

Kriterien zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie

und

Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V

**Vorgang: 2018-B-025
(Fluticasonfuroat/Umeclidinium/Vilanterol)**

Stand: April 2018

Umeclidinium-Vilanterol-Fluticason zur Behandlung der COPD

I. Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 Verfo G-BA

Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 Verfo

Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine Arzneimittelanwendung in Betracht kommt, muss das Arzneimittel grundsätzlich eine Zulassung für das Anwendungsgebiet haben.

siehe Abschnitt II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet COPD

Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine nicht-medikamentöse Behandlung in Betracht kommt, muss diese im Rahmen der GKV erbringbar sein.

Nicht angezeigt

Beschlüsse/Bewertungen/Empfehlungen des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses zu im Anwendungsgebiet zugelassenen Arzneimitteln/nicht-medikamentösen Behandlungen

Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie, Anlage XII: Beschlüsse über die Nutzenbewertung von neuen Arzneimitteln nach § 35a SGB V

- Fluticasonfuroat/Vilanterol (Beschluss vom 20.03.2014)
- Indacaterol/Glycopyrronium (Beschluss vom 08.05.2014)
- Olodaterol (Beschluss vom 17.07.2014)
- Tiotropium/ Olodaterol (Beschluss vom 04.02.2016)
- Umeclidinium/Vilanterol (Beschluss vom 08.01.2015)
- Aclidiniumbromid/Formoterol (Beschluss vom 16.07.2015)
- Aclidiniumbromid (erneute Nutzenbewertung, Beschluss vom 07.04.2016)
- Umeclidinium (Beschluss vom 21.07.2016)

IQWiG Abschlussbericht

- Tiotropiumbromid (IQWiG Bericht A05-18 vom 26.06.2012)

Die Vergleichstherapie soll nach dem allgemein anerkannten Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse zur zweckmäßigen Therapie im Anwendungsgebiet gehören.

siehe systematische Literaturrecherche

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet COPD

| Wirkstoff ATC-Code Handelsname | Anwendungsgebiet (Text aus Fach-/Gebrauchsinformation) |
|---|--|
| Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel: | |
| Umeclidinium- Vilanterol- Fluticason ATC-Code noch nicht zugewiesen Trelegy Ellipta | <p><u>zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet:</u> Trelegy Ellipta ist angezeigt für die Erhaltungstherapie bei erwachsenen Patienten mit moderater bis schwerer chronisch obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD), die mit einer Kombination aus einem inhalativen Kortikosteroid und einem langwirksamen Beta-2-Agonisten nicht ausreichend eingestellt sind (zu den Wirkungen hinsichtlich Symptomkontrolle siehe Abschnitt 5.1)</p> <p><u>geplante Type-II-Variation:</u> Trelegy Ellipta ist angezeigt für die Erhaltungstherapie bei erwachsenen Patienten mit moderater bis schwerer chronisch obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) zur Symptomlinderung und zur Reduktion von Exazerbationen (siehe Abschnitt 5.1).</p> |
| SABA: Selektive Beta2-Adrenozeptor-Agonisten, kurzwirksame | |
| Beispielhaft Salbutamol R03AC02 generisch | Zur Verhütung und Behandlung von Atemwegserkrankungen mit reversibler Obstruktion, wie z. B. Asthma bronchiale oder chronische Bronchitis. <i>Hinweis: Eine längerfristige Behandlung soll symptomorientiert und nur in Verbindung mit einer entzündungshemmenden Dauertherapie erfolgen.</i> |
| LABA: Selektive Beta2-Adrenozeptor Agonisten, langwirksame | |
| Salmeterol R03AC12 generisch | Zur Langzeitbehandlung von Atemwegserkrankungen mit Verengung der Atemwege durch Krämpfe der Bronchialmuskulatur (obstruktive Atemwegserkrankungen), wie z. B. Asthma bronchiale (anfallsweise auftretende Atemnot durch Atemwegsverkrampfung, insbesondere nächtliches Asthma), chronische Bronchitis und Blählung (Lungenemphysem). |
| Formoterol R03AC13 generisch | Prophylaxe und Behandlung der Bronchokonstriktion bei Patienten mit reversibler oder irreversibler COPD einschließlich chronischer Bronchitis und Emphysem. |

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet COPD

| Wirkstoff ATC-Code Handelsname | Anwendungsgebiet (Text aus Fach-/Gebrauchsinformation) |
|--|--|
| Indacaterol R03AC18 Onbrez® | Onbrez® Breezhaler® ist für die bronchialerweiternde Erhaltungstherapie der Atemwegsobstruktion bei Erwachsenen mit chronisch-obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) angezeigt. (Onbrez® Breezhaler®, Oktober 2014) |
| Olodaterol R03AC19 Striverdi® Respimat® | Striverdi Respimat ist indiziert als Bronchodilatator zur Dauerbehandlung bei chronischer obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD). (Striverdi® Respimat®, November 2013) |
| SAMA: Anticholinergika, kurzwirksame | |
| Ipratropiumbromid R03BB01 generisch | Ipratropiumbromid wird zur Therapie von reversiblen Bronchospasmen in Zusammenhang mit chronisch obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) eingesetzt. |
| LAMA: Anticholinergika, langwirksame | |
| Tiotropiumbromid R03BB04 Spiriva® Respimat® | Tiotropium ist indiziert als dauerhaft einzusetzender Bronchodilatator zur Befreiung von Symptomen bei chronischer obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD). |
| Acridiniumbromid R03BB05 Bretaris/Eklira Genuair® | Bretaris® Genuair® bzw. Eklira® Genuair® werden als bronchodilatatorische Dauertherapie zur Befreiung von Symptomen bei Erwachsenen mit chronisch-obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) angewendet. |
| Umeclidiniumbromid | Incruse® ist für die bronchialerweiternde Erhaltungstherapie zur Symptomlinderung bei erwachsenen Patienten mit chronisch obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) angezeigt. |

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet COPD

| Wirkstoff ATC-Code Handelsname | Anwendungsgebiet (Text aus Fach-/Gebrauchsinformation) |
|---|--|
| R03BB07 Incruse® | |
| Glycopyrroniumbromid R03BB06 Seebri® Breezhaler® | Seebri® Breezhaler® ist für die bronchialerweiternde Erhaltungstherapie zur Symptomlinderung bei erwachsenen Patienten mit chronisch-obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) angezeigt. |
| Xanthine | |
| Beispielhaft Theophyllin R03DA04 generisch | Bronchospasmolytikum/Antiasthmatikum: Behandlung und Verhütung von Atemnotzuständen aufgrund von Verengung der Atemwege (Bronchokonstriktion) bei Patienten mit persistierendem Asthma bronchiale oder mittel- bis schwergradiger obstruktiver Atemwegserkrankung (z. B. chronische Bronchitis und Lungenemphysem). <i>Hinweis: Es wird empfohlen die Dauertherapie dieser Erkrankungen mit Theophyllin in Kombination mit anderen, die Bronchien erweiternden und entzündungshemmenden Arzneimitteln, wie z. B. lang wirksamen β-Sympathomimetika und Glukocortikoiden durchzuführen. Arzneimittel mit verzögerter Theophyllin-Freisetzung, wie Theophyllin retard ratiopharm®, sind nicht zur Akutbehandlung des Status asthmaticus oder der akuten Bronchospastik bestimmt.</i> |
| Phosphodiesterase-Inhibitoren | |
| Roflumilast, oral R03DX07 Daxas® | Daxas® ist indiziert zur Dauertherapie bei erwachsenen Patienten mit schwerer COPD (chronisch-obstruktive pulmonale Erkrankung, FEV ₁ nach Anwendung eines Bronchodilatators weniger als 50% vom Soll) und chronischer Bronchitis sowie häufigen Exazerbationen in der Vergangenheit, begleitend zu einer bronchodilatatorischen Therapie. |
| Glukokortikosteroide | |
| Glukokortikosteroide, inhalativ | |
| Beispielhaft | Zur Behandlung von Atemwegserkrankungen, wenn die Anwendung von Glukokortikoiden erforderlich ist, wie z. B. bei |

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet COPD

| Wirkstoff ATC-Code Handelsname | Anwendungsgebiet (Text aus Fach-/Gebrauchsinformation) |
|---|--|
| Beclometason R03BA01 generisch | – Asthma bronchiale – chronisch obstruktive Bronchitis <i>Hinweis: nicht zur Behandlung von plötzlich auftretenden Atemnotanfällen (akuter Asthmaanfall oder Status asthmaticus) geeignet.</i> |
| Glucokortikosteroide, oral | |
| Beispielhaft Prednisolon H02AB06 generisch | - akute Exazerbation einer COPD (DS: b), empfohlene Therapiedauer bis zu 10 Tagen. |
| Kombinationen: Selektiver Beta2-Adrenozeptor-Agonist + Anticholinergikum | |
| Salbutamol + Ipratropiumbromid R03AK04 generisch | Zur Behandlung von Bronchospasmen bei Patienten, die an chronisch obstruktiver Lungenkrankheit (COPD) leiden und eine regelmäßige Behandlung mit Ipratropiumbromid und Salbutamol benötigen. |
| Fenoterol + Ipratropiumbromid R03AK03 generisch | indiziert zur Vorbeugung und Behandlung von Bronchospasmen bei Asthma und chronischer obstruktiver Atemwegserkrankung (COPD). Eine begleitende entzündungshemmende Behandlung sollte stets in Betracht gezogen werden. |
| Indacaterol + Glycopyrroniumbromid R03AL04 Ultibro® Breezhaler® | Ultibro Breezhaler ist für die bronchialerweiternde Erhaltungstherapie zur Symptomlinderung bei erwachsenen Patienten mit chronisch-obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) angezeigt. |

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet COPD

| Wirkstoff ATC-Code Handelsname | Anwendungsgebiet (Text aus Fach-/Gebrauchsinformation) |
|---|---|
| Vilanterol + Umeclidinium bromid R03AL03 ANORO® | ANORO® ist für die bronchialerweiternde Erhaltungstherapie zur Symptomlinderung bei erwachsenen Patienten mit chronisch obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) angezeigt. |
| Formoterol + Aclidiniumbro mid R03AL05 Brimica® Genuar® | Brimica® Genuar® ist indiziert als bronchodilatatorische Erhaltungstherapie zur Linderung von Symptomen bei Erwachsenen mit chronisch-obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD). |
| Tiotropium/Ol odaterol R03AL06 Spiolto® Respimat® | Spiolto® Respimat® ist indiziert als Bronchodilatator zur Dauerbehandlung, um bei erwachsenen Patienten mit chronisch obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) die Symptome zu lindern. |
| Beclometaso n/ Formoterol/ Glycopyrroni um R03AL09 Trimbow® | Zur Erhaltungstherapie bei erwachsenen Patienten mit moderater bis schwerer chronisch obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD), die mit einer Kombination aus einem inhalativen Kortikosteroid und einem langwirksamem Beta-2-Agonisten nicht ausreichend eingestellt sind (zu den Wirkungen hinsichtlich Symptomkontrolle und Prävention von Exazerbationen siehe Abschnitt 5.1). <i>Anwendungsbeschränkungen</i> <i>Das Arzneimittel ist nicht angezeigt zur Behandlung akuter Episoden von Bronchospasmen oder akuter Exazerbationen bei COPD (d. h. als Notfallmedikation).</i> |
| Kombinationen: Selektiver Beta2-Adrenozeptor-Agonist + Glucokortikosteroid | |
| Salmeterol + | wird bei der symptomatischen Behandlung von Patienten mit COPD angewendet, die eine FEV ₁ 60% des vorhergesagten |

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet COPD

| Wirkstoff ATC-Code Handelsname | Anwendungsgebiet (Text aus Fach-/Gebrauchsinformation) |
|--|--|
| Fluticason R03AK06 generisch | Normwerts (vor Anwendung eines Bronchodilatators) und wiederholt Exazerbationen aufweisen und trotz kontinuierlicher Therapie mit Bronchodilatoren an signifikanten Symptomen leiden. |
| Formoterol + Budesonid R03AK07 Symbicort® | Symptomatische Behandlung von Patienten mit schwerer COPD ($FEV_1 < 50\%$ des Normwertes) und wiederholten Exazerbationen in der Vorgeschichte, die trotz einer regelmäßigen Behandlung mit lang wirksamen Bronchodilatoren erhebliche Symptome aufweisen. |
| Vilanterol + Fluticasonfuroat R03AK10 Relvar® Ellipta® | Relvar® Ellipta® ist angezeigt für die symptomatische Behandlung von Erwachsenen mit COPD mit einem $FEV_1 < 70\%$ des Normwerts (nach Anwendung eines Bronchodilatators), die trotz regelmäßiger bronchodilatatorischer Therapie Exazerbationen in der Vorgeschichte aufweisen. |

Quellen: Fachinformationen, Lauer-Taxe

Abteilung Fachberatung Medizin

**Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung
der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach
§ 35a SGB V**

**Vorgang: 2018-B-025
(Fluticasonfuroat/Umeclidinium/Vilanterol)**

Auftrag von: Abt. AM

bearbeitet von: Abt. FB Med

Datum: 09.04.2018

Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie (zVT):

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Systematische Recherche:

Es wurde eine systematische Literaturrecherche nach systematischen Reviews, Meta-Analysen, HTA-Berichten und evidenzbasierten systematischen Leitlinien zur Indikation *chronisch obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD)* durchgeführt. Der Suchzeitraum wurde auf die letzten 5 Jahre eingeschränkt und die Recherche am 26.02.2018 abgeschlossen. Die Suche erfolgte in den aufgeführten Datenbanken bzw. Internetseiten folgender Organisationen: The Cochrane Library (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Health Technology Assessment Database), MEDLINE (PubMed), AWMF, Clinical Evidence, DAHTA, G-BA, GIN, IQWiG, NGC, NICE, TRIP, SIGN, WHO. Ergänzend erfolgte eine freie Internetsuche nach aktuellen deutschen und europäischen Leitlinien. Die detaillierte Darstellung der Suchstrategie ist am Ende der Synopse aufgeführt.

Die Recherche ergab 1456 Quellen, die anschließend in einem zweistufigen Screening-Verfahren nach Themenrelevanz und methodischer Qualität gesichtet wurden. Zudem wurde eine Sprachrestriktion auf deutsche und englische Quellen vorgenommen. Insgesamt ergab dies 39 Quellen, die in die synoptische Evidenz-Übersicht aufgenommen wurden.

Indikation:

Erwachsene Patienten mit moderater bis schwerer chronisch obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD).

Berücksichtigte Wirkstoffe/Therapien:

Übersicht zVT, Tabellen „I. Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie“ und „II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet.“

Abkürzungen:

| | |
|---------|---|
| AkdÄ | Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft |
| AE | adverse effect/event |
| AWMF | Arbeitsgemeinschaft der wissenschaftlichen medizinischen Fachgesellschaften |
| COPD | chronic obstructive pulmonary disease |
| DAHTA | Datenbank der Deutsche Agentur für Health Technology Assessment |
| FEV1 | Forced expiratory volume in the first second |
| FSC | fluticasone propionate/salmeterol |
| FF/M | Fluticasone furoate/vilanterol |
| G-BA | Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss |
| GIN | Guidelines International Network |
| ICS | inhaled corticosteroids |
| ICTRP | International Clinical Trials Registry Platform |
| IQWiG | Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen |
| ISRCTN | International Standard Randomised Controlled Trial Number |
| LABA | long-acting beta2-agonist |
| LAMA | long-acting muscarinic antagonist |
| MCID | minimal clinically important difference |
| MD | Mean difference |
| NGC | National Guideline Clearinghouse |
| NHS CRD | National Health Services Center for Reviews and Dissemination |
| NICE | National Institute for Health and Care Excellence |
| NNTB | number needed to treat for benefit |
| RCT | randomized controlled trial |
| RD | Risk difference |
| RR | risk ratio |
| SAE | severe adverse effect/event |
| SGRQ | St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire |
| SIGN | Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network |
| TDI | Transition Dyspnea Index |
| TD-LABA | bid long-acting b 2 -agonist |
| TRIP | Turn Research into Practice Database |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WMD | weighted mean difference |
| bid | Twice daily |
| ATS | American Thoracic Society |
| FVC | forced vital capacity |
| GOLD | Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease |
| HRQoL | health-related quality of life |
| SABA | short-acting beta2-agonists |
| TIO | tiotropium |
| VAS | visual analogue scale |
| AE | adverse event |
| FPS | fluticasone/salmeterol |
| FP | fluticasone propionate |
| BDF | budesonide/formoterol |
| MF/F | mometasone furoate and formoterol |
| MF | mometasone furoate |

| | |
|-----|----------------------|
| BID | twice daily |
| MDI | metered-dose inhaler |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen (IQWiG), 2013 [18].</p> <p>Systematische Leitlinienrecherche und -bewertung sowie Extraktion relevanter Empfehlungen für das DMP chronisch obstruktive Lungenerkrankung; Abschlussbericht; Auftrag V12-01</p> | <p>5.4.5.7 Versorgungsaspekt „Medikamentöse Maßnahmen“ (1.5.7 der DMP-Richtlinie)</p> <p><i>DMP-Richtlinie</i></p> <p>Zur medikamentösen Therapie sind mit der Patientin oder dem Patienten ein individueller Therapieplan zu erstellen und Maßnahmen zum Selbstmanagement zu erarbeiten (siehe auch strukturierte Schulungsprogramme [Ziffer III 4]).</p> <p>Vorrangig sollen unter Berücksichtigung der Kontraindikationen und der Präferenzen der Patientinnen und Patienten Medikamente verwendet werden, deren positiver Effekt und Sicherheit im Hinblick auf die unter Ziffer III 1.3 genannten Therapieziele in prospektiven, randomisierten, kontrollierten Studien nachgewiesen wurde. Dabei sollen vorrangig diejenigen Wirkstoffe/ Wirkstoffgruppen oder Kombinationen bevorzugt werden, die diesbezüglich den größten Nutzen erbringen.</p> <p>Da das Ansprechen auf Medikamente individuell und im Zeitverlauf unterschiedlich sein kann, ist ggf. ein Auslassversuch unter Kontrolle der Symptomatik und der Lungenfunktion zu erwägen.</p> <p>Sofern im Rahmen der individuellen Therapieplanung andere Wirkstoffgruppen oder Wirkstoffe als die in dieser Anlage genannten verordnet werden sollen, ist die Patientin oder der Patient darüber zu informieren, ob für diese Wirkstoffgruppen oder Wirkstoffe Wirksamkeitsbelege bzgl. der unter Ziffer III 1.3 genannten Therapieziele vorliegen.</p> <p>Ziel der medikamentösen Therapie ist es insbesondere, die Symptomatik (vor allem Husten, Schleimretention und Luftnot) zu verbessern und Exazerbationen zeitnah zu behandeln sowie deren Rate zu reduzieren.</p> <p>In der medikamentösen Behandlung der COPD werden Bedarfstherapeutika (Medikamente, die z. B. bei Atemnot eingenommen werden) und Dauertherapeutika (Medikamente, die als Basistherapie regelmäßig eingenommen werden) unterschieden.</p> <p>Vorrangig sollten folgende Wirkstoffgruppen verwendet werden:</p> <p>2) Dauertherapie:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• lang wirksames Anticholinergikum,• lang wirksames Beta-2-Sympathomimetikum.• In begründeten Einzelfällen:• Theophyllin (Darreichungsform mit verzögerter Wirkstofffreisetzung),• inhalative Glukokortikosteroide (bei schwerer und |
|---|--|

sehr schwerer COPD, insbesondere dann, wenn häufige Exazerbationen auftreten oder Zeichen eines Asthma bronchiale bestehen).

Bei gehäuft auftretenden Exazerbationen können mukoaktive Substanzen (Acetylcystein, Ambroxol, Carbocistein) erwogen werden.

In der Inhalationstherapie ist nur die im Bronchialsystem deponierte Medikamentenmenge wirksam. Diese hängt stark ab von der individuellen Anatomie der Atemwege, dem Atemmuster, der Partikelgröße und dem Inhalationssystem. Es sollten daher das Inhalationssystem und die Schulung individuell an die Bedürfnisse und Fähigkeiten (insbesondere Alter und Koordination) angepasst werden. Darüber hinaus ist es sinnvoll, in der Dauertherapie bei Verwendung mehrerer inhalativer Medikamente für alle Präparate den gleichen Typ von Inhalationssystem einzusetzen. Nach einer initialen Einweisung in die Inhalationstechnik sollte diese in jedem Dokumentationszeitraum mindestens einmal überprüft werden.

Aussagen der eingeschlossenen Leitlinien

6 der eingeschlossenen Leitlinien (BTS 2007, NICE 2010, ACP 2011, CTS 2011, GOLD 2013 und RNAO 2010) enthalten Empfehlungen zur medikamentösen Therapie der COPD.

Der Versorgungsaspekt „Medikamentöse Maßnahmen“ (1.5.7 der DMP-Richtlinie) wurde der Übersichtlichkeit halber in Unterpunkte untergliedert. Im Folgenden werden zunächst allgemeine Empfehlungen zur medikamentösen Therapie beschrieben. Anschließend werden Bronchodilatoren und Kortikosteroide einzeln, gefolgt von weiteren medikamentösen Maßnahmen, dargestellt. Alle Angaben zur medikamentösen Behandlung von Exazerbationen werden gesondert im Versorgungsaspekt „Exazerbationen / Atemwegsinfekte“ (1.5.7.2 der DMP-Richtlinie) behandelt.

Abgleich mit den Anforderungen der DMP-Richtlinie zu „Aussagen der eingeschlossenen Leitlinien zu Bronchodilatoren“ (Anmerkung FB Med: Hier keine Aussagen extrahiert, wenn sich kein Aktualisierungs- bzw. Ergänzungsbedarf ergibt.)

Eine Leitlinie gibt mit hoher LoE-Kategorie die Empfehlung, dass bevorzugt inhalative Zubereitungen in der medikamentösen Therapie eingesetzt werden sollen. Die Leitlinie beinhaltet im Vergleich zur DMP-Richtlinie eine zusätzliche Empfehlung. Ein potenzieller Aktualisierungs- bzw. Ergänzungsbedarf kann diskutiert werden.

Eine Leitlinie gibt mit hoher LoE-Kategorie die Empfehlung, dass lang wirksame Anticholinergika und Beta-2-

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| | <p>Sympathomimetika kurz wirksamen vorgezogen werden sollen. Die Leitlinie beinhaltet im Vergleich zur DMP-Richtlinie eine zusätzliche Empfehlung. Ein potenzieller Aktualisierungs- bzw. Ergänzungsbedarf kann diskutiert werden.</p> <p>2 Leitlinien geben mit uneinheitlicher GoR- / LoE-Kategorie und eine Leitlinie ohne Angaben zu GoR und nicht zuordenbarem LoE Empfehlungen zur Kombinationstherapie von lang wirksamen Beta-2-Sympathomimetika mit lang wirksamen Anticholinergika. Die Leitlinien beinhalten im Vergleich zur DMP-Richtlinie zusätzliche Empfehlungen. Ein potenzieller Aktualisierungs- bzw. Ergänzungsbedarf kann diskutiert werden.</p> <p>Eine Leitlinie gibt mit hoher GoR-Kategorie Empfehlungen zum Einsatz von Theophyllin in Kombination mit Beta-2-Sympathomimetika oder Anticholinergika, wenn die Monotherapie mit Bronchodilatoren nicht zur Verbesserung der Symptomatik führt. Die Leitlinie beinhaltet im Vergleich zur DMP-Richtlinie zusätzliche Empfehlungen. Ein potenzieller Aktualisierungs- bzw. Ergänzungsbedarf kann diskutiert werden.</p> <p><i>Abgleich mit den Anforderungen der DMP-Richtlinie zu „Aussagen der eingeschlossenen Leitlinien zu Kortikosteroiden“ (Anmerkung FB Med: Hier keine Aussagen extrahiert, wenn sich kein Aktualisierungs- bzw. Ergänzungsbedarf ergibt.)</i></p> <p>Eine Leitlinie gibt mit hoher LoE-Kategorie eine negative Empfehlung für die alleinige Monotherapie mit inhalativen Kortikosteroiden. Die Leitlinie enthält im Vergleich zur DMP-Richtlinie eine zusätzliche Empfehlung. Ein potenzieller Aktualisierungs- bzw. Ergänzungsbedarf kann diskutiert werden.</p> <p>Eine Leitlinie gibt mit hoher LoE-Kategorie eine negative Empfehlung zum Einsatz von oralen Kortikosteroiden zur Langzeittherapie. Die Leitlinie beinhaltet im Vergleich zur DMP-Richtlinie eine zusätzliche Empfehlung. Ein potenzieller Aktualisierungs- bzw. Ergänzungsbedarf kann diskutiert werden.</p> |
| <p>Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA) [8].</p> <p>Beschluss über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII - Beschlüsse über die Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen</p> | <p>I. Die Anlage XII wird in alphabetischer Reihenfolge um den Wirkstoff Umeclidinium wie folgt ergänzt:</p> <p><u>Zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet (laut Zulassung vom 28. April 2014):</u></p> <p>„Incruse® ist für die bronchialerweiternde Erhaltungstherapie zur Symptomlinderung bei erwachsenen Patienten mit chronisch-obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) angezeigt.“</p> <p>1. Zusatznutzen des Arzneimittels im Verhältnis zur</p> |

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| <p>Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V – Umeclidinium</p> <p>vom 21. Juli 2016</p> | <p>zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie</p> <p>a) <u>Erwachsene Patienten mit COPD ab einem mittleren Schweregrad ($50 \% \leq FEV1^1 < 80 \% \text{ Soll}$)²:</u></p> <p>Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>Langwirksame Beta-2-Sympathomimetika oder langwirksame Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder die Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen.</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Tiotropium:</p> <p>Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.</p> <p>b) <u>Bei darüberhinausgehenden Schweregraden ($30 \% \leq FEV1 < 50 \% \text{ Soll}$ bzw. $FEV1 < 30 \% \text{ Soll}$ oder respiratorische Insuffizienz) mit ≥ 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr:</u></p> <p>Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>Langwirksame Beta-2-Sympathomimetika oder langwirksame Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder die Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen und zusätzlich inhalative Corticosteroide (ICS).</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.</p> <p>1 FEV1: expiratorische Einsekundenkapazität.</p> <p>2 Diese Population enthält Patienten mit COPD-Schweregrad II (keine Einschränkung hinsichtlich der Anzahl an Exazerbationen) und Patienten mit COPD-Schweregraden \geq III mit < 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr.</p> |
| <p>Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA), 2016 [6].</p> <p>Beschluss des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII - Beschlüsse über die Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V – Acclidiniumbromid vom 7. April 2016</p> | <p>I. Die Anlage XII wird wie folgt geändert:</p> <p>1. Die Angaben zu Acclidiniumbromid in der Fassung der Beschlüsse vom 21. März 2013 und 20. Juni 2013 (BAnz AT 02.05.2013 B1 bzw. BAnz AT 18.07.2013 B1) werden aufgehoben.</p> <p>2. Anlage XII wird in alphabetischer Reihenfolge um den Wirkstoff Acclidiniumbromid wie folgt ergänzt:</p> <p>Zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet (laut Zulassung vom 20. Juli 2012):</p> <p>„Eklira® Genuair® / Bretaris® Genuair® wird als bronchodilatatorische Dauertherapie bei Erwachsenen mit chronisch-obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) angewendet, um deren Symptome zu lindern.“</p> <p>1. Zusatznutzen des Arzneimittels im Verhältnis zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie</p> |

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| | <p><u>1. Erwachsene Patienten mit COPD ab einem mittleren Schweregrad (50 % ≤ FEV1 < 80 % Soll)2:</u></p> <p>1 FEV1: expiratorische Einsekundenkapazität. 2 Diese Population enthält Patienten mit COPD-Schweregrad II (keine Einschränkung hinsichtlich der Anzahl an Exazerbationen) und Patienten mit COPD-Schweregraden ≥ III mit < 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr. Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>Langwirksame Beta-2-Sympathomimetika oder langwirksame Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder die Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen.</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Formoterol:</p> <p><u>a. Patienten mit Schweregrad II (50 % ≤ FEV1 < 80 % Soll):</u></p> <p>Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.</p> <p><u>b. Patienten mit Schweregrad III (30 % ≤ FEV1 < 50 % Soll) und < 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr:</u></p> <p>Hinweis auf einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen.</p> <p><u>c. Patienten mit Schweregrad IV (FEV1 < 30 % Soll oder respiratorische Insuffizienz) und < 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr:</u></p> <p>Ein Zusatznutzen gilt als nicht belegt.</p> <p>2. Bei darüberhinausgehenden Schweregraden (30 % ≤ FEV1 < 50 % Soll bzw. FEV1 < 30 % Soll oder respiratorische Insuffizienz) mit ≥ 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr:</p> <p>Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>Langwirksame Beta-2-Sympathomimetika oder langwirksame Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder die Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen und zusätzlich inhalative Corticosteroide (ICS).</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>Ein Zusatznutzen gilt als nicht belegt.</p> |
| <p>Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA) 2016 [7]. Beschluss des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII - Beschlüsse</p> | <p>Zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet1</p> <p>Spiolto® Respimat® ist indiziert als Bronchodilatator zur Dauerbehandlung, um bei erwachsenen Patienten mit chronisch obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) die Symptome zu lindern.</p> <p>1. Zusatznutzen des Arzneimittels im Verhältnis zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie</p> |

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| <p>über die Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V – Tiotropium/Olodaterol</p> <p>vom 04. Februar 2016</p> | <p><u>a) Erwachsene Patienten mit COPD ab einem mittleren Schweregrad ($50 \% \leq FEV_{12} < 80 \%$ Soll)³:</u></p> <p>Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>langwirksame Beta-2-Sympathomimetika oder langwirksame Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder die Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Tiotropium:</p> <p>Hinweis für einen geringen Zusatznutzen.</p> <p><u>b) bei darüberhinausgehenden Schweregraden ($30 \% \leq FEV_1 < 50 \%$ Soll bzw. $FEV_1 < 30 \%$ oder respiratorische Insuffizienz) mit ≥ 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr:</u></p> <p>Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>langwirksame Beta-2-Sympathomimetika oder langwirksame Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder die Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen und zusätzlich inhalative Corticosteroide (ICS)</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Tiotropium und zusätzlich ICS:</p> <p>Anhaltspunkt für einen geringeren Nutzen.</p> <p>1 laut Zulassung vom 01. Juli 2015 2 FEV1: expiratorische Einsekundenkapazität 3 Diese Population enthält Patienten mit COPD-Schweregrad II (keine Einschränkung über die Anzahl der Exazerbationen) und Patienten mit COPD-Schweregraden \geq III mit < 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr.</p> |
| <p>Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA), 2015 [12]. Beschluss des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII - Beschlüsse über die Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V – Acclidiniumbromid/Formoterol</p> <p>vom 16. Juli 2015</p> | <p>Zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet:</p> <p>Acclidiniumbromid/Formoterol (Duaklir® Genuair® / Brimica® Genuair®) ist angezeigt zur bronchodilatatorischen Erhaltungstherapie zur Linderung von Symptomen bei Erwachsenen mit chronisch-obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD).</p> <p><u>Teilpopulation a)</u></p> <p>Patienten mit COPD mit einem mittleren Schweregrad $50 \% \leq FEV_1 < 80 \%$ Soll (entspricht Stufe II)</p> <p>Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>– langwirksame Beta-2-Sympathomimetika (Formoterol oder Salmeterol) oder langwirksame Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder die Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber einer Therapie mit dem langwirksamen Beta-2-Sympathomimetika Formoterol:</p> <p>Hinweis für einen geringen Zusatznutzen</p> |

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| | <p><u>Teilpopulation b)</u></p> <p>Patienten mit COPD mit < 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr, 30 % ≤ FEV1 < 50 % Soll (entspricht Stufe III)</p> <p>Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>– langwirksame Beta-2-Sympathomimetika (Formoterol oder Salmeterol) oder langwirksame Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder die Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber einer Therapie mit dem langwirksamen Beta-2-Sympathomimetika Formoterol:</p> <p>Hinweis für einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen</p> <p><u>Teilpopulation c)</u></p> <p>Patienten mit COPD mit < 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr, ≤ FEV1 < 30 % Soll oder respiratorische Insuffizienz (entspricht Stufe IV)</p> <p>Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>– langwirksame Beta-2-Sympathomimetika (Formoterol oder Salmeterol) oder langwirksame Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder die Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber einer Therapie mit dem langwirksamen Beta-2-Sympathomimetika Formoterol:</p> <p>Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt</p> <p><u>Teilpopulation d)</u></p> <p>Patienten mit einer über einen mittleren Schweregrad hinausgehenden COPD 30 % ≤ FEV1 < 50 % Soll bzw. FEV1 < 30 % oder respiratorische Insuffizienz (entspricht Stufe III und IV) mit ≥ 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr</p> <p>Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>– langwirksame Beta-2-Sympathomimetika (Formoterol oder Salmeterol) oder langwirksame Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder die Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen, zusätzlich inhalative Corticosteroide (ICS)</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber einer Therapie mit dem langwirksamen Beta-2-Sympathomimetika Formoterol und zusätzlich ICS:</p> <p>Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt</p> |
| <p>Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA), 2015 [13].</p> <p>Beschluss des</p> | <p>Zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet:</p> <p>ANORO® ist für die bronchialerweiternde Erhaltungstherapie zur Symptomlinderung bei erwachsenen Patienten mit chronisch-obstruktiver</p> |

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| <p>Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII - Beschlüsse über die Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V – Umeclidinium/Vilanterol</p> <p>vom 8. Januar 2015</p> | <p>Lungenerkrankung (COPD) angezeigt.</p> <p><u>a) Patienten mit chronisch-obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) ab einem mittleren Schweregrad ($50 \% \leq FEV1 < 80 \%$ Soll)</u></p> <p>Die zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie für die Wirkstoffkombination Umeclidinium/Vilanterol als bronchodilatatorische Dauertherapie bei Erwachsenen mit chronisch-obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) ab einem mittleren Schweregrad ($50 \% \leq FEV1 < 80 \%$ Soll), ist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - langwirksame Beta-2-Sympathomimetika (Formoterol oder Salmeterol) <p>oder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - langwirksame Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) <p>oder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - die Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens von Umeclidinium/Vilanterol gegenüber Tiotropium:</p> <p>Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.</p> <p><u>b) Patienten mit COPD mit darüberhinausgehenden (siehe a)) Schweregraden ($30 \% \leq FEV1 < 50 \%$ Soll bzw. $FEV1 < 30 \%$ oder respiratorische Insuffizienz) mit ≥ 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr</u></p> <p>Die zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie für die Wirkstoffkombination Umeclidinium/Vilanterol als bronchodilatatorische Dauertherapie bei Erwachsenen mit chronisch-obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) mit darüberhinausgehenden (Siehe a)) Schweregraden ($30 \% \leq FEV1 < 50 \%$ Soll bzw. $FEV1 < 30 \%$ oder respiratorische Insuffizienz) mit ≥ 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr, ist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - zusätzlich inhalative Corticosteroide (zu langwirksamen Beta-2-Sympathomimetika [Formoterol oder Salmeterol] oder langwirksamen Anticholinergika [Tiotropium] oder der Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen) <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens von Umeclidinium/Vilanterol gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie:</p> <p>Der Zusatznutzen im Verhältnis zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie gilt als nicht belegt.</p> |
| <p>G-BA, 2017 [14].</p> <p>Richtlinie des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses zur</p> | <p>Anlage 11 Anforderungen an das strukturierte Behandlungsprogramm für Patientinnen und Patienten mit chronisch obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD)</p> |

Zusammenführung der Anforderungen an strukturierte Behandlungsprogramme nach § 137f Abs. 2 SGB V (DMP-Anforderungen-Richtlinie/DMP-A-RL) ... in Kraft getreten

am 1. Januar 2017

1.5 Therapeutische Maßnahmen

1.5.8 Medikamentöse Maßnahmen

Zur medikamentösen Therapie sind mit der Patientin oder dem Patienten ein individueller Therapieplan zu erstellen und Maßnahmen zum Selbstmanagement zu erarbeiten (siehe auch strukturierte Schulungsprogramme [Nummer 4]).

Vorrangig sollen unter Berücksichtigung der Kontraindikationen und der Präferenzen der Patientinnen und Patienten Medikamente verwendet werden, deren positiver Effekt und Sicherheit im Hinblick auf die in Nummer 1.3 genannten Therapieziele in prospektiven, randomisierten, kontrollierten Studien nachgewiesen wurde. Dabei sollen vorrangig diejenigen Wirkstoffe/Wirkstoffgruppen oder Kombinationen bevorzugt werden, die diesbezüglich den größten Nutzen erbringen.

Da das Ansprechen auf Medikamente individuell und im Zeitverlauf unterschiedlich sein kann, ist gegebenenfalls ein Auslassversuch unter Kontrolle der Symptomatik und der Lungenfunktion zu erwägen.

Sofern im Rahmen der individuellen Therapieplanung andere Wirkstoffgruppen oder Wirkstoffe als die in dieser Anlage genannten verordnet werden sollen, ist die Patientin oder der Patient darüber zu informieren, ob für diese Wirkstoffgruppen oder Wirkstoffe Wirksamkeitsbelege bezüglich der in Nummer 1.3 genannten Therapieziele vorliegen.

Ziel der medikamentösen Therapie ist es insbesondere, die Symptomatik (vor allem Husten, Schleimretention und Luftnot) zu verbessern und Exazerbationen zeitnah zu behandeln sowie deren Rate zu reduzieren.

In der medikamentösen Behandlung der COPD werden Bedarfstherapeutika (Medikamente, die z. B. bei Atemnot eingenommen werden) und Dauertherapeutika (Medikamente, die als Basistherapie regelmäßig eingenommen werden) unterschieden.

Vorrangig sollten folgende Wirkstoffgruppen verwendet werden:

2. Dauertherapie:

- 2.1. lang wirksames Anticholinergikum,
- 2.2. lang wirksames Beta-2-Sympathomimetikum,
- 2.3. Kombination von lang wirksamem Anticholinergikum und lang wirksamem Beta-2-Sympathomimetikum.

2.4. In begründeten Einzelfällen:

- 2.4.1 inhalative Glukokortikosteroide (bei schwerer und

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| | <p>sehr schwerer COPD und zwar nur, wenn mindestens 2 Exazerbationen innerhalb von 12 Monaten auftreten oder Zeichen eines Asthma bronchiale bestehen),</p> <p>2.4.2 Roflumilast für Patienten mit schwerer und sehr schwerer COPD mit Symptomen wie Auswurf und Husten,</p> <p>2.4.3 Theophyllin (Darreichungsform mit verzögerter Wirkstofffreisetzung) nur, wenn die Wirkung von lang wirksamen Bronchodilatoren und inhalativen Glukokortikosteroiden unzureichend ist.</p> <p>Bei gehäuft auftretenden Exazerbationen können mukoaktive Substanzen erwogen werden. Ein routinemäßiger Einsatz kann nicht empfohlen werden.</p> <p>In der Inhalationstherapie ist insbesondere die im Bronchialsystem deponierte Medikamentenmenge wirksam. Diese hängt stark ab von der individuellen Anatomie der Atemwege, dem Atemmuster, der Partikelgröße und dem Applikationssystem. Es sollte daher das Applikationssystem und die Schulung individuell an die Bedürfnisse und Fähigkeiten (insbesondere Alter und Koordination) angepasst werden. Darüber hinaus ist es sinnvoll, in der Dauertherapie bei Verwendung mehrerer inhalativer Medikamente für alle Präparate den gleichen Typ von Applikationssystem einzusetzen. Bei Patientinnen und Patienten, bei denen ein Wechsel des Applikationssystems absehbar Probleme bereiten wird, kann bei der Verordnung die Substitution durch Setzen des Aut-idem-Kreuzes ausgeschlossen werden. Nach einer initialen Einweisung in die Applikationstechnik soll diese in jedem Dokumentationszeitraum mindestens einmal überprüft werden.</p> |
| <p>Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA), 2014 [9].</p> <p>Beschluss des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII - Beschlüsse über die Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB Indacaterol/ Glycopyrronium</p> <p>vom 8. Mai 2014</p> | <p>Zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet:</p> <p>Ultibro® Breezhaler®/Xoterna® Breezhaler® ist für die bronchialerweiternde Erhaltungstherapie zur Symptomlinderung bei erwachsenen Patienten mit chronisch-obstruktiver Lungenerkrankung (COPD) angezeigt.</p> <p>Patienten mit COPD Stufe II</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber einer Therapie mit langwirksamen Beta-2-Sympathomimetika (Formoterol oder Salmeterol) oder langwirksamen Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder der Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen:</p> <p><u>Anhaltspunkt für einen geringen Zusatznutzen</u></p> <p>Patienten mit COPD Stufe III mit höchstens einer Exazerbation pro Jahr</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> |

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| | <p>gegenüber einer Therapie mit langwirksamen Beta-2-Sympathomimetika (Formoterol oder Salmeterol) oder langwirksamen Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder der Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen:</p> <p><u>Hinweis für einen geringen Zusatznutzen</u></p> <p>Patienten mit COPD Stufe IV mit höchstens einer Exazerbation pro Jahr</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber einer Therapie mit langwirksamen Beta-2-Sympathomimetika (Formoterol oder Salmeterol) oder langwirksamen Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder der Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen:</p> <p><u>Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.</u></p> <p>Patienten mit COPD Stufe III und Stufe IV mit ≥ 2 Exazerbationen pro Jahr</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber einer Therapie mit langwirksamen Beta-2-Sympathomimetika (Formoterol oder Salmeterol) oder langwirksamen Anticholinergika (Tiotropium) oder der Kombination beider Wirkstoffklassen zusätzlich inhalative Corticosteroide:</p> <p><u>Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.</u></p> |
| <p>Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA), 2014 [11].</p> <p>Beschluss über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII - Beschlüsse über die Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V - und Anlage IX - Festbetragsgruppenbildung Kombinationen von Glucocorticoiden mit langwirksamen Beta2-Sympathomimetika, Gruppe 1, in Stufe 3 nach § 35a Absatz 3 in Verbindung mit Absatz 4 Satz 1 SGB V</p> <p>vom 20. März 2014.</p> <p>Ergänzung der Wirkstoffkombination „Fluticasonfuroat/Vilanterol-Trifenat“</p> | <p>Die Anlage XII wird in alphabetischer Reihenfolge um die Wirkstoffkombination „Fluticason furoat / Vilanterol“ wie folgt ergänzt:</p> <p>Ein medizinischer Zusatznutzen als therapeutische Verbesserung entsprechend § 35 Absatz 1b Satz 1 bis 5 SGB V der Kombination von Fluticason furoat und Vilanterol gegenüber den anderen Wirkstoffkombinationen der Festbetrags-gruppe „Kombinationen von Glucocorticoiden mit langwirksamen Beta2-Sympathomimetika, Gruppe 1“ in Stufe 3 gilt gemäß § 35a Absatz 1 Satz 4 und 5 SGB V als nicht belegt.“</p> |

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| <p>Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA), 2014 [10].</p> <p>Beschluss über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII - Beschlüsse über die Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V - und Anlage IX - Festbetragsgruppenbildung Beta2-Sympathomimetika, inhalativ oral, Gruppe 1, in Stufe 2 nach § 35a Absatz 3 in Verbindung mit Absatz 4 Satz 1 SGB V</p> <p>vom 17.07.2014.</p> <p>Ergänzung des Wirkstoffs „Olodaterol“</p> | <p>Die Anlage XII wird in alphabetischer Reihenfolge um den Wirkstoff „Olodaterol“ wie folgt ergänzt: „Olodaterol [...]“</p> <p>Ein medizinischer Zusatznutzen als therapeutische Verbesserung entsprechend § 35 Absatz 1b Satz 1 bis 5 SGB V von Olodaterol gegenüber den anderen Wirkstoffen der Festbetragsgruppe „Beta2-Sympathomimetika, inhalativ oral, Gruppe 1“ in Stufe 2 gilt gemäß § 35a Absatz 1 Satz 4 und 5 SGB V als nicht belegt.“</p> |
| <p>IQWiG, 2012 [19]. Tiotropiumbromid bei COPD; Abschlussbericht; Auftrag A05-18</p> | <p>Fragestellung/Ziele:</p> <p>Ziele der vorliegenden Untersuchung waren</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • die Nutzenbewertung von Tiotropiumbromid im Vergleich zu einer Placebogabe oder anderen medikamentösen Therapieoptionen, einzeln oder in Kombination, und • die vergleichende Nutzenbewertung der beiden Tiotropiumbromid-Anwendungsformen HandiHaler und Respimat, <p>jeweils für die inhalative Dauertherapie von patienten-relevanter Endpunkte.</p> <p>Population:</p> <p>Für die Nutzenbewertung wurden Studien mit Patienten mit COPD berücksichtigt. Die Diagnose sollte anhand von Kriterien anerkannter Leitlinien gesichert und Asthma-patienten sollten ausgeschlossen sein.</p> <p>Endpunkte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COPD-Symptome • Exazerbationen • Notwendigkeit von Krankenhausaufenthalten und / oder von ambulanten ärztlichen Behandlungen wegen Exazerbationen • gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität |

- körperliche Belastbarkeit
- COPD-assoziierte kardiovaskuläre Morbidität und Mortalität
- COPD-bedingte Letalität und Gesamtmortalität
- unerwünschte Arzneimittelwirkungen

Ergebnis /Fazit:

Nutzen von Tiotropium

Tiotropium vs. Placebo

Es gibt einen Beleg für einen Nutzen von Tiotropium für den Zeitraum von bis zu einem Jahr hinsichtlich der Häufigkeit von Exazerbationen. Für Patienten mit mittlerem und schwerem COPD-Schweregrad (GOLD II und III) ergibt sich dieser Beleg auch über diesen Zeitraum hinaus.

Es gibt einen Beleg für einen Nutzen von Tiotropium für den Zeitraum von bis zu einem Jahr hinsichtlich der Notwendigkeit von Krankenhausaufenthalten wegen Exazerbationen. Für Patienten mit mittlerem COPD-Schweregrad (GOLD II) ergibt sich dieser Beleg auch über diesen Zeitraum hinaus. Darüber hinaus ergibt sich ein Hinweis darauf, dass dieser Nutzen bei Frauen auch über diesen Zeitraum hinaus besteht.

Es gibt einen Beleg für einen Nutzen von Tiotropium hinsichtlich des Teilbereichs körperliche Gesundheit der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität und für den Zeitraum von bis zu einem Jahr einen Beleg für einen Nutzen von Tiotropium hinsichtlich der gesamten gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität.

Es gibt einen Hinweis auf einen Nutzen von Tiotropium bei COPD-Symptomen.

Aus einer Langzeitstudie, in der Tiotropium mit dem HandiHaler angewendet wurde, ergibt sich hinsichtlich der Gesamtmortalität ein Hinweis auf einen Nutzen von Tiotropium bei Patienten, die das Rauchen eingestellt haben.

Hinsichtlich der Fähigkeit zur Ausübung alltagspraktischer Aktivitäten ergibt sich ein Anhaltspunkt für einen Nutzen von Tiotropium.

In den Bereichen körperliche Belastbarkeit, COPD-assoziierte kardiovaskuläre Morbidität und Mortalität, COPD-bedingte Letalität und unerwünschte Arzneimittelwirkungen gibt es keinen Beleg für einen Nutzen oder Schaden von Tiotropium.

Zur Bewertung des Nutzens von Tiotropium standen Studien mit einer Dauer von 6 bis 12 Monaten zur Verfügung und – mit Ausnahme der beiden Endpunkte COPD-Symptome sowie COPD-assoziierte kardiovaskuläre Morbidität und Mortalität – zusätzlich 2 Langzeitstudien mit einer Dauer von 2 und 4 Jahren.

Tiotropium / LABA vs. LABA

Es gibt keinen Beleg für einen Nutzen oder Schaden von Tiotropium, wenn es zusätzlich zu einer Behandlung mit LABA gegeben wird.

Tiotropium / Salmeterol / Fluticason vs. Salmeterol / Fluticason

Es gibt keinen Beleg für einen Nutzen oder Schaden von Tiotropium, wenn es zusätzlich zu einer Behandlung mit einer Kombination aus Salmeterol und Fluticason gegeben wird.

Zusatznutzen von Tiotropium

Tiotropium vs. LABA

Es gibt einen Beleg für einen Zusatznutzen von Tiotropium gegenüber der Wirkstoffklasse LABA hinsichtlich der Häufigkeit von Exazerbationen und der Notwendigkeit von Krankenhausaufenthalten wegen Exazerbationen.

Es gibt einen Anhaltspunkt für einen geringeren Nutzen von Tiotropium im Vergleich zu dem LABA Indacaterol (Dosierung 300 µg) bei COPD-Symptomen.

Es gibt einen Anhaltspunkt für einen geringeren Nutzen von Tiotropium im Vergleich zu dem LABA Indacaterol hinsichtlich der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität.

Tiotropium vs. Ipratropium

Es gibt einen Beleg für einen Zusatznutzen von Tiotropium gegenüber Ipratropium hinsichtlich der Häufigkeit von Exazerbationen.

Es gibt einen Hinweis auf einen Zusatznutzen von Tiotropium gegenüber Ipratropium bei COPD-Symptomen. Zur Bewertung des Zusatznutzens von Tiotropium standen Studien mit einer Dauer von 6 bis 12 Monaten zur Verfügung.

Tiotropium vs. Salmeterol / Fluticason

Es gibt keinen Beleg für einen Zusatznutzen oder geringeren Schaden von Tiotropium gegenüber der Kombination aus Salmeterol und Fluticason.

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| | <p><i>(Siehe zusammenfassende Tabellen zur Therapie in Anlage 1!)</i></p> |
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Cochrane Reviews

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| <p>Horita N et al. 2017 [16].</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>To compare the benefits and harms of LAMA+LABA versus LABA+ICS for treatment of people with stable COPD.</p> |
| <p>Long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA) plus long-acting beta-agonist (LABA) versus LABA plus inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) for stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)</p> | <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: adults with a diagnosis of COPD according to GOLD guidelines Intervention: LAMA+LABA Komparator: LABA+ICS Endpunkte: primary: Exacerbations (participants with one or more), serious adverse events (SAE) (Participants with one or more), St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) total score change from baseline (mean difference (MD)), trough forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) change from baseline; secondary: Pneumonia* (participants with one or more occurrences), All-cause death, SGRQ total score change from baseline (4 points or greater), Hospitalisations for COPD exacerbations (participants with one or more occurrences), Pneumonia was assessed based on X-ray</p> <p>Suchzeitraum (Aktualität der Recherche): to 06/2016 Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 11 (n=9839)</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: risk of bias for each study using the criteria outlined in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions</p> |
| <p><u>Siehe auch:</u> Horita N et al. 2017 [17].</p> | <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien: These data were supported by low or moderate quality evidence from trials in people with mainly moderate to severe COPD who were studied for less than one year.</p> <p><i>Exacerbations (9 studies/8932 participants)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a significant decrease in the number of people experiencing one or more exacerbations with LAMA+LABA (OR 0.82, 95% CI 0.70 to 0.96; P = 0.01; I² = 17%; low quality evidence) <p><i>Serious adverse event (11 studies/9793 participants)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - However, we discarded data from one study from the analysis because there were no SAEs in either arm (Hoshino 2015) - Based on the remaining 10 studies, compared to LABA+ICS, LAMA+LABA was associated with a non-significant decrease in SAE (OR 0.91, 95% CI 0.79 to 1.05; P = 0.18; I² = 0; moderate quality of evidence). <p><i>Pneumonia (8 studies/8540 participants)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compared to LABA+ICS, there was a significant reduction in the number of participants experiencing one or more episodes of pneumonia with LAMA+LABA (OR 0.57, 95% CI 0.42 to 0.79; P = 0.0006; I² = 0%; low quality evidence). <p><i>All-cause death (8 studies/8200 participants)</i></p> |
| <p>Long-acting muscarinic antagonist + long-acting beta agonist versus long-acting beta agonist + inhaled corticosteroid for COPD: A systematic review and meta-analysis</p> | |

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| | <p>There was a similar risk of all-cause death with both treatment regimens (OR1.01, 95%CI 0.61 to 1.67; P = 0.88; I² = 0%; low quality evidence).</p> <p><i>St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire total score change from the baseline (2 studies/3192 participants)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compared to LABA+ICS, there was a more frequent change in SGRQ total score (4 points or greater) with LAMA+LABA (OR 1.25, 95% CI 1.09 to 1.44; P = 0.002; I² = 0%; Analysis 1.7; moderate quality evidence). <p><i>Hospitalisations for COPD exacerbations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome not reported |
| <p>Rojas-Reyes MX et al. 2016 [33].</p> <p>Combination inhaled steroid and long-acting beta2-agonist in addition to tiotropium versus tiotropium or combination alone for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</p> | <p>4. Anmerkungen/Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>For the treatment of COPD, LAMA+LABA has fewer exacerbations, a larger improvement of FEV1, a lower risk of pneumonia, and more frequent improvement in quality of life as measured by an increase over 4 units or more of the SGRQ. These data were supported by low or moderate quality evidence generated from mainly participants with moderate to severe COPD in heterogeneous trials with an observation period of less than one year. Our findings support the recently updated GOLD guidance.</p> <p>5. <i>Kommentare zum Review</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Großteil der eingeschlossenen Studien wurden durch pharmazeutische Unternehmen finanziert <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>To assess relative effects of the following treatments on markers of exacerbations, symptoms, quality of life and lung function in patients with COPD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiotropium plus LABA/ICS versus tiotropium. • Tiotropium plus LABA/ICS versus LABA/ICS. <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: with a diagnosis of COPD</p> <p>Intervention/Komparator: Inhaled combination corticosteroid and long-acting beta2-agonist (such as fluticasone/salmeterol, budesonide/formoterol, beclomethasone/formoterol) and tiotropium bromide versus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inhaled tiotropium bromide alone; or • inhaled corticosteroid and long-acting beta2-agonist combination. <p>Endpunkte:</p> <p>Primary outcomes: Mortality (all-cause), Exercise tolerance, Hospital admissions: all-cause and due to exacerbations, Exacerbations: all-cause, requiring short burst oral corticosteroids or antibiotics as defined by agreed criteria, Health-related quality of life (measured with a</p> |

validated scale for COPD, e.g. St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ), Chronic Respiratory Disease Questionnaire (CRQ)), Serious adverse events non-fatal, Pneumonia.

Secondary outcomes: Symptoms, Forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1), Adverse events, Side effects, Cost-effectiveness of interventions

Suchzeitraum (for this update): July 2010 to April 2015

Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 6/1 902

Qualitätsbewertung: Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool, GRADE

3. Ergebnisdarstellung

Qualität der Studien: Overall, we assessed the evidence presented in this review to be of moderate or low quality, which means we are reasonably confident in some of the findings, but less confident in others.

| | Random sequence generation (selection bias) | Allocation concealment (selection bias) | Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) | Selective reporting (reporting bias) |
|--------------|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Aaron 2007 | + | + | + | ? | + |
| Cazzola 2007 | + | ? | ? | + | + |
| Hanania 2011 | + | ? | + | ? | + |
| Hoshino 2011 | ? | ? | ? | ? | + |
| Jung 2012 | + | + | ? | + | + |
| Welte 2009 | + | + | + | + | + |

Tiotropium plus LABA/ICS versus tiotropium

- all studies with low risk of bias
- no statistically significant differences in mortality (two studies; 961 participants)
- reduction in all-cause hospitalisations with the use of combined therapy (tiotropium + LABA/ICS): OR 0.61, 95% CI 0.40 to 0.92; two studies; 961 participants; number needed to treat for an additional beneficial outcome (NNTB) 19.7, 95% CI 10.75 to 123.41; moderate quality of evidence (downgraded because of study limitations: incomplete outcome assessment in 1 study)
- effect on exacerbations heterogeneous among trials, not meta-analysed
- Health-related quality of life measured by St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ): statistically significant improvement in total scores with use of tiotropium + LABA/ICS

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| | <p>compared with tiotropium alone (mean difference (MD) -3.46, 95% CI -5.05 to -1.87; four studies; 1446 participants); low quality of evidence (downgraded because of study limitations: unclear risk of selection bias and detection bias and incomplete outcome assessment in 1 study; unclear risk of detection bias in 1 study; incomplete outcome assessment in 1 study)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise tolerance not as an outcome assessed • pooled estimates did not show statistically significant differences in adverse events, serious adverse events, pneumonia <p>Tiotropium plus LABA/ICS versus LABA/ICS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 of six studies (60 participants) also compared combined therapy (tiotropium + LABA/ICS) versus LABA/ICS therapy alone • study was affected by lack of power; therefore results did not allow to draw conclusions for this comparison |
| | <p>4. Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>In this update we found new moderate-quality evidence that combined tiotropium + LABA/ICS therapy compared with tiotropium plus placebo decreases hospital admission. Low-quality evidence suggests an improvement in disease-specific quality of life with combined therapy. However, evidence is insufficient to support the benefit of tiotropium + LABA/ICS for mortality and exacerbations (moderate and low-quality evidence, respectively). <u>Of note, not all participants enrolled in the included studies would be candidates for triple therapy according to current international guidance.</u></p> <p>Compared with the use of tiotropium plus placebo, tiotropium + LABA/ICS-based therapy does not increase undesirable effects such as adverse events or serious non-fatal adverse events.</p> <p>5. <i>Kommentare zum Review:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Spirometrieergebnisse nicht patientenrelevant (hier nicht berichtet)</i> |
| <p>Tan DJ et al. 2016 [34]. Inhaled corticosteroids with combination inhaled long-acting beta2-agonists and long-acting muscarinic antagonists for</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>To assess the effect of adding an inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) to combination long-acting beta -agonist (LABA)/long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA) inhalers for the treatment of stable COPD.</p> <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: all participants with a diagnosis of stable COPD Intervention: ICS plus combination LABA/LAMA inhalers Komparator: LABA/LAMA inhalers alone Endpunkte: Primary: acute exacerbation of COPD, respiratory health-related quality of life, pneumonia and other serious adverse events; secondary: symptom score, lung function, physical capacity, mortality</p> |

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| chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | <p>Suchzeitraum (Aktualität der Recherche): to 01/2016 Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 0 (n=0)</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions and grade potential sources as high, moderate or low risk</p> |
| | <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien: Not applicable</p> <p>- no studies met the inclusion criteria for this review.</p> |
| | <p>4. Anmerkungen/Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>There are currently no studies published assessing the effect of ICS in addition to combination LABA/LAMA inhalers for the treatment of stable COPD. As combination LABA/LAMA inhalers are now widely available, there is a need for well-designed RCTs to investigate whether ICS provides any added therapeutic benefit</p> |
| Farne HA, Cates CJ, 2015 [4]. Long-acting beta2-agonist in addition to tiotropium versus either tiotropium or long-acting beta2-agonist alone for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>To compare the relative effects on markers of quality of life, exacerbations, symptoms, lung function and serious adverse events in people with COPD randomised to LABA plus tiotropium versus tiotropium alone; or LABA plus tiotropium versus LABA alone.</p> |
| | <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: patients with diagnosis of COPD Intervention/Komparator: inhaled LABA in addition to tiotropium bromide compared to inhaled tiotropium bromide alone or inhaled LABA alone; any formulation of LABA and tiotropium bromide allowed, ICS and other comedications allowed (not part of the randomised treatment) Endpunkte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary outcomes: Quality of life (measured with a validated scale for COPD, e.g. St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ), Chronic Respiratory Disease Questionnaire (CRQ)), hospital admissions (all cause and due to exacerbations), mortality (all-cause), disease-specific mortality (if independently adjudicated) • Secondary outcomes: exacerbations (requiring short burst oral corticosteroids or antibiotics, or both), FEV1, symptoms, all-cause non-fatal serious adverse events, disease-specific serious adverse events (if independently adjudicated) <p>Suchzeitraum: search period for this update is January 2012 to July 2015 Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 10/10 894 Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: gemäß Cochrane, GRADE</p> |
| | <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien:</p> |

| | Random sequence generation (selection bias) | Allocation concealment (selection bias) | Blinding of participants and personnel (LABA+TIO versus TIO) (performance bias) | Blinding of participants and personnel (LABA+TIO versus LABA) (performance bias) | Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) | Selective reporting (reporting bias) |
|-----------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Aaron 2007 | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ? | ● |
| Buhl 2015a | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ? | ● |
| Buhl 2015b | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ? | ● |
| Hoshino 2014 | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ? | ● |
| Mahler 2010a | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Mahler 2010b | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Tashkin 2009a | ● | ? | ● | ● | ? | ? | ● |
| Vogelmeier 2008 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| ZuWallack 2014a | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| ZuWallack 2014b | ● | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ● |

- all trials compared tiotropium in addition to LABA to tiotropium alone
- four trials additionally compared LAMA plus LABA with LABA alone
- four studies used LABA olodaterol, three used indacaterol, two used formoterol, one used salmeterol

Health-related quality of life (St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ))

- tiotropium alone vs. tiotropium plus LABA (6 709 participants; 5 studies):
 - slightly larger improvement: mean difference (MD) -1.34, 95% confidence interval (CI) -1.87 to -0.80
 - MD smaller than the four units that is considered clinically important
 - responder analysis indicated that 7% more participants receiving tiotropium plus LABA had a noticeable benefit (greater than four units) from treatment in comparison to tiotropium alone
 - In the control arm in one study, which was tiotropium alone, the SGRQ improved by falling 4.5 units from baseline and with tiotropium plus LABA the improvement was a fall of a further 1.3 units (on average).
- LABA plus tiotropium vs. LABA alone (3 378 participants; 4 studies):
 - small but significant improvement in SGRQ (MD -1.25, 95% CI -2.14 to -0.37
 - although difference smaller than four units, still an

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| | <p>increase of 10 people with a clinically important improvement for 100 treated represented</p> <p>hospital admission or mortality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no significant differences <p>exacerbations, symptom scores, serious adverse events, and withdrawals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tiotropium alone vs. tiotropium plus LABA: no significant differences with moderate heterogeneity for both exacerbations and withdrawals LABA plus tiotropium vs. LABA alone (3 514 participants; 3 studies): improvement in exacerbation rates: odds ratio (OR) 0.80, 95% CI 0.69 to 0.93. <p>4. Fazit der Autoren:</p> <p>The results from this review indicated a small mean improvement in health-related quality of life and FEV1 for participants on a combination of tiotropium and LABA compared to either agent alone, and this translated into a small increase in the number of responders on combination treatment. In addition, adding tiotropium to LABA reduced exacerbations, although adding LABA to tiotropium did not. Hospital admission and mortality were not altered by adding LABA to tiotropium, although there may not be enough data. While it is possible that this is affected by higher attrition in the tiotropium group, one would expect that participants withdrawn from the study would have had less favourable outcomes; this means that the expected direction of attrition bias would be to reduce the estimated benefit of the combination treatment. The results were largely from studies of olodaterol and there was insufficient information to assess whether the other LABAs were equivalent to olodaterol or each other.</p> <p>5. <i>Kommentare zum Review:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Spirometrieergebnisse nicht patientenrelevant (hier nicht berichtet)</i> <i>vier verschiedene LABAs angewendet (salmeterol, formoterol, indacaterol, olodaterol)</i> <i>hohe Fallzahlverluste schränken Vertrauen in die Effektschätzer zu health-related quality of life, hospital admission, mortality ein (moderate quality of evidence - GRADE)</i> |
| <p>Geake JB et al., 2015 [5]. Indacaterol, a once-daily beta2-agonist, versus twice-daily beta2-agonists or</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>To compare the efficacy and safety of indacaterol versus placebo and alternative twice-daily long-acting beta2-agonists for the treatment of patients with stable COPD.</p> <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: Adults older than 18 years with a confirmed spirometric diagnosis of COPD. Intervention: once-daily indacaterol at any dose</p> |

placebo for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Komparator: Placebo or twice-daily long-acting beta2-agonists

Endpunkte:

- Primary endpoints: FEV1, QoL, number of participants with a clinically significant improvement in quality of life
- Secondary endpoints: 1. Peak FEV1, mean difference in dyspnea, number of participants experiencing a clinically significant improvement in dyspnea, serious adverse events, mortality, number of participants experiencing at least one protocol defined exacerbation.

Suchzeitraum: We identified trials from the Cochrane Airways Group Specialised Register of trials (CAGR), handsearched respiratory journals and meeting abstracts and searched the Novartis trials registry and ClinicalTrials.gov. The date of the most recent search was 8 November 2014.

Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 13/9 961 participants

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: gemäß Cochrane

3. Ergebnisdarstellung

Qualität der Studien: Overall the quality of the evidence was judged to be high.

| | Random sequence generation (selection bias) | Allocation concealment (selection bias) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) | Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) | Selective reporting (reporting bias) |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Bateman 2013 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ? | ● |
| Dahl 2010 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ? | ● |
| Donohue 2010 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ? | ? |
| Feldman 2010 | ? | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Izbicki 2014 | ? | ● | ● | ? | ● | ● |
| Kerwin 2011 Study 1 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kerwin 2011 Study 2 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kinoshita 2012 | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Korn 2011 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kormann 2011 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ? | ● |
| Mroz 2013 | ● | ● | ● | ? | ? | ● |
| To 2011 | ? | ● | ● | ? | ? | ● |
| Yao 2014 | ? | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |

(Hinweis: fokussierte Darstellung auf direkte Vergleiche!)

- 10 (8 562 participants) on indacaterol vs. placebo comparison
- 5 trials (4 133 participants) on indacaterol vs. twice-daily beta2-agonist comparison (salmeterol, formoterol and eformoterol)
- 1 trial (90 participants) provided no data to be used in this review
- 2 trials included both indacaterol versus placebo and indacaterol versus twice-daily beta2-agonist comparisons

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trials between 12 weeks and 52 weeks in duration • quality of the evidence was strong, and risk of significant bias was minimal in most of the included studies <p>QoL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences between indacaterol and twice-daily beta2-agonists in mean SGRQ scores (MD -0.81, 95% CI -2.28 to 0.66) and in the proportions of participants achieving clinically relevant improvements in SGRQ scores (OR 1.07, 95% CI 0.87 to 1.32) were not statistically significant, but the confidence intervals are too wide to permit the conclusion that the treatments were equivalent. <p>Exacerbations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data were insufficient for analysis of differences in exacerbation rates for both placebo and twice-daily beta2-agonist comparisons. |
| | <p>4. Fazit der Autoren:</p> <p>For patients with stable COPD, use of indacaterol versus placebo results in statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvements in lung function and quality of life. The clinical benefit for lung function is at least as good as that seen with twice-daily long-acting beta2-agonists. The comparative effect on quality of life remains uncertain, as important differences cannot be excluded.</p> <p>5. <i>Kommentare zum Review:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Spirometrieergebnisse nicht patientenrelevant (hier nicht berichtet)</i> |
| <p>Cheyne L et al., 2015 [2].</p> <p>“Review content assessed as up-to-date”</p> <p>Tiotropium versus ipratropium bromide for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>To compare the relative effects of tiotropium to ipratropium bromide on markers of quality of life, exacerbations, symptoms, lung function and serious adverse events in patients with COPD using available randomised controlled trial data.</p> <hr/> <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: We included adult patients with a diagnosis of COPD Intervention: tiotropium Komparator: ipratropium bromide; Participants were allowed inhaled steroids and other co-medications provided they were not part of the randomized treatment. Endpunkte: Lungenfunktion (FEV1), All-cause non-fatal serious adverse events (SAEs), Hospital admissions (all-cause and due to exacerbations), Mortality (all-cause) Lebensqualität (SGRQ oder CRQ) Suchzeitraum: bis August 2015 Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 2 (n=1 073) Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: gemäß Cochrane</p> <hr/> <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien: Overall the evidence was of moderate to high</p> |

quality. Tiotropium is available in two different inhalers, Respimat and Handihaler. A recent large double-blind trial of the two delivery devices found no substantial difference in mortality using 2.5 µg or 5 µg of tiotropium via Respimat in comparison to 18 µg via Handihaler.

| | Random sequence generation (selection bias) | Allocation concealment (selection bias) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) | Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) | Selective reporting (reporting bias) |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Vincken 2002 | + | ? | + | ? | + | + |
| Voshaar 2008 | + | + | + | + | + | + |

all-cause non-fatal serious adverse events (2 trials, n=1073)

There were fewer people experiencing one or more non-fatal serious adverse events on tiotropium compared to ipratropium (odds ratio (OR) 0.50; 95% CI 0.34 to 0.73)

mortality, all-cause (2 trials, n=1073)

There was no statistically significant difference in the number of deaths between tiotropium and ipratropium (OR 1.39; 95% CI 0.44 to 4.39, moderate quality evidence)

Hospital admissions

- both studies reported fewer hospital admissions in the tiotropium group (OR 0.34; 95% CI 0.15 to 0.70, moderate quality evidence)
- both studies reported fewer patients experiencing one or more exacerbations leading to hospitalisation in the people on tiotropium in both studies (OR 0.56; 95% CI 0.31 to 0.99, moderate quality evidence)

Lebensqualität

- 1 study measured quality of life using the St George’s Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ)
- mean SGRQ score at 52 weeks was lower in the tiotropium group than the ipratropium group (lower on the scale is favourable) (MD -3.30; 95% CI -5.63 to -0.97, moderate quality evidence)

exacerbations

- fewer participants suffering one or more exacerbations in the tiotropium arm (OR 0.71; 95% CI 0.52 to 0.95, high quality)

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| | <p>evidence)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reported difference in mean number of exacerbations per person per year which reached statistical significance (MD -0.23; 95% CI -0.39 to -0.07, P = 0.006, moderate quality evidence) <p>withdrawals (2 trials, n=1073)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> significantly fewer withdrawals from the tiotropium group (OR 0.58; 95% CI 0.41 to 0.83, high quality evidence) <hr/> <p>4. Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>This review shows that tiotropium treatment, when compared with ipratropium bromide, was associated with improved lung function, fewer hospital admissions (including those for exacerbations of COPD), fewer exacerbations of COPD and improved quality of life. There were both fewer serious adverse events and disease specific events in the tiotropium group, but no significant difference in deaths with ipratropium bromide when compared to tiotropium. Thus, tiotropium appears to be a reasonable choice (instead of ipratropium bromide) for patients with stable COPD, as proposed in guidelines. A recent large double-blind trial of the two delivery devices found no substantial difference in mortality using 2.5 µg or 5 µg of tiotropium via Respimat in comparison to 18 µg via Handihaler.</p> <p>5. <i>Kommentare zum Review:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Spirometrieergebnisse nicht patientenrelevant (hier nicht berichtet)</i> |
| <p>Ni H et al., 2014 [28]. Aclidinium bromide for stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>To assess the efficacy and safety of aclidinium bromide in stable COPD.</p> <hr/> <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: We included studies involving adults (over 18 years of age) diagnosed with moderate to severe COPD, Participants had evidence of airway obstruction, with clinical presentation of dyspnoea, chronic cough or sputum production</p> <p>Intervention/Komparator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Aclidinium bromide versus placebo Aclidinium bromide versus long-acting beta2-agonist (LABA) Aclidinium bromide versus long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA) <p>Endpunkte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Primary outcomes:</u> Mortality (all-cause and respiratory); exacerbations requiring a short course of an oral steroid or antibiotic, or both; QoL (St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) or Chronic Respiratory Disease Questionnaire (CRQ)) |

- **Secondary outcomes:** Change in lung function (FEV1, FEV1/FVC); functional capacity by six-minute walking distance; hospital admissions due to exacerbations or from all causes; improvement in symptoms measured by the Transitional Dyspnoea Index (TDI); adverse events; non-fatal serious adverse events; withdrawals due to lack of efficacy or adverse events

Suchzeitraum: Systematic search to 7 April 2014.

Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 12/9 547

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool

3. Ergebnisdarstellung

Qualität der Studien:

| | Random sequence generation (selection bias) | Allocation concealment (selection bias) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) | Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) | Selective reporting (reporting bias) | Other bias |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|------------|
| ACCLAIM/COPD I | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| ACCLAIM/COPD II | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| ACCORD COPD I | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| ACCORD COPD II | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| ACLIFORM | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| ATTAIN | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| AUGMENT COPD | ● | ● | ● | ● | ? | ● | ● |
| Beier 2013 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Chanez 2010 | ● | ● | ? | ? | ● | ● | ● |
| Maitais 2011 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ? | ● | ● |
| NCT01572792 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Sliwinski 2010 | ? | ? | ● | ● | ? | ? | ● |

Quality of the evidence

- comparison of acclidinium inhalers and dummy inhalers: confidence that there are benefits in terms of the number of hospitalisations and patients' quality of life
- less certain: numbers of flare-ups needing additional drugs and serious side effects
- not have enough information to assess any effect on the number of deaths
- not have enough information to reliably compare acclidinium with tiotropium or formoterol

Mortality/exacerbations

- no difference between acclidinium and placebo in
 - all-cause mortality (low quality)
 - number of patients with exacerbations requiring a short

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| | <p>course of oral steroids or antibiotics, or both (moderate quality)</p> <p>Quality of life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acclidinium lowered SGRQ total score with a mean difference of -2.34 (95% CI -3.18 to -1.51; I2 = 48%, 7 trials, 4442 participants) compared to placebo • More patients on acclidinium achieved a clinically meaningful improvement of at least four units decrease in SGRQ total score (OR 1.49; 95% CI 1.31 to 1.70; I2 = 34%; number needed to treat (NNT) = 10, 95% CI 8 to 15, high quality evidence) over 12 to 52 weeks than on placebo <p>Hospitalisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acclidinium reduced number of exacerbations requiring hospitalisation by 4 to 20 fewer per 1000 over 4 to 52 weeks (OR 0.64; 95% CI 0.46 to 0.88; I2 = 0%, 10 trials, 5624 people; NNT = 77, 95% CI 51 to 233, high quality evidence) compared to placebo • no difference in non-fatal serious adverse events (moderate quality evidence) <p>Compared to tiotropium, acclidinium did not demonstrate significant differences for exacerbations requiring oral steroids or antibiotics, or both, exacerbation-related hospitalisations and non-fatal serious adverse events (very low quality evidence). Inadequate data prevented the comparison of acclidinium to formoterol or other LABAs.</p> |
| | <p>4. Fazit der Autoren:</p> <p>Acclidinium is associated with improved quality of life and reduced hospitalisations due to severe exacerbations in patients with moderate to severe stable COPD compared to placebo. Overall, acclidinium did not significantly reduce mortality, serious adverse events or exacerbations requiring oral steroids or antibiotics, or both. Currently, the available data are insufficient and of very low quality in comparisons of the efficacy of acclidinium versus tiotropium. The efficacy of acclidinium versus LABAs cannot be assessed due to inaccurate data. Thus additional trials are recommended to assess the efficacy and safety of acclidinium compared to other LAMAs or LABAs.</p> <p>5. <i>Kommentare zum Review:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Spirometrieergebnisse nicht patientenrelevant (hier nicht berichtet)</i> |
| <p>Welsh EJ, Cates CJ, Poole P, 2013 [37]. Combination inhaled steroid and long-acting beta2-agonist</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>To compare the relative effects of inhaled combination therapy and tiotropium on markers of exacerbations, symptoms, quality of life, lung function, pneumonia and serious adverse events in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.</p> <p>2. Methodik</p> |

versus tiotropium for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Population: with a diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 Intervention/Komparator: Inhaled combination corticosteroid and long-acting beta2-agonist (such as fluticasone/salmeterol, budesonide/formoterol, beclomethasone/formoterol) versus inhaled tiotropium bromide.

Endpunkte:

Primary outcomes: Mortality (all-cause), Hospital admission, Exacerbations; all-cause, requiring short courses of oral corticosteroids or antibiotics as defined by agreed criteria, Pneumonia

Secondary outcomes: Quality of life (measured with a validated scale for COPD, e.g. St George's Respiratory Questionnaire, Chronic Respiratory Disease Questionnaire), Symptoms, Forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1), Non-fatal serious adverse events, Adverse events, Withdrawals

Suchzeitraum: latest search in November 2012

Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 3/1 528

Qualitätsbewertung: Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool, GRADE

3. Ergebnisdarstellung

Qualität der Studien:

| | Random sequence generation (selection bias) | Allocation concealment (selection bias) | Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) |
|-----------|---|---|--|--|
| Fang 2008 | + | ? | - | ? |
| INSPIRE | + | + | + | - |
| SCO40034 | + | + | + | - |

- 1 large, two-year trial (INSPIRE) and 2 smaller, shorter trials found
- results not pooled: number of withdrawals from each arm of the INSPIRE trial was large and imbalanced, outcome data not collected for patients who withdrew, raising concerns about the reliability of data from this study
- INSPIRE: more deaths on tiotropium than on

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| | <p>fluticasone/salmeterol (Peto odds ratio (OR) 0.55; 95%confidence interval (CI) 0.33 to 0.93)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of withdrawals from each of the arms was 11 times larger than the observed number of deaths for participants on fluticasone/salmeterol and seven times larger for participants on tiotropium • INSPIRE: more all-cause hospital admissions in patients on fluticasone/salmeterol than those on tiotropium (Peto OR 1.32; 95% CI 1.04 to 1.67). • INSPIRE: no statistically significant difference in hospital admissions due to exacerbations (primary outcome) • no significant difference in exacerbations in patients on fluticasone/salmeterol compared to tiotropium • exacerbations requiring treatment with oral corticosteroids: less frequent in patients on fluticasone/salmeterol (rate ratio 0.81; 95% CI 0.67 to 0.99) • exacerbations requiring treatment with antibiotics: more frequent in patients treated with fluticasone/salmeterol (rate ratio 1.19; 95% CI 1.02 to 1.38) • more cases of pneumonia in patients on fluticasone/salmeterol than in those on tiotropium (Peto OR 2.13; 95% CI 1.33 to 3.40) • Confidence intervals for these outcomes do not reflect the additional uncertainty arising from unknown outcome data for patients who withdrew. |
| | <p>4. Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>Since the proportion of missing outcome data compared to the observed outcome data is enough to induce a clinically relevant bias in the intervention effect, the relative efficacy and safety of combined inhalers and tiotropium remains uncertain. Further large, long term randomised controlled trials comparing combination therapy to tiotropium are required, including adequate follow-up of all participants randomised (similar to the procedures undertaken in TORCH and UPLIFT). Additional studies comparing alternative inhaled long-acting beta2-agonist/steroid combination therapies with tiotropium are also required.</p> |
| <p>Nannini LJ et al., 2013 [26]. Combined corticosteroid and long-acting beta2-agonist in one inhaler versus inhaled</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>To assess the efficacy and safety of combined long-acting beta2-agonist and inhaled corticosteroid (LABA/ICS) preparations, as measured by clinical endpoints and pulmonary function testing, compared with inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) alone, in the treatment of adults with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).</p> <p>2. Methodik</p> |

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| <p>corticosteroids alone for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</p> | <p>Population: Adult patients (age >40 years) with known, stable COPD</p> <p>Intervention/Komparator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluticasone propionate/salmeterol (FPS) versus fluticasone propionate (FP) • Budesonide/formoterol (BDF) versus budesonide (BD) • Mometasone furoate/formoterol (MF/F) versus mometasone furoate (MF) <p>Endpunkte: Exazerbationen, Krankenhauseinweisungen, Mortalität, Pneumonierate Lungenfunktion (FEV1),</p> <p>Suchzeitraum: bis Juni 2013</p> <p>Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 15 (n=7 814)</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool</p> |
| | <p>3. Ergebnisse</p> <p>Qualität der Studien: In nine of the fifteen studies, the risk of selection bias was judged as low, and in the remaining six, the risk was viewed as unclear.</p> <p>Exacerbation rates (6 studies: n = 5601) - Pooled results for FPS, BDF and MF/F versus ICS alone</p> <p>A significant reduction was noted in the rate of exacerbations requiring oral corticosteroids with combination therapy when compared with ICS (rate ratio (RR) 0.87; 95% CI 0.80 to 0.94)</p> <p>Hospitalisations due to COPD exacerbations (10 studies:n= 7060) - Pooled results for FPS, BDF and MF/F versus ICS alone</p> <p>No significant difference was described between combined LABA/ICS and ICS-alone treatments in hospitalisations due to COPD exacerbations; OR 0.93 (95% CI 0.80 to 1.07)</p> <p>Mortality(12 studies; n = 7518) - Pooled results for FPS, BDF and MF/F versus ICS alone</p> <p>When data were combined for both treatments and their respective comparators, the odds of death were significantly lower after combination treatment than after mono-component steroid OR 0.78, (95% CI 0.64 to 0.94)</p> <p>Pneumonia (12 studies; n= 7315) - Pooled results for FPS, BDF and MF/F versus ICS alone</p> <p>When data were combined for both treatments and their respective comparators, the odds of pneumonia were not significantly different after combination treatment than after mono-component steroid OR (1.08, 95% CI 0.91 to 1.28)</p> |
| | <p>4. Anmerkungen der Autoren:</p> <p>Combination ICS and LABA offer some clinical benefits in COPD compared with ICS alone, especially for reduction in exacerbations. This</p> |

review does not support the use of ICS alone when LABAs are available. Adverse events were not significantly different between treatments. Further long-term assessments using practical outcomes of current and new 24-hour LABAs will help determine their efficacy and safety. For robust comparisons as to their relative effects, long-term head-to-head comparisons are needed.

5. Kommentare zum Review:

- *Spirometrieergebnisse nicht patientenrelevant (hier nicht berichtet)*

Systematische Reviews

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| <p>Rodrigo GJ et al., 2017 [30].</p> <p>A systematic review with meta-analysis of fluticasone furoate/vilanterol combination for the treatment of stable COPD</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>The aim of this systematic review was to assess all available evidence on the efficacy and safety of the combination FF/VI compared with its mono-components, for the treatment of patients with stable COPD.</p> |
| | <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: patients with stable COPD Intervention: fluticasone furoate/vilanterol combination Komparator: mono-component Endpunkte: 1) efficacy in terms of change in pulmonary function (trough or peak FEV1), and annual rate or number of subjects with at least one COPD moderate (requiring treatment with oral corticosteroid/antibiotic) or severe exacerbations (leading to hospitalization), and 2) serious adverse events (SAEs), serious cardiac events (SCEs) and pneumonia.</p> <p>Recherche: to July 2016 Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): Five reports with six trials (n=15,515 patients)</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: gemäß Cochrane</p> |
| | <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien: overall the studies showed a high methodological quality</p> <p><i>FF/VI vs. VI comparison</i></p> <p>Primary end points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of FF/VI was associated with a significant increase (mean change from baseline) in trough FEV1 compared with VI monotherapy (Fig. 3) - At the end of treatment the mean difference was 45 mL (95% CI; 27 to 62). - On the contrary, there was no difference in peak FEV1 between both groups (based in data from only two small studies) - FF/VI significantly reduced the number of subjects with at least one moderate-severe exacerbation (23.4% vs. 28.3%, NNT = 21, 95%CI: 15 to 31) - It is noteworthy that only one study (including two RCTs) collected COPD moderate-severe exacerbations as a primary end point; in the remaining studies these events were reported as AEs. - Likewise, there were no statistical differences in the rates of SAEs (20.3% vs. 20.6%) and SCEs (13.7% vs. 13.1%) between FF/VI and VI |

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| | <p>Secondary end points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no significant differences in the rate of total withdrawals (23.6% vs. 25.7%), withdrawals due to AEs (7.8% vs. 8.3%), AEs (67% vs. 66.2%), and all-cause mortality (4.6% vs. 5.0%) between FF/VI and VI - Contrarily, FF/VI significantly reduced the rate of withdrawals due to lack of efficacy (1.8% vs. 2.9%), and the number of instances that rescue medication was used <p><i>FF/VI vs. FF comparison</i></p> <p>Primary end points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The analysis of three studies [19e21] that compared FF/VI 100/25 mcg OD vs. FF 100 mcg OD showed that patients receiving FF/VI significantly increased pulmonary function compared with mono-therapy (mean change from baseline in trough and peak FEV1 of 90 mL and 130 mL respectively) and reduced the rate of COPD exacerbations (20.4% vs. 24.4%, NNT = 26, 95%CI: 18 to 44). - no significance differences in the frequency of SAEs (21.6% vs. 20.8%), SCEs (16.1% vs. 15.3%), and pneumonia (5.2% vs. 5.0%) <p>Secondary end points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no significant differences between FF/VI vs, FF in the rate total withdrawals (23.5% vs. 20.0%), withdrawals due to AEs (7.9% vs. 8.6%), AEs (65.5% vs. 66.1%), all-cause mortality (5.4% vs. 5.5%), and pneumonia (5.2% vs. 5.0%) between FF/VI and VI - Contrarily, FF/VI significantly reduced the rate of withdrawals due to lack of efficacy (1.4% vs. 2.6%), and the use of rescue medication <p>4. Anmerkungen/Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>FF/VI combination was associated with a decrease of the rate of COPD exacerbations, without affecting mortality or cardiovascular outcomes in patients with moderate to severe stable COPD. Also, the use of FF was associated with an increased risk of pneumonia.</p> |
| <p>Rodrigo GJ et al., 2017 [32].</p> <p>LABA/LAMA combinations versus LAMA monotherapy or</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>The objective of this analysis was to compare the efficacy and safety of LABA/LAMA with LAMA or LABA/inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) in adults with stable moderate-to-very-severe COPD.</p> <p>2. Methodik</p> |

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| <p>LABA/ICS in COPD: a systematic review and meta-analysis</p> | <p>Population: n adult patients aged ≥ 40 years with stable, moderate-to-verysevere COPD Intervention: LABA/LAMA combinations Komparator: LAMA monotherapy or LABA/ICS Endpunkte: primary outcome was trough FEV1 outcomes included peak FEV1; secondary outcomes: peak FEV, TDI, SGRQ, rescue medication use, prospectively collected annualized rate of COPD exacerbations, AEs and related safety measure Recherche: to 08/2015 Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 18 studies (23 trials)/n=20185</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: Cochrane risk of bias tool</p> |
| | <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien: Across the six items of the Cochrane instrument, the majority of the studies were judged to have a low risk of bias.</p> <p>Effect of treatments on lung function (trough and peak FEV1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At week 12, significant increases from baseline were observed in trough FEV1 for the LABA/LAMAs indacaterol (Ind)/glycopyrronium (Gly) (both dose regimens), umeclidinium (Umec)/vilanterol (Vi) and tiotropium (Tio)/olodaterol (Olo) relative to the respective LAMAs evaluated in their studies (mean differences: 0.06–0.10 L; $P < 0.0001$; Figure 2). - The between-treatment difference for aclidinium (Acli)/formoterol (For) versus Acli was not statistically significantly different ($P = 0.06$), but a trend in favor of Acli/For was evident. - Overall, for all LABA/LAMA versus LAMA comparisons, a significant improvement in trough FEV1 with LABA/ LAMA treatment was observed at week 12 (mean overall difference: 0.07 L, 95% confidence interval [CI]: [0.05, 0.09]; $P < 0.0001$ relative to LAMA monotherapy). <p>Effect of treatments on dyspnea, health status and rescue medication use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TDI focal score was significantly improved in LABA/ LAMA-versus LAMA-treated patients at weeks 12 and 24 (mean difference: 0.5 points, 95% CI: [0.32, 0.68], $P < 0.0001$, and mean difference: 0.29 points, 95% CI: [0.12, 0.46], $P = 0.0006$, respectively) - No statistically significant difference between LABA/LAMA and LABA/ICS treatments with respect to TDI focal scores at weeks 12 and 26 were observed ($P = 0.09$ and $P = 0.29$, respectively) - Adverse event (AE) incidence was no different for LABA/LAMA versus LAMA treatment, but it was lower versus LABA/ICS (RR 0.94, 95% CI: [0.89, 0.99]), including a lower pneumonia risk |

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| | <p>(RR 0.59, 95% CI: [0.43, 0.81]).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LABA/LAMA presented a lower risk for withdrawals due to lack of efficacy versus LAMA (RR: 0.66, 95% CI: [0.51, 0.87]) and due to AEs versus LABA/ICS (RR: 0.83, 95% CI: [0.69, 0.99]). |
| | <p>4. Anmerkungen/Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>The greater efficacy and comparable safety profiles observed with LABA/LAMA combinations versus LAMA or LABA/ICS support their potential role as first-line treatment options in COPD. These findings are of direct relevance to clinical practice because we included all currently available LABA/LAMAs and comparators, only at doses approved for clinical use.</p> <p>5. <i>Kommentare zum Review</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eingeschlossene Studien zum Teil industriegesponsort |
| <p>Jafari Andarian S et al., 2016 [21]. The safety and effectiveness of the current treatment regimen with or without roflumilast in advanced COPD patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>The aim of this study was to compare the clinical effectiveness of adding roflumilast to the current treatment regimen of patients with severe COPD.</p> |
| | <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: Moderate to severe COPD patients (FEV1 ≤ 50% predicted) over 18 years Intervention: Roflumilast Komparator: A Common Treatment Regimen Laba (Salmeterol), Lama (Tiotropium) Endpunkte: number of exacerbations, changes in lung function FEV1, FEV1 / FVC, quality of life, adverse events, the frequency of hospitalization, cardiovascular diseases</p> <p>Recherche: to 02/2014 Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 7 RCTs; 2 SR</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: gemäß Cochrane</p> |
| | <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien: Overall, the methodological quality of all the published trials was acceptable. There were adequate descriptions of allocation concealment and method of blinding in all the trials.</p> <p>Change in the Lung Function from Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a statistically significant improvement in FEV1 from baseline in the roflumilast treated participants compared to controls (MD 51.18 mL; 95%CI 41.45 to 60.90) over the study period <p>Exacerbations:</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A statistically significant reduction in the numbers of participants experiencing one or more COPD exacerbations <p>Quality of Life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the subgroup analysis of M2-112 and M2-111 studies, significant improvement in SGRQ total score was observed for patients with chronic bronchitis (p= 0.0265) <p>Use of Rescue Medication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the meta-analysis of five studies was examined. The meta-analysis results revealed that the concurrent treatment of roflumilast with corticosteroids or long-acting β-agonists did not seem to have such beneficial effects on more people who experienced exacerbation during the study period <p>Adverse Events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The likelihood of a participant experiencing an adverse event was higher with roflumilast than with placebo (OR 1.21; 95% CI 1.09 to 1.34; Analysis 10). - A range of adverse effects occurred more frequently in participants treated with roflumilast. - The most frequently reported side effects were as follows: Diarrhea (OR 3.71; 95% CI 2.97 to 4.63; Analysis 11); nausea (OR 3.37; 95%CI 2.48 to 4.58); headache (OR 2.42; 95%CI 1.82 to 3.21); and weight loss (OR 3.85; 95% CI 3.03 to 4.90) |
| | <p>4. Anmerkungen/Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>Roflumilast anti-inflammatory therapy reduces the chronic bronchitis symptoms in patients with moderate to severe COPD, and it can be safely used with other drugs simultaneously.</p> |
| <p>Wang L et al., 2016 [36]. Umeclidinium Plus Vilanterol Versus Placebo, Umeclidinium, or Vilanterol Monotherapies for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>The aim of this meta-analysis was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of umeclidinium plus vilanterol, in contrast to either monotherapy or placebo.</p> <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: patients with COPD Intervention: Umeclidinium Plus Vilanterol Komparator: Placebo, Umeclidinium, or Vilanterol Monotherapies Endpunkte: least square means (LSM) changes from baseline of trough FEV1 (L), FVC (L), the Transition Dyspnea Index (TDI), the Shortness of Breath with Daily Activity Questionnaire (SOBDA), the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ)</p> <p>Recherche: to 02/2016 Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 8 RCTs/6230 patients</p> |

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: Cochrane risk of bias tool

3. Ergebnisdarstellung

Qualität der Studien:

| | Random sequence generation (selection bias) | Allocation concealment (selection bias) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) | Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) | Selective reporting (reporting bias) | Other bias |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Celli 2015 | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ● | ? |
| Decramer2014-a | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ? | ? |
| Decramer2014-A | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ? | ? |
| Decramer2014-b | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ? | ? |
| Decramer2014-B | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ? | ? |
| Donohue 2013 | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ● | ? |
| Donohue2014 | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ● | ? |
| Feldman2012 | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ? | ? |
| Maltais2014-a | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ? | ? |
| Maltais2014-A | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ? | ? |
| Maltais2014-b | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ? | ? |
| Maltais2014-B | ● | ? | ● | ● | ● | ? | ? |

Key points:

- Pooled results showed that umeclidinium plus vilanterol improved trough forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV1) and forced vital capacity (FVC) in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease compared with umeclidinium, vilanterol, or placebo.
- Umeclidinium plus vilanterol also has beneficial effects on dyspnea, albuterol use, and health-related quality of life compared with the other three groups.

Umeclidinium/Vilanterol Versus Umeclidinium Alone:

Trough Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 s (FEV1)

- Significant differences were observed between the umeclidinium plus vilanterol and umeclidinium-alone groups in changes from baseline values of trough FEV1 (MD 0.05 L, 95 % CI 0.03–0.07)

Forced Vital Capacity (FVC)

- a significant increase in FVC in the combination therapy group compared with the umeclidinium-alone group (MD 0.07 L, 95 % CI 0.04–0.10)

Symptom Control and Quality-of-Life Assessment TDI

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - significant changes in the TDI after treatment with the combination of umeclidinium and vilanterol compared with umeclidinium alone (MD 0.46, 95 % CI 0.17–0.68). <p>Umeclidinium/Vilanterol Versus Vilanterol Alone:</p> <p>Trough FEV1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - significant differences were observed between the umeclidinium plus vilanterol group and the vilanterol-alone group in changes from baseline values of trough FEV1 (MD 0.10 L, 95 % CI 0.08–0.12) <p>FVC</p> <p>significant increase in FVC in the combination therapy group compared with the vilanterol-alone group (MD 0.16 L, 95 % CI 0.13–0.20).</p> <p>Symptom Control and Quality-of-Life Assessment TDI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The pooled analyses showed significant changes in the TDI after treatment with the combination of umeclidinium and vilanterol compared with vilanterol alone (MD 0.45, 95 % CI 0.22–0.67) |
| | <p>4. Anmerkungen/Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>Compared with the other three groups, i.e. placebo, umeclidinium and vilanterol, umeclidinium plus vilanterol improves lung function and quality of life in patients with COPD, reduces the use of albuterol, and does not increase the incidence of adverse events and serious adverse events.</p> <p>5. <i>Kommentare zum Review</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Im Ergebnisteil wurden nur die aktiven Vergleiche dargestellt (keine Placebovergleiche) |
| <p>Zou Y et al., 2016 [39]. Tiotropium plus formoterol versus tiotropium alone for stable moderate-to-severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A meta-analysis</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>This meta-analysis was performed to compare the risks and benefits of combined treatment with tiotropium plus formoterol versus tiotropium alone for stable moderate-to-severe COPD.</p> <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: stable moderate to severe COPD conforming to the diagnostic criteria of the GOLD guidelines Intervention: formoterol plus tiotropium Komparator: tiotropium alone Endpunkte: Changes in trough FEV1 and FVC from baseline, Changes in peak FEV1 and FVC from baseline, Transitional dyspnea index (TDI), St. George’s respiratory questionnaire (SGRQ), COPD exacerbation, adverse events</p> |

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| | <p>Recherche: to 06/2015 Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 8 RCTs/1551 patients</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: <i>Cochrane risk of bias tool</i></p> |
| | <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien: All eight studies reported the listed outcome measures and, therefore, were evaluated as “low risk” for selective reporting bias. Other biases were not stated clearly in any of the studies.</p> <p>Changes in trough FEV1 and FVC from baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The combination treatment of tiotropium plus formoterol showed greater improvement in the mean change of the trough FEV1 from baseline to the end of follow-up than treatment with tiotropium alone (MD .05 L; 95% CI .01-.10; P=.02, I²=0%, fixed effects model) <p>Changes in peak FEV1 and FVC from baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the combined drugs group, the mean changes from baseline to the end of follow-up for peak FEV1 (MD .14 L; 95% CI .07-.20; P<.00001, I²=56%, random effects model) and peak FVC (MD .24 L, 95% CI .13-.30, P<.00001, I²=44%, fixed effects model) were greater than those for the tiotropium group <p>Transitional dyspnea index (TDI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The mean change in TDI was greater in the combination treatment group than in the tiotropium group (MD 1.46; 95% CI 1.07-1.85; P<.00001, I²=42%, random effects model) - The proportion of patients who achieved a clinically significant change in TDI was larger in the group treated with tiotropium plus formoterol than in the group treated with tiotropium alone (OR 2.44; 95% CI 1.74-3.43; P<.00001, I²=0%, fixed effects model) <p>St. George's respiratory questionnaire (SGRQ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The mean change in SGRQ was not significantly different between the two treatment groups (MD 21.29; 95% CI 23.10 to .51; P=.16, I² =0%, fixed effects model) <p>COPD exacerbation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The combined treatment did not reduce COPD exacerbations in comparison to tiotropium alone (OR .75; 95% CI .32-1.77; P=.51, I²=51%, random effects model) <p>Adverse events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although the combination treatment of tiotropium plus formoterol |

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| | <p>reduced the incidence of adverse events compared with tiotropium alone, this difference was not statistically significant</p> |
| | <p>4. Anmerkungen/Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>Compared with tiotropium alone, tiotropium in combination with formoterol improved lung function and the symptoms of dyspnea in stable moderate-to-severe COPD patients. Moreover, the combined treatment group tended to have fewer adverse events compared with the tiotropium treatment alone group.</p> |
| <p>Luo P et al., 2016 [24]. Efficiency and safety of roflumilast combined with long-acting bronchodilators on moderate-to-severe stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients: a meta-analysis</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>In our study, we investigate the effect and safety of roflumilast combined with longacting bronchodilators on moderate-to-severe stable COPD patients.</p> <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: moderate-to-severe stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients Intervention: Roflumilast combined with long-acting bronchodilators Komparator: long-acting bronchodilators alone Endpunkte: primary: COPD exacerbations; secondary: adverse events. Recherche: 02/2016 Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 6 RCTs/5746 patients</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: Cochrane risk of bias tool</p> <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien: Two trials were judged to be in low risk in bias; two trials were judged to be in unclear risk of bias, and two trials were judged to be in high risk of bias.</p> <p>Primary outcome: COPD exacerbations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall, in the experimental group, the exacerbations of the fixed-effects model was significantly reduced in the experimental group (RR, 0.77; 95% CI, 0.69 to 0.86; P=0.53; I²=0%). <p>Secondary outcomes: safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compared to placebo combined with long-acting bronchodilators, roflumilast with long-acting bronchodilators caused severe back pain (RR 1.53; 95% CI 1.12–2.10), diarrhea (RR 3.03; 95% CI 2.44–3.76), headache (RR 2.23; 95% CI 1.62–3.08), insomnia (RR 2.36; 95% CI 1.61–3.44), nausea (RR 3.09; 95% CI 2.26–4.23) and significantly decreased appetite (RR 6.60; 95% CI 3.87–11.24) and weight (RR 3.35; 95% CI |

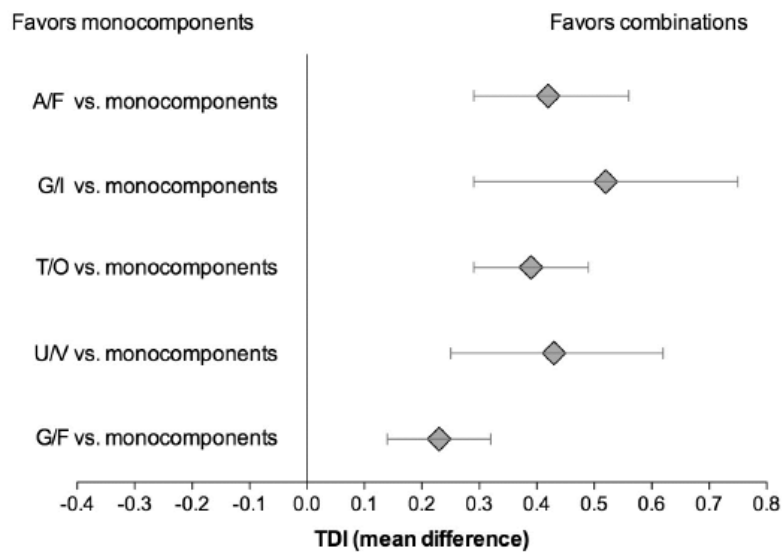
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| | <p>3.03–4.90).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roflumilast could not significantly increase the incidences of influenza (RR 1.04; 95% CI 0.70–1.53), nasopharyngitis (RR 0.96; 95% CI 0.80–1.15), or respiratory tract infection (RR 0.63; 95% CI 0.63–1.05), |
| | <p>4. Anmerkungen/Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>Roflumilast combined with long-acting bronchodilators is a better option for moderate-to-severe COPD patients than exclusive use of long-acting bronchodilators in reducing exacerbations. However, it can cause some side effects. Further study needs consider well enough of the benefits and adverse events caused by roflumilast combined with long-acting bronchodilators.</p> <p>5. <i>Kommentare zum Review</i></p> <p>Patientenpopulation: Es wurden nur Raucher bzw. ehemalige Raucher eingeschlossen</p> |
| <p>Oba Y et al., 2016 [29]. Long-acting Muscarinic Antagonist Versus Inhaled Corticosteroid when Added to Long-acting β-agonist for COPD: A Meta-analysis</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to systematically review the efficacy and safety of long-acting β-agonist/long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LABA/LAMA) and LABA/inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) combinations in patients with advanced chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).</p> |
| | <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: patients with advanced chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) Intervention: LABA/LAMA Komparator: LABA/ICS Endpunkte: forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1), St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) score, Transitional Dyspnea Index (TDI), COPD Assessment Test (CAT) score, COPD exacerbations, mortality, and other safety parameter Recherche: to 11/2015 Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 6 RCTs/4319 patients Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: GRADE</p> |
| | <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien: low quality studies as well as high quality studies included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LABA/LAMA was associated with greater improvement in FEV1 than LABA/ICS (mean difference (MD) 0.09L, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.07 to 0.11L; high certainty) - Two treatments appeared clinically equivalent in improving SGRQ (MD -0.12, 95% CI -1.16 to 0.92; high certainty), TDI (MD |

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| | <p>0.15, 95%CI -0.05 to 0.35; high certainty), and CAT scores (MD 0.28 95%CI -0.29 to 0.85; moderate certainty)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LABA/LAMA was associated with an absolute reduction of approximately 8% in the incidence of pneumonia compared with LABA/ICS (risk ratio 0.41, 95%CI 0.18 to 0.94; moderate certainty) - There was no significant difference in safety and exacerbation outcomes - However, equivalence of two treatments could not be concluded due to imprecision especially for mortality, cardiac serious adverse events, and severe exacerbations. |
| | <p>4. Anmerkungen/Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>Our findings support the use of dual long-acting bronchodilators for patients with advanced COPD but without frequent exacerbations given the excess risk of pneumonia with LABA/ICS.</p> |
| <p>Calzetta L et al., 2016 [1]. A systematic review with meta-analysis of dual bronchodilation with LAMA/LABA for the treatment of stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>Therefore, we carried out a systematic review with meta-analysis that incorporated the data from trials lasting at least 3 months to evaluate the effectiveness of LAMA/LABA FDCs for COPD treatment.</p> |
| | <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: patients with COPD diagnosed by pulmonary function testing (PFT)</p> <p>Intervention: inhalant administration of LAMA/LABA combinations</p> <p>Komparator: at least one mono component</p> <p>Endpunkt: trough FEV1, transition dyspnea index (TDI), St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ), cardiac adverse events</p> <p>Study type: RCT</p> <p>Suchzeitraum: up to October 1 2015</p> <p>Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 22/23 168 COPD patients (combinations, n = 10 328; 160 mono components, n = 12 840)</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: Jadad score (scale of 1 to 5, score of 5 being the highest), RCTs with Jadad score ≥3 included in meta-analysis</p> <p>Homogenität: moderate to high levels of heterogeneity considered for I²>50%</p> <p>publication bias: assessed by funnel plot and Egger's test</p> |
| | <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien:</p> |

- 14 published papers and 1 abstract presented at ERS Congress (Amsterdam, 2015)
- 2 studies used acclidinium and formoterol
- 3 studies used tiotropium and olodaterol
- 4 studies used glycopyrronium and indacaterol
- 5 studies used umeclidinium and vilanterol
- 1 study used glycopyrronium and formoterol

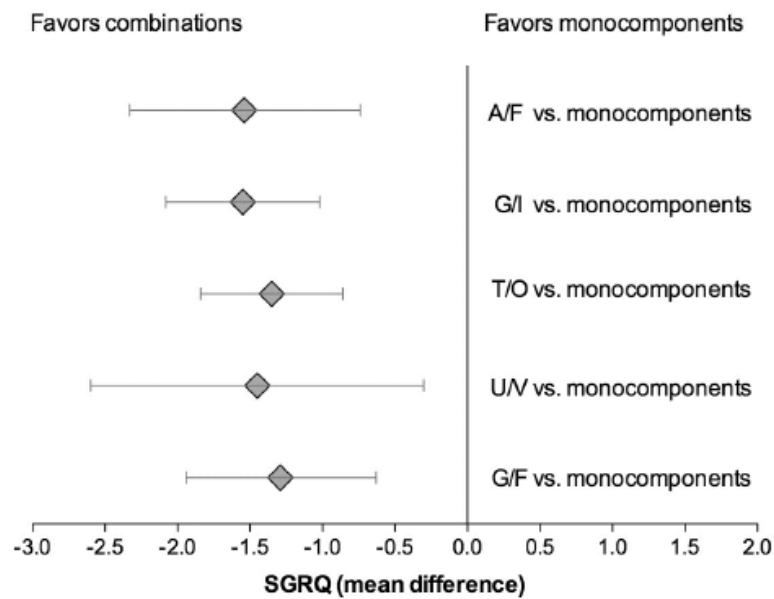
Influence of LAMA/LABA combinations on TDI and SGRQ score vs. mono components

A



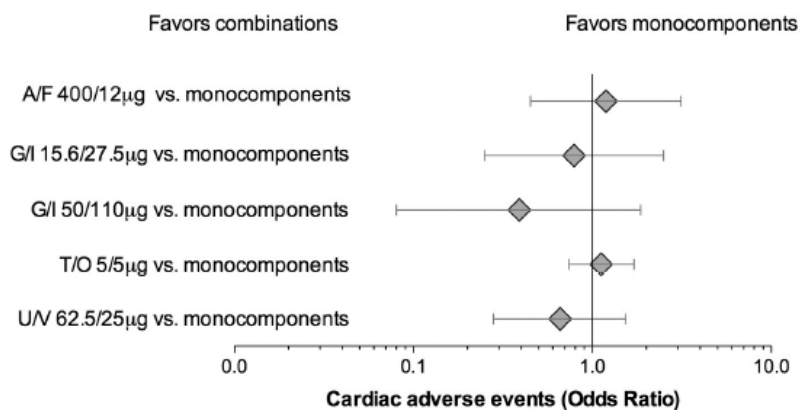
- significant funnel plot asymmetry detected for the impact of acclidinium/formoterol and tiotropium/olodaterol combinations on TDI
- smaller studies showed less beneficial effect for acclidinium/formoterol combination (Egger's test $P < 0.1$)
- smaller studies reported larger protective effect for tiotropium/olodaterol combination (Egger's test $P < 0.05$)

B



Influence of LAMA/LABA combinations on cardiac adverse events vs. mono components

B



2. Anmerkungen/Fazit der Autoren

The gradient of effectiveness emerging from this meta-analysis is merely a weak indicator of possible differences between the various LAMA/LABA FDCs. Only direct comparisons will document if a specific LAMA/LABA FDC is better than the other. In the meanwhile, we think it is only proper consider the dual bronchodilation better than a LAMA or a LABA alone, regardless of drugs used.

3. Kommentare zum Review

- No sponsor had a role in the design of the study, the collection and analysis of the data, or in the preparation of the manuscript.
- Interessenkonflikterklärungen liegen vor
- Spirometrieergebnisse nicht patientenrelevant (hier nicht

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| | berichtet) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jadad-Score weniger geeignet zur Bewertung des Verzerrungsrisikos |
| Luo J et al., 2016 [23]. Can roflumilast, a phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitor, improve clinical outcomes in patients with moderate-to-severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease? A meta-analysis | 1. Fragestellung In this study, we conducted a meta-analysis of all published RCTs with the aim of updating and further clarifying the efficacy and safety of roflumilast in patients with COPD. |
| | 2. Methodik Population: moderate-to-severe COPD diagnosed by physicians according to the guidelines released by GOLD with a post-bronchodilator FEV1 between 30 and 80 %, age more than 40 years old, smoking history more than 10 packyears Intervention: oral roflumilast, dose 500µg once daily, regardless of administration durations Komparator: k.A. Endpunkte: 1) change of lung functions from baseline, such as pre-bronchodilator FEV1 and post-bronchodilator FEV1, FVC, force expiratory volume in six seconds (FEV6), forced expiratory flow between 25 and 75 % of the vital capacity (FEF25-75) 2) health related quality of life such as investigator-administered transition dyspnea index (TDI) and SGRQ 3) incidence of COPD exacerbations, adverse events Suchzeitraum: from 1946 to November 2015 Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 13/14 563 Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: Cochrane risk of bias tool Homogenität: Chi2 test with $P < 0.1$ and $I^2 > 50 \%$ to indicate significance, Random-effects model applied in presence of statistical heterogeneity; otherwise fixed-effects model used publication bias: tested by Funnel plot |
| | 3. Ergebnisdarstellung <ul style="list-style-type: none"> baseline characteristics of patients in each enrolled trial (siehe "table 3" im Anhang) all 13 studies enrolled patients with severe COPD, 2 studies also included mild COPD, 7 studies included moderate COPD, |

- 6 studies included very severe COPD
- 1 study administered roflumilast plus salmeterol or tiotropium as intervention treatment and placebo plus salmeterol or tiotropium as control,
- 12 studies compared roflumilast with placebo
- treatment duration and follow-up period were not identical in different studies: between 12 and 52 weeks
- no studies excluding for low quality
- nor dubious decisions found in the sensitivity analysis
- no publication bias detected

TDI

- significant alleviation (MD 0.30, 95 % CI 0.14 ~ 0.46, $z = 3.67$, $P < 0.001$) in treatment of roflumilast
- no statistical heterogeneity

acute exacerbations

- decrease (RR 0.86, 95 % CI 0.81 ~ 0.91, $z = 5.54$, $P < 0.001$) in treatment of roflumilast
- no statistical heterogeneity

SGRQ

- without significant difference in SGRQ (MD -1.30, 95 % CI -3.16 ~ 0.56, $z = 1.37$, $P = 0.17$).
- with statistical heterogeneity: $I^2 = 63\%$, $\chi^2 = 1.71$, $P = 0.07$

AE

- roflumilast significantly increased the incidence of adverse events compared with placebo (RR 1.31, 95 % CI 1.16 ~ 1.47, $z = 4.32$, $P < 0.001$)
- with statistical heterogeneity: $I^2 = 94\%$, $\chi^2 = 0.03$, $P < 0.001$

- Fazit der Autoren

Roflumilast can be considered as an alternative therapy in selective patients with moderate-to-severe COPD due to the effect of lung function improvement, dyspnea alleviation and acute exacerbation decrease but increase of risk of adverse events. More large studies are needed, particularly with different follow-up and treatment duration, to further determine the role of roflumilast, including cost-effectiveness and time-to-survive, in patients with moderate-to-severe COPD.

5. Kommentare zum Review

- Spirometrieergebnisse nicht patientenrelevant (hier nicht

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| | <p>berichtet)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authors declare that they have no competing interests. • partly supported by Sichuan Science and Technology Agency Grant (2014SZ0010) • lediglich plazebokontrollierte Studien für Roflumilast verfügbar • spezifische Beschreibung der „Roflumilast-Populationen“ nur anhand der Spirometrieergebnisse möglich (siehe Anhang) |
| <p>Tricco AC et al., 2015 [35]. Comparative safety and effectiveness of long-acting inhaled agents for treating chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a systematic review and network meta-analysis</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>Our research question was ‘What is the comparative safety and effectiveness of long-acting inhaled agents (ICS, LABA, LAMA), alone or in any combination, for patients with COPD?’</p> |
| | <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: adults with COPD</p> <p>Intervention/ Komparator: long-acting inhaled agent in any combination compared with each other or placebo; concomitant COPD medications included if both groups received the same interventions (eg, rescue medication with a short acting β-agonist)</p> <p>Endpunkte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ primary outcome: proportion of patients with moderate-to-severe exacerbations (ie, worsening of COPD symptoms that may require hospitalisation, emergency department visits, treatment with oral steroids and/or antibiotics, use of rescue medication, or unscheduled visits to a walk-in clinic or to a healthcare provider) ○ secondary outcomes: number of patients experiencing mortality, pneumonia, serious arrhythmia, cardiovascular-related mortality (CVM) <p>Suchzeitraum: until December 2013</p> <p>Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 208 RCTs/134 692</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool</p> <p>Zentrale Annahmen: untersucht und adäquat berücksichtigt</p> <p>Publication bias: inspection of funnel plots</p> |
| | <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung (siehe auch Abbildungen im Anhang)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many trials were at a high risk of bias for many of the criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ unclear random sequence generation: 63% ○ unclear allocation concealment: 84% ○ unclear selective outcome reporting: 55% ○ high (52%) or unclear (39%) risk of bias due to the ‘other bias’ item: mainly funding bias (many studies funded by a |

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| | <p>pharmaceutical company and included study authors who were employed by the drug manufacturer)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NMA for moderate-to-severe exacerbations: 20 RCTs, 26 141 patients with an exacerbation in the past year • 32 treatments effective versus placebo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ tiotropium, ○ budesonide/formoterol, ○ salmeterol, indacaterol, ○ fluticasone/salmeterol, ○ indacaterol/glycopyrronium, ○ tiotropium/fluticasone/salmeterol, ○ tiotropium/budesonide/formoterol • tiotropium/budesonide/formoterol most effective: 99,2% probability of being the most effective according to the Surface Under the Cumulative RAnking (SUCRA) curve • NMA on mortality: 88 RCTs, 97 526 patients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ fluticasone/salmeterol more effective than placebo, formoterol and fluticasone alone • fluticasone/salmeterol most effective: SUCRA=71% • NMA on cardiovascular-related mortality (CVM): 37 RCTs, 55 156 patients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ safest: salmeterol versus each OF placebo, tiotropium and tiotropium (Soft Mist Inhaler (SMR)); fluticasone versus tiotropium (SMR); and salmeterol/fluticasone versus tiotropium and tiotropium (SMR) • Triamcinolone acetonide most harmful: SUCRA=81% • NMA on pneumonia occurrence: 54 RCTs, 61 551 patients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 24 treatments more harmful, including 2 that increased risk of pneumonia versus placebo; fluticasone and fluticasone/salmeterol • most harmful: fluticasone/salmeterol with SUCRA=89% • NMA for arrhythmia: no statistically significant differences between agents identified • We were unable to explore other important effect modifiers, such as duration of treatment administration, as this was inconsistently reported across the included randomised trials. • no evidence for small-study effects and publication bias across all analyses |
| | <p>4. Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>Many inhaled agents are available for COPD, some are safer and</p> |

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| | <p>more effective than others. Our results can be used by patients and physicians to tailor administration of these agents.</p> <p>5. <i>Kommentare zum Review</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Einzelergebnisse aller Studien (Effektschätzer und Konfidenzintervalle) nicht berichtet • unklar, ob die angewendeten statistischen Verfahren adäquat waren |
| <p>Kim JS et al., 2015 [22]. Comparison of clinical efficacy and safety between indacaterol and tiotropium in COPD: meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>This study was performed to compare the clinical efficacy and safety between indacaterol and tiotropium in patients with moderate-to-severe COPD.</p> <hr/> <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: patients with stable moderate to severe COPD according to Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) diagnostic criteria</p> <p>Intervention: inhaled indacaterol</p> <p>Komparator: inhaled tiotropium</p> <p>Endpunkt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary outcome: comparison of trough (24-h postdose) FEV1 • secondary outcomes: comparison of trough FEV1, St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) total score and minimal clinically important difference (MCID) of SGRQ total score at week 26, adverse events (including incidence of any adverse events, nasopharyngitis, cough, COPD worsening, serious adverse events, and serious cardiovascular events - cardiac failure and myocardial ischemic disease) <p>Study type: RCTs, at least 12 weeks of follow-up</p> <p>Suchzeitraum: to July 1, 2014</p> <p>Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 4/ 6 819 subjects enrolled with 3 407 in the indacaterol 150 µg group and 3 412 subjects in the tiotropium 18 µg group</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: Cochrane Handbook of Systematic Reviews 5.1.</p> <p>Heterogenität: measured by Higgins and Green I2 test, I2 ranges between 0% (no heterogeneity) and 100% (maximal heterogeneity), heterogeneity considered to be substantial at P < 0.10 and I2 > 50%, heterogeneity explored with sensitivity analysis</p> <p>potential publication bias: Egger's regression test, funnel-plot based Trim and Fill method, P values < 0.05 (two-tailed test) considered significant</p> |

3. Ergebnisdarstellung

A high risk of bias for blinding of participants was reported in two studies due to open labeled study (18, 20)

18. Donohue JF, et al. Once-daily bronchodilators for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: indacaterol versus tiotropium. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2010; 182: 155–162.

19. Buhl R, et al. Blinded 12-week comparison of oncedaily indacaterol and tiotropium in COPD. *Eur Respir J.* 2011; 38: 797–803.

20. Bateman ED, et al. Dual bronchodilation with QVA149 versus single bronchodilator therapy: the SHINE study. *Eur Respir J.* 2013; 42: 1484–1494.

21. Decramer ML, et al. Once-daily indacaterol versus tiotropium for patients with severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (INVIGORATE): a randomised, blinded, parallel-group study. *Lancet Respir Med.* 2013; 1: 524–533.

SGRQ

- similar St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) total scores and percentages of patients with SGRQ improvement (≥ 4 units) at week 26
- heterogeneity among three studies substantial ($Q = 11.13$ for 2 df, $I^2 = 82.0\%$, $P = 0.004$), without INVIGORATE study (only severe COPD patients), heterogeneity became 0% and the percentage of patients with MCID in the SGRQ at week 26 was significantly higher in those using indacaterol than in those receiving tiotropium (pooled OR = 1.40, 95% CI, 1.15 to 1.71, $P = 0.001$)

AEs

- incidences of nasopharyngitis, serious cardiovascular events, and serious adverse events were not different
- those of cough (OR = 1.68, $P < 0.001$, and RR = 1.63) and COPD worsening (OR = 1.18, $P = 0.003$, and RR = 1.12) were higher for indacaterol than tiotropium
- when one study with only severe COPD patients was removed from the meta-analysis, the difference in the incidence of COPD worsening between indacaterol and tiotropium became non-significant (OR = 1.13, $P = 0.204$, and RR = 1.09)
- Ergebnisse zur Untersuchung des "publication bias" nicht berichtet
- Heterogenitätsanalysen beschrieben

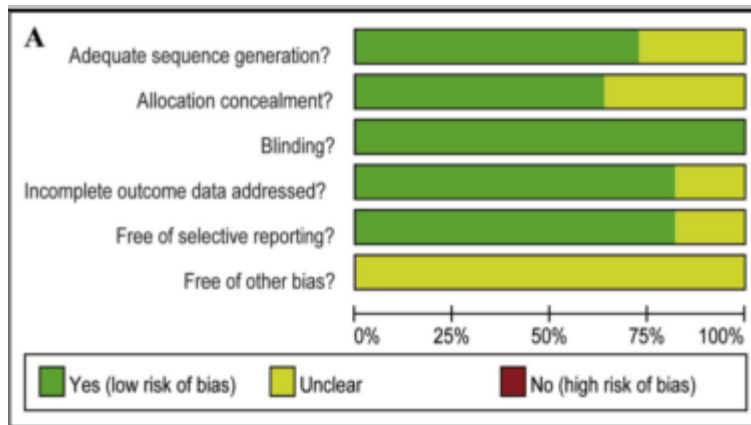
4. Anmerkungen/Fazit der Autoren

The clinical efficacy and serious adverse events between indacaterol and tiotropium were equivocal in patients with moderate-to-severe COPD. Cough is a common complaint associated with indacaterol, and COPD worsening needs to be carefully monitored in severe COPD patients when treated with indacaterol.

5. Kommentare zum Review

- The authors have no support or funding to report.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competing Interests: Min-Ji Kim is employed by 'Samsung Biomedical Research Institute' and Jung Soo Kim, K. C. Carriere, and Hye Yun Park are employed by 'Samsung Medical Center'. This do not alter the authors' adherence to PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials. • Spirometrieergebnisse nicht patientenrelevant (hier nicht berichtet) |
| <p>Yan JH et al., 2014 [38]. Efficacy and safety of roflumilast in patients with stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A meta-analysis.</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung To assess the efficacy and safety of roflumilast in COPD patients</p> |
| | <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: patients with diagnosed COPD according to the GOLD guidelines</p> <p>Intervention: Roflumilast 500 mg with or without other pharmacological treatments</p> <p>Komparator: Placebo with or without other pharmacological treatments</p> <p>Endpunkte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary endpoints: forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV1) and the mean exacerbation rate (mild, moderate or severe) • Secondary endpoints: postbronchodilator spirometric parameters including FEV1, forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in 6s (FEV6), forced expiratory flow between 25% and 75% of the vital capacity (FEF25%-75%), HRQoL (St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) total score), the overall mortality rate and adverse events (AEs) <p>Suchzeitraum: from 1980 through 11/2012</p> <p>Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 11 RCTs with 9 675 patients (roflumilast vs. placebo: 4 955 vs. 4 720)</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions</p> |
| | <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien:</p> |



All studies had clearly defined eligibility criteria, therapies, and reasons for patient exclusion except two unpublished RCTs. Allocation sequence generation and concealment were adequately described in 7 studies.

- 2 studies were unpublished [27,28],
- 2 studies respectively reported 2 RCTs [12,13]
- characteristics of the studies are in Table 1 (siehe Anhang)
- Grade of major patients was mild to severe for 7 RCTs [13,15e17,27,28], severe to very severe for 4 RCTs [12,14,18]
- duration of treatment: from 12 weeks to 52 weeks
- 9 RCTs [12,14e18,27,28] considered to be using a monotherapy, 2 RCTs [13] applied specific combination therapy
- definitions of COPD exacerbations varied among 8 RCTs

Primäre Endpunkte:

- roflumilast significantly reduces mean exacerbation rate (WMD = -0.23; 95% CI = -0.33 to -0.13; p < 0.00001; I² = 18%)
- changes of mean exacerbation rate (23%) greater than the MCID of exacerbation rate (≥22%)

Sekundäre Endpunkte:

- roflumilast failed to improve SGRQ total score
- changes of SGRQ total score lower than the MCID (≥4 units)

Sicherheit:

- overall mortality rate did not differ between roflumilast and placebo
- roflumilast associated with increases in
 - withdrawals due to AEs (RR: 1.62; 95% CI : 1.44 to 1.82; p < 0.00001)
 - number of patients experiencing any AEs (RR = 1.08; 95% CI = 1.02 to 1.14; p < 0.007)
 - diarrhoea (RR = 3.75; 95% CI = 2.70 to 5.21; p < 0.00001)
 - headache (RR= 2.32; 95% CI = 1.79 to 3.02; p < 0.00001)

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ nausea (RR = 3.16; 95% CI = 2.01 to 4.96; p < 0.00001) ○ insomnia (RR = 2.41; 95% CI = 1.24 to 4.66; p < 0.009) ○ weight loss (RR = 4.37; 95% CI = 2.88 to 6.61; p < 0.00001) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● roflumilast not associated with changes in nasopharyngitis, upper respiratory tract infection, influenza, and vomiting <p>4. Fazit der Autoren</p> <p>Roflumilast significantly reduces the mean exacerbation rate in COPD patients. Although there are insufficient clinical evidence on other clinical endpoints and high risk of some adverse events, roflumilast therapy may benefit COPD patients. Further studies are needed to pay more attention to the long-term efficacy and safety of roflumilast.</p> <p>5. Hinweise durch FB Med</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● None of the authors have any conflicts of interest to declare. ● No current external funding sources for this study. ● Spirometrieergebnisse nicht patientenrelevant (hier nicht berichtet) ● spezifische Aussage über die Eigenschaften der „Roflumilast-Populationen“ nicht möglich ● lediglich plazebokontrollierte Studien für Roflumilast verfügbar |
| <p>Rodrigo GJ et al., 2014 [31]. Efficacy and Safety of a Fixed-Dose Combination of Indacaterol and Glycopyrronium for the Treatment of COPD A Systematic Review</p> | <p>1. Fragestellung</p> <p>This systematic review assessed the efficacy and safety of the fixed-dose combination of the long-acting b₂-agonist indacaterol and long-acting muscarinic antagonist glycopyrronium (QVA149) compared with its monocomponents (glycopyrronium and indacaterol) and tiotropium for the treatment of moderate to severe COPD.</p> <p>2. Methodik</p> <p>Population: adult patients aged ≥ 40 years with stable moderate to severe COPD according GOLD</p> <p>Intervention: Inhaled QVA149</p> <p>Komparator: Tiotropium or glycopyrronium or indacaterol</p> <p>Endpunkte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Primäre Endpunkte: FEV₁, serious AEs (SAEs), serious cardiovascular events (SCVEs) as primary outcomes ● Sekundäre Endpunkte: Dyspnea (Transition Dyspnea Index [TDI] total score), health status (St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire [SGRQ] total score), rescue medication use, |

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| | <p>COPD exacerbations, and withdrawals (total and due to AEs)</p> <p>Suchzeitraum: Systematic literature search 2014.</p> <p>Anzahl eingeschlossene Studien/Patienten (Gesamt): 5/4 842</p> <p>Qualitätsbewertung der Studien: Cochrane instrument</p> |
| | <p>3. Ergebnisdarstellung</p> <p>Qualität der Studien: All studies showed a low risk of bias.</p> <p><u>QVA149 vs Tiotropium:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no significant differences in SAEs (13.1% vs 12.3%) and SCVEs (1.7% vs 2.3%), without significant heterogeneity among studies • QVA149 significantly reduced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ dyspnea as a mean change from baseline (- 0.63 points of TDI; P<0002) and ○ the use of rescue medication (- 0.63 puff s/d; P<0001), compared with tiotropium • QVA149 showed a 19% greater likelihood of experiencing a minimal clinical important difference (MCID) in TDI (≥ 1 point), with NNTB =11. • mean change from baseline SGRQ total score significantly higher with QVA149 than tiotropium (-2.64 units; P<.04) • percentage of patients receiving QVA149 with an MCID in the SGRQ (≥ 4 units of total score) significantly higher, compared with those receiving tiotropium (63.2% vs 54.2%; P<0001; NNTB = 11). • QVA149 reduced number of exacerbations significantly compared with tiotropium, with NNTB = 19 (estimate based on data from two long-term studies) • nonsignificant differences in the rate of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ any AE (70.7% vs 69.9%) ○ total withdrawals (15.7% vs 16.2%) ○ withdrawals due to AEs (5.7% vs 4.5%) <p><u>QVA149 vs Glycopyrronium</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no significant differences in SAEs (15.7% vs 17.1%) and SCVEs (1.9% vs 2.5%) • QVA149 significantly improved health status more than glycopyrronium • significant reductions in the use of rescue medication (-0.59; P<0001), and the SGRQ total score (-2.18 units; P<04) in patients receiving QVA149 • QVA149 significantly increased the rate of patients achieving an MCID in the SGRQ total score (63.2% of patients receiving QVA149 vs 55.0% of those receiving glycopyrronium; P<.04; NNTB= 12) • QVA149 significantly reduced exacerbations compared with glycopyrronium (NNT= 25) |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> nonsignificant differences in the rate of any AE (78.0% vs 81.1%), total withdrawals (17.3% vs 21.2%), and withdrawals due to AEs (5.4% vs 6.6%). <p><u>QVA149 vs Indacaterol</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 trial presented this comparison: no pooled analysis of data overall incidence of AEs similar across both treatment groups most frequently reported AE: exacerbation (28.9% and 32.1% in the QVA149 and indacaterol groups, respectively) |
| | <p>4. Fazit der Autoren:</p> <p>Once-daily, inhaled QVA149 showed superior efficacy compared with glycopyrronium and the current standard of care, tiotropium, in patients with moderate to severe COPD.</p> <p>5. <i>Kommentare zum Review</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The authors have reported to CHEST the following conflicts of interest: Dr Rodrigo has participated as a lecturer, speaker, and advisor in scientific meetings and courses under the sponsorship of Air Products and Chemicals Inc, Almirall SA, AstraZeneca plc, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH, Esteve SA, GlaxoSmithKline plc, Merck & Co Inc, and Novartis AG. Dr Plaza has participated as a lecturer and speaker in scientific meetings and courses under the sponsorship of AstraZeneca plc, GlaxoSmithKline plc, Esteve SA, and Merck & Co Inc. The authors have reported to CHEST that no funding was received for this study. Spirometrieergebnisse nicht patientenrelevant (hier nicht berichtet) |

Leitlinien

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| <p>GOLD, 2018 [15].</p> <p>Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease</p> <p>Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; 2018 Report</p> | <p>Fragestellung</p> <p>Nicht benannt.</p> |
| | <p>Methodik</p> <p>Grundlage der Leitlinie:</p> <p>Process: To produce the GOLD report, a PubMed (National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda MD, USA) search was completed using search fields established by the Committee: 1) COPD, All Fields, Adult: 19+ years, only items with abstracts, Clinical Trial, Meta-analyses, Human.</p> <p>Suchzeitraum: The literature included in this 2018 edition of the GOLD Report has been updated to include important literature in COPD research and care that was published from January 2016 to July 2017. Publications in peer reviewed journals not captured by PubMed may be submitted to the Chair, GOLD Science Committee, providing the full</p> |

paper, including abstract, is submitted in (or translated into) English.

LoE/GoR:

Levels of evidence have been assigned to evidence-based recommendations where appropriate. Evidence levels are indicated in boldface type enclosed in parentheses after the relevant statement e.g., (Evidence A). The methodological issues concerning the use of evidence from meta-analyses were carefully considered.

Das Vertrauen in die Empfehlungen dieser Leitlinie ist eingeschränkt. Im Methodenteil der Leitlinie wird nur unzureichend transparent gemacht, dass die Schritte der evidenzbasierten Aufbereitung der Inhalte stattgefunden haben.

Empfehlungen sind zudem nicht als solche hervorgehoben, sondern befinden sich im Fließtext. Da die GOLD auch in den Studien zitiert wird, wurden die relevanten Inhalte der GOLD 2017 hier dennoch extrahiert.

Freitext/Empfehlungen/Hinweise

PHARMACOLOGIC THERAPY FOR STABLE COPD

Table 3.4. Bronchodilators in stable COPD

- Inhaled bronchodilators in COPD are central to symptom management and commonly given on a regular basis to prevent or reduce symptoms (**Evidence A**).
- Regular and as-needed use of SABA or SAMA improves FEV₁ and symptoms (**Evidence A**).
- Combinations of SABA and SAMA are superior compared to either medication alone in improving FEV₁ and symptoms (**Evidence A**).
- LABAs and LAMAs significantly improve lung function, dyspnea, health status, and reduce exacerbation rates (**Evidence A**).
- LAMAs have a greater effect on exacerbation reduction compared with LABAs (**Evidence A**) and decrease hospitalizations (**Evidence B**).
- Combination treatment with a LABA and LAMA increases FEV₁ and reduces symptoms compared to monotherapy (**Evidence A**).
- Combination treatment with a LABA and LAMA reduces exacerbations compared to monotherapy (**Evidence B**) or ICS/LABA (**Evidence B**).
- Tiotropium improves the effectiveness of pulmonary rehabilitation in increasing exercise performance (**Evidence B**).
- Theophylline exerts a small bronchodilator effect in stable COPD (**Evidence A**) and that is associated with modest symptomatic benefits (**Evidence B**).

Table 3.5. Anti-inflammatory therapy in stable COPD

Inhaled corticosteroids

- An ICS combined with a LABA is more effective than the individual components in improving lung function and health status and reducing exacerbations in patients with exacerbations and moderate to very severe COPD (**Evidence A**).
- Regular treatment with ICS increases the risk of pneumonia especially in those with severe disease (**Evidence A**).
- Triple inhaled therapy of ICS/LAMA/LABA improves lung function, symptoms and health status (**Evidence A**) and reduces exacerbations (**Evidence B**) compared to ICS/LABA or LAMA monotherapy.

Oral glucocorticoids

- Long-term use of oral glucocorticoids has numerous side effects (**Evidence A**) with no evidence of benefits (**Evidence C**).

PDE4 inhibitors

- In patients with chronic bronchitis, severe to very severe COPD and a history of exacerbations:
 - A PDE4 inhibitor improves lung function and reduces moderate and severe exacerbations (**Evidence A**).
 - A PDE4 inhibitor improves lung function and decreases exacerbations in patients who are on fixed-dose LABA/ICS combinations (**Evidence B**).

Antibiotics

- Long-term azithromycin and erythromycin therapy reduces exacerbations over one year (**Evidence A**).
- Treatment with azithromycin is associated with an increased incidence of bacterial resistance (**Evidence A**) and hearing test impairments (**Evidence B**).

Mucolytics/antioxidants

- Regular use of NAC and carbocysteine reduces the risk of exacerbations in select populations (**Evidence B**).

Other anti-inflammatory agents

- Simvastatin does not prevent exacerbations in COPD patients at increased risk of exacerbations and without indications for statin therapy (**Evidence A**). However, observational studies suggest that statins may have positive effects on some outcomes in patients with COPD who receive them for cardiovascular and metabolic indications (**Evidence C**).
- Leukotriene modifiers have not been tested adequately in COPD patients.

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| | <p>Table 3.6. The inhaled route</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a treatment is given by the inhaled route, the importance of education and training in inhaler device technique cannot be over-emphasized. • The choice of inhaler device has to be individually tailored and will depend on access, cost, prescriber, and most importantly, patient's ability and preference. • It is essential to provide instructions and to demonstrate the proper inhalation technique when prescribing a device, to ensure that inhaler technique is adequate and re-check at each visit that patients continue to use their inhaler correctly. • Inhaler technique (and adherence to therapy) should be assessed before concluding that the current therapy is insufficient. <p>Table 3.7. Other pharmacological treatments</p> <p>Alpha-1 antitrypsin augmentation therapy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intravenous augmentation therapy may slow down the progression of emphysema (Evidence B). <p>Antitussives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no conclusive evidence of a beneficial role of antitussives in patients with COPD (Evidence C). <p>Vasodilators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vasodilators do not improve outcomes and may worsen oxygenation (Evidence B). |
| <p>Criner GJ et al., 2015 [3]. American College of Chest Physicians (CHEST) and Canadian Thoracic Society (CTS) joint evidence-based guideline (AECOPD Guideline) Prevention of acute exacerbations of COPD</p> | <p>Fragestellung</p> <p>Key question 2: In patients aged > 40 y who are previous or current smokers with COPD, does maintenance inhaled therapy prevent acute exacerbations?</p> <hr/> <p>Methodik</p> <p>Grundlage der Leitlinie: Kreis aus „experts in pulmonology and respiratory therapy“ und Methodiker*innen, Interessenkonflikte dargelegt und bewertet (Teilnahme an Formulierung und Abstimmung zu Empfehlungen untersagt), Formulierung von klinischen Fragestellungen und PICO-Schemen, systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung (AGREE, DART - Documentation and Appraisal Review Tool, Cochrane Risk of Bias tool) der Literatur zur Frage, ggf. Metaanalysen berechnet, GRADE-Profil erstellt, Konsensusprozess über Webinars und online-Surveys, abschließende Expertenkonsultation</p> <p>Suchzeitraum: Leitlinienrecherche am 30.01.2013, Cochrane-Recherche am 25.04.2013 (limited to systematic reviews published between 2007 and 2013), PubMed-Recherche am 29.04.2013 (limited to reviews published between 2008 and 2013)</p> <p>LoE</p> |

TABLE 3] Rating the Confidence in the Estimate of the Effect

| Quality of the Evidence | Level of Confidence in the Estimate of the Effect |
|-------------------------|---|
| High | Very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect |
| Moderate | Moderately confident in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different |
| Low | Confidence in the effect estimate is limited: the true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect |
| Very low | Very little confidence in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of the effect |

GoR: siehe Anhang

Sonstige methodische Hinweise

The PICO 2 inhaled therapies group reviewed 49 systematic reviews and determined that 30 were relevant. Of the 30 systematic reviews, 11 were used to directly inform the evidence base.

Two panelists in the PICO 2 inhaled therapies group were permitted to write recommendations, and they worked with the other panelists in the group to draft supporting text.

Recommendations were not made in instances where the panelists believed the data insufficient or inconclusive to warrant a recommendation. In instances where there was insufficient evidence but a recommendation was still warranted, a weak suggestion was developed, and consensus based (CB) replaced the grade.

- *Quellenangaben im Hintergrundtext zur Empfehlung*
- *keine Hinweise auf formale Konsensusverfahren*
- *jährliche Aktualisierung geplant*

Freitext/Empfehlungen/Hinweise

PICO 2: Does Maintenance Inhaled Therapy Prevent/Decrease Acute Exacerbations of COPD?

11. In patients with moderate to severe COPD, we recommend the use of long-acting b₂-agonist compared with placebo to prevent moderate to severe acute exacerbations of COPD (Grade 1B).

144. Singh S, et al. Mortality associated with tiotropium mist inhaler in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *BMJ*. 2011; 342: d3215.

145. Wise RA, et al; TIOSPIR Investigators. Tiotropium Respimat inhaler and the risk of death in COPD. *N Engl J Med*. 2013; 369 (16): 1491 - 1501.

146. Karner C, et al. Tiotropium versus placebo for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012;(7): CD009285.

13. In patients with moderate to severe COPD, we recommend the use of a long-acting muscarinic antagonist compared with placebo to prevent moderate to severe acute exacerbations of COPD (Grade 1A).

142. Vestbo J, et al. Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: GOLD executive summary. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2013; 187 (4): 347 - 365.

147. O'Donnell DE, et al. Canadian Thoracic Society recommendations for management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease - 2008 update - highlights for primary care. *Can Respir J*. 2008; 15(suppl A): 1A - 8A.

148. O'Donnell DE, et al. Effects of tiotropium on lung hyperinflation, dyspnoea and exercise tolerance in COPD. *Eur Respir J*. 2004; 23 (6): 832 - 840.

149. Celli B, et al. Improvement in resting inspiratory capacity and hyperinflation with tiotropium in COPD patients with increased static lung volumes. *Chest*. 2003; 124 (5): 1743 - 1748.

150. O'Donnell DE, et al. Effect of salmeterol on the ventilatory response to exercise in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Eur Respir J*. 2004; 24 (1): 86 - 94.

23. Tashkin DP, et al; UPLIFT Study Investigators. A 4-year trial of tiotropium in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *N Engl J Med*. 2008; 359 (15): 1543 - 1554.

151. Calverley PM, et al; TORCH Investigators. Salmeterol and fluticasone propionate and survival in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *N Engl J Med*. 2007; 356(8): 775- 789.

152. Chong J, et al. Tiotropium versus long-acting beta-agonists for stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012;(9): CD009157.

153. Vogelmeier C, et al; POET-COPD Investigators. Tiotropium versus salmeterol for the prevention of exacerbations of COPD. *N Engl J Med*. 2011; 364 (12): 1093 - 1103.

140. Wootton R. Twenty years of telemedicine in chronic disease management—an evidence synthesis. *J Telemed Telecare*. 2012; 18 (4): 211 - 220.

14. In patients with moderate to severe COPD, we recommend the use of long-acting muscarinic antagonists compared with long-acting b2-agonist to prevent moderate to severe acute exacerbations of COPD (Grade 1C).

154. Appleton S, et al. Ipratropium bromide versus long-acting beta-2 agonists for stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2006;(3): CD006101.

155. Brown Dea. A randomized, double blind, parallel, multi-centre comparison of inhalation solution with albuterol inhalation solution following single-dose and chronic administration (85 days) in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Boehringer Ingelheim unpublished report USA U91-0865, 1991.

156. Brown Dea. A randomized, double blind, parallel, multicenter comparison of Atrovent (ipratropium bromide) inhalation solution with metaproterenol inhalation solution following single-dose and chronic administration (85 days) in patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Boehringer Ingelheim unpublished report USA U91-0866, 1991.

157. Friedman M. A multicenter study of nebulized bronchodilator solutions in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am J Med*. 1996; 100(suppl 1): S30- S39.

158. Rennard SI, et al. Extended therapy with ipratropium is associated with improved lung function in patients with COPD. A retrospective analysis of data from seven clinical trials. *Chest*. 1996; 110 (1): 62 - 70.

159. Tashkin DP, et al. Comparison of the anticholinergic bronchodilator ipratropium bromide with metaproterenol in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. A 90-day multi-center study. *Am J Med*. 1986; 81 (5A): 81 - 90.

160. Tashkin DP, et al. Results of a multicenter study of nebulized inhalant bronchodilator solutions. *Am J Med*. 1996; 100(suppl 1): S62- S69.154- 160

161. COMBIVENT Inhalation Aerosol Study Group. In chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, a combination of ipratropium and albuterol is more effective than either agent alone. An 85-day

multicenter trial . Chest . 1994 ; 105 (5): 1411 - 1419 .

162. COMBIVENT Inhalation Solution Study Group . Routine nebulized ipratropium and albuterol together are better than either alone in COPD . Chest . 1997 ; 112 (6): 1514 - 1521 .

163. Colice GL . Nebulized bronchodilators for outpatient management of stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease . Am J Med . 1996; 100(suppl 1): S11- S18.161 - 163

15. In patients with moderate to severe COPD, we suggest the use of a short-acting muscarinic antagonist compared with short-acting b 2 - agonist monotherapy to prevent acute mild-moderate exacerbations of COPD (Grade 2C).

154. Appleton S, et al . Ipratropium bromide versus long-acting beta-2 agonists for stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease . Cochrane Database Syst Rev . 2006;(3): CD006101.

164. Campbell S. For COPD a combination of ipratropium bromide and albuterol sulfate is more effective than albuterol base . Arch Intern Med . 1999 ; 159 (2): 156 - 160 .

157. Friedman M. 1996

160. Tashkin DP, et al . 1996

161. COMBIVENT 1994

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20. For patients with stable moderate, severe, and very severe COPD, we recommend maintenance combination inhaled corticosteroid/long-acting b 2 –agonist therapy (and not inhaled corticosteroid monotherapy) compared with placebo to prevent acute exacerbations of COPD (Grade 1B).

21. For patients with stable moderate, severe, and very severe COPD, we recommend maintenance combination inhaled corticosteroid/long-acting b 2 –agonist therapy compared with long-acting b 2 -agonist monotherapy to prevent acute exacerbations of COPD (Grade 1C).

22. For patients with stable moderate to very severe COPD, we recommend maintenance combination inhaled corticosteroid/long-acting b 2–agonist therapy compared with inhaled corticosteroid monotherapy to prevent acute exacerbations of COPD (Grade 1B).

23. For patients with stable COPD, we recommend inhaled long-acting anticholinergic/long-acting b 2-agonist therapy or inhaled long-acting anticholinergic monotherapy, since both are effective to prevent acute exacerbations of COPD (Grade 1C).

24. For patients with stable COPD, we recommend maintenance combination of inhaled corticosteroid/long-acting b 2-agonist therapy or

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| | <p>inhaled long-acting anticholinergic monotherapy, since both are effective to prevent acute exacerbations of COPD (Grade 1C).</p> <p>25. For patients with stable COPD, we suggest maintenance combination of inhaled long-acting anticholinergic/corticosteroid/long-acting b 2-agonist therapy or inhaled long-acting anticholinergic monotherapy, since both are effective to prevent acute exacerbations of COPD (Grade 2C).</p> |
| <p>Management of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Working Group, 2014 [25].</p> <p>Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)/Department of Defense (DoD) Clinical practice guideline for the management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</p> | <p>Fragestellung</p> <p>KQ5: In patients with COPD, what is the evidence that stepped therapy with the following drug classes, or combinations, improves outcomes?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. long-acting beta agonists (LABA) b. short-acting beta agonists (SABA) prn (as needed) c. SABA regularly administered d. short-acting anticholinergics e. long-acting anticholinergics f. inhaled corticosteroids g. phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitors h. chronic macrolides (e.g., azithromycin; chronic usage is defined as longer than 3 weeks) i. theophylline j. N-acetylcysteine <p>What is the evidence that certain subpopulations (e.g. COPD patients over 65 years) have increased benefits or risks from stepped therapy?</p> <hr/> <p>Methodik</p> <p>Grundlage der Leitlinie:</p> <p>The guideline development process for the 2014 CPG consisted of the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulating evidence questions (KQs); 2. Conducting the systematic review; 3. Convening a three and one-half day face-to-face meeting with the CPG Champions and Work Group members; and 4. Drafting and submitting a final CPG on the management of COPD to the VA/DoD EBPWG <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Update der Version von 2007 – Suchzeitraum: January 1, 2005 to February 2014 <p>Weitere Kriterien für die Qualität einer LL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>transparente Ergebnisdarstellung</i> |

- *Empfehlungen mit Literaturstellen verknüpft*

LoE/GoR:

The GRADE of a recommendation is based on the following elements:

- Four decision domains used to determine the strength and direction (described above);
- Relative strength (Strong or Weak);
- Direction (For or Against).

Using these elements, the grade of each recommendation is presented as part of a continuum:

- Strong For (or “We recommend offering this option ...”);
- Weak For (or “We suggest offering this option ...”);
- Weak Against (or “We suggest not offering this option ...”);
- Strong Against (or “We recommend against offering this option ...”).

Sonstige methodische Hinweise

This CPG is designed to assist primary care providers in treating and managing patients with COPD. It addresses the following elements.

Freitext/Empfehlungen/Hinweise

Recommendation 12. We suggest offering the inhaled long-acting antimuscarinic agent (LAMA) tiotropium as first-line maintenance therapy in patients with confirmed, stable COPD who continue to have respiratory symptoms (e.g., dyspnea, cough).

Discussion

Both LABAs and LAMAs, such as tiotropium, are important in the management of patients with confirmed, stable COPD who continue to have respiratory symptoms (e.g., dyspnea, cough). We recommend tiotropium (a LAMA) as first-line maintenance therapy (in addition to SABA for rescue therapy) because this medication is more effective than LABAs as a group in preventing COPD exacerbations and COPD-related hospitalizations with fewer serious adverse events. LAMAs (specifically tiotropium) have been shown to improve FEV1 and QoL and to prevent moderate to severe exacerbations in patients with confirmed, stable COPD who continue to have respiratory symptoms, despite the use of as-needed short-acting bronchodilators. [82] Compared to LABAs as a group, tiotropium reduces the frequency of COPD exacerbations.

However, this is a weak recommendation because there is no difference in all-cause hospitalization rates, mortality, symptom improvement, and FEV1 between tiotropium and LABAs. [85] The confidence in the available evidence is moderate, and the benefits-harm balance may slightly favor tiotropium over LABAs as first-line

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| | <p>therapy. Further harm-benefit or cost-benefit analysis research is needed to compare these two medication classes.</p> <p>Evidence⁶:</p> <p>82.Karner C, Chong J, Poole P. Tiotropium versus placebo for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. <i>Cochrane Database Syst Rev.</i> 2012;7:Cd009285.</p> <p>85.Chong J, Karner C, Poole P. Tiotropium versus long-acting beta-agonists for stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. <i>Cochrane Database Syst Rev.</i> 2012;9:Cd009157.</p> <p>GRADE Strength of Recommendation: weak for</p> <p>6 For new recommendations, developed by the 2014 guideline Work Group, the literature cited corresponds directly to the 2014 evidence review. This can include articles that were captured as part of an included study (e.g., an RCT that was included in a systematic review). For new recommendations which did not cite evidence identified through the systematic evidence review, "additional evidence" is listed. These are studies that support the recommendation, but which were not systematically identified through a literature review. For recommendations that have been carried over from the 2007 VA/DoD COPD CPG, slight modifications were made to the language in order to better reflect the current evidence and/or the change in grading system used for assigning the strength of each recommendation (USPSTF to GRADE). For these "modified" recommendations, the evidence column indicates "additional evidence," which can refer to relevant studies that support the recommendation, but which were not systematically identified through a literature review.</p> |
| <p>Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI), 2016 [20]. Diagnosis and Management of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)</p> | <p>Fragestellung</p> <p>Siehe "Management of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Working Group. 2014 [25]"</p> <hr/> <p>Methodik</p> <p>ICSI has endorsed with qualifications the Veteran's Affairs/Department of Defense (VA/DoD) Clinical Practice Guideline for the Management of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. Using the ICSI endorsement process, this document has been reviewed by the ICSI COPD work group.</p> <p>Literature Search</p> <p>The VA/DoD literature search covered the time period from January 1, 2005 to February 2014. ICSI replicated this search to include January 2014 – February 2015.</p> <p>Additional articles were provided by work group members and discussed by the work group prior to inclusion.</p> <p>GRADE Methodology</p> <p>Following a review of several evidence rating and recommendation writing systems, ICSI has made a decision to transition to the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) system.</p> |

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| | <p>Freitext/Empfehlungen/Hinweise</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>#12 – We suggest offering the inhaled long-acting antimuscarinic agent (LAMA) tiotropium as first-line maintenance therapy in patients with confirmed, stable COPD who continue to have respiratory symptoms (e.g., dyspnea or cough).</p> <p>Strength of Recommendation</p> <p>Weak for</p> <p>Agree without Qualification</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Qualification Statement</p> <p>Agree</p> <p>Literature (New) Search Support</p> <p>Oba Y, Lone NA. Comparative efficacy of long-acting muscarinic antagonists in preventing COPD exacerbations: a network meta-analysis and meta-regression. <i>Ther Adv Respir Dis</i> 2015;9:3-15.</p> <p>Mathioudakis AG, et al. Comparative mortality risk of tiotropium administered via handihaler or respimat in COPD patients: are they equivalent? <i>Pulm Pharmacol Ther</i> 2014a;28:91-97.</p> <p>Mathioudakis AG, et al. Tiotropium HandiHaler improves the survival of patients with COPD: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>J Aerosol Med Pulm Drug Deliv</i> 2014b;27:43-50.</p> |
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Ergänzende Dokumente anderer Organisationen zu möglichen Komparatoren

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| <p>National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2017 [27]. Roflumilast for the management of severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (TA461)</p> | <p>Recommendations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Roflumilast, as an add-on to bronchodilator therapy, is recommended as an option for treating severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adults with chronic bronchitis, only if:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the disease is severe, defined as a forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) after a bronchodilator of less than 50% of predicted normal, and• the person has had 2 or more exacerbations in the previous 12 months despite triple inhaled therapy with a long-acting muscarinic antagonist, a long-acting beta-2 agonist and an inhaled corticosteroid.1.2. Treatment with roflumilast should be started by a specialist in respiratory medicine.1.3. These recommendations are not intended to affect treatment with roflumilast that was started in the NHS before this guidance was published. People having treatment outside these recommendations may continue without change to the funding arrangements in place for them before this guidance was published, until they and their NHS clinician consider it appropriate to stop. |
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Detaillierte Darstellung der Recherchestrategie

Cochrane Library (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Health Technology Assessment Database) am 26.02.2018

| # | Suchfrage |
|---|--|
| 1 | [mh "Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive"] |
| 2 | (chronic next obstructive next pulmonary next disease):ti,ab,kw or (COPD):ti,ab,kw |
| 3 | #1 or #2 |
| 4 | (chronic next bronchitis):ti,ab,kw or (emphysema):ti,ab,kw or (Chronic next obstructive next airways next disease):ti,ab,kw or (Chronic next obstructive next lung next disease):ti,ab,kw or (COAD or COLD):ti,ab,kw |
| 5 | #3 or #4 |
| 6 | #5 Publication Year from 2013 to 2018 |

SR, HTAs in Medline (PubMed) am 26.02.2018

| # | Suchfrage |
|---|--|
| 1 | ("pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive/drug therapy"[Majr] OR "pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive/therapy"[Majr] |
| 2 | ("chronic obstructive pulmonary disease"[tiab] OR COPD[tiab] OR COAD[tiab] OR (chronic[tiab] AND obstructive[tiab] AND (pulmonary[tiab] OR lung[tiab]) AND disease[tiab])) |
| 3 | (((((drug[tiab] OR (drug therap*)[tiab]) OR therapy[tiab]) OR therapies[tiab]) OR treat[tiab]) OR treatment*[tiab]) |
| 4 | (#2) AND #3 |
| 5 | (#1) OR #4 |
| 6 | (#5) AND ((((((trials[tiab] OR studies[tiab] OR database*[tiab] OR literature[tiab] OR publication*[tiab] OR Medline[tiab] OR Embase[tiab] OR Cochrane[tiab] OR Pubmed[tiab])) AND systematic*[tiab] AND (search*[tiab] OR research*[tiab]))) OR (((((((((((HTA[tiab] OR technology assessment*[tiab] OR technology report*[tiab]) OR (systematic*[tiab] AND review*[tiab])) OR (systematic*[tiab] AND overview*[tiab])) OR meta-analy*[tiab]) OR (meta[tiab] AND analyz*[tiab])) OR (meta[tiab] AND analys*[tiab])) OR (meta[tiab] AND analyt*[tiab]))) OR (((review*[tiab] OR overview*[tiab]) AND ((evidence[tiab] AND based[tiab]))))) |
| 7 | ((#6) AND ("2013/02/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT]) NOT "The Cochrane database of systematic reviews"[Journal]) NOT (animals[MeSH:noexp] NOT (Humans[MeSH] AND animals[MeSH:noexp])) |
| 8 | (#7) NOT retracted publication[ptyp] |

Leitlinien in Medline (PubMed) am 26.02.2018

| # | Suchfrage |
|---|---|
| 1 | "Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive"[Majr] |
| 2 | (#1) OR (("chronic obstructive pulmonary disease"[tiab] OR COPD[tiab] OR COAD[tiab] OR (chronic[tiab] AND obstructive[tiab] AND (pulmonary[tiab] OR lung[tiab]) AND disease[tiab])) |
| 3 | (#2) AND (Guideline[ptyp] OR Practice Guideline[ptyp] OR guideline*[Title] OR Consensus Development Conference[ptyp] OR Consensus Development |

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| | Conference, NIH[ptyp] OR recommendation*[ti]) |
| 4 | (((#3) AND ("2013/02/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT])) NOT ((comment[Publication Type] OR letter[Publication Type])) NOT (animals[MeSH:noexp] NOT (Humans[MeSH] AND animals[MeSH:noexp]) NOT ("The Cochrane database of systematic reviews"[Journal])) |

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