

Effectiveness and Tolerability of LABA/LAMA Fixed-Dose Combinations Acclidinium/Formoterol, Glycopyrronium/Indacaterol and Umeclidinium/Vilanterol in the Treatment of COPD in Daily Practice – Results of the Non-Interventional DETECT Study

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Background: LABA (long-acting β_2 -agonists) and/or LAMA (long-acting muscarinic antagonists) represent the first treatment options for patients with symptomatic COPD. Although both display different mechanisms of activity, in combination they have a stronger broncho-dilating effect than monotherapy; hence, a combination of both LABA and LAMA is particularly recommended for patients whose symptoms cannot be sufficiently improved by a single active ingredient. To date, only few data have been collected regarding the therapeutic outcomes of approved LABA/LAMA fixed-dose combinations (FDCs) under everyday (real-life) conditions in non-clinical trial settings.

Objective and Methods: The main objective of the DETECT study was to investigate the impact of acclidinium/formoterol (AB/FF, b.i.d.), glycopyrronium/indacaterol (GLY/IND, q.d.) and umeclidinium/vilanterol (UME/VL, q.d.) in patients with COPD in daily clinical practice. Therefore, a prospective, non-randomized, 12-month, observational study was implemented to assess the effectiveness of these treatments in patients who had been switched to FDC within the last 3 months or for whom such a changeover was intended. Changes in lung function were analyzed by the forced expiratory volume (FEV1) and forced vital capacity (FVC) measures. Quality of life and well-being were evaluated by the COPD Assessment Test (CATTM). Furthermore, a number of exacerbations and early morning COPD symptoms were documented.

Results: In total, 3653 patients were enrolled. FEV1 and FVC values significantly improved during the study with AB/FF (increase by 0.09 ± 0.40 L and 0.10 ± 0.57 L, respectively; $p < 0.0001$), GLY/IND ($0.06 \pm 0.38/0.05 \pm 0.51$ L; $p < 0.0001$ and $p = 0.0025$) and UME/VL ($0.12 \pm 0.39/0.10 \pm 0.52$ L; $p < 0.0001$). CAT scores decreased indicating improved COPD (AB/FF, 4.17 ± 8.30 ; GLY/IND, 3.66 ± 7.88 ; UME/VL, 4.06 ± 7.96 ; $p < 0.0001$). Moreover, the number of exacerbations as well as early morning COPD symptoms similarly diminished in all treatment groups. A comparable proportion of patients with adverse drug reactions was recorded: AB/FF, 4.07% of patients; GLY/IND, 3.52%; UME/VL, 3.64%.

Conclusion: In summary, AB/FF, GLY/IND and UME/VL provided clinical benefits in lung function, quality of life and early morning COPD symptoms in a broad cohort of COPD patients under routine medical practice conditions. All three treatments were well tolerated.

Keywords: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, combination therapy, bronchodilators, chronic bronchitis, long-acting muscarinic antagonists, long-acting β_2 -agonists

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Introduction

COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) represents a serious pulmonary condition, a chronic lung disease characterized by obstructed airflow from the lungs. Primary symptoms include chronic coughing, mucus production, wheezing and dyspnea.¹ A feared consequence of COPD includes exacerbations, which accounts for the greatest proportion of total COPD burden on the health-care system.² Furthermore, hospitalization due to COPD exacerbations is usually associated with poor prognosis and increased risk of death.³ COPD usually develops over many years and is most frequently provoked by tobacco smoking but also by passive smoking and air pollution. Currently, COPD is ranked the fourth most common cause of chronic morbidity and mortality worldwide.⁴

In 2001, the Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) was launched.⁵ The goals of GOLD are to increase awareness of COPD and decrease morbidity and mortality from this disease by implementing an optimized procedure for prevention, diagnosis and treatment.⁶ Its treatment guidelines were last revised in 2019,² but since 2013, besides classic spirometry measurements, patient questionnaires have been integrated into the guideline to assess COPD symptoms.⁷ The main goals of current treatment strategies are to slow the progression of the disease and to improve the control of underlying symptoms. The keystones of COPD therapy are bronchodilators. Long-acting muscarinic antagonists (LAMA) and/or long-acting β_2 -agonists (LABA) are recommended as first therapy options for COPD patients.⁸ The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines and GOLD strategy recommend therapy with combined bronchodilators of different pharmacological classes in COPD patients due to higher efficacy and reduction of adverse events in comparison to increasing doses of monotherapy.^{9–16} An advantage is the different mechanism of activity as a combination formula of LABA and LAMA can achieve stronger bronchodilating effect than treatment with one single active ingredient.^{17–21} Since bronchodilation, exacerbations and quality of life have been reported to be substantially improved by combined LABA/LAMA medication,^{10,15,22–25} they are recommended for bronchodilating maintenance therapy and symptomatic relief in patients with moderate or more severe COPD whose symptoms cannot be improved sufficiently by one long-acting bronchodilator alone.⁸ This has led to an increased use of LABA/LAMA fixed-dose medications, which show a further

benefit in the fact that patient compliance can be substantially improved in COPD patients.¹⁹ The FDCs aclidinium/formoterol (AB/FF, Duaklir[®] Genuair[®]), glycopyrronium/indacaterol (GLY/IND, Ultibro[®] Breezhaler[®]) and umeclidinium/vilanterol (UME/VL, Anoro[®]) are approved combination preparations for the treatment of COPD. To date, only few data have been collected regarding their therapeutic outcomes under everyday (real-life) conditions in non-clinical trial settings. Thus, the main objectives of the non-interventional DETECT-study were to gain information on exacerbations, lung function, quality of life/well-being, early morning symptoms and tolerability of FDCs under medical routine in the practices of pneumologists, internists and general practitioners in Germany.

Methods

Study Design and Ethical Statements

Only adult patients who were capable of understanding the nature, significance and implications of the study and of forming a rational intention in the light of the facts were enrolled in the study. Each patient provided signed consent to study participation prior to being accepted in the study. The current study was a non-interventional observational trial according to the definition § 4, (23), sentence 3 of the German Medicinal Products Act (AMG). This prospective, multicenter, non-interventional, observational study was best suited to gain information on the therapeutic behaviour of physicians and patients in routine medical practice without accompanying conditions or other influences. The enrollment of patients into the non-interventional observational study was based solely on the physicians' assessment of medical usefulness and necessity. Before implementing the study, the protocol and all other appropriate documents were reviewed and approved by the ethics committee of the federal state of Hessen. Recognized principles for conducting a non-interventional study were observed.²⁶ Planning, conduction and evaluation of the study was based on the relevant combined recommendation and conclusion of The Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices (BfArM) and Paul-Ehrlich Institute (PEI). The study was performed in accordance with International Conference on Harmonisation (ICH) Good Clinical Practice Guidelines and the Declaration of Helsinki. This trial was registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (registration number NCT02552160). Sharing individual deidentified participant data is not intended.

Participants

Suitable COPD patients were recruited by the physicians (pneumologists, internists, and specialized general practitioners) from August 2015 to December 2016. As part of the inclusion criteria, included patients had to be diagnosed with COPD and at least 40 years of age. As a prerequisite for study participation, the physicians' decision to prescribe AB/FF, GLY/IND or UME/VL prior to survey begin and independently of study participation was mandatory. FDCs were prescribed according to the usual therapeutic procedure and within the authorized indication described in the local summary of product characteristics (SmPC). The first patient was enrolled in March 2015 (retrospectively) and the last visit of the last patient was in January 2018.

Study Conduct and Assessment

Planned observational period per patient was 1 year. Five time points for data collection were set. The exact examination dates were determined individually by the physician's decision. Data were collected at baseline examination (Visit 1, V1), at three different intermediate examinations (V2, after about 3 months; V3, after about 6 months; V4, after about 9 months) and at one final examination (V5, after about 12 months).

Recording of COPD Exacerbations

An exacerbation of COPD is defined as an acute worsening of respiratory symptoms that results in additional therapy.^{27–30} At all five visits during FDC treatment, physicians questioned patients on the number and nature of exacerbations suffered after their last visit. Exacerbation was recorded as moderate if the patient was indicated to have received antibiotics or oral steroid as a result of the worsening of COPD symptoms. If the patient indicated to have been hospitalized, the exacerbation was recorded as severe.

Lung Function Tests

Data on pulmonary function were likewise collected at each visit during the entire FDC treatment by measuring the forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV1) and the forced vital capacity (FVC) values of each patient. These measurements were only recorded as part of the medical routine assessment.

CAT-COPD Assessment Test™

COPD status was evaluated using the validated CAT questionnaire, which involves an evaluation of COPD symptoms with respect to well-being and quality of life. This

questionnaire is part of the COPD treatment guideline of the Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease² as a supplement to the classification of the disease by spirometry.

CAT includes eight questions on a 5-point scale that are related to cough, expectoration, dyspnoea, tightness of chest, breathlessness while going up hills/stairs, confidence in leaving home, limitations of activity at home, energy levels, and COPD-associated impact on sleep. Total scores ranged from 0 to 40, with higher scores indicating a more severe impact of COPD on an individual's life.^{22,31}

Questionnaire on Early Morning COPD Symptoms (EMSCI)

To gain further information on COPD status, a second patient questionnaire was utilized. Several studies have shown that COPD symptoms fluctuate during the day, with those in the early morning being the most severe.^{32,33} The EMSCI questionnaire was developed to evaluate early morning COPD symptoms³⁴ and includes a question about the overall severity of COPD symptoms in the morning that can be rated with values between 0 (no symptoms) and 4 (very severe).

Tolerability of FDCs

Tolerability was determined by recording all adverse events (AEs) during the entire study period. The participating physicians were required to document all AEs of which they became aware. In addition to the description of the event, the physician had to evaluate its intensity, seriousness, and its relationship with the medication and report the details known to him such as the outcome of the event.

Statistical Analyses

Data processing and analysis were performed with the SAS™ program system (Version 9.4) at the Clinical Research Organisation (CRO) ANFOMED GmbH. Statistical evaluation was carried out in a descriptive and explorative way. Nominal and ordinal variables were expressed as frequencies and percentages. Continuous variables were expressed as means and standard deviation. For variables that had been documented once in the course of the study, missing values were not replaced. For variables that had been noted several times in the course of the investigation, an analysis according to the Last Observation Carried Forward Method (LOCF) was performed. In the LOCF method, missing values in the course of a study are simply replaced with the last assessed observation. A condition for

the application of this method was the existence of a baseline value and a value after baseline. No statistical hypotheses were formulated in advance. The p-values reported are two-tailed and an alpha level of 0.05 was used to draw a conclusion on the statistical significance of observed outcomes. No correction of the alpha level for multiple testing was performed. Tests used were Bhapkar's test of marginal homogeneity and Wilcoxon's signed-rank test. AEs and adverse drug reactions (ADRs) were coded according to MedDRA (Version 20.1).

Results

Patient Demographics and Clinical Baseline Characteristics

In total, 3653 eligible COPD patients from 254 study sites were enrolled. The mean number of patients per centre was 14.38 (± 23.77 , median 8.50). From all 3653 patients, full data from all five visits were available for 2369 patients (64.85% of all patients). For all patients, the sum of the observed patient-years was 3129 years. Mean duration of observation was 11.03 (± 4.13 , median 11.97) months with a range of 4 days to 31 months. 58.06% of patients were treated with AB/FF, followed by GLY/IND (28.91%) and UME/VL (13.03%) therapy (Figure 1). As for demographic data (age, BMI, gender), no significant differences were detected between the three treatment groups (Table 1). The majority of patients were current smokers (AB/FF, 47.85%; GLY/IND, 49.15%; UME/VL, 49.58%). The number of non-smokers were 13.50%, 13.26% and 12.39%, respectively. In addition, anamnestic data were largely comparable between treatment groups. Most frequent prior COPD medications were selective β_2 -adrenoceptor agonists (AB/FF, 46.06%; GLY/IND, 40.06%; UME/VL 39.08%)

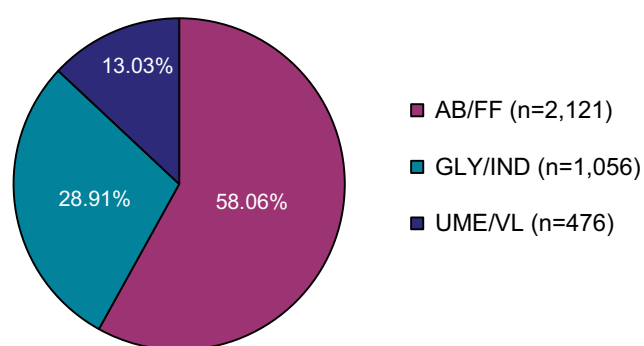


Figure 1 LABA/LAMA fixed-dose therapy at baseline (n=3653). **Abbreviations:** LABA, long-acting β_2 -agonists; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonists.

and/or anticholinergics (AB/FF, 29.89%; GLY/IND, 31.72%; UME/VL, 22.27%; Table 1). Furthermore, 37.62% of AB/FF, 32.58% of GLY/IND and 38.03% UME/VL FDC treated patients suffered from accompanying disease(s), with hypertension and coronary artery diseases being the most common. Most of the patients with concomitant therapy were treated with agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system (AB/FF, 18.67%; GLY/IND, 24.02%; UME/VL 18.91%). Ramipril, an ACE-inhibitor and acetylsalicylic acid were the most frequently documented concomitant medications (AB/FF, 8.16%, 6.88%; GLY/IND, 5.97%, 5.40%; UME/VL, 10.08%, 5.88%). AB/FF patients had on average 0.75 (± 1.40), GLY/IND patients 0.57 (± 1.21), and UME/VL patients 0.71 (± 1.28) exacerbations within the last 24 months prior to the study.

In total, 36.52% of patients prematurely discontinued the study or treatment. The proportion of patients prematurely discontinuing the study or FDC therapy was highest in the UME/VL group (42.63%), whereas 37.83% AB/FF and 31.14% GLY/IND patients discontinued the study or FDC therapy, respectively (Figure 2A). In some cases (AB/FF, 16.67%; GLY/IND, 12.88% and UME/VL, 18.99%), no reason was specified for premature discontinuation (Figure 2B). Patients' decision at one's own discretion represented the second most common answer (9.78% in AB/FF group, 7.88% in GLY/IND group and 9.49% in UME/VL group) for premature discontinuation (Figure 2B), some patients (5.58%) prematurely discontinued due to AEs (Figure 2B) and few patients (1.29%) raised deterioration of COPD symptoms as the main reason. In addition, a proportion of patients (5.80% in total) were lost to follow-up according to physicians' information.

Effectiveness of FDC Therapy

In order to document the effectiveness of the different FDC therapies, exacerbation frequency and occurrence, changes in lung function, well-being and quality of life, as well as the severity of early morning COPD symptoms were recorded during the entire study period.

Frequency and Severity of Exacerbations

Across all groups (AB/FF, GLY/IND and UME/VL) a similar proportion of patients (7.02%, 6.45% and 8.15%, respectively) reported moderate or severe exacerbations (Table 2). For each study group the number of patients with severe exacerbations was low (AB/FF, 1.48%; GLY/IND, 2.15%;

Table 1 Patients' Demographic and Anamnestic Data (AB/FF, n=2121; GLY/IND, n=1056; UME/VL, n=476)

Characteristics		AB/FF	GLY/IND	UME/VL
Mean age \pm SD, years (n)		65.50 \pm 10.52 (2121)	65.69 \pm 10.42 (1055)	65.44 \pm 10.50 (476)
Mean BMI \pm SD, kg/m ² (n)		27.61 \pm 5.88 (2120)	27.58 \pm 5.80 (1056)	27.27 \pm 5.47 (476)
Gender	Female, n (%)	916 (43.19)	406 (38.45)	225 (47.27)
	Male, n (%)	1205 (56.81)	650 (61.55)	251 (52.73)
Smoking status	Smoker, n (%)	1014 (47.85)	519 (49.15)	236 (49.58)
	Non-smoker, n (%)	286 (13.50)	140 (13.26)	59 (12.39)
	Ex-smoker, n (%)	819 (38.65)	397 (37.59)	181 (38.03)
Prior COPD treatment (chemical subgroup), patients, n (%)				
Selective β_2 -adrenoceptor agonists		977 (46.06)	423 (40.06)	186 (39.08)
Anticholinergics		634 (29.89)	335 (31.72)	106 (22.27)
Adrenergics and other anti-asthmatics		345 (16.27)	135 (12.78)	85 (17.86)
Adrenergics in combination with anticholinergics		235 (11.08)	103 (9.75)	60 (12.61)
Glucocorticoids		223 (10.51)	69 (6.53)	37 (7.77)
Corticosteroids		50 (2.36)	5 (0.47)	9 (1.89)
Other anti-asthmatics for systemic use		28 (1.32)	17 (1.61)	8 (1.68)
Xanthines		17 (0.80)	12 (1.14)	5 (1.05)
Mucolytics		6 (0.28)	4 (0.38)	0
Leukotriene receptor antagonists		4 (0.19)	1 (0.09)	1 (0.21)
Medical gases (oxygen)		4 (0.19)	2 (0.19)	2 (0.42)
Macrolides		0	2 (0.19)	0
Other inhalants		0	2 (0.19)	0
Ace inhibitors, plain		1 (0.05)	0	0
Anti-asthmatics		1 (0.05)	0	0
Opium alkaloids and derivatives		1 (0.05)	0	0
Platelet aggregation inhibitors excluding heparin		1 (0.05)	0	0
Concomitant diseases, patients, n (%)				
Without concomitant disease		1323 (62.38)	712 (67.42)	295 (61.97)
With concomitant disease		798 (37.62)	344 (32.58)	181 (38.03)
Most frequent concomitant diseases, patients, n (%)				
Hypertension		521 (24.56)	218 (20.64)	123 (25.84)
Coronary artery disease		123 (5.80)	56 (5.30)	25 (5.25)
Diabetes mellitus		97 (4.57)	40 (3.79)	20 (4.20)
Hypercholesterolaemia		67 (3.16)	21 (1.99)	22 (4.62)
Atrial fibrillation		44 (2.07)	23 (2.18)	20 (4.20)
Most frequent concomitant therapies, patients, n (%)				
Agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system		396 (18.67)	148 (14.02)	90 (18.91)

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Characteristics	AB/FF	GLY/IND	UME/VL
Beta blocking agents	280 (13.20)	110 (10.42)	64 (13.45)
Antithrombotic agents	215 (10.14)	83 (7.86)	51 (10.71)
Exacerbations within the last 24 months			
Without exacerbations, n (%)	1338 (63.08)	736 (69.76)	315 (66.18)
With exacerbations, n (%)	783 (36.92)	319 (30.24)	161 (33.82)
Mean number \pm SD (n)	0.75 \pm 1.40 (2121)	0.57 \pm 1.21 (1055)	0.71 \pm 1.28 (476)

Notes: Glucocorticoids = ATC-chemical subgroup R03BA. This chemical subgroup includes Beclometason, Budesonid, Flunisolid, Betamethason, Fluticason, Triamcinolon, Mometason, Ciclesonid, Fluticasonfuroat and Dexamethason; Corticosteroids = ATC-chemical subgroup R01AD (mainly Prednisolon in this study).

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; SD, standard deviation.

UME/VL, 2.88%) and no significant difference in severity was recorded across groups (Table 2). Moreover, the mean number of exacerbations was also largely comparable: 0.10 (\pm 0.42), AB/FF; 0.08 (\pm 0.36), GLY/IND; 0.12 (\pm 0.46), UME/VL (Table 2).

Pulmonary Function

Data on lung function measurements (FEV1 and FVC values) were recorded at every visit as part of the medical routine. Prior to medication switch, mean FEV1 values were 1.68 (\pm 0.65) L, 1.72 (\pm 0.69) L and 1.59 (\pm 0.61) L for AB/FF, GLY/IND and UME/VL, respectively. After 15 months of therapy, a significant improvement ($p < 0.0001$) in FEV1 values was recorded across all groups (AB/FF FEV1 increase by 0.09 (\pm 0.40) L, GLY/IND by 0.06 (\pm 0.38) L and UME/VL by 0.12 (\pm 0.39) L), leading to final recorded FEV1 values of 1.76 L (\pm 0.68), 1.77 (\pm 0.72) L and 1.70 (\pm 0.64) L for AB/FF, GLY/IND and UME/VL, respectively (Figure 3A). Furthermore, FEV1 in percent of predicted normal value had increased (AB/FF: +3.23%; GLY/IND: +1.85%; UME/VL: +3.42%; data not shown). Compared to values prior to treatment start with FDC, FVC values were enhanced by 0.10 (\pm 0.57) L ($p < 0.0001$), 0.05 (\pm 0.51) L ($p = 0.0025$) and 0.10 (\pm 0.52) L ($p < 0.0001$) to final FVC values of 2.63 (\pm 0.85) L, 2.70 (\pm 0.88) L and 2.59 (\pm 0.85) L (AB/FF, GLY/IND and UME/VL), respectively (Figure 3B). FVC values in percent of target (predicted normal value) were higher than 75% in all treatment groups at the final documentation (increased by 3.22%, 1.24% and 3.12%; data not shown).

Quality of Life, Well-Being and Early Morning COPD Symptoms

Evaluation of quality of life and well-being, as well as early morning COPD symptoms (EMSCI) as measures to determine

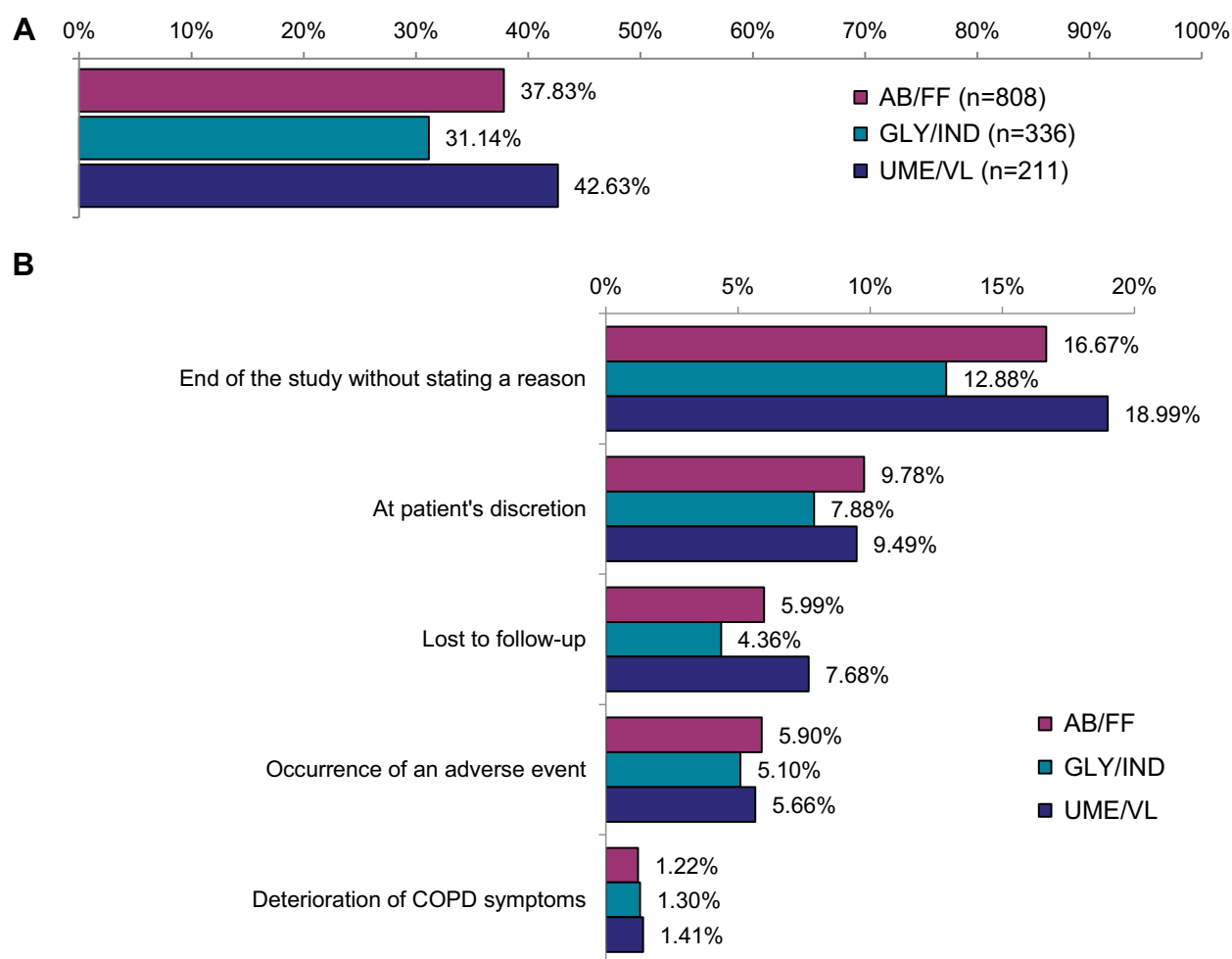


Figure 2 Premature termination of treatment or study (AB/FF, n=2136; GLY/IND, n=1079; UME/VL, n=495). **(A)** Number of patients who discontinued therapy or study. **(B)** Most frequent reasons for termination.

COPD severity, revealed a comparable and significant decrease of symptoms across all treatment groups. Each of the eight CAT-questions showed a significantly reduced mean score ($p < 0.0001$) at the final visit indicating improved COPD

during the observational period (data not shown). Specifically, mean CAT score was reduced from 19.9 (± 7.60 , prior to switch) to 15.7 (± 7.67) points after about 15 months on AB/FF therapy, from 18.9 (± 7.64) to 15.3 (± 7.42) points with GLY/IND and from 19.3 (± 7.90) to 15.3 (± 7.30) points with UME/VL treatment (AB/FF, reduction by 4.17 ± 8.30 ; GLY/IND, 3.66 ± 7.88 and UME/VL, 4.06 ± 7.96 , respectively; [Figure 4](#)).

The severity of early morning COPD symptoms at Visit 1 was comparable (AB/FF 1.37 ± 0.99 , GLY/IND 1.26 ± 0.96 , UME/VL 1.29 ± 0.96) and improved significantly in all three treatment groups ($p < 0.0001$; AB/FF decrease from Visit 1 to Visit 5 by 0.42 ± 1.09 , GLY/IND by 0.36 ± 1.01 , UME/VL by 0.31 ± 1.02 ; [Figure 5](#)).

Tolerability of LABA/LAMA FDC

Overall, all three medications were well tolerated and a comparable number of AEs, as well as ADRs, were

Table 2 Frequency and Severity of Exacerbations During the Study (Patients with Follow-Up Visits; AB/FF, n=1969; GLY/IND, n=1000; UME/VL, n=439)

Exacerbations	AB/FF	GLY/IND	UME/VL
Without exacerbations, n (%)	1762 (92.98)	913 (93.55)	383 (91.85)
With exacerbations, n (%)	133 (7.02)	63 (6.45)	34 (8.15)
• Moderate exacerbations	105 (5.54)	42 (4.30)	22 (5.28)
• Severe exacerbations*	28 (1.48)	21 (2.15)	12 (2.88)
Mean number \pm SD (n)	0.10 \pm 0.42 (1912)	0.08 \pm 0.36 (981)	0.12 \pm 0.46 (421)

Note: *Including patients experiencing moderate and severe exacerbations.

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

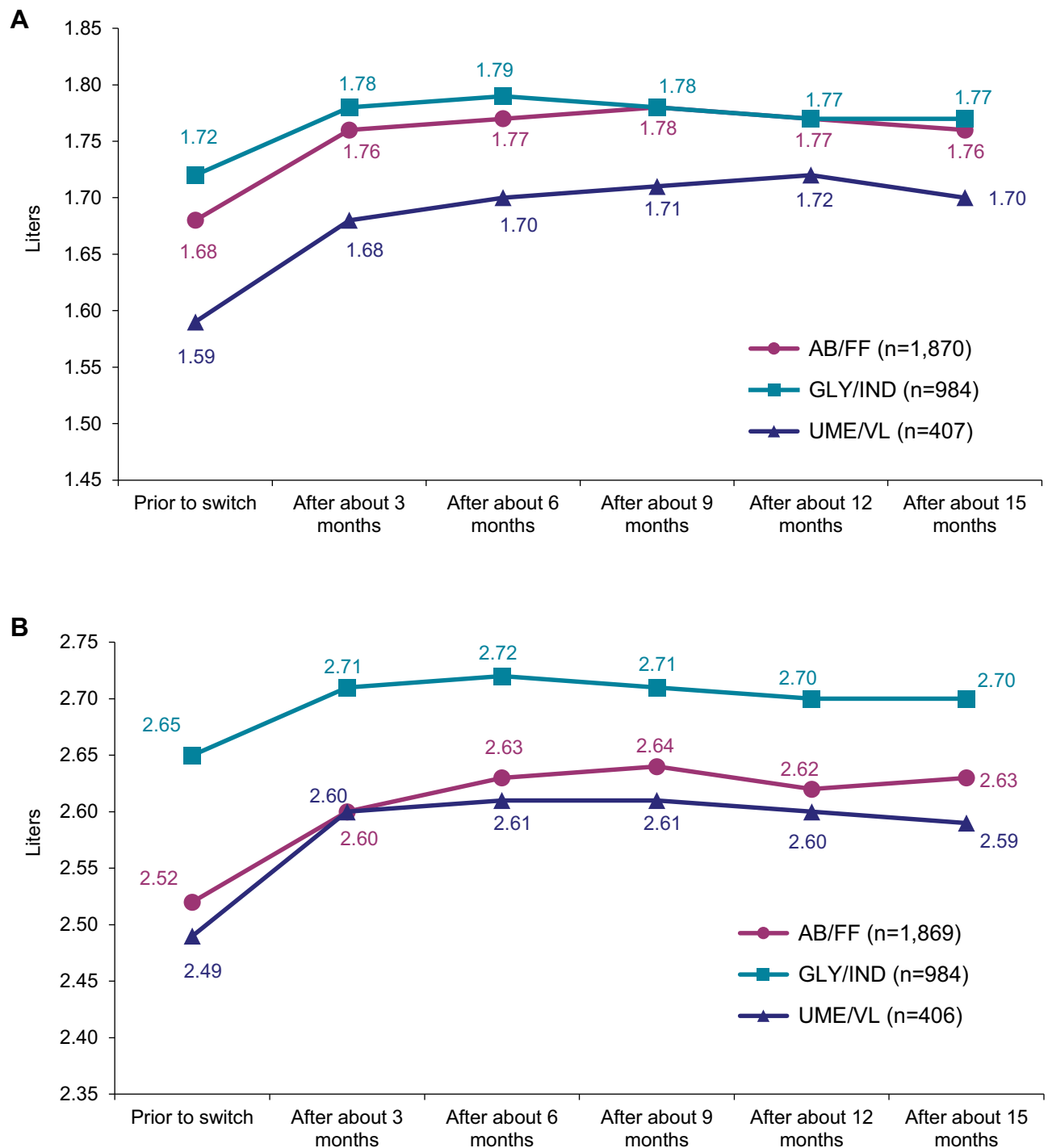


Figure 3 Lung function during the observational time (LOFC values). **(A)** Mean FEV1. **(B)** Mean FVC.

Abbreviations: LOCF, Last Observation Carried Forward Method; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced vital capacity.

reported amongst patients in each group, regardless of LABA/LAMA study medication taken. In total, AEs were reported in 283 patients (13.25%) treated with AB/FF, 142 patients (13.16%) under GLY/IND therapy and in 63 patients (12.73%) receiving UME/VL (Table 3). As for events with causal relation to the study medications, the

following number of affected patients was reported: AB/FF, 87 patients (4.07%); GLY/IND, 38 patients (3.52%); and UME/VL, 18 patients (3.64%). Likewise, an almost similar percentage of patients suffered from serious ADRs, 4 patients (0.19%), 3 patients (0.28%) and 1 patient (0.20%), respectively. In detail, nine serious ADRs were

recorded in four patients with AB/FF (2x dyspnoea, 1x tachycardia, 3x cough, 1x dizziness, 1x palpitations, 1x COPD), three serious ADRs in patients with GLY/IND (1x

condition aggravated, 1x drug intolerance, 1x muscle spasms) and one serious ADR in patients with UME/VL (1x COPD). None of these cases was fatal. Most commonly

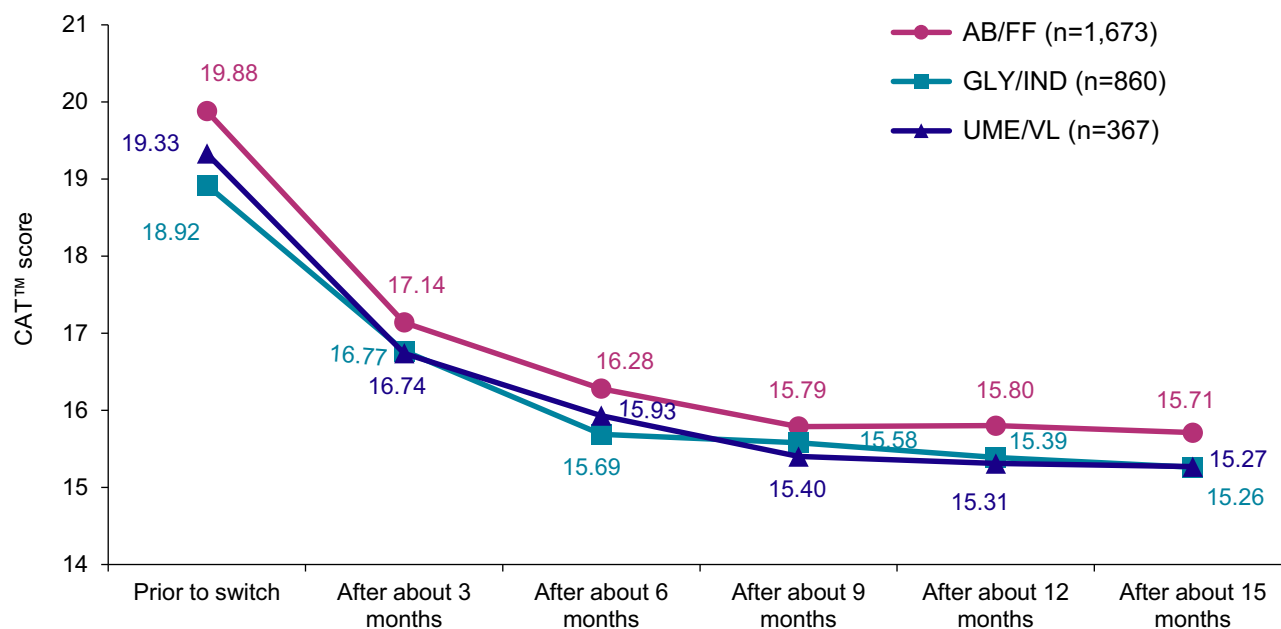


Figure 4 Well-being and quality of life. Mean CAT™ score during the study (LOCF).

Note: 0=normal – 40=very strong symptoms.

Abbreviations: CAT™, COPD Assessment Test; LOCF, Last Observation Carried Forward Method.

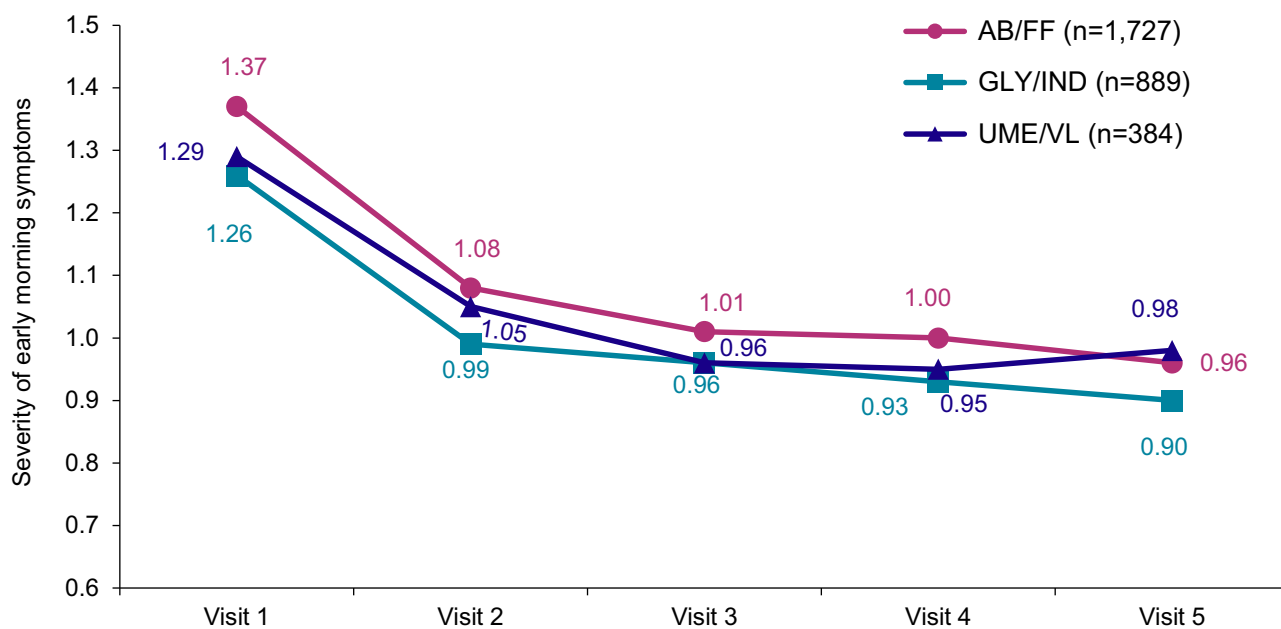


Figure 5 Overall severity of early morning COPD symptoms during the course of the study (LOCF).

Note: 0=no symptoms – 4=very severe.

Abbreviation: LOCF, Last Observation Carried Forward Method.

reported ADRs in patients under AB/FF were dyspnoea (16 events in 15 patients, 0.70%), tremor (10 events in 9 patients, 0.42%), tachycardia (8 events in 8 patients, 0.37%), ineffective drug (7 events in 7 patients, 0.33%), and cough (6 events in 6 patients, 0.28%). ADRs noted in patients with GLY/IND treatment included most often cough (12 events in 12 patients, 1.11%) and dyspnoea (3 events in 3 patients, 0.28%), while UME/VL patients most frequently reported an ineffectiveness of study drug (3 events in 3 patients, 0.61%; Table 3).

Discussion

COPD is a public health problem of global importance with patients suffering from COPD and its associated symptoms enduring a high economic and social burden. Although COPD is a preventable and treatable disease, the prevalence of COPD is increasing.²⁷ It is assumed that COPD will be the third leading cause of death by 2020³⁵ as continuing exposure to COPD risk factors and aging of the population contributes to its growing prevalence.²⁸ Amongst the many symptoms associated with COPD, main symptoms such as increased breathlessness, frequent coughing and sputum production are reported to be nonspecific and of gradual

onset outside exacerbations.³⁶ Ascertaining COPD symptoms is not only important for monitoring and treatment of the disease but also enables to estimate when an intervention is necessary. Over the last few years, LABA/LAMA inhalers have been regarded as a useful addition to ICS (inhaled corticosteroid)/LABA inhalers for the treatment of COPD.

The aim of this study was to analyze the effectiveness and tolerability of LABA/LAMA fixed-dose combinations AB/FF, GLY/IND and UME/VL in patients with COPD in routine practical care. Lung function measurements as well as different questionnaires involving patient assessment of COPD symptoms (patient-reported outcomes) were used as measuring instruments to assess changes in pulmonary function, quality of life and early morning COPD symptoms.

Demographic and Baseline Characteristics

Regarding patient demographics, no appreciable difference of sex and age was detected between the three study groups (AB/FF, GLY/IND or UME/VL; Table 1).

The current study population seems to be representative in evaluating the effectiveness of the various treatments as similar demographic and epidemiologic data have been reported in other studies on the effectiveness of, eg AB on COPD in Germany.^{22,37} Furthermore, about half of the patients included in the current study were either smokers (about 50%) or had been smokers in the past (about 40%). Smoking has been reported as the highest COPD risk factor.³⁸ However, smokers are not the only target, as non-smokers are also diagnosed with COPD resulting from eg secondary smoking (inhalation of smoke as a result of being in close proximity to a smoker) or air pollution, such as biomass fuel.³⁹ Although the number of non-smokers investigated in the current study (AB/FF, 13.50%; GLY/IND, 13.26%; UME/VL, 12.39%) may seem high, this figure actually represents a lower percentage compared to the numbers reported by the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, which reported 23% of airway obstruction in US adults in persons without a smoking history.⁴⁰ Our finding is comparable to the findings by Meyer et al, who reported that 16.7% of estimated 225,400 adults, who died with COPD, had never smoked.⁴¹ Current study data revealed that most patients suffered from concomitant diseases. Overall, hypertension was most commonly mentioned in all treatment groups. This result is not surprising as hypertension is likely to be the most frequently occurring comorbidity

Table 3 Category of Adverse Events and Frequency of Patients Affected (AB/FF, n=2136; GLY/IND, n=1079; UME/VL, n=495)

Category	AB/FF	GLY/IND	UME/VL
AE, n (%)	283 (13.25)	142 (13.16)	63 (12.73)
Non-serious AE, n (%)	211 (9.88)	91 (8.43)	48 (9.70)
Serious AE, n (%)	91 (4.26)	59 (5.47)	23 (4.65)
Fatal, n (%)	16 (0.75)	14 (1.30)	5 (1.01)
ADR, n (%)	87 (4.07)	38 (3.52)	18 (3.64)
Non-serious ADR, n (%)	83 (3.89)	36 (3.34)	17 (3.43)
Serious ADR, n (%)	4 (0.19)	3 (0.28)	1 (0.20)
Fatal, n (%)	0	0	0
Preferred term of most common ADRs, n (%)			
Cough	6 (0.28)	12 (1.11)	2 (0.40)
Dyspnoea	15 (0.70)	3 (0.28)	2 (0.40)
Ineffective drug	7 (0.33)	2 (0.19)	3 (0.61)
Tremor	9 (0.42)	2 (0.19)	0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2 (0.09)	0	2 (0.40)
Productive cough	2 (0.09)	2 (0.19)	2 (0.40)
Stomatitis	0	0	2 (0.40)
Tachycardia	8 (0.37)	0	0
Muscle spasm	5 (0.23)	1 (0.09)	1 (0.20)
Headache	5 (0.23)	0	1 (0.20)
Pruritus	5 (0.23)	0	0

Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; ADR, adverse drug reaction.

in patients with COPD and, notably, may have implications for prognosis.^{42,43} Premature discontinuation of the study or FDC treatment was high (36.52% of all patients) and highest in the UME/VL group (42.63%). In most of the cases, no reason was stated. Partly discontinuation was due to loss of follow-up. Specific reasons mentioned by the patients themselves were AEs and worsening of COPD symptoms. Often the study was discontinued at one's own discretion.

Effectiveness of FDC Therapy

A number of clinical trials have shown that different LABA/LAMA FDCs result in comparable FEV1 improvements with enhancements exceeding 0.1 L when compared with placebo-treatment.^{13,44-47} Smaller (below 0.1 L), but statistically significant enhancements in FEV1 values were achieved when compared with LABA and LAMA monotherapy, respectively.^{13,44,48,49} Furthermore, a recent meta-analysis (15 randomized controlled trials with 23,168 patients suffering from COPD) demonstrated the effectiveness of LABA/LAMA FDCs in comparison to LABA or LAMA monotherapy.⁵⁰ FDCs have been shown to be superior to LABA or LAMA monotherapy regarding lung function, breathlessness and quality of life. No significant differences in the effectiveness of different LABA/LAMA FDCs were seen in these studies, but a small gradient in efficacy was previously reported with minimally greater improvements in pulmonary function for GLY/IND and UME/VL in comparison to AB/FF.⁵⁰ However, due to the lack of controlled comparative studies, these data cannot be used for a conclusive evaluation.

The data collected in our study from all three different COPD treatments (AB/FF, GLY/IND and UME/VL) indicated an almost similar improvement of pulmonary function, which is demonstrated by increased FEV1 and FVC values.

For all treatment groups, increased FEV1 and FVC values were observed at various visits during the observational period compared to the values recorded prior to medication switch. FEV1 values increased most in patients under UME/VL therapy. However, a difference of mean FEV1 baseline values (prior to medication switch) was noted between the treatment groups with the lowest baseline value in UME/VL patients. Interestingly, baseline values documented in this study, were somewhat higher compared to the initial average FEV1 value of 1.41 L (\pm 0.50 L) from the ACLIFORM-COPD study, a multicenter, randomized

trial, which analyzed the efficacy and safety of AB/FF FDC versus monotherapy in 1729 COPD patients.⁴⁴

Early morning COPD symptoms, predominantly pronounced in patients with severe COPD, additionally contribute to the burden of disease, and therefore significantly influence patients' quality of life. Our study data show that all three fixed-dose COPD medications led to a decrease in early morning COPD symptoms with significant improvements of a score of 0.42 in AB/FF patients, 0.36 in GLY/IND patients and 0.31 in UME/VL patients, indicative of a better COPD symptom control. Quality of life as well as well-being likewise positively changed. Evaluation of CAT showed a comparable score reduction in all treatment groups during the course of the underlying study. Notably, the greatest improvement of CAT scores was registered within the first 3 months. After about 15 months, a significant reduction of about 4 points was achieved with all analyzed FDC treatments. These results are in concordance to those of other COPD studies, eg the FLIGHT1/FLIGHT2 trials (indacaterol/glycopyrrolate versus monocomponents)⁵¹ or the large observational DACCORD study within the German COPD National Prospective Registry. Its "real life" data, published from an interim analysis including approximately 4000 patients who had either newly initiated LAMA/LABA FDC or who had switched to a regimen including a LABA/LAMA FDC, showed clinically relevant improvements in CAT score.⁵² Moreover, further evaluation of study results showed that patients who changed from mono-bronchodilator to dual bronchodilation had the greatest CAT total score improvement.⁵³

Tolerability

In total, about 4% of patients experienced ADRs during the course of the study. This value is low compared to outcomes in the Marth-NIS examining LAMA AB, which reported 6.9% ADRs.³⁷ Though in contrast to the Marth-study where no serious events occurred, a total of eight patients suffered from serious ADRs (AB/FF, 0.19%; GLY/IND, 0.28%; UME/VL, 0.20%) in this study. However, reported ADR rates were low and all three FDCs were generally safe. The low ADR rate may be due to the phenomenon of under-reporting in non-interventional trials as physicians may tend to under-report events already listed in the SmPC.⁵⁴ Interestingly, the ACLIFORM-COPD study revealed no evidence for additive AEs when combining the two different drugs AB and FF.⁴⁴ As for AB/FF treatment alone, low ADR rates were recorded in the current NIS. This is in concordance to

other previous studies, which reported FF as a well-tolerated drug.⁵⁵ Furthermore, AB has low systemic exposure, hence, minimising typical LAMA AEs^{44,56,57} and the recently conducted ASCENT-COPD clinical trial that specifically enrolled patients with elevated cardiovascular risk found no increase in cardiovascular risk with AB.⁵⁸

Limitations

This study design represents an important instrument for collecting real-life data concerning therapy with LABA/LAMA FDC in patients with multiple accompanying illnesses and co-medications as such patients are usually not allowed to participate in controlled clinical studies. A main advantage of NIS is in general a better transfer of knowledge to non-selected patients in a non-study setting. However, given the fact that a considerable number of enrolled patients received additional concomitant medication, including respiratory therapeutics, and due to the lack of a reference group, efficiency and tolerability data could not be mathematically isolated.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the results of the current non-interventional study provide evidence for the effectiveness of LABA/LAMA fixed dose combinations acclidinium/formoterol (AB/FF), glycopyrronium/indacaterol (GLY/IND) and umeclidinium/vilanterol (UME/VL) in the treatment of COPD. The patient cohort analyzed can be considered representative of COPD patients from Germany regarding demographic and anamnestic data. All three treatments were effective and well tolerated under everyday medical routine conditions in a characteristic sample of patients.

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Disclosure

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