| Carbon Footprint (kgCO2e per inhaler) | Inhaled Corticosteroid (ICS) containing inhalers | | | Non-ICS containing inhalers | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | ICS | ICS/LABA | ICS/LABA/LAMA | SABA OR SAMA | LABA | LAMA | LAMA/ LABA |
| Highest (>35 kgCO2e) Avoid unless no appropriate alternative | | Flutiform pMDI & K-haler Symbicort pMDI | | Ventolin Evohaler | | | |
| High (10-20 kgCO2e) Use only if low carbon footprint alternative not clinically appropriate | Clenil Modulite Kelhale Qvar Autohaler Qvar EasiBreathe Soprobec Alvesco Flixotide Evohaler | Fostair pMDI Seretide Evohaler Combisal AirFluSal pMDI Sirdupla Aloflute Sereflo | Trimbow pMDI Trixeo | Airomir AirSal Salamol Airomir Autohaler Salamol Easibreathe Atrovent | Serevent Evohaler Soltel Neovent Vertine Atimos Modulite | | Bevespi |
| Low (<1kg CO2e) Use where possible | Beclometasone Easyhaler Budesonide Easyhaler Pulmicort Turbohaler Budelin Novolizer Flixotide Accuhaler Asmanex Twisthaler | Fostair Nexthaler Duoresp Spiromax Fobumix Easyhaler Symbicort Turbohaler Seretide Accuhaler Fusacomb Easyhaler Aerivio Spiromax AirFluSal Forspiro Stalpex Orbicel Fixkoh Airmaster Relvar Ellipta | Trelegy Trimbow Nexthaler | Salbutamol Easyhaler Salbulin Novolizer Ventolin Accuhaler Bricanyl | Foradil Formoterol Easyhaler Oxis Onbrez Striverdi Serevent Accuhaler | Spiriva Handihaler Spiriva Respimat Braltus Zonda Tiogiva Acopair NeumoHaler Incruse | Spiolto Ultibro Duaklir Anoro |



TOP TIPS FOR RESPIRATORY PRESCRIBING AND SUSTAINABILITY



Ensure correct diagnosis:

Optimal treatment requires early and accurate diagnosis. Check historical spirometry for patients with COPD or peak flow values to look for variability to help confirm the diagnosis of asthma.



Before stepping up or adjusting medications for respiratory disease, consider the possible reasons for lack of efficacy such as poor adherence, alternative diagnoses, suboptimal inhaler technique, continued smoking, environmental factors and the impact of anxiety and depression which may lead to a disordered breathing pattern.

Non-pharmacological interventions:

All patients with respiratory disease should be offered both annual Influenza and Covid-19 vaccinations and Smoking Cessation Advice. All patients with chronic breathlessness (MRC \geq 3) should be considered for and offered Pulmonary Rehabilitation which can be repeated every 18 months.



ACT: Assess, Choose and Train inhaler technique:

- ✓ **Assess** inhaler technique before starting treatment and regularly throughout treatment. Can the patient take a quick/deep breath in within 2-3 seconds? If yes, then consider a DPI as the first choice. Otherwise consider a using a pMDI via a spacer or soft mist inhaler (for tiotropium).
- ✓ **Choose** the right inhaler for the right patient: Consider reasons for possible non-adherence or difficulties with using inhalers appropriately, such as dexterity, comorbidities, or the impact of cognitive impairment. Consider prescribing a low carbon footprint device and avoid prescribing large volume HFA inhalers such as Flutiform, Symbicort MDI or Ventolin (see table on reverse of this page).
- ✓ Train Teach inhaler technique and encourage the use of a spacer whenever possible if using a pMDI. Signpost to available patient training resources such as the RightBreathe app and website, or Asthma UK website.
- Adherence to preventative therapy should always be checked using the prescription record. Patients cannot be using their inhalers if they have not been issued. Your patient should use at least 75% of their prescribed dose (around 8 inhalers a year for those inhalers with enough doses to last one month).
- Overreliance on reliever therapy must be addressed in patients with asthma. Good control is no more than 2 reliever inhalers should be used a year. Patients with asthma using 6 or more reliever inhalers a year need a thorough asthma review (see tip 2).
- A Steroid Emergency Card should be issued to patients using inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) at >1000micrograms Beclomethasone equivalent/day. Their need for high dose ICS should also be reviewed.



Recycling:
Encourage patients to return their finished inhalers to their local pharmacy

