

The Concept of the United Airways

“One Airway – One Disease”



“The upper and lower airways form an anatomical continuum that is also relevant for microorganisms and inflammatory mediators.”

Prof. Niels Høiby,
Copenhagen University Hospital, Denmark

Importance of the Upper Airways for Cystic Fibrosis patients:
“In practice, almost all CF patients experience problems with their upper airways: their mucociliary clearance does not work, their nose runs and their sense of smell is impaired. The genetic defect of Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulators also affects the function of the upper airways.”

PD Dr. Jochen G. Mainz, Jena University Hospital, Germany

PARI SINUS2

Targeted Nebuliser Therapy

- Second to none – pulsating aerosol effectively deposits the active agent in the paranasal sinuses ^{1,2}
- Convincing – impressive symptom relief and clear improvement in quality of life ⁵
- Suitable for the realisation of treatment goals for your Cystic Fibrosis Patients

Item Numbers:
128G1001
IFU languages:
de, fr, it, pt, es, nl, en, da, fi, no, sv
(UK Version: 128G1004)
(AUS/NZ Version: 128G1015)



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Pulsating Aerosol

For the precise, effective and gentle treatment of sinusitis



Nebuliser treatment for acute and chronic diseases of the upper airways

Focus on
Cystic
Fibrosis

PARI SINUS2 –

Targeted Nebuliser Therapy

Pulsating nebuliser therapy – specifically designed to treat sinusitis



Gamma camera images overlap with MRI images



Second to none – pulsating aerosol effectively deposits the active agent in the paranasal sinuses^{1,2}

	NASAL SPRAY	PARI SINUS2
Nasal deposition in %	96.5*	21.5*
Deposition in the paranasal cavities in %	0.45*	12.5*

◀ Around 28 times more effective than the nasal spray

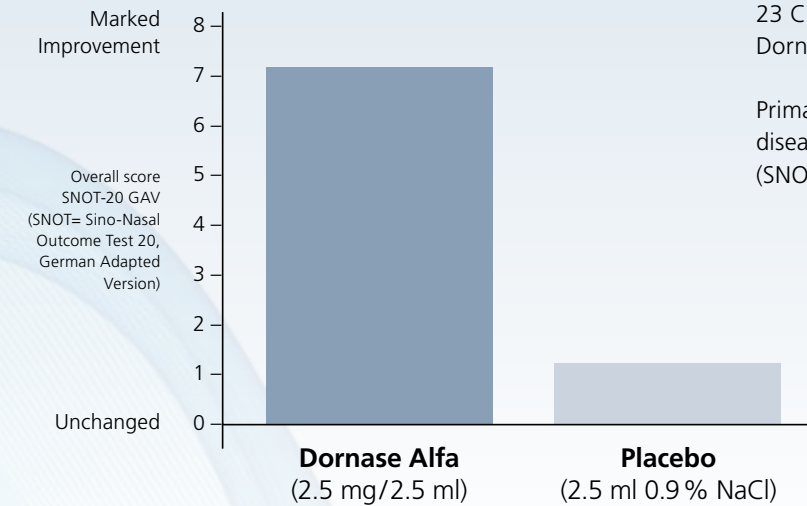
* Deposition (in %) of the applied active agent.

Pulsating Aerosol – Realising treatment

goals for your Cystic Fibrosis Patients

A: Mobilisation of Secretion³

Results:



Study Design:

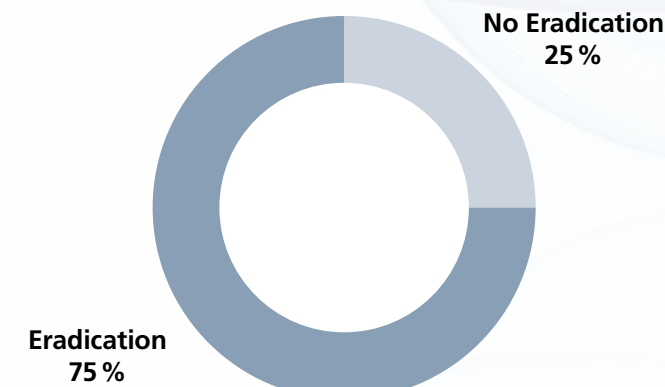
Double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study: 23 CF patients with chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) inhaled Dornase Alfa and isotonic saline via PARI SINUS2 for 28 days.

Primary endpoint: primary nasal symptom score in the disease-specific quality of life Sino-Nasal Outcome Test (SNOT-20).

Significant improvement in overall SNOT-20 scores as in the primary nasal symptoms (runny nose, post-nasal discharge and thick-nasal discharge) after treatment with Dornase alfa via PARI SINUS2. This resulted in an improvement in Quality of Life.

B: Eradication of Pathogens⁴

Results:



Treatment Protocol:

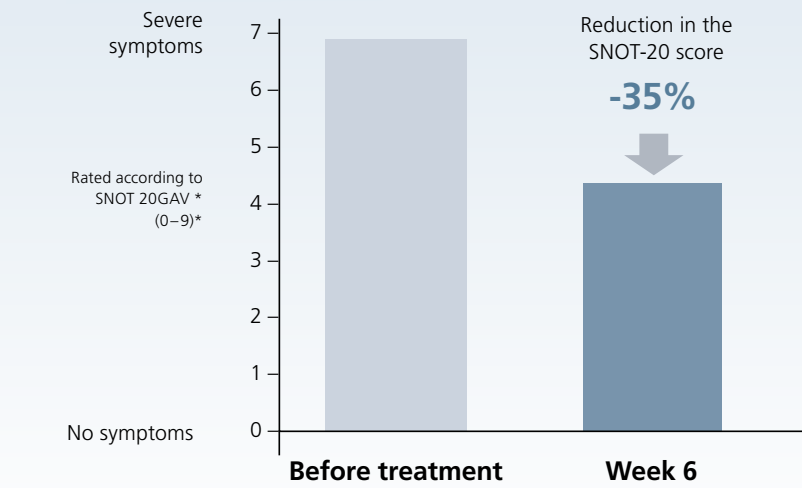
N = 8 CF children (with an average age of 11 years) from the Royal London Children's Hospital. In all cases their upper airways were colonised with *P. aeruginosa*.

Administered Substances	Duration:
To treat <i>P. aeruginosa</i> infection	
• Oral antibiotic (Ciprofloxacin)	3 weeks
• Inhalation of 150mg tobramycin to the paranasal cavities via PARI SINUS2 and further 150 mg of tobramycin to the lungs.	28 days
• Pulmonary inhalation of 1–2 MIU of Colistin	2 months

The combined antibiotic treatment of the upper airways via PARI SINUS2 as well as for the lower airways resulted in an eradication of *p. aeruginosa* amongst 75 % of those patients treated.

C: Reduction of Inflammation⁵

Results:



Treatment Protocol:

N = 7 patients with chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS)

- Fluticasonepropionat (Flutide forte 2mg/2ml suspension)
- Inhalation to the paranasal sinuses 1 x daily with PARI SINUS2
- Duration: 6 weeks
- Primary endpoint: change in the primary nasal symptoms according to the SNOT-20 score

Impressive symptom relief and clear improvement in Quality of Life after the application of steroids via PARI SINUS2.

D: Treatment of Bacterial Infection⁶

	Patient 1	Patient 2
Pre Lung Transplantation:	Identical <i>P. aeruginosa</i> genotypes evident in both the upper and lower airways	Identical <i>P. aeruginosa</i> genotypes evident in both the upper and lower airways
Treatment protocol post Lung Transplantation to avoid pulmonary colonisation with <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Upper Airways (UAW) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated treatment cycles with intravenous antibiotics Lower Airways (LAW) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated treatment cycles with intravenous antibiotics • Inhalation of antibiotics to the lung 	Upper Airways (UAW) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sinonasal inhalation of 1 MIU Colomycin once daily with PARI SINUS2 4 – 6 minutes per nostril Lower Airways (LAW) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhalation of 1 MIU Colomycin, twice daily
Infection status over 36 months post Transplantation	Identical <i>P. aeruginosa</i> genotypes in both upper and lower airways (as before)	Identical <i>P. aeruginosa</i> genotypes in upper airways (as before) No colonisation of the lower airways with <i>P. aeruginosa</i>

Antibiotic therapy of the upper airways via PARI SINUS2 can, in combination with an antibiotic therapy of the lower airways, result in an infection of the transplanted organ being avoided.