Results Between June 2013 and December 2015, 246 patients with advanced COPD underwent a CRA: 61.0% male, mean (SD) age 66.0 (9.1) yrs, FEV₁%predicted 31.1% (10.4%). 98.4% of participants were in GOLD combined assessment group D. The prevalence of the 13 comorbidities ranged from 68.8% (muscle wasting) to 7.7% (renal impairment). 93.9% of participants had at least two of the assessed comorbidities. Cluster analysis was applied to a subsample of 203 participants with sufficient data: five multimorbid clusters were identified according to a significantly higher prevalence of certain comorbidities: Cluster 1 – psychological disease, Cluster 2 – left ventricular systolic dysfunction and anaemia, Cluster 3 – features of cachexia, Cluster 5 – features of metabolic syndrome and vitamin D deficiency. Cluster 4 had a significantly lower prevalence of comorbidities. Table 1 shows the differences between the five clusters in demographics, airflow limitation, health status, hospital admissions, use of antibiotics and steroids, and future cardiovascular risk.

Conclusions In this cohort of patients with advanced COPD, five multi-morbid phenotypes were identified. The phenotypes differed significantly in comorbidity prevalence, airflow limitation, health status and future coronary heart disease risk, however the number of hospital admissions in the past year was similar.

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P55

BENEFITS OF TIOTROPIUM/OLODATEROL ON SYMPTOMS AND HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATE TO SEVERE COPD WITH CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND/OR EMPHYSEMA

¹GT Ferguson, ²R Abrahams, ³L Bjermer, ⁴L Grönke, ⁴F Voß, ⁵D Singh. ¹Pulmonary Research Institute of Southeast Michigan, Farmington Hills, Michigan, USA; ²Department of Clinical Research, Morgantown Pulmonary Associates, Morgantown, West Virginia, USA; ³Department of Respiratory Medicine and Allergology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden; ⁴Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH and Co. KG, Ingelheim, Germany; ⁵The Medicines Evaluation Unit, Manchester, UK

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Rationale Chronic bronchitis and emphysema are common features of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and are associated with adverse symptoms and poor health-related quality of life. The efficacy and safety of the combination of tiotropium (T), a long-acting muscarinic antagonist, and olodaterol (O), a long-acting β_2 -agonist, has previously been established in COPD. This *post hoc* analysis of data from two Phase III studies was conducted to assess the effects of this combination on lung function, symptoms and health-related quality of life in patients with COPD with chronic bronchitis and/or emphysema.

Methods In two replicate, double-blind, parallel-group, placebo-controlled trials (OTEMTO[®] 1 and 2), patients with COPD (GOLD 2–3) were randomised to receive T/O 5/5 μ g, T/O 2.5/5 μ g, T 5 μ g or placebo (P) for 12 weeks via Respimat[®] inhaler. Patients were classified as having chronic bronchitis, emphysema or both based on the investigator's clinical judgement. Lung-function testing was performed during the studies and forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁) area under the curve from 0–3 hours (AUC_{0–3}) and trough FEV₁ responses (i.e., change from baseline) calculated. Patients also completed the St George's

Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) and the Mahler Transition Dyspnoea Index (TDI). Comparisons between T/O 5/5 μ g, T 5 μ g and P at Week 12 are reported here.

Results The numbers of patients included in the analysis were as follows: bronchitis, 506; emphysema, 476; both bronchitis and emphysema, 206. The baseline characteristics of these three groups were generally comparable. After 12 weeks of treatment, there were significant improvements in FEV₁ AUC_{0–3} and trough FEV₁ in all groups, with similar improvements across the groups. Significant improvements in SGRQ and TDI occurred in all groups at Week 12 and, again, these seemed to be similar (Table).

Conclusions T/O 5/5 μ g resulted in significant improvements in lung function, dyspnoea and health-related quality of life in patients with moderate to severe COPD with bronchitis, emphysema or both bronchitis and emphysema.

Abstract P55 Table 1

Comparison at Week 12		Bronchitis	Emphysema	Both
FEV ₁ AUC _{0–3} response	T/O – P	0.306 (0.264, 0.347) ^b	0.321 (0.277, 0.366) ^b	0.285 (0.203, 0.366) ^b
	T/O – T	0.097 (0.055, 0.138) ^b	0.121 (0.079, 0.162) ^b	0.086 (0.008, 0.165) ^a
Trough FEV ₁ response	T/O – P	0.157 (0.115, 0.199) ^b	0.178 (0.137, 0.220) ^b	0.147 (0.081, 0.212) ^b
	T/O – T	0.024 (–0.018, 0.066)	0.044 (0.004, 0.085) ^a	0.021 (–0.044, 0.087)
SGRQ	T/O – P	–6.16 (–8.19, –4.13) ^b	–6.76 (–8.87, –4.65) ^b	–6.76 (–10.06, –3.47) ^b
	T/O – T	–2.63 (–4.66, –0.61) ^a	–2.24 (–4.33, –0.16) ^a	–3.10 (–6.40, 0.20)
TDI	T/O – P	2.11 (1.52, 2.69) ^b	2.22 (1.63, 2.81) ^b	2.43 (1.47, 3.38) ^b
	T/O – T	0.61 (0.02, 1.19) ^a	0.74 (0.16, 1.32) ^a	0.53 (–0.43, 1.49)

Adjusted mean (95% confidence interval) differences

^ap<0.05; ^bp<0.001

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Please refer to page A271 for declarations of interest in relation to abstract P55.

P56

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF LONG-ACTING BETA AGONISTS + LONG ACTING MUSCARINIC ANTAGONISTS VS. LONG-ACTING BETA AGONISTS + INHALED CORTICOSTEROIDS IN COPD: A META-ANALYSIS

RE Villalobos, A David-Wang, J Magallanes. University of the Philippines-Philippine General Hospital, Manila, Philippines

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Background and significance Current Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) guidelines recommend the use of long-acting beta agonists (LABA) plus inhaled corticosteroids (ICS), or long-acting muscarinic antagonists (LAMA) for the treatment of patients with moderate to severe