

- toux chronique, parfois non productive
- dyspnée progressive et persistante, aggravée par l'exercice
- sifflements
- sputum



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La bronchite chronique : traitement

Traitement non pharmacologique

- assainir l'environnement (polluants!)
- arrêter de fumer
- vacciner (grippe-pneumonie)

Strategy to Help a Patient Quit Smoking

1. **ASK:** Systematically identify all tobacco users at every visit.
Implement an office-wide system that ensures that, for EVERY patient at EVERY clinic visit, tobacco-use status is queried and documented.
2. **ADVISE:** Strongly urge all tobacco users to quit.
In a clear, strong, and personalized manner, urge every tobacco user to quit.
3. **ASSESS:** Determine willingness to make a quit attempt.
Ask every tobacco user if he or she is willing to make a quit attempt at this time [e.g., within the next 30 days].
4. **ASSIST:** Aid the patient in quitting.
Help the patient with a quit plan; provide practical counseling; provide intra-treatment social support; help the patient obtain extra-treatment social support; recommend use of approved pharmacotherapy if appropriate; provide supplementary materials.
5. **ARRANGE:** Schedule follow-up contact.
Schedule follow-up contact, either in person or via telephone.

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La bronchite chronique : traitement

Traitements pour le sevrage tabagique

Options thérapeutiques

Non-médicamenteuses

- prise en charge personnelle
- conseils par un médecin, un dentiste ou une infirmière
- soutien psychologique individuel, collectif ou par téléphone
- divers: thérapie d'aversion, exercices, acupuncture, hypnothérapie, thérapies comportementales, prévention de rechutes

Médicamenteuses

Traitement nicotinique

Médicaments de substitution sans nicotine

- bupropione
- nortriptyline*
- ISRS*
- anxiolytiques*
- clonidine*
- sélégiline*
- mécamylamine**
- naltrexone*
- cytosine**
- varénicline
- rimonabant*

* Le sevrage tabagique n'est pas une indication reprise dans la notice belge (juin 2008)

** Non disponible en Belgique (juin 2008)

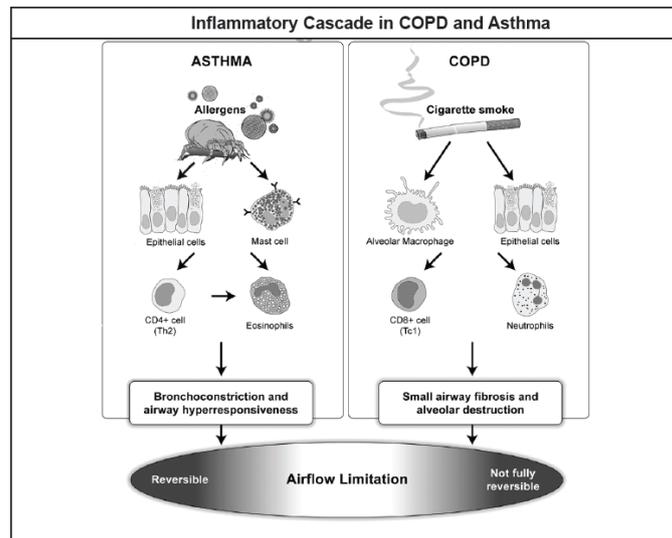
CBIP, fiche de transparence 2008; mise à jour 2010

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Asthme et bronchite chronique, un parallèle ...



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Médicaments bronchodilatateurs

- β_2 -mimétiques à courte durée d'action
(action rapide; traitement de crise)
- β_2 -mimétiques à longue durée d'action
(traitement de fond)
- Antagonistes muscariniques:
meilleur effet bronchodilatateur que dans l'asthme
(tonus cholinergique)
 - ipratropium: antagoniste non spécifique; courte durée d'action
 - tiotropium: antagoniste spécifique M3; longue durée d'action

disponibles uniquement sous forme d'aérosol à poudre sèche;
peu adéquat chez les patients avec un faible capacité respiratoire !

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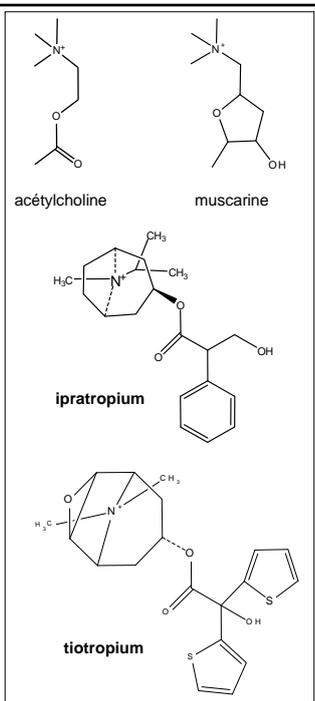
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Anticholinergiques

Le système cholinergique joue un rôle important dans la bronchopneumopathie obstructive chronique ... !!

- **ipratropium**: antagoniste non-spécifique (récepteurs M1, M2 et M3) et à courte durée d'action :
 - rarement utilisés seuls mais plutôt en association avec les β -2 agonistes (association fixes avec salbutamol/fénotérol)
 - **tiotropium**: antagoniste spécifique et à action prolongée
 - dissociation rapide du récepteur M2 [récepteurs de rétrocontrôle; évite la libération réactionnelle d'acétylcholine]
 - dissociation lente des récepteurs M1 et M3 [bronchodilatation prolongée]
- indication uniquement dans le traitement de la BPCO

La spécialité ne fait l'objet d'un remboursement que lorsqu'elle est utilisée pour le traitement d'entretien de bénéficiaires atteints de bronchopneumopathies chroniques obstructives (BPCO), modérées à très sévères (stade II, III et IV de la nouvelle classification GOLD 2003, pour "Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease, updated 2003").

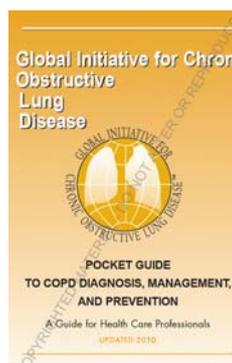
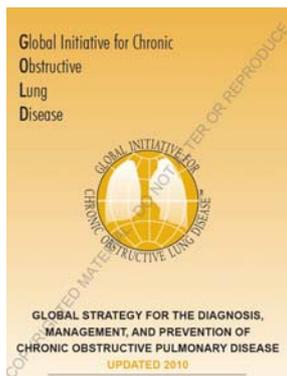


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Algorithme de traitement de la BPCO recommandations GOLD



Cette recommandation est publiée au Moniteur Belge du 15 octobre 2008.

Informations supplémentaires:

CBIP www.cbip.be
BCFI Répertoire, chapitre 4

www.inami.be
Questions?:
asthmebpc@inami.fgov.be

octobre 2008

<http://www.goldcopd.com>

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Evaluation de la capacité respiratoire

indice de Tiffeneau : FEV1 /FVC ratio (VEMS/CVF)

Volume expiré en 1 sec / capacité expiratoire maximale
(Valeur normale ~ 80 %)

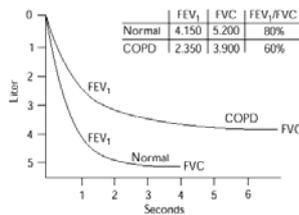


Figure 1. Normal spirogram and spirogram typical of patients with mild to moderate chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Calculation of FEV₁, FVC, and FEV₁/FVC ratio is also shown. Reprinted from Management of COPD, component 1: Assess and monitor disease. In: Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. NHLBI/WHO workshop report. Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. Available at <http://www.goldcopd.com/workshop/ch5p1.html>. Accessed 5 September 2001.

Spirometric Classification of COPD Severity Based on Post-Bronchodilator FEV ₁	
Stage I: Mild	FEV ₁ /FVC < 0.70 FEV ₁ ≥ 80% predicted
Stage II: Moderate	FEV ₁ /FVC < 0.70 50% ≤ FEV ₁ < 80% predicted
Stage III: Severe	FEV ₁ /FVC < 0.70 30% ≤ FEV ₁ < 50% predicted
Stage IV: Very Severe	FEV ₁ /FVC < 0.70 FEV ₁ < 30% predicted or FEV ₁ < 50% predicted plus chronic respiratory failure

FEV₁: forced expiratory volume in one second; FVC: forced vital capacity; respiratory failure: arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂) less than 8.0 kPa (60 mm Hg) with or without arterial partial pressure of CO₂ (PaCO₂) greater than 6.7 kPa (50 mm Hg) while breathing air at sea level.

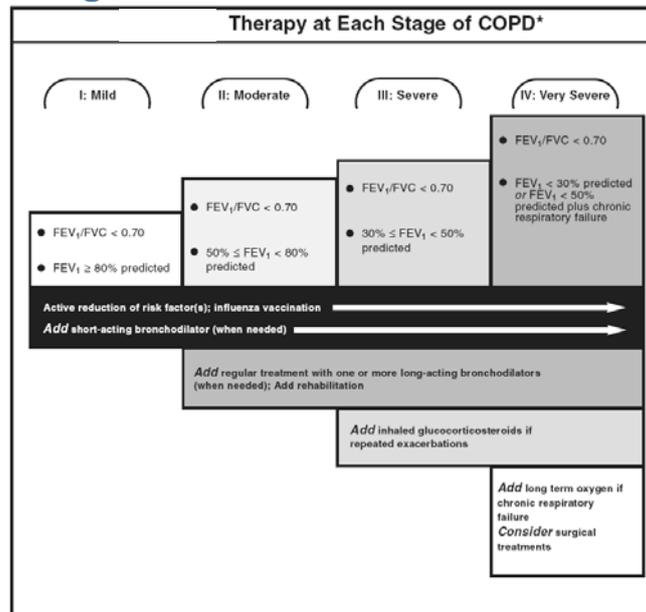
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Algorithme de traitement - GOLD



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Place des médicaments - GOLD

bronchodilatateurs

Combination bronchodilator therapy. Although monotherapy with long-acting β_2 -agonists appears to be safe^{411,412}, combining bronchodilators with different mechanisms and durations of action may increase the degree of bronchodilation for equivalent or lesser side effects⁴⁴⁰. For example, a combination of a short-acting β_2 -agonist and an anticholinergic produces greater and more sustained improvements in FEV₁ than either drug alone and does not produce evidence of tachyphylaxis over 90 days of treatment^{126,147,148} (**Evidence A**). In a large study, combination therapy that includes a long-acting inhaled bronchodilator/anti-inflammatory combination (salmeterol/fluticasone propionate) compared to the long-acting bronchodilator (tiotropium) showed no difference in exacerbation rate although more patients randomized to combination treatment completed the study⁴²⁵.

Place des médicaments - GOLD

corticoïdes

Glucocorticosteroids

The effects of oral and inhaled glucocorticosteroids in COPD are much less dramatic than in asthma, and their role in the management of stable COPD is limited to specific indications.

Inhaled glucocorticosteroids. Most studies have shown that regular treatment with inhaled glucocorticosteroids does not modify the long-term decline of FEV₁ in patients with COPD^{98-100,161} (**Evidence A**). Based on a single large study of patients with FEV₁ less than 60% regular treatment with inhaled glucocorticosteroids can decrease the rate of decline of lung function⁴³⁷ (**Evidence B**). Regular treatment with inhaled glucocorticosteroids has been shown to reduce the frequency of exacerbations and thus improve health status¹⁴⁰ for symptomatic COPD patients with an FEV₁ < 50% predicted (*Stage III: Severe COPD* and *Stage IV: Very Severe COPD*) and repeated exacerbations (for example, 3 in the last 3 years)¹⁶²⁻¹⁶⁵ (**Evidence A**) an withdrawal from treatment with inhaled glucocorticosteroids can lead to exacerbations in some patients¹⁶⁶. Treatment with inhaled glucocorticosteroids increases the likelihood of pneumonia and does not reduce overall mortality^{411, 442, 443}.

Place des médicaments - GOLD

mucolytiques

Mucolytic (mucokinetic, mucoregulator) agents (ambroxol, erdosteine, carbocysteine, iodinated glycerol). The regular use of mucolytics in COPD has been evaluated in a number of long-term studies with controversial results¹⁸⁷⁻¹⁸⁹. Although a few patients with viscous sputum may benefit from mucolytics^{190,191}, the overall benefits seem to be very small, and the widespread use of these agents cannot be recommended at present (**Evidence D**). There is some evidence, however, that in COPD patients who have not been treated with inhaled glucocorticosteroids, treatment with mucolytics such as carbocysteine may reduce exacerbations⁴²⁶.

xanthines

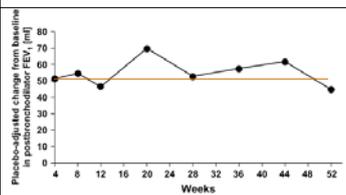
Theophylline is effective in COPD, but due to its potential toxicity inhaled bronchodilators are preferred when available. All studies that have shown efficacy of theophylline in COPD were done with slow-release preparations.

un médicament pour demain ?

roflumilast

Approuvé pour la BPCO
 • par l'EMA en avril 2010
 • par la FDA en mars 2011

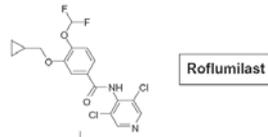
Phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitors. The principal action of phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitors (PDE4-inhibitors) is to reduce inflammation through inhibition of the breakdown of intracellular cyclic AMP. The PDE4-inhibitor, roflumilast, has been approved for use only in some countries. It is a once daily oral medication with no direct bronchodilator activity, although it has been shown to improve FEV₁ in patients treated with salmeterol or tiotropium⁴⁵⁴.



→ indiqué au grade IV

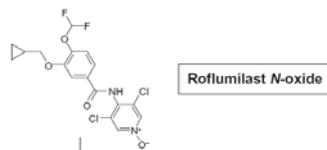
Exacerbations	Rate/Patient/yr*		Effect Size*		
	Roflumilast (n = 760)	Placebo (n = 753)	Rate Ratio (SE)	Difference versus Placebo (%)	p Value†
Overall moderate or severe exacerbations	0.857	0.918	0.934 (0.075)	6.6	0.451
Moderate exacerbations requiring systemic corticosteroids	0.395	0.483	0.816 (0.090)	18.4	0.029
Moderate or severe exacerbations requiring systemic corticosteroids	0.474	0.549	0.864 (0.090)	13.6	0.183
Moderate or severe exacerbations in patients in GOLD stage IV	1.014	1.588	0.639 (0.131)	36.1	0.024

un médicament pour demain ?



Phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4)
enzyme métabolisant AMPc dans les cellules inflammatoires, musculaires lisses des bronches, nerveuses pulmonaires

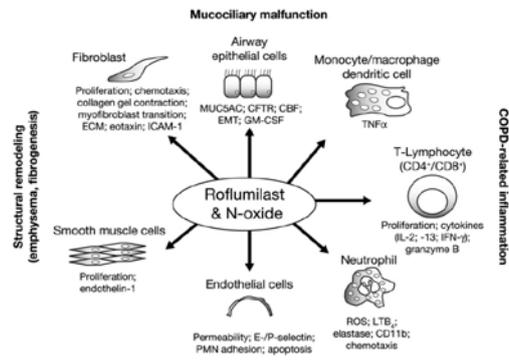
CYP3A4
CYP1A2
Pyridyl N-oxidation



O-Dealkylation
CYP3A4,
CYP2C19
CYP1A1

Glucuronidation

Urinary excretion



Drug Des Devel Ther. 2010 4:147-58; *Pulm Pharmacol Ther.* 2010 23:235-56

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Exacerbation: prise en charge globale

1. Vérifier la technique d'inhalation
2. Bronchodilatateurs (association)
3. Augmenter la dose/fréquence de bronchodilatateurs
4. Améliorer la forme d'administration (chambre d'expansion)
5. Corticoïdes oraux si pas d'amélioration dans les deux jours et si pas de contre-indication

- Pas de place pour les mucolytiques
- Pas de place pour la théophilline



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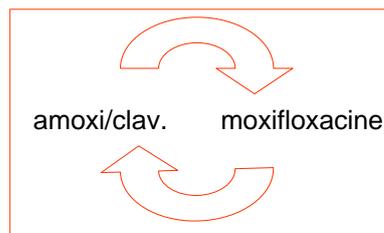
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Exacerbation: traitement antibiotique

SI surinfection : antibiotique

- premier choix: beta-lactame (amoxi / (clav) ou cephalo II
- alternative si allergie IgE médiée: moxifloxacine
- si > 3 exacerbations/ an : alternance



si comorbidités / sputum purulent

(*Klebsiella*, *Pseudom.*, Gram (-))

fluoroquinolone (ciprofloxacine [MAIS dose !!])

éventuellement céphalosporine III, amoxi/clav, carbapénème

Plus d'info ?

- Global Initiative for COPD (GOLD)
<http://www.goldcopd.com>
- Fiche de transparence sur le sevrage tabagique
http://www.cbip.be/pdf/tff/TF_Taba.pdf
- Documentation INAMI
http://www.inami.fgov.be/drug/fr/drugs/groups/asthma_bpco_copd/pdf/prospectus.pdf
- Recommandations BAPCOC traitement antibiotique
<http://www.health.belgium.be/eportal/Myhealth/Care/Properuse/Antibiotics/Humanmedicine/Recommendations/index.htm>