Spacers made from sealed cold-drink bottles were as effective as conventional spacers in children with acute asthma


QUESTION: In children with acute asthma, are homemade spacers as effective as conventional ones for improving response to a β₂ agonist given by metered dose inhaler?

Main outcome measures
Changes in clinical score and pulmonary function and need for nebulisation.

Main results
Analysis was by intention to treat. An improvement in lung function was seen in all groups. Results for the sealed bottle group were similar to those for the conventional spacer group; a cup was least effective (p = 0.02) (table). Among children with mild-airway obstruction, clinical scores, pulmonary function, and need for nebulisation did not differ among study groups.

Among children with moderate to severe airway obstruction, clinical scores did not differ among study groups and a cup was least effective for improving pulmonary function (p < 0.05) (table). Nebulisation was needed by 10 of 11 children who used a cup, 8 of 11 children who used a sealed bottle, 9 of 11 who used an unsealed bottle, and 4 of 11 who used a conventional spacer.

Conclusion
In children with acute asthma, spacers made from sealed cold drink bottles were as effective as conventional spacers.

*See glossary.
†Information supplied by author.

Median increase in lung function at 15 to 30 minutes after an acute asthma attack for homemade spacers v conventional spacers in children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease severity</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Conventional spacer (95% CI)</th>
<th>Sealed bottle (CI)</th>
<th>Unsealed bottle (CI)</th>
<th>Cup (CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All children</td>
<td>FEV₁</td>
<td>24% (14 to 37)</td>
<td>20% (15 to 33)</td>
<td>17% (10 to 34)</td>
<td>13% (0 to 23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FVC</td>
<td>13% (6 to 20)</td>
<td>13% (8 to 26)</td>
<td>10% (4 to 23)</td>
<td>5% (0 to 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild to moderate obstruction</td>
<td>FEV₁</td>
<td>37% (19 to 53)</td>
<td>33% (18 to 55)</td>
<td>18% (9 to 57)</td>
<td>0% (–4 to 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PEFR</td>
<td>59% (22 to 69)</td>
<td>36% (21 to 102)</td>
<td>21% (16 to 99)</td>
<td>12% (–5 to 37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FVC</td>
<td>17% (8 to 22)</td>
<td>23% (14 to 36)</td>
<td>18% (5 to 26)</td>
<td>6% (–5 to 15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‡FVC = forced vital capacity; PEFR = peak expiratory flow rate. §Not significant.

Design
Randomised (allocation concealed†‡), blinded (outcome assessors),* controlled trial with 15 to 30 minute follow up.

Setting
A children's hospital in South Africa.

Patients
88 children, 5 to 13 years of age (mean age 10 y, 60% boys, 50% moderate to severe airway obstruction [peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR) 20% to 59% of predicted normal value]), with a history of asthma, and presented with an acute asthma attack. Exclusion criteria were inability to use a metered dose inhaler (MDI) and spacer or to have pulmonary function tests with PEFR < 20% of the predicted normal value, arterial O₂ < 92% in air, or cardiac or other chronic pulmonary disease; recent use of oral corticosteroids; or use of β₂ agonists within 4 hours of presentation. Follow up was 100%.

Intervention
Children were allocated to 1 of 4 types of spacers: a conventional spacer (Aerochamber, Trudell Medical, Canada) (n = 22); a 500 ml plastic cold drink bottle with glue to seal the joint between the MDI and bottle (n = 22); an unsealed, 500 ml plastic cold drink bottle (n = 22); and a 200 ml polystyrene cup (n = 22) (figure 1). Children received fenoterol hydrobromide, 100 μg/puff, in an MDI and spacer, 1 puff every 10 seconds. Children who weighed ≤25 kg received 400 μg; those who weighed >25 kg received 600 μg.

Median increase in lung function at 15 to 30 minutes after an acute asthma attack for homemade spacers v conventional spacers in children‡

COMMENTARY
The study by Zar and colleagues was a well designed, randomised, controlled trial—the gold standard for evaluating therapeutic methods. It shows that adequate medication delivery for asthma can be achieved with both expensive and inexpensive tools. The study took place at the Red Cross Children's Hospital in Cape Town, South Africa. Overall, the results have practical implications for asthma guidelines in developing and industrialised countries. Some programmes only allow replacement of spacers once every 2 years. Spacers may also be the only alternative for delivery of non-nebulised anti-inflammatory medications. Furthermore, spacers can become plugged, torn, broken, or misplaced or can be left at home.

Future studies need to evaluate the use of these devices in younger children, especially in areas where neither spacers nor nebulisers are readily available. This study shows that homemade spacers work in the hospital setting, but will they also work in the home setting? Will differences in priming and washing alter drug delivery?

Lynnette J Mazur, MD, MPH
University of Texas Houston Health Science Center
Houston, Texas, USA