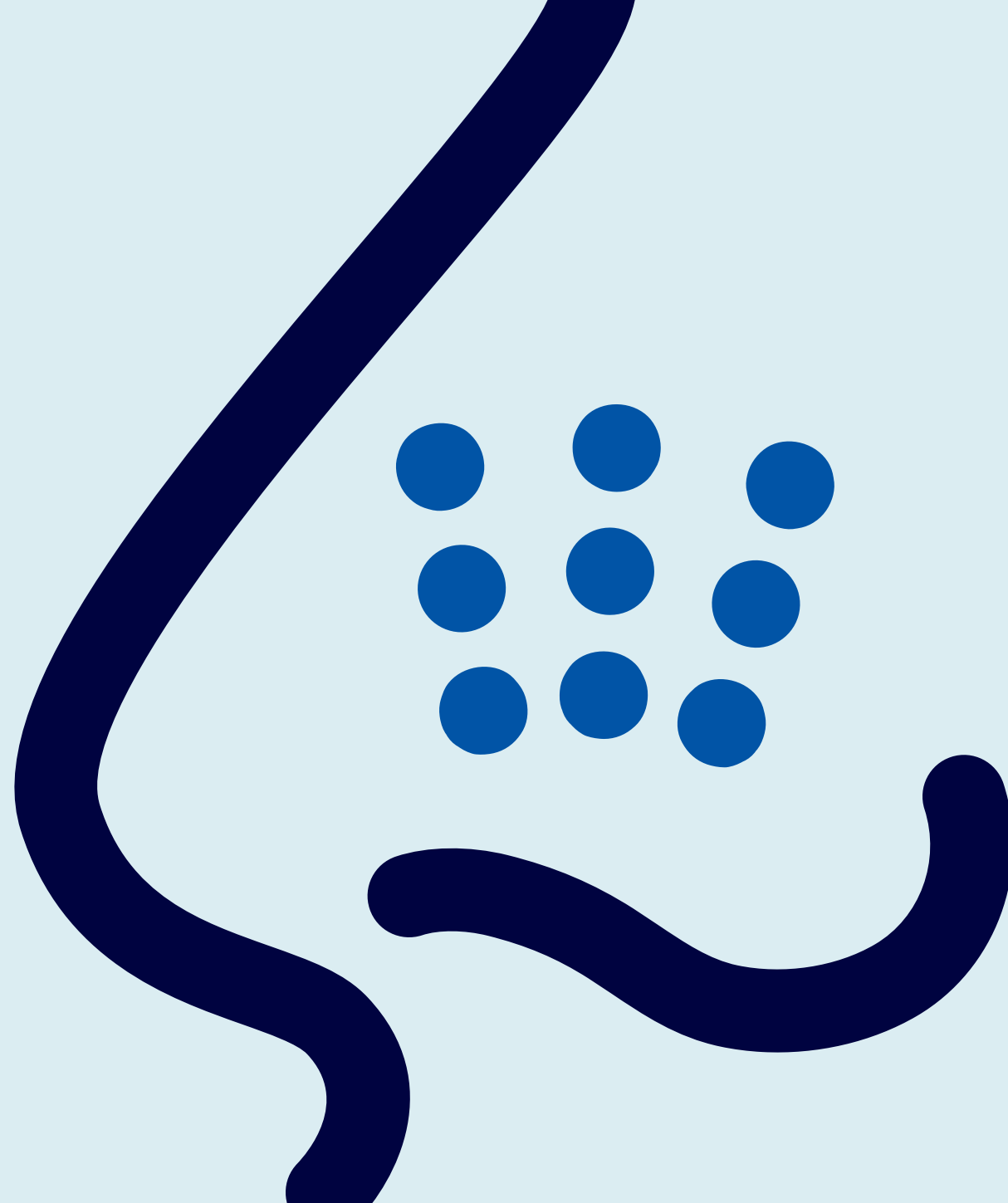


# INTRANASAL ADRENALINE (EPINEPHRINE): HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL PERCEPTIONS AND PATIENT USABILITY

Dr Nicole Chase<sup>1</sup>, Dr Vivian Hernandez-Trujillo<sup>2</sup>, Dr Autumn Burnette<sup>3</sup>, Dr Joel Brooks<sup>4</sup>, Dr Daniel Soteres<sup>5</sup>,  
Dr Raffi Tachdjian<sup>6</sup>, Dr Justin Greiwe<sup>7</sup>, Mr Brian Dorsey<sup>8</sup>, Mr Harris Kaplan<sup>9</sup>, Mr Richard Lowenthal<sup>8</sup>,  
Dr Ayman Kafal<sup>8</sup>, Dr Sarina Tanimoto<sup>8</sup>, **Ms Tanzeela Siddiqui**<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup>St. Paul Allergy & Asthma, St Paul, MN, USA. <sup>2</sup>Nicklaus Children's Hospital, Miami, FL, USA. <sup>3</sup>Howard University Hospital, Washington, DC, USA.  
<sup>4</sup>Columbia University Irving Medical Center, New York, NY, USA. <sup>5</sup>University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver, CO, USA.  
<sup>6</sup>David Geffen School of Medicine University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA. <sup>7</sup>Bernstein Allergy Group, Cincinnati, OH, USA.  
<sup>8</sup>ARS Pharmaceuticals Inc, San Diego, CA, USA. <sup>9</sup>Spinnaker Life Science, Boston, MA, USA. <sup>10</sup>CSL Seqirus (Australia), Melbourne, VIC, Australia.



## BACKGROUND

Despite availability of adrenaline autoinjectors (AAIs) for anaphylaxis, underutilisation remains a significant concern.<sup>1–4</sup>

Severe allergic reactions primarily occur outside of a hospital setting and adrenaline is typically administered by patients or caregivers.



OF PATIENTS RECEIVED ADRENALINE PRE-HOSPITAL IN AN AUSTRALIAN AUDIT OF EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PRESENTATIONS FOR ANAPHYLAXIS.<sup>5</sup>

Common challenges to timely adrenaline administration include needle phobia and patients not carrying their AAI.<sup>6–9</sup>

An intranasal adrenaline device (*neffy*) designed to overcome these challenges has recently become available in the United States (US) and Europe. *neffy* delivers a single dose of adrenaline using an established device used in other emergency settings (e.g. opioid overdose) and represents an alternative to AAIs.<sup>10</sup>

## METHODS

Prior to the availability of *neffy*, two studies were conducted to evaluate the potential of *neffy* as an alternative to AAIs through healthcare professional (HCP) perceptions and usability in simulated scenarios.

**HCP survey:** A web-based survey was conducted with 202 US HCPs to understand their perceptions of *neffy*.

**Human factors (HF) study :** A separate study of untrained, Type 1 allergy participants was conducted to evaluate the usability of *neffy* during a simulated allergy emergency. Eight adult patients/caregivers and eight paediatric participants (aged 10–17 years) were required to load a two-dose carry case, open the case, remove the nasal sprays and administer the product once and twice by following written instructions only.

## RESULTS FROM A HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL SURVEY (US)

**74%** INDICATED A HIGH LIKELIHOOD OF **PRESCRIBING NEFFY** AFTER BEING PRESENTED WITH IT

**90%** CITED '**EASE OF PATIENT ADMINISTRATION**' AS THE MAIN REASON (FIG 1)

HCPs said they were strongly likely to prescribe *neffy* for (Fig 2):

- 1. Needle-phobic patients (94%)
- 2. Patients at risk of not taking treatment (78%)
- 3. Patients at risk of delaying administration (71%)

Figure 1: Main reasons given for prescribing *neffy*

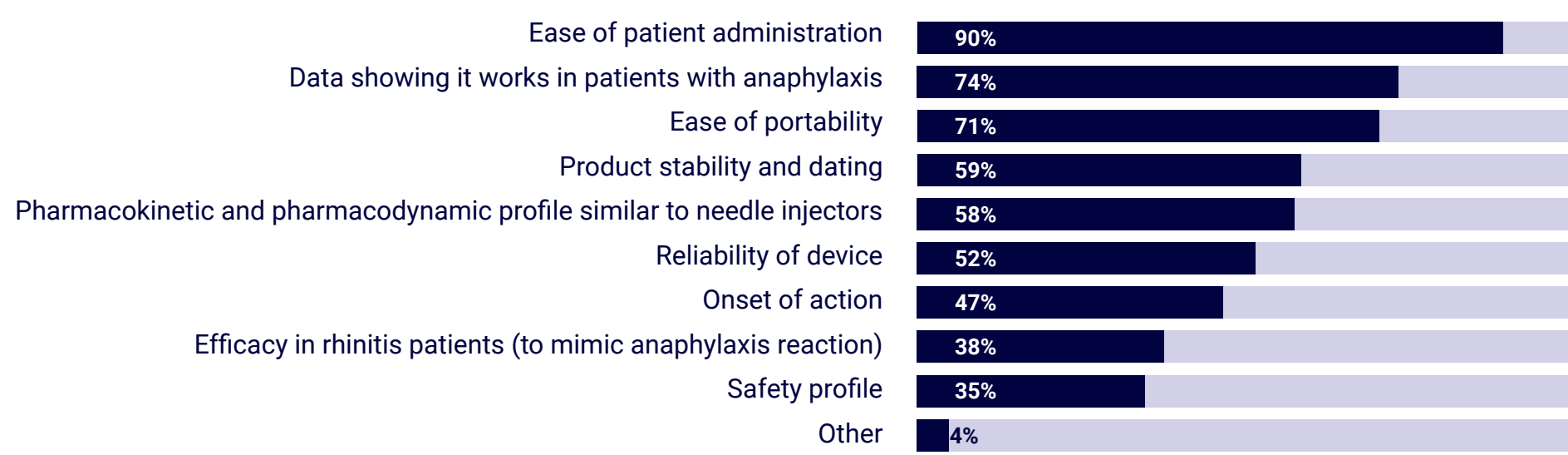
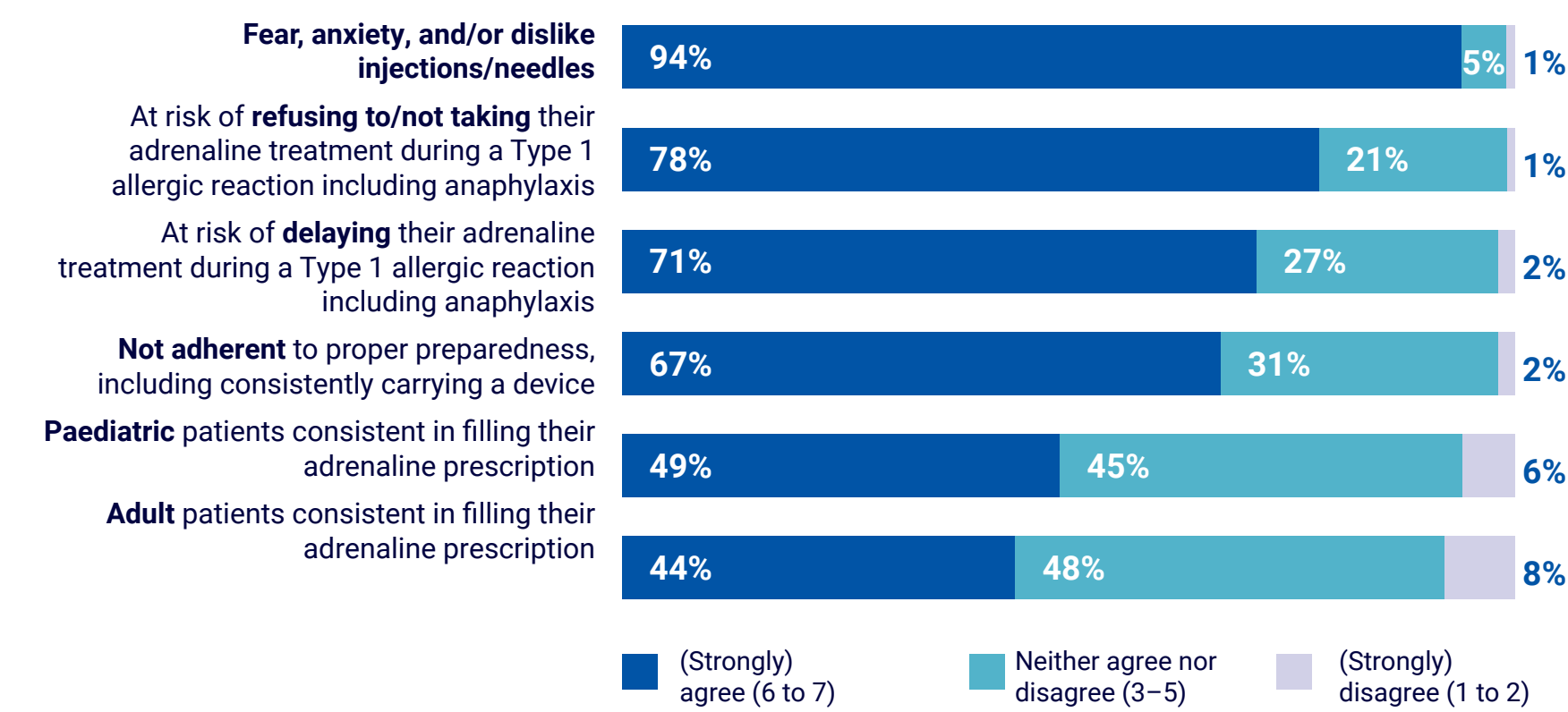


Figure 2: Likelihood of prescribing *neffy* for anaphylaxis in the following Type 1 allergy patients



## RESULTS FROM A HUMAN FACTORS STUDY

**100%** OF PARTICIPANTS WERE ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY **LOAD THE CARRYING CASE** WITH TWO *NEFFY* NASAL SPRAYS

**100%** OF PARTICIPANTS WERE ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY **OPEN THE CARRYING CASE** DURING A SIMULATED ALLERGY EMERGENCY

**100%** OF PARTICIPANTS WERE ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY **REMOVE THE NASAL SPRAYS AND ADMINISTER THE PRODUCT BOTH ONCE AND TWICE (10 MINS APART) IN THE SAME NOSTRIL**

These results are consistent with four previous HF studies (n=188) which demonstrated that patients, caregivers, passers-by, and children can administer *neffy* during a simulated allergy emergency without prior training.<sup>11</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

Favorable HCP perceptions and ease of administration with *neffy* demonstrate its potential to address current challenges in underutilisation and delayed administration of AAIs, which may improve patient outcomes and anaphylaxis management.

**Disclaimer:** *neffy* is not currently approved by the Therapeutic Goods Administration. Studies were funded by ARS Pharmaceuticals.

## REFERENCES

1. Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America. My Life with Food Allergy Parent Survey Report. Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America. 2019.  
2. Noimark et al. Clin Exp Allergy. 2012;42(2):284–92.  
3. Brooks et al. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2017 Nov;119(5):467–8.  
4. Flemming et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2015;3(1):57–62.  
5. Thomas A et al. BMC Emerg Med. 2024;24(1):67.  
6. Prince BT et al. J Asthma Allergy. 2018;11:143–51.  
7. Chad L et al. Allergy. 2013 352;68(12):1605–9.  
8. Warren CM et al. Immunol. 2018;121(4):479–89.  
9. Pistiner M et al. Clin Immunol Pract. 2024;12(2):364–71.  
10. Ellis AK et al. Pharmaceuticals. 2024;16(6):811.  
11. Hernandez-Trujillo V et al. *neffy*, Nasal Epinephrine Spray, Demonstrated Successful Use by Patients and Caregivers: Human Factor Findings. Poster presented at: National Conference of the American Academy of Pediatrics; September 27–October 1, 2024; Orlando, FL.

Presented at the Australasian College of Paramedicine International Conference (ACPIC25), 10–12 September 2025; Brisbane, Australia