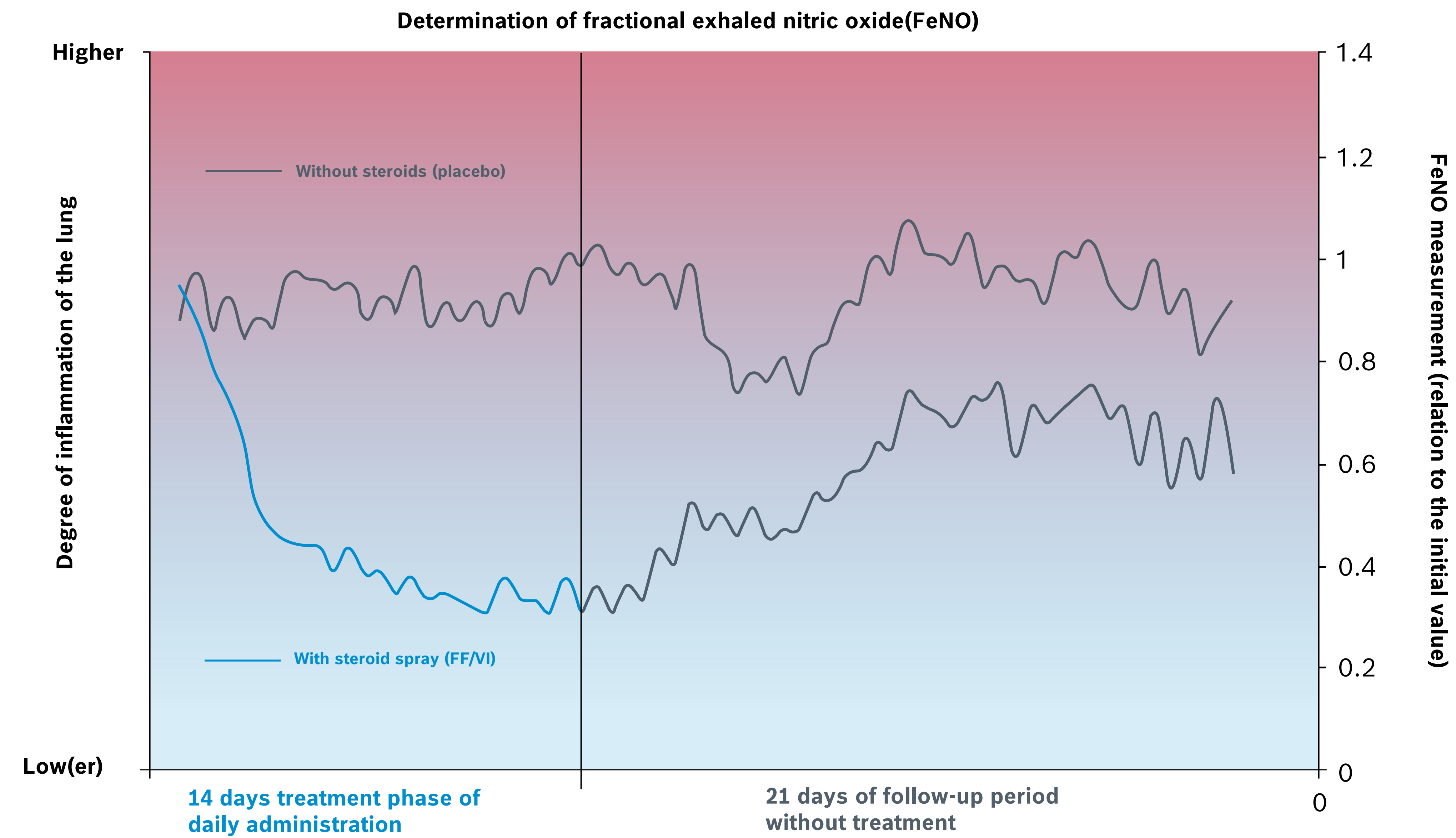
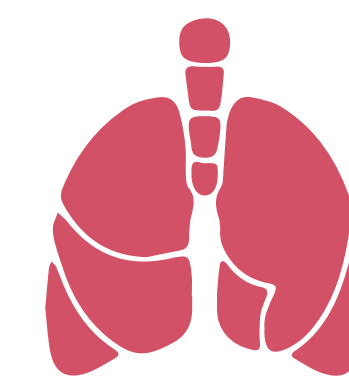
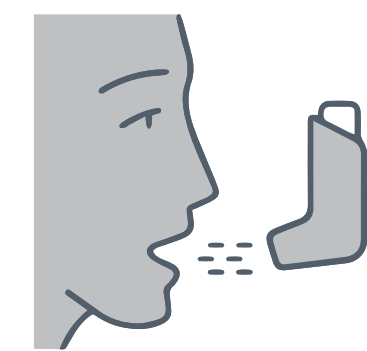


FeNO measurement: **reliable** evidence of the degree of inflammation of the lung¹

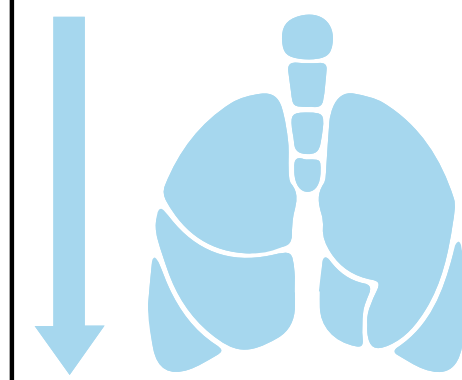
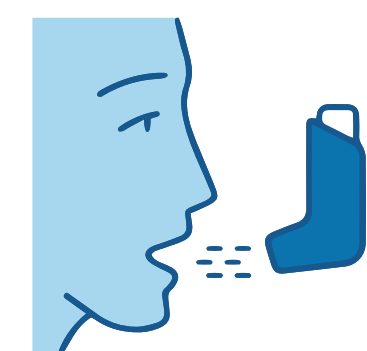


Placebo (no active ingredient)

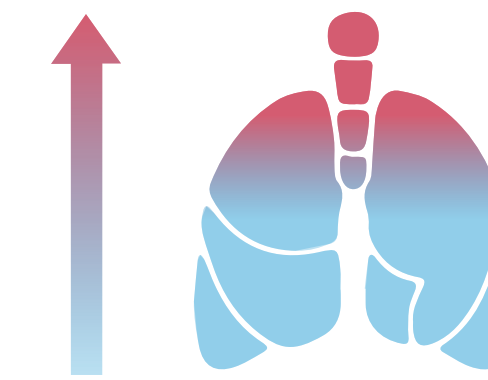


Higher FeNO values:
inflammation of the lung persists

Steroid spray (FF/VI)



Decreasing FeNO values:
decreasing inflammation of the lung (with steroid spray)

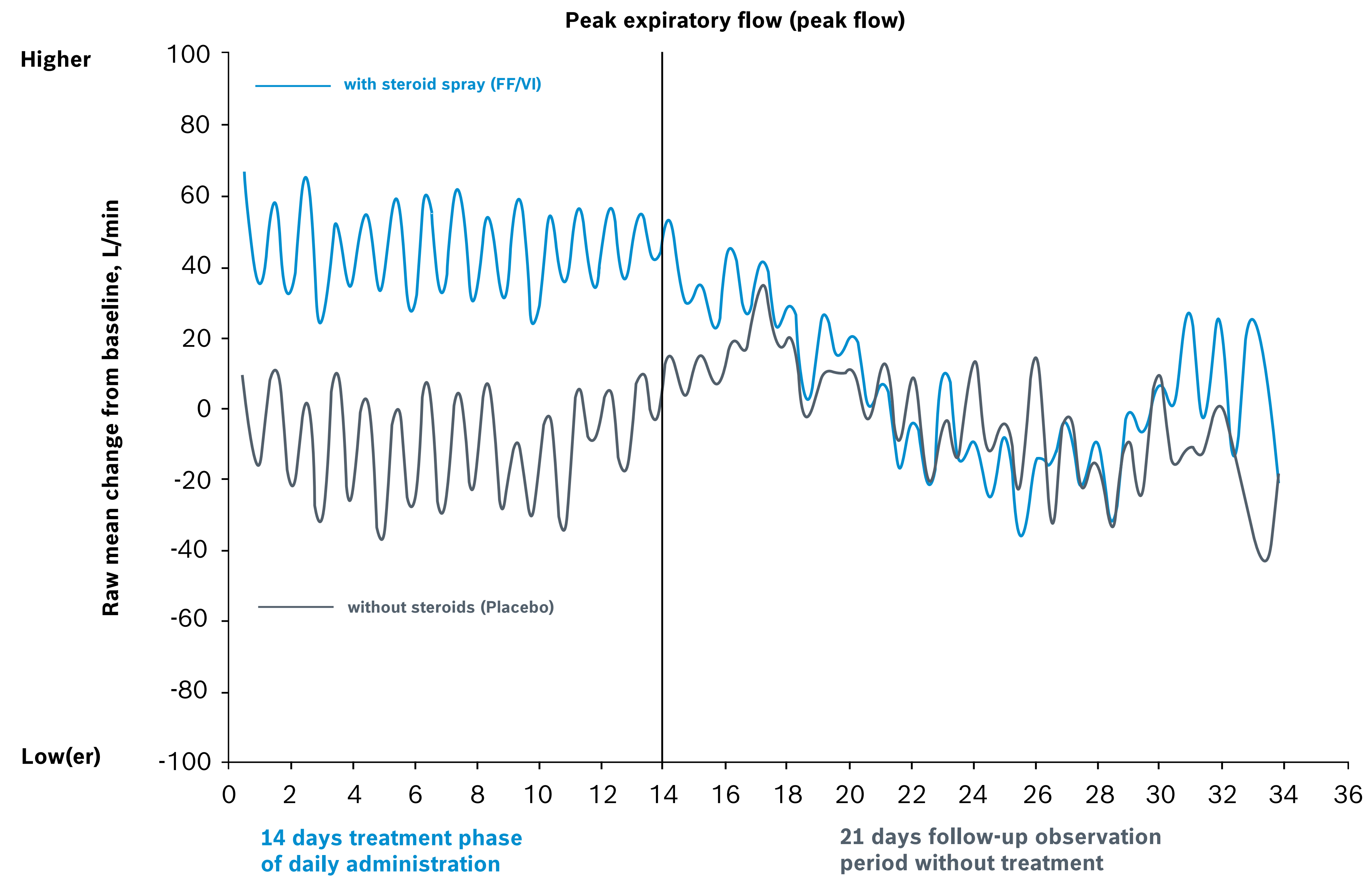


Increasing FeNO values:
inflammation of the lung increases again (without steroid spray)

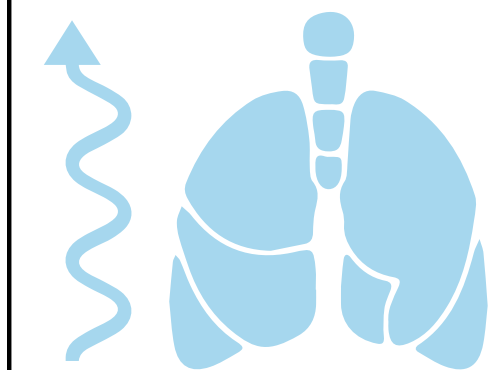
Study shows that the FeNO measurement reliably shows the degree of inflammation of the lung of asthma

1 graph modified according to Peter Daley-Yates et. al., European Respiratory Journal 2017 50: OA276. FeNO and peak flow measurements (means) for 27 asthmatics; measured every 12 hours during a 14 days treatment phase with FF/VI (100/25) or placebo and for 21 days post treatment.

Peak flow measurement: imprecise evidence of the inflammation of the lung¹

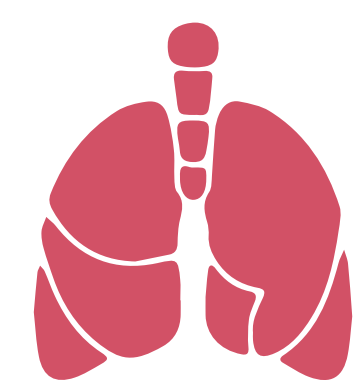
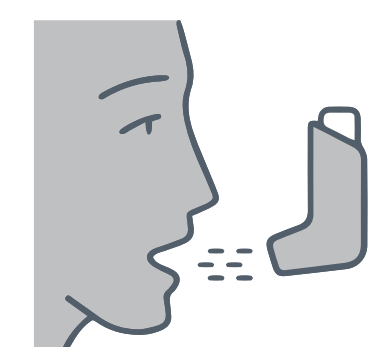


Steroid spray (FF/VI)



Peak flow values are higher but indicate high inaccuracy: lower inflammation of the lung

Placebo (no active ingredient)



Peak flow values are lower but show high inaccuracy: inflammation of the lung persists



No difference of the peak flow measurement between placebo and steroid spray observable: determination of the inflammation of the lung impossible

Study shows that the peak flow measurement does not reliably show the degree of inflammation of the lungs.

¹ graph modified according to Peter Daley-Yates et. al., European Respiratory Journal 2017 50: OA276.FeNO and peak flow measurements (means) for 27 asthmatics; measured every 12 hours during a 14 days treatment phase with FF/VI (100/25) or placebo and for 21 days post treatment.