

Impact of tiotropium + olodaterol on physical functioning in COPD: results of an open-label observational study

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Background: Maintaining and improving physical functioning is key to mitigating the cycle of deconditioning associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). We evaluated the impact of free combination of the long-acting anticholinergic tiotropium plus the long-acting β_2 -agonist olodaterol on physical functioning in a real-world clinical setting.

Methods: In this open-label noninterventional study, Global initiative for chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) B–D patients with COPD aged ≥ 40 years were treated for 4–6 weeks with either tiotropium 5 μg + olodaterol 5 μg (both via Respimat[®] inhaler) or tiotropium 18 μg (HandiHaler[®]) + olodaterol 5 μg (Respimat[®]) once daily. Physical functioning was assessed by the self-reported 10-item Physical Functioning Questionnaire (PF-10). The primary end point was the percentage of patients achieving therapeutic success, defined as a 10-point increase in the PF-10 between baseline (visit 1) and weeks 4–6 (visit 2). Secondary end points included absolute PF-10 scores, Physicians' Global Evaluation, satisfaction with Respimat[®] and adverse events.

Results: A total of 1,858 patients were treated: 1,298 (69.9%) with tiotropium 5 μg + olodaterol 5 μg and 560 (30.1%) with tiotropium 18 μg + olodaterol 5 μg . At study end, 1,683 (92.6%) and 1,556 patients (85.6%) continued using tiotropium and olodaterol, respectively; 48.9% (95% confidence interval: 46.5, 51.3) achieved the primary end point. Therapeutic success rates were significantly higher for maintenance-naïve patients compared to those who had received prior therapy (59.1% vs 44.5%; $P < 0.0001$), largely driven by maintenance-treatment-naïve GOLD B (59.8%) and C (63.0%) patients. Absolute physical functioning scores increased from an average baseline of 44.0 (standard deviation: 25.2) to 54.2 (standard deviation: 26.9) at visit 2. Patients' general condition improved from baseline to visit 2, and patients were largely satisfied with the Respimat[®] inhaler. Adverse events were reported by 7.5% of patients; the most common were respiratory in nature.

Conclusion: Tiotropium + olodaterol improved physical functioning within 4–6 weeks in patients with moderate-to-very severe COPD. GOLD B and C patients with no prior maintenance treatment demonstrated the greatest benefit.

Keywords: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, tiotropium, olodaterol, physical functioning, noninterventional, real-world

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Introduction

Bronchodilation, by means of long-acting muscarinic antagonists (LAMAs) and long-acting β_2 -agonists (LABAs), is the mainstay of treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Tiotropium, a once-daily LAMA, is widely used in the treatment of COPD and has been shown to improve important disease outcomes.^{1–6}

Olodaterol is a novel once-daily LABA that has a fast onset of action and a 24-hour bronchodilatory effect, and it has demonstrated symptomatic benefits, enhanced exercise capacity, and improvements in lung function.^{7,8} Current guidelines indicate that combining different classes of bronchodilators, as opposed to increasing the dose of a single drug, may improve efficacy and reduce the risk of side effects.⁹

In a replicate, controlled, randomized clinical trial, a free combination of the two long-acting bronchodilators tiotropium, administered via HandiHaler®, and olodaterol, administered via Respimat®, resulted in significant improvements in lung function and quality of life over tiotropium + placebo in patients with COPD.¹⁰ Furthermore, the combination of tiotropium + olodaterol administered via the Respimat® inhaler has been shown to improve lung function, dyspnea, and quality of life,^{11,12} with a comparable incidence of adverse events (AEs) between the combinations and the monocomponents. In those studies that assessed health status, the measurement tool of choice was the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire. In other studies that assessed the impact of bronchodilators on health status in COPD, the 36-item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) questionnaire has been used.^{13,14} The SF-36 is a general, nondisease-specific instrument for measuring health status. One of the core components of the SF-36 is the self-reported 10-item Physical Functioning Questionnaire (PF-10), which has previously been used in the COPD setting to measure physical functioning improvements following treatment with tiotropium.¹⁵ The PF-10 constitutes an appropriate measure of physical function/physical activity capacity that can be used in daily clinical practice.^{16–20}

Although the efficacy of tiotropium + olodaterol has been documented in controlled trials, more evidence is needed regarding its effectiveness in everyday clinical practice and, indeed, of its translational benefit into improved physical functioning. The aim of this noninterventional study was to assess the effectiveness of the free combination of tiotropium + olodaterol on improving physical functioning in a broad range of patients with COPD treated in primary care.

Materials and methods

Study design

This was a prospective, open-label, noninterventional study conducted in Germany between June 2014 and March 2015. In total, 800 nonhospital general practitioners and office-based pulmonary specialists were enrolled. Practices were spread throughout Germany, including both urban and rural areas, to achieve a sample representative of the general population.

Signed patient informed consent was obtained before enrollment. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the German Medicines Act and was reviewed by the Landesärztekammer Baden-Württemberg institutional review board, Stuttgart, Germany.

Patients and treatments

The decision to treat was taken independently of participation in the study and was made by the physician before the invitation to participate. Those eligible to participate were patients aged ≥ 40 years with a physician-made diagnosis of moderate-to-very severe COPD according to Global initiative for chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) stages B–D (forced expiratory volume in 1 second $< 80\%$ predicted) in whom combination treatment with two long-acting bronchodilators (LAMA + LABA) was indicated in accordance with marketing authorization, summary of product characteristics, and guidelines. According to the real-world approach to this study, there was no requirement for forced expiratory volume in 1 second values to be independently verified by spirometric measurements, and no additional investigations were stipulated. Patients were permitted to be receiving LAMA and/or LABA treatment at study entry. Existing LAMA/LABA treatment was recommended to be discontinued at study entry, and patients were switched to tiotropium + olodaterol without a washout period. Throughout the study period, patients were allowed to continue with any drugs that they took as part of their usual routine treatment, including the use of inhaled corticosteroids (ICS). Exclusion criteria included fulfilling the general and specific contraindications to the study drugs and inclusion in another noninterventional study or clinical trial.

All eligible patients started free combination treatment with tiotropium 5 μg + olodaterol 5 μg or tiotropium 18 μg + olodaterol 5 μg once daily (two actuations of 2.5 μg). Tiotropium 5 μg and olodaterol 5 μg were administered via the Respimat® inhaler, whereas tiotropium 18 μg was dispensed via the HandiHaler® (both Boehringer Ingelheim, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany). After 4–6 weeks of study treatment, patients returned for a second clinic visit. No additional instruction was provided on the use of the inhaler devices that went beyond routine practice training.

End points and assessments

End points

The primary efficacy end point was the percentage of patients who achieved therapeutic success, defined as a 10-point increase in the PF-10 score of the SF-36 between baseline

and weeks 4–6. This threshold score of a 10-point change was based on the distribution-based method by Cohen.²¹ Based on two 1-year studies conducted in patients with COPD, the baseline standard deviation for physical functioning scores was 22. The minimal important difference ranged between 4 and 11.¹³

Secondary end points included absolute change in PF-10 from visit 1 to the end of the study (visit 2), general condition of the patient (Physicians' Global Evaluation [PGE]) at the initial examination and at the end of the study, and patient satisfaction with the devices used to administer the study drugs. Serious and nonserious AEs were documented.

Visits

At visit 1 (initial examination), the following variables were recorded: demographics; history of COPD, including last spirometric findings to determine severity; history of smoking; past and present concomitant pulmonary medication; other concurrent diagnoses; and other concomitant medication. The general condition of the patient was assessed by the doctor using an ordinal scale (PGE: 8-point Likert scale from "poor" to "excellent"), and evaluation of the patient's physical functioning was assessed using the self-reported PF-10.

At visit 2, after approximately 4–6 weeks of treatment, PGE and PF-10 assessments were repeated. Patient satisfaction with therapy, overall satisfaction with the Respimat[®] inhaler, and satisfaction with handling of the Respimat[®] were documented on a 7-point ordinal scale with divisions from "very satisfied" to "very dissatisfied". AEs and treatment discontinuations since the start of treatment for ≤ 30 days after the end of the noninterventional study were recorded, as were those who continued treatment at visit 2.

PF-10

The PF-10 is a self-reported questionnaire that evaluates whether patients' current state of health limits them in the following activities: vigorous activities (eg, running, lifting heavy objects); moderate activities (eg, moving a table, bowling); lifting or carrying groceries; climbing several flights of stairs; climbing one flight of stairs; bending, kneeling, or stooping; walking >1 km; walking several hundred meters; walking 100 m; and bathing or dressing oneself.

Item responses were made on a 3-point Likert scale ("Yes, limited a lot", "Yes, limited a little", and "No, not limited at all"). The scores for the 10 items were summed and transformed to a range of 0–100, with higher scores representing better physical functioning.

Statistical analysis

All patients in the treated set (any patient who received at least one dose of tiotropium Respimat[®]/HandiHaler[®] + olodaterol Respimat[®]) were analyzed for tolerability. Patients in the treated set who had a diagnosis of COPD constituted the full analysis set, which was used for analysis of PGE and device-satisfaction results.

For the primary efficacy end point, results were analyzed for the efficacy set (ie, all those in the full analysis set for whom PF-10 values at baseline and weeks 4–6 were available). For all efficacy measures, results were also analyzed in several patient subgroups (ie, GOLD B vs C, D and maintenance naïve vs those previously treated).

Descriptive statistics, including differences from baseline, were prepared for the PF-10 score for all patients and for the subgroups. Differences between the subgroups in therapeutic success rates (measured by PF-10 scores) were analyzed using the χ^2 test, and the Wilcoxon signed rank test was used to analyze the difference between the absolute PF-10 scores at baseline and those at weeks 4–6. For estimated therapeutic success rates, 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated; *P*-values <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Patient characteristics

A total of 1,858 patients were treated during the study: 1,298 (69.9%) with tiotropium 5 μ g (Respimat[®]) + olodaterol 5 μ g (Respimat[®]) and 560 patients (30.1%) with tiotropium 18 μ g (HandiHaler[®]) + olodaterol 5 μ g (Respimat[®]) (Figure 1). At the end of the study, 1,683 patients (92.6%) continued to use tiotropium and 1,556 patients (85.6%) continued to use olodaterol. Of the 134 patients who did not continue tiotropium and the 261 patients who did not continue olodaterol after study end, the most common reasons were similar for both: patient decision (69 [51.5%] tiotropium; 157 [60.2%] olodaterol), other reasons (23 [17.2%] tiotropium; 22 [8.4%] olodaterol), and loss of contact (17 [12.7%] tiotropium; 18 [6.9%] olodaterol), and these were similar regardless of treatment assignment during the study period.

Baseline characteristics are reported in Table 1. Mean PF-10 score was 44, and patients with more severe disease had lower physical functioning scores. Most patients had an additional clinical diagnosis other than COPD (76.9%); cardiac diseases were the most common comorbid conditions (53.0%). The population was highly treated, with 69.4% of patients having received other respiratory drugs at baseline, most commonly short-acting β -agonists (28.3%), followed

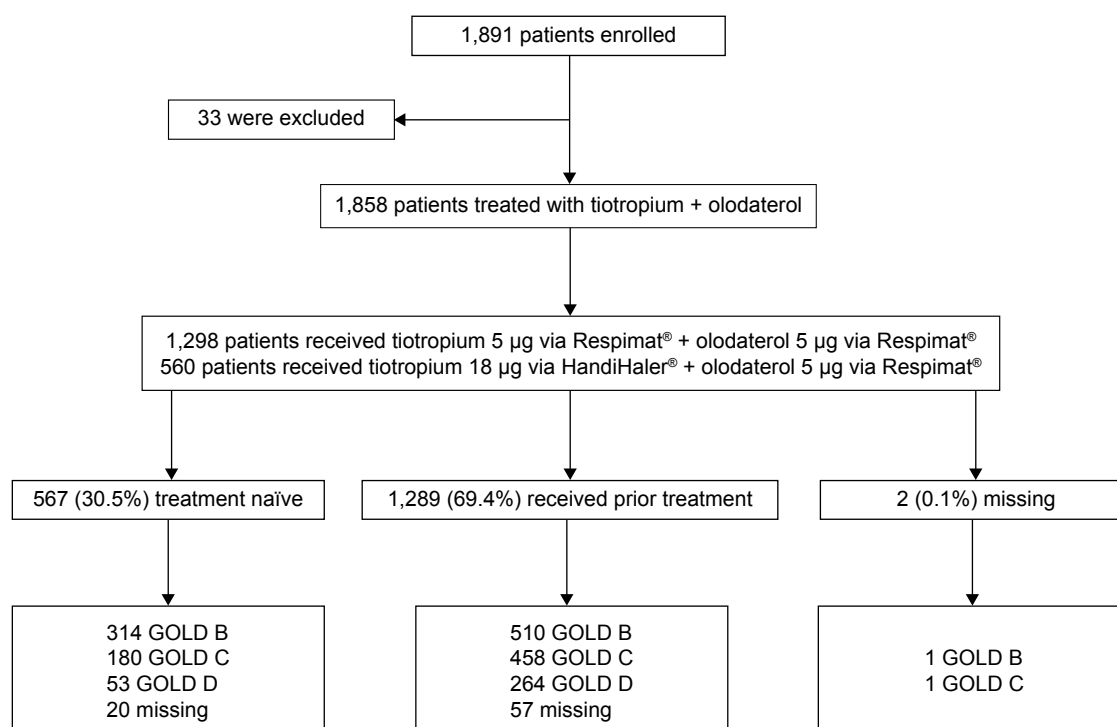


Figure 1 Patient flow.

Abbreviation: GOLD, Global initiative for chronic Obstructive Lung Disease.

by LABAs (17.4%) and LABA + ICS combination (21.2%). Overall, 38.1% of patients in the GOLD B subgroup were maintenance-treatment-naïve at baseline compared to 28.2% of GOLD C patients and 16.7% of GOLD D patients. In total, 16.4% of GOLD B patients, 22.2% of GOLD C patients, and 30.3% of GOLD D patients had received prior LABA/ICS treatment at baseline.

Physical functioning

Approximately half of all patients (48.9%; 95% CI: 46.5, 51.3) achieved the primary efficacy end point of therapeutic success, defined as a 10-point increase in the physical functioning score (PF-10) between baseline and weeks 4–6 (Figure 2), with an average absolute improvement of 10.2 points (95% CI: 9.2, 11.1) from visit 1 and visit 2 for all patients (Table 2).

Therapeutic success rates were higher for GOLD B patients compared to GOLD C (51.2% vs 48.1%; not significant) or GOLD D (42.8%; $P < 0.05$) and for GOLD C patients vs GOLD D (48.1% vs 42.8%, not significant). Therapeutic success rates were also higher for patients who were maintenance naïve compared to those who had received prior therapy (59.1% vs 44.5%; $P < 0.0001$), and this was largely driven by a higher percentage of patients with treatment success who were maintenance treatment naïve in the

GOLD B and C subgroups. In contrast, for high-risk patients (GOLD D), the percentage of patients achieving therapeutic success was similar between those who were treatment naïve and those who had received prior therapy. In addition, significant improvements in PF-10 scores were seen in all GOLD subgroups and in maintenance-naïve patients and groups who had received long-acting bronchodilators. Other than GOLD D and prior therapy subgroups, all groups reached the minimal important difference (Table 2). Overall, therapeutic success rates were similar for patients receiving tiotropium 5 µg + olodaterol 5 µg via the Respimat® inhaler (48.1%; 95% CI: 45.2, 50.9) and those receiving tiotropium 18 µg via the HandiHaler® + olodaterol 5 µg via the Respimat® inhaler (50.9%; 95% CI: 46.5, 55.3; $P = 0.285$).

Patient's general condition and satisfaction

Patients' general condition, as assessed by PGE score, improved from baseline to visit 2 (Figure 3). The proportion of patients categorized as having a "poor" (PGE 1 and 2) general condition fell from 16.8% at baseline to 6.3% at visit 2, and those categorized as "good" (PGE 5 and 6) increased from 26.0% to 46.1%.

Overall, at visit 2, the majority of patients were either "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with the Respimat® inhaler (Figure 4).

Table 1 Baseline patient characteristics

Variables	Patients
Assigned treatment, n (%)	
Tiotropium 5 µg + olodaterol 5 µg	1,298 (69.9)
Tiotropium 18 µg + olodaterol 5 µg	560 (30.1)
Mean (SD) age, years	67.4 (10.2)
Male, n (%)	1,088 (58.6)
Current smoker, n (%)	656 (35.3)
Mean (SD) COPD duration, years	6.6 (6.3)
GOLD disease status, n (%)	
B	825 (44.4)
C	639 (34.4)
D	317 (17.1)
Mean (SD) exacerbations in past year	1.1 (1.4)
Mean (SD) exacerbation-related hospitalizations in past year	0.2 (0.8)
Further diagnosis, n (%)	1,429 (76.9)
Cardiac	984 (53.0)
Vascular	376 (20.2)
Metabolic/endocrinologic	590 (31.8)
Taking concomitant medication, n (%) ^a	1,167 (62.8)
Cardiac	837 (45.1)
Metabolic/endocrinologic	485 (26.1)
Vascular	269 (14.5)
Gastrointestinal/hepatobiliary	240 (12.9)
Musculoskeletal/dermatologic	154 (8.3)
Treatment with other respiratory therapeutics, n (%)	1,289 (69.4)
LABA	323 (17.4)
LAMA	207 (11.1)
LAMA + LABA combinations	61 (3.3)
LABA + ICS	393 (21.2)
ICS	181 (9.7)
SABA	526 (28.3)
Treatment naïve	567 (30.5)
Mean (SD) PF-10 score	44.0 (25.2)
Mean (SD) PF-10 score stratified by disease severity ^b	
B	50.99 (24.7)
C	41.86 (24.2)
D	30.63 (22.0)

Notes: ^aMultiple answers possible. ^bBased on postbronchodilator FEV₁ percentage predicted.

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; GOLD, Global initiative for chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; LABA, long-acting β_2 -agonist; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; SABA, short-acting β -agonist; PF-10, 10-item Physical Functioning Questionnaire; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second.

Findings were virtually identical for patient satisfaction with the handling of the device (data not shown).

Safety

Patients were exposed to study medication for a mean (standard deviation) of 38 (16.7) days; the median exposure was 35 days. In total, 139 of the 1,858 patients in the treated set (7.5%) reported an AE during the observation period (Table 3), and 137 patients had events that emerged following

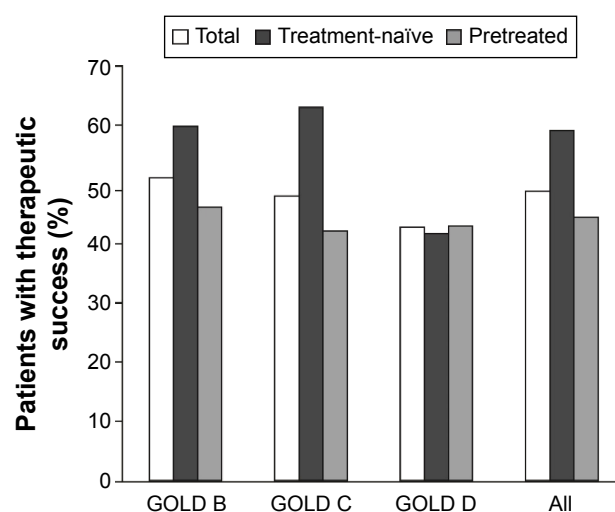


Figure 2 Therapeutic success in all patients and stratified by GOLD subgroups and prior maintenance treatment.

Notes: n=1,726 (efficacy set) for prior treatment comparison. Not significant: treatment-naïve GOLD B vs GOLD C; GOLD D treatment-naïve vs pretreated; total GOLD B vs total GOLD C; total GOLD C vs total GOLD D. $P < 0.05$: treatment-naïve GOLD B vs GOLD D; total GOLD B vs total GOLD D. $P < 0.01$: treatment-naïve GOLD C vs GOLD D. $P < 0.001$: GOLD B treatment-naïve vs pretreated. $P < 0.0001$: treatment-naïve All vs pretreated All; GOLD C treatment-naïve vs pretreated.

Abbreviation: GOLD, Global initiative for chronic Obstructive Lung Disease.

the initiation of treatment (treatment-emergent AEs). In total, 59 patients (3.2%) had AEs that led to discontinuation of treatment. Infections and infestations (37 patients, 2.0%) and respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders (46 patients, 2.5%) were the most common treatment-emergent AEs. Seven (0.4%) and 44 (2.4%) patients had at least one treatment-emergent AE that was deemed to be causally related to tiotropium and olodaterol, respectively. There were 35 patients who reported a total of 42 serious treatment-emergent AEs. The most common was COPD (28.6% of patients with serious treatment-emergent AE), and hospitalization was most often documented as the reason for seriousness (29 cases, 69.1% of cases). Eight of the serious treatment-emergent AEs were fatal, reported as metastatic bronchial carcinoma, respiratory failure, aspiration, cardiac arrest, sudden cardiac death, death (two cases), and myocardial infarction. No patient had a serious treatment-emergent AE with causal relationship to study medication.

Discussion

This is the first study to assess the efficacy of the free combination of tiotropium + olodaterol in a large patient population in a real-world clinical setting. We found that in a typical outpatient COPD population, tiotropium + olodaterol confers a clinically meaningful benefit in physical functioning after 4–6 weeks of treatment. The beneficial effects for the primary efficacy end point translated into improvements in patients'

Table 2 Physical functioning (PF-10) scores at visits 1 and 2, and change from baseline

	Visit 1, mean (SD)	Visit 2, mean (SD)	Change score, mean (SD)	P-value
All patients	44.03 (25.18)	54.17 (26.93)	10.15 (19.22)	<0.0001
GOLD B	50.99 (24.73)	61.34 (24.90)	10.34 (19.21)	<0.0001
Pretreated	51.64 (25.07)	59.00 (24.63)	7.36 (18.51)	
Naïve	50.03 (24.16)	65.30 (24.85)	15.27 (19.40)	
GOLD C	41.86 (24.17)	52.41 (26.38)	10.55 (19.36)	<0.0001
Pretreated	40.60 (24.16)	48.28 (25.98)	7.68 (17.85)	
Naïve	45.22 (23.97)	62.96 (24.50)	17.74 (21.01)	
GOLD D	30.63 (21.95)	38.10 (25.30)	7.47 (17.78)	<0.0001
Pretreated	30.66 (21.41)	37.23 (24.65)	6.56 (16.71)	
Naïve	30.47 (24.72)	42.53 (28.25)	12.07 (22.07)	
Maintenance naïve	46.57 (24.95)	62.35 (25.83)	15.78 (20.35)	<0.0001
LABD	42.93 (25.24)	50.64 (26.62)	7.71 (18.19)	<0.0001

Abbreviations: PF-10, 10-item Physical Functioning Questionnaire; SD, standard deviation; GOLD, Global initiative for chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; LABD, long-acting bronchodilator.

general condition, as demonstrated by an improvement in the distribution of the physician-completed PGE scale scores. In addition, the majority of patients were either “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with using the Respimat® inhaler.

The findings of this real-world investigation complement those of a recent replicate, double-blind, randomized, 12-week study of a free combination of tiotropium + olodaterol vs tiotropium + placebo in patients with GOLD 2–3 COPD.¹⁰ In this study, conducted in 2,267 patients, improvements in lung function and St George’s Respiratory Questionnaire activity subscore were observed in controlled settings for those treated with tiotropium + olodaterol.¹⁰ Our study adds to these findings by showing that tiotropium + olodaterol confers benefits for physical functioning.

In addition to an observational study investigating the effectiveness of tiotropium 5 µg on the self-reported PF-10

in treatment-naïve patients with COPD,¹⁵ we found a greater success rate for patients with GOLD B and C disease who were treatment naïve compared to those who had prior medication with bronchodilators and/or ICS. In contrast, for high-risk patients (GOLD D), we found no difference in the percentage of patients achieving therapeutic success between those who were maintenance naïve or were pretreated. This may reflect the more advanced disease state of these patients and more severe condition at baseline, and the higher proportion of pretreated vs maintenance-naïve patients. This result is also in line with that of a post hoc analysis of combined tiotropium + olodaterol vs monocomponents in COPD studies, which found the greatest therapeutic benefits among those patients with less severe disease, adding support for

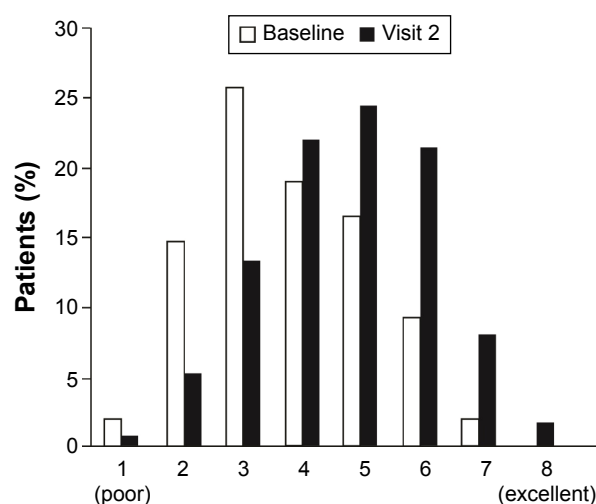


Figure 3 General condition of patients (Physicians’ Global Evaluation) at baseline and visit 2 (all patients).
Note: n=1,854 (baseline); n=1,813 (visit 2) (full analysis set).

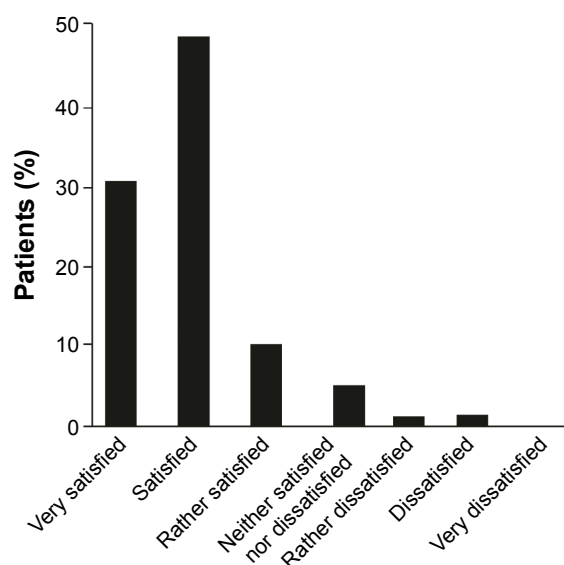


Figure 4 Overall patient satisfaction with the Respimat® inhaler.
Note: Patient satisfaction with the handling of the Respimat® inhaler followed a virtually identical pattern to the overall satisfaction data; n=1,813.

Table 3 Summary of AEs

AE category	Patients, n (%)
AEs	139 (7.5)
Treatment-emergent AEs	137 (7.4)
Serious AEs	36 (1.9)
Serious treatment-emergent AEs	35 (1.9)
Treatment-emergent AEs leading to discontinuation	59 (3.2)
AEs with deadly outcome ^a	8 (0.4)

Note: ^aMetastatic bronchial carcinoma, respiratory failure, aspiration, cardiac arrest, sudden cardiac death, death (2 cases), and myocardial infarction.

Abbreviation: AE, adverse event.

the early use of combined bronchodilation in the treatment of patients with symptomatic COPD.²²

We used the self-reported PF-10, a component of the SF-36, as a measure of physical functioning. It is recognized that self-reported measures have limitations, namely social desirability and recall biases.^{23,24} That said, we found that patients with more severe disease had lower physical functioning at baseline, suggesting that the PF-10 differentiates well between patients of varying disease severity, which provides further evidence for its use as a suitable tool for assessing change in physical functioning in patients with COPD.^{15,20}

The incidence of AEs in this study population was consistent with other trials of tiotropium + olodaterol;^{10,11} however, the rates at which these events occurred were lower in the present study, though it should be noted that this result rather reflects the less stringent reporting of AEs in observational studies compared to randomized clinical trials. Serious AEs including death were judged to be unrelated to study medication.

Mode of drug administration is an important consideration for patients with COPD, as the use of multiple devices may affect adherence. Patients in this study were largely satisfied with the therapy and mode of drug delivery, reflected by the high percentage who continued treatment after the observation period ended (92.6% for tiotropium and 85.6% for olodaterol). Our findings support those of Hanada et al's study,²⁵ in which most patients preferred the RespiMat[®] compared to the HandiHaler[®].

The findings of this study should be viewed in light of its limitations. This was an open-label, nonrandomized study using an observational design over a short period of time. The measures of physical functioning and patient general condition were subjective, and whether improvement of physical functioning can be maintained over a longer period of time requires further study. Furthermore, it was not possible to control for concomitant medications being taken by patients or to assess patient adherence to the drug regimen,

and so it is not known what effect these variables may have had on efficacy or safety. Study strengths include the real-world primary-care setting, the participation of numerous practice-based physicians, and the inclusion of a large representative sample of patients with a wide spectrum of COPD severities, treatments, and comorbidities, thus avoiding the specific exclusion and inclusion criteria regarding comorbidities and treatment seen with randomized trials.^{26,27}

In summary, this observational study showed that once-daily treatment with a free combination of the LAMA tiotropium and the LABA olodaterol rapidly improved physical functioning and general condition over a broad range of disease severities in patients with COPD. GOLD B and C patients who were maintenance treatment naïve demonstrated the greatest benefit. Our findings provide real-world data from a primary care setting, thereby complementing the body of literature on which to base the choice of long-acting bronchodilator therapy for the maintenance treatment of COPD. However, further prospective trials are needed to further support the role of LAMA/LABA combinations within the COPD treatment algorithm.

Acknowledgments

The authors received no compensation related to the development of the manuscript. Medical writing assistance was provided by David McMinn, PhD, of Complete HealthVizion, which was contracted and compensated by Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG.

Author contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in either drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

Roland Buhl has received personal fees from AstraZeneca, Chiesi, GlaxoSmithKline, and Takeda; and has received grants and personal fees from Boehringer Ingelheim, Novartis, and Roche. Michaela Hänsel and Thomas Glaab are employees of Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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