The way to diagnose and monitor asthma has changed with FeNO testing.

Everything you need to know about FeNO, NICE asthma guidelines and the **NObreath®** FeNO monitor.



NICE have recently published new guidelines on asthma diagnosis and monitoring

The most significant change to the guidance is the introduction of FeNO testing

If you suspect asthma in an adult patient, a FeNO test should be offered as the first line of investigation

What is FeNO testing?

How will it help make better clinical decisions?

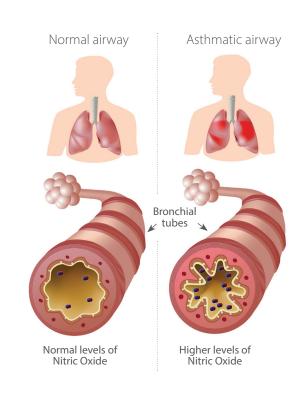
FeNO stands for Fractional exhaled Nitric Oxide. It is the measurement of Nitric Oxide concentration on exhaled breath that the body naturally produces in the airways.

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When the bronchial tubes in the airways become inflamed, Nitric Oxide is produced at a higher than normal concentration. This can be used as a non-invasive biomarker of airway inflammation in asthma sufferers.^{1,2}

The test is very simple to perform and easy to interpret with a single value reading in parts per billion (ppb).^{1,2} Unlike spirometry, it requires minimal patient compliance and respiratory effort.

A positive FeNO reading in conjunction with spirometry and peak flow tests can help confirm a diagnosis of asthma in a patient and/or support ongoing treatment for the disease.¹



FeNO and NICE guidelines.

Key points specific to FeNO testing.

According to NICE, incorrect diagnosis of asthma is a significant problem in the UK. Multiple studies suggest that up to 30% of adults diagnosed with the condition do not have clear evidence of asthma³. Some studies have even found that asthma may have been underdiagnosed. The latest guidance aims to tackle the problem by changing the way asthma is diagnosed in general practice.



Asthma should no longer be diagnosed based on clinical symptoms, medical history or spirometry alone; and that a combination of objective tests including FeNO would need to be performed in any case, to support a diagnosis.



A FeNO test should be offered as the first line of investigation for adult patients (17 and over) if a diagnosis of asthma is being considered.

A FeNO test should be considered for children (aged 5 to 16) if there is diagnostic uncertainty following initial assessment.





Regard a FeNO reading of 40ppb in adults and 35ppb in children as a positive test

Ref: Asthma: diagnosis and monitoring: NICE guideline NG80. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng80. Published November 2018



FeNO testing with NObreath®

Made simple. Made affordable. Made for Primary Care.

Testing FeNO with NObreath® is a highly cost-effective way of obtaining accurate FeNO readings in an instant. The NObreath® range consists of two monitors that are simple to operate without the requirement of any specialist training.



It can be used on adults and children



Large touchscreen display



Quick warm up time. Instant readings.



Easy visual aid for patient compliance



No test limits imposed on the device



Low running costs and consumables







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more about FeNO, NObreath® and NICE guidelines



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This leaflet is intended for information only.

It should not be used for reference to aid clinical diagnosis or treatment. For latest information on guidelines, please visit the NICE website.

All information, specifications and illustrations contained in this leaflet are based on the latest information available at the time of publication. New NICE guidelines on asthma diagnosis and management were fully published on 29th November 2017. References made in this leaflet to new NICE guidance are based on the guidelines and diagnostic algorithms as published.

Errors and omissions excepted.

Intermedical (UK) Limited reserves the right to change specifications and design at any time without prior notice. Bibliography: [1] Ricciardolo F. Multiple roles of nitric oxide in the airways. 2017 [cited 27 March 2017]. Available from: http://thorax.bmj.com/content/58/2/175.info [2] Feng X. Fractional Exhaled Nitric Oxide in Relation to Asthma, Allergic Rhinitis, and Atopic Dermatitis in Chinese Children: Journal of Asthma: Vol 48, No 10 [Internet]. Tandfonline.com. 2017 [cited 27 March 2017]. Available from: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.3109/02770903.2011.627487 [3] diagnosis and monitoring: NICE guideline NG80. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng80. Published November 2018

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