



## FeNO Monitoring System

## **INTERPRETING FeNO READINGS**

## ATS/ERS CLINICAL GUIDELINES SUMMARY FOR INTERPRETING FeNO LEVELS

| Diagnosis using the Fenom Flo Device  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| FeNO (ppb) Levels  Symptomatic (chronic cough, and/or wheeze and/or shortness of breath during past 6 weeks | LOW<br><25ppb<br>(<20ppb in children)  | INTERMEDIATE<br>25-30ppb<br>(20-35 ppb in children)                      | HIGH >50ppb (>35ppb in children) or rise in FeNO of >40% from previously stable levels |  |  |
|   | Eosinophilic airway inflammation unlikely Alternative diagnosis Unlikely to benefit from ICS | Be cautious  Evaluate clinical context  Monitor change in FeNO over time | Eosinophilic airway inflammation present Likely to benefit from ICS                    |  |  |

| Alternative considerations (if Allergic Asthma has been dismissed) |               |                        |      |  |  |
|--|---------------|------------------------|------|--|--|
| Non-Allergic Asthma  | Chronic Cough | Vocal Cord Disfunction | Gerd |  |  |

| Monitoring (in patients with diagnosed astham) using the Fenom Flo device |   |   |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| FeNO (ppb) Levels   | LOW<br><25ppb<br>(<20ppb in children)                                   | INTERMEDIATE<br>25-30ppb<br>(20-35 ppb in children)                                 | HIGH >50ppb (>35ppb in children) or rise in FeNO of >40% from previously stable levels         |  |  |
| Symptomatic<br>(chronic cough and/or<br>wheeze)                           | Possible alternative diagnosis Unlikely to benefit from increase in ICS | Persistent allergen exposure Inadequate ICS dose Poor adherence Sterioid resistance | Persistent allergen exposure  Poor adherence or inhaler technique  Inadequate ICS dose         |  |  |
| Symptoms Absent   | Adequate ICS dose  Good adherence  ICS taper                            | Adequate ICS dosing  Good adherence  Monitor change in FeNO                         | Risk of Exacerbation Steroid resistance ICS withdrawal or dose reduction may result in relapse |  |  |



## **REFERENCES:**

- Dweik RA et al. An official ATS clinical practice guideline: interpretation of exhaled nitric oxide levels (FeNO) for clinical applications. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 1. 2011;184(5):602-15.
- Saito J, Gibeon D, Macedo P, et al. Domiciliary diurnal variation of exhaled nitric oxide fraction for asthma control. The European Respiratory Journal. 2014 Feb;43(2):474-484. DOI: 10.1183/09031936.00048513. PMID: 23949962.

MGC DIAGNOSTICS CORPORATION, through its subsidiary Medisoft S.A. 350 Oak Grove Parkway St. Paul, Minnesota USA 55127-8599



© 2024 MGC Diagnostics Corporation or one of its affiliates. All rights reserved.

All specifications subject to change without notice. Products may vary from those illustrated.

MGC Diagnostics and its affiliates are equal opportunity/affirmative action employers committed to cultural diversity in the workforce.





