

Common Comorbidities of ILD

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Comorbidities in ILD

- Gastroesophageal reflux
- Pulmonary hypertension
- Cough
- Fatigue



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See Dr. LaCamera: Treatment of IPF



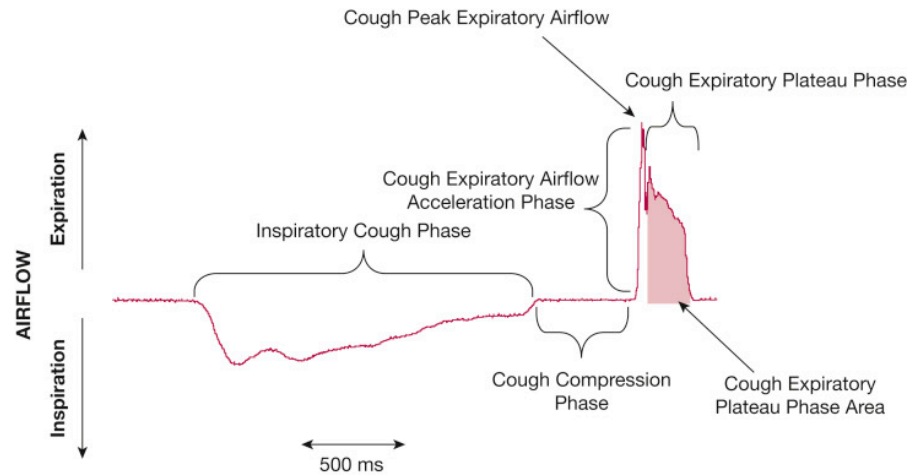
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- **Cough**
- Fatigue



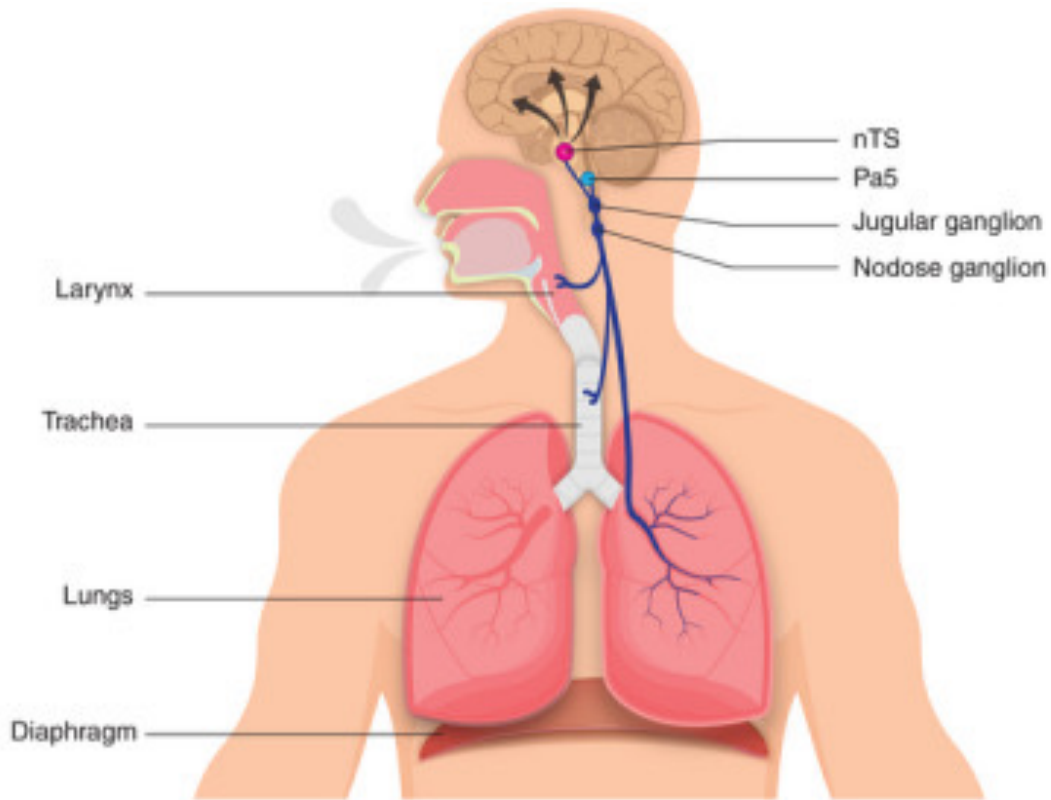
Cough Basics

- Brief inspiration, expiration against closed glottis, reopening of glottis with large expulsive airflow phase

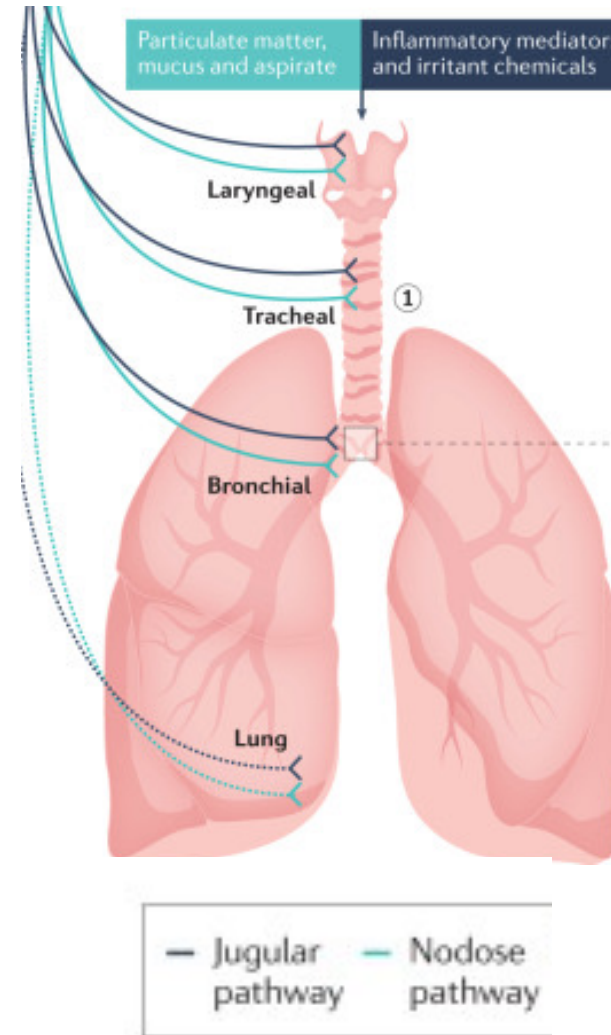


- Coordinated by brainstem respiratory pattern generator
- Reflex cough - in response to irritant stimulus
- “Cough hypersensitivity” – overreactive response

Neural pathways of chronic cough



nTS, nucleus of the solitary tract; Pa5, paratrigeminal nucleus

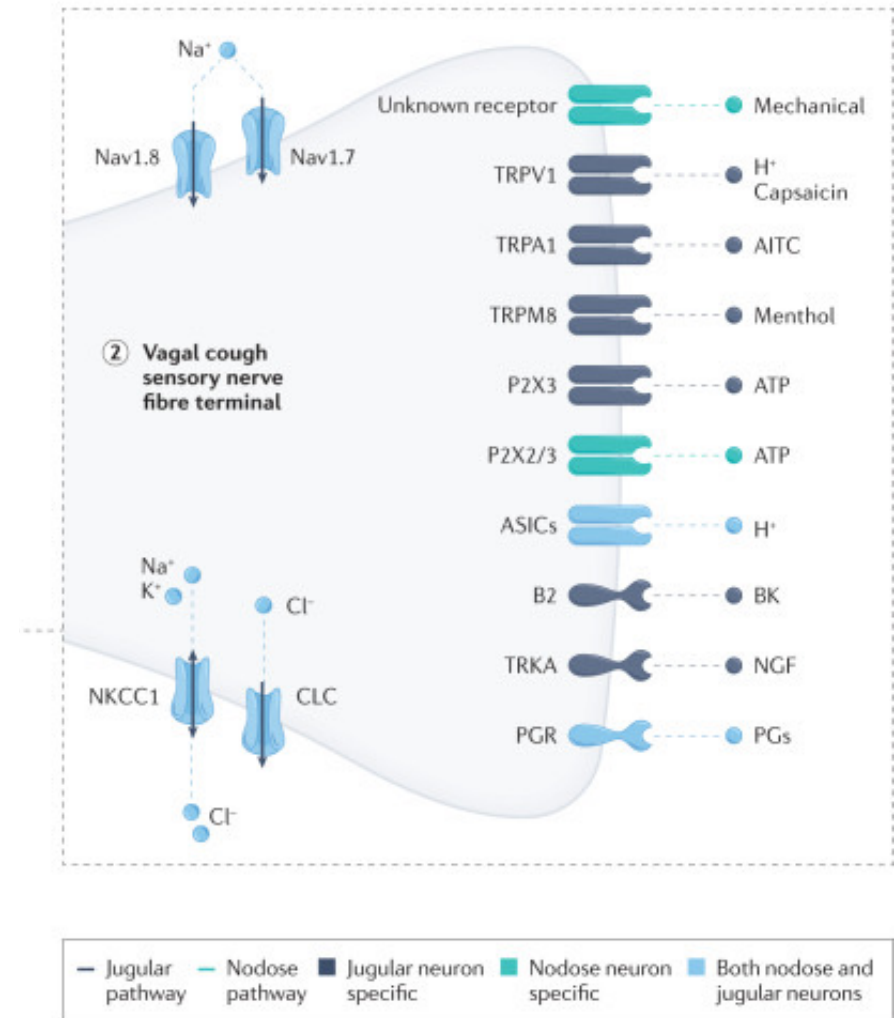
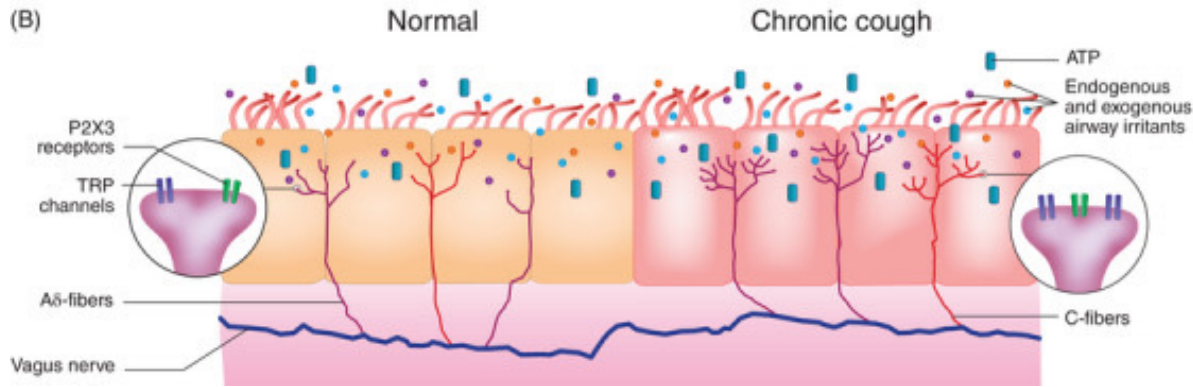


Nodose ganglia: vagal A δ fibers:

Mechanical stimuli - particles, mucus, gastric contents

Jugular ganglia: vagal C fibers: irritant chemicals inflammatory mediators

Neural pathways of chronic cough

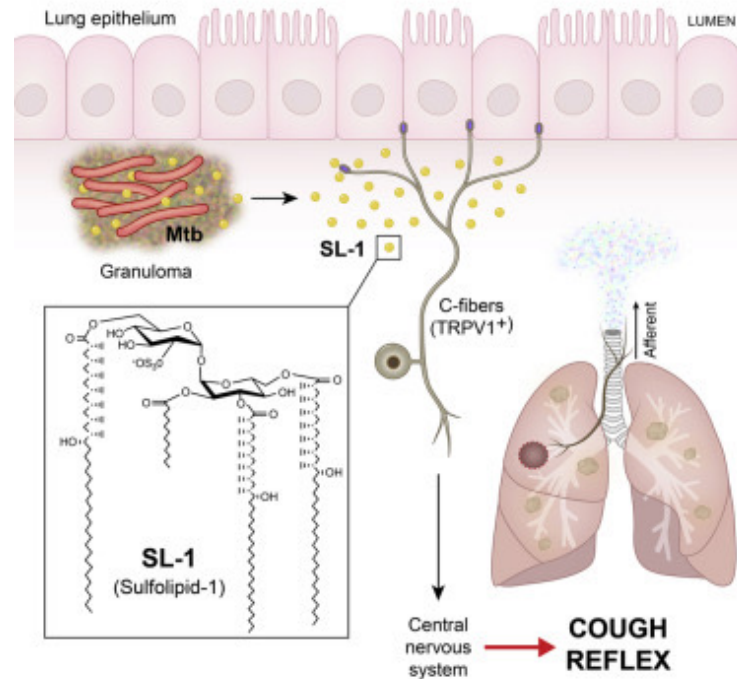


Pathogens can directly stimulate cough

Article

Cell

***Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Sulfolipid-1 Activates Nociceptive Neurons and Induces Cough**



Cough in ILD

- Described in the majority of ILD patients
 - 87% of IPF patients
 - 83% of chronic HP patients
 - 68% of SSc-ILD
- Similar sputum production as seen in chronic cough patients
- Small study suggested increased cough sensitivity in IPF patients
- Variable correlation with other underlying etiologies
 - GERD, UACS, ACE inhibitor use

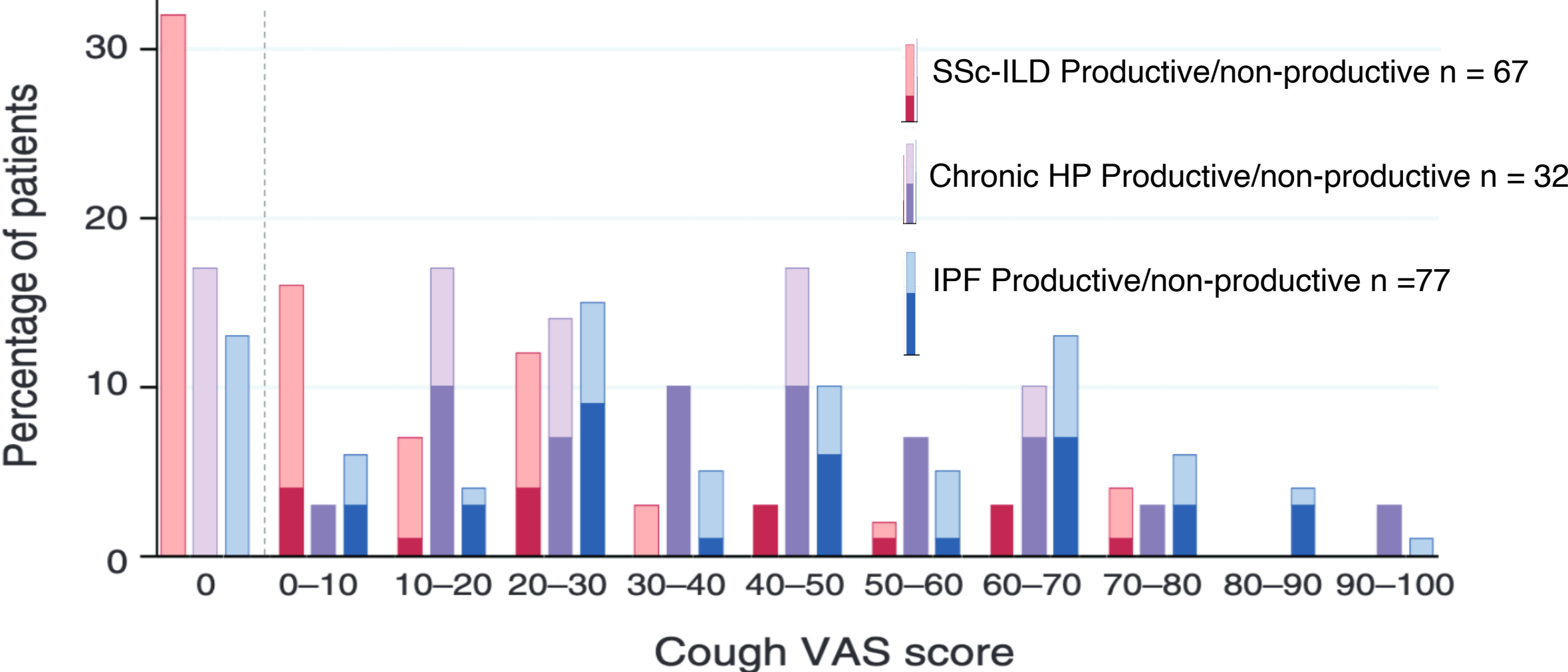
Cough and other comorbidities coexist

| Comorbidity | Frequency in IPF (%) |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| GORD | 21–94 |
| OSA | 59–88 [#] |
| Emphysema | 30–55 |
| ACE inhibitor use | 9–15 |
| Chronic sinusitis/UACS | 17–34 |
| Lung cancer | 4.4–16 |
| Infection | 11–20 |

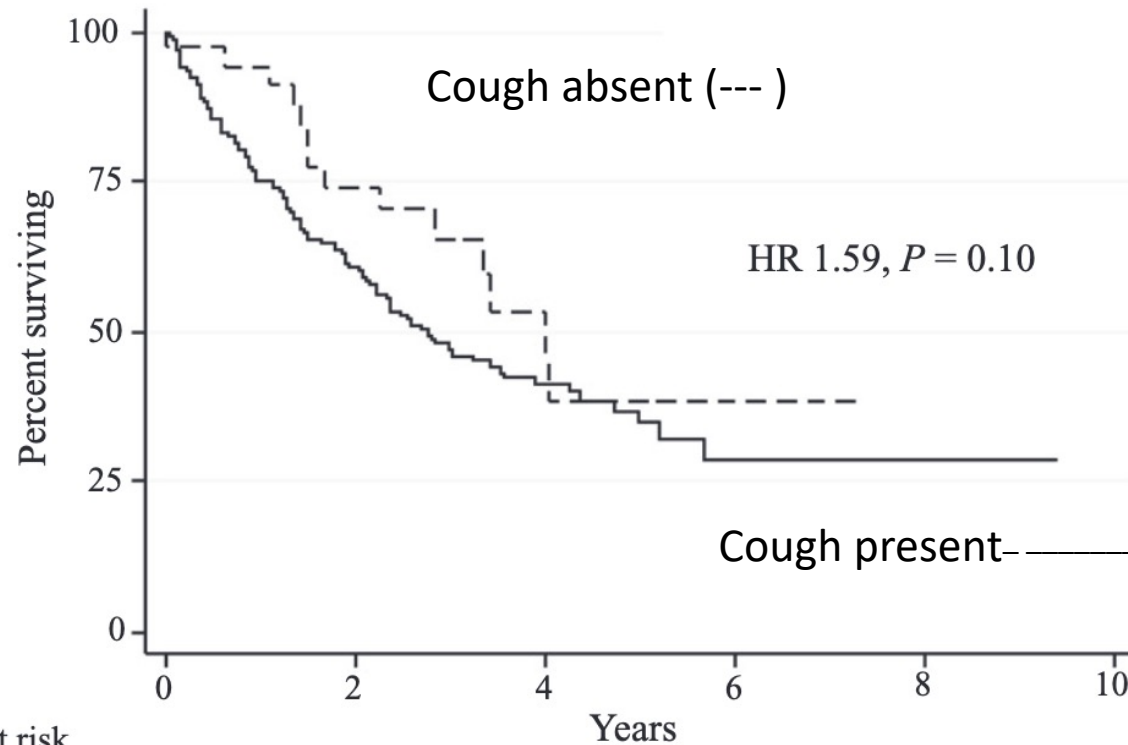
GORD: gastro-oesophageal reflux disease; OSA: obstructive sleep apnoea;
ACE: angiotensin converting enzyme; UACS: upper airway cough syndrome.

[#]: with high mean body mass index of 28–32 kg·m⁻².

Cough severity varies among ILDs



Cough correlated with mortality in IPF

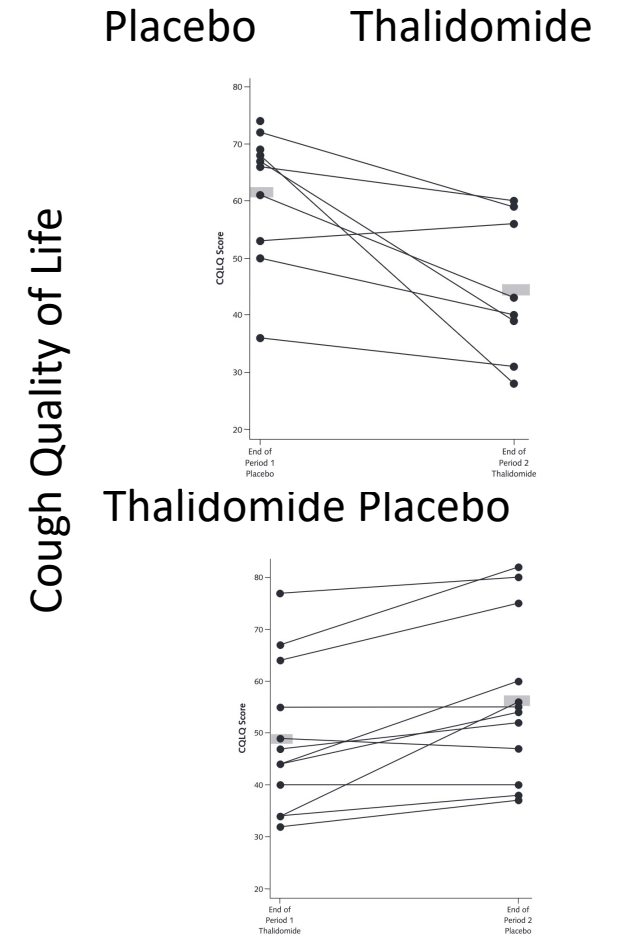


| <u>Number at risk</u> | | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|---|---|---|----|
| Cough absent | 38 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 0 | | |
| Cough present | 204 | 85 | 36 | 6 | 5 | | |



Treatment for cough in IPF

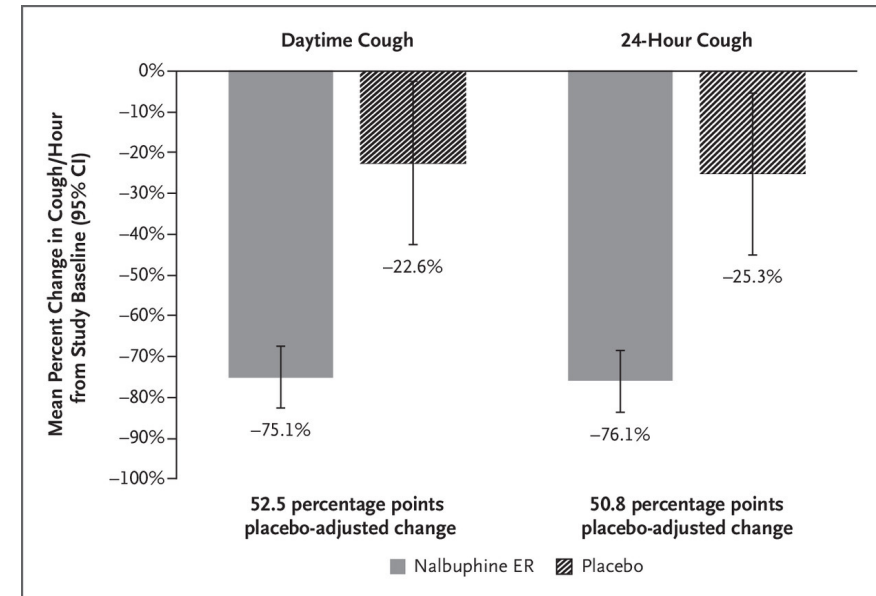
- Thalidomide
 - 24 IPF patients double blinded RCT (Horton 2012)
 - Cough Quality of Life (lower means less impact of cough); VAS, SGRQ)
 - All improved after thalidomide
- Pirfenidone
 - Observational study of 43 IPF patients starting pirfenidone
 - 24 hour cough decreased 34% at week 12; cough recordings better in 20 of 27 patients (Van Manen et al. 2017)
 - Recent observational study of 52 patients ->no change in cough score (LCQ) (Jastrzębski et al. 2023)
 - No change in cough score in 253 pts with unclassifiable ILD (Maher 2020)



Horton et al. *Ann Intern Med* 2012

Nalbuphine for Cough in IPF

- Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover of 41 pts
- Day 21 75% daytime cough reduction vs 22.6%
 - 12/42 discontinued drug (9 AEs, 3 COVID-19)
 - Nausea, fatigue, constipation very common
- Larger study: Cough Reduction in IPF With Nalbuphine ER (CORAL) not yet recruiting [NCT05964335](#)



Therapies without proven efficacy

Nintedanib – no change in self reported CASA-Q in INPULSIS patients

638 nintedanib vs 423 placebo

Acid suppression

- Possible improvement in omeprazole 20 mg bid (Dutta 2018)
- No change in cough after high dose PPI, possible increased non acid reflux (Kilduff 2014)

Inhaled cromolyn sodium - mast cell stabilizer

- 108 patients randomized; 66 completed study (Martinez 2022)
- trial terminated May 2020 COVID19
- No change in IPF cough

Gefapixant – antagonist of P2X₃ receptor

- Approved in Japan for chronic cough
- Small pilot in IPF – no discernable effect (Martinez 2021)

Trials for Cough in IPF

Orvepitant - NK-1 R antagonist (Receptor for substance P)

Phase 2 pilot in chronic cough some benefit, Phase 2 completed NCT05185089, NCT02993822

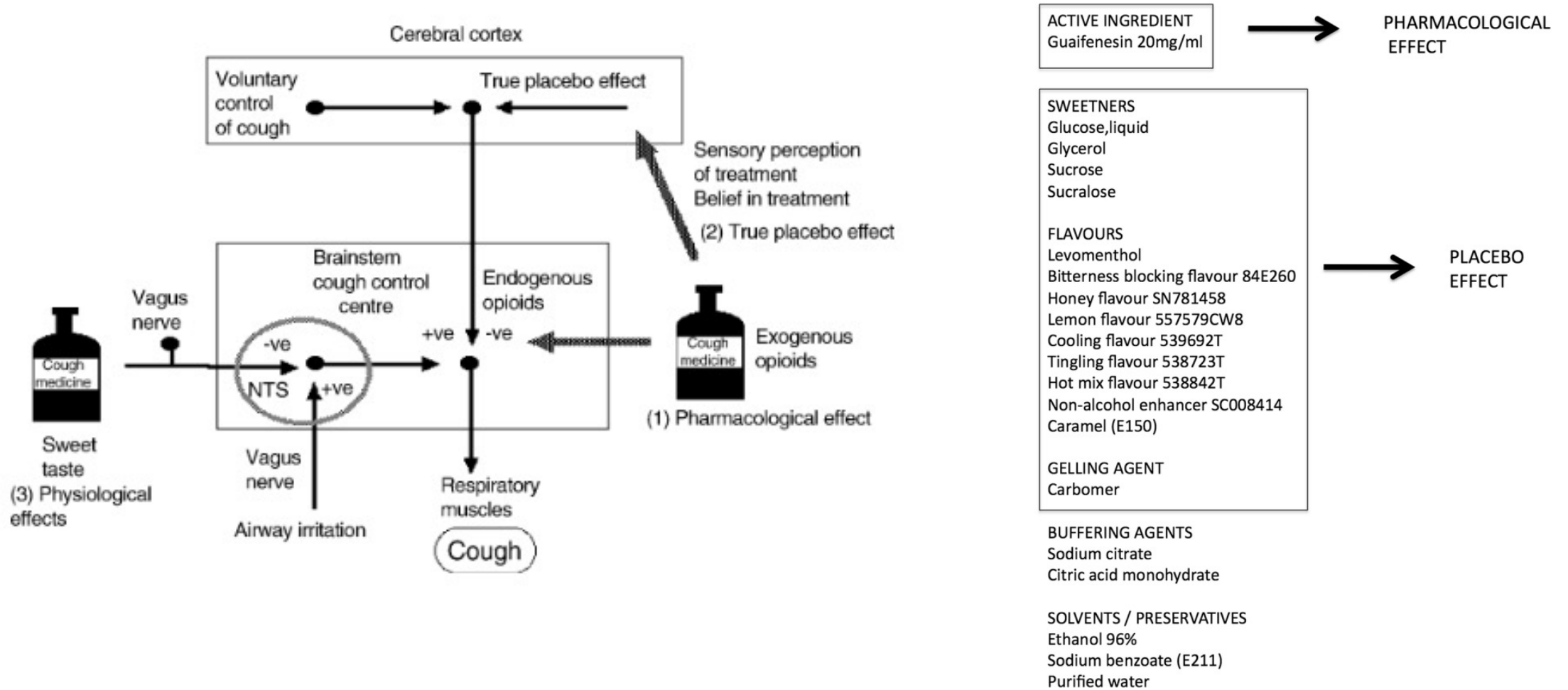
Phase 2 in IPF cough recruiting IPF-COMFORT NCT05185089

Morphine – Double blind crossover of 5mg morphine ER bid NCT04429516

Nalbuphine - Cough Reduction in IPF With Nalbuphine ER (CORAL) not yet recruiting
NCT05964335



Placebo quite powerful in cough



Eccles, R, *Lung* 2020 Eccles, R, *Respir Physiol Neurobiol* 2006 Jul 28;152(3):340-8.

Comorbidities in ILD

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- **Fatigue**



What does tired mean?

Fatigue: lack of both physical and emotional energy and motivation (tiredness, exhaustion, low energy)

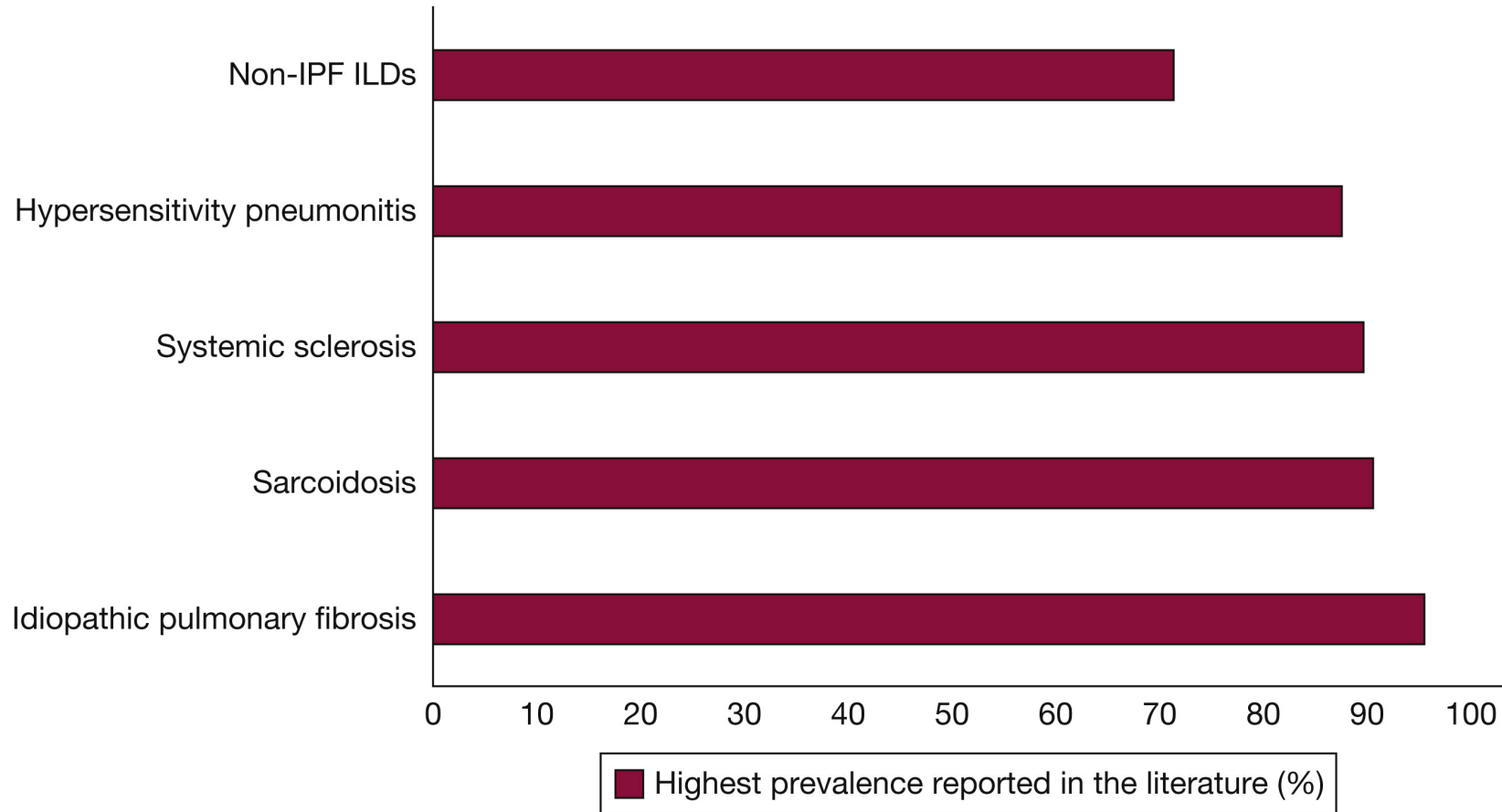
Sleepiness: the desire to fall asleep (drowsiness)

Depression: persistent feelings of sadness, disappointment and hopelessness, along with other emotional, mental, and physical changes that interfere with daily activities.



Fatigue in ILD

The prevalence of fatigue in interstitial lung disease

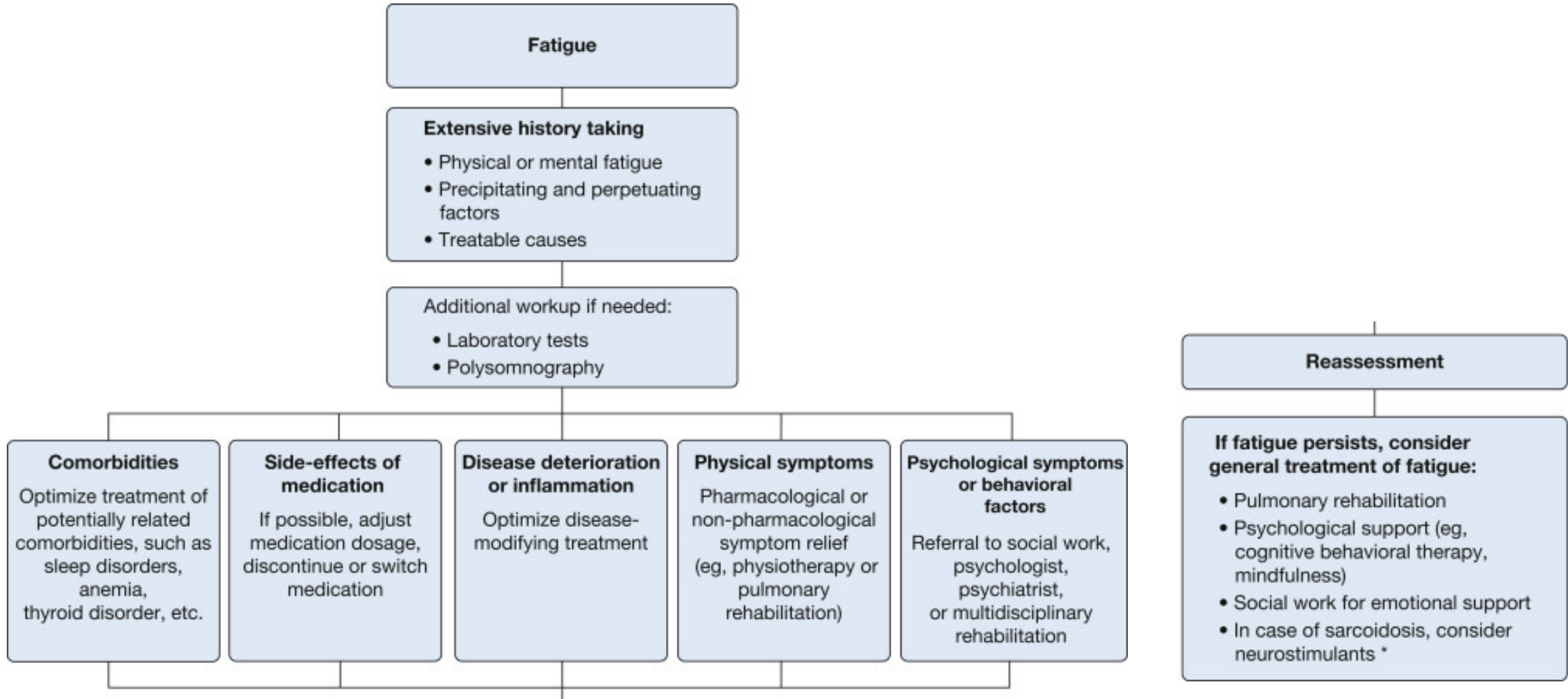


Workup of Fatigue

- Medical comorbidities
 - Anemia, coronary disease, thyroid disorder, electrolytes
 - Sleep disruption - GERD, cough, OSA, urinary symptoms
- Medications
 - Beta blockers, opioids, steroids
- ILD
 - Hypoxia, deconditioning
- Depression or anxiety
- **Almost definitely multifactorial**



Workup of Fatigue



Obstructive Sleep Apnea in ILD

- Meta-analysis prevalence in IPF ~76% vs 16% in non IPF
 - IPF 88%
 - 45% of sarcoidosis subjects vs 31% of control subjects
 - Prevalence ranges (44–83%) in various ILDs
 - Scleroderma-ILD, ankylosing spondylitis, chronic hypersensitivity pneumonitis
- Unclear impact on disease
 - Small studies suggest treatment is beneficial
 - Retrospective review of 130 ILD-OSA patients found no change in mortality with CPAP

Screening for OSA



Full PSG



Home sleep study



WatchPAT

Take Home Points

Cough is prevalent and bothersome

Etiology multifactorial and heterogeneous

Strong placebo effect expected

Novel therapies being tested – Nalbuphine, Orvepitant, morpheme

Fatigue is common

OSA is prevalent, unclear impact on disease progression



Thank you



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