A systematic review and meta-analysis: tailoring asthma treatment on eosinophilic markers (exhaled nitric oxide or sputum eosinophils)

H L Petsky,1,4 C J Cates,2 T J Lasserson,2 A M Li,3 C Turner,4 J A Kynaston,5 A B Chang1,6

ABSTRACT

Asthma severity and control can be measured both subjectively and objectively. Traditionally asthma treatments have been individualised using symptoms and spirometry/peak flow. Increasingly treatment tailored in accordance with inflammatory markers (sputum eosinophil counts or fractional exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) data) is advocated as an alternative strategy. The objective of this review was to evaluate the efficacy of tailoring asthma interventions based on inflammatory markers (sputum analysis and FeNO) in comparison with clinical symptoms (with or without spirometry/peak flow) for asthma-related outcomes in children and adults. Cochrane Airways Group Specialised Register of Trials, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), MEDLINE, EMBASE and reference lists of articles were searched. The last searches were in February 2009. All randomised controlled comparisons of adjustment of asthma treatment based on sputum analysis or FeNO compared with traditional methods (primarily clinical symptoms and spirometry/peak flow) were selected. Results of searches were reviewed against predetermined criteria for inclusion. Relevant studies were selected, assessed and data extracted independently by at least two people. The trial authors were contacted for further information. Data were analysed as ‘intervention received’ and sensitivity analyses performed. Six (2 adults and 4 children/adolescent) studies utilising FeNO and three adult studies utilising sputum eosinophils were included. These studies had a degree of clinical heterogeneity including definition of asthma exacerbations, duration of study and variations in cut-off levels for percentage of sputum eosinophils and FeNO to alter management in each study. Adults who had treatment adjusted according to sputum eosinophils had a reduced number of exacerbations compared with the control group (52 vs 77 patients with ≥ 1 exacerbation in the study period; p = 0.0006). There was no significant difference in exacerbations between groups for FeNO compared with controls. The daily dose of inhaled corticosteroids at the end of the study was decreased in adults whose treatment was based on FeNO in comparison with the control group (mean difference −450.03 μg, 95% CI −676.73 to −223.34; p < 0.0001). However, children who had treatment adjusted according to FeNO had an increase in their mean daily dose of inhaled corticosteroids (mean difference 140.18 μg, 95% CI 28.94 to 251.42; p = 0.014). It was concluded that tailoring of asthma treatment based on sputum eosinophils is effective in decreasing asthma exacerbations. However, tailoring of asthma treatment based on FeNO levels has not been shown to be effective in improving asthma outcomes in children and adults. At present, there is insufficient justification to advocate the routine use of either sputum analysis (due to technical expertise required) or FeNO in everyday clinical practice.

INTRODUCTION

Monitoring tools to assist in improving asthma control and prevention of exacerbations are two key elements in asthma guidelines.1–3 There is no single outcome measure that can adequately assess asthma control.4 Subjective measures usually involve a series of questions used for clinical assessment, diary cards and quality of life (QoL) questionnaires. Traditional objective methods used to monitor (but not control) asthma include spirometry/peak flow and degree of airway hyper-responsiveness (AHR).5 Newer methods include measurement of airway inflammation such as airway cellularity in induced sputum or fractional exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO).

The inflammation in airways of people with asthma can be predominantly eosinophilic or non-
Irrespective of the type of airway inflammation, inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) remain the major preventer treatment to control asthma symptoms in those with asthma, other than children with mild intermittent asthma. However, ICS are more effective in reducing symptoms in patients with eosinophilic inflammation than those with neutrophilic inflammation. Thus investigations that provide objective data on eosinophilic inflammation may be helpful in reducing exacerbations and improve asthma control. Current available techniques for clinical use are assessment of sputum cellularity and FeNO.

A systematic review evaluating the efficacy of tailoring asthma interventions based on utilising sputum eosinophils or FeNO in comparison with current strategy (reliance on clinical symptoms with or without spirometry/peak flow) will be useful to guide clinical practice. Here we combine two Cochrane reviews that address this question. The objective of this systematic review is to evaluate the efficacy of tailoring asthma interventions based on FeNO or sputum eosinophils in comparison with controls (clinical symptoms with or without spirometry/peak flow) for asthma-related outcomes in children and adults.

METHODS
Methods of the analysis and inclusion criteria were specified in advance and documented in protocols that are available alongside the original versions of these reviews in The Cochrane Library.

Eligibility, information sources, search strategy and study selection
We used the PRISMA guidelines, Cochrane collaboration methodology and software (RevMan5). We searched the Cochrane Airways Group specialised register for eligible randomised controlled trials that compared adjustment of asthma medications based on sputum eosinophils or FeNO levels in comparison with clinical symptoms (with or without spirometry/peak flow) using keywords in electronic sources (Cochrane Airways Group Specialised Register of Trials, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Medline, EMBASE) and hand searching of references as outlined in the reviews. The latest searches were performed in February 2009. Trials that included the use of other interventions were included if all participants had equal access to such interventions.

Participant inclusion criteria were children and adults with ‘classical asthma’. Exclusion criteria were: eosinophilic bronchitis, asthma related to an underlying lung disease such as bronchiectasis and chronic obstructive airway disease, or diagnostic categories such as ‘cough variant asthma’ and ‘wheezy bronchitis’ where controversies exist.

Data items
From the title, abstract or descriptors, the literature search was reviewed independently in triplicate to identify potentially relevant trials for full review. Searches of bibliographies and texts were conducted to identify additional studies. From the full text using specific criteria, two reviewers independently selected trials for inclusion. There was no disagreement, although it was planned that disagreement would have been resolved by third-party adjudication. We extracted information from each trial on (1) study characteristics, (2) intervention type and (3) outcomes, as described in our Cochrane reviews.

Risk of bias
Risk of bias for each study was assessed using the tool available in the RevMan software. Six components were assessed: (1) adequate sequence generation; (2) allocation concealment; (3) blinding; (4) incomplete outcome data addressed; (5) free of selective reporting; and (6) free of other bias. Studies included in the review underwent quality assessment and were entered into a ‘risk of bias’ table.

Summary (outcome) measures
Primary outcomes were the number of participants who had asthma exacerbations during follow-up. Secondary outcomes were mean difference in asthma-related outcome measures, number of participants experiencing adverse effects of the interventions and number of participants experiencing complications such as requirement for medication change. The proportions of participants and the mean clinical improvement were determined using the following hierarchy of assessment measures (ie, where two or more assessment measures are reported in the same study, the outcome measure that is listed first in the hierarchy was used):
1. Hospitalisation, acute presentations to an emergency facility for asthma.
2. Rescue courses of oral corticosteroids.

![PRISMA flow chart](http://thorax.bmj.com/Thorax: first published as 10.1136/thx.2010.135574 on 11 October 2010. Downloaded from http://thorax.bmj.com/ on October 2, 2023 by guest. Protected by copyright.)
**Primary outcome:** rate of asthma exacerbations

**Secondary outcomes:** FEV₁, postbronchodilator FEV₁ and FEV₁/inspiratory vital capacity ratio. Exacerbation: a doubling of the frequency of symptoms or number of puffs of rescue salbutamol or a reduction in morning FEV₁ by >30% on at least two consecutive days or two of the aforementioned or all three.

**Primary outcome:** proportion of symptom-free days over the last 12 study weeks.

**Secondary outcomes:** cumulative symptom scores, ICS dose as budesonide equivalent, FEV₁ and reversibility, FeNO 0.05, prednisone courses, emergency visits, hospitalisations for asthma and PACQOL scores.

**Exacerbation:** emergency visit, hospitalisation or prednisolone course

**Primary outcome:** FEV₁.

**Secondary outcomes:** no. of exacerbations, MEF 50% predicted, better symptom control, less SABAs and ICS dose.

**Exacerbation defined by 4 parameters:** oral steroid courses, and/or off-scheduled visit because of asthma symptoms over the past 4 weeks, and/or increase of asthma symptoms from a symptom score 0 or 1 to a symptom score 2 and/or decline of FEV₁ (litres) >10% compared with the previous visit.

**Primary outcomes:** rate of asthma exacerbations

**Secondary outcomes:** number of exacerbations, ICS dose, FEV₁, symptom control, hospitalisations for asthma and other treatment.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Participant age</th>
<th>Description of intervention and control arms</th>
<th>Primary outcome and definition of exacerbation</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pijnenburg</strong></td>
<td>89 children randomised, FeNO group, n=39, Symptom group, n=46</td>
<td>FeNO group: median age 11.9 (SD 2.9), 25 males. Symptom group: mean age 12.6 (SD 2.8), 30 males.</td>
<td>FeNO group: FeNO-guided ICS dosing according to predetermined algorithm. Symptom group: symptom scores influenced ICS dosing.</td>
<td>Primary outcome: cumulative steroid dose (sum of mean daily steroid doses of visits 1–5) Secondary outcomes: mean daily symptom score, mean daily number of bronchodilator doses taken, percentage of symptom-free days during the last 4 weeks of the study, number of oral prednisolone courses during the study and provocative dose of methacholine causing a 20% fall in FEV1 (PD20), FVC, FEV1, and MEF25 during final visit. Exacerbation: deterioration in symptoms requiring oral prednisone course.</td>
<td>Study duration was 12 months with 3 monthly visits.</td>
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<td><strong>Shaw</strong></td>
<td>118 adults were randomised, FeNO group, n=58, Control group, n=60.</td>
<td>FeNO group: median age 50 (range 20–75), 27 males. Control group: median age 52 (range 24–81), 27 males.</td>
<td>FeNO group: FeNO &gt;26 ppb, ICS was increased. If FeNO &lt;16 ppb or &lt;26 ppb on 2 separate occasions, treatment was decreased. In control group treatment was doubled if JACS &gt;1.57 and treatment halved if JACS &lt;1.57 for 2 consecutive months.</td>
<td>Primary outcome: Number of exacerbations Secondary outcomes: total inhaled corticosteroid dose. Exacerbation: an increase in symptoms requiring oral steroids or antibiotics</td>
<td>Study duration was 12 months with participants being sent at baseline, 2 weeks, months 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12.</td>
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<td><strong>Smith</strong></td>
<td>97 patients randomised from 110 patients recruited.</td>
<td>FeNO group: mean age 44.8 (range 12–73), 41 males.</td>
<td>FeNO group: adjustment of dose of ICS was based solely to keep FeNO &lt;15 ppb at 250 ml/s. Control group: dose adjustment based on asthma symptoms, night time waking, bronchodilator use, variation in PEF rate and PEV1. Phase 1: visits every 2 months with upward adjustments made as per Phase 1 but no downward adjustments would be made from optimal dose.</td>
<td>Primary outcome: frequency of exacerbation Secondary outcome: mean daily dose of inhaled corticosteroids A minor exacerbation was defined as a daily asthma score of ≥2 on ≥2 consecutive days, whereas a major exacerbation was a daily asthma score of ≥3 on ≥2 consecutive days.</td>
<td>2 phase study, with phase 1 varying in duration (3–12 months) depending when optimal dose was deemed to have been achieved. During phase 2 (12 months) optimal dose from Phase 1 was continued and treatment stepped up if asthma control was lost.</td>
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<td><strong>Szefler</strong></td>
<td>546 participants randomised from 780 patients screened. FeNO group n=276, Control group n=270</td>
<td>FeNO group: mean age 14.4, 146 males. Control group: mean age 14.4, 142 males.</td>
<td>FeNO group: standard treatment modified on the basis of measurements of FeNO Control group: standard treatment based on the guidelines of NAEPP.</td>
<td>Primary outcome: no. of days with asthma symptoms. Secondary outcomes: admission to hospital, unscheduled visits to emergency departments or clinics, prednisolone courses for asthma, asthma exacerbations, days of wheeze, days of interference with activities, nights of sleep disruption, days of school or work missed, and days of interruption of guardian’s activities. Exacerbation: combination of admissions to hospital, unscheduled visits and oral prednisone.</td>
<td>The study duration was 46 weeks with visits every 6–8 weeks.</td>
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</table>

BTS, British Thoracic Society; FeNO, fractional expired nitric oxide; FEV1, forced expiratory flow in 1 s; FVC, forced vital capacity; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; JACS, Juniper Asthma Control Score; MEF, maximal expiratory flow; NAEPP, National Asthma Education and Prevention Program; PACQLQ, Paediatric Asthma Caregiver’s Quality of Life Questionnaire; PEF, peak expiratory flow; SABA, short-acting b2-agonist.
3. Symptomatic (QoL, Likert scale, asthma diary, visual analogue scale)—assessed by the patient (adult or child).
4. Symptomatic (QoL, Likert scale, asthma diary, visual analogue scale)—assessed by the parents/carers.
5. Symptomatic (Likert scale, visual analogue scale)—assessed by clinicians.
6. Indices of spirometry, peak flow, AHR.
7. β-Agonist used.

In addition, dose of ICS used was also analysed as a post hoc analysis.

Methods of analysis
The results from studies that met the inclusion criteria and reported any of the outcomes of interest were included in the subsequent meta-analyses. All data were double entered (HP and AC) and triple checked (CC). For the dichotomous outcome variables of each individual study, relative and absolute risk reductions were calculated using a modified intention-to-treat analysis when the outcome event is a beneficial event. When the event is non-beneficial (such as exacerbation), ‘treatment received’ analysis was utilised. The summary weighted RR and 95% CI (fixed effect model) were calculated (Cochrane statistical package, RevMan 5.0). For rate ratios of common events whereby one subject may have more than one event, generic inverse variance (GIV) was utilised. The rate ratios were taken from the published papers and the standard errors were calculated from CIs or p values published in the papers. Number needed to treat (NNT) was calculated from the pooled OR and its 95% CI applied to a specified baseline risk using an online calculator. If studies reported outcomes using different measurement scales, the standardised mean difference was estimated. Any heterogeneity between the study results was described and tested to see if it reached statistical significance using a χ² test. The 95% CI estimated using a random effects model was included whenever there were concerns about statistical heterogeneity. Heterogeneity was considered significant when the p value is <0.10. An a priori subgroup analysis was planned for adults versus children.

RESULTS
Study selection and study characteristics
The searches identified 1350 FeNO-based studies and 2502 sputum studies (figure 1). After screening 20 and 65 papers, respectively, 6 and 3, respectively, fulfilled the inclusion criteria (figure 1) for the interventions. The nine studies (3 adult studies utilising sputum eosinophils, 6 studies utilising FeNO—2 adults, 4 children) involved 1299 participants, with 1231 completing. Of the nine studies included (table 1), six were unicentre studies and three were multicentred. Four studies were in children or adolescents, four with adult patients and one combining adolescents and adults. We classified studies into children/adolescent studies based on the mean age reported as opposed to the entry criteria. Four studies were double blind, parallel groups whereas five were single blind, parallel groups. All nine papers were published in English.

There was a degree of clinical heterogeneity between studies as summarised in table 1. Most variation related to the definition of...
an asthma exacerbation and the cut-off utilised for adjusting treatments. Although asthma exacerbations were an outcome measure in all papers, they differed in how they were defined, ranging from unscheduled emergency visits\textsuperscript{21 20} to defining an exacerbation using diary card data.\textsuperscript{18} Although there was variation in how exacerbations were defined, all included studies uniformly managed exacerbations with rescue oral steroids. Algorithms for adjustment of medications differed between studies and the cut-off values to step-up and step-down also varied across the FeNO studies (range from \textsuperscript{2016 20 21} to \textsuperscript{3518}), and the sputum eosinophil percentages (range from \textsuperscript{222} to \textsuperscript{814}).

Outcomes and synthesis of results

Primary (Exacerbations)

In FeNO-based adult studies (figure 2), the number of participants with exacerbations in the group with treatment adjusted according to FeNO was similar to the control group; 26 with exacerbations vs 30, respectively (\(p = 0.763\), OR 0.85 (95% CI 0.30 to 2.43)). The number of children who had exacerbations in the FeNO-based group was not significantly different in the control group (102 vs 118, respectively, \(p = 0.062\), OR 0.75 (95% CI 0.55 to 1.01) (figure 2).

In contrast, in the sputum-based meta-analysis (figure 3) significantly fewer adults in the group that utilised sputum eosinophil count had asthma exacerbations compared with the control group (52 vs 77; \(p = 0.0006\), OR 0.36 (95% CI 0.20 to 0.64). NNT for benefit was 6 (95% CI 4–32) over 52 weeks.

Secondary outcomes

ICS dose

For FeNO-based studies, meta-analysis of adult studies was opposite to that of paediatric studies (figure 4). Adults who had treatment adjusted according to FeNO had a significantly lower dose of ICS at the end of the study period (figure 4) than those in the control group (mean difference between groups was \(-450.03\ \mu g\) budesonide equivalent; 95% CI \(-676.73\) to \(-223.34\); \(p<0.0001\)). However, Shaw\textsuperscript{19} also reported an 11% increase in the total amount of ICS used during the study (95% CI \(-15\%\) to \(57\%\)). In paediatric studies, the group who had treatment adjusted according to FeNO (figure 4) had significantly higher doses of ICS at the end of the study compared with the control group (mean difference 140.18, 95% CI 28.94 to 251.42; \(p=0.014\)).

All three studies that utilised sputum eosinophils to adjust treatment reported no differences in doses of ICS used between groups (figure 5). The SDs for the groups were not available in Jayaram’s paper and were estimated based on the data from Green’s paper. Mean dose of ICS per person per day between groups was non-significant; weighted mean difference was 78.99, 95% CI \(-90.13\) to 248.11; \(p=0.157\).

Symptom scores

Symptom scores did not differ between groups for FeNO-based studies in both adults and children (figure 6). In adults, the mean difference was \(-0.10\), 95% CI \(-0.33\) to \(-0.12\); \(p=0.372\). In children, the mean difference was 0.13, 95% CI \(-0.32\) to 0.57; \(p=0.577\). For the sputum-based studies, the two studies that reported on symptom scores also described no difference in symptoms scores between groups.\textsuperscript{14 15}

Sensitivity analyses

There were insufficient data reported from the individual studies to include other secondary outcomes (forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV\textsubscript{1}). AHR, rescue \(\beta\)-agonist use, QoL) for meta-analysis. FEV\textsubscript{1} was an outcome in all nine studies; eight studies\textsuperscript{14 15 16 19 21} described no difference between the participants who had treatment adjusted to inflammatory markers in comparison with the control group.

Results from the sensitivity analyses did not alter direction or non-significance of primary outcomes (exacerbations) but...
changed the final ICS dose in the paediatric studies from favouring controls to a non-significant difference between groups (see supplementary file online).

Risk of bias in individual studies
The risk of bias table (table 2) shows that four studies15 17 19 22 were considered moderate to high quality, but in all studies there were insufficient details about either allocation concealment and/or adequacy of blinding. One study14 was open labelled while another21 was single blinded.

For the FeNO-based papers, the quality of evidence using the GRADE approach surmises that of the four outcomes assessed, three were of moderate quality and one (ICS dose in children) was low quality due to one study21 being single blinded and a high final daily dose of ICS in another study20 (table 3). For sputum-based studies, GRADE assessment shows that the quality of both outcomes was low (exacerbation) and very low (ICS dose) due to the lack of blinding in one study14 and the high daily doses of ICS at the end of the study in two studies14 15 (table 4).

DISCUSSION
In this meta-analysis, we combined data from our Cochrane reviews9 10 that evaluated the efficacy of tailoring asthma interventions based on FeNO or sputum eosinophils in comparison with controls (clinical symptoms with or without spirometry/peak flow) for asthma-related outcomes in children and adults. Based on nine studies in 1299 adults and children (1231 completed), we found that the number of adults who had an exacerbation (as defined by the author) was significantly lower in the group in which ICS was tailored based on sputum eosinophilia compared with the control group (ie, managed with the usual traditional methods, based primarily on clinical symptoms). In contrast there was no significant difference between groups when ICS was tailored based on FeNO. In children/adolescents there was a non-significant trend favouring the FeNO strategy in a number of participants with one or more exacerbations, but this was at the expense of higher levels of ICS. In adults, the FeNO-based strategy enabled a reduction in the final (but not the overall) daily dose of ICS. For both FeNO- and sputum-based strategies, there was no difference between groups for all secondary outcomes (FEV1, symptom scores, AHR and β2-agonist use).

Tailoring medications based on FeNO has been advocated in an editorial23 and is now relatively widely used in some countries where a rebate for its use is available. This meta-analysis has shown that the benefits of utilising an FeNO-based strategy (as opposed to a standard strategy based on clinical symptoms and simple tests such as FEV1) is at best modest and could potentially be harmful with increased ICS use in children. There was no significant difference between the two strategies in both adult and paediatric studies in the primary outcome of exacerbation when utilising FeNO. The only significant beneficial difference found between groups was the final daily dose of ICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study or Subgroup</th>
<th>FeNO</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Mean Difference</th>
<th>Mean Difference</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>Total Mean</td>
<td>Total SD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shaw 2007</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1.15</td>
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<td>Smith 2005</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<td>Subtotal (95% CI)</td>
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<td>Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pijnenburg 2005</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
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<td>Szefler 2008</td>
<td>2.18</td>
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Table 2 Risk of bias summary of included studies

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<tr>
<td>Green 2002</td>
<td>+</td>
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<td>+</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jayaram 2006</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pijnenburg 2005</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Szefler 2008</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in adults. However, this finding is limited as this was a post hoc analysis.

The primary outcome chosen was exacerbation, an important outcome as this affects the patient’s QoL and the extent to which the patient can carry out their activities of daily life. Arguably this is the most important outcome in studies on efficacy of interventions for asthma control. Our meta-analysis has shown that in exacerbations, it is debatable whether it should be universally advocated. Furthermore, sputum analysis is restricted to laboratories with specific expertise in inducing and analysing sputum. Obtaining and analysing sputum is relatively time consuming (when compared with FeNO) and is not always successful, particularly in young children. Nevertheless, use of sputum induction to guide asthma treatment is most likely to be beneficial in adults with severe asthma and those with frequent exacerbations.

The FeNO-based studies need to be considered in light of several issues. First, none of the six included studies utilising FeNO considered presence or severity of atopy in their algorithm. Second, all studies used FeNO to titrate treatment. Finally, while some studies have found FeNO to be related to asthma control, its role in asthma care needs to be re-evaluated.

Table 3: Grade assessment of FeNO-based papers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)</th>
<th>Relative effect (95% CI)</th>
<th>No of Participants (studies)</th>
<th>Quality of the evidence (GRADE)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of subjects who had one or more exacerbations over the study period in adults Follow-up: 52 weeks</td>
<td>30 per 100</td>
<td>27 per 100 (12 to 51)</td>
<td>OR 0.85 (0.3 to 2.43)</td>
<td>197 (2 studies)</td>
<td>moderate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of subjects who had one or more exacerbations over the study period in children and adolescents Follow-up: 26-52 weeks</td>
<td>36 per 100</td>
<td>30 per 100 (24 to 36)</td>
<td>OR 0.75 (0.55 to 1.01)</td>
<td>782 (3 studies)</td>
<td>moderate 2,3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS dose at final visit in adults mcg/day Follow-up: 52 weeks</td>
<td>The mean ICS dose at final visit in adults in the intervention groups was 1088 mcg/day (budesonide equivalent)</td>
<td>The mean ICS dose at final visit in adults in the control groups was 450 lower (677 to 223 lower)</td>
<td>197 (2 studies)</td>
<td>moderate 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS dose at final visit in children and adolescents mcg/day Follow-up: 26-52 weeks</td>
<td>The mean ICS dose at final visit in children and adolescents in the intervention groups was 804 mcg/day (budesonide equivalent)</td>
<td>The mean ICS dose at final visit in children and adolescents in the control groups was 140 higher (29 to 251 higher)</td>
<td>777 (3 studies)</td>
<td>low 6,7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence:

- High quality: further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.
- Moderate quality: further research is likely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.
- Low quality: further research is very unlikely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.
- Very low quality: we are very uncertain about the estimate.

*The basis for the assumed risk (eg, the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The corresponding risk (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

1 CIs are wide and include clinically important benefit and harm.
2 One study (de Jongste 2008) design was open label which may have introduced bias.
3 Studies reported technical difficulties with FeNO analyses as reported in risk of bias table.
4 Medication increased prior to commencement of study.
5 In one study the overall dose of ICS was higher with FeNO-based interventions even though the final ICS dose was lower.
6 One study presented in these results was single blinded with the intervention arm analysing FeNO only.
7 Final ICS doses were quite varied, with one study having particularly high doses.

FeNO, fractional expired nitric oxide; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid.
The FeNO strategy did not result in a lower FeNO level, but rather a result sufficient for clinical decision making in order for there to be any benefit. 

Secondly, the cut-offs of FeNO utilised for stepping up or down treatment differed between studies (range 15–30 ppb). The subjects of the study of Pijnenburg et al17 (paediatric study) had the highest mean daily dose of ICS and subjects in this study also had quite high FeNO at the end of the trial. While the non-significant difference in results of using sputum eosinophils (beneficial) is likely to be because FeNO levels do not necessarily reflect sputum eosinophil density, particularly in non-steroid-naïve patients.27 28

Also, consideration of cost is important for the universal use of FeNO in health systems. FeNO measurements require a nitric oxide analyser that needs maintenance and/or calibration. Nitric oxide analysers are relatively expensive, and adding FeNO as a monitoring tool adds not only cost but also another layer of complexity in asthma care. Analysers were only approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for clinical monitoring of asthma exacerbation, how the decision to prescribe oral steroids was made, the different cut-off levels for FeNO and sputum eosinophils, the control strategies and how medications were adjusted.

Sensitivity analyses was done post hoc where the study of Szefler et al20 was excluded from the meta-analysis, as study design was slightly different because traditional asthma measures were part of both groups. While the non-significant difference between groups for the primary outcome was upheld, that for the final ICS that favoured controls became non-significant.

**CONCLUSION**

The studies included in this review highlight the difficulties involved in tailoring the dose of ICS based on inflammatory markers (FeNO and sputum eosinophils), instead of primarily on clinical symptoms. Tailoring of asthma treatment based on sputum is effective in decreasing asthma exacerbations in adults. However, tailoring of asthma treatment based on FeNO levels has not been shown to be effective in improving asthma outcomes in children and adults. At present, despite their popularity, there is insufficient evidence to advocate their use in routine clinical practice.

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**Table 4 Grade assessment of sputum eosinophil-based papers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)</th>
<th>Relative effect (95% CI)</th>
<th>No of Participants (studies)</th>
<th>Quality of the evidence (GRADE)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tailored interventions based on clinical symptoms</td>
<td>Mean dose of inhaled corticosteroids per person per day</td>
<td>726 per 1000 (346 to 629)</td>
<td>OR 0.36 (0.2 to 0.64)</td>
<td>215 (3 studies)</td>
<td>very low1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailored interventions based on sputum eosinophils</td>
<td>The mean Mean dose of inhaled corticosteroids per person per day in the intervention groups was 78.99 higher (90.13 lower to 248.11 higher)</td>
<td>221 (3 studies)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Further randomised controlled trials in both adults and children are required. A priori pragmatic issues of clinical practice such as high versus low doses of ICS and, to a lesser extent, eosinophilic versus non-eosinophilic asthma should be considered with costs analysis for each subgroup. Future randomised controlled trials should preferably be parallel multicentre studies and include outcomes of exacerbations, subjective measures (such as scores for asthma control and QoL) as well as objective measures (FEV1, etc.). It is likely that a clear algorithm based on outcomes rather than a single cut-off is required. Analysis of costs and possible adverse events of inhaled and oral corticosteroids would also provide additional important information.

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REFERENCES