

Indacaterol/glycopyrronium in symptomatic patients with COPD (GOLD B and GOLD D) versus salmeterol/fluticasone: ILLUMINATE/LANTERN pooled analysis

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Background: Indacaterol/glycopyrronium (IND/GLY) is approved for maintenance treatment of adult patients with COPD. This post hoc analysis explored the efficacy and safety of IND/GLY versus salmeterol/fluticasone (SFC) in symptomatic (Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease [GOLD] B and GOLD D) patients with moderate-to-severe COPD.

Patients and methods: Data from LANTERN and ILLUMINATE studies were pooled and analyzed. In both studies, symptomatic COPD patients were randomized to once-daily IND/GLY 110 µg/50 µg or twice-daily SFC 50 µg/500 µg. End points were pre-dose trough forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁), standardized area under the curve for FEV₁ from 0 to 12 hours (FEV₁ AUC_{0-12 hours}), peak FEV₁, peak forced vital capacity (FVC), pre-dose trough FVC, Transition Dyspnea Index (TDI) total score, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire total score, rescue medication use and safety.

Results: A total of 1,263 patients were classified as either GOLD B (n=809) or GOLD D (n=454). At week 26, IND/GLY demonstrated statistically significant improvement in all lung function parameters versus SFC in patients in both the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups. TDI total score and rescue medication use were significantly improved with IND/GLY versus SFC in the overall population and in the GOLD B (TDI total score only) and GOLD D (rescue medication only) subgroups. IND/GLY also reduced the rate of exacerbations in the pooled population. Overall safety profile was comparable with a higher incidence of pneumonia in the SFC-treated group.

Conclusion: In this pooled analysis, IND/GLY demonstrated superior efficacy compared with SFC in patients in the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups and supported its use in symptomatic COPD patients.

Keywords: COPD, exacerbation, LABA/LAMA, LABA/ICS, lung function

Introduction

COPD is usually a progressive lung disease. The Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) strategy classifies patients with COPD into GOLD groups A to D, based on individual risk, in terms of airflow limitation, symptoms, and history of exacerbations. Patients with mild (GOLD I, forced expiratory volume in one second [FEV₁] ≥80% predicted) and moderate (GOLD II, 50 ≤ FEV₁ < 80% predicted) severities in lung function and high symptomatic burden (modified Medical Research Council [mMRC] grade ≥2 or COPD assessment test score >10) with a lower risk of exacerbation are categorized into GOLD B, whereas those with high symptomatic

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burden and severe (GOLD III, $30 \leq FEV_1 > 50\%$ predicted) or very severe (GOLD IV, $FEV_1 < 30\%$ predicted) impairment in lung function and/or a history of exacerbations are categorized into GOLD D.¹

Recommendations for initial treatment for patients with different severities are also based on this classification. The strategy recommends a long-acting β_2 -agonist (LABA) or long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA) monotherapy for patients in the GOLD B subgroup and a LABA/inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) combination and/or LAMA for patients in the GOLD D subgroup, as the first choice of treatment, whereas LABA/LAMA combination is recommended as an alternative treatment for patients belonging to GOLD B and GOLD D. The strategy recommends that ICS should be reserved for patients with severe airflow limitation and high risk of exacerbations (GOLD C and GOLD D), as they are most likely to benefit. However, in current clinical practice, many patients with moderate COPD (GOLD B) are inappropriately receiving LABA/ICS treatment.^{2,3}

Indacaterol/glycopyrronium (IND/GLY) is an inhaled, once-daily (OD) fixed-dose dual bronchodilator, combining the LABA IND 110 μg and the LAMA GLY 50 μg , delivered by the Breezhaler[®] device, and is approved for the maintenance treatment to relieve symptoms in adult patients with COPD. The efficacy and safety of IND/GLY have been reported in a number of clinical trials that showed additional therapeutic benefits over placebo, its monocomponents and tiotropium.^{4,5} The ILLUMINATE study previously demonstrated the superiority of IND/GLY compared with salmeterol/fluticasone (SFC), a LABA/ICS combination, in patients with moderate-to-severe COPD without a history of moderate or severe exacerbation in the previous year.⁶ Furthermore, the LANTERN study confirmed superior bronchodilation with IND/GLY versus SFC, along with reduction in the rates of moderate or severe exacerbation in moderate-to-severe COPD patients with a history of ≤ 1 exacerbation in the previous year.⁷ Despite increasing evidence that combining bronchodilators of different pharmacological classes provides additional benefit over the use of a single agent and LABA/ICS combination, within the GOLD strategy, dual bronchodilation with a LABA/LAMA is classed as an alternative treatment choice for patients whose symptoms are inadequately controlled with monotherapy.

In this post hoc analysis, we further explore the efficacy and safety of the LABA/LAMA combination, IND/GLY, versus the LABA/ICS combination, SFC, from a pooled analysis of two double-blind randomized clinical trials, ILLUMINATE and LANTERN, in all randomized patients and also

in patients belonging to the GOLD B and GOLD D categories. Although the inclusion criteria for ILLUMINATE and LANTERN were determined before the GOLD assessment strategy (GOLD 2011), patients were grouped into GOLD B or GOLD D, by virtue of FEV_1 , symptoms and history of exacerbations before study entry. Data from the two randomized clinical trials were pooled, and patients were classified into GOLD B or GOLD D subgroup based on lung function, symptoms and history of exacerbations at baseline.

Patients and methods

Study design

This was a pooled analysis of two phase III clinical studies, ILLUMINATE and LANTERN, which were 26-week, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, double-dummy studies on symptomatic COPD patients comparing IND/GLY with SFC. These studies are registered at ClinicalTrials.gov with clinical trial identifier number NCT01315249 (ILLUMINATE) and NCT01709903 (LANTERN). The study details and primary outcomes have been published previously.^{6,7} Following the screening and run-in periods, eligible patients were randomized (1:1) to IND/GLY 110 $\mu\text{g}/50 \mu\text{g}$ OD (via the Breezhaler[®] device) or SFC 50 $\mu\text{g}/500 \mu\text{g}$ twice daily (via the Accuhaler[®] device) during the 26-week, double-blind treatment period followed by a 30-day safety follow-up. Both studies were approved by the international and local ethics review boards and were conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and Good Clinical Practice guidelines. All patients provided written informed consent prior to study entry. As this was a pooled post hoc analysis with the data being taken from original studies (where ethical approval was granted), ethics committee approval was not sought.

Patients

Both studies enrolled male and female patients aged ≥ 40 years, with a clinical diagnosis of moderate-to-severe COPD (Stage II or III) according to the GOLD strategy (ILLUMINATE; GOLD 2009 and LANTERN; GOLD 2010). Patients were included if they had post-bronchodilator FEV_1 of $\geq 40\%$ and $< 80\%$ (ILLUMINATE; GOLD 2009) and $\geq 30\%$ and $< 80\%$ (LANTERN; GOLD 2010) of the predicted normal value and FEV_1 /forced vital capacity (FVC) ratio of < 0.7 . All patients were symptomatic according to daily electronic diary (e-diary) data, with a total score of 1 or more for at least 4 days out of the 7 days run-in period in the ILLUMINATE study and as defined by the mMRC dyspnea scale grade of ≥ 2 in the LANTERN

study. Patients were excluded from these studies if they had experienced any moderate-to-severe exacerbation (ILLUMINATE) or ≥ 2 COPD exacerbations (LANTERN) requiring treatment with antibiotics and/or oral corticosteroids and/or hospitalization in the year prior to screening or during the run-in period. In both ILLUMINATE and LANTERN studies, patients were classified into GOLD B or GOLD D subgroups by virtue of FEV₁, e-diary-based symptoms (in the ILLUMINATE) or mMRC grade ≥ 2 (in the LANTERN) and history of exacerbations before study entry.

Assessments

Lung function was evaluated using centralized spirometry at all clinical visits. In this article, we present the results at week 26. Lung function improvements with IND/GLY versus SFC in the pooled patient population was measured via pre-dose trough FEV₁ (average values of FEV₁ at -45- and -15-minute pre-dose), standardized area under the curve for FEV₁ from 0 to 12 hours (FEV₁ AUC_{0-12 hours}), peak FEV₁ (5 minutes to 4 hours), peak FVC (5 minutes to 4 hours), and pre-dose trough FVC (average values of FVC at -45- and -15-minute pre-dose).

Dyspnea and health status were assessed by using the Transition Dyspnea Index (TDI) total score and St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) total score, respectively, at week 26. Rescue medication use and COPD exacerbations during the 26-week treatment period were analyzed in the overall pooled population and also in the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups.

Safety was assessed by monitoring adverse events (AEs) and serious AEs (SAEs) during the studies. Mortality and cardiovascular (CV) SAEs were adjudicated by an independent adjudication committee.

Statistical analysis

For this post hoc analysis, data were pooled from the two randomized multicenter, double-blind, parallel group, double dummy studies, with same duration, design, and comparator (SFC). Baseline and 26-week data from both studies were appended and the intention-to-treat population was analyzed. The principal objective was to compare the main clinical efficacy parameters between the two treatment arms in the overall patient population and across two classes of COPD groups based on the GOLD classification (GOLD B and GOLD D). Main demographic parameters were analyzed by means of descriptive statistics. For the efficacy parameters, an analysis of covariance model was used with treatment, smoking history, inhaled steroids at baseline, symptoms score,

FEV₁ reversibility, history of exacerbation and region as covariates. No adjustment for multiplicity was performed.

The rate of moderate or severe COPD exacerbation was analyzed by a negative binomial model, and incidence rate per year was reported. Time to first exacerbation was analyzed by the log-rank test, and *P*-values were reported. Hazard ratio for time-to-first moderate or severe exacerbation was calculated by Cox's proportional hazards model.

Statistical analysis was performed using Statistical Analysis Software (SAS) version 9.3 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA).

Results

Patients

A total of 1,263 patients included in this pooled analysis (IND/GLY, n=630; SFC, n=633) were classified into the GOLD B (n=809) or GOLD D (n=454) subgroups. Demographics and baseline characteristics of patients belonging to the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups were similar across the IND/GLY and SFC treatment groups (Table 1). In both the subgroups, the majority of patients were male and current smokers. Notably, at baseline, ~50% of patients within the GOLD B subgroup were using ICS, despite ~90% experiencing no exacerbation in the previous year.

Efficacy

Lung function

Pre-dose trough FEV₁ improved significantly with IND/GLY versus SFC in the overall population (treatment difference, 0.10 L; *P*<0.0001) as well as in the GOLD B (treatment difference, 0.10 L; *P*<0.0001) and GOLD D (treatment difference, 0.08 L; *P*<0.0001) subgroups of patients (Figure 1).

Significant improvements in lung function in terms of FEV₁ AUC_{0-12 hours} were observed with IND/GLY versus SFC in the overall population (treatment difference, 0.13 L; *P*<0.0001) and also in the GOLD B (treatment difference, 0.14 L; *P*<0.0001) and GOLD D (treatment difference, 0.11 L; *P*<0.005) subgroups (Figure 2). All patients from the ILLUMINATE study and a subset of patients from the LANTERN study were included in the FEV₁ AUC_{0-12 hours} analysis.

Improvements in lung function assessed via other parameters such as peak FEV₁, peak FVC, and pre-dose trough FVC with IND/GLY versus SFC were significant at week 26 (Table 2).

Dyspnea, rescue medication use and health status

Improvement in dyspnea (as measured by TDI total score) and changes from baseline in rescue medication use were statistically significant with IND/GLY versus SFC in the

Table 1 Patient demographics and baseline characteristics

Parameters	Overall		GOLD B		GOLD D	
	IND/GLY (n=630)	SFC (n=633)	IND/GLY (n=401)	SFC (n=408)	IND/GLY (n=229)	SFC (n=225)
Age, mean (SD), years	64.1 (5.7)	64.5 (6.1)	63.8 (8.1)	64.8 (8.1)	64.7 (7.8)	64.0 (7.4)
Male, n (%)	522 (82.9)	520 (82.1)	317 (79.0)	317 (77.7)	205 (89.5)	203 (90.2)
Race, n (%)						
Caucasian	286 (45.4)	293 (46.3)	217 (54.1)	220 (53.9)	69 (30.1)	73 (32.4)
Asian	341 (54.1)	338 (53.4)	183 (45.6)	187 (45.8)	158 (69.0)	151 (67.1)
Native American	2 (0.3)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	0 (0)	1 (0.4)
Duration of COPD, mean (SD), years	5.7 (5.1)	6.1 (5.4)	5.4 (4.7)	6.1 (5.6)	6.2 (5.6)	6.3 (5.0)
ICS use at screening, n (%)	291 (46.2)	298 (47.1)	174 (48.2)	187 (51.8)	117 (51.3)	111 (48.7)
Smoking status, n (%)						
Ex-smoker	411 (65.2)	410 (64.8)	248 (49.9)	249 (50.1)	163 (50.3)	161 (49.7)
Smoker	219 (34.8)	223 (35.2)	153 (49.0)	159 (51.0)	66 (50.8)	64 (49.2)
COPD exacerbations in the previous year, n (%)						
0	569 (90.3)	539 (85.2)	370 (92.3)	361 (88.5)	199 (86.9)	178 (79.1)
1	60 (9.5)	94 (14.8)	30 (7.5)	47 (11.5)	30 (13.1)	47 (20.9)
Post-bronchodilator FEV ₁ , mean (SD), % predicted	55.2 (12.7)	55.3 (12.6)	63.0 (8.3)	62.9 (8.3)	41.5 (5.5)	41.4 (5.4)

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; IND/GLY, indacaterol/glycopyrronium (110 µg/50 µg OD); OD, once daily; SD, standard deviation; SFC, salmeterol/fluticasone (50 µg/500 µg twice daily).

overall population and in the GOLD B (TDI only) and GOLD D (rescue medication use only) subgroups (Table 2). Changes in health status (SGRQ total score) were comparable between IND/GLY and SFC in the overall population and in the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups (Table 2).

Exacerbations

Exacerbation rates were generally low in both treatment arms. In the overall pooled population, the annualized rate of moderate or severe exacerbations was significantly lower with IND/GLY versus SFC (incidence rate ratio [IRR], 0.67;

$P=0.02$; Figure 3). In both the subgroups (GOLD B and GOLD D), the annualized rate of moderate or severe exacerbations was also lower with IND/GLY versus SFC (IRR, 0.72, $P=0.16$ and 0.62, $P=0.05$, respectively; Figure 3). In terms of risk, IND/GLY delayed the time-to-first moderate or severe exacerbation versus SFC in the overall population and also in the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups (Figure 4).

Safety

The percentage of patients with AEs was similar between treatments in both the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups

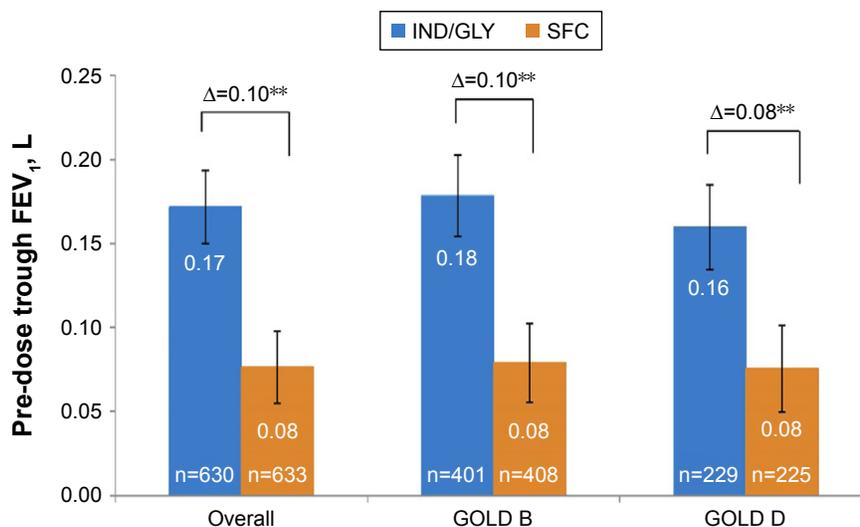


Figure 1 Change from baseline in pre-dose trough FEV₁ at week 26.

Notes: Data are least squares mean (standard error); ** $P<0.001$.

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; IND/GLY, indacaterol/glycopyrronium 110 µg/50 µg once daily; n, number of patients; SFC, salmeterol/fluticasone 50 µg/500 µg twice daily.

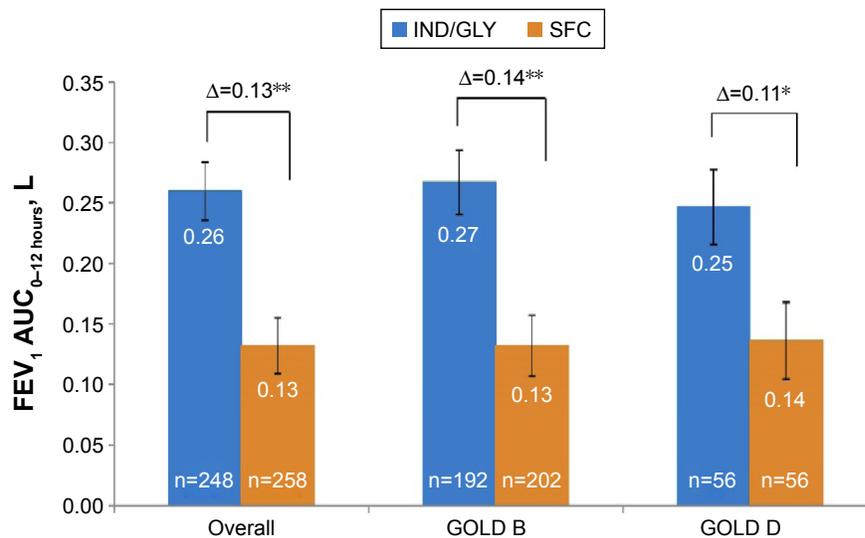


Figure 2 Change from baseline in FEV₁ AUC_{0-12 hours} at week 26.

Notes: Data are least squares mean (standard error); ** $P < 0.001$; * $P < 0.005$.

Abbreviations: FEV₁ AUC_{0-12 hours}, area under the curve for forced expiratory volume in one second from 0 to 12 hours; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; IND/GLY, indacaterol/glycopyrronium 110 µg/50 µg once daily; n, number of patients; SFC, salmeterol/fluticasone 50 µg/500 µg twice daily.

(44.1%–53.2%). The incidence of pneumonia was lower with IND/GLY (IND/GLY, 3 patients; SFC, 14 patients). In a post hoc analysis, the difference in the incidence of pneumonia was found to be statistically significant ($P = 0.0074$). COPD (worsening) was the most commonly reported AE (GOLD B: IND/GLY, 19.5%; SFC, 23%, and GOLD D: IND/GLY, 17.9%; SFC, 27.6%). Maximum number of discontinuations due to AE was observed with SFC in the GOLD D subgroup (Table 3).

Discussion

The purpose of this post hoc ILLUMINATE/LANTERN pooled analysis was to explore the efficacy and safety of IND/GLY versus SFC in COPD patients in the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups. The results showed a significant improvement in lung function with IND/GLY versus SFC in symptomatic COPD patients, irrespective of disease severity.

The current GOLD strategy provides a multimodal patient assessment model including airflow limitation, exacerbation history, and symptom severity, as a single measure may not fully reflect the disease severity.¹ In both the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups, dual bronchodilation with IND/GLY demonstrated superior improvement in trough FEV₁, weighted mean FEV₁ from 0 to 12 hours and peak FEV₁ versus SFC. These findings are consistent with previously reported trials, where IND/GLY showed a significant improvement in lung function versus SFC.^{6,7} Treatment differences in all the lung function parameters between IND/GLY and SFC were clinically significant in the overall pooled population and also in patients belonging to the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups, except pre-dose trough FEV₁ in the GOLD D subgroup (treatment difference, 80 mL). Results of this analysis are supported by the outcome of the trials with other LABA/LAMAs, where the combination showed a significant improvement in lung

Table 2 Comparison of secondary efficacy outcomes at week 26

Parameters	Least squares mean (95% CI) treatment difference (IND/GLY versus SFC)		
	Overall (n=1,263)	GOLD B (n=809)	GOLD D (n=454)
Peak FEV ₁ , L	0.14*** (0.11, 0.16)	0.15*** (0.11, 0.18)	0.11*** (0.07, 0.15)
Peak FVC, L	0.20*** (0.15, 0.25)	0.17*** (0.11, 0.23)	0.23*** (0.14, 0.31)
Pre-dose trough FVC, L	0.19*** (0.15, 0.24)	0.18*** (0.12, 0.23)	0.22*** (0.13, 0.30)
TDI total score	0.47# (0.16, 0.79)	0.59* (0.19, 1.00)	0.35 (−0.15, 0.84)
SGRQ total score	−0.92 (−2.33, 0.48)	−0.93 (−2.68, 0.82)	−1.29 (−3.61, 1.02)
Rescue medication use, puffs/day	−0.20# (−0.40, −0.01)	−0.14 (−0.37, 0.09)	−0.36# (−0.70, −0.03)

Notes: *** $P < 0.0001$, * $P < 0.005$, # $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC, forced vital capacity; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; IND/GLY, indacaterol/glycopyrronium 110 µg/50 µg once daily; SFC, salmeterol/fluticasone 50 µg/500 µg twice daily; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire; TDI, Transition Dyspnea Index.

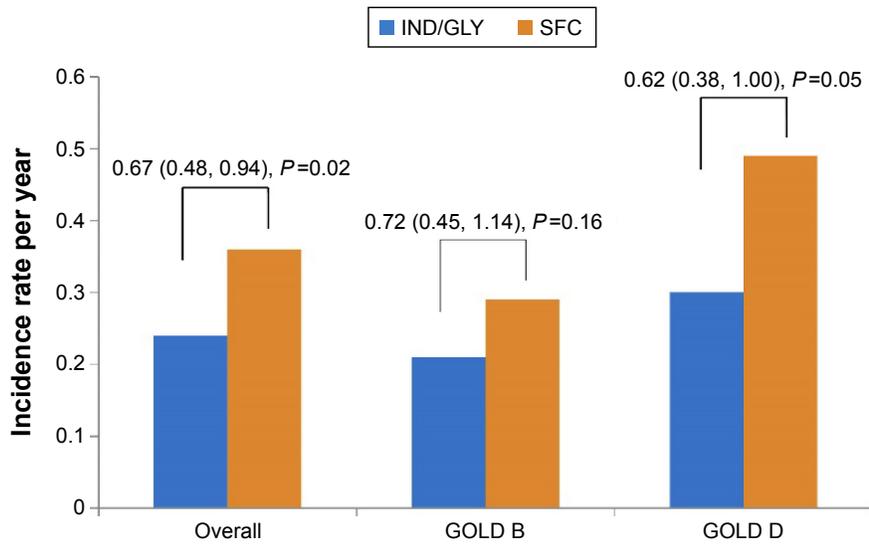


Figure 3 Annualized rate of moderate/severe exacerbations during the 26-week treatment period.

Abbreviations: GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; IND/GLY, indacaterol/glycopyrronium 110 µg/50 µg once daily; SFC, salmeterol/fluticasone 50 µg/500 µg twice daily.

function versus SFC, irrespective of different severities of lung function impairment.^{8,9} In addition to FEV₁, there was a significant improvement in FVC with IND/GLY versus SFC, which suggests that dual bronchodilation has additional benefits in reducing lung hyperinflation.

Improvement in symptoms is a major goal for the management of patients with COPD. Although the individual studies were not powered for detecting a difference in symptoms, a significant improvement in TDI total score and a significant reduction in the use of rescue medication

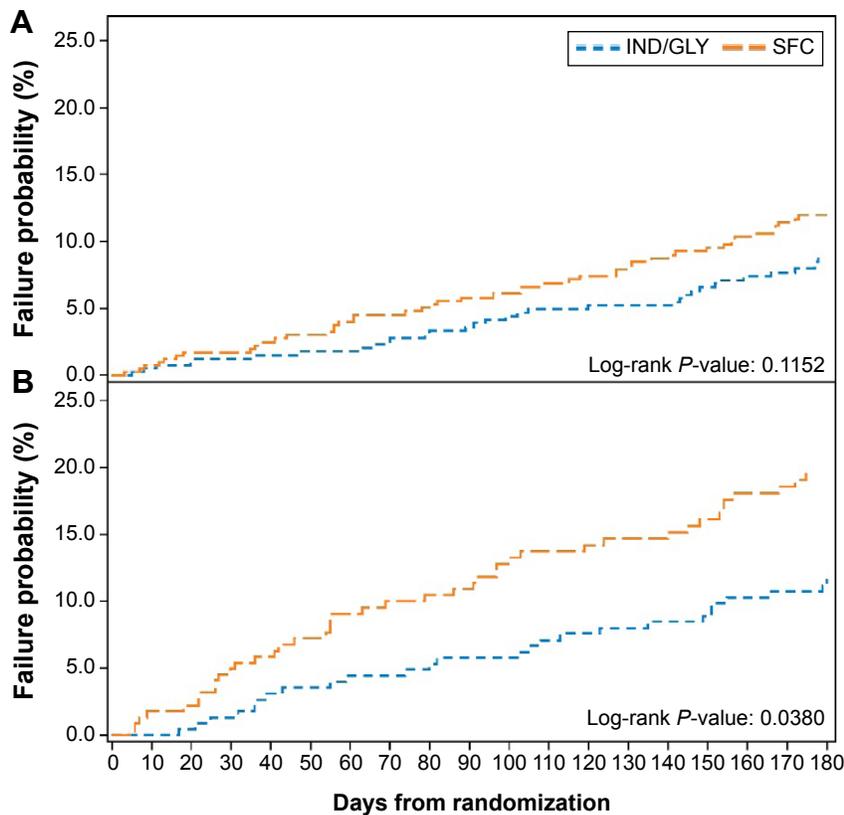


Figure 4 Time to first moderate/severe exacerbation during the 26-week treatment period: (A) patients in the GOLD B subgroup and (B) patients in the GOLD D subgroup. **Abbreviations:** GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; IND/GLY, indacaterol/glycopyrronium 110 µg/50 µg once daily; SFC, salmeterol/fluticasone 50 µg/500 µg twice daily.

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Table 3 AEs, serious AEs, and deaths (safety set)

Parameters	Overall		GOLD B		GOLD D	
	IND/GLY (n=630)	SFC (n=633)	IND/GLY (n=401)	SFC (n=408)	IND/GLY (n=229)	SFC (n=225)
Any AE	292 (46.3)	334 (52.8)	191 (47.6)	217 (53.2)	101 (44.1)	117 (52.0)
Any AEs in $\geq 1.5\%$ of any group						
COPD worsening	119 (18.9)	159 (25.1)	78 (19.5)	94 (23.0)	41 (17.9)	62 (27.6)
Nasopharyngitis	67 (10.6)	74 (11.7)	38 (9.5)	45 (11.0)	29 (12.7)	29 (12.9)
Upper respiratory tract infection	16 (2.5)	29 (4.6)	9 (2.2)	13 (3.2)	7 (3.1)	16 (7.1)
Headache	12 (1.9)	13 (2.1)	8 (2.0)	11 (2.7)	4 (1.7)	2 (0.9)
Hypertension	9 (1.4)	9 (1.4)	8 (2.0)	5 (1.2)	1 (0.4)	4 (1.8)
Oropharyngeal pain	7 (1.1)	10 (1.6)	6 (1.5)	9 (2.2)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)
Upper respiratory tract infection bacterial	12 (1.9)	6 (0.9)	8 (2.0)	3 (0.7)	4 (1.7)	3 (1.3)
Pneumonia	3 (0.5)	14 (2.2)	2 (0.5)	7 (1.7)	1 (0.4)	7 (3.1)
Bronchitis	7 (1.1)	7 (1.1)	3 (0.7)	5 (1.2)	4 (1.7)	2 (0.9)
Dyspnea	7 (1.1)	10 (1.6)	3 (0.7)	3 (0.7)	4 (1.7)	7 (3.1)
AEs leading to discontinuation	34 (5.4)	44 (7.0)	21 (5.2)	25 (6.1)	13 (5.7)	19 (8.4)
Any SAE	33 (5.2)	49 (7.7)	22 (5.5)	29 (7.1)	11 (4.8)	20 (8.9)
COPD	7 (1.1)	20 (3.2)	3 (0.7)	9 (2.2)	4 (1.7)	11 (4.9)
SAEs leading to discontinuation	14 (2.2)	20 (3.2)	8 (2.0)	13 (3.2)	6 (2.6)	7 (3.1)
Deaths	2 (0.3)	1 (0.2)	2 (0.5)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

Note: Values are presented as n (%).

Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; IND/GLY, indacaterol/glycopyrronium 110 µg/50 µg OD; OD, once daily; SAE, serious AE; SFC, salmeterol/fluticasone (50 µg/500 µg twice daily).

were observed with IND/GLY versus SFC in the overall pooled population. However, the improvement in TDI total score with IND/GLY versus SFC failed to achieve clinical significance. This might be due to higher improvement in TDI total score with both active treatments (IND/GLY, 2.57 and SFC, 2.10). As MCID is generally used for comparisons versus placebo, achieving a TDI total score of 2.57 units could be considered as clinically significant. Moreover, improvement in dyspnea and reduction in rescue medication use may be an indicator of additional benefit of IND/GLY over SFC in managing symptomatic patients with COPD.

Despite a significant improvement in lung function with IND/GLY versus SFC, the treatment differences in terms of SGRQ total score between IND/GLY and SFC were not found to be significant. This was not unexpected, since a similar finding was observed in the LANTERN,⁷ ILLUMINATE,⁶ and UMEC/VI (umeclidinium/vilanterol) versus SFC⁸ studies. Moreover, neither studies included in the analysis was powered to show the treatment differences in terms of patient-reported outcomes. However, the recently reported FLAME study showed a significant improvement in the SGRQ total score with IND/GLY versus SFC in COPD patients at risk of exacerbations.¹⁰ The discrepancy in these results may be due to the fact that the FLAME study was conducted in a population with more severe COPD and with a higher rate of exacerbations, and SGRQ total score has been associated with the risk of exacerbations.¹¹

Although this study was conducted in a population that was largely not at high risk for exacerbation, IND/GLY showed a reduction in the number of exacerbations within the overall pooled population as well as in patients belonging to subgroups GOLD B and GOLD D. In the LANTERN study, the reduction in the rate and risk of moderate or severe exacerbations was significant with IND/GLY versus SFC in COPD patients with ≤ 1 exacerbation in the previous year,⁷ whereas, in a post hoc analysis of the ILLUMINATE study, IND/GLY and SFC showed comparable results in patients without exacerbations in the previous year.¹² Although the rates of exacerbation were low in this analysis, our findings are further supported by the results of the FLAME study that showed superior efficacy of IND/GLY versus SFC in terms of decreasing the risk of exacerbation (primary objective) and improving the lung function and quality of life over 52 weeks of treatment in COPD patients with a risk of exacerbation.¹⁰

The current GOLD strategy recommends LABA or LAMA monotherapy for patients in the GOLD B subgroup and LABA/ICS combination and/or LAMA for patients in the GOLD D subgroup as the first choice of treatment, while LABA/LAMA combination therapy is placed as an alternative therapy for both the classes.¹ However, our findings suggest the need to reexamine current recommendations for COPD patients in the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups. In this pooled analysis, IND/GLY showed a significant improvement in lung function and also reduction in exacerbations

versus SFC in patients belonging to GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups. Previously, the SPARK study showed the benefit of LABA/LAMA combination versus LAMA monotherapy in terms of reducing exacerbations in severe-to-very severe COPD patients at risk of exacerbation.¹³ The FLAME study showed 14% (rate ratio [RR], 0.86; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.69, 1.06; $P=0.154$) and 17% (RR, 0.83; 95% CI: 0.74, 0.92; $P<0.001$) reduction in moderate or severe exacerbation with IND/GLY versus SFC in the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups, respectively.¹⁰ Although there are data that support the role of LABA/ICS combination in reducing the risk of exacerbations,¹⁴ their uses are associated with AEs, such as pneumonia and hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal axis suppression.^{15–17}

In this analysis, the safety profile of IND/GLY was comparable with SFC in both the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups with the exception of a higher incidence of pneumonia with SFC.

There are some limitations of this post hoc analysis. Patients categorized into GOLD B and GOLD D could not be precisely modeled according to the GOLD 2011 strategy, specifically for the ILLUMINATE study, as the study was planned before the strategy was available. Although both the ILLUMINATE and LANTERN studies compared IND/GLY and SFC in terms of efficacy and safety, we need to acknowledge that there were few differences in patient characteristics and end points. No patient in the ILLUMINATE study experienced an exacerbation in the previous year; however, the LANTERN study included patients with and without a history of exacerbation in the previous year, and 20% of the enrolled subjects had an exacerbation in the previous year. Exacerbation was analyzed post database lock in the ILLUMINATE study, whereas in the LANTERN study it was a prespecified exploratory end point. Most of the patients (90%) in this pooled analysis were having infrequent exacerbations. Thus, this analysis includes only a small number of patients who were in GOLD D based on exacerbations history.

Conclusion

In this LANTERN/ILLUMINATE pooled analysis, IND/GLY demonstrated superior efficacy versus SFC in the overall population as well as in the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups. The trend of improvement with IND/GLY versus SFC was similar in the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups in all the parameters tested. Considering the superiority of IND/GLY over SFC in this post hoc analysis and other published data, in patients in the GOLD B and GOLD D subgroups,

it may be concluded that LABA/LAMA combination can be the first-line therapy in this patient group.

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Author contributions

Coordinated investigator centers for LANTERN and ILLUMINATE studies, respectively, collected clinical data, and contributed to the writing of the manuscript: NZ and CV. Centrally coordinated, educated, and monitored the centers: MH. Helped to design the studies, overlooked statistical analyses and helped to write the manuscript: MH, KM, RF, GB, FP and DB. All the authors contributed extensively and approved the manuscript before submission. All authors also contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

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