

# A dose-ranging study of tiotropium delivered via Respimat<sup>®</sup> Soft Mist<sup>™</sup> Inhaler or HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> in COPD patients

Denis Caillaud<sup>1</sup>  
 Charles Le Merre<sup>2</sup>  
 Yan Martinat<sup>3</sup>  
 Bernard Aguilaniu<sup>4</sup>  
 Demetri Pavia<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CHU Clermont-Ferrand, Pulmonary Department, Hôpital G Montpied, Clermont-Ferrand, France; <sup>2</sup>Service de Pneumologie-Médecine A, Nîmes, France; <sup>3</sup>Centre Médical PAROT, Lyon, France; <sup>4</sup>HYLAB Physiologie Clinique et Exercice, Grenoble, France; <sup>5</sup>Clinical Research Department, Medical Division, Boehringer Ingelheim Ltd, Bracknell, Berkshire, UK

**Abstract:** This was a multicenter, randomized, double-blind within device, parallel-group, dose-ranging study. COPD patients (n = 202; 86% male; mean age: 61 years) were randomized to receive tiotropium 1.25 µg, 2.5 µg, 5 µg, 10 µg, or 20 µg Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI (a novel, propellant-free device); tiotropium 18 µg HandiHaler<sup>®</sup>; placebo Respimat<sup>®</sup>; or placebo HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> for 3 weeks. The primary endpoint was trough FEV<sub>1</sub> on Day 21. Other assessments included FVC, PEFr, rescue medication use, safety, and pharmacokinetics. In general, all active treatments improved the primary and secondary endpoints on Day 21 (steady state) compared with placebo. Tiotropium 5 µg Respimat<sup>®</sup>, 20 µg Respimat<sup>®</sup>, and tiotropium 18 µg HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> were statistically significantly higher than placebo for the primary endpoint (mean change in trough FEV<sub>1</sub> was 150 mL (both Respimat<sup>®</sup> doses) versus 20 mL (placebo Respimat<sup>®</sup>); p < 0.05; and 230 mL (HandiHaler<sup>®</sup>) versus -90 mL (placebo HandiHaler<sup>®</sup>); p ≤ 0.001). The urinary excretion (up to 2 hours post-dose) of tiotropium 5–10 µg Respimat<sup>®</sup> was comparable with tiotropium 18 µg HandiHaler<sup>®</sup>; the overall incidence of adverse events was comparable across treatment groups. Tiotropium 5 and 10 µg Respimat<sup>®</sup> improve lung function in COPD patients and appear to be comparable with tiotropium 18 µg HandiHaler<sup>®</sup>.

**Keywords:** tiotropium, Respimat<sup>®</sup>, Soft Mist<sup>™</sup> Inhaler, COPD, pulmonary function

## Introduction

Tiotropium is well established as a first-line maintenance treatment in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (ATS 1995; GOLD 2005; Saberi and O'Donnell 2005). Once-daily administration of this antimuscarinic agent provides 24-hour bronchodilation via prolonged blockade of muscarinic M<sub>3</sub>-receptors. At present, tiotropium is delivered via HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> (Boehringer Ingelheim, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany) a dry-powder, breath-actuated inhaler, and this drug/delivery combination has many supporting clinical data (Niewoehner et al 2000; Casaburi et al 2002; Vincken et al 2002; O'Donnell et al 2004; Maltais et al 2005). Previous dose-ranging studies have shown that tiotropium 18 µg is the optimal dose for use with HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> and this is the marketed dose with this device (Maesen et al 1995).

More recently, an innovative delivery device, the Respimat<sup>®</sup> Soft Mist<sup>™</sup> Inhaler (SMI), has been developed (Boehringer Ingelheim, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany). This multi-dose, propellant-free device, is powered by a compressed spring inside the inhaler (Dalby et al 2004; Zierenberg 1999), and the dose is loaded when the lower half of the device is turned through 180 degrees. This draws drug into the micropump, which is then released when the patient presses the dose-release button. The aerosol from the Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI has a much lower velocity and longer duration than that observed with pressurized metered-dose inhalers (pMDIs), and the fine particle fraction (<5.8 µm) in Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI accounts for 66% of aqueous

Correspondence: Demetri Pavia  
 Clinical Research Department, Medical  
 Division, Boehringer Ingelheim Ltd,  
 Ellesfield Avenue, Bracknell, Berkshire,  
 RG12 8YS, UK  
 Tel +44 1344 741264  
 Email paviad@bra.boehringer-ingelheim.com

drug solution (Hochrainer et al 2005; Zierenberg 1999). As a result, Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI improves lung drug deposition, reduces oropharyngeal deposition, and may require a lower dose of drug than that normally used with either dry powder inhalers (DPIs) or pMDIs (Newman et al 1998; Newman 1999; Pitcairn et al 2005).

Against this background, the aim of this dose-ranging study was to establish the doses of tiotropium that are most efficacious with Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI in patients with COPD. The maximum dose used in this study was tiotropium 20 µg. It was hypothesized that a lower dose would be needed than that used with HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> due to higher lung deposition with the Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI device.

## Materials and methods

### Study design

This was a 3-week, multicenter, randomized, double-blind within device, parallel-group, active- and placebo-controlled, dose-ranging study (Study #205.127), which was performed in 15 centers across France. The study was designed to determine the dose(s) of tiotropium that were efficacious with Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI, and to compare these doses with the marketed tiotropium 18 µg HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> in patients with COPD. Five different doses of tiotropium inhalation solution (1.25 µg, 2.5 µg, 5 µg, 10 µg, and 20 µg) were chosen for use with Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI. Tiotropium 18 µg HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> was used as the active control. Placebo HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> and placebo solution Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI were used as placebo controls with each respective device. The study was conducted from March 1998 to April 1999. It was performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, to the requirements of Good Clinical Practice principles and local regulations, and was sponsored by Boehringer Ingelheim.

### Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Males or females aged  $\geq 40$  years with a diagnosis of COPD ( $30\% \leq FEV_1 \leq 65\%$  of predicted normal value [Quanjer et al 1993] and  $FEV_1/FVC \leq 70\%$ ), and a smoking history  $\geq 10$  pack-years were eligible. Patients with a history of asthma, rhinitis, atopy, a clinically significant disease, or a lower respiratory tract infection or exacerbation within the last 6 weeks were excluded. Pregnant women, nursing women, and women of childbearing potential not using contraception were also excluded. All patients provided written, informed consent to participate.

Cromolyn, nedocromil sodium, anticholinergics, antihistamines, hydroxyzine, astemizole, long-acting beta-agonists, other investigational drugs and regular use of daytime

oxygen therapy were not allowed during the study. Any rescue medication considered appropriate by the physician, inhaled corticosteroids, and oral corticosteroids if stabilized within the 6 weeks prior to study entry (ie,  $\leq 10$  mg prednisone per day or equivalent) were allowed. Short-acting beta-agonists and oral theophylline were permitted if withdrawn prior to clinic visits.

### Medication restrictions

Prior to the screening visit (Visit 1), long-acting inhaled beta-agonists were not permitted for 48 hours, short-acting inhaled anticholinergics were not permitted for 8 hours, and long-acting anticholinergics were not permitted for 12 hours prior to Visit 1. Short-acting oral beta-agonists were not permitted for 18 hours, long-acting oral beta-agonists were not permitted for 36 hours, oral anticholinergics (7 days), oral antihistamines (48 hours), oral hydroxyzine (96 hours), and astemizole (3 months). Tiotropium had never previously been administered to patients using Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI.

Some medications were allowed throughout the study period, but had to be withdrawn prior to clinic visits; these agents were as follows (the withdrawal time period is indicated in brackets): short-acting inhaled beta-agonists (8 hours); short-acting oral theophylline (24 hours); and oral slow-release theophylline (48 hours). No washout period was required for inhaled corticosteroids; they could be continued throughout the study provided the dosage was constant during the 6 weeks prior to Visit 1.

### Methods

Following screening (Visit 1), eligible patients were randomized to receive tiotropium 1.25 µg, 2.5 µg, 5 µg, 10 µg, or 20 µg delivered via the Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI, tiotropium 18 µg delivered via the HandiHaler<sup>®</sup>, placebo Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI, or placebo HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> for 3 weeks. Study drug was administered once daily (two puffs via Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI or one capsule via HandiHaler<sup>®</sup>) in the morning between 8:00 and 10:00 hours. The study was double-blind within device, ie, there was no blinding between Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI and HandiHaler<sup>®</sup>.

The primary endpoint was the change from baseline (Day 0; Visit 2) in morning pre-dose (ie, trough)  $FEV_1$  on Day 21 (Visit 5), ie, at steady-state. Trough  $FEV_1$  was calculated using the largest of three  $FEV_1$  readings measured during the last 2 hours of the 24-hour dosing interval. Secondary endpoints included FVC and rescue medication use. Daily peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR) measurements were recorded in diary cards. The patient was also asked if he/she was awakened during the night by coughing or shortness of breath.

All clinic spirometry measures were performed in accordance with ATS criteria (ATS 1995). All pulmonary function tests were conducted while the patient was in a seated position. At each time point, the spirometric manoeuvres were conducted in triplicate and the largest FEV<sub>1</sub> and largest FVC were recorded after examining all of the acceptable curves. The timing of the baseline pulmonary function testing always started at the same time of day (07:00 hours ± 1 hour). A time window of 1 hour was permitted between the start (baseline pulmonary testing) on the first day (Day 0, Visit 2) and the start on the three other test days (Day 7 [Visit 3], Day 14 [Visit 4], and Day 21 [Visit 5]). The timing of subsequent hourly lung function testing during Visits 2, 3, 4, and 5 varied; a time window of 1 hour was permitted during these subsequent measures. FEV<sub>1</sub> and FVC were measured at least 2 hours pre-dose and up to 4 hours (240 minutes) post-dose.

Adverse events were recorded throughout the trial. Changes in vital signs (electrocardiogram [ECG], heart rate, pulse rate, blood pressure) were recorded on test days (Days 0, 7, 14, and 21), and physical examinations and routine laboratory tests were recorded before and after the trial.

## Pharmacokinetics

Urine samples were collected in two fractions lasting from -2 to 0 hours (± 5 minutes) pre-dose and from 0 to 2 hours (± 5 minutes) post-drug inhalation on Days 7, 14, and 21 (± 2 days). Diuresis was aided by the intake of 100 mL of water during both collection periods. Tiotropium concentrations were measured using a validated high-performance liquid chromatography coupled with tandem mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS/MS) assay. The assay had a limit of quantification of 10 pg/mL. The amount of tiotropium excreted unchanged in the urine (Ae) was determined pre- and post-dose; excretion data at steady state were evaluated between Days 7, 14, and 21 (± 2).

## Analysis

The primary analysis was designed to test whether each dose of tiotropium Respimat® SMI was more effective than placebo. The primary endpoint and secondary clinic spirometry endpoints were evaluated by an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) with baseline data as a covariate and treatment effect as a factor. Descriptive statistics were used for other secondary efficacy variables, safety, and pharmacokinetic data. All treated patients were included in the safety analysis. The intent-to-treat (ITT) population consisted of all patients who had been randomized to treatment, received at least

one dose of drug, and had at least one valid baseline and one post-treatment evaluation. Using a standard deviation for average FEV<sub>1</sub> post-drug administration of 0.17 L, a total of 192 patients (24 patients per treatment group) was planned to detect a 150 mL difference in mean FEV<sub>1</sub> response between tiotropium Respimat® SMI and placebo at 5% level of significance with at least 80% power using a two-tailed t-test.

## Results

### Patient characteristics and disposition

A total of 294 patients were screened, and 202 eligible patients were randomized to treatment. Patient characteristics are shown in Table 1. The treatment groups were well matched in terms of age, COPD duration, lung function, and tobacco consumption (comparative data not shown). The majority were male (85.6%), the mean age was 60 years, the mean baseline FEV<sub>1</sub> (% predicted) was 43.6%, the mean COPD duration was 10.5 years, and the mean tobacco consumption was 44.7 pack-years. Concomitant medication use was similar between treatment groups; 79.7% used beta-agonists, 62% used inhaled steroids, and 27.2% used theophylline. A total of 11 patients (5.4%) discontinued prematurely (3 for worsening of disease under study; 2 for worsening of pre-existing disease; 3 for other adverse events (AEs); 1 was not compliant; and 2 withdrew their consent).

### Efficacy endpoints

The primary endpoint, trough FEV<sub>1</sub>, was statistically significantly improved following treatment with tiotropium 5 µg Respimat® SMI, 20 µg Respimat® SMI, and tiotropium 18 µg HandiHaler® compared with placebo ( $p < 0.05$ ) (Table 2). Tiotropium 10 µg Respimat® SMI showed a similar numerical advantage over placebo as that observed with the 5 µg and 20 µg Respimat® SMI doses; however, the difference approached, but did not reach, statistical significance ( $p = 0.06$ ).

**Table 1** Baseline characteristics\* of randomized patients (n = 202)

Age (years)	60.2 (9.6)
Male, n(%)	173 (85.6)
Ex-smoker, n(%)	112 (55.4)
Smoking history (pack-years)	44.7 (17.9)
Duration of COPD (years)	10.5 (7.9)
FEV <sub>1</sub> (L)	1.31 (0.40)
FEV <sub>1</sub> (% predicted)	43.6 (10.5)
FVC (L)	2.64 (0.66)

\*Mean (SD) unless otherwise stated.

**Abbreviations:** FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC, forced vital capacity.

**Table 2** Mean<sup>‡</sup> (SEM) primary and secondary trough FEV<sub>1</sub> measurements

		Respimat <sup>®</sup> SMI					HandiHaler <sup>®</sup>		
Dose, µg		1.25	2.5	5	10	20	PBO	18	PBO
n, ITT		25	28	25	26	26	24	25	23
<b>Primary endpoint</b>									
Day 21	Trough	0.10	0.05	0.15*	0.13	0.15*	0.02	0.23 <sup>†</sup>	-0.09
(steady state)	FEV <sub>1</sub> , L	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
<b>Secondary FEV<sub>1</sub> endpoints</b>									
Day 7	Trough	0.13*	0.10	0.16*	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.22 <sup>†</sup>	-0.08
	FEV <sub>1</sub> , L	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Day 14	Trough	0.13	0.08	0.17*	0.02	0.17*	0.02	0.22 <sup>†</sup>	-0.04
	FEV <sub>1</sub> , L	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)

\*p < 0.05; <sup>†</sup>p ≤ 0.001; <sup>‡</sup>change from study baseline.

**Abbreviations:** FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; ITT, intent-to-treat; PBO, placebo; SEM, standard error of mean; SMI, Soft Mist™ Inhaler.

Mean FEV<sub>1</sub> was sustained above placebo for all active treatments throughout the study; the improvements following treatment on Day 21 (steady state) are shown in Figure 1. At other time points, only the tiotropium 5 µg Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI and tiotropium 18 µg HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> doses reached statistical significance on both Days 7 and 14 (largest: p < 0.05) (Table 2). FVC also improved after treatment with tiotropium Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI and HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> compared with placebo. On Day 21, the greatest improvements in FVC were observed with the tiotropium 5 µg and 20 µg Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI dose and with tiotropium 18 µg HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> (Table 3). All active treatments improved morning and evening PEFR on Day 21 compared with placebo (largest: p < 0.05) (Table 3). Rescue medication use declined in all active treatment groups, and with the exception of tiotropium 2.5 µg Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI, the mean decrease for each treatment group was statistically different from placebo (p < 0.05). A trend in favor of

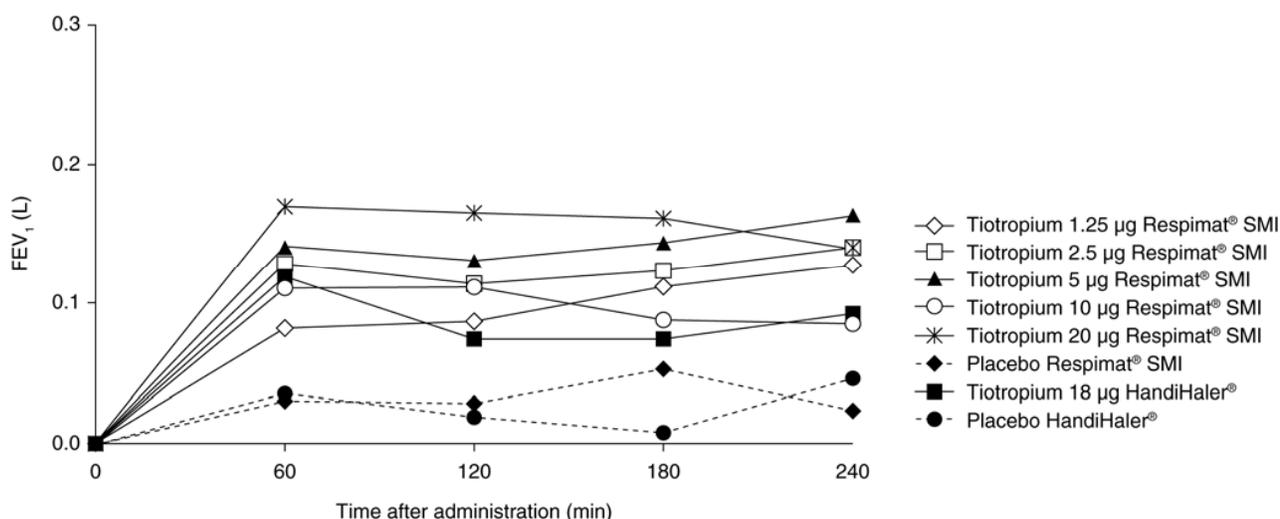
active treatment over placebo was observed for nocturnal awakenings (data not shown).

## Pharmacokinetics

The urinary excretion of tiotropium Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI at steady state, measured from -2 hours to 0 hours pre-dose and from 0 to 2 hours post-dose on Day 21, was dose-dependent as shown in Figure 2. For both the pre- and post-dose measures, the urinary excretion of tiotropium 5–10 µg Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI was comparable with that of tiotropium 18 µg HandiHaler<sup>®</sup>.

## Safety

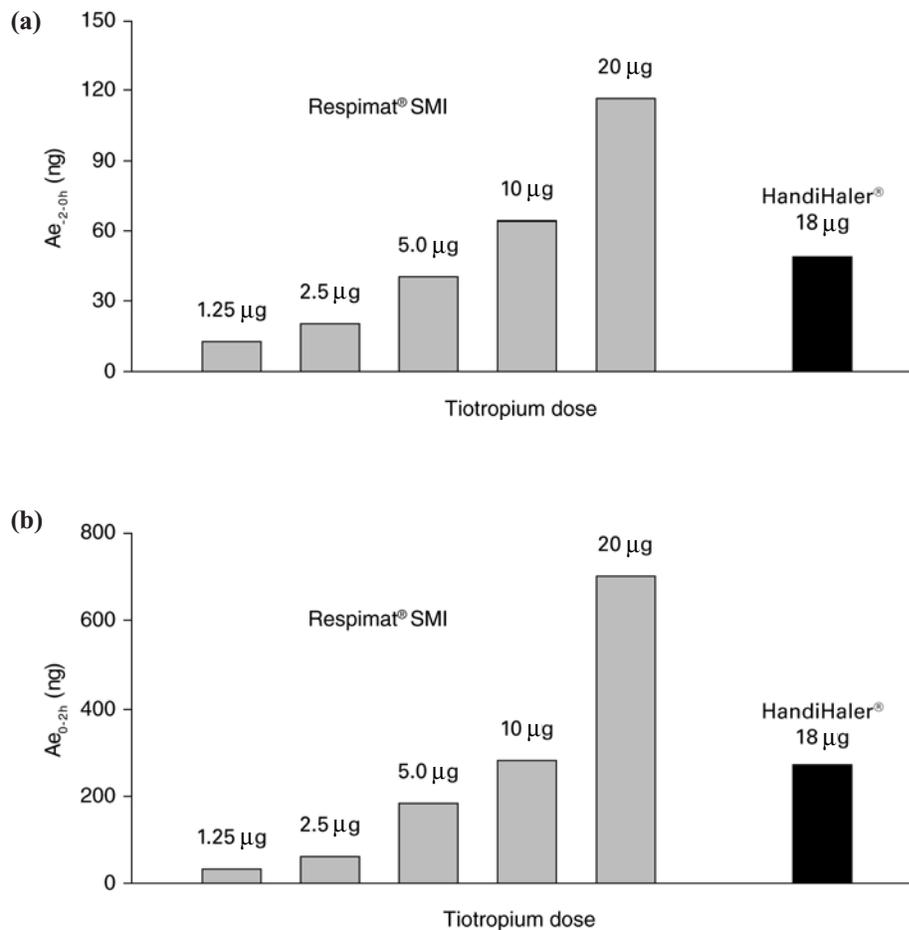
During the 3-week treatment period, 27.7% (56/202) of randomized patients reported AEs. The overall incidence of AEs was comparable across all active treatment groups and placebo. The most frequently reported AEs are shown in Table 4. Dry mouth was more common in the active



**Figure 1** The adjusted\* mean change in FEV<sub>1</sub> following tiotropium administration on Day 21 (ie, steady state).

\*Change from study baseline.

**Abbreviation:** SMI, Soft Mist™ Inhaler.



**Figure 2** Urinary excretion of tiotropium (a) –2 to 0 hours pre-dose and (b) 0 to 2 hours post-dose on Day 21 (ie, steady state).  
**Abbreviations:** Ae, amount of drug excreted unchanged in urine; SMI, Soft Mist™ Inhaler.

treatment groups at doses higher than 5 µg. Eight patients withdrew from the study due to an AE: AV block (one patient on tiotropium 2.5 µg Respimat® SMI); COPD exacerbations (one patient from each of the tiotropium 2.5 µg Respimat® SMI, tiotropium 10 µg Respimat® SMI, placebo Respimat® SMI, and placebo HandiHaler® groups); dyspnea (one patient on tiotropium 18 µg HandiHaler®); pneumonia (one patient

on tiotropium 1.25 µg Respimat® SMI); and hematuria (one patient on tiotropium 2.5 µg Respimat® SMI). Six patients had serious adverse events (SAEs) (only one was considered to be study related: hematuria [tiotropium 2.5 µg Respimat® SMI]). There were no patient deaths during the trial. There were no clinically relevant changes in laboratory values (hematology, biochemistry), vital signs, or ECG.

**Table 3** Mean<sup>‡</sup> (SEM) secondary measurements during steady state

	Dose, µg	Respimat® SMI					HandiHaler®		
		1.25	2.5	5	10	20	PBO	18	PBO
Day 21	n, ITT	25	28	25	26	26	24	25	23
	FVC, L	0.20 (0.07)	0.10 (0.07)	0.27 (0.07)	0.20 (0.07)	0.25 (0.07)	0.11 (0.07)	0.32 <sup>†</sup> (0.08)	–0.09 (0.08)
Week 3	Morning	26.1 (9.4)	35.6* (8.7)	34.7 (9.0)	51.2 <sup>†</sup> (8.6)	28.5 (9.0)	9.3 (9.7)	39.8 <sup>†</sup> (9.0)	–5.7 (9.2)
Week 3	Evening	39.6* (9.6)	48.5* (8.9)	46.3* (9.3)	63.2 <sup>†</sup> (8.8)	47.6* (9.2)	6.3 (9.9)	60.7 <sup>†</sup> (9.2)	0.4 (9.4)

\*p < 0.05; <sup>†</sup>p ≤ 0.001; <sup>‡</sup>change from study baseline.

**Abbreviations:** FVC, forced vital capacity; ITT, intent-to-treat; PBO, placebo; PEFR, peak expiratory flow rate; SEM, standard error of mean; SMI, Soft Mist™ Inhaler.

**Table 4** Total and individual adverse events (AEs) reported in  $\geq 5\%$  of patients in any treatment group

Dose, $\mu\text{g}$	Respimat <sup>®</sup> SMI					HandiHaler <sup>®</sup>		
	1.25	2.5	5	10	20	PBO	18	Placebo
All treated patients	25	28	25	26	26	24	25	23
Total,* n(%)	6 (24.0)	9 (32.1)	7 (28.0)	8 (30.8)	6 (23.1)	5 (20.8)	9 (36.0)	6 (26.1)
COPD exacerbation	0	4 (14.3)	2 (8.0)	2 (7.7)	3 (11.5)	3 (12.5)	5 (20.0)	1 (4.3)
Dry mouth	1 (4.0)	0	1 (4.0)	3 (11.5)	2 (7.7)	0	2 (8.0)	0

\*Overall number of AEs per treatment group.

**Abbreviations:** COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; PBO, placebo; SMI, Soft Mist™ Inhaler.

## Discussion

The aim of this dose-ranging study was to identify the doses of tiotropium delivered from the Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI that were effective and well tolerated, and were most comparable with tiotropium 18  $\mu\text{g}$  HandiHaler<sup>®</sup>. All active doses used with Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI improved the primary endpoint (trough FEV<sub>1</sub> after 3 weeks of treatment), and reduced rescue medication use compared with placebo. In general, tiotropium 5 and 10  $\mu\text{g}$  Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI were most comparable to tiotropium 18  $\mu\text{g}$  HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> in terms of some efficacy measures and pharmacokinetics. The tiotropium 20  $\mu\text{g}$  dose did not offer additional efficacy advantages over those observed with 5 and 10  $\mu\text{g}$ , and the systemic exposure was much higher compared with tiotropium 18  $\mu\text{g}$  HandiHaler<sup>®</sup>. As a result, this higher dose (20  $\mu\text{g}$ ) was not investigated further in phase III studies of tiotropium using Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI.

Previous studies (Newman et al 1996, 1998), which compared flunisolide delivery from Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI with a metered dose inhaler (MDI), showed that significantly more flunisolide was delivered to the lungs with the Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI device. In one study the lung deposition was almost twice that observed with an MDI (45% versus 26%, respectively) (Newman et al 1998). Similar findings have been observed when Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI was compared with a dry powder inhaler (DPI); the lung deposition of budesonide was 46%–57% with Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI compared with 14%–33% from a Turbuhaler DPI used with fast and slow peak inhaled flow rates (Pitcairn et al 2005).

These findings therefore show that the Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI device offers increased lung deposition and lower oropharyngeal deposition, compared with other devices; this benefit may be irrespective of the drug used. This selective delivery pattern could therefore improve the therapeutic ratio of inhaled medications when delivered via Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI. It will also enable a lower nominal dose of drug to be used with Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI. In one study, a 50% reduction in dose of ipratropium/fenoterol

was appropriate with Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI to achieve similar therapeutic efficacy to an MDI (Kilfeather et al 2004).

In the present study, all active treatments were well tolerated. Dry mouth was more common on active treatment than placebo, which was not surprising given the anticholinergic effect of tiotropium; this has also been shown in previous studies (Vincken et al 2002; Brusasco et al 2003; Koumis and Samuel 2005). The incidence of dry mouth was lower in all tiotropium doses below 10  $\mu\text{g}$ ; for example, 5  $\mu\text{g}$  Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI group compared with tiotropium 10  $\mu\text{g}$  and tiotropium 18  $\mu\text{g}$  HandiHaler<sup>®</sup> (4% versus 11.5% and 8%, respectively), which is suggestive of dose dependency. Based on the principles of seamless transition from phase II to phase III studies, it is prudent to carry forward one or two “best” doses (Bretz et al 2006). Phase III trials have further examined tiotropium 5 and 10  $\mu\text{g}$  doses for use with Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI. Dry mouth is unlikely to be an issue with the lower tiotropium dose without compromising efficacy in these clinical studies.

In conclusion, based on the safety, efficacy, and pharmacokinetics data obtained in this study, the 5 and 10  $\mu\text{g}$  doses of tiotropium administered with Respimat<sup>®</sup> SMI can reasonably be considered as the best choice of safe and effective doses and are, in general, the most comparable doses with the active comparator, tiotropium 18  $\mu\text{g}$  HandiHaler<sup>®</sup>.

## Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the following for their participation: Alain Patat, Arnaud Beck, Jean Pierre Kantelip, Christophe Pison, Patricia Molinier Cournot, Michel Febvre, Benoit Wallaert, Regine Rouzier Panis, Jean-Marie Grosbois, Jean-François Muir, Violette Leclerc. The authors would like to acknowledge PAREXEL for their writing assistance.

## Disclosures

This work was sponsored by Boehringer Ingelheim Ltd.

Demetri Pavia is an employee of Boehringer Ingelheim Ltd.

## References

- [ATS] American Thoracic Society. 1995. Standardization of spirometry: 1994 update. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 152:1107–36.
- Bretz F, Schmidli H, Konig F, et al. 2006. Confirmatory seamless phase II/III clinical trials with hypotheses selection at interim: general concepts. *Biom J*, 48:623–34.
- Brusasco V, Hodder R, Miravittles M, et al. 2003. Health outcomes following treatment for six months with once daily tiotropium compared with twice daily salmeterol in patients with COPD. *Thorax*, 58:399–404.
- Casaburi R, Mahler DA, Jones PW, et al. 2002. A long-term evaluation of once-daily inhaled tiotropium in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Eur Respir J*, 19:217–24.
- Dalby R, Spallek M, Voshaar T. 2004. A review of the development of Respimat® Soft Mist™ Inhaler. *Int J Pharm*, 283:1–9.
- [GOLD] Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease: Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Executive summary. Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health. Updated 2006. URL: [http://www.ersnet.org/lrPresentations/copd/files/main/contentu/pages/full\\_text.pdf](http://www.ersnet.org/lrPresentations/copd/files/main/contentu/pages/full_text.pdf) (last accessed 11 June 2007).
- Hochrainer D, Holz H, Kreher C, et al. 2005. Comparison of the aerosol velocity and spray duration of Respimat Soft Mist inhaler and pressurized metered dose inhalers. *J Aerosol Med*, 18:273–82.
- Kilfeather SA, Ponitz HH, Beck E, et al. 2004. Improved delivery of ipratropium bromide/fenoterol from Respimat Soft Mist Inhaler in patients with COPD. *Respir Med*, 98:387–97.
- Koumis T, Samuel S. 2005. Tiotropium bromide: a new long-acting bronchodilator for the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Clin Ther*, 27:377–92.
- Maesen FPV, Smeets JJ, Sledsens TJH, et al. 1995. Tiotropium bromide, a new long-acting antimuscarinic bronchodilator: a pharmacodynamic study in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). *Eur Respir J*, 8:1506–13.
- Maltais F, Hamilton A, Marciniuk D, et al. 2005. Improvements in symptom-limited exercise performance over 8 h with once-daily tiotropium in patients with COPD. *Chest*, 128:1168–78.
- Newman SP. 1999. Use of gamma scintigraphy to evaluate the performance of new inhalers. *J Aerosol Med*, 12(Suppl 1):S25–31.
- Newman SP, Brown J, Steed KP, et al. 1998. Lung deposition of fenoterol and flunisolide delivered using a novel device for inhaled medications. *Chest*, 113:957–63.
- Newman SP, Steed KP, Reader SJ, et al. 1996. Efficient delivery to the lungs of flunisolide aerosol from a new portable hand-held multidose nebulizer. *J Pharm Sci*, 85:960–4.
- Niewoehner DE, Rice K, Cote C, et al. 2000. Prevention of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with tiotropium, a once-daily inhaled anticholinergic bronchodilator: a randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med*, 143:317–26.
- O'Donnell DE, Fluge T, Gerken F, et al. 2004. Effects of tiotropium on lung hyperinflation, dyspnoea and exercise tolerance in COPD. *Eur Respir J*, 23:832–40.
- Pitcairn GR, Reader S, Pavia D, et al. 2005. Deposition of corticosteroid aerosol in the human lung by Respimat Soft Mist inhaler compared to deposition by metered dose inhaler or by Turbohaler dry powder inhaler. *J Aerosol Med*, 18:264–72.
- Quanjer PH, Tammeling GJ, Cotes JE, et al. 1993. Lung volumes and forced ventilatory flows. Report Working Party Standardization of Lung Function Tests, European Community for Steel and Coal. Official Statement of the European Respiratory Society. *Eur Respir J Suppl*, 16:5–40.
- Saberi F, O'Donnell DE. 2005. The role of tiotropium bromide, a long-acting anticholinergic bronchodilator, in the management of COPD. *Treat Respir Med*, 4:275–81.
- Schuermann W, Schmidtman S, Moroni P, et al. 2005. Respimat Soft Mist Inhaler versus hydrofluoroalkane metered dose inhaler: patient preference and satisfaction. *Treat Respir Med*, 4:53–61.
- Vincken W, van Noord JA, Greefhorst AP, et al. 2002. Improved health outcomes in patients with COPD during 1-year treatment with tiotropium. *Eur Respir J*, 19:209–16.
- Zierenberg B. 1999. Optimizing the in vitro performance of Respimat. *J Aerosol Med*, 12(Suppl 1):S19–24.

