

Adjuncts for sputum clearance in COPD: clinical consensus versus actual use

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Oscillatory positive pressure devices (OPEP) can be used as adjuncts to improve sputum clearance in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), though the evidence base is incomplete. The attitudes of physiotherapists towards these devices in the care of patients with COPD is unknown. In addition, actual use compared with the prescription of medications has not been studied.

Methods We analysed English prescribing data, obtained from OpenPrescribing.net, for a 3-year period from 2013. In addition, we conducted an online survey of members of the Association of Chartered Physiotherapists in Respiratory Care regarding awareness of devices, thresholds for treatment and device preference.

Results Out of a potential 3.2 million COPD patient-years of treatment between 2013 and 2015, 422 744 patient-years of treatment with carbocysteine, at a cost of £73 million, were prescribed, as well as 1.1 million years treatment with tiotropium. In the same period, only 4989 OPEP devices were prescribed. There were 116 responses to the survey (12% response rate), 72% in hospital practice, 28% based in the community. There were variations in respondents' threshold for treatment with sputum adjuncts in COPD, and when asked to select either the Acapella, Flutter or positive expiratory pressure mask, preferences were 69%, 24% or 6%, respectively.

Conclusions There is a 100-fold difference between use of carbocysteine and OPEP devices in COPD, with far fewer devices prescribed than are included in the phenotypes clinicians believe them to be effective in. Variation in physiotherapist attitudes to treatment thresholds highlights the need for research into the effectiveness of OPEP devices in specific patient phenotypes.

INTRODUCTION

Sputum production is a cardinal feature of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), though it varies between individuals,¹ with many patients remaining symptomatic despite optimal medical treatment.² Coughing to clear sputum can be tiring and uncomfortable, and patients report embarrassment coughing and disposing of sputum in public. Therapeutic approaches include smoking cessation,³ inhaled bronchodilators and corticosteroids. The active cycle

of breathing technique helps patients clear sputum by 'huffing' rather than coughing.⁴ In some individuals, carbocysteine reduces sputum viscosity, making it easier to clear and reducing exacerbations.¹

Handheld oscillatory positive expiratory pressure (OPEP) devices require patients to exhale against a fluctuating resistance. The positive pressure prevents airway collapse, sustaining expiratory flow. The vibration helps to mobilise sputum, making it easier to clear. A Cochrane review⁵ of the use of OPEP devices in COPD suggests that they can improve short-term health status and may reduce respiratory-related admissions to hospital over the longer term, as well as improving exercise capacity. However, these conclusions are based on only a few studies in small numbers of patients. Neither Global Initiative on Obstructive Lung Disease 2017¹ nor joint American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society COPD guidelines⁶ make any reference to sputum clearance techniques (searched using the words 'sputum', 'clearance' and 'physiotherapy'). The joint British Thoracic Society/Association of Chartered Physiotherapist in Respiratory Care (ACPRC) recommendation is 'consider ... OPEP for patients with stable COPD who need an airway clearance technique to assist in the removal of secretions. (Grade C)'.⁴ 'Need' for an OPEP device is not defined.

We therefore analysed prescribing data for the actual usage of therapies to improve sputum clearance as well as clinicians' attitudes to the use of OPEP devices in COPD, to help to define research questions in this area.

METHODS

English prescriptions for sputum clearance treatments

English prescribing data on prescription of carbocysteine, together with that for OPEP devices for the years 2013–2015 were obtained from OpenPrescribing.net. Prescriptions for



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Table 1 UK prescribing data for sputum clearance medications and devices

Year	Carbocisteine (treatment years)	Carbocisteine cost	Tiotropium (treatment years)	Tiotropium cost	OPEP device (n)	OPEP device cost
2013	102 203	£18 731 563	295 691	£129 183 487	976	£36 570
2014	152 242	£25 929 656	403 363	£175 912 591	1836	£68 791
2015	168 299	£28 316 401	409 224	£178 550 070	2177	£81 509
Total	422 744	£72 977 620	1 108 278	£483 646 148	4989	£1 86 870

Data from OpenPrescribing.net, EBM DataLab, University of Oxford, 2017 (<https://openprescribing.net/>).

Treatment year was calculated by dividing number of items prescribed per year by 12. For carbocisteine, paediatric preparations were excluded.

OPEP, oscillatory positive expiratory pressure.

paediatric preparations of carbocisteine were excluded. We assumed that each drug item represented 1 month of treatment, multiplying item numbers by 12 to calculate treatment/years received.

Clinical attitudes to use of sputum adjunct devices

An online survey (using SurveyMonkey.com) was sent by email to members of the ACPRC. This included questions about awareness of sputum adjunct devices and likelihood of using them in patients with COPD with varying patterns of daily sputum production/tenacity and exacerbation frequency (online supplementary file 1). Options were presented in random order to avoid bias.

RESULTS

Prescribing data

There were 1.07 million patients with COPD on general practitioner registers in England in 2015 (via www.gpcontract.co.uk and the period 2013–2015 covers a total of 3.2 million COPD patient-years. Over this period, an estimated 422 744 patient-years of treatment with carbocisteine were prescribed (table 1) and 1.1 million years treatment with tiotropium. By contrast, only 4989 sputum adjunct devices were prescribed over the 3 years (all but

seven were Flutter and Acapella). The costs for these were £73 million, £483 million and £187 000, respectively.

Survey responses

There were 116 responses (12% response rate), 72% in hospital practice, 28% based in the community (table 2). Ninety-six per cent and 95% were aware of the Acapella and Flutter, the two most commonly prescribed devices. 72.9% would usually or always advocate a device in a patient with COPD with daily, difficult to clear sputum, whereas 83.8% would rarely or never recommend one for individual-producing sputum during acute exacerbations of COPD only with 0–1 exacerbations/year (figure 1). There were significant areas of variation. 35.1% would usually or always recommend a device for individuals having >4 exacerbations per year, even if they did not produce sputum at other times. 38.7% would ‘sometimes’ recommend a device for people with morning sputum only.

Asked how they would usually provide a device, 58% of respondents had devices available to give out themselves from stock, 13% were able to prescribe them, 12% advised patients to buy them, 13% did not provide them and 5% no response.

Table 2 Survey responses regarding the likelihood of using devices for varying clinical patterns of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

COPD clinical pattern	How often would you consider the use of an adjunct device to help sputum clearance in the following situation? For this question, assume that the person has been taught active cycle of breathing techniques (%)				
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always
Daily difficult to clear thick sputum	0.9	5.4	20.7	38.7	34.2
Sputum throughout the day but able to clear it	20.7	37.8	27.9	8.1	5.4
Morning sputum only	12.6	37.8	38.7	7.2	3.6
Sputum only with exacerbations (0–1 exacerbations/year)	33.3	50.5	11.7	2.7	1.8
Sputum only with exacerbations (2–3 exacerbations/year)	8.1	29.7	45.1	15.3	1.8
Sputum only with exacerbations (>4 exacerbations/year)	3.6	19.8	41.4	22.5	12.6

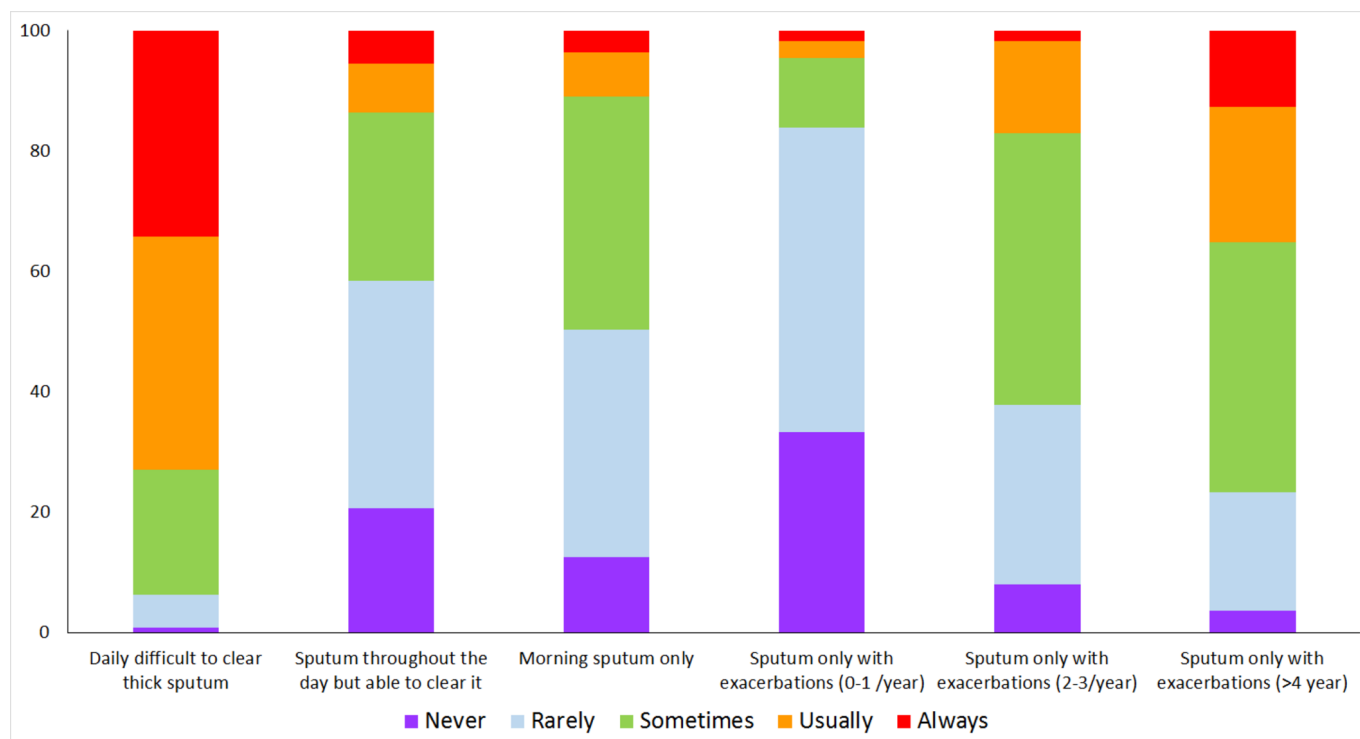


Figure 1 How often would responders recommend oscillatory positive pressure devices for sputum clearance in a patient with this chronic obstructive pulmonary disease phenotype?

Recalling actual use in the preceding year, 21.6% had used the Acapella, 14.4% the Flutter and 1.8% the positive expiratory pressure (PEP) mask for more than five patients with COPD; 48%, 59% and 79%, respectively, replied none (table 3). Asked to choose between the Acapella, Flutter and PEP, if only one were available, preferences were 69%, 24% and 6%, respectively.

Discussion

Prescribing data reveal a striking disparity between the volume of prescription of medications for sputum clearance and use of adjunct devices; 13.2% of COPD patient-years were treated with carbocisteine, whereas the equivalent figure for sputum adjunct devices is 0.16%. Precise data on phenotypes are not available, but there is likely to be a substantial overlap between patients on carbocisteine who would benefit from OPEP devices.

The recent Royal College of Physicians COPD audit demonstrated higher use of inhaled medication compared with provision of pulmonary rehabilitation

and smoking cessation,⁷ despite evidence that the latter are higher-value therapies.^{8,9} Our data raise further concern about the underutilisation of non-pharmacological therapies in COPD.

Although the 100-fold difference between use of carbocisteine and OPEP devices in COPD is likely to be broadly accurate, a number of issues limit the precision of this estimate. Some prescriptions of carbocisteine or adjunct devices will have been for bronchiectasis or other conditions. Also, we estimated each drug item as representing 1 month's treatment but they might have lasted more or less than a month depending on pattern of use. Adjunct devices were assumed to last 1 year. We are not able to capture use of devices by patients with COPD who obtained them directly from hospital or bought the devices themselves. However, the vast majority of patients are managed in primary care. As the data are based on total prescribing, we are unable to comment on what proportion of the patients taking carbocisteine had also received an OPEP device.

A Cochrane review⁵ of the use of airway clearance devices in COPD suggests that they can improve short-term health status and may reduce respiratory-related admissions over the longer term, as well as improving exercise capacity. However, these conclusions are based on only a few studies in small numbers of patients. A German randomised controlled trial (RCT) in 50 patients with severe COPD found that use of an OPEP device, at least three times a day for 5 min, led to significantly fewer patients (13 vs 24) needing antibiotics in comparison with

Table 3 Reported frequency of use of sputum adjunct devices for patients with COPD in the preceding year

	No of patients treated with device			
	None	1-2	3-5	>5
Flutter	59.5%	18.0%	8.1%	14.4%
Acapella	47.8%	22.5%	8.1%	21.6%
PEP mask	79.3%	15.3%	3.6%	1.8%

controls, with fewer requiring hospital admission (5 vs 12) (OR 0.08–0.95) though the number of hospital days was the same in both arms.¹⁰ By contrast, a 1990 6-month RCT in 47 patients with a non-oscillating device did not find any impact on exacerbations.¹¹ One study looked at exercise capacity over a longer term. In 20 patients, 3 months of OPEP was associated with an improved six minute walk distance compared with a sham device (mean difference 11 m (95% CI 66 to 156 m)).¹² A 3-week OPEP device cross-over study¹³ in 14 sputum producers and 13 non-producers showed an improvement in St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ), ease of bringing up sputum (PEQ score), forced vital capacity, 6MWD and a reduced ³He MRI ventilation deficit per cent in sputum producers. Another study found that short-term use of a Flutter device can reduce airways resistance even in patients with COPD with minimal sputum production.¹⁴

Thus, there are data suggesting a short-term benefit, but little information to guide long-term use or patient selection. Physiotherapists surveyed were more likely to recommend adjuncts in patients with COPD with frequent exacerbations and in those with difficult to clear sputum. However, there is significant variation in their reported thresholds for treatment, reinforcing the need for trials in specific patient phenotypes to inform clearer guidelines.

Survey respondents were self-selecting which may have introduced bias. Other sputum adjunct devices are becoming available; however, only seven of these were prescribed in 2015 so we did not include them.

CONCLUSION

The absence of sputum clearance devices from COPD guidelines in part reflects the dearth of long-term clinical trial data, and there are insufficient studies to recommend precise evidence-based criteria for their use. However, it is clear that far fewer devices are being prescribed than are included in the phenotypes that clinicians believe they are effective in. This suggests significant unmet need and an important disparity between actual usage and clinical consensus, highlighting the urgent need for further research regarding OPEP device usage in COPD.

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Contributors RB and NSH developed the study. AAL analysed the prescribing data. RB prepared the first draft of this paper which all authors subsequently contributed to and approved. NSH is the guarantor.

Competing interests None declared.

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