

There are many inhaled medications available to treat various respiratory conditions.

1. Advair Diskus (Fluticasone/Salmeterol): This is a combination inhaler containing both a corticosteroid (Fluticasone) and a long-acting beta-agonist (Salmeterol) to manage asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
2. Symbicort (Budesonide/Formoterol): Another combination inhaler used to treat asthma and COPD, Symbicort combines a corticosteroid (Budesonide) with a long-acting beta-agonist (Formoterol).
3. Atrovent (Ipratropium): This inhaler contains an anticholinergic medication called Ipratropium and is used to manage bronchospasms associated with COPD.
4. Xopenex (Levalbuterol): Similar to Albuterol, Xopenex is a short-acting beta-agonist used to relieve acute bronchospasms in conditions like asthma.
5. Flovent (Fluticasone): Inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) used to manage asthma by reducing inflammation in the airways.
6. Qvar (Beclomethasone): Another ICS used to control and prevent asthma symptoms.
7. Pulmozyme (Dornase Alfa): This inhaled medication is used by people with cystic fibrosis to help thin and clear mucus from their airways.
8. Perforomist (Formoterol): A long-acting beta-agonist, like Salmeterol, used to manage COPD.
9. Breo Ellipta (Fluticasone/Vilanterol): A combination inhaler used for the treatment of asthma and COPD.
10. Duaklir Genuair (Aclidinium/Formoterol): Combines two bronchodilators (anticholinergic and long-acting beta-agonist) to manage COPD symptoms.

11. Bevespi Aerosphere (Glycopyrrolate/Formoterol): Another combination inhaler for COPD management, combining an anticholinergic and a long-acting beta-agonist.
12. Alvesco (Ciclesonide): An inhaled corticosteroid used for the treatment of asthma.
13. ProAir RespiClick (Albuterol Sulfate): An alternative to the traditional Albuterol inhaler, this device delivers Albuterol in a dry powder form.
14. Seebri Neohaler (Glycopyrrolate): An anticholinergic inhaler used to manage COPD.
15. Arcapta Neohaler (Indacaterol): A long-acting beta-agonist used in the treatment of COPD.

There are many more inhaled medications available for different conditions. Here are only a few examples, of such medications, that can be used with nebulizers.

1. Ipratropium Bromide (Atrovent): Often used in combination with Albuterol in nebulizer treatments to help open the airways in conditions like COPD.
2. Budesonide (Pulmicort): Nebulized corticosteroids like Budesonide may be used to reduce airway inflammation in asthma or other respiratory conditions.
3. Levalbuterol (Xopenex): Similar to Albuterol, it's used in nebulizer form to relieve bronchospasms in conditions like asthma.
4. Hypertonic Saline: Used in nebulizers to help break up and thin mucus in the airways. This can be particularly helpful for individuals with cystic fibrosis or chronic bronchitis.
5. Pulmozyme (Dornase Alfa): Used to thin and clear mucus in people with cystic fibrosis, it can be administered via nebulizer.
6. Tobramycin (Tobi): An antibiotic that can be delivered through a

nebulizer to treat respiratory infections in individuals with conditions like cystic fibrosis.

7. Colistimethate Sodium (Colistin): Another antibiotic that may be administered via nebulizer to treat certain respiratory infections, especially in cases of drug-resistant bacteria.

8. Pentamidine: Used in nebulizer form to prevent and treat Pneumocystis pneumonia in individuals with weakened immune systems, such as those with HIV/AIDS.

Routes Of Administration:

There are several other ROAs for inhaled medications in addition to inhalers and nebulizers.

Dry Powder Inhalers (DPIs):

Dry powder inhalers deliver medication in a dry powder form that is activated by the patient's breath. They do not require propellants or coordination between inhalation and device activation, making them suitable for some individuals who have difficulty using traditional metered-dose inhalers.

Soft Mist Inhalers (SMIs):

Soft mist inhalers are devices that produce a slow-moving mist of medication, allowing the patient to inhale it easily. They are designed to provide a gentler inhalation experience compared to traditional inhalers.

Spacer Devices:

Spacer devices are not medications themselves but are used in conjunction with metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) to help improve the delivery of medication to the lungs. Spacers hold the medication and allow the patient to inhale at their own pace, which can be especially useful for children or individuals with coordination difficulties.

Breath-Actuated Inhalers:

These inhalers are designed to release medication automatically when the patient inhales, eliminating the need for manual coordination. They are often used to improve the ease of use for individuals who

have trouble using traditional MDIs.

Ultrasonic Nebulizers:

Ultrasonic nebulizers use high-frequency sound waves to generate a fine mist of medication. They are less commonly used than jet nebulizers but are sometimes preferred for certain medications.

Nasal Inhalers:

Some medications are designed for nasal inhalation. These are typically used to treat conditions like allergic rhinitis and may include corticosteroid nasal sprays, antihistamine nasal sprays, or decongestant nasal sprays.

Intranasal Medications:

While not technically inhalation, intranasal medications are delivered through the nasal passages. This includes medications like intranasal corticosteroids for allergic rhinitis.

Inhalation Powders:

Some medications are available as inhalation powders that are manually loaded into devices designed for dry powder inhalation. These may be used for conditions like pulmonary hypertension or certain types of infections.

**Vaporized Medications:

Vaporized medications can be inhaled as a vapor or mist and are often used for conditions like vaporized antibiotics for cystic fibrosis or vaporized anesthetics during medical procedures.