Adding salmeterol to an inhaled corticosteroid: long term effects on bronchial inflammation in asthma

J G Koopmans, R Lutter, H M Jansen, J S van der Zee

Background: Addition of the long acting β₂ agonist salmeterol to inhaled corticosteroids leads to better symptomatic asthma control than increasing the dose of inhaled corticosteroids. However, little is known about the long term effects of adding salmeterol on the asthmatic inflammatory process, control of which is considered important for the long term outcome of asthma.

Methods: After a 4 week fluticasone run-in period, 54 patients with allergic asthma were randomised to receive twice daily treatment with fluticasone 250 μg with or without salmeterol 50 μg for 1 year in a double blind, parallel group design (total daily dose of fluticasone 500 μg in both treatment groups). Primary outcomes were sputum eosinophil numbers and eosinophil cationic protein concentrations. Secondary outcomes were neutrophil associated sputum parameters and a respiratory membrane permeability marker. The effects on allergen induced changes were determined before and at the end of the treatment period.

Results: Adding salmeterol to fluticasone resulted in improved peak expiratory flow, symptom scores, rescue medication usage, and bronchial hyperresponsiveness (p < 0.05 for all). There was no sustained effect on sputum cell differential counts and cytokine concentrations during the treatment period or on changes induced by allergen challenge at the end of treatment (p > 0.05). However, adding salmeterol significantly reduced sputum ratios of α2-macroglobulin and albumin during the treatment period (p = 0.001).

Conclusions: The addition of salmeterol to fluticasone produces no sustained effect on allergen induced cellular bronchial inflammation but leads to a significant improvement in size selectivity of plasma protein permeation across the respiratory membrane. This may contribute to the improved clinical outcome seen in patients with allergic asthma when a long acting β₂ agonist is combined with inhaled corticosteroids.

A llergic asthma is currently considered primarily a chronic inflammatory disorder and repeated exposure to allergens may be important in the persistence of the disease. Other than avoiding exposure to risk factors, the use of inhaled corticosteroids is considered to be the mainstay for the treatment of allergic asthma. Regular use of inhaled corticosteroids in asthma is associated with prolonged improvement in exacerbation frequencies, symptom scores and lung function, as well as with a reduction in inflammatory cells in the airways. By contrast, β₂ agonists are principally regarded as bronchodilators and are advised to be used only in combination with anti-inflammatory treatment, except when used intermittently for the mildest form of asthma.

Several large clinical studies have now shown that adding a long acting β₂ agonist to inhaled corticosteroids leads to better symptomatic asthma control and lower exacerbation frequencies than increasing the dose of inhaled steroids. These findings suggest that adding a long acting β₂ agonist to inhaled corticosteroids exerts beneficial effects beyond smooth muscle relaxation. In vitro studies have also indicated a synergistic effect of combining long acting β₂ agonists and corticosteroids. Some short term clinical studies suggest an anti-inflammatory effect since lower numbers of EGF+ eosinophils and submucosal mast cells were found after adding salmeterol for 12 weeks. As a consequence, it has been proposed that the addition of a long acting β₂ agonist influences the underlying inflammatory process. In contrast, a recent study of bronchial biopsy specimens showed no additional anti-inflammatory effect of adding formoterol to low dose budesonide during 16 weeks of treatment. It should be emphasised that the long term clinical studies on adding salmeterol to inhaled corticosteroids were limited to clinical outcomes and did not evaluate bronchial hyperresponsiveness or surrogate inflammatory biomarkers such as airway eosinophils. These in turn are considered to be the ultimate driving force behind symptoms, the disability of asthma and, most importantly, the long term sequelae such as airway remodelling. End points such as symptoms and lung function may favour the use of long acting β₂ agonists but provide little information about the pathophysiological features of the asthmatic inflammatory process. In addition, there are indications that the regular use of short acting β₂ agonists has pro-inflammatory effects; this has led to concerns that adding a long acting β₂ agonist could lead to clinical masking of bronchial inflammation.

A long term randomised clinical trial was performed to investigate whether the improved clinical outcomes resulting from adding salmeterol to fluticasone are accompanied by a prolonged effect on the underlying bronchial inflammatory process in asthma. After a run-in period with fluticasone 250 μg twice daily, 54 patients with mild to moderate persistent allergic asthma were randomised to receive twice daily treatment with either fluticasone (250 μg) or fluticasone/salmeterol (250/50 μg) for 1 year. In addition, bronchial allergen challenges were performed 1 day before randomisation and at the end of the randomised treatment period to investigate the effect of allergen induced bronchial inflammation.

Abbreviations: ECP, eosinophil cationic protein; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; IL, interleukin; MPO, myeloperoxidase; PC₂₀histamine, concentration of histamine provoking a fall in FEV₁ of at least 20%; RCEₚ, relative coefficient of excretion in induced sputum.
mation of maintenance treatment with fluticasone/salmeterol versus fluticasone. Primary outcomes were sputum eosinophil numbers and eosinophil cationic protein (ECP) concentrations. Secondary outcomes were serum levels of interleukin (IL)-5, size selectivity of the respiratory membrane as measured by the ratio of sputum α2-macroglobulin to albumin, sputum neutrophil numbers, IL-8, and myeloperoxidase (MPO). In addition, we measured lung function parameters, peak expiratory flows, symptom scores, and rescue medication usage. The overall differences in outcome parameters over the 1 year treatment period were analysed, as well as differences in allergen induced changes between the two treatment groups.

METHODS
An extended version of the Methods section is available in the online data supplement at http://www.thoraxjnl.com/supplemental.

Study participants
Non-smoking patients with mild to moderate persistent allergic asthma were enrolled. The participating patients were recruited via advertisements and from the Outpatient Department of Pulmonology at the Academic Medical Center (AMC). The study was approved by the institutional ethics and research committees and all subjects gave written informed consent.

Study design
The study was of a double blind, randomised, two armed study. At the start of the washout period a full medical history, physical examination and forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV\textsubscript{1}) were performed. Baseline values of lung function parameters as well as primary and secondary outcomes were measured at the end of the run-in period (time point 0 months). In addition, outcomes were measured after washout and at 1, 3, 6, 9, 11 and 12 months during the randomised treatment period. Furthermore, outcomes were determined 24 hours before and 24 hours after bronchial allergen challenges which were performed at the end of the run-in period (pre-randomisation challenge) and at the end of the randomised treatment period (end of treatment challenge) (fig 1). Two week daily dairy cards, completed before and throughout the randomised treatment period, included peak expiratory flows, symptom scores, and rescue salbutamol usage. Before every visit patients abstained from rescue salbutamol for 8 hours and from the study medication for 12 hours except at 11 months of randomisation (abstaining from study medication for 36 hours).

FEV\textsubscript{1} and the concentration of histamine provoking a fall in FEV\textsubscript{1} of at least 20%; FEV\textsubscript{1}, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; PEF, peak expiratory flow.

Table 1 Characteristics of study patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Fluticasone (n = 27)</th>
<th>Fluticasone/salmeterol (n = 27)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)*</td>
<td>32 [19–57]</td>
<td>32 [21–59]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>8/19</td>
<td>10/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhaled corticosteroids before study (µg/day)*</td>
<td>593 [200–1200]</td>
<td>619 [200–1000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total IgE (IU/ml)†</td>
<td>127 (3.4)</td>
<td>172 (2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific IgE (IU/ml)†</td>
<td>5.2 (6)</td>
<td>8.4 (3.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PC\textsubscript{20histamine} start-run-in (mg/ml)†</td>
<td>0.4 (1.6)</td>
<td>0.5 (1.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PC\textsubscript{20histamine} end-run-in (mg/ml)†</td>
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<td>1.6 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV\textsubscript{1} start-run-in (% predicted)‡</td>
<td>89.9 (14)</td>
<td>88.8 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV\textsubscript{1} end-run-in (% predicted)‡</td>
<td>92.6 (16)</td>
<td>93.1 (16.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning PEF end-run-in (l/min)‡</td>
<td>422 (102)</td>
<td>418 (102)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evening PEF end-run-in (l/min)‡</td>
<td>435 (110)</td>
<td>431 (106)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Morning symptom score end-run-in (scale 0–4)</td>
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<td>0.3 (0.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evening symptom score end-run-in (scale 0–5)‡</td>
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<td>0.6 (0.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short acting β\textsubscript{2} agonist usage (puffs/day)‡‡</td>
<td>1.4 (1.8)</td>
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IgE, immunoglobulin E; specific IgE, serum level of specific IgE directed against the type of allergen used during allergen challenge; PC\textsubscript{20histamine}, concentration of histamine provoking a fall in FEV\textsubscript{1}; at least 20%; FEV\textsubscript{1}, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; PEF, peak expiratory flow.

No significant differences in patient characteristics were observed at the end of the run-in period (defined as baseline) between the two groups. During the run-in period FEV\textsubscript{1} and PC\textsubscript{20histamine} improved significantly (p<0.001).

*Median (range).
†Geometric mean (geometric SD).
‡Mean (SD).
‡‡IgE agonist usage recorded during the 2 weeks preceding the end of run-in visit.

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IgE, immunoglobulin E; specific IgE, serum level of specific IgE directed against the type of allergen used during allergen challenge; PC\textsubscript{20histamine}, concentration of histamine provoking a fall in FEV\textsubscript{1}; at least 20%; FEV\textsubscript{1}, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; PEF, peak expiratory flow.

No significant differences in patient characteristics were observed at the end of the run-in period (defined as baseline) between the two groups. During the run-in period FEV\textsubscript{1} and PC\textsubscript{20histamine} improved significantly (p<0.001).

*Median (range).
†Geometric mean (geometric SD).
‡Mean (SD).
‡‡IgE agonist usage recorded during the 2 weeks preceding the end of run-in visit.

Figure 1 Study schedule. After a 2 week steroid washout period and a 4 week run-in period with fluticasone 250 µg twice daily, eligible asthma patients were randomised to receive twice daily treatment with fluticasone (250 µg) with or without salmeterol (50 µg) for 1 year. Baseline values were determined at the end of the run-in period. Bronchial allergen challenges were performed the day before randomisation and at the end of the randomised treatment period. Primary and secondary outcomes were measured after washout, before randomisation, at 1, 6, 9, and 12 months of randomisation, as well as 24 hours before and 24 hours after the bronchial allergen challenges (depicted by asterisks).
Sputum eosinophils (×10⁴/g) 2.1 (1.4) 0.6 (1.3) <0.001
Sputum eosinophils (%) 3.2 (1.3) 0.8 (1.3) <0.001
Sputum ECP (ng/ml) 97 (1.3) 65 (1.3) 0.06
Serum IL-5 (pg/ml) 1.1 (1.2) 0.6 (1.2) <0.001
Sputum neutrophils (×10⁴/g) 28.1 (1.3) 29.1 (1.3) 0.98
Sputum IL-8 (ng/ml) 400 (1.4) 338 (1.8) 0.62
Sputum MPO (µg/ml) 1308 (1.3) 1273 (1.3) 0.95
RCEs (×10⁴) 76 (1.2) 52 (1.2) 0.006
Sputum IL-12-macroglobulin (ng/ml) 1388 (1.3) 984 (1.3) 0.04
Sputum albumin (µg/ml) 24 (1.3) 21 (1.3) 0.99

All values are expressed as geometric mean (SE).

ECP, eosinophil cationic protein; IL, interleukin; MPO, myeloperoxidase; RCEs, relative coefficient of excretion, representing the ratio of IL-12-macroglobulin to albumin.17 22

Analysis of data
Statistical analyses were performed using SAS Version 8.2 (SAS Institute Inc, Cary, NC, USA). The study was designed to have 80% power to be able to detect a 50% difference in geometric means of the primary outcomes between the groups with a sample size of 54 subjects. Changes over the run-in period were determined using the Wilcoxon signed ranks test or, in cases of normally distributed data, the t test. Differences within and between the treatment groups were determined using mixed model ANOVA adjusted for differences at baseline. Differences in allergen induced changes were determined using ANCOVA and adjusted for baseline allergen induced changes. All p values are two tailed and levels <0.05 were considered significant.

Table 3  Mean differences in clinical and lung function parameters in the fluticasone/salmeterol (FP/S) group compared with the fluticasone (FP) group over the 1 year treatment period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Mean difference FP/S − FP</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PEF morning (l/min)*</td>
<td>29 (9)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEF evening (l/min)*</td>
<td>36 (9)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptom score morning (scale 0–4)*</td>
<td>−0.1 (0.1)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptom score evening (scale 0–5)*</td>
<td>−0.2 (0.1)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short acting β₂ agonist usage (puffs/day)*</td>
<td>−0.9 (0.3)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV₁ (% predicted)*</td>
<td>2.7 (1.5)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC₂₀ histamine (doubling doses)†</td>
<td>0.7 (0.3)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are expressed as *mean or geometric mean (SE).

PEF, peak expiratory flow; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; PC₂₀ histamine, concentration of histamine provoking a fall in FEV₁ of at least 20%.

RESULTS
Patients
Sixty patients agreed to participate in the study. Four did not fulfill the inclusion criteria after the run-in period and two withdrew during the run-in period for personal reasons, so 54 were randomised to receive one of the two treatment regimens. Patient characteristics, including age, dose of inhaled corticosteroids prior to the study and lung function parameters, were not significantly different between the treatment groups at baseline (end of run-in) (table 1).

Four patients in the fluticasone group failed to complete the study. Two of these patients withdrew 1 month after randomisation, one because of worsening of asthma symptoms and one was lost to follow up. The other two patients withdrew after 6 and 9 months of treatment, respectively, because of personal reasons. All patients in the fluticasone/salmeterol group completed the study.

![Figure 2](http://thoraxjnl.com/) (A) Morning peak expiratory flow rate and (B) short acting β₂ agonist usage. Values are mean (SE). There were significant differences in morning peak flow recordings and short acting β₂ agonist usage between the two treatment groups (p<0.01).
decrease in the RCEs (p = 0.006). Overall, during the 1 year treatment period, the RCEs was significantly lower in the fluticasone/salmeterol group than in the fluticasone group (table 3, fig 2).

In the fluticasone/salmeterol group there was a trend for a higher FEV₁ (table 3). PC₂₀histamine was significantly higher in the fluticasone/salmeterol group over the 1 year treatment period measured on visits after abstaining for 12 hours from the study medication (table 3), but there was no significant difference in PC₂₀histamine at the visit after 11 months of randomisation when patients abstained from the study medication for 36 hours (geometric mean (SE) baseline adjusted PC₂₀histamine 1.6 (1.2) mg/ml in fluticasone group v 1.9 (1.3) mg/ml in fluticasone/salmeterol group, p = 0.53). There were no differences in numbers or severity of exacerbations between the two treatment groups (results not shown).

Sputum eosinophils and ECP
The geometric mean number of eosinophils in the fluticasone/salmeterol group expressed as percentage difference from that in the fluticasone group varied significantly between visits (p = 0.019). After 1 month of randomised treatment the number of sputum eosinophils in the fluticasone/salmeterol group was 71% (95% CI −92 to −1.2) compared with the fluticasone group (p = 0.048, fig 3). However, at other time points there was no significant difference between the groups (6 months: 56% (95% CI −71 to 741); 9 months: −0.14% (95% CI −77 to 335), 12 months: 61% (95% CI −43 to 358)). Overall, during the 1 year treatment period there were no significant differences between the two treatment groups in either numbers or percentages of sputum eosinophils (p = 0.72 and p = 0.88, respectively, fig 3). The geometric mean ECP level in the fluticasone/salmeterol group was 5.7% lower than in the fluticasone group (p = 0.88). There were no indications that the difference varied between visits (p = 0.73). The 95% CI of the difference was −57% to +108%, indicating that the true geometric mean ECP concentration in the fluticasone/salmeterol group should have been more than 57% lower than in the fluticasone group to be detected as significant, given the results of the study.

Sputum neutrophils, IL-8, MPO and serum IL-5
Sputum neutrophil numbers, sputum IL-8, sputum MPO, and serum IL-5 were not significantly different between the two treatment groups throughout the randomised treatment period (p = 0.16, 0.87, 0.70 and 0.23 respectively, data not shown).

Size selectivity of the respiratory membrane: relative coefficient of excretion (RCE,)
Overall, during the 1 year treatment period the RCE, was significantly lower in the fluticasone/salmeterol group than in the fluticasone group (p = 0.001, fig 4).

Effect of adding salmeterol on allergen induced changes in bronchial inflammation
There were no significant differences between the treatment groups in the change in FEV₁ after the allergen challenges, which were preceded by the inhalation of salbutamol (p = 0.81).

Sputum eosinophils and ECP
Sputum eosinophils (fig 5) and ECP concentrations increased significantly after the pre-randomisation allergen challenge.
as well as after the end of treatment allergen challenge (table 4).

There was a trend for a smaller increase in the percentage of sputum eosinophils in the fluticasone/salmeterol group after the end of treatment allergen challenge (p = 0.09), but there were no significant differences between the two treatment groups in the changes in numbers of sputum eosinophils after the end of treatment allergen challenge (p = 0.09). There was no significant difference between the two groups in the changes in size selectivity of the respiratory membrane: relative coefficient of excretion (RCEs) after the end of treatment allergen challenge (p = 0.33).

DISCUSSION

This is the first randomised clinical trial to investigate over a 1 year treatment period whether the improved clinical outcomes resulting from adding salmeterol to fluticasone are accompanied by an additional effect on bronchial inflammation. In agreement with earlier studies, peak expiratory flows, symptom scores, rescue medication usage, and bronchial hyperresponsiveness were significantly improved in the fluticasone/salmeterol group relative to the fluticasone group. Similar levels of sputum eosinophils, sputum ECP, sputum IL-8, sputum MPO, and serum IL-5 were found in both groups throughout the treatment period as well as after the bronchial allergen challenges. However, we did find significantly reduced ratios of sputum α2-macroglobulin and albumin in the fluticasone/salmeterol group relative to the fluticasone group. This secondary outcome, the relative coefficient of excretion (RCEs), was chosen as a marker of size selectivity of plasma protein permeation across the respiratory membrane.

The lack of a sustained effect of adding salmeterol on cellular bronchial inflammation, as found in induced sputum, is in agreement with a recent study by Overbeek et al.28 who failed to show an additional anti-inflammatory effect in bronchial biopsy specimens of adding formeterol to low doses of budesonide during 16 weeks of treatment. Earlier in vitro23,24 and short term in vivo studies67 did report an initial anti-inflammatory effect which may be in line with our observation of a transient decrease in the number of sputum eosinophils 1 month after randomisation in the fluticasone/salmeterol group. This difference in sputum eosinophils at

| Table 4 | Allergen induced increase in inflammatory parameters |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                          | Pre-randomisation allergen challenge | End of treatment allergen challenge | Fluticasone (FP) (n = 23) | Fluticasone/salmeterol (FP/S) (n = 27) | p value FP vs FP/S |
| Sputum eosinophils (n) | 3.7 (1.9 to 7.1) | 4.4 (2.4 to 8.1) | 2.6 (1.0 to 6.8) | 0.33 |
| Sputum eosinophils (%) | 2.4 (1.3 to 3.8) | 3.4 (1.9 to 6.1) | 1.8 (0.9 to 3.8) | 0.09 |
| Sputum ECP | 2.0 (1.2 to 3.4) | 2.1 (1.0 to 4.4) | 1.4 (0.7 to 2.5) | 0.18 |
| RCEs | 1.4 (1.0 to 1.8) | 0.8 (0.5 to 1.3) | 1.3 (0.9 to 1.8) | 0.15 |
| Sputum α2-macroglobulin | 1.3 (1.0 to 1.7) | 1.2 (0.7 to 2.0) | 1.0 (0.7 to 1.5) | 0.34 |
| Sputum albumin | 0.9 (0.6 to 1.3) | 1.5 (0.9 to 2.5) | 0.8 (0.5 to 1.3) | 0.27 |

Data shown as geometric mean (95% confidence interval) values.

The increases were calculated from the levels 24 hours after relative to the levels 24 hours before the bronchial allergen challenges.

ECP, eosinophil cationic protein; RCEs, relative coefficient of excretion, representing the ratio of α2-macroglobulin to albumin in induced sputum.
1 month after the pre-randomisation allergen challenge may be explained by a slower recovery from the allergen induced increase in bronchial inflammation in the fluticasone group. Bronchial allergen challenge increases levels of inflammatory markers, which may increase the sensitivity to detect differences in levels of inflammatory markers between the treatment groups. On the other hand, it should be noted that the medium to high daily dose of fluticasone resulted in relatively low baseline levels of the inflammatory parameters. This may have obscured a modest long term anti-inflammatory effect on cellular bronchial inflammation of adding salmeterol. The study was powered to detect a 50% difference in primary outcomes (sputum eosinophils and ECP) between the groups, since such a difference was considered to be clinically relevant. Therefore, adding salmeterol to an inhaled corticosteroid under the conditions chosen neither causes a clinically relevant deleterious or masking long term effect on cellular bronchial inflammation nor significantly improves it. It should be emphasised that this finding may be unique to the administration of the combination product of salmeterol and fluticasone as patients may be tempted to leave off the latter when using both medications separately. It was reported previously that reducing the dose of inhaled corticosteroids in patients on salmeterol can mask increasing inflammation and delay awareness of worsening asthma. Moreover, we found a clinical relevant deleterious or masking long term effect on cellular bronchial inflammation there is an apparent loss of size selectivity of the respiratory membrane caused by adding salmeterol. This is in keeping with earlier studies showing anti-exudative short term effects of bronchial allergen challenge increases levels of inflammatory parameters, which may increase the sensitivity to detect active luminal agents less effective. Albumin may also act as a luminal antioxidant, preventing the formation of oxygen free radicals. In this respect, increased levels of albumin in sputum may have physiological advantages.

In summary, we have shown that increased clinical outcomes resulting from adding a long acting β2 agonist to maintenance treatment with inhaled corticosteroids are accompanied by similar levels of markers of chronic as well as allergen induced cellular bronchial inflammation. However, size selectivity of plasma protein permeation across the respiratory membrane appeared to be significantly improved by adding salmeterol to fluticasone, and this may contribute to the improved clinical outcomes seen.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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An extended version of the Methods section is available in the online data supplement at http://www.thoraxjnl.com/supplemental.

Authors’ affiliations

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REFERENCES


This might be explained by increased water clearance by salmeterol, which has been shown in animal models, in addition to increased size selectivity. An alternative explanation for the decrease in RCEs, may be provided by the occurrence of selective transport of serum albumin to the airway lumen. In vitro, active transport of albumin across the ferret trachea has been reported which was increased by the short acting β2 agonist salbutamol. Moreover, specific serum albumin binding proteins have been identified. The role of albumin in the airway secretions is at present unclear. There is evidence that albumin may bind various mediators such as leukotrienes and may therefore render potentially active luminal agents less effective. Albumin may also act as a luminal antioxidant, preventing the formation of oxygen free radicals. In this respect, increased levels of albumin in sputum may have physiological advantages.

A concomitant characteristic of the bronchial cellular inflammatory process is the presence of increased permeability of the respiratory membrane. In healthy subjects the permeation of large plasma proteins is restricted, but during inflammation there is an apparent loss of size selectivity of the respiratory membrane. This will affect the sputum concentration of large plasma proteins more than of smaller proteins. The ratio of sputum levels of a large plasma protein (α2-macroglobulin) to levels of a smaller plasma protein (albumin) is considered a marker of size selectivity of the barrier between the blood and the airway lumen. We particularly chose this ratio since it is not influenced by variable dilution of sputum samples. Over the run-in period, when all patients received fluticasone 250 μg twice daily, we found a significant decrease in the RCE. This finding is in keeping with an earlier study. Moreover, we found a continued decrease in the RCE, in the fluticasone/salmeterol group throughout the randomised treatment period, whereas the RCE, stabilised in the fluticasone group. This finding may point to increased size selectivity of the respiratory membrane caused by adding salmeterol. This is in keeping with earlier studies showing anti-exudative short term effects of long acting β2 agonists in animal and as well as in human models. Such an anti-exudative effect may be desirable in the treatment of asthma, since the extravasated plasma contains potent adhesive and leukocyte activating proteins (such as fibrinogen and fibronec tin) and inflammatory peptides including bradykinins and complement factors. However, analysis of the sputum concentrations of the individual serum proteins suggested an increase in albumin rather than a decrease in α2-macroglobulin in the fluticasone/salmeterol arm throughout the randomised treatment period.
Adding salmeterol to an inhaled corticosteroid: long term effects on bronchial inflammation in asthma

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