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**Title:** The potential cost-effectiveness of glycopyrronium bromide, a novel LAMA

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**Body:** Introduction: Glycopyrronium bromide (NVA237) is a once-daily long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA). It will provide a potential alternative therapy option for the maintenance treatment of moderate-to-severe COPD. Objectives: The aim of the study was to assess the cost-effectiveness of glycopyrronium in the Swedish market, given different pricing scenarios. Methods: An economic evaluation was conducted based on the use of a Markov model to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of glycopyrronium with varying thresholds of cost-effectiveness. The main clinical inputs were the improvement in lung function and the rate ratio of exacerbation. These were obtained from the phase III clinical trial data comparing glycopyrronium with tiotropium and placebo. Drug acquisition costs in Sweden for the comparators were obtained from the Swedish Formulary (FASS). Costs of maintenance therapy and exacerbation treatment were obtained from published Swedish studies. Results: When evaluated over a three year time horizon, glycopyrronium is cost-effective (at 500,000 SEK (USD 75,188) per QALY) compared to tiotropium, up to a public price of SEK18.15 (USD2.73) using a payer perspective and SEK18.49 (USD2.78) using a societal perspective. Conclusion: Results of the economic analysis show that once-daily glycopyrronium is a cost-effective treatment alternative to tiotropium under a number of different pricing assumptions.