# GRASPING AT STRAWS & GASPING AT FLAWS:

a deep dive into COPD puffer escalation

**EK CPD** Winter Conference

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## FACULTY/PRESENTER DISCLOSURE

- Faculty: Jamie Falk
- Relationships with commercial interests: none
- Grants/Research Support: none
- Speakers Bureau/Honoraria: none
- Other:
  - Employee of the University of Manitoba
  - member of PEER (non-salaried)



#### **OBJECTIVES**

- Compare and contrast the efficacy and harms associated with use of single and multiple inhaled medications in the management of COPD
- Apply best evidence, patient characteristics, and preferences to the decision making around additional COPD therapies and the determination of reasonable monitoring parameters
- 3. Examine the effects of COPD inhalers on climate change and the effects of climate change on patients with COPD



## Long-term Management of COPD

CTS 2023 COPD Guidelines Treatment Algorithm

Mild **Moderate and Severe** CAT <10, mMRC 1 CAT ≥10, mMRC≥2 (FEV,≥80%) (FEV, <80%) Low AECOPD Risk<sup>††</sup> High AECOPD Risk<sup>††</sup> Low Symptom Burden<sup>†</sup> (increased risk of mortality) **LAMA or LABA** LAMA/LABA/ICS\*\* LAMA/LABA\* (reduces mortality) LAMA/LABA/ICS LAMA/LABA/ICS Prophylactic macrolide/ PDE-4 inhibitor/ mucolytic agents<sup>‡</sup>

SABD prn



https://goldcopd.org/2023-gold-report-2/

## 2 BIG QUESTIONS:

- I) What is gained from step to step?
- 2) How can we tell if the intervention is helping?

Can J Respir Crit Care Sleep Med 2023;7(4):173-191



## What outcomes are important to us/our patients?

- Dyspnea
- Activity/Exercise tolerance
- QoL (how is that defined?)
- Rescue inhaler use
- Exacerbations (AECOPD)
- Mortality



#### A FEW DEFINITIONS...

Moderate AECOPD: exacerbation requiring <u>outpatient</u> steroids and/or antibiotics

Severe AECOPD: exacerbation requiring <u>hospitalization</u>

■ MCID: minimal clinically important difference

**TDI:** Transition Dyspnea Index (-9 to +9)  $\rightarrow$  MCID = 1

SGRQ: St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (0 to 100) → MCID = -4



# NNTs... (ballpark)

≥ 1 mod-severe AECOPD

≥ 1 severe AECOPD

MCID on dyspnea score

MCID on QoL score

Vs. SABD (scheduled or prn)

15-20

35-75

6

8-10

NO DIFFERENCE

What are the possible reasons that "it isn't working"?

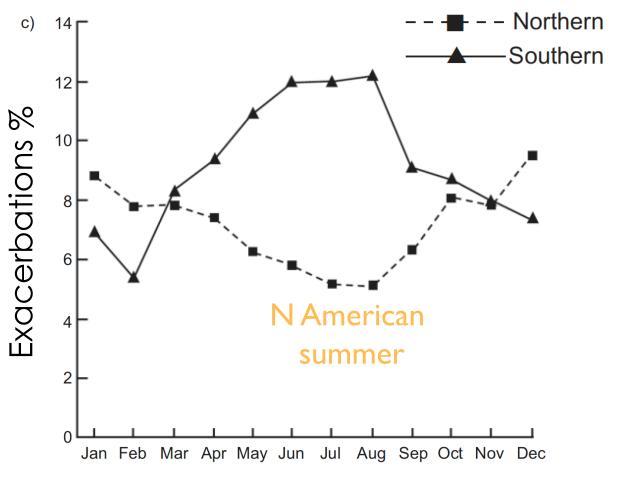
- 1) Not used appropriately?
  - technique?
  - prn vs daily (expecting fast relief?)
- 2) How long was it used for?
- 3) Other illness at the time?
- 4) Bad week, bad season
- 5) It was truly no better



CDSR 2013, Issue 9. Art. No.: CD009552 CDSR 2013, Issue 10. Art. No.: CD010177

Adverse events:

#### **FLUCTUATIONS**



- Daily and/or weekly symptom variability: 63%
- Seasonal symptom variability: 60%

Eur Respir J 2011;37:264-272

How big is the symptom variability relative to the potential effect?



Eur Respir J 2012;39:38-45

#### THROW SOME POLLUTION INTO THE MIX...

### Air pollution and COPD: GOLD 2023 committee report

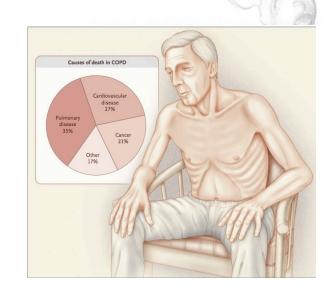
Eur Respir J 2023; 61: 2202469

#### • Exposure:

- Acutely: exacerbates symptoms and reduces lung function
- Chronically: increased risk of getting COPD and accelerated lung function decline

#### Air pollution attributable mortality:

- WHO (2012): 8% of global COPD mortality
- China (2015): 12% of pollution-related mortality were COPD deaths
- Washington state (2006-2017): COPD mortality increased 14% during wildfire smoke-filled days
- >50% of excess mortality related to air pollution is CV in nature
  - preferentially affects COPD patients due to high CVD prevalence?



## LABA OR LAMA?

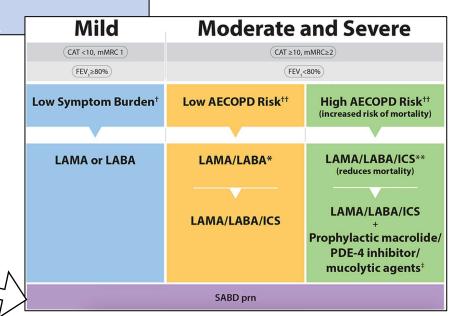
- Overall, the evidence suggests that a LAMA is a tiny bit better:
  - Symptoms (dyspnea, QoL): no difference
  - ≥ 1 mod/severe AECOPD **NNT = 33**
  - Adverse events very similar

Can J Respir Crit Care Sleep Med 2023;7(4):173-191 (Suppl 2) CDSR 2018, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD012620

My first choice: LAMA

Reason 1:

Reason 2: SABA is the rescue > non-HFA option (terbutaline)



# SHORT-ACTING RELIEF *vs.*LONG-LASTING CLIMATE EFFECT?

		Inhaler type	Driving distance per 200 doses	e (km)	Cost per 200 \$ doses
SABA	Salbutamol	MDI (high-volume HFA) e.g. Ventolin, Apo, Sanis	137	685	6
	Salbutamol	MDI (low-volume HFA) e.g. Teva	47	235	6
	Terbutaline	Turbuhaler	4	20	18
SAMA	Ipratropium	MDI	71	355	22

Average mod-severe COPD trial patient: 2.5-3 puffs/day = ~1000 puffs/yr...

# ARE ALL LLAMAs CREATED EQUAL?







### LAMAs: LOTS OF OPTIONS



Glycopyrronium



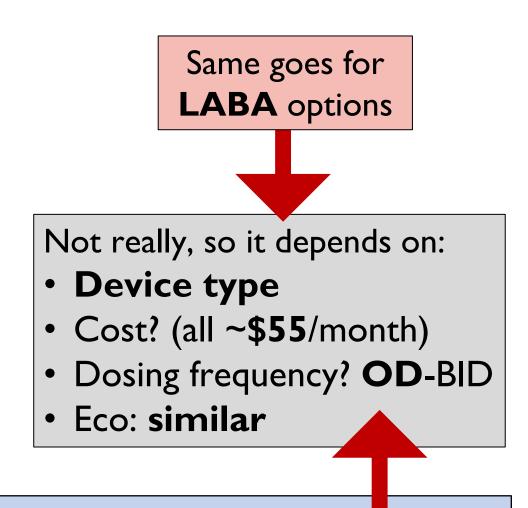


Aclidinium





Umeclidinium



Does one have the advantage?

## ARE 2 BETTER THAN 1?



Relaxation of airway smooth muscle by direct inhibition of cholinergic activity (LAMA)



Antagonism of bronchoconstriction via β2-adrenergic pathways (LABA)



**BETTER EFFECT?** 



#### LAMA+LABA COMBOS





Glycopyrronium (LAMA) + Indacaterol (LABA) (daily)





Umeclidinium (LAMA) + Vilanterol (LABA) (daily)





Aclidinium (LAMA) + Formoterol (LABA) (BID)





Tiotropium (LAMA) + Olodaterol (LABA) (daily)

Do they offer an advantage over single ingredients alone

### so far...

NNTs... diminishing returns

(ballpark)

≥ 1 mod-severe AECOPD

≥ 1 severe AECOPD

MCID on dyspnea score

Adverse events:

MCID on QoL score

LAMA or LABA
vs. SABD
(scheduled or prn)

15-20

35-75

6

12

8-10

NO DIFFERENCE V

How big is the symptom variability relative to the (now smaller) potential effect?

Thorax 2016;71:15–25 CDSR 2018, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD012620
Int J COPD 2017:12 907–922 Respir Res 2017;18:196 CDSR 2015, Issue 10. Art. No.: CD008989
COPD: What to Do with all These New Inhalers? Dalhousie CPD Academic Detailing Service, 2017
Can J Respir Crit Care Sleep Med 2023;7(4):173-191 (Suppl 2)

# CASE: ROGER...

- Roger recently finished a course of antibiotics for AECOPD (his only one this year). He's generally doing better but continues to have activity-limiting shortness of breath.
- He's currently using the Anoro Elipta (LABA+LAMA), but just saw a commercial for Trelegy (LABA+LAMA+ICS) (something about a guy who can now bring his wife flowers). He asks you if this would be a good thing for him.



#### ICS (inhaled corticosteroid):

- **↓** inflammation...
- → Key therapy in asthma
- → Inflammation in COPD?
  - Some, so it should help, right?

## MORE IS ALWAYS BETTER, RIGHT?

#### Gillette Introduces New 27 Blade Razor

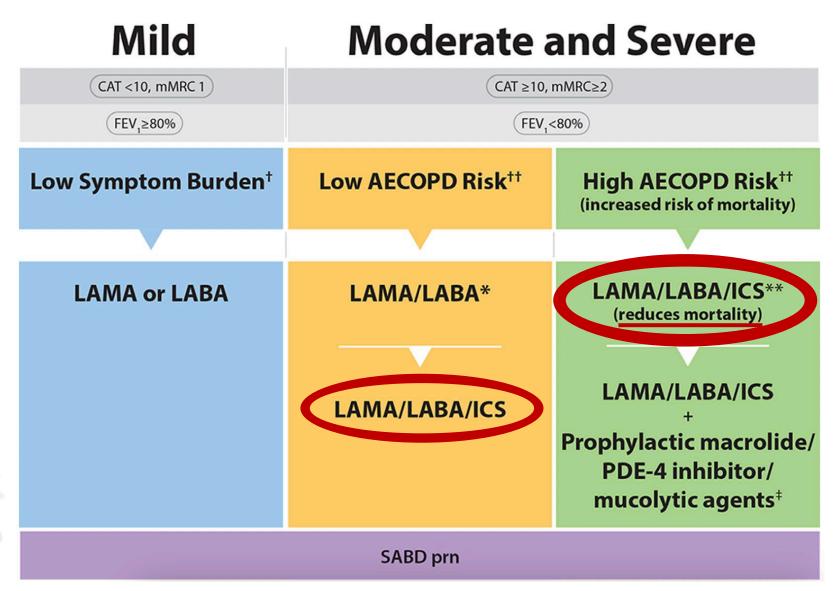
By Ben Dungan on February 1, 2019 · No Comment





# SHOULD WE GO "ALL IN"?

Guidelines say
YES!





# What is the number of moderate/severe AECOPD saved in a year that you'd consider important

(**e.g.** for your patients who have 1-2 AECOPDs/year like Roger)

7

- a) 2
- b) 1
- c) 0.5 (i.e. 1 saved every 2 yrs)
- d) 0.2 (i.e. 1 saved every 5 years)



## DUAL vs. **TRIPLE** TRIALS:

**OPTIMAL WISDOM SUNSET** TRIBUTE KRONOS

n=6,630

IMPACT N Engl J Med 2018;378:1671-80

ETHOS N Engl J Med 2020;383:35-48

**WHO:** FEV1 = ~45%, ≥1 AECOPD/yr (~55% had ≥2)

**RESULTS** @ 1 yr:  $\rightarrow \downarrow$  mod-severe AECOPD = 0.3/patient/yr (or 1 event saved/3 yrs)

→ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ hospitalizations = no difference (ETHOS) to 2.3% fewer (IMPACT)

 $\rightarrow$  \ \ \ mortality =  $\sim$ 1% less (NNT = 100-120)

Did patients FEEL BETTER? → SGRQ MCID → NNT = 14

 $\rightarrow$  TDI MCID  $\rightarrow$  NNT = 17

#### **BENEFIT?**

yes, a bit  $\rightarrow$ 

What's the





- you could have history of ASTHMA
- 80% on ICS pre-randomization

NNH (pneumonia) = 35-60

~40% on triple

# HOW **SHOULD** THIS RCT HAVE BEEN DESIGNED? (perspective of a clinician/scientist)

# PART 1: LABA+LAMA+ICS vs. baseline LABA+LAMA DON'T LABA+LAMA STEP LABA+LAMA



# HOW **SHOULD** THIS RCT HAVE BEEN DESIGNED? (perspective of a clinician/scientist)

#### PART 2:

Do we want people with asthma in this study?

#### NO... why?

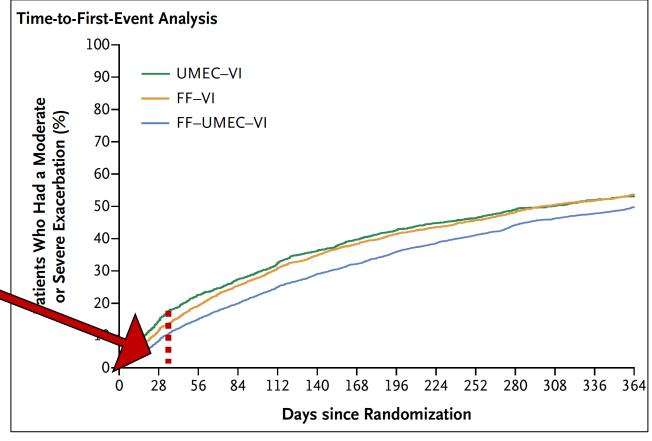
- 1) people with asthma get ++ benefit from ICS (decreased symptoms, exacerbations, mortality)
- 2) If someone has comorbid asthma AND COPD, I probably want them on ICS anyway → what I want to know is...
- 3) do people with COPD WITHOUT ASTHMA benefit from ICS?



#### **IMPACT**:

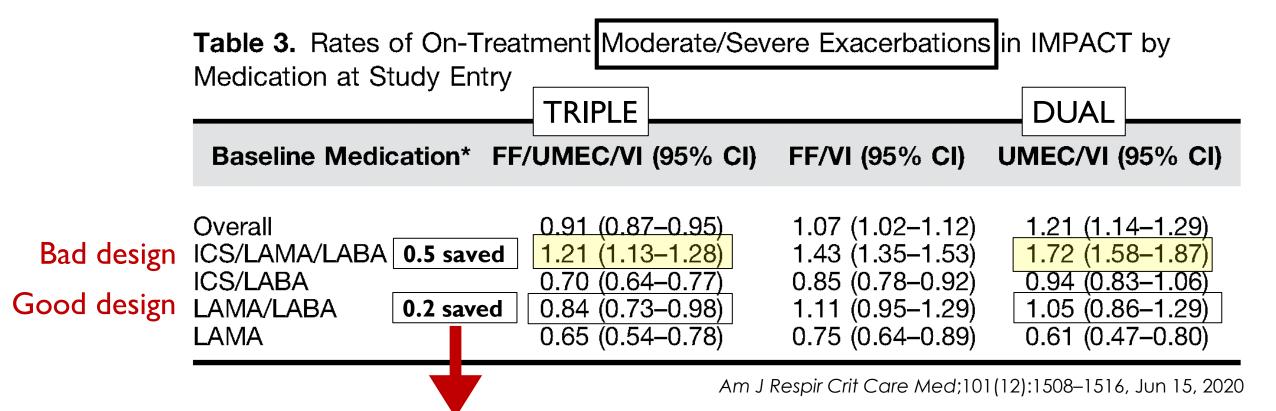
#### Effect of ICS use at baseline on AECOPD

"...more than 70% were receiving an ICS, and patients with a history of asthma were included. Thus, for the patients assigned to the LAMA+LABA group, many of whom were actually stepping down in their treatment, ICS were abruptly withdrawn at the time of randomization... This design peculiarity, compounded by the probable inclusion of some patients who could have met a standard case definition of asthma, could explain the rapid surge in exacerbations observed in the first **month** after randomization in the LAMA-LABA group; during the subsequent 11 months of follow-up, the incidence of exacerbation with LAMA-LABA was practically identical to that with triple therapy."



## BEST CASE SCENARIO

(based on a good trial design)



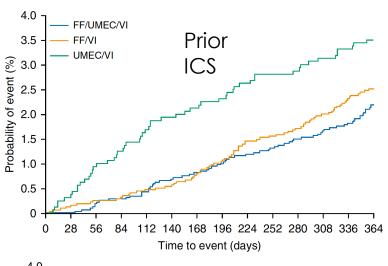
~1 AECOPD saved every 5 yrs (unlikely to be severe)

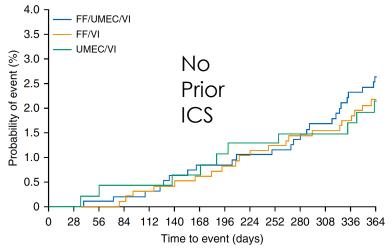


## Effect of ICS use at baseline on... MORTALITY

#### **IMPACT**

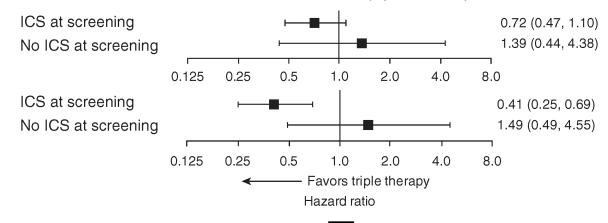
(Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2020;101(12):1508-1516)





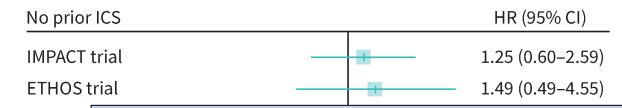
#### **ETHOS**

(Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2021 Mar 1;203(5):553-564)



#### Suissa

(ERJ Open Res 2023; 9:00615-2022)



**Recall...** CTS algorithm for triple therapy states "reduces mortality"

# NNTs... diminishing returns

(ballpark)

≥ 1 mod-severe AECOPD

≥ 1 severe AECOPD

MCID on dyspnea score

Adverse events:

MCID on QoL score

**LAMA** or **LABA** vs. SABD (scheduled or prn)

15-20

**35-75** 

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8-10

LAMA+LABA vs. LAMA or LABA

12-44 (NS)

**53** (NS)

(rescue puffs: 0.5 less /day)

23

**BEST CASE SCENARIO** 

LAMA+LABA+ICS vs. LAMA+LABA

**75** 

39 - 218 (NS)

(rescue puffs: no difference)

14

Pneumonia: 56

NO DIFFERENCE

#### Other AEs:

- thrush
- dysphonia
- fractures

Thorax 2016;71:15-25 CDSR 2018, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD012620 Int J COPD 2017:12 907–922 Respir Res 2017;18:196 CDSR 2015, Issue 10. Art. No.: CD008989 Dalhousie CPD Academic Detailing Service, 2017 Chronic Obstr Pulm Dis 2023;10(1):33-45 Can J Respir Crit Care Sleep Med 2023;7(4):173-191 (Suppl 2) Int J COPD 2022:17 3061-3073

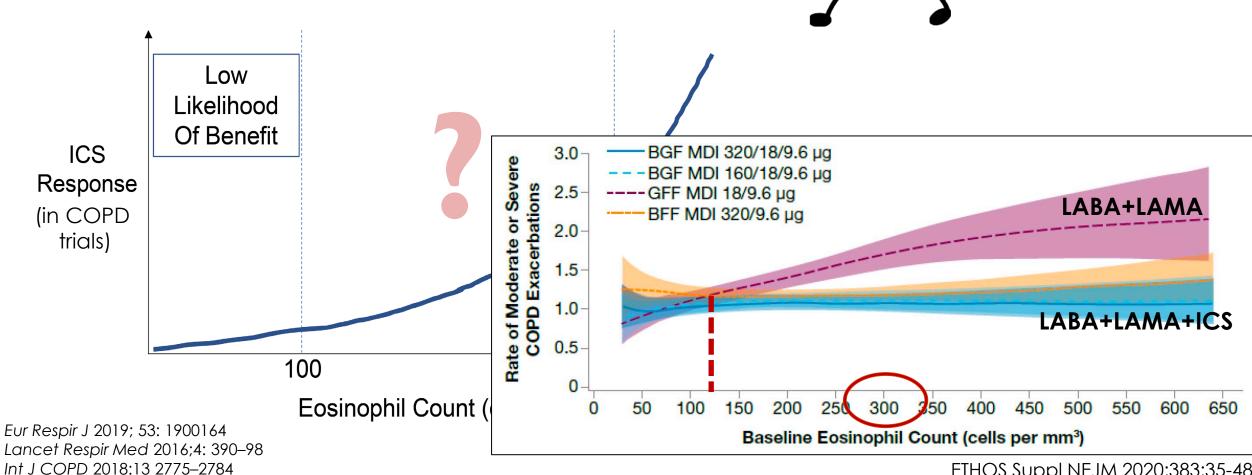
for the most part...

TRELEGY FOR COPD HAS
THE POWER OF 1, 2, 3\* = THE POWER OF 1, 2



# HEY, EOSINOPHIL...





## Number Needed to Treat to Prevent an Acute Exacerbation

#### ICS/LABA/LAMA vs LABA/LAMA

	Overall NNT	NNT Eosinophils <300	NNT Eosinophils ≥300
3 months	20	61	8
6 months	24	61	11
12 months	39	47	9

HOW MUCH BETTER MIGHT IT BE?

Stolen shamelessly from J Leung (BSMC 2019)

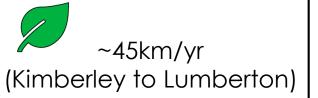
#### **Other factors:**

~815km/yr (Kimberley to Vancouver)

Breztri (budesonide glycopyronium formoterol)

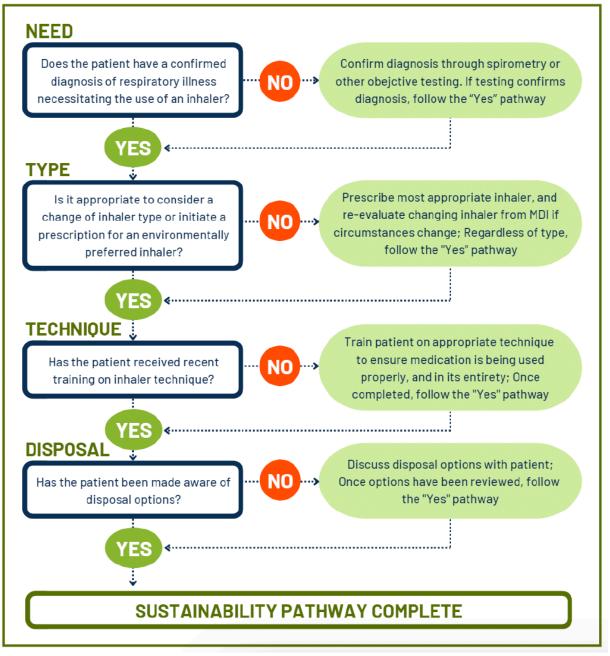


Trelegy (fluticasone umeclidinium vilanterol)



COST... \$135-145/month (triple) vs. \$60-90/month (dual)

# WHAT ELSE SHOULD WE DO?



https://cascadescanada.ca



# QUESTIONS

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