Introduction and Objective Acclidinium bromide is a novel, long-acting, muscarinic antagonist indicated as a maintenance treatment for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Maintaining significant bronchodilation throughout the 24-hour day is important to improve outcomes for patients with COPD. This study evaluated daily bronchodilatory symptom control with twice-daily (BID) acclidinium in patients with stable, moderate-to-severe COPD.

Methods In this 6-week, randomised, double-blind, Phase IIIb study, patients received acclidinium 400 µg (metered dose; equivalent to acclidinium 322 µg delivered dose) BID, tiotropium bromide 18 µg once daily or placebo. Change from baseline in normalised forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁) area under the curve over the 24-hour period immediately following morning treatment (AUC₀₋₂₄) at Week 6 was the primary endpoint. Other endpoints included change from baseline in normalised FEV₁, AUC₁₂₋₂₄ and AUC₀₋₁₂, pre-dose (trough) FEV₁ and peak FEV₁. Daily symptoms were recorded each evening using the 11-item EXacerbations of Chronic pulmonary disease Tool-Respiratory Symptoms (EXACT-RS) and a total score was calculated (range 0-40: more severe symptoms indicated by higher score). Additional daily symptoms, including presence of morning symptoms and night-time symptom severity (5-point scale: 0=none; 4=very severe), were recorded using electronic diaries.

Results In total, 414 patients were randomised: mean age was 62.3±8.1 years (mean±SD); 54.1% were current smokers; baseline FEV₁ was 1.484±0.51 L. At Week 6, acclidinium 400 µg BID and tiotropium 18 µg QD significantly improved lung function from baseline compared with placebo (Table). Compared with placebo, acclidinium and tiotropium significantly reduced EXACT-RS total scores from baseline (-2.1 and -1.3 versus -0.1; p<0.0001 and p<0.05, respectively), and increased percentage of days without morning symptoms from baseline (6.7% and 3.4%, respectively, versus -2.2%; p<0.05 for both) at Week 6. Night-time symptom severity scores were significantly reduced from baseline with acclidinium (-0.16) versus placebo (-0.02) at Week 6 (p<0.05) but improvements with tiotropium (-0.09) did not reach statistical significance.

Conclusions Acclidinium 400 µg BID provided significant 24-hour bronchodilation and daily symptom improvement throughout the study. The bronchodilatory effect of acclidinium was similar to tiotropium, with numerically greater improvement in morning and night-time symptoms among acclidinium-treated patients.

Aim To determine if telemetrically supported self-monitoring of COPD postpones hospital admissions when both intervention and control groups receive optimised care.

Trial design 1-year, researcher-blind RCT in UK primary care.

Methods Patients with a COPD admission in the previous year were randomised centrally to telemetric or traditional modes of monitoring: both groups received the same clinical care. The primary outcome, assessed by a researcher blinded to allocation, was time to first hospital admission caused by a COPD exacerbation over the trial year. Other outcomes included number of admissions, bed days, deaths and health-related quality of life (St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ)).

Results We randomised 256 patients (128 telemonitoring): baseline characteristics were similar. Using an intention-to-treat analysis, there was no difference in time to admission between the groups (adjusted hazard ratio for admission (reference=tele-group) 1.03 (95%CI 0.70 to 1.50). 61 patients in each group had an admission. There was no significant difference in the mean number of admissions/person (tele-group: 1.2 (SD 1.9), control: 1.1 (SD 1.6) p=0.51); bed days (tele-group: 9.4 (SD 19.1) vs control 8.8 (SD 15.9) p=0.66); or deaths (tele-group: 16, control 21. p=0.38). Quality of life at 1 year was similar in both groups (SGRQ tele-group: 68.2 (16.3) vs usual: 67.3 (17.3), mean difference: 1.5 (95% CI -1.5 to 4.5)).

Conclusion When both groups received optimised care, telemonitoring did not appear to reduce the time to a hospital admission, duration of hospital admissions or increase quality of life. The place of telemonitoring in clinical care may depend upon whether it offers efficiency savings by enabling professionals to monitor and support the care of more patients than using traditional means of communication.

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OUTCOMES OF THE REPNEU ENDOBRONCHIAL COILS FOR THE TREATMENT OF SEVERE EMPHYSEMA WITH HYPERINFLATION (RESET) TRIAL

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Background The predominant pathophysiology in severe emphysema with gas trapping and hyperinflation is that of dynamic airway collapse on minimal expiratory effort. This limits the benefit from drug therapy. Safer and cheaper alternatives to lung volume reduction surgery (LVRS), which has success in selected patients with low exercise capacity and upper lobe-predominant emphysema, are being developed. Endobronchial valve treatment has been shown to be beneficial to patients with heterogenous disease in the absence of collateral ventilation. RePneu Lung Volume Reduction Coils (LVRCs) are self-actuating implantable devices composed of nitinol. They are implanted bronchoscopically using conscious sedation. The LVRC is delivered into targeted airways using fluoroscopic guidance, and when its sheath is removed recoils to its original pre-determined shape.

Methods In a prospective randomised study of LVRCs on patients with severe emphysema and hyperinflation, 63 patients were screened at 3 centres in the United Kingdom with 23 randomised to treatment with LVRCs and 24 to best medical care (control). LVRC patients were initially treated in one lung, with the contralateral lung treated after one month if appropriate. The primary end point was the difference between treatment and control groups in the St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) 90 days post-final treatment. The trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT01334307).

Abstract S51 Table 1 Spirometric variables at Week 6

Change from baseline vs placebo, mL	Acclidinium 400 µg	Tiotropium 18 µg	Difference
Normalized FEV ₁ AUC ₀₋₂₄	150 [†]	140 [†]	10
Normalized FEV ₁ AUC ₁₂₋₂₄	160 [†]	123 [†]	37
Normalized FEV ₁ AUC ₀₋₁₂	138 [†]	156 [†]	-18
Morning pre-dose (trough) FEV ₁	141 [†]	102 [†]	39
Peak FEV ₁	180 [†]	172 [†]	8

*p<0.05; [†]p<0.0001.

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CLINICAL EFFECTIVENESS OF TELEMONITORING FOR CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD): RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL

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Introduction Previous trials of telehealthcare for COPD have included enhanced clinical care compared with controls. It is therefore unclear if telehealthcare alone improves clinical outcomes and reduces hospital admissions.