

<sup>1</sup> 유성근<sup>1</sup>, 박성임<sup>2</sup>, 박소영<sup>2</sup>, 박정규<sup>2</sup>, 김성은<sup>2</sup>, 김정엽<sup>3</sup>, 신경철<sup>1</sup>, 정진홍<sup>1</sup>, 이관호<sup>1</sup>

## The Effect of Repeated Education using a Computerized Scoring System for the Proper Use of Inhalation Medicine

Sung Ken Yu, M.D.<sup>1</sup>, Sung Im Park<sup>2</sup>, So Young Park<sup>2</sup>, Jung Kyu Park<sup>2</sup>, Sung Eun Kim<sup>2</sup>, Jung Youp Kim<sup>3</sup>, Kyeong Cheol Shin, M.D.<sup>1</sup>, Jin Hong Chung, M.D.<sup>1</sup>, Kwan Ho Lee, M.D.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Yeungnam University, <sup>2</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Yeungnam University Medical Center, <sup>3</sup>Department of Elderly Welfare, Daegu Haany University, Daegu, Korea

**Background:** The best way of delivering drugs for the treatment of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is via the inhaled route of administration. However, many patients use inhaler devices incorrectly. To augment the proper use of inhalation medicine and to improve knowledge of the disease and compliance, we have developed a "Computerized Respiratory Service Program" and applied the use of this program to educate patients.

**Methods:** Prospectively, this study was performed in 164 patients with asthma or COPD prescribed with inhaled medication. When inhalation medication was first prescribed, education using a drug model was conducted two times and thereafter every month. In addition, education using a drug model was conducted and the ability of the patient to use inhalation medicine properly was evaluated.

**Results:** A total of 164 patients participated in the sessions more than two times and received education. Fifty-seven patients participated in three sessions. After the patients received education one time, the ability of these patients to use an inhaler had an average score of 20.6. After the patients received education two times, the average score was 21.9. After the patients received education three times, the average score was 22.3, a further increase. The compliance of using the inhaler was 70.1% at the second session and increased to 81.8% at the third session.

**Conclusion:** Feedback education using the "Computerized Respiratory Service Program" will increase the ability of the patient to use an inhaler and consistent education can maintain patient compliance with inhaler use. (*Tuberc Respir Dis* 2007;63:491-496)

**Key Words:** Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Asthma, Inhaler, Computerized respiratory service program

## 서 론

가

(metered-dose inhaler, MDI)

가

10 ~ 86% 50% 1-4

(dry powder inhaler, DPI) 49 ~  
78% 1,2 20 ~  
80%

5

이 논문은 2004학년도 영남대학교 학술연구조성비 지원에 의한 것임.

Address for correspondence: Kwan Ho Lee, M.D.  
Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine,  
Yeungnam University, 317-1, Daemyeong-dong, Nam-gu,  
Daegu 705-717, Korea  
Phone: 82-53-620-3838, Fax: 82-53-654-8386  
E-mail: ghlee@med.yu.ac.kr

Received: Sep. 13, 2007

Accepted: Nov. 20, 2007

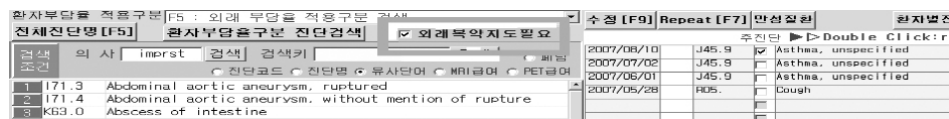


Figure 1. EMR page specialized for an education using an inhaler.

Figure 2. Electric chart for education and evaluation of the patient's using ability of inhaler.

Table 1. Checklist for handling of inhaler

1. Removed cap and shake well (MDI) or cover removed and loading drug (DPI)
2. Hold inhaler upright or at correct angle
3. Tilt head back or keep at level
4. Exhale to FRC or RV before firing
5. Place mouthpieces between lips
6. Release medication (MDI) or inhale forcefully and deeply (DPI)
7. Hold breath for 5-10 seconds
8. Breath out through nose
9. Wait before repeating steps for 20-30 seconds

MDI: Metered dose inhaler; DPI: Dry powder inhaler.

가

6.

(Computerized Re-spiratory Service Program, CRSP)

1

15% 가 가 200 ml

가 , PC20 10

mg/ml

2. 전산화 흡입제 상담 서비스 프로그램

가

(Figure 1).

## 대상 및 방법

### 1. 대상

164 ( 104 , 60 ) ( , 가

43 ,

가 121 .

1 (forced expiratory volume at 1 second, FEV1) 80% ,

(forced vital capacity, FVC) 1

(FEV1/FVC)가 70% .

가

(Figure 2).

### 3. 평가 방법

가 Table 1

9 가 , 3

(good), 2 (moderate), 1 (poor) 가 .

1 : 1 ,

7 , 14

#### 4. 자료분석

SPSS 11.0  
Student t-test, paired t-test  
Fisher  
p 0.05

## 결 과

164  
( , )  
가 2 , 57 가 3 .  
107 (65%) 3 .  
58±14.8 ( 15~86 ) .  
가 ‘ , ‘  
, ‘ , ‘10 , ‘ , ‘  
가 2  
(moderate) (Table 2). 2, 3  
, 2  
가 . 2 가

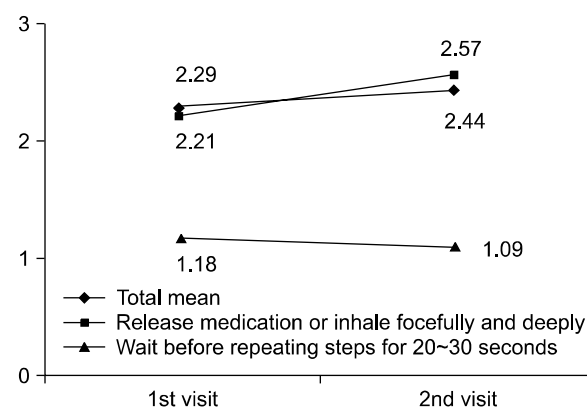
Table 2. Points of patients performing each step at first visit

Step	Points (mean±SD)
1. Removed cap and shake well (MDI) or cover re-moved and loading drug (DPI)	2.4±0.7
2. Hold inhaler upright or at correct angle	2.1±0.7
3. Tilt head back or keep at level	1.9±0.7
4. Exhale to FRC or RV before firing	1.9±0.8
5. Place mouthpieces between lips	2.3±0.7
6. Release medication (MDI) or inhale forcefully and deeply (DPI)	1.8±0.7
7. Hold breath for 5-10 seconds	1.9±0.8
8. Breath out through nose	1.1±1.4
9. Wait before repeating steps for 20-30 seconds	1.9±1.3

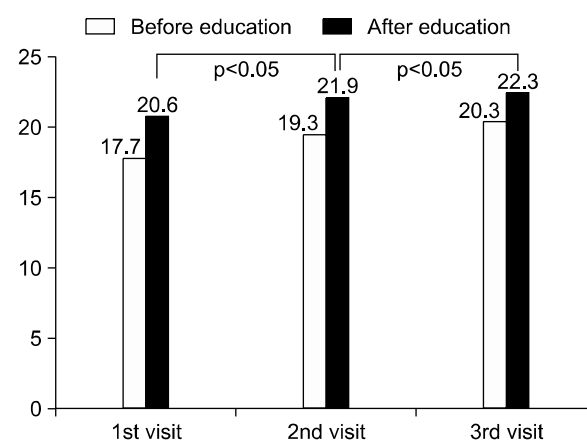
MDI: Metered dose inhaler; DPI: Dry powder inhaler; SD: Standard deviation

0.13, 0.09, 0.36 가 (Figure 3).

가 1  
17.7 , 20.6 , 2  
19.3 , 21.9 , 3 20.3 ,  
22.3 가 가 1 2 , 2  
3 가 (p<0.05)(Figure 4).  
43 ,  
가 121 . 가  
1 2  
, 3 가  
(Table 3).



**Figure 3.** At steps, the change of scores between 1st visit and 2nd visit (total mean change, The largest change of steps, The smallest change of steps)



**Figure 4.** The score of correctly performing inhaled medications on feedback education.

Table 3. Difference of using ability of inhaler between metered dose inhaler and dry powder inhaler

	1st visit (mean±SD)	2nd visit (mean±SD)	3rd visit (mean±SD)
Metered dose inhaler	19.6±3.1	20.7±3.7	21.6±2.6
Dry powder inhaler	21.0±3.0	22.4±3.2	22.4±3.0
p value	0.009	0.004	0.439

SD: Standard deviation.

Table 4. Understanding action mechanism of inhaler medication

	1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit
Know	32 (19.5%)	42 (25.6%)	21 (38.8%)
Don't know	132 (80.5%)	122 (74.4%)	36 (63.2%)
Total	164 (100%)	164 (100%)	57 (100%)

Table 5. Understanding of the difference between controller and reliever

	1st visit	2nd visit	3rd visit
Know	110 (67.1%)	158 (96.3%)	57 (100%)
Don't know	54 (32.9%)	6 (3.7%)	0 (0%)
Total	164 (100%)	164 (100%)	57 (100%)

Table 6. Compliance of inhaler medication

	2nd visit	3rd visit
Complete medication	108 (70.1%)	45 (81.8%)
Omit (1~2 times/week)	28 (18.2%)	8 (14.5%)
Omit (> 3 times/week)	14 (8.6%)	2 (3.7%)
Don't's use	4 (2.6%)	0 (0%)
Total	154 (100%)	55 (100%)

Table 7. Causes of irregular use

Causes	2nd visit	3rd visit
Forgotten	29 (63.0%)	10 (100%)
Not improve symptoms	2 (4.3%)	0 (0%)
Don't's know how to use	4 (8.7%)	0 (0%)
Adverse effects	5 (10.9%)	0 (0%)
Others	6 (13.1%)	0 (0%)
Total	46 (100%)	10 (100%)

1 164 116  
(70.7%), 2 164 129 (78.7%), 3  
57 45 (78.9%)  
가 가 .  
1 164  
32 (19.5%), 2 164 42 (25.6%), 3  
57 21 (38.8%)  
(Table 4), 가  
1 164 110 (67.1%), 2 164  
158 (96.3%) 가 , 3 57  
57 (100%)  
가 가 (Table 5).  
2 154 108 (70.1%),  
3 55 45 (81.8%)  
가 가 , 1~2  
2 28 (18.2%), 3 8  
(14.5%) 가 (Table 6).  
가 2  
, 2  
29 (63%), 3 10 (100%)  
2  
46 4 (8.7%) 3  
(Table 7).

## 고 찰

가

Newman<sup>7</sup>

18.6%, 7.2%, 22.8%, 7.2%

가, 가

가

가

6

100

가

Molimard

2가

가

(28.9%)

(28.3%)

가 (65)

van Beerendonk<sup>8</sup>

88.9%

가

20~80%

5

가

가, 가

1

(67.1%) 3

100%

가

2

154

108 (70.1%)

3

55

45 (81.8%)

가

1~2

2

28

가 1

(18.2%), 3

8 (14.5%)

3

107 (65%)

17.7, 20.6, 2

19.3, 21.9, 3

20.3, 22.3

가

가 1

2, 2

3

가 (p<0.05).

Horsley Bailie<sup>9</sup>

Gallefoss Bakke<sup>12</sup>

6%

46%

가

Kamps<sup>10</sup>

200

1

32%

57%,

62.5%,

91%

가

van der Palen<sup>13</sup>

가 92% 가 .

.

,

가

가

.

가 .

.

요 약

연구배경:

가 가

,

가

방 법:

. 2  
9

가 ,

결 과:

, 1 2 , 2  
( $p < 0.05$ ).  
3 1 70.7%, 2  
78.7%, 3 78.9% 가 .  
2 70.1%, 3 81.8%

결 론:

## 참고 문헌

1. Cochrane MG, Bala MV, Downs KE, Mauskopf J, Ben-Joseph RH. Inhaled corticosteroids for asthma therapy: patient compliance, devices, and inhalation technique. *Chest* 2000;117:542-50.
2. Molimard M, Raherison C, Lignot S, Depont F, Abouelfath A, Moore N. Assessment of handling of inhaler devices in real life: an observational study in 3,811 patients in primary care. *J Aerosol Med* 2003;16:249-54.
3. Hesselink AE, Penninx BW, Wijnhoven HA, Kriegsman DM, van Eijk JT. Determinants of an incorrect inhalation technique in patients with asthma or COPD. *Scand J Prim Health Care* 2001;19:255-60.
4. Hanania NA, Wittman R, Kesten S, Chapman KR. Medical personnel's knowledge of and ability to use inhaling devices. Metered-dose inhalers, spacing chambers, and breath-actuated dry powder inhalers. *Chest* 1994;105:111-6.
5. Cochrane GM. Therapeutic compliance in asthma: its magnitude and implications. *Eur Respir J* 1992;5: 122-4.
6. Giraud V, Roche N. Misuse of corticosteroid metered-dose inhaler is associated with decreased asthma stability. *Eur Respir J* 2002;19:246-51.
7. Newman SP, Weisz AW, Talaei N, Clarke SW. Improvement of drug delivery with a breath actuated pressurised aerosol for patients with poor inhaler technique. *Thorax* 1991;46:712-6.
8. van Beerendonk I, Mesters I, Mudde AN, Tan TD. Assessment of the inhalation technique in outpatients with asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease using a metered-dose inhaler or dry powder device. *J Asthma* 1998;35:273-9.
9. Horsley MG, Bailie GR. Risk factors for inadequate use of pressurized aerosol inhalers. *J Clin Pharm Ther* 1988;13:139-43.
10. Kamps AW, Brand PL, Roorda RJ. Determinants of correct inhalation technique in children attending a hospital-based asthma clinic. *Acta Paediatr* 2002;91:159-63.
11. Tsang KW, Lam WK, Ip M, Kou M, Yam L, Lam B, et al. Inability of physicians to use metered-dose inhaler. *J Asthma* 1997;34:493-8.
12. Gallefoss F, Bakke PS. How does patient education and self-management among asthmatics and patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease affect medication? *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1999;160:2000-5.
13. van der Palen J, Klein J, Rovers M. Compliance with inhaled medication and self-treatment guidelines following a self-management programme in adult asthmatics. *Eur Respir J* 1997;10:652-7.