QUESTION: Are inhaled corticosteroids (ICSs) alone or combined with oral corticosteroids (OCSs) as effective as OCSs alone after discharge from the emergency department (ED) for acute asthma?

Data sources
Published and unpublished trials were identified by searching the Cochrane Airways Review Group “Asthma and wheeze” randomised controlled trial register (to April 1999), which is based on searches of EMBASE/Excerpta Medica, Medline, CINAHL, and the Cochrane Clinical Trials Register; handsearching 20 respiratory care journals; abstracts from 3 respiratory societies; and meeting abstracts from the American Thoracic Society; reviewing bibliographies of retrieved studies; and contacting experts and pharmaceutical companies.

Study selection
Randomised or quasirandomised controlled trials published in any language were selected if they included patients who were discharged from an ED after treatment for acute asthma and if patients were allocated to ICS treatment (ie, any corticosteroid agent administered by metered-dose inhaler, other inhaler, or nebuliser) in addition to or as a substitute for OCS treatment.

Main results
10 studies (6 unpublished, 6 involved adults) met the inclusion criteria: 3 compared ICSs plus OCSs with OCSs alone (909 patients), and 7 compared ICSs alone with OCSs alone (1204 patients). All studies had quality scores ≥4 out of 5. Follow up for individual trials ranged from 70% to 100%. Meta-analyses of studies that compared ICSs plus OCSs with OCSs alone found no differences between groups at either time interval. At 20–24 days, the ICS group had a higher PEFR than the control group (weighted mean difference 15.2 l/min, 95% CI 2 to 29).

Conclusions
Inhaled corticosteroids alone appear to be as effective as oral corticosteroids after discharge from the emergency department in patients with mild asthma exacerbations. Evidence is insufficient on the benefit of the addition of inhaled corticosteroids to oral corticosteroids in this setting.

COMMENTS
Many controlled trials have established the efficacy of ICSs in chronic asthma. The role of ICSs in acute asthma remains controversial. The well done meta-analysis by Edmonds et al reviews the use of ICSs alone or in combination with OCSs in the setting of acute exacerbations of asthma. The study set out to answer 2 questions: are ICSs beneficial when added to the standard short course treatment with OCSs, and can ICS treatment be substituted for OCS treatment after an acute asthma attack? Three trials involving almost 1000 patients addressed the first question. Both groups received a fixed dose of oral prednisone for 5–7 days. The addition of ICSs did not reduce asthma relapse, despite a trend in favour of ICSs. However, the length of follow up in these 3 studies was 20–24 days, and several studies have shown that reduction in airway hyperresponsiveness occurs over several weeks with ICSs and may not be maximal for >3 months in some patients.

The 7 studies that addressed the second question involved ≥1200 patients but included only patients with relatively mild asthma and varied markedly in their reported outcomes. No differences were found between treatments for asthma relapse at either 7–10 days or 16–21 days. Although 6 of the 7 trials concluded that ICSs could be substituted for OCSs, the authors’ power calculations suggest that these data are not sufficient to conclude that the 2 treatments are equivalent. Until further research results are available, the mainstay of treatment for acute asthma exacerbations is still 5–10 days of OCSs. ICSs are a reasonable alternative in patients with mild asthma who are at high risk for complication from OCSs. The addition of ICSs to OCS treatment is reasonable, yet at present the benefits are unproved and must be individualised for each patient.

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