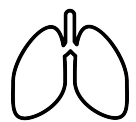


Fisiopatologia da Asma e Rinite



heldernovaisbastos.pt
pneumologia

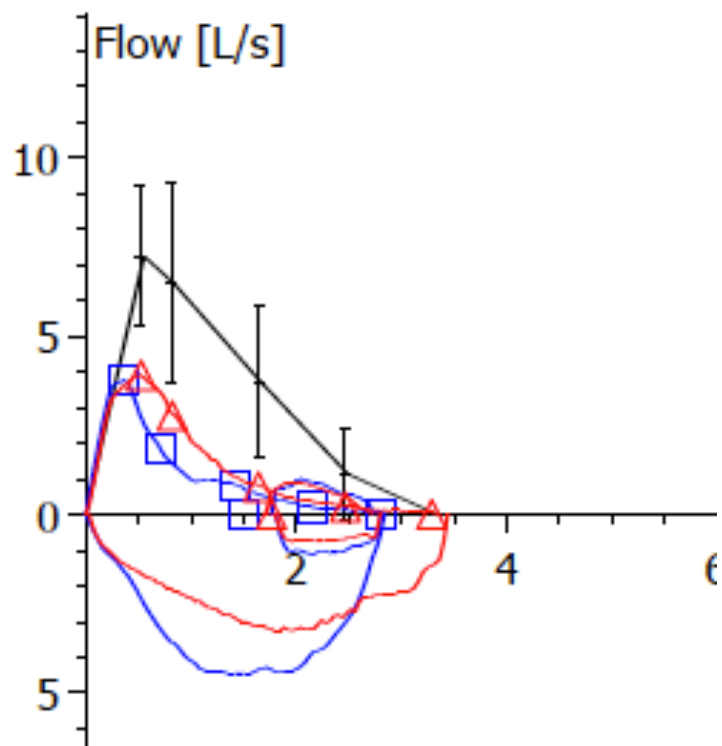
Asma

GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR ASTHMA MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION



“ A asma é uma doença inflamatória crónica das vias aéreas (...) associada a **hiperreactividade brônquica**, que conduz a episódios recorrentes de pieira, dispneia, opressão torácica e tosse, particularmente à noite ou no início da manhã. Estes episódios estão habitualmente associados a obstrução difusa, mas variável, das vias aéreas, que é frequentemente reversível de forma espontânea ou através de tratamento.”

Diagnóstico



		Prev	Pré	%Pré/Prev	Pós	%Pós/Prev
FVC	[L]	3.32	2.81	84.5	3.28	98.9
FEV 1	[L]	2.55	1.48	58.3	1.76	69.3
FEV 1 % FVC	[%]		52.92		53.74	
MMEF 75/25	[L/s]	2.85	0.56	19.5	0.57	20.0
MEF 25	[L/s]	1.12	0.19	17.2	0.19	17.0
MEF 50	[L/s]	3.70	0.81	21.9	0.76	20.6
MEF 75	[L/s]	6.48	1.81	27.9	2.77	42.7

18.9%
280mL

ASMA

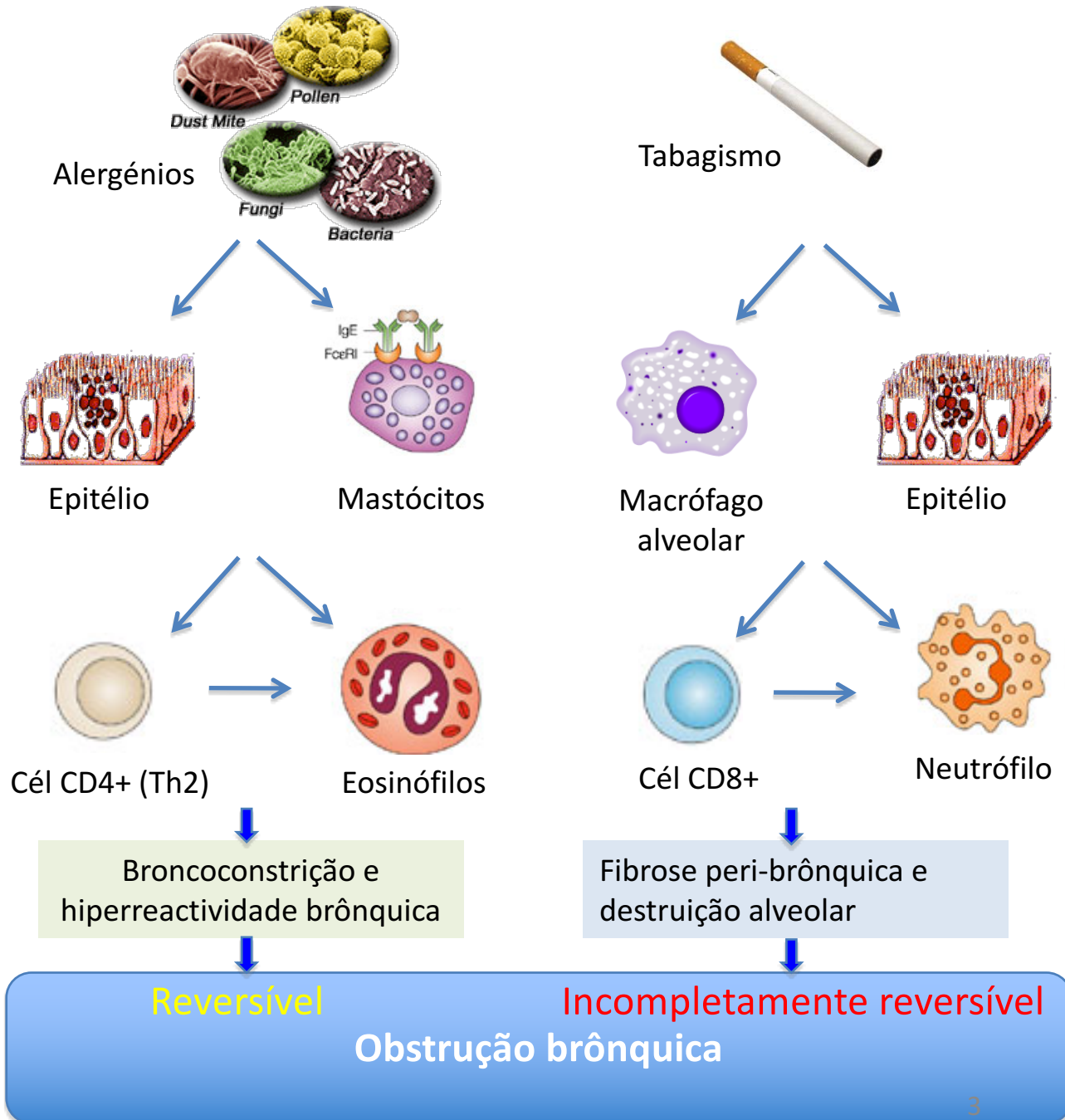
DPOC

ASMA:

Hipertrofia/hiperplasia músculo liso brônquico e broncoconstrição

ASMA e DPOC:

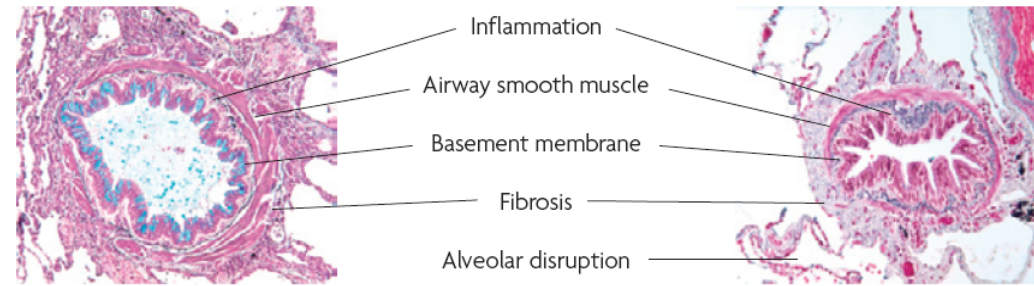
Hipersecreção de muco
Exsudado inflamatório
Fibrose peribrônquica
(processo crônico – DPOC, *remodeling* na asma)



Asma

vs

DPOC



Inflamação	Tipo Th2 Mastócitos Eosinófilos Céls T CD4 ⁺ Macrófagos	Tipo Th1 Neutrófilos Macrófagos Céls T CD8 ⁺ Eosinófilos (ACOS?)
Resposta à corticoterapia	++	Variável
Músculo liso	+++	+
Fibrose	+ (subepitelial)	+++ (peribrônquica)
Destrução alveolar (parênquima)	Ausente	+++
Vasos sanguíneos	++	Normal
Obstrução brônquica	Reversível	Irreversível
Hiperreatividade brônquica	Significativa	Variável

Asma | Fenótipos clínicos

Asma atópica (extrínseca)

Asma não atópica (intrínseca)

Asma induzida pela aspirina

Asma induzida pelo exercício

Asma ocupacional

Asma com tendência exacerbadora

Asma corticorresistente

Overlap asma/DPOC

(...)

Asma | Fenótipos inflamatórios

	Natural history	Clinical and physiological features	Pathobiology and biomarkers	Response to therapy
Th2-high phenotype				
Early-onset allergic	Early onset, mild to severe	Allergic symptoms and other diseases	Thick subepithelial basement membrane, specific IgE, Th2 cytokines	Corticosteroid-responsive, Th2-targeted
Late-onset eosinophilic	Adult onset, often severe	Sinusitis, less allergic	Corticosteroid-refractory, eosinophilia, interleukin 5	Responsive to antibody to interleukin 5 and cysteinyl leukotriene modifiers, corticosteroid-refractory
Th2-low phenotype				
Obesity-related	Adolescent and adult onset	Women mainly affected, very symptomatic, airway hyper-responsiveness less clear	Lack of Th2 biomarkers, oxidative stress	Responsive to weight loss, antioxidants, and possibly to hormonal therapy
Neutrophilic	Adult onset	Low FEV1, more air trapping	Sputum neutrophilia, Th17 pathways, interleukin 8	Possibly responsive to macrolide antibiotics
Th2=T-helper-type-2 cytokine. FEV1=forced expiratory volume in 1 s.				
Table: An integrated view of clinical and molecular asthma phenotypes⁹²				

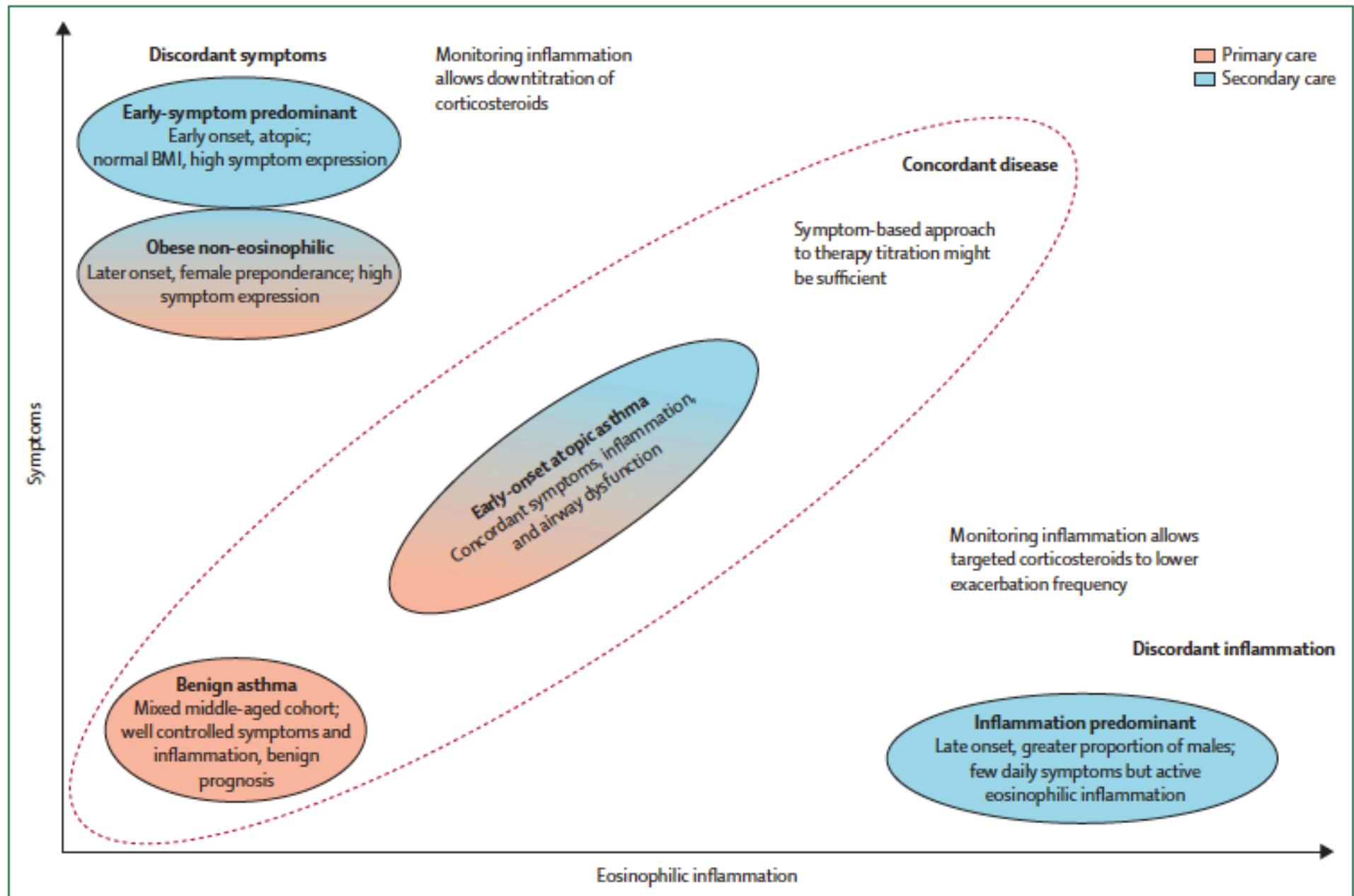


Figure 3: Clinical phenotypes of adult asthma, identified by cluster analysis³³

Clusters of patients are plotted according to their relative level of symptoms and eosinophilic inflammation. The plot highlights that patients with greater discordance between symptoms and inflammation are more difficult to treat and should usually be followed up in specialised asthma centres.

Asma | Classificação para tratamento

A. Assessment of current clinical control (preferably over 4 weeks)			
Characteristic	Controlled (All of the following)	Partly Controlled (Any measure present)	Uncontrolled
Daytime symptoms	None (twice or less/week)	More than twice/week	Three or more features of partly controlled asthma*†
Limitation of activities	None	Any	
Nocturnal symptoms/awakening	None	Any	
Need for reliever/rescue treatment	None (twice or less/week)	More than twice/week	
Lung function (PEF or FEV ₁)‡	Normal	<80% predicted or personal best (if known)	



ACT – Teste de Controle de Asma

5 questões: score <19 = asma mal controlada

(<http://www.asthmacontroltest.com/countries/brazil/act.htm>)

Asma

Poligénico
Pouca utilidade prognóstica

- Diminuição da CRF e da retracção elástica (restrição de volume)
- Inflamação (adipócitos produtores de citocinas e hormonas)
- Influências epigenéticas /genéticas
- Co-morbilidades (RGE)
- Alterações do sono

BENÉFICO: frutas frescas, vegetais; amamentação; vit. A, C, E; manteiga; magnésio; ...
PREJUDICIAL: sal; obesidade; vit. D (?); leite de vaca; ...

Figure 1-2. Factors Influencing the Development and Expression of Asthma

HOST FACTORS

Genetic, e.g.,

- Genes pre-disposing to atopy
- Genes pre-disposing to airway hyperresponsiveness

Obesity

Sex → até 14 anos M>F; adultos F>M

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Allergens

- Indoor: Domestic mites, furred animals (dogs, cats, mice), cockroach allergen, fungi, molds, yeasts
- Outdoor: Pollens, fungi, molds, yeasts

Infections (predominantly viral) → RSV, Rinovírus

Occupational sensitizers

Tobacco smoke

- Passive smoking
- Active smoking

Outdoor/Indoor Air Pollution

Diet



ILHA TRISTÃO DA CUNHA

Um estudo em 1993, população = 301, participantes = 272
(inquérito de sintomas alérgicos, testes cutâneos e análises sanguíneas)

Sem evidência de asma	120	(44%)
Evidência questionável de asma	96	(35%)
Forte evidência de asma	56	(21%)

ASMA

Aumento da incidência e prevalência em 20-50% por década nos países desenvolvidos

Estima-se que afecte cerca de 10% da população mundial:

~2.5% Finlândia

~10% UK

5-10% Portugal (~1 milhão de doentes)

Extremos de prevalência:

0% esquimós canadianos e habitantes da Papua Nova Guiné

<1% Índios americanos

25-32% População da ilha Tristão da Cunha

Asma

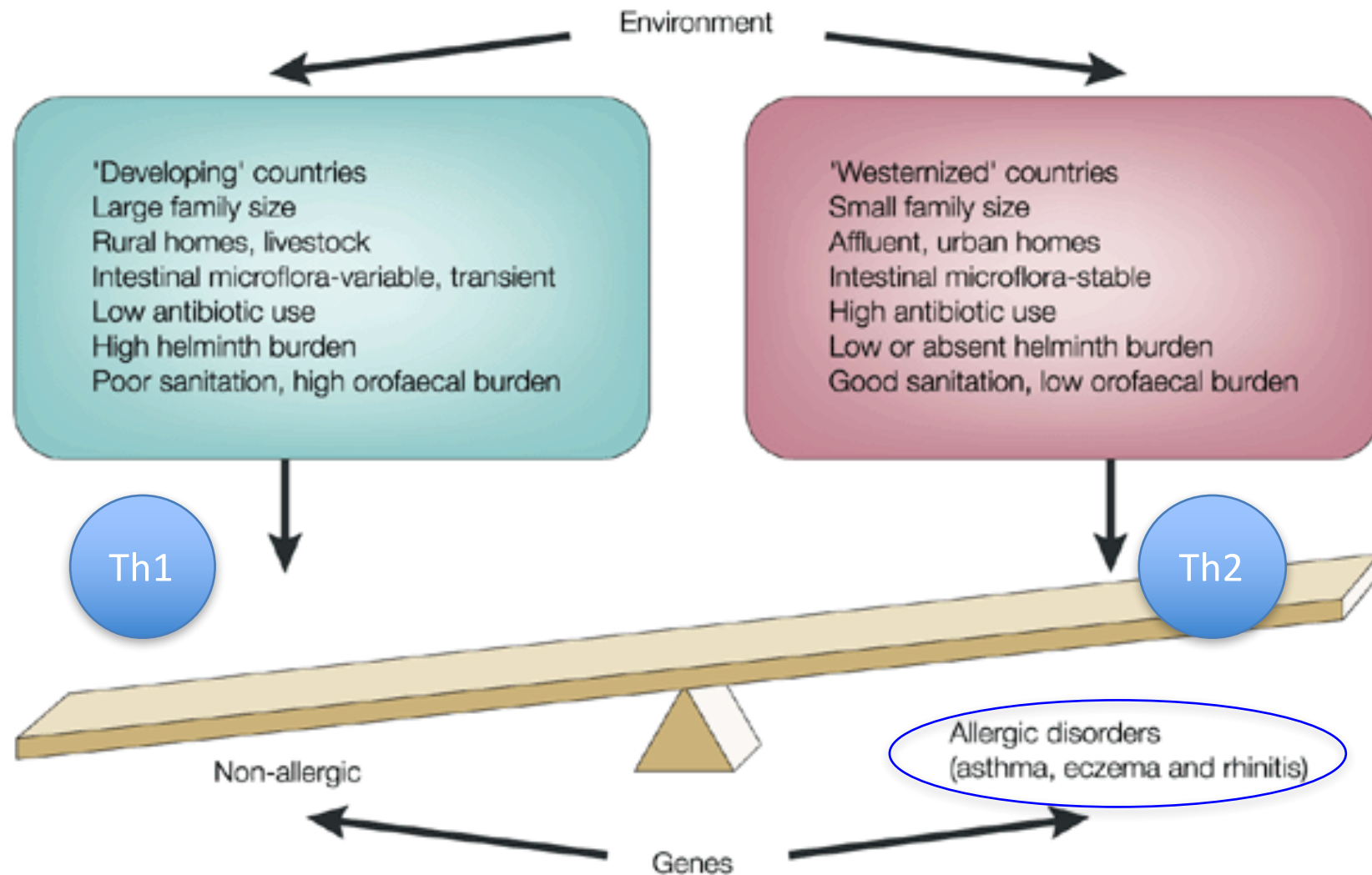
<http://isaac.auckland.ac.nz>



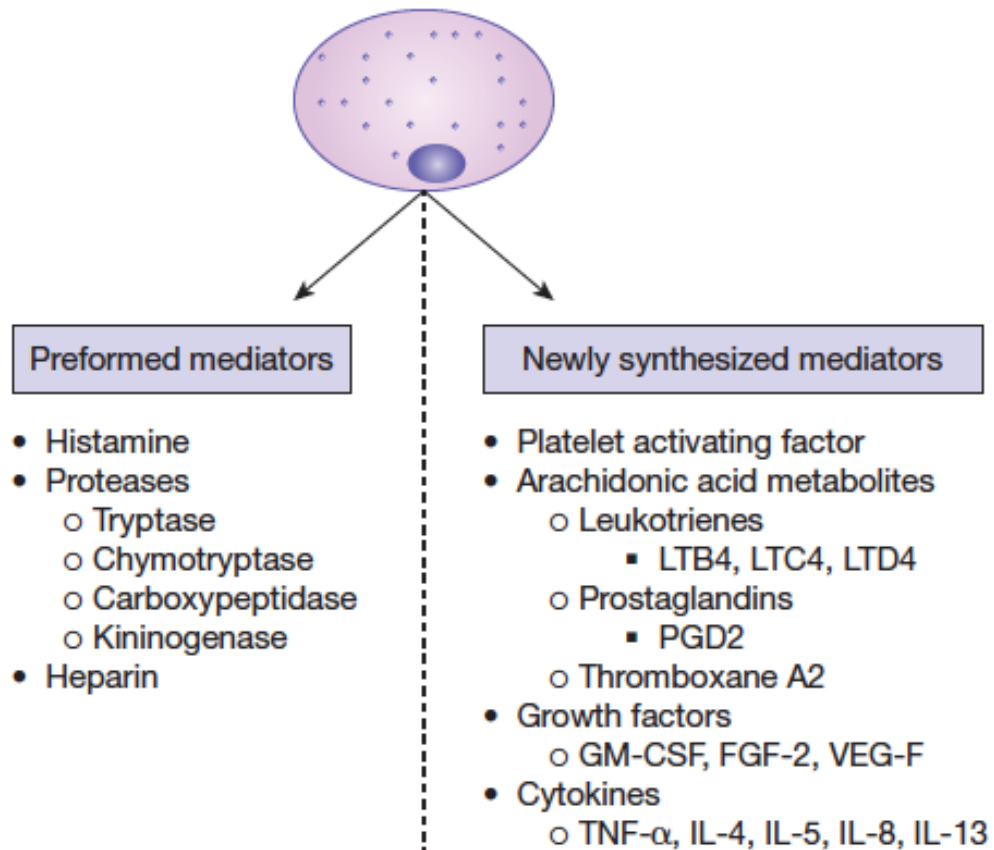
No âmbito da fase II do estudo ISAAC, foi obtida uma prevalência de asma activa (presença de sintomas no último ano) de 15.7%:

- ~70% asma ligeira
- ~20% asma moderada
- ~10% asma grave

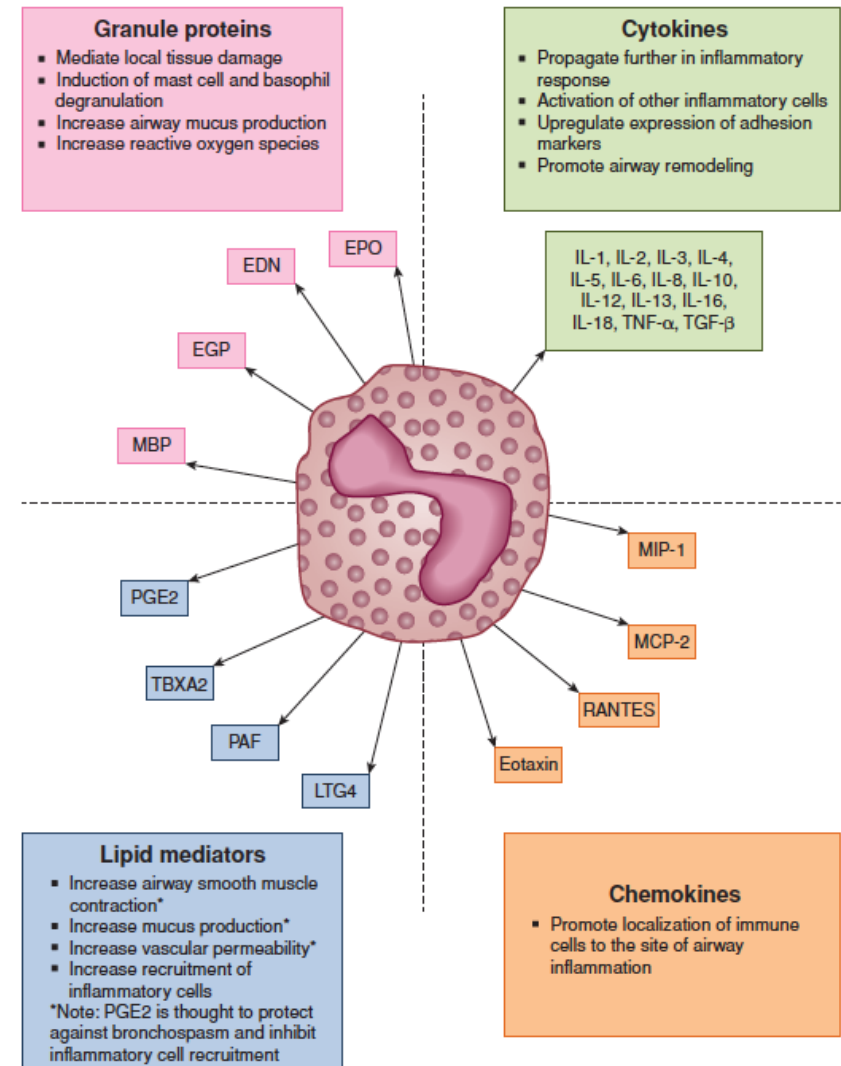
41.9% das crianças referiam clínica de pelo menos uma doença alérgica (asma e/ou rinite e/ou eczema).



Mastócito



Eosinófilo



Modelo fisiopatológico

Factores endógenos

- Genética
- Atopia
- Género

Factores ambientais

- Obesidade
- Alergénios *in-/out-door*
- Exposição tabágica
- Infecções respiratórias

Inflamação crónica
Bronquite
eosinofílica

Hiperreatividade brônquica

Precipitantes (alergénios,
exercício, ar frio, poluentes,...)

Tosse, Pieira, Opressão torácica, Dispneia

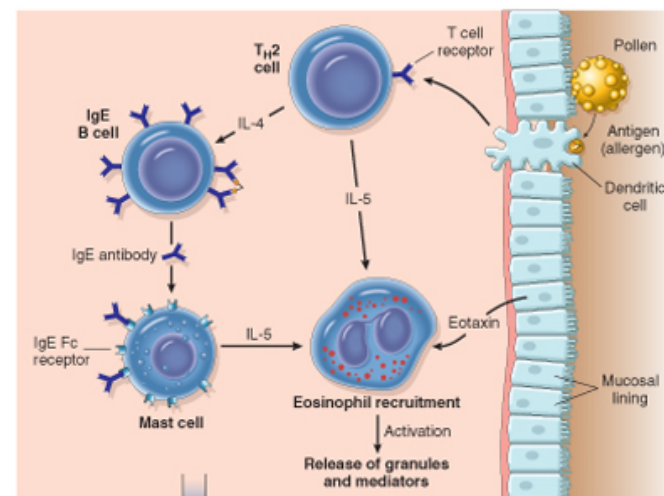
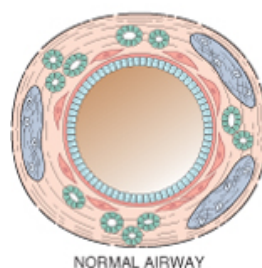
Resposta precoce

Broncospasmo
Edema
Obstrução brônquica

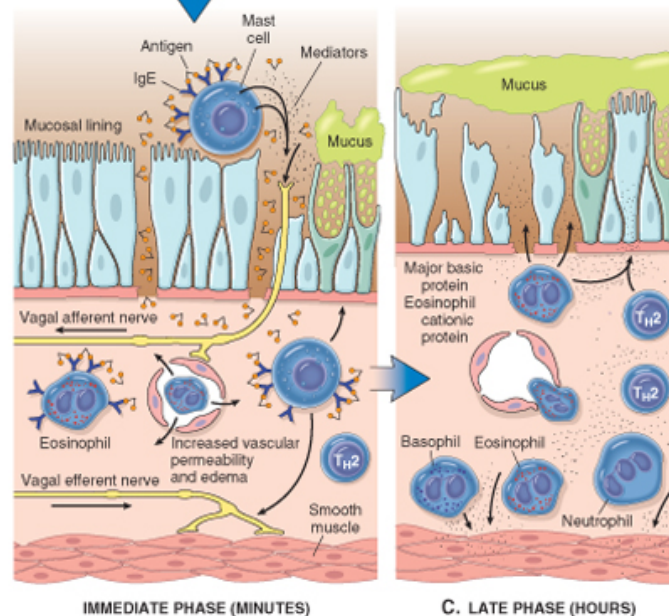
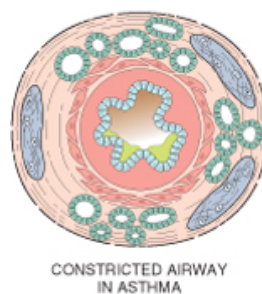
Resposta tardia

Inflamação brônquica
Hiperreatividade brônquica
Obstrução brônquica

A. SENSITIZATION TO ALLERGEN



B. ALLERGEN-TRIGGERED ASTHMA



BRONCOCONSTRIÇÃO HIPERREACTIVIDADE BRÔNQUICA

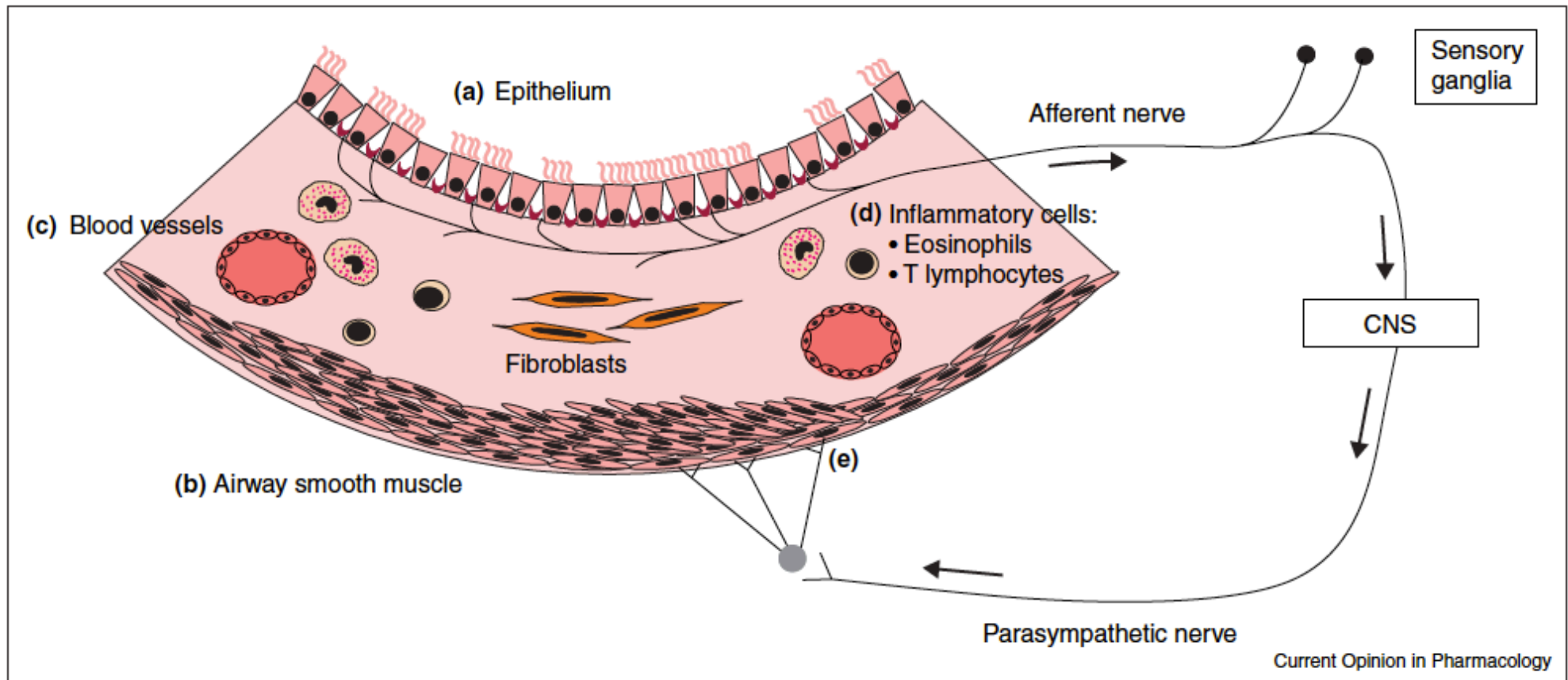
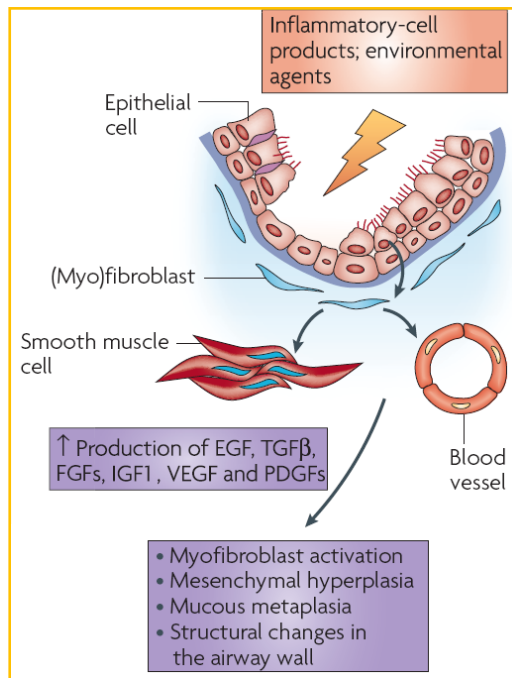
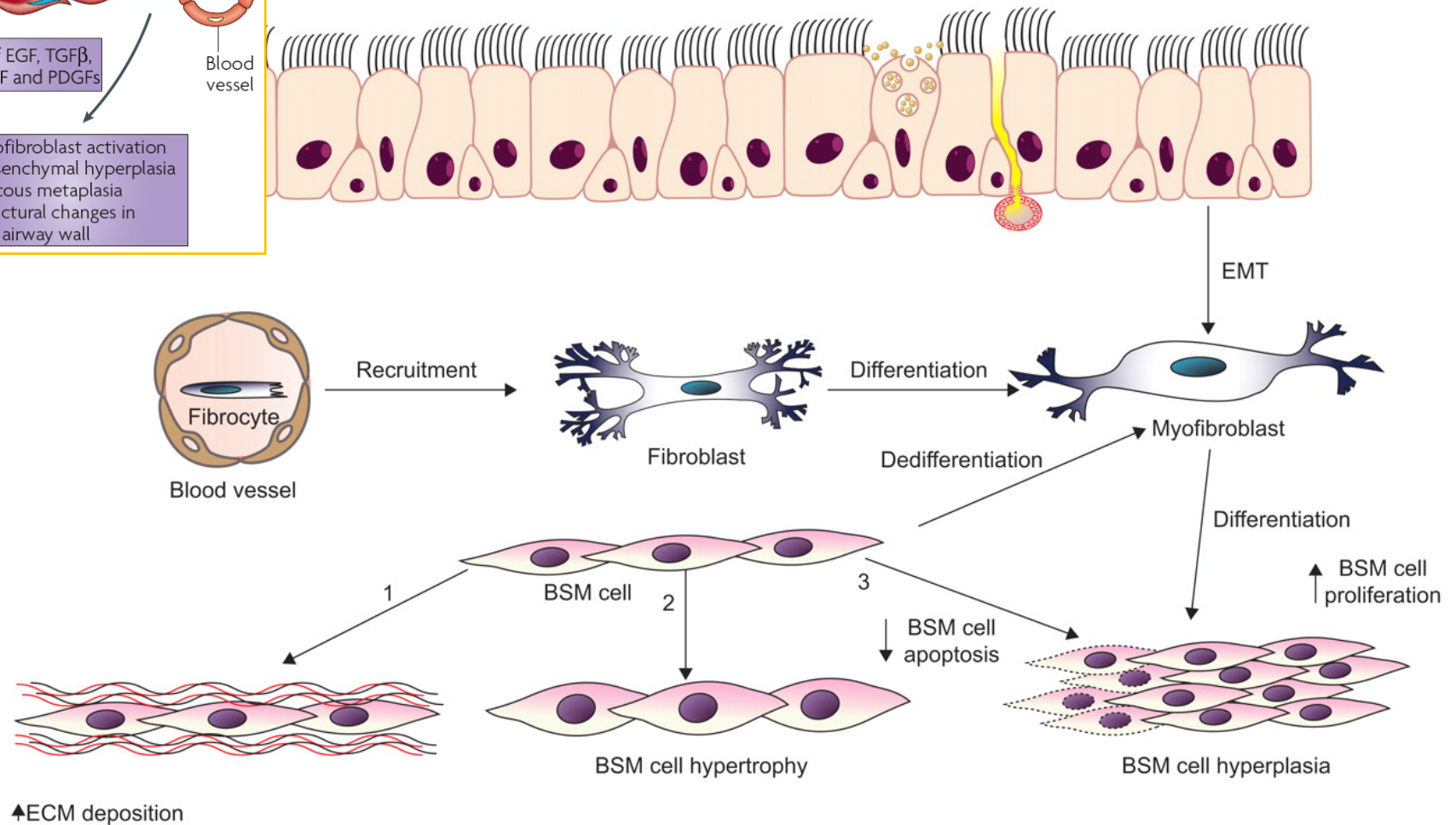


Illustration of the different components thought to contribute towards BHR. Changes include (a) reduced epithelium barrier function [19]; (b) airway wall remodelling (increased thickness) [17], increase in airway smooth-muscle function [18]; (c) increase in vascular reactivity [52]; (d) increased activity of inflammatory cells [20,21]; and (e) dysfunction of muscarinic M_2 receptors located on postganglionic parasympathetic fibre terminals [22]. It is likely that signals received from the different inputs are

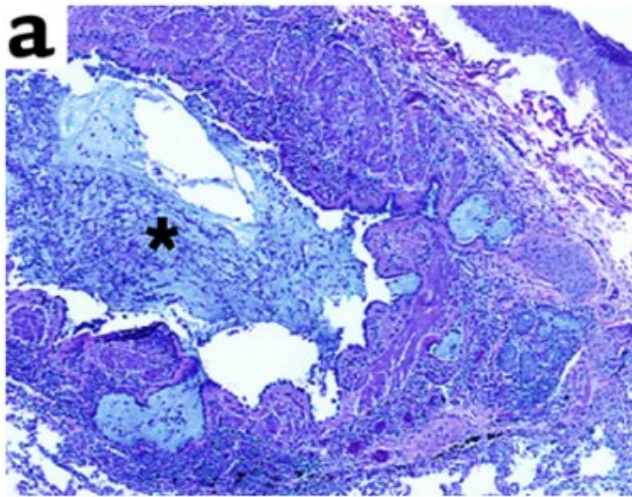
necessary for the full expression of BHR. Airway afferent nerves could act as a focal point linking the external environment to airway smooth muscle via the central nervous system (CNS). Recently, it has been demonstrated that the excitability of neurones within the nucleus tractus solitarius – a key site where sensory input is integrated and motor reflex responses initiated – is increased following antigen challenge in allergic monkeys. This supports a role for central sensitisation in BHR [86].



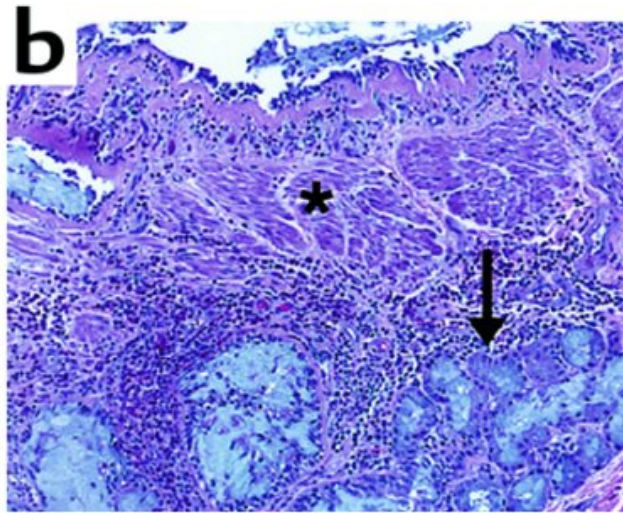
Remodelação brônquica (“remodelling”)



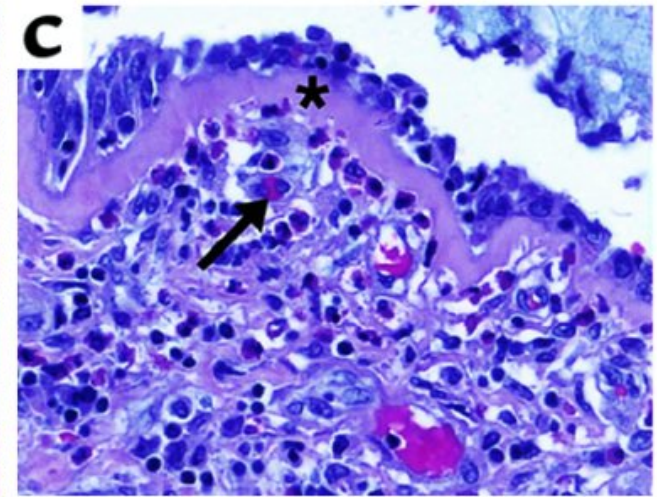
Remodelação brônquica (“remodelling”)



Inflamação via aérea
Rolhão de secreções



Hipertrofia e hiperplasia
do músculo liso
Hiperplasia glandular



Fibrose subepitelial
Infiltração eosinofílica

J Clin Invest. 1999; 104(8):1001–1006

Outros efeitos/mecanismos: Angiogénese, exposição dos nervos aferentes colinérgicos

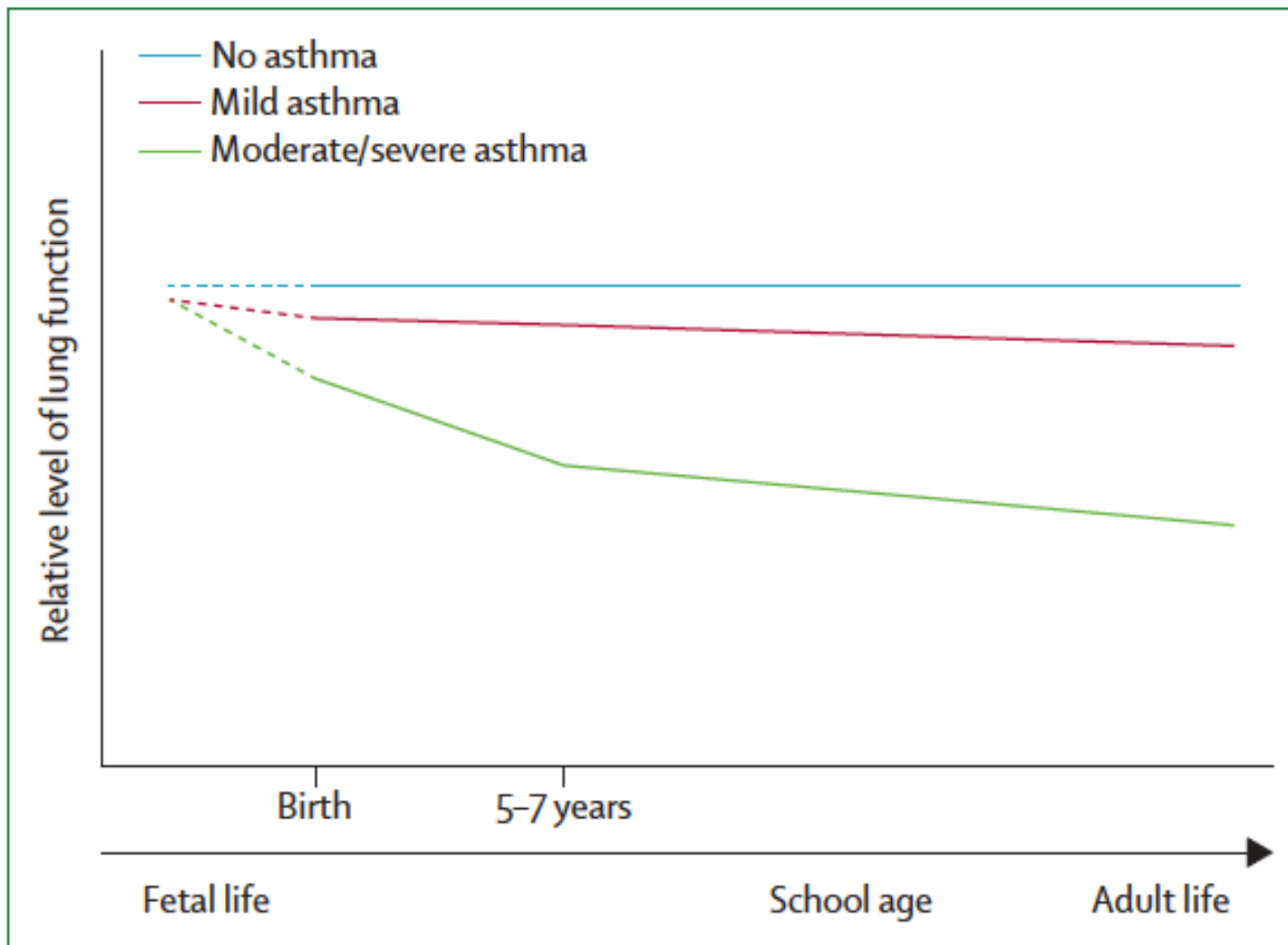


Figure 1: Changes in lung function during the course of mild and moderate asthma

In mild disease, change in lung function is not substantially different from that in people without asthma. In more severe asthma, deficits have already been detected at birth, but most of the postnatal loss in lung function seems to occur during the preschool years.

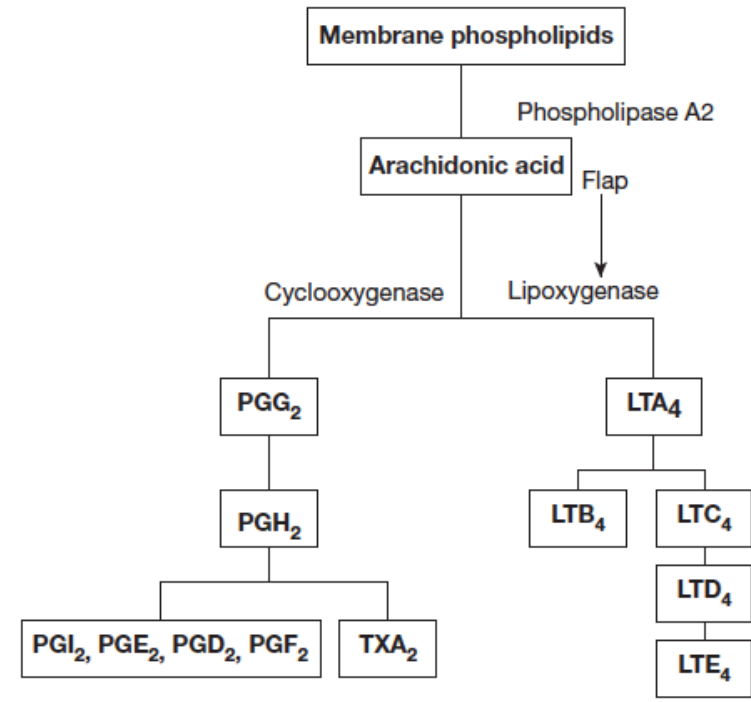
Considerações especiais

Asma induzida (exacerbada) pelo exercício

- Desenvolve-se 5-10 min após exercício (acontece em >50% dos asmáticos)
- Marcador de controlo insuficiente
- Fisiopatologia: permuta de calor, desidratação e reaquecimento das vias aéreas

Asma induzida (exacerbada) pela aspirina

- 5-30% asmáticos (prevalência aumenta com a gravidade)
- Asma, polipose nasal, sinusite, atopia
- Fisiopatologia: ↑ leucotrienos produz broncoconstrição, aumento de muco, aumento de permeabilidade vascular, quimioatração; ↓ PGE₂, que tem efeitos broncodilatadores e anti-inflamatórios



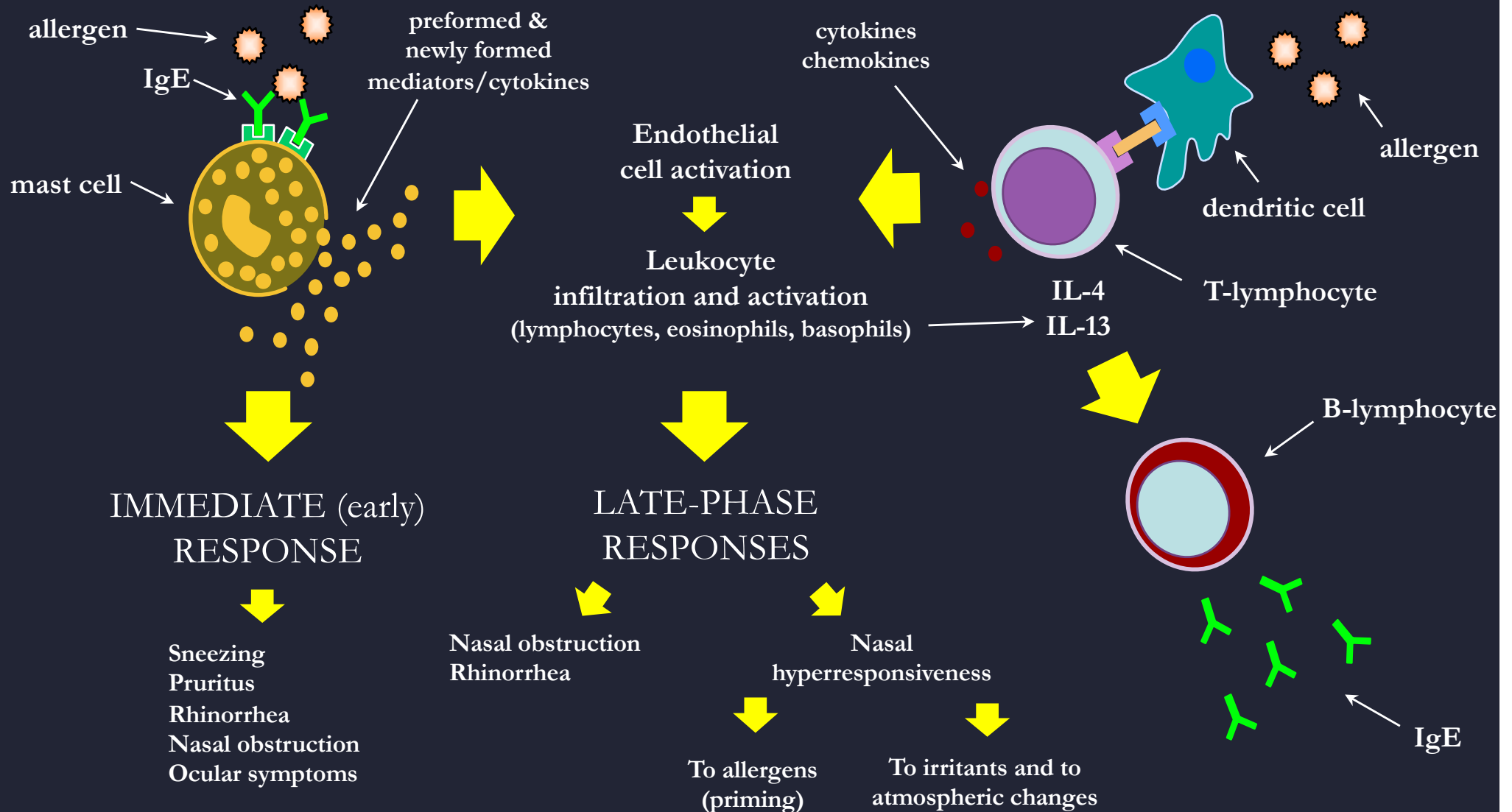


Rinite

Table – Classification of rhinitis^{1,10,11}

Type	Subtype	Characteristics
Allergic rhinitis	Seasonal, perennial, or episodic	IgE to specific allergens produced; when allergen detected by mast cells, cytokine mediators of allergic symptoms released
Nonallergic rhinitis	Vasomotor	Triggered by irritants (perfumes, chlorine, cold air, exercise)
	Infectious	Consider chronic sinusitis as the cause or as a complicating factor in refractory rhinitis (obtain sinus CT scan)
	Hormonally induced	Nonallergic rhinitis in association with pregnancy or the menstrual cycle
	Gustatory	Profuse rhinorrhea associated with eating
	Granulomatous	Seen in granulomatous disorders such as Wegener granulomatosis, sarcoidosis, midline granuloma, and granulomatous infections
	Drug-induced	Causative agents include phosphodiesterase inhibitors, oral contraceptives, antihypertensives, aspirin, NSAIDs, and intranasal decongestants (rhinitis medicamentosa)
Occupational rhinitis		Can be allergic (exposure to a protein causing allergy in the workplace) or nonallergic (eg, irritant)

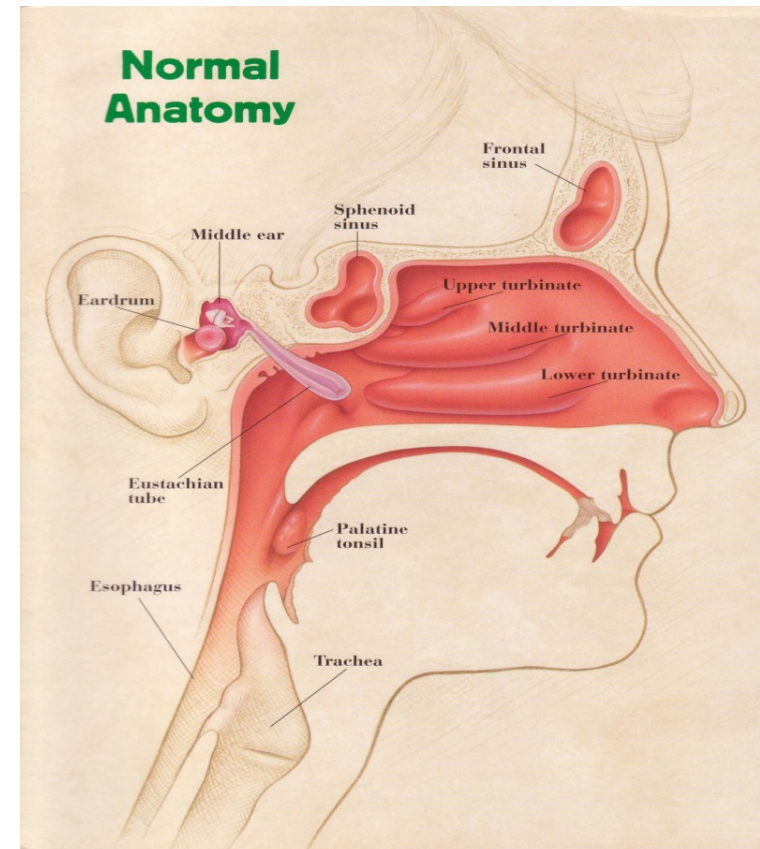
The nasal allergic response



Rinite e comorbilidades

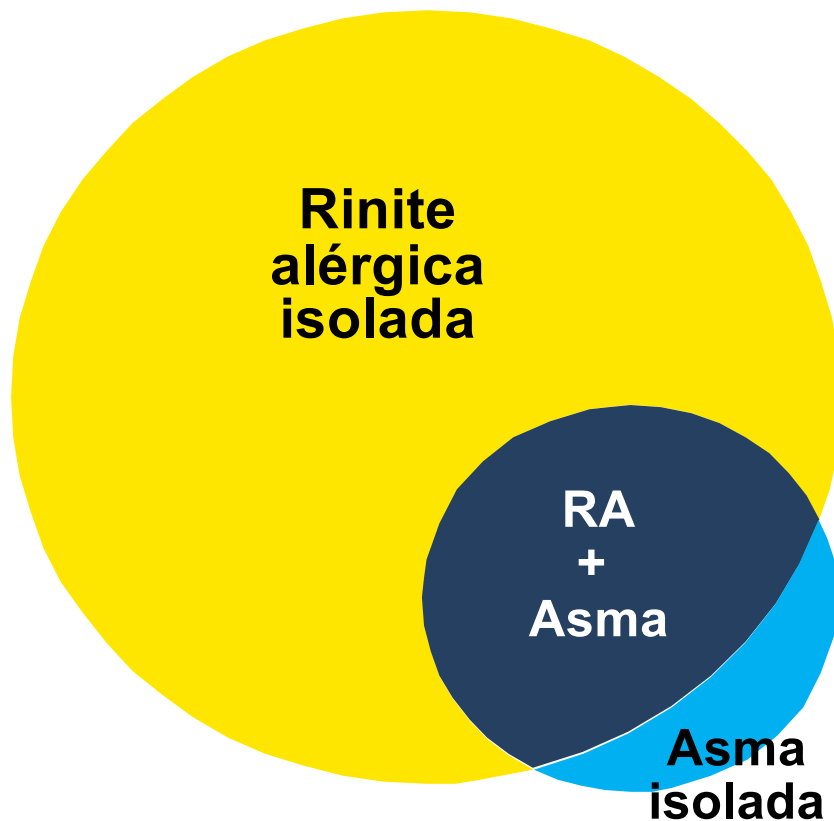
A rinite tem associadas comorbilidades significativas que estão, em parte, relacionadas com conexões com as fossas nasais:

- Asma
- Sinusite
- Conjuntivite
- Faringite
- Otite média
- Apneia do sono



Asma e rinite alérgica

80% dos doentes com asma têm rinite



Asma e rinite

- Manifestações distintas de um mesmo processo inflamatório das vias aéreas
- Rinite alérgica é um factor de risco para asma
- Exposição ao alérgeno no nariz conduz a hiperreatividade brônquica
- Grau de inflamação da asma correlaciona-se com o grau de inflamação nasal
- Tratamento da rinite permite redução da incidência e gravidade dos sintomas da asma