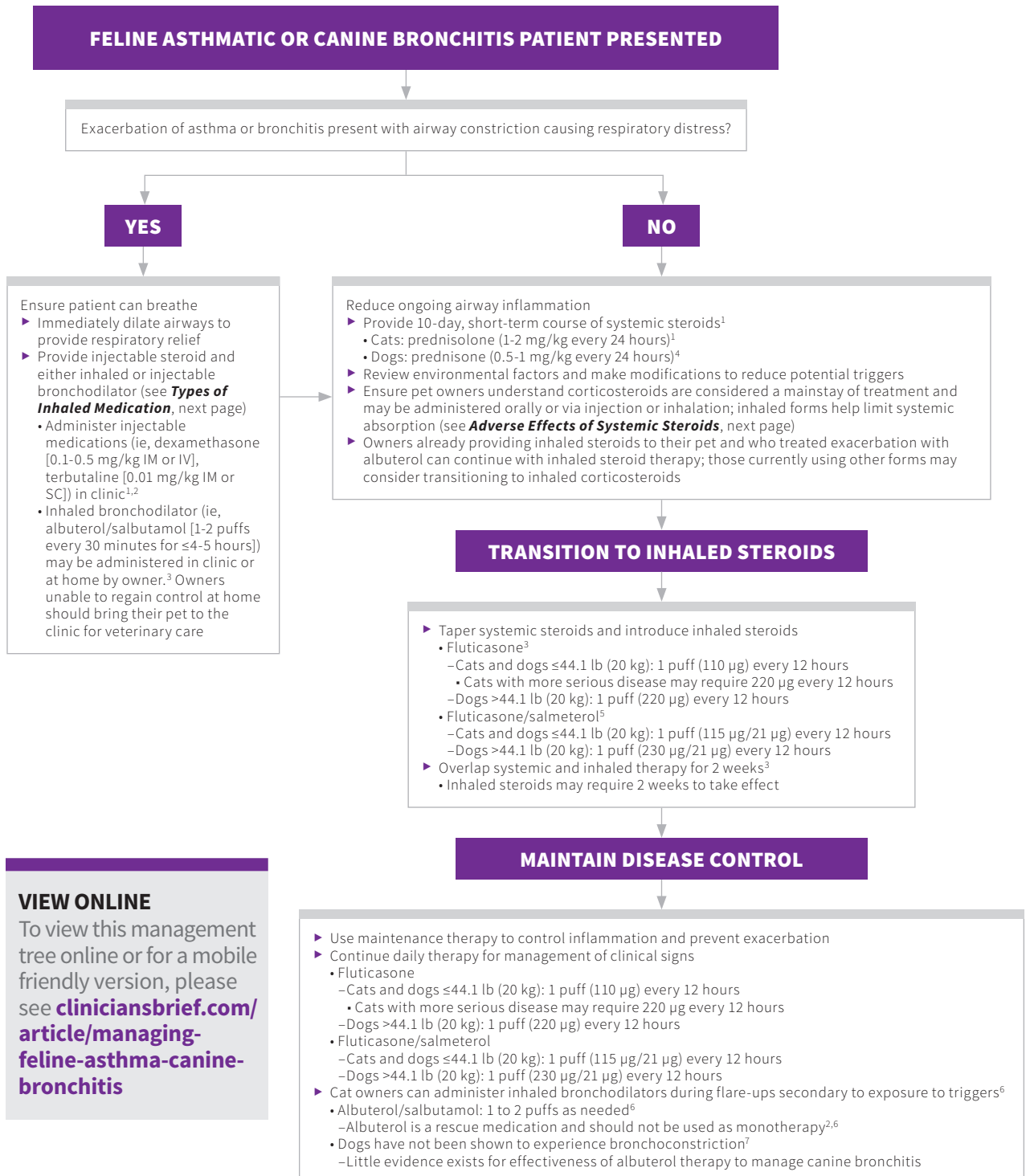


MANAGING FELINE ASTHMA & CANINE BRONCHITIS

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clinician's brief



TYPES OF INHALED MEDICATION

- Corticosteroids (eg, fluticasone, mometasone, budesonide)
 - Reduce airway inflammation and mucus production
 - Used for ongoing management of conditions even in absence of clinical signs
- Bronchodilators
 - Open airways by relaxing smooth muscles to reduce bronchoconstriction
 - Not to be used as monotherapy
 - Available in short-acting and long-acting formulations¹
 - Short-acting formulations (eg, albuterol, salbutamol)
 - 4- to 6-hour duration
 - Are considered rescue medications; may help coughing flare-ups and limit need for clinic visits²
 - Albuterol is not to be used chronically, as it may result in worsening of airway inflammation; corticosteroids are the mainstay for long-term management and control
 - Long-acting formulations (eg, salmeterol)⁵
 - 12-hour duration
- Combination inhalers (eg, fluticasone/salmeterol, budesonide/formoterol, mometasone/formoterol)
 - Often a combination of inhaled corticosteroids and long-acting formulations
 - Reduce inflammation and relax smooth muscle
 - Indicated for disease management, not rescue⁵
 - May be used as a step-up therapy

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VIEW

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ADVERSE EFFECTS OF SYSTEMIC STEROIDS^{1-4,8-11}

- Behavioral changes, including aggression
- Lethargy
- Increased thirst and urinary incontinence
- Increased risk for infection (eg, UTI)
- Diabetes mellitus
- Weight gain/obesity
- Vomiting/diarrhea
- Iatrogenic hyperadrenocorticism
- Immunosuppression

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