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Evaluation of triple therapy use for COPD

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Evaluation of Triple Therapy Use for COPD

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Value-Based Contracts (VBCs)

Improve individual care

Improve provider satisfaction

Enhance population health

Lower overall healthcare costs



Measure Types

Quality

- Structure
- Process
- Outcome

Economic

- Ambulatory encounters
- Inpatient encounters
- Long-term-care visits
- Medication utilization



Which component of value-based contracts is most closely related to inhaler use?

- a. Inpatient Admission Rate
- b. STARS Medication Adherence Rate
- c. Skilled Nursing Facility Length of Stay
- d. Prescription Medication Utilization



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Triple-Therapy-Inhaler Initiation¹

Initial Pharmacologic Therapy

Group E classification and blood eosinophils ≥ 300 cells/µL

Follow-up Pharmacologic Therapy

Blood eosinophils ≥ 300 cells/µL (on any therapy)

Exacerbation on LAMA+LABA



van der Valk, et al.²

Conducted a randomized, double-blind, single-center study

Investigated the effect of inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) discontinuation on exacerbations

Exhibited an exacerbation rate of 38% vs 6% after withdrawal of an ICS

Associated with more rapid onset and higher reoccurrence of exacerbation



Suissa, et al.³

Conducted an observational study utilizing the Clinical Practice Research Datalink (CPRD) to compare triple versus dual therapy

Exhibited a HR of 1.08 (95% CI: 1.00-1.16) when comparing first exacerbation among triple therapy versus dual therapy

Demonstrated a HR of 0.89 (95% CI: 0.76-1.05) when eosinophil count > 300 cells/µL in patients with multiple exacerbations

Found that triple therapy was not more effective at reducing incidence of exacerbation except when patients had multiple exacerbations



Sethi, et al.⁴

Conducted a retrospective, observational study using claims

Compared exacerbations, pneumonia diagnoses, and resource cost of patients initiated on dual versus triple therapy

Exhibited a 7% lower risk of exacerbations with dual therapy in the overall group but no difference when maintenance-naïve

Observed lower annual costs among patients initiated on dual versus triple therapy (\$17,633 vs \$14,558; p<0.001)



Literature Review – Conclusions²⁻⁴

Discontinuation of ICS is associated with faster onset and higher reoccurrence of exacerbation

Deterioration of lung function, shortness of breath, and quality of life were exhibited with abrupt ICS withdrawal

Choosing dual therapy initially can reduce risk of exacerbations while also reducing cost



Parkview Health

- 12 hospital health system
- More than 100 Parkview
 Physicians Group locations
- Greater than 700 providers in 66+ specialty areas
- Provides care to Northeast Indiana, Northwest Ohio, and Southern Michigan





Purpose Statement

This study evaluates the appropriateness of triple-therapy inhaler initiation in patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).



Methods

- Retrospective analysis conducted over one year
- ✓ Value-based contract data collected using prescription claims
- Various data points identified using ICD10 diagnosis codes
- Patients on appropriate therapy classified as such but were not excluded



Study Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- Active patient of Parkview Physicians Group
- VBC payer coverage
- Confirmed diagnosis of COPD
- Active order for triple-therapy inhaler during the study period

Exclusion Criteria

- Diagnosis of asthma
- · Diagnosis of pneumonia



Which of the following classifications would be appropriate for inhaled triple therapy according to GOLD guidelines?

- a. Group A classification and eosinophils ≥ 300 cells/µL
- b. Group A classification and eosinophils ≤ 300 cells/µL
- c. Group E classification and eosinophils ≥ 300 cells/µL
- d. Group E classification and eosinophils ≤ 300 cells/µL

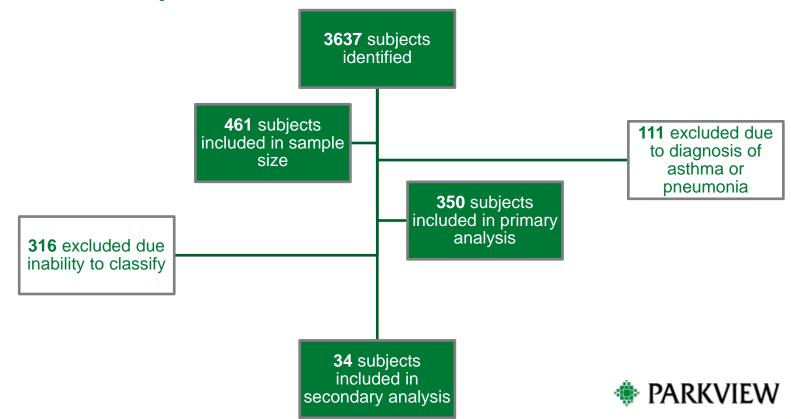


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- c. Group E classification and eosinophils ≥ 300 cells/µL
- d. Group E classification and eosinophils ≤ 300 cells/µL



Patient Population

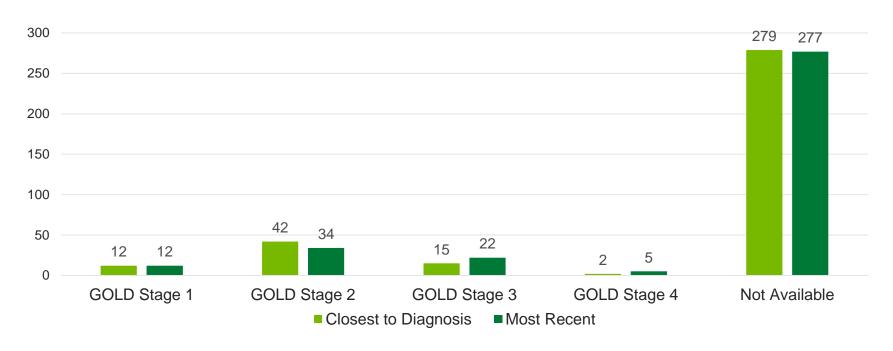


Baseline Characteristics

Variables	Study Subjects (n=350)
Mean Duration of Diagnosis, year ± SD	6.06 ± 3.89
Sex	
Male, n (%)	167 (48%)
Female, n (%)	183 (52%)
Diagnosis MD Specialty	
Family Medicine, n (%)	121 (35%)
Internal Medicine, n (%)	23 (7%)
Pulmonology, n (%)	15 (4%)
Other, n (%)	71 (20%)
Unspecified, n (%)	120 (34%)

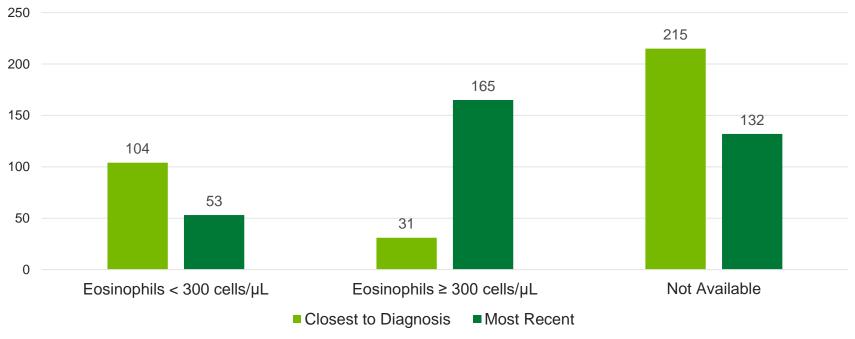


Pulmonary Function Tests



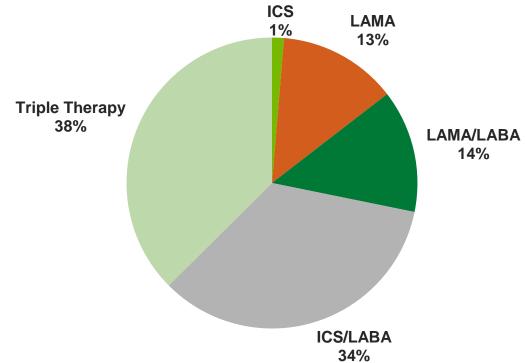


Eosinophil Count



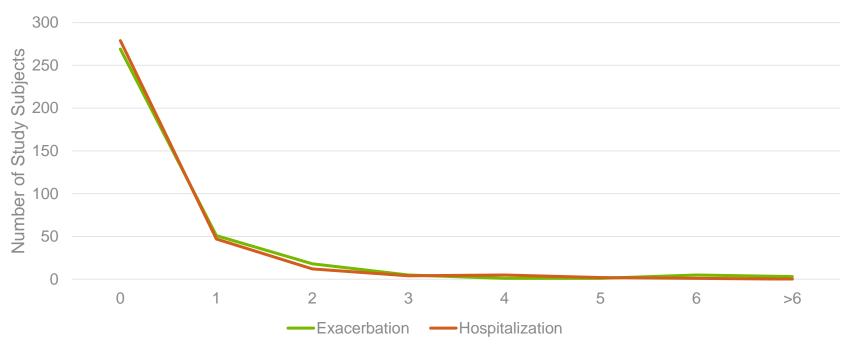


Breakdown of Initial Therapy



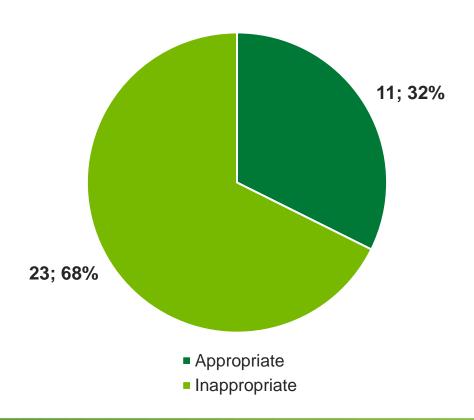


Exacerbations and Hospitalizations





Initial Therapy Appropriateness





Discussion

Uncovered care gaps prior to and during order entry

Identified areas of improvement among documentation

Recognized opportunities for therapy optimization



Limitations

Group classification and staging

Insufficient documentation

Pulmonary function tests

Therapy gap



Future Directions

Provide education to providers and colleagues Investigate alerts at ordering Conduct a prospective study to analyze the intervention Publish process and findings



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- 2. van der Valk P, Monninkhof E, van der Palen J, et al. Effect of discontinuation of inhaled corticosteroids in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: the COPE study. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2002;166:1358-63.
- 3. Suissa S, Dell'Aniello S, Ernst P. Single-Inhaler Triple versus Dual Bronchodilator Therapy in COPD: Real-World Comparative Effectiveness and Safety. Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis. 2022 Aug 30;17:1975-1986.
- 4. Sethi S, Palli SR, Bengtson LGS, Buysman EK, Clark B, Sargent A, Shaikh A, Ferguson GT. Clinical and economic outcomes in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease initiating maintenance therapy with tiotropium bromide/olodaterol or fluticasone furoate/umeclidinium/vilanterol. J Manag Care Spec Pharm. 2023 Jul;29(7):791-806.

