

# European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2013

**Abstract Number:** 3005  
**Publication Number:** P965

**Abstract Group:** 6.1. Epidemiology

**Keyword 1:** COPD - management **Keyword 2:** Epidemiology **Keyword 3:** Bronchodilators

**Title:** Characteristics of patients newly prescribed a long acting bronchodilator in the US

Dr. Keele 15021 Wurst keele.e.wurst@gsk.com<sup>1</sup>, Ms. Samantha 15022 St. Laurent samantha.a.st.laurent@gsk.com<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Hana 15023 Muellerova hana.x.muellerova@gsk.com<sup>2</sup> and Dr. Kourtney 15024 Davis kourtney.j.davis@gsk.com<sup>2</sup>. <sup>1</sup> Worldwide Epidemiology, GlaxoSmithKline, Research Triangle Park, NC, United States, 27709 and <sup>2</sup> Worldwide Epidemiology, GlaxoSmithKline, Uxbridge, Middlesex, United Kingdom, UB11 1BT .

**Body:** Objective: To characterize COPD patients newly prescribed a long acting bronchodilator (LABD) and assess treatment changes over 24 months. Methods: A cohort of COPD patients aged  $\geq 40$  yrs and newly prescribed a LABD between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2009 was identified from Truven Marketscan Commercial database and followed for 24 months. New LABD prescriptions (no LABD in 12 months prior) included long acting beta-agonists (LABA), and/or long acting muscarinics (LAMA). Patients who had used an inhaled corticosteroid containing product (current or in the past 12 months) were excluded. Characteristics of patients newly prescribed LABD were examined. Treatment switching, augmentation, adherence (medication possession ratio [MPR]) and persistence (proportion of days covered [PDC]) were examined in the 24 months following initial prescription. Results: Among the 3268 patients newly prescribed LABD monotherapy, the mean age was 55.8 yrs and 46% were male. 92.5%, 5.9%, 1.6% were prescribed LAMA, LABA and LAMA/LABA respectively. Treatment switching, augmentation, adherence and persistence over the 24 month period for patients initially prescribed LAMA monotherapy are presented in Table 1.

Treatment evolution over the 24 months for patients initially prescribed LAMA monotherapy (n=3022)

|  | N %        |
|--|------------|
| Added medication                         | 497 (16.4) |
| Switched to an ICS containing medication | 313 (10.3) |
| Adherent to LAMA                         | 727 (33.4) |
| Persistent with LAMA                     | 449 (14.9) |

**Conclusion:** In this US healthcare claims-based COPD cohort, adherence to LAMA therapy was low; many patients discontinued treatment. One out of four patients newly prescribed LAMA added or switched therapy, suggesting additional therapy may be required to achieve optimal disease control.

