

Long-term safety and efficacy of tobramycin in the management of cystic fibrosis

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Abstract: Cystic fibrosis (CF) is a fatal inherited disease caused by mutations in the CF transmembrane conductance regulator (*CFTR*) gene whose mortality is conditioned by a progressive decline in lung function. Bacterial infections play a key role in this decline. Chronic bacterial infection in CF patients varies over time and the presence of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in sputum is a marker of poor prognosis. *P. aeruginosa* is eradicated from the airways using inhaled antibiotics administered in various formulations and devices. Antipseudomonal antibiotics have extended the survival of CF patients to 40 years. Tobramycin is a bactericidal aminoglycoside antibiotic with demonstrated activity against gram-negative microorganisms. Initially, the drug was administered as an inhaled parenteral solution. Subsequently, a specific tobramycin inhalation solution was developed. PulmoSphere™ technology enables dry tobramycin powder to be formulated for inhalation (tobramycin inhalation powder) using a small and portable capsule-based breath-activated device (T-326). Chronic colonization by *P. aeruginosa* is the main indication for aerosol antibiotic therapy. The American Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, European guidelines, and Spanish consensus guidelines provide different recommendations for eradication.

Keywords: cystic fibrosis, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, tobramycin, chronic infection, inhaled antibiotic

Introduction

Cystic fibrosis (CF) is a fatal hereditary disease caused by mutations in the CF transmembrane conductance regulator (*CFTR*) gene, resulting in alterations of electrolyte transport across the airway epithelium. The mortality of this multisystemic illness is conditioned by a progressive decline in lung function, in which bacterial infections play a key role.¹ The life expectancy for children born and diagnosed with CF in 2010 was 37 years for females and 40 years for males.¹ Factors such as improved treatments and prevention or control of pulmonary exacerbations have contributed to the extended survival of CF patients.¹

Chronic bacterial infection in CF patients varies over time. Patients are initially infected with *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Haemophilus influenzae*, and then by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The most frequent antibiotic-resistant pathogens include *P. aeruginosa*, *Burkholderia cepacia*, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, and *Achromobacter xylosoxidans*.² Chronic *P. aeruginosa* infection usually occurs during adolescence, when most patients (60%–80%) are colonized.^{3,4}

Currently, the role of microorganisms in CF is more complex due to new nonculture methods, and the preferred sample is expectorated or hypertonic saline-induced sputum; other samples are bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, as well as cough and oropharyngeal swabs.⁵ Environmental factors substantially influence the development of the CF pediatric microbiome.⁶

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The morbidity and mortality of CF ultimately depend on the degree of deterioration in lung function. CF patients produce abnormally thick lung secretions that cause obstruction of the airway, thus facilitating infection, inflammation, and bronchiectasis. Lung function is impaired, and the patient dies of progressive respiratory failure.⁷⁻¹¹ The presence of *P. aeruginosa* in sputum is a marker of poor prognosis.⁷ Antipseudomonal antibiotics have extended survival until 40 years.^{8,11} Aerosolized antibiotics reach higher concentrations in the lower airways, and the associated minimal systemic exposure means that toxicity is low. *P. aeruginosa* is eradicated from the airways using inhaled antibiotics in many formulations and devices. Currently commercialized inhaled antibiotics are shown in Table 1.

The antipseudomonal efficacy of tobramycin is well established.⁴ Tobramycin is a bactericidal aminoglycoside antibiotic with demonstrated activity against gram-negative microorganisms. It works by disrupting protein synthesis and irreversibly binding the 30S bacterial ribosome, thus leading to alterations in cell membrane permeability and, eventually, cell death.

Parenteral tobramycin preparations administered via aerosol were first described in 1983.¹² Tobramycin was the first commercial aminoglycoside designed for aerosol delivery. Aerosolized tobramycin is effective and improves delivery to the site of infection, leading to sputum drug levels that are >1,000-fold higher than in serum.^{4,12,13}

Sputum can inhibit the biological activity of inhaled aminoglycosides. Constituents such as mucin, glycoprotein, and free eukaryotic and bacterial DNA bind aminoglycosides, owing to their highly cationic state and chemical properties such as pH and tonicity.¹⁴ It is therefore necessary to achieve a sputum concentration that is tenfold higher than the minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) after administration of inhaled tobramycin.⁴ A controlled study reported that

after the third cycle of active treatment with tobramycin at levels ≥ 15 -fold higher than the MIC for *P. aeruginosa*, the microorganism was suppressed in $\geq 89\%$ of patients.¹⁵

P. aeruginosa is able to develop several aminoglycoside resistance mechanisms, as follows: enzyme modification; low outer membrane permeability, which is often the most common mechanism in CF patients; active efflux MexXY proteins operating simultaneously with OprM and with other outer membrane proteins (OmpB, OmpG, OmpI); target modification (the first 16S rRNA methylase, RmtA, was reported in an aminoglycoside-resistant *P. aeruginosa* clinical isolate from Japan in 2003); non-enzyme-based mechanisms; and the accumulation of mutants, which leads to a gradual increase in resistance to aminoglycosides, as seen in CF patients.¹⁶⁻¹⁹

Bacteria growing on biofilm are much more resistant to antibiotics than planktonic cells; the MIC and minimal bactericidal concentration can be 100–1,000-fold greater for old biofilm, whereas young biofilm is less resistant.

Chronic *P. aeruginosa* lung infection in CF is characterized by growth of the mucoid phenotype on biofilm; this phenotype produces abundant alginate in vitro and in vivo. Microcolonies surrounded by alginate are seen in both sputum and postmortem samples. The bacteria remain inside the mucus and grow under anaerobic conditions using nitrate as an electron acceptor. The bacteria are not located on the epithelial cells, although they do induce bronchiolitis without spreading to the blood or to other organs. Patients develop high levels of antibodies against alginate and other *P. aeruginosa* antigens. *P. aeruginosa* has been shown to develop resistance to patients' defense mechanisms and to antibiotic treatment.²⁰

Oxygen radicals produced by polymorphonuclear leukocytes as part of the inflammatory response induce mutations leading to alginate production, which is characteristic of

Table 1 Marketed inhaled antibiotics

Drug formulation/brand name	Inhalation device	Dose and posology
Aztreonam lysine IS (Cayston®)	Altera®	75 mg TID (on–off cycles)
Colistin IS		
Colomycin®	Variable	2,000,000 IU BID/TID
Promixin®	I-neb ADD®	1,000,000 IU BID
Colistin IP (Colobreathe®)	Turbospin®	1,662,500 IU BID
Tobramycin IS		300 mg BID (on–off cycles)
TOBI®	Pari LC Plus®	
Bramitob®	Pari LC Plus®	
Tobramycin IP (TOBI Podhaler®)	Podhaler® (T-326)	112 mg BID (on–off cycles) (four capsules, 28 mg)

Note: On–off cycles: 28 days on/28 days off.

Abbreviations: IS, inhalation solution; TID, three times a day; BID, twice a day; IP, inhalation powder.

P. aeruginosa biofilm infection in CF.²⁰ Quorum sensing is also involved in mature biofilm formation in vitro and in vivo. The biofilm of *P. aeruginosa* and alginate protects against antibiotics and the immune response. Therefore, it is necessary to administer prophylaxis and early aggressive therapy with oral ciprofloxacin, inhaled colistin, and inhaled tobramycin, colistin, aztreonam, and gentamicin before the biofilm is fully established. The addition of macrolides or N-acetylcysteine slows alginate production.

Administration of inhaled tobramycin

The first inhaled tobramycin solutions were parenteral tobramycin. Subsequently, a specific tobramycin inhalation solution (TIS) was developed, although many clinical trials were needed to assess doses, dosing intervals, and drug delivery devices.^{14,21,22}

In a study by Ramsey et al²³ (CF patients chronically infected with *P. aeruginosa* receiving TIS), tolerance was good, lung function improved, the density of *P. aeruginosa* in sputum decreased, and the risk of hospitalization was lower.^{2,24} Each cycle included a 4-week “on” period followed by a 4-week “off” period. Murphy et al²⁵ did not find a significant improvement in 181 chronically infected patients after seven cycles of TIS 300 mg/5 mL (Table 2).

The long-term effect of suppression of *P. aeruginosa* with inhaled TIS 300 mg/5 mL was assessed by Moss³ in 128 adolescents. After 96 weeks of treatment, lung function, weight gain, and body mass index had improved, and the number of hospital admissions and intravenous antibiotic courses per patient/year had fallen. The density of *P. aeruginosa* colony-forming units had also decreased, and the reduction was significantly correlated with improved lung function. No statistically significant changes in serum creatinine levels were found, and aminoglycoside-induced hearing loss was not recorded.

Two clinical trials performed with TIS 300 mg/4 mL in chronically infected CF patients also revealed that treatment produced a significant improvement in forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁).^{26,27} Mazurek et al^{28,33} compared TIS 300 mg/5 mL with TIS 300 mg/4 mL in 321 patients and found improved FEV₁ in both arms.

The recently developed PulmoSphere™ particles enable tobramycin powder to be formulated for inhalation (tobramycin inhalation powder [TIP]) using a small portable capsule-based breath-activated device (T-326). Compared with TIS, TIP improves the efficiency of drug deposition in the airway. The dry powder form of PulmoSphere™ is

composed of small particles with a uniform size.^{4,34} The spheroid and porous structure of the particles diminishes the contact area between them, thus enabling efficient drug delivery.

PulmoSphere™ is advantageous for younger patients and those with compromised lung function. It also obviates the need for lactose carrier particles,³⁴ thus facilitating a higher dose of active drug per capsule. The particle size (diameter <4 μm) helps to ensure that the aerosol powder is not deposited in the oropharynx and can reach the small airways. Furthermore, this system requires little inspiratory flow and a shorter administration time.^{30,35} The relative distribution between the large and small airways is similar with TIP and TIS. The results of pharmacokinetic studies show that intersubject variability was lower with TIP than with TIS.³⁶

After a single dose of TIP or TIS, the drug is absorbed quickly through the lungs. Systemic exposure is similar in both formulations,³⁵ and peak concentrations are reached quickly. After two daily doses of TIP 112 mg on a 4-week cycle, the maximum serum concentration was 1.99 mg/L 1 hour after administration. Evaluation of repeated doses of TIS revealed no evidence of accumulated tobramycin in respiratory secretions.⁴

No marked pharmacokinetic variations have been observed with respect to body mass index, lung function, sex, and age.¹⁵ The drug is cleared in urine after a single dose, and the half-life is about 2 hours in sputum and 3 hours in serum for both TIP and TIS. Although the efficacy of inhaled tobramycin (TIS and TIP) has been demonstrated, TIP was developed to improve some characteristics of TIS.

Three studies have been developed to assess the efficacy of TIP in chronically infected CF patients. EVOLVE²⁹ (Evaluate tobramycin inhaled dry powder efficacy) and EDIT^{31,32} (Establish tobramycin dry powder efficacy in cystic fibrosis) compared TIP with placebo. EAGER³⁰ (Establish a new gold standard efficacy and safety with tobramycin in cystic fibrosis) compared TIP with TIS.

The TIP dose used in all studies was 112 mg twice daily (4×28 mg capsules) in cycles of 28 days “on” followed by 28 days “off”. In the EDIT study,⁷ patients were naïve to inhaled antipseudomonal antibiotics.

In all three trials, efficacy was assessed based on relative changes in FEV₁ from baseline in each group. In the EAGER study,¹⁴ patient satisfaction with each of the inhalation devices was evaluated using a version of the Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication; patients treated with TIP were significantly more satisfied.

Table 2 Clinical trials of inhaled tobramycin in chronic *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infection

Drug		Patients and age		Clinical trial		Adverse events	
Study	Type			Treatment schedule	Results		
TIS	TIS 300 mg/5 mg	Ramsey et al ²³	N=520 >6 years with chronic infection	DB, PC, MC	TIS BID	FEV ₁ increase in TIS group. <i>P. aeruginosa</i> sputum density reduced in TIS group.	Tinnitus (<i>P</i> <0.03).
		Quittnier and Buu ²⁴			Three cycles		
		Moss ³	N=128 Adolescents with chronic infection	OL	TIS BID	FEV ₁ increase. Hospital admission and IV antibiotic courses were reduced.	Tinnitus. No significant changes in serum creatinine levels. No aminoglycoside-induced hearing loss. Hoarseness.
		Murphy et al ²⁵	N=181 6–10 years with chronic infection	OL, PG, MC	TIS BID	Weight gain. No significant FEV ₁ improvement.	
		Lenoir et al ²⁶	N=59 >6 years with chronic infection	DB, PC, PG, MC	Seven cycles		
TIS, 4 mg	TIS, 4 mg	Chuchalin et al ²⁷	N=247 >6 years with chronic infection	DB, PC, PG, MC	TIS BID	FEV ₁ increase in TIS group.	No significant changes in serum creatinine levels. No hearing loss. No.
		Mazurek et al ²⁸	N=321 >6 years with chronic infection	OL, MC	Three cycles	FEV ₁ increase in TIS group.	
TIP	TIS 5 mg versus TIS 4 mg	Konstan et al ²⁹ (EVOLVE) Konstan et al ³⁰ (EAGER)	N=95 N=517	Cycle 1: DB, PC, MC Cycle 2: OL, MC OL, AC, MC	TIS 4 mg BID, one cycle (treatment arm)	FEV ₁ improvement in both groups (differences not significant).	No.
					TIS 5 mg BID, one cycle (control arm)		
					TIP BID	FEV ₁ improvement since the end of the first cycle.	SAE more frequent in the placebo group (lung disorders).
					TIP BID (T-326)	FEV ₁ improvement similar in both groups.	More frequent in TIP group (differences not significant).
					TIS 5 mg BID (Pari LC Plus [®])		
Galeva et al ³¹ Quittnier et al ³² (EDIT)	DB, PC	N=62 Naïve to inhaled antipseudomonal antibiotics	Three cycles	TIP BID, one cycle	FEV ₁ improvement in treatment group. <i>P. aeruginosa</i> sputum density reduced.	No.	

Abbreviations: TIS, tobramycin inhaled solution; DB, double-blind; PC, placebo-controlled; MC, multicenter; N, number; BID, twice a day; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; *P. aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; OL, open-label; IV, intravenous; PG, parallel-group; EVOLVE, Evaluate tobramycin inhaled dry powder efficacy trial; TIP, tobramycin inhaled powder; SAE, serious adverse events; EAGER, Establish a new gold standard efficacy and safety with tobramycin in cystic fibrosis trial; AC, active comparator; EDIT, Establish tobramycin dry powder efficacy in cystic fibrosis trial.

The EVOLVE study reported that the density of *Pseudomonas* in sputum was reduced more with TIP than placebo for both mucoid and nonmucoid forms.²⁹ Clearance of *P. aeruginosa* cultures was significantly more frequent with TIP than placebo. In the EAGER study, the sputum density of *P. aeruginosa* followed through three cycles of use was similar to that recorded in the original TIS trial.³⁰ Data on increased resistance to tobramycin were reported in both EVOLVE and EAGER.^{30,31} In EVOLVE, after three consecutive treatment cycles, an increasing trend of resistance to tobramycin compared with baseline was observed in the group of patients treated with TIP. However, this trend was also found in the placebo group. In EAGER, no differences were found in the MIC for *P. aeruginosa* when patients under treatment with TIS were compared with patients under treatment with TIP. Most of the adverse events observed are transient and mild to moderate. Cough is the most common adverse event in patients treated with TIP, although it seems to disappear with successive cycles.

The authors of the EAGER study³⁰ reported cough in 48.4% of TIP-treated patients compared with 31.3% in the TIS arm. Dysphonia and dysgeusia were also more frequent in patients treated with TIP. The most frequent serious adverse events were pulmonary exacerbations and bronchospasm, although differences were not statistically significant. The differences between the TIS and TIP studies are shown in Table 2.

The EPIC (Early *Pseudomonas* Infection Control) and ELITE (EarLy Inhaled Tobramycin for Eradication) trials assessed patients with new-onset *P. aeruginosa* infection.³⁷ The EPIC study³⁷ assessed the efficacy and safety of inhaled and oral antipseudomonal antibiotics following the initial isolation of *P. aeruginosa* and compared tobramycin plus placebo with tobramycin plus ciprofloxacin. No differences

were found between the treatment arms. The ELITE study³⁸ is a multicenter European study that assessed the duration of *P. aeruginosa* eradication following a 28-day or 56-day course of inhaled tobramycin. TIS was administered at 300 mg/5 mL twice a day. Preliminary results from this study showed a high rate of successful and durable eradication with no differences in time to recurrence between the treatment arms. The rate of eradication was more than 90% at the end of the clinical trial and after 4 weeks of therapy^{2,39} (Table 3). In Figure 1, we show a flowchart with the progress and outcomes of all these studies.

The most widely tested inhaled antibiotic is tobramycin. Since it has demonstrated efficacy, it would be unethical to compare it with placebo. Studies comparing tobramycin with aztreonam showed that improvement was more frequent in patients treated with a new antibiotic than those receiving tobramycin during the first treatment cycles. Similarly, aztreonam was shown to be effective and safe in placebo-controlled studies for the treatment of chronic *Pseudomonas* infection. Aztreonam was superior to TIS in the comparative study of Assael et al.⁴⁰

Colistin has been widely used in Europe, although it is not approved in the United States. A comparative study between inhaled colistin and tobramycin showed that colistin dry powder for inhalation was not inferior to tobramycin and that the safety and tolerability profile were similar to that of tobramycin.⁷

Very recent Phase I and II studies show that levofloxacin achieves fast and good local concentrations with little systemic distribution.⁴¹ They also showed an improvement in lung function that reduces the need for further cycles. Phase III studies have shown a good efficacy and safety profile for levofloxacin.⁴¹

Table 3 Clinical trials in new-onset *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infection

Name	Type	Patients	Treatment schedule	Results	Adverse events
EPIC ³⁷	Interventional, Phase III, multicenter	N=305 1–12 years old	TIS 5 mg BID (28 days) either 15–20 mg/kg ciprofloxacin BID or placebo for the first 14 days, or culture-based therapy.	No differences in the exacerbation rates between cycled and culture-based groups or between ciprofloxacin and placebo.	Similar across groups. Respiratory events more common in ciprofloxacin groups.
ELITE ³⁸	Open-label, multicenter	N=88 >6 months	28 days with TIS BID (Pari LC Plus® jet nebulizer). After 28 days, patients were randomized to 28 days off TIS or 28 days on TIS.	Median time to recurrence of infection similar in both groups. >90% patients free of infection.	Well tolerated.

Abbreviations: EPIC, Early *Pseudomonas* Infection Control trial; N, number; TIS, tobramycin inhaled solution; BID, twice a day; ELITE, EarLy Inhaled Tobramycin for Eradication trial.

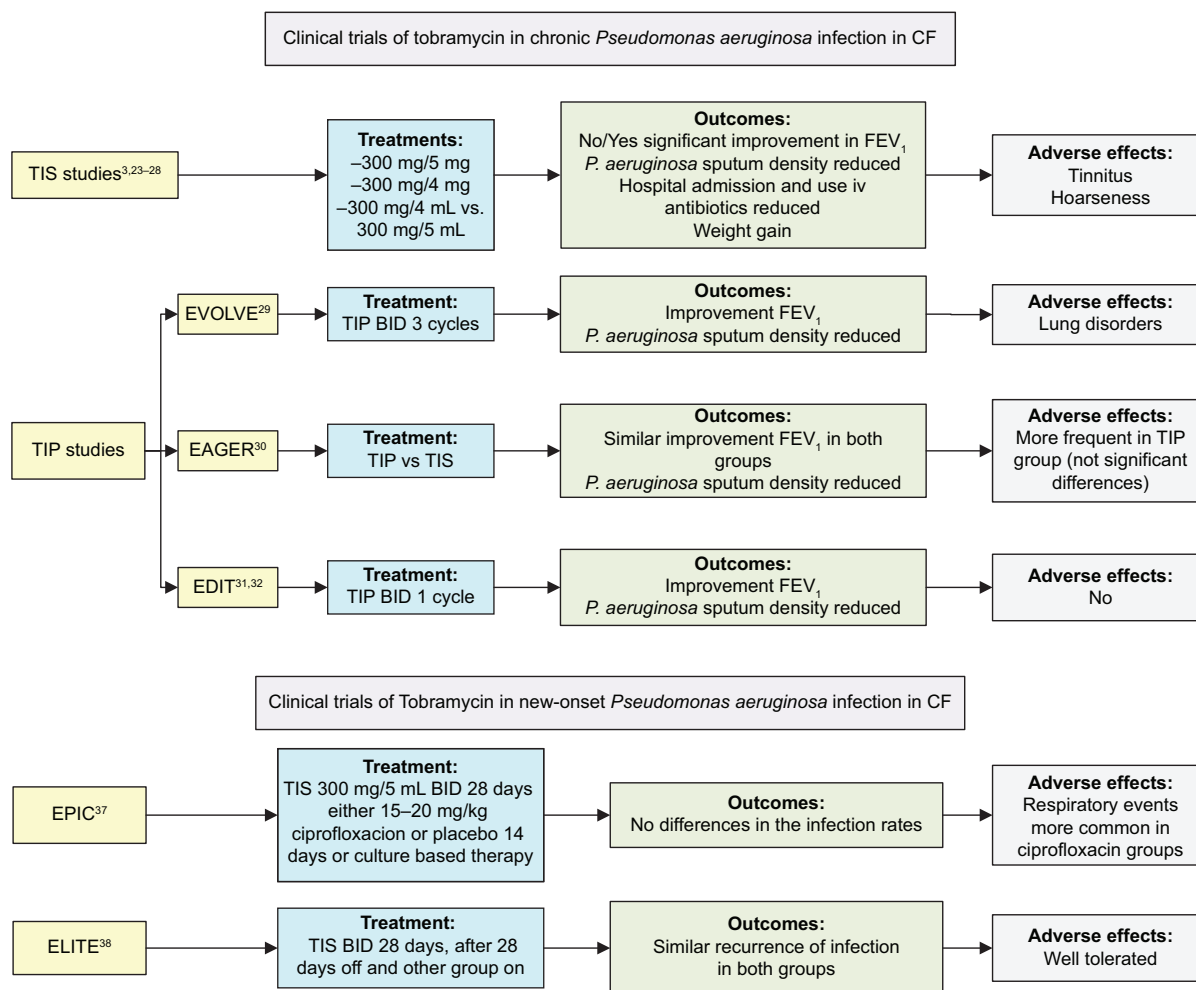


Figure 1 Flowchart of the clinical trials with tobramycin in CF.

Abbreviations: CF, cystic fibrosis; TIS, tobramycin inhaled solution; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; IV, intravenous; TIP, tobramycin inhaled powder; EVOLVE, Evaluate tobramycin inhaled dry powder efficacy trial; BID, twice a day; EAGER, Establish a new gold standard efficacy and safety with tobramycin in cystic fibrosis trial; EDIT, Establish tobramycin dry powder efficacy in cystic fibrosis trial; EPIC, Early *Pseudomonas* Infection Control trial; ELITE, Early Inhaled Tobramycin for Eradication trial.

Liposomal formulations of amikacin for inhalation have also proven useful against chronic *P. aeruginosa* infection. The drug penetrates lung secretions and biofilms. Phase I and II studies have shown a significant improvement in lung function after 12–14 days of treatment, and a Phase III study comparing amikacin with tobramycin showed a significant increase in FEV₁ after three cycles.⁴² Amikacin is also a good option for lung infections by other microorganisms such as nontuberculous mycobacteria.⁴²

Indication for aerosolized antibiotics

Life expectancy in patients with CF has increased in recent decades as a result of advances in clinical management. Early detection and aggressive treatment of respiratory tract infections are essential.⁴ Antibiotic prophylaxis is used to

prevent infection and prevents decline in lung function, which remains the main cause of death in patients with CF.

Since *P. aeruginosa* infection is associated with increased morbidity and mortality, prophylaxis against *P. aeruginosa* can be planned. However, some studies report administration of tobramycin to patients with negative cultures.^{2,43} Given the lack of data on prophylaxis against *Pseudomonas* and the potential risk of drug toxicity and development of resistance, prophylaxis is not recommended.

Before treating *P. aeruginosa*, it is important to detect early colonization of the airway. The first isolate is often a nonmucoid phenotype that is sensitive to most anti-pseudomonal treatments. Furthermore, the patient does not usually have a large colony count. Consequently, eradication should be attempted before the immune response is activated and infection becomes chronic. Although several approaches

for eradication can be taken, inhaled colistin and tobramycin (TIS or TIP) are now the most common.⁴⁴

Current guidelines recommend combining different administration modalities (inhaled, oral, and intravenous). The 2009 Spanish consensus recommends oral ciprofloxacin (15–20 mg/kg/12 hours \times 21 days) and inhaled tobramycin or colistin, even when no signs of infection are present.⁴⁵ If positive cultures persist after 1 month, inhalation therapy can be maintained and a new cycle of oral ciprofloxacin can be started (21 days or 30 days). If the cultures do not become negative after 1 month or 2 months, a new 14-day cycle of intravenous antibiotic should be started. At this point, if positive cultures persist, the patient should be considered chronically infected. Therapy must be discontinued in patients whose cultures are negative after 6–12 months of inhaled treatment.⁴⁵

The latest recommendations in the new version of the Spanish consensus advise early treatment of *P. aeruginosa* infection with inhaled antibiotics (eg, colistimethate sodium [3–6 months], or TIS [28 days], or inhaled aztreonam [1–3 cycles] with [out] oral ciprofloxacin [2–3 weeks]). If positive cultures persist, the same regimen should be administered, or treatment should be switched to a new regimen (ciprofloxacin combined with an inhaled antibiotic not used during the first cycle).⁴⁶

Chronic infection is defined as continuously positive cultures or ≥ 3 positive cultures 1 month apart over 6 months in a clinically stable patient.⁴⁷ The prevalence of chronic colonization by *P. aeruginosa* seems to have decreased in the last decade, perhaps as a result of early and aggressive eradication strategies. In 2007, over 50% of patients with CF had positive cultures for this organism, although the percentage rises to approximately 80% in patients aged > 25 years.^{47,48}

The 28-day on/28-day off cycles were established to avoid increased bacterial resistance, although lung function declines in many cases at the end of the off cycle.²⁰ Therefore, it may be beneficial to use continuous alternative therapy with two antibiotics.⁷

Chronic colonization by *P. aeruginosa* is the main indication for aerosolized antibiotic therapy. In chronic colonization, *P. aeruginosa* is usually the mucoid phenotype associated with alginate production and biofilm growth, which lead to further decline in lung function.²⁰ Therefore, antibiotic therapy is administered to reduce bacterial load by improving lung function, thus reducing morbidity and mortality.

The American Cystic Fibrosis Foundation recommends long-term aerosolized tobramycin in patients aged ≥ 6 years

with moderate to severe disease (grade A recommendation) to improve lung function and quality of life and reduce exacerbations. For patients with mild disease, inhaled tobramycin is recommended to reduce exacerbations (grade B recommendation). These guidelines do not recommend this approach in patients younger than 6 years. Inhaled aztreonam is recommended for patients ≥ 6 years with moderate to severe disease (grade A recommendation) or mild disease.⁴⁹

In contrast, European guidelines indicate inhaled antipseudomonal antibiotics for all patients chronically colonized with mucoid *P. aeruginosa*, regardless of age or lung function.² Inhaled colistin is widely used in Europe.

Conclusion

1. Inhaled tobramycin treatment seems to be safe and effective for the long-term management of primary and chronic *Pseudomonas* infection in patients chronically infected with CF. The clinical significance of the slight increase in MIC has not been established.
2. If inhaled tobramycin is administered as soon as the primary infection is detected, lung function improves and morbidity and mortality decrease.
3. Both formulations of inhaled tobramycin were compared with each other and placebo. Trial results show that the antipseudomonal efficacy of intermittent twice-daily TIP 112 mg was greater than that of placebo and noninferior to intermittent twice-daily nebulized TIS 300 mg/5 mL with regard to lung function and sputum density of *P. aeruginosa*.
4. Patients using TIP were more satisfied with their treatment, and most adverse events were transient and mild to moderate in intensity. Cough was the most common adverse event and more frequent in patients receiving TIP.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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