

# **Connecting Upper and Lower Airway Diseases**

### What Is Chronic Rhinosinusitis?



- Swollen Sinus<sup>1</sup> Blocked Sinus<sup>1</sup>
- Inflammation of the inner lining of the nose and sinuses lasting more than 12 weeks and resulting in two or more nasal symptoms (eg, nasal congestion, runny nose, face pain or headache, loss of smell) that can affect your quality of life<sup>2</sup>
- Affects 5%-12% of adults3

Chronic Rhinosinusitis Can Occur With or Without Nasal Polyps<sup>3</sup>

Nasal polyps are **soft and painless growths** in the inner lining of the nose or sinuses of patients, are noncancerous, and can affect approximately 20%–30% of the patients<sup>3</sup>

# CRSwNP and Asthma – How Often Are They Connected?

There is a high rate of co-occurrence of CRSwNP and asthma4



People with asthma have a greater chance of having nasal polyps<sup>5</sup>



CRSwNP, chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps.

- 1. Cleveland Clinic. https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/17701-sinusitis. Accessed June 6, 2025.
- 2. EUFOREA. https://www.euforea.eu/news/crs-patient-empowerment-guide/. Accessed April 21, 2025.
- 3. Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America. https://aafa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/life-with-nasalpolyps-report.pdf. Accessed April 21, 2025. 4. Laidlaw TM, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2021;9:1133-1141.
- 5. American College of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology. https://acaai.org/allergies/allergic-conditions/chronicrhinosinusitis-with-nasal-polyps/. Accessed June 6, 2025.



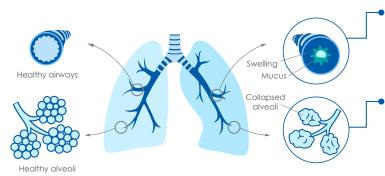


# **Connecting Upper and Lower Airway Diseases**

### **Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases**

- Chronic lower respiratory disease is the sixth leading cause of death in the United States<sup>1</sup>
- The most common chronic lower respiratory diseases are:
  - Asthma¹
  - COPD1
    - Chronic bronchitis<sup>2</sup>
    - Emphysema<sup>2</sup>

### COPD Is Also Known as Chronic Bronchitis or Emphysema<sup>2</sup>



#### Chronic Bronchitis<sup>3</sup>

- Lining of the airways is constantly irritated and
- Excess accumulation (or production) of thick mucus within the airways makes it hard to breathe

### Emphysema<sup>3</sup>

- The walls between the tiny air sacs at the end of the airways in the lungs are destroyed, leading to fewer and larger air sacs
- Destruction of the air sacs result in not enough oxygen getting into the blood stream

## **COPD and Asthma – How Are They Different?**

Although asthma and COPD are different diseases, they can display some of the same symptoms making them hard to tell apart:4



- Difficulty breathing
- Excess mucus

- Frequent coughing
- Shortness of breath
- Wheezing



About 15%-55% of patients may have symptoms of both asthma and COPD<sup>5</sup>



Smokers are at an increased risk of having both asthma and COPD6



For additional information, please visit luma-edu.com COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

1. CDC. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/copd.htm. Accessed June 6, 2025. 2. World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-(copd). Accessed June 6, 2025. 3. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ A-QuickGuide-on-COPD-2022\_0.pdf. Accessed June 6, 2025. 4. American Lung Association. https://www.lung. org/lung-health-diseases/lung-disease-lookup/asthma/learn-about-asthma/types/asthma-copd-overlapsyndrome. Accessed June 6, 2025. 5. American Lung Association. https://www.lung.org/blog/when-asthma-andcopd-overlap. Accessed June 6, 2025. 6. Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America. https://aafa.org/asthma/ asthma-triggers-causes/health-conditions-that-trigger-asthma/chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease/. Accessed June 6, 2025.

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67%

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People with **asthma** have a **greater chance** of having nasal polyps<sup>5</sup>



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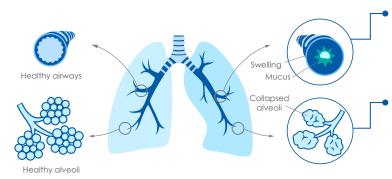


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