


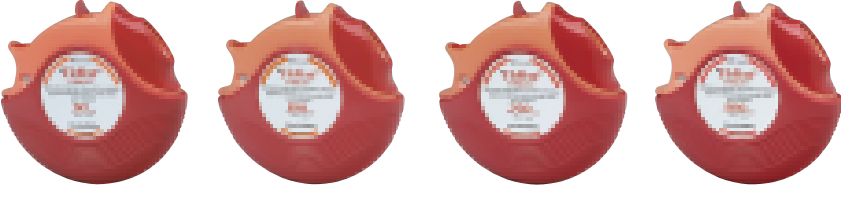

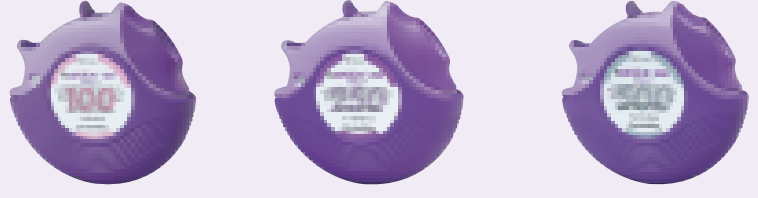



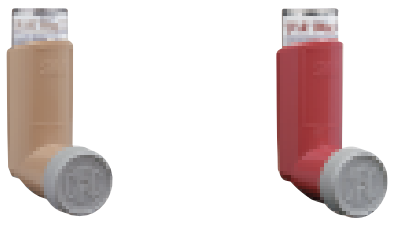



# Respiratory Inhaler Identification Chart

This is not a complete list of available agents. Please consult the CPS for others.

## WHICH INHALERS HAVE BEEN PRESCRIBED FOR YOU?

| CONTROLLERS   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Anti-Inflammatories   | Long-Acting Bronchodilators  | Combination Medications<br>Inhaled steroids and long-acting $\beta_2$ -agonists.   |
|  <p><b>"FLOVENT" HFA</b><br/>(Fluticasone propionate)<br/>Available in 50, 125 &amp; 250 mcg per dose<br/>GlaxoSmithKline</p>  |  <p><b>"SEREVENT"</b><br/>(Salmeterol xinafoate)<br/>25 mcg per dose<br/>GlaxoSmithKline</p>   |  <p><b>"ADVAIR" MDI</b><br/>(Salmeterol xinafoate/fluticasone propionate)<br/>Available in 125 &amp; 250 mcg per dose<br/>2 puffs BID<br/>GlaxoSmithKline</p>   |
|  <p><b>"FLOVENT" DISKUS<sup>®</sup></b><br/>Inhalation Device<br/>(Fluticasone propionate)<br/>Available in 50, 100, 250 &amp; 500 mcg per dose<br/>GlaxoSmithKline</p> |  <p><b>"SEREVENT" DISKUS<sup>®</sup></b><br/>Inhalation Device<br/>(Salmeterol xinafoate)<br/>50 mcg per dose<br/>GlaxoSmithKline</p>       |  <p><b>"ADVAIR" DISKUS<sup>®</sup></b><br/>Inhalation Device<br/>(Salmeterol xinafoate/fluticasone propionate)<br/>Available in 100, 250 &amp; 500 mcg per dose<br/>1 inhalation BID<br/>GlaxoSmithKline</p> |
|  <p><b>"PULMICORT" TURBUHALER<sup>®</sup></b><br/>(Budesonide)<br/>Available in 100, 200 &amp; 400 mcg per dose<br/>AstraZeneca</p>                                    |  <p><b>"OXEZE" TURBUHALER<sup>®</sup></b><br/>(Formoterol fumarate dihydrate)<br/>Available in 6 &amp; 12 mcg per dose<br/>AstraZeneca</p> |  <p><b>"SYMBICORT" TURBUHALER<sup>®</sup></b><br/>(Budesonide/formoterol fumarate dihydrate)<br/>Available in 100 &amp; 200 mcg per dose<br/>AstraZeneca</p>  |
|  <p><b>"QVAR"</b><br/>(Beclomethasone dipropionate)<br/>Available in 50 &amp; 100 mcg per dose<br/>3M Pharmaceuticals</p>  |  <p><b>"SPIRIVA"</b><br/>Handi-Haler Inhalation Device<br/>(tiotropium bromide monohydrate)<br/>18 mcg/capsule<br/>Boehringer Ingelheim</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controllers help prevent respiratory symptoms such as wheezing, coughing and shortness of breath.</li> <li>• Take your controller medication exactly as your doctor told you.</li> </ul>  |

## RELIEVERS

### Short-Acting Bronchodilators

|  |   |   |  |  |   |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
|  <p><b>"VENTOLIN" HFA</b><br/>(Salbutamol sulfate)<br/>100 mcg per dose<br/>GlaxoSmithKline</p> |  <p><b>"VENTOLIN" DISKUS<sup>®</sup></b> Inhalation Device<br/>(Salbutamol sulfate)<br/>200 mcg per dose<br/>GlaxoSmithKline</p> |  <p><b>"BRICANYL" TURBUHALER<sup>®</sup></b><br/>(Terbutaline sulfate)<br/>0.5 mg per dose<br/>AstraZeneca</p> |  <p><b>"ATROVENT" HFA INHALATION AEROSOL</b><br/>(Ipratropium bromide)<br/>20 mcg per dose<br/>Boehringer Ingelheim</p> |  <p><b>"COMBIVENT" INHALATION AEROSOL</b><br/>(Ipratropium bromide/salbutamol sulfate)<br/>20 mcg per dose<br/>Boehringer Ingelheim</p> |  <p><b>"AIROMIR" INHALATION AEROSOL</b><br/>(Salbutamol sulfate)<br/>100 mcg per dose<br/>3M Pharmaceuticals</p> |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|

- Relievers help relax the tight muscles around airways therefore opening them up and making it easier to breathe. These medications provide quick relief when an asthma attack occurs.
- Relievers should only be taken when needed unless your Doctor tells you otherwise. More than 4 times per week could mean your asthma is getting worse and you should be reassessed by your Doctor.

**Asthma** is a common lung disease that can affect your breathing. Asthma is a chronic inflammatory lung disease characterized by recurrent breathing problems. While there is no "cure" for asthma, proper medical care and treatment can help most asthma patients live normally.

**Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)** is a disease that causes the airways of the lungs to be inflamed and become "obstructed" or blocked. COPD includes two major breathing diseases: chronic bronchitis and emphysema. Unlike asthma, COPD gets worse over time. Medications cannot cure COPD but they can help relieve symptoms; but quitting smoking is the most effective way to prevent the progression of COPD.

Consult respective prescribing information before prescribing.

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