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**Title:** QVA149 administered once daily provides significant improvements in lung function over 1 year in patients with COPD: The ENLIGHTEN study

Prof. Ronald 15568 Dahl [rondah@rm.dk](mailto:rondah@rm.dk) MD <sup>1</sup>, Kenneth 15620 Chapman [kchapman@ca.inter.net](mailto:kchapman@ca.inter.net) <sup>2</sup>, Michael 15694 Rudolf [Michael.Rudolf@eht.nhs.uk](mailto:Michael.Rudolf@eht.nhs.uk) <sup>3</sup>, Rajendra 15696 Mehta [drrajendramehta@hotmail.com](mailto:drrajendramehta@hotmail.com) <sup>4</sup>, Pearl 15813 Kho [pearl.kho@novartis.com](mailto:pearl.kho@novartis.com) <sup>5</sup>, Vijay 15821 Alagappan [vijay.alagappan@novartis.com](mailto:vijay.alagappan@novartis.com) <sup>6</sup>, Indrias 15827 Berhane [indrias.berhane@novartis.com](mailto:indrias.berhane@novartis.com) <sup>6</sup>, Hungta 15927 Chen [hungta.chen@novartis.com](mailto:hungta.chen@novartis.com) <sup>6</sup> and Donald 15928 Banerji [donald.banerji@novartis.com](mailto:donald.banerji@novartis.com) <sup>6</sup>. <sup>1</sup> Dept of Respiratory Diseases, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark ; <sup>2</sup> Asthma and Airway Centre, University Health Network, Toronto Western Hospital, Toronto, Canada ; <sup>3</sup> Dept of Respiratory Medicine, Ealing Hospital NHS Trust and Imperial College, London, United Kingdom ; <sup>4</sup> Allergy and Asthma Care, Allergy and Asthma Care and Research Centre, Indore, India ; <sup>5</sup> Novartis Horsham Research Centre, Novartis, Horsham, United Kingdom and <sup>6</sup> Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Novartis, East Hanover, NJ, United States .

**Body:** Background: QVA149 is a once-daily, fixed-dose combination of the long-acting  $\beta_2$ -agonist indacaterol and the long-acting muscarinic antagonist NVA237 (glycopyrronium bromide) in development for the treatment of COPD. This study evaluated the long-term effect of QVA149 on lung function in patients with COPD. Methods: In a multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled study, patients with moderate-to-severe COPD were randomized (2:1) to receive QVA149 (110/50  $\mu$ g) or placebo (PBO) via a single-dose dry powder inhaler (Breezhaler®) for 52 weeks. Treatment was taken in the morning at the same time of day. Lung function was measured as forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV<sub>1</sub>) and forced vital capacity (FVC) at 30 and 60 min post-dose at clinic visits over 52 weeks. Missing values were not imputed. Results: 338 pts (77% male, mean age 63 years; mean post-salbutamol FEV<sub>1</sub> 57% predicted, FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC 54%) were randomized to receive QVA149 (n=225) or PBO (n=113); 86% and 79% of patients respectively completed treatment. QVA149 significantly increased FEV<sub>1</sub> and FVC vs PBO at all assessment points (Table). QVA149 vs PBO differences in FEV<sub>1</sub> and FVC (mL) (all p<0.001):

FEV <sub>1</sub>	Day 1	Week 3	Week 6	Week 12	Week 26	Week 39	Week 52
30 min post-dose	156	246	268	235	271	231	248
60 min post-dose	201	267	276	256	275	277	257
FVC							
30 min post-dose	221	333	340	268	353	290	291

60 min post-dose	254	328	340	286	338	334	319
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Conclusion: QVA149 once daily provided rapid and clinically meaningful bronchodilation compared with PBO. No tachyphylaxis was observed and the bronchodilator effect was sustained over the 52-week treatment period.