

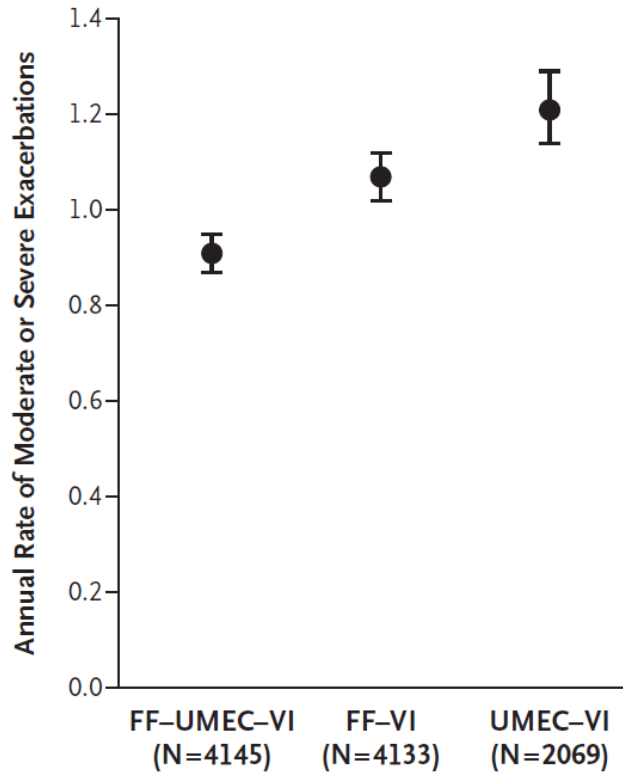
Debate on the Positioning of ICS as the First Combination Option in Group D of COPD?

-Con

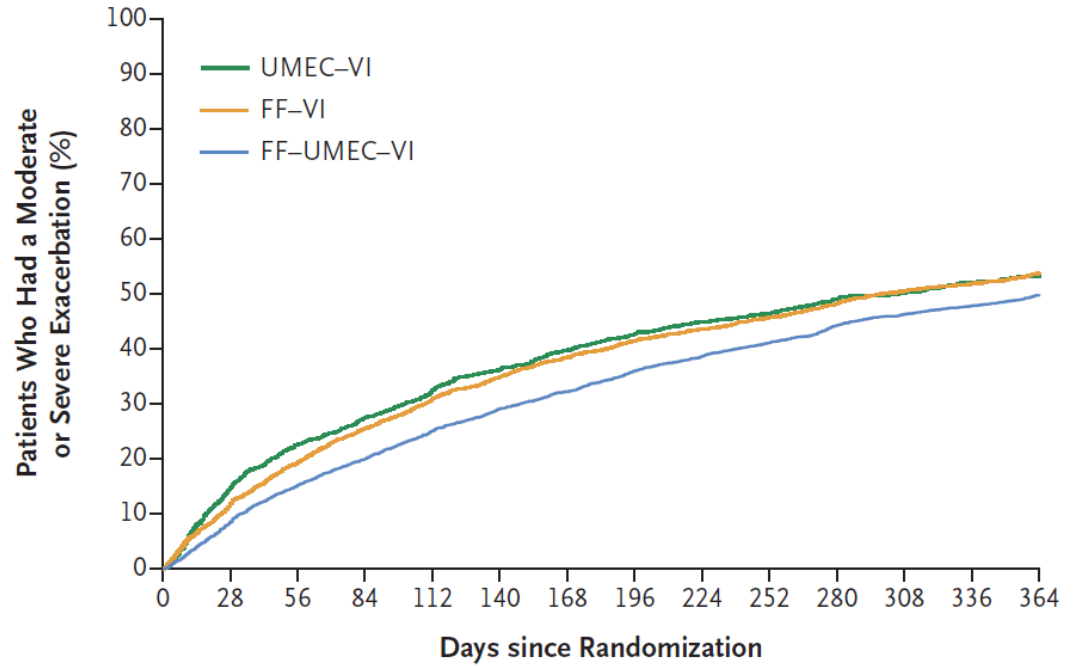
Chin Kook Rhee, MD, PhD

Professor
Division of Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care Medicine
Department of Internal Medicine
Seoul St. Mary's Hospital
The Catholic University of Korea

A Model-Estimated Rate



B Time-to-First-Event Analysis



No. at Risk

UMEC-VI	2070	1721	1516	1406	1301	1201	1123	1059	1001	971	917	884	851	642
FF-VI	4134	3554	3133	2838	2620	2410	2250	2120	2004	1823	1823	1729	1671	1228
FF-UMEC-VI	4151	3758	3408	3186	2954	2752	2614	2457	2324	2216	2085	1988	1919	1419

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EDITORIAL



Making Sense of Triple Inhaled Therapy for COPD

Samy Suissa, Ph.D., and Jeffrey M. Drazen, M.D.

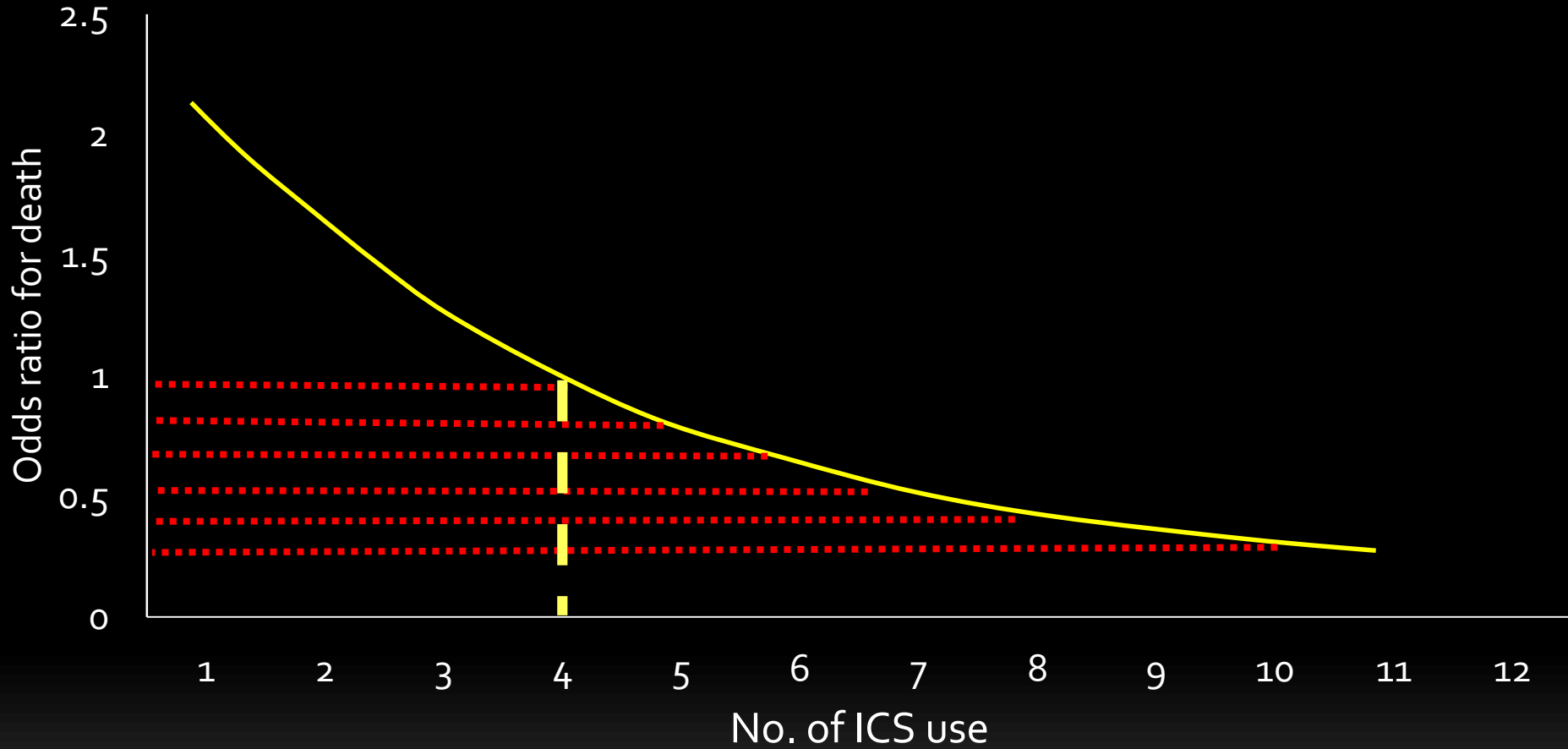
4.3. Exclusion Criteria

Deviations from exclusion criteria are not allowed because they can potentially jeopardise the scientific integrity of the study, regulatory acceptability or subject safety. Therefore, adherence to the criteria as specified in the protocol is essential.

Subjects meeting any of the following criteria must not be enrolled in the study:

1. **Pregnancy:** Women who are pregnant or lactating or are planning on becoming pregnant during the study.
2. **Asthma:** Subjects with a current diagnosis of asthma. (Subjects with a prior history of asthma are eligible if they have a current diagnosis of COPD).

ICS ↑ & Death ↓



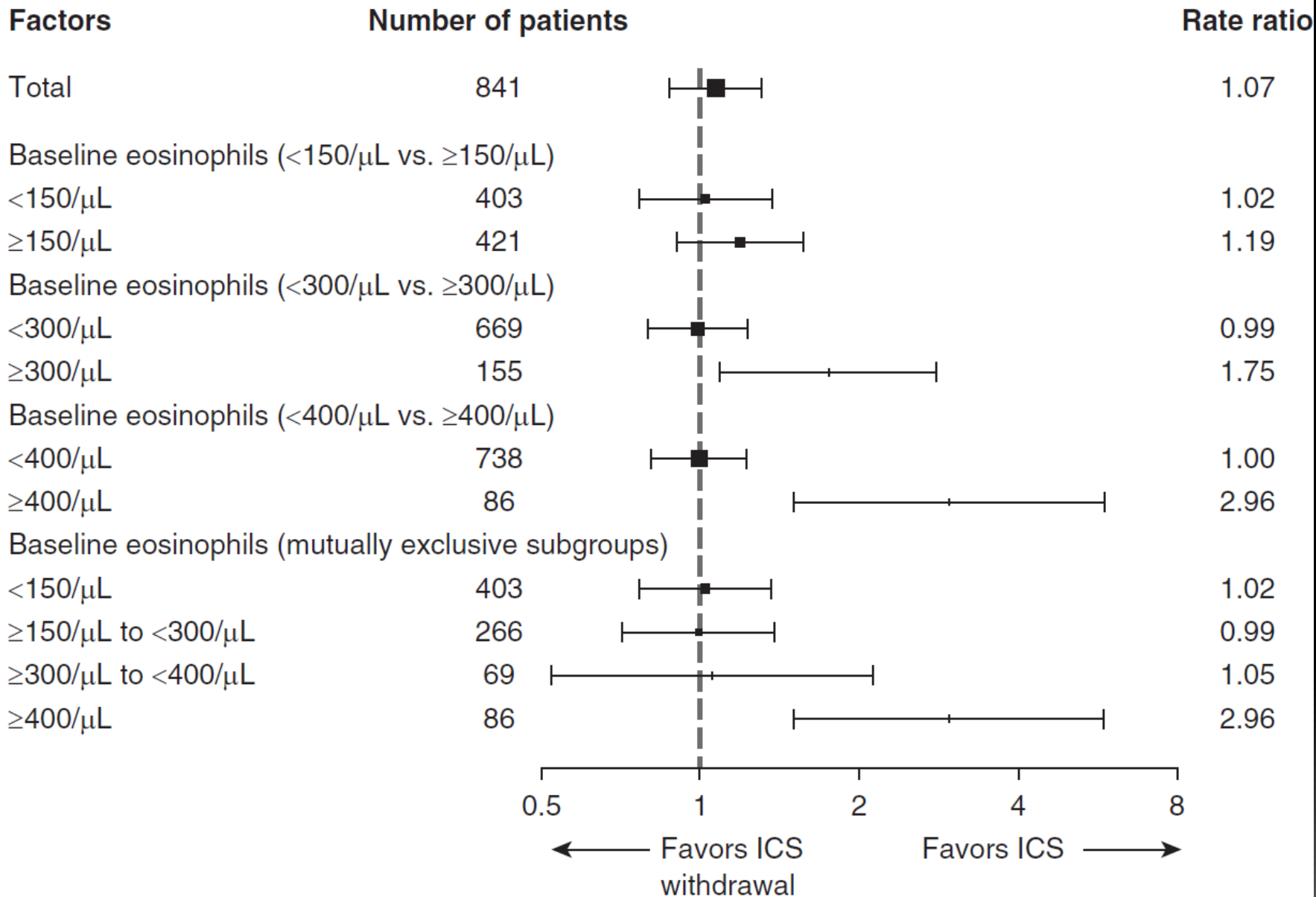
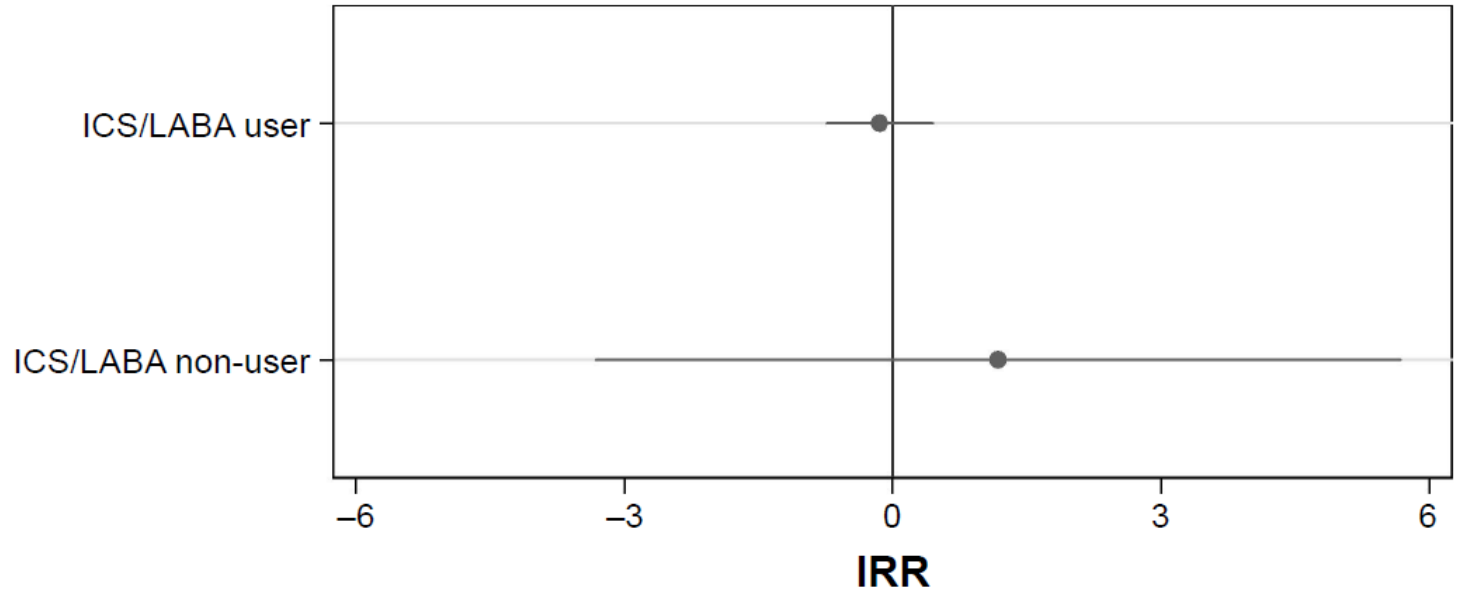


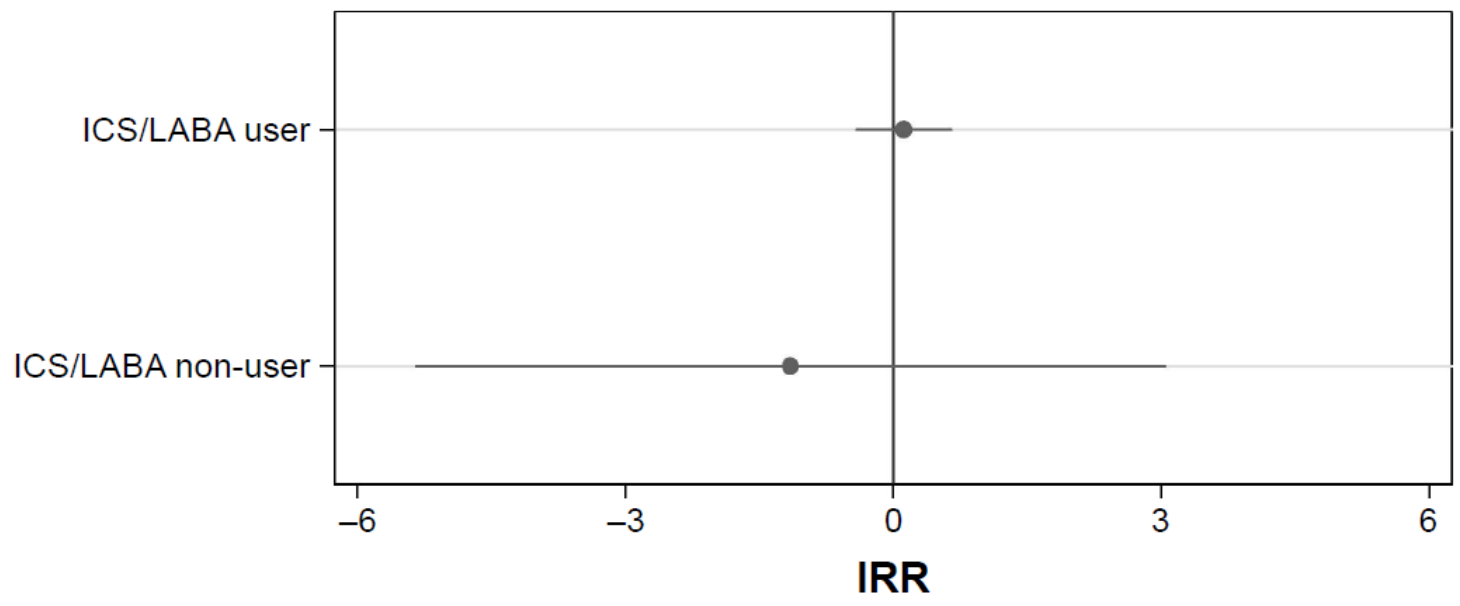
Table 6 Impact of eosinophil count on moderate-to-severe acute exacerbation rates in COPD patients according to the exposure to ICS/LABA

	IRR (95% CI)^a	P-value for interaction
Eosinophil count $\leq 200/\mu\text{L}$		
ICS/LABA use (n=60)	1.12 (0.66–1.91)	0.657
No use of ICS/LABA (n=39)	0.32 (0.00–20.88)	
Eosinophil count $> 200/\mu\text{L}$		
ICS/LABA use (n=34)	0.86 (0.48–1.56)	0.623
No use of ICS/LABA (n=35)	3.26 (0.36–290.9)	

Eosinophil count $\leq 200/\mu\text{L}$



Eosinophil count $>200/\mu\text{L}$



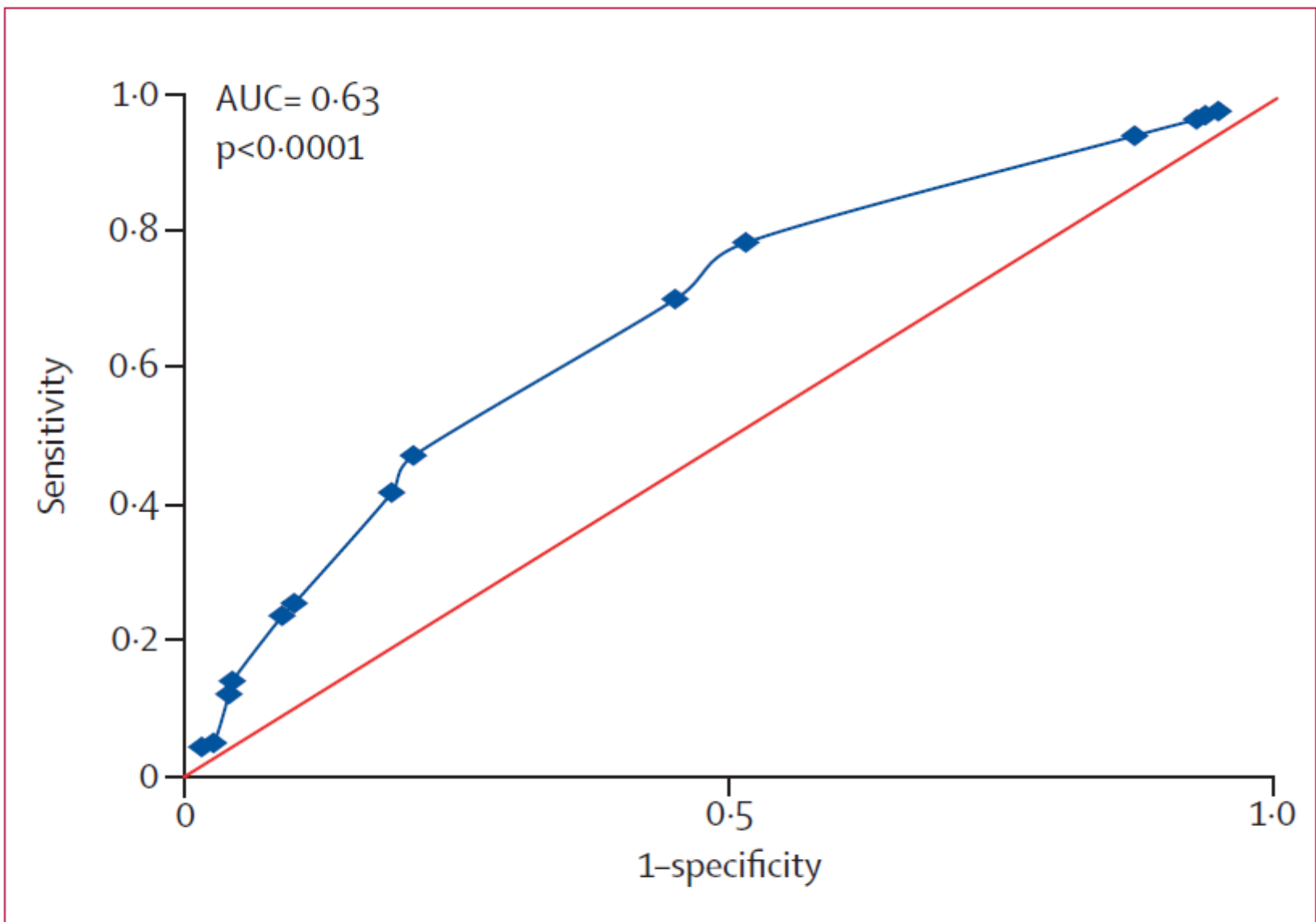
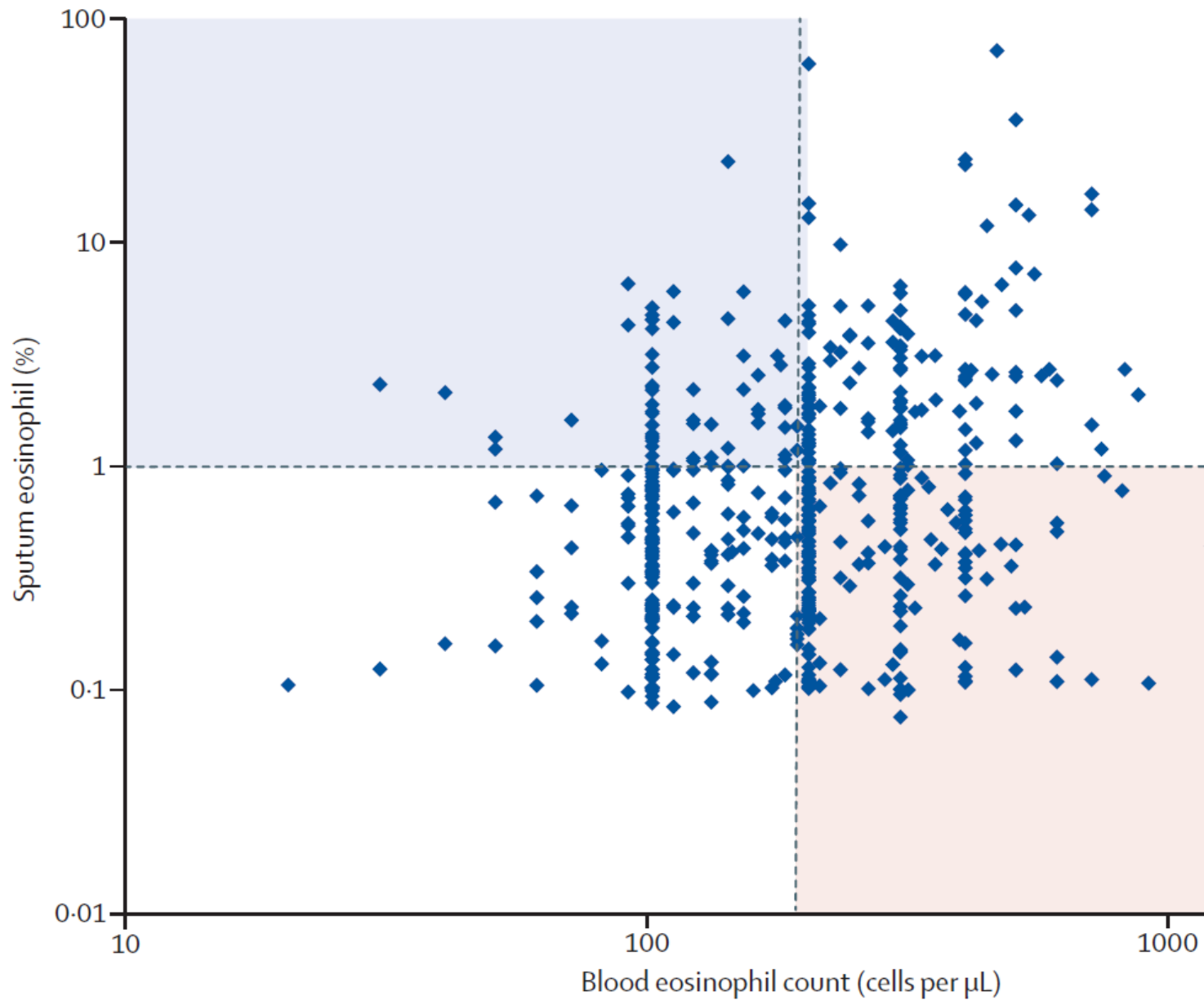
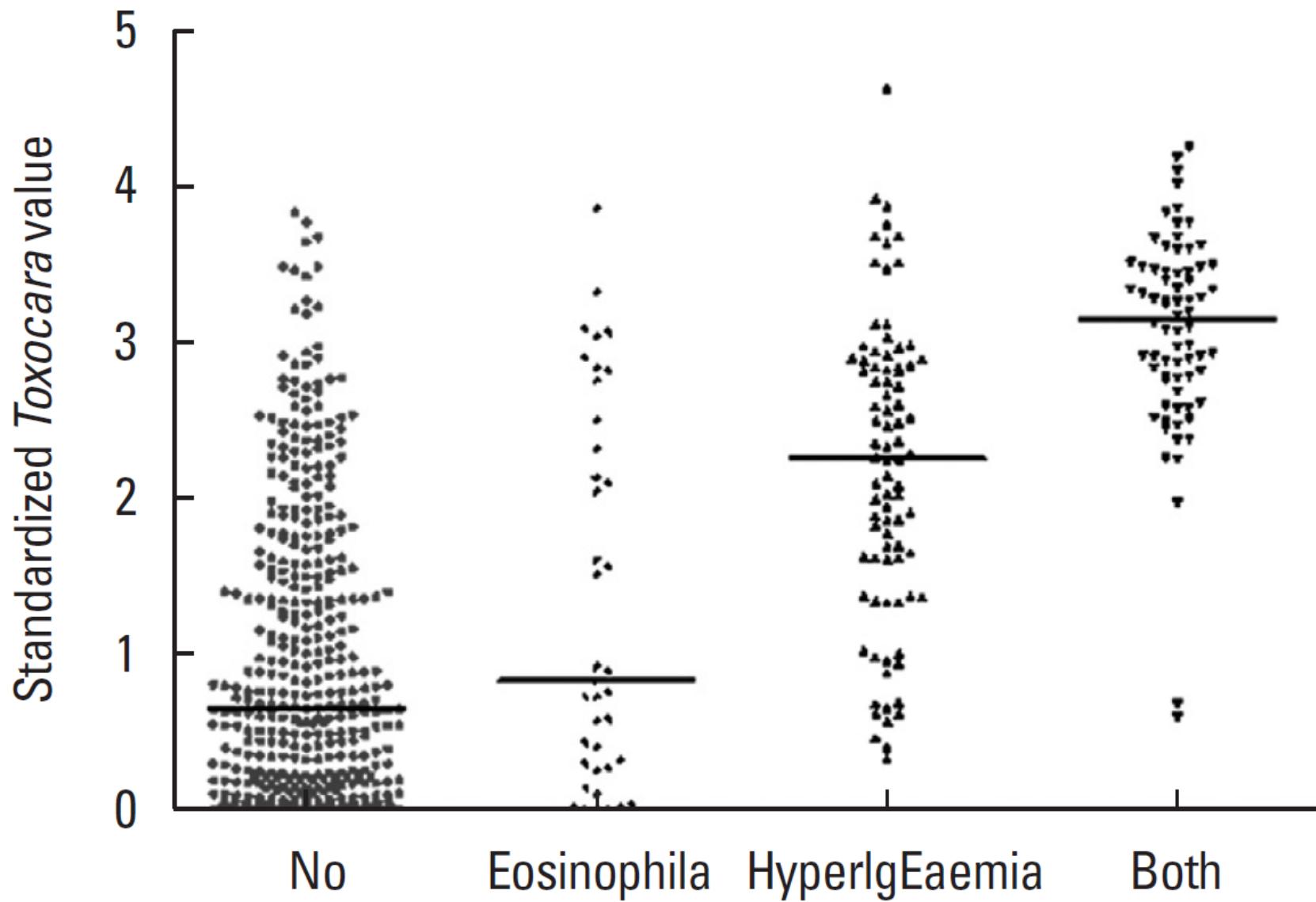
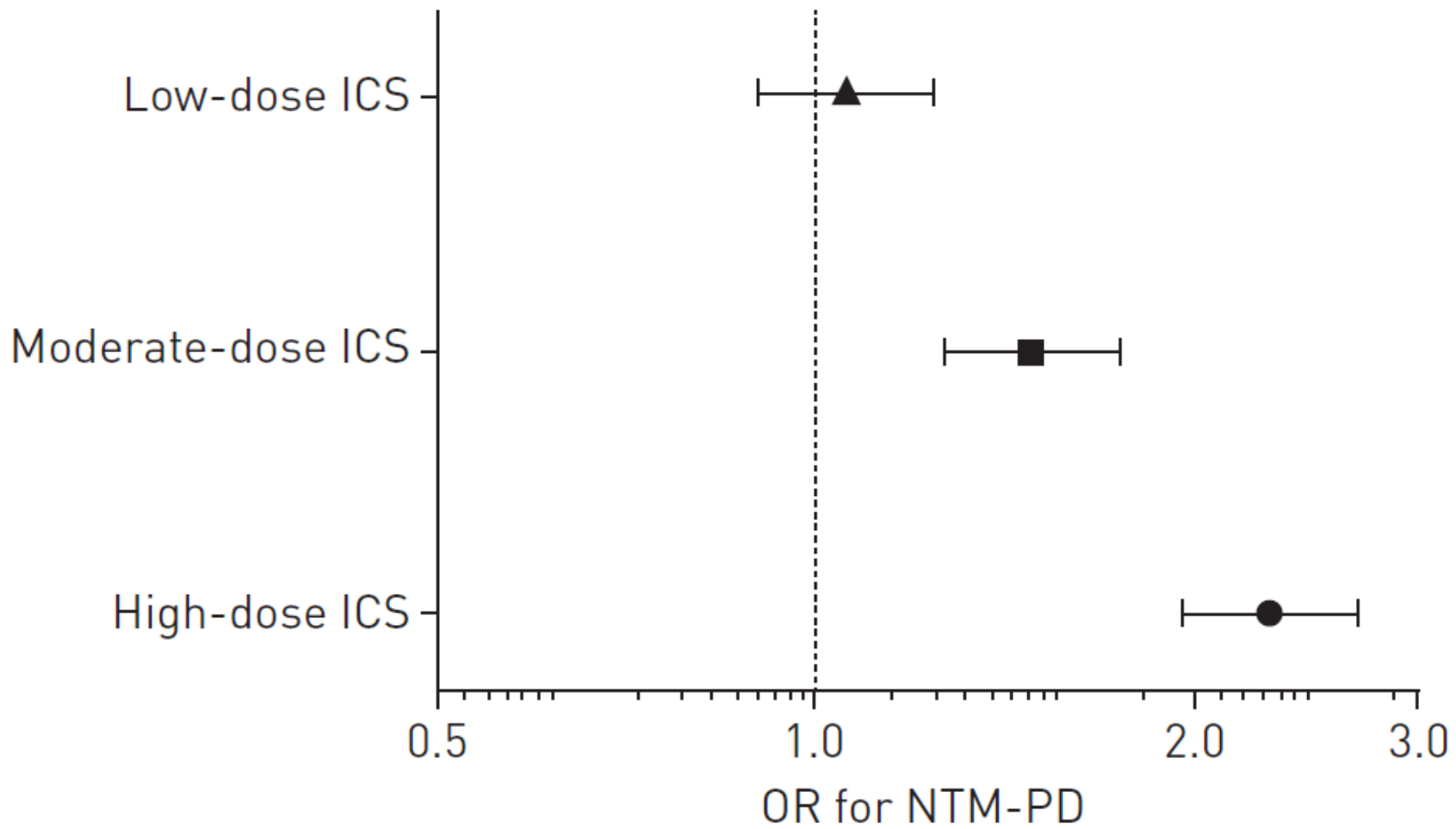


Figure 2: Receiver operating characteristic analysis for blood eosinophil prediction of sputum eosinophils



	Proportion with Stable Eosinophil Counts at Time Point (%)						
	6 mo	9 mo	1 yr	2 yr	4 yr	6 yr	8 yr
Patients with COPD	85	82	75	62	49	42	35
Absolute blood eosinophil count							
$<0.34 \times 10^9$, cells/L	95	93	90	86	80	77	75
$\geq 0.34 \times 10^9$, cells/L	80	70	63	45	30	23	18





Ref: non-ICS

**All COPD
(n=682 per cohort)**

Change in HbA_{1C}

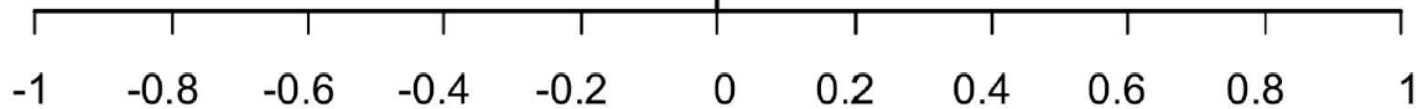
0.16 (0.05-0.27)*

Change in diabetes-related
GP visits

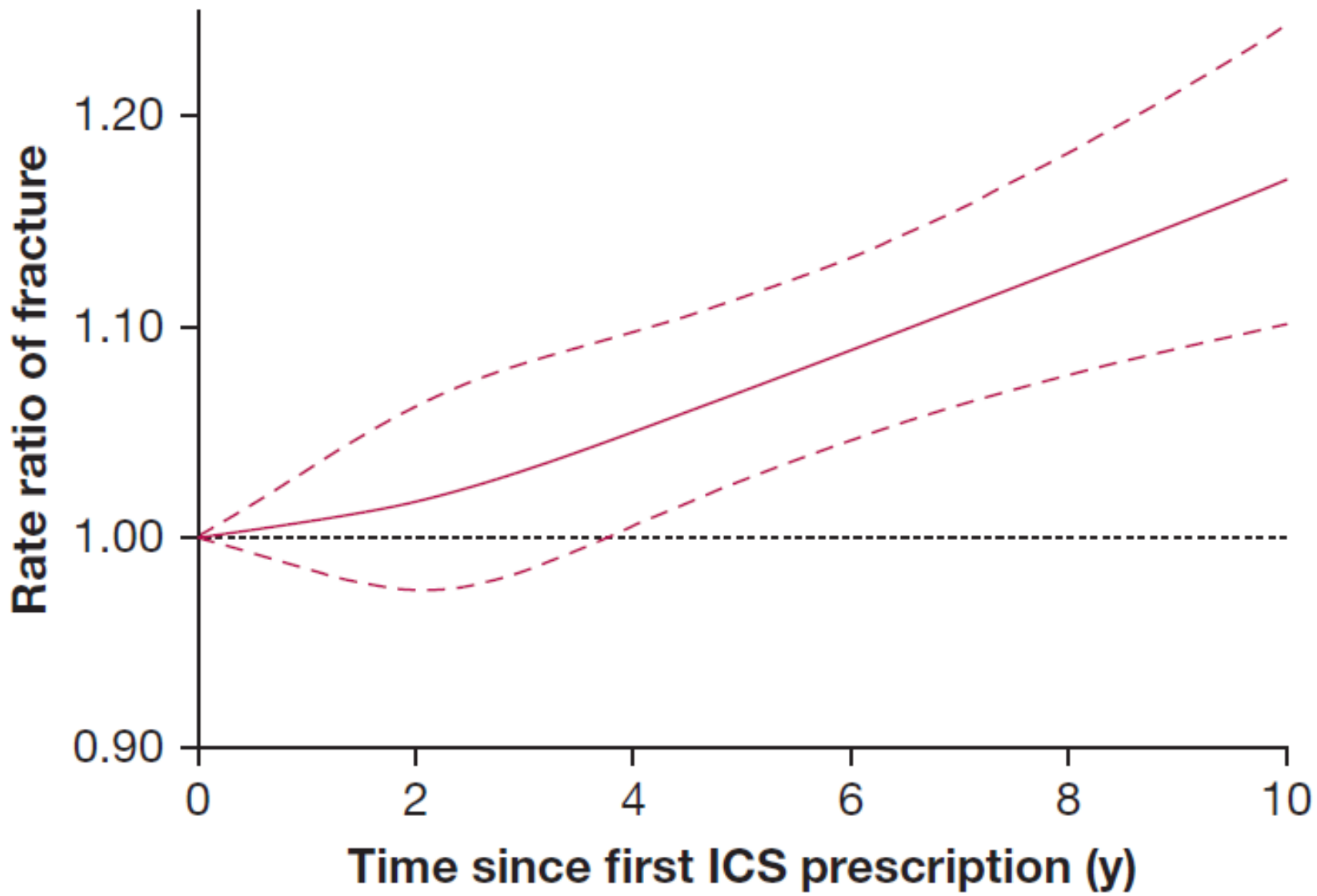
0.31 (0.03-0.60)[†]

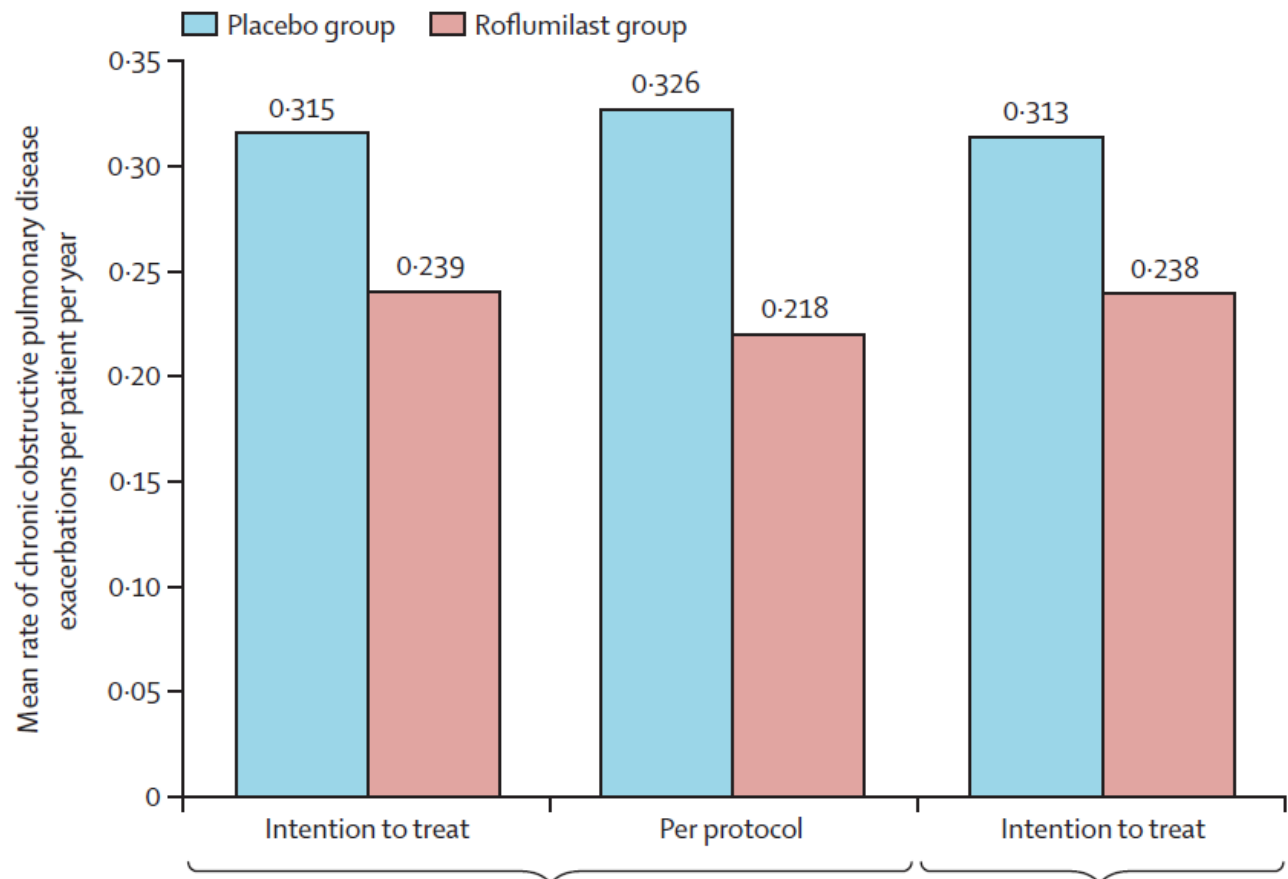
Decrease for ICS cohort ←

→ Increase for ICS cohort



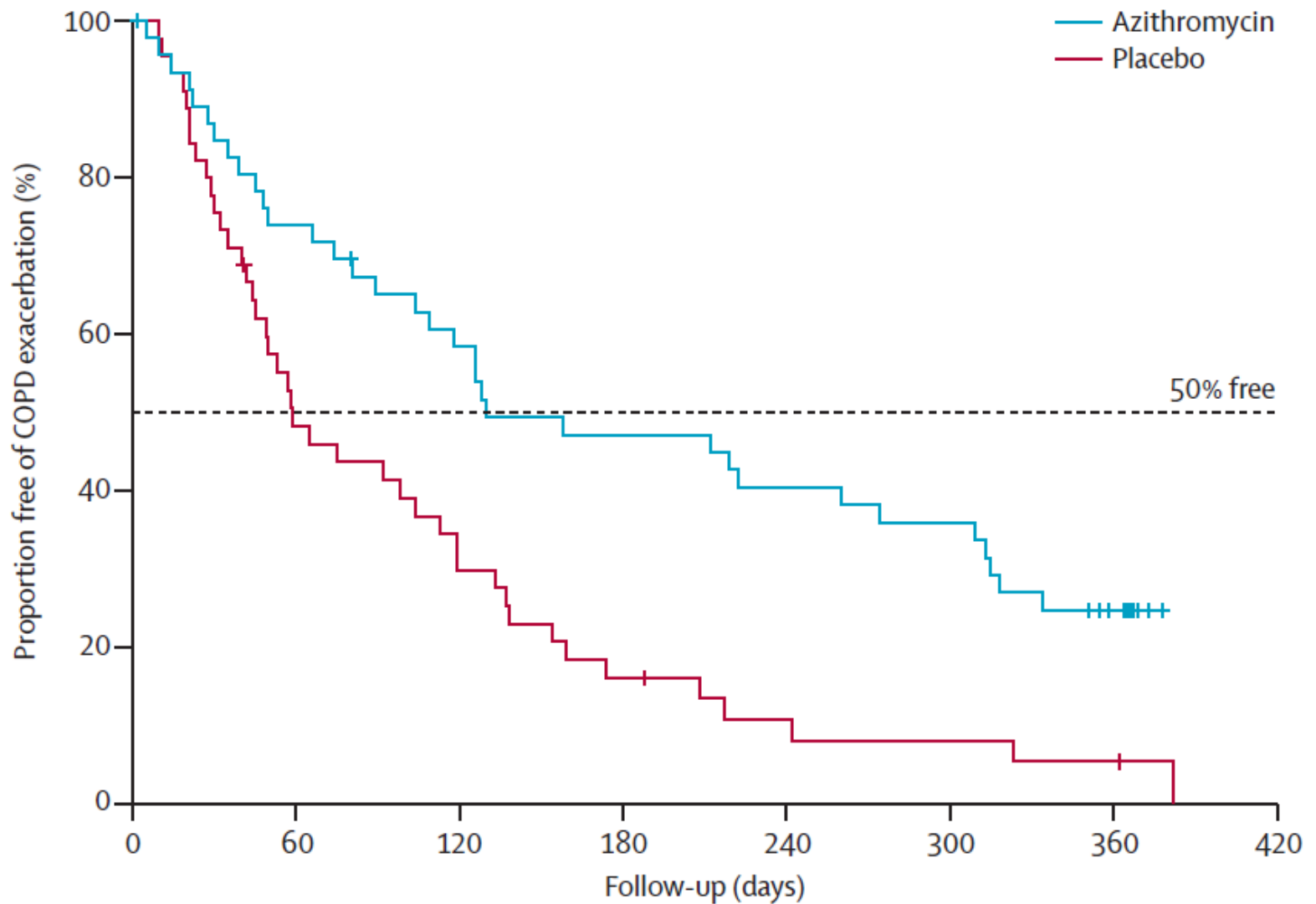
Adjusted difference (95% CI)





	Severe exacerbations		Exacerbations leading to hospital admission
Number at risk			
Patients with at least one exacerbation (n)	Placebo 192; roflumilast 151	Placebo 167; roflumilast 120	Placebo 190; roflumilast 150
Rate ratio (95% CI)	0.757 (0.601-0.952)	0.668 (0.518-0.861)	0.761 (0.604-0.960)
Two-sided p value	0.0175	0.0018	0.0209

Figure 3: Mean rate of severe exacerbations or exacerbations leading to hospital admission per patient per year
 Rate ratios, 95% CIs, and p values are based on a negative binomial regression model excluding a correction for overdispersion.



Number at risk

Azithromycin	47	34	26	21	18	16	8
Placebo	45	20	12	6	3	2	1

**One-size fits-all
medicine**



Stratification



Patients are grouped
by: Disease
Subtypes
Demographics
Clinical features
Biomarkers

Stratified medicine



Personalisation



Patient individual:
Preferences,
Clinical features
Medication history
Environment
Behaviours & habits
Biomarker

Precision medicine



Precision medicine

