

- Post-hoc analysis of pooled data from two large, double-blind, 52-week, phase III studies in patients with moderate to very severe Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD) (NCT01431274 and NCT01431287), assessing the potential importance of certain patient characteristics and prior COPD therapies on lung function outcomes.
- 5162 patients were randomized and treated with olodaterol 5 µg, tiotropium 2.5 µg, tiotropium 5 µg, tiotropium + olodaterol 2.5/5 µg or tiotropium + olodaterol 5/5 µg administered once daily via the Respimat[®] inhaler (Boehringer Ingelheim, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany).
- Tiotropium + olodaterol 5/5 µg resulted in improved lung-function responses (forced expiratory volume in 1 second [FEV₁] area under the curve from 0-3 hours and trough FEV₁) compared to the monotherapy components, irrespective of age, disease severity, and prior treatment with bronchodilators and/or inhaled corticosteroid.

This summary slide represents the opinions of the authors. Sponsorship for this study was funded by Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG. Medical writing assistance for this study was provided Rob Kite (HealthVizion). For a full list of acknowledgments and conflicts of interest for all authors of this article, please see the full text online. Copyright © The Authors 2015. Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial License (CC BY-NC).