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Author Response to the Letter Entitled "A Good and Reliable Bronchodilator **Dose-Response Relationship**"

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We appreciate the comments of Dr. Abdelrahim, and we agree that establishing bioequivalence is complex. However, the intent of our study was clinical response in moderate to severe subjects with stable asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with a demonstrated bronchodilator response to the most commonly used salbutamol/albuterol in the pulmonary function test laboratory to determine, with escalating doses, the amount of albuterol via transnasal pulmonary delivery required to elicit a similar degree of bronchodilator response. The cited FDA recommendation to determine therapeutic equivalence between pMDI and liquid formulations has been widely studied with a broad range of generics available for both [1–3]. The point of our study was to find the nominal dose required for each patient to reach their response plateau. While imaging and pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic testing can attest to drug distribution, they do not, in and of themselves, establish levels required to reach maximum bronchodilation. Increasing lung and blood levels do not reflect the point at which plateau is reached. More importantly, patients' bronchodilation effects do not always correlate with their systemic potency, as many factors can affect the lung deposition and bioavailability [4].

As a practical matter, clinicians caring for hypoxic bronchospastic patients receiving nasal oxygen are less concerned with generic equivalence than evidence and guidance for establishing baseline doses for initiating bronchodilator aerosol therapy.

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