Healthcare resource utilization and associated costs in COPD patients at high risk of exacerbation despite treatment with dual or triple inhaled therapy: results from the SIRIUS observational study in the US



RWD14

Group B

Group A

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Why did we perform this research?

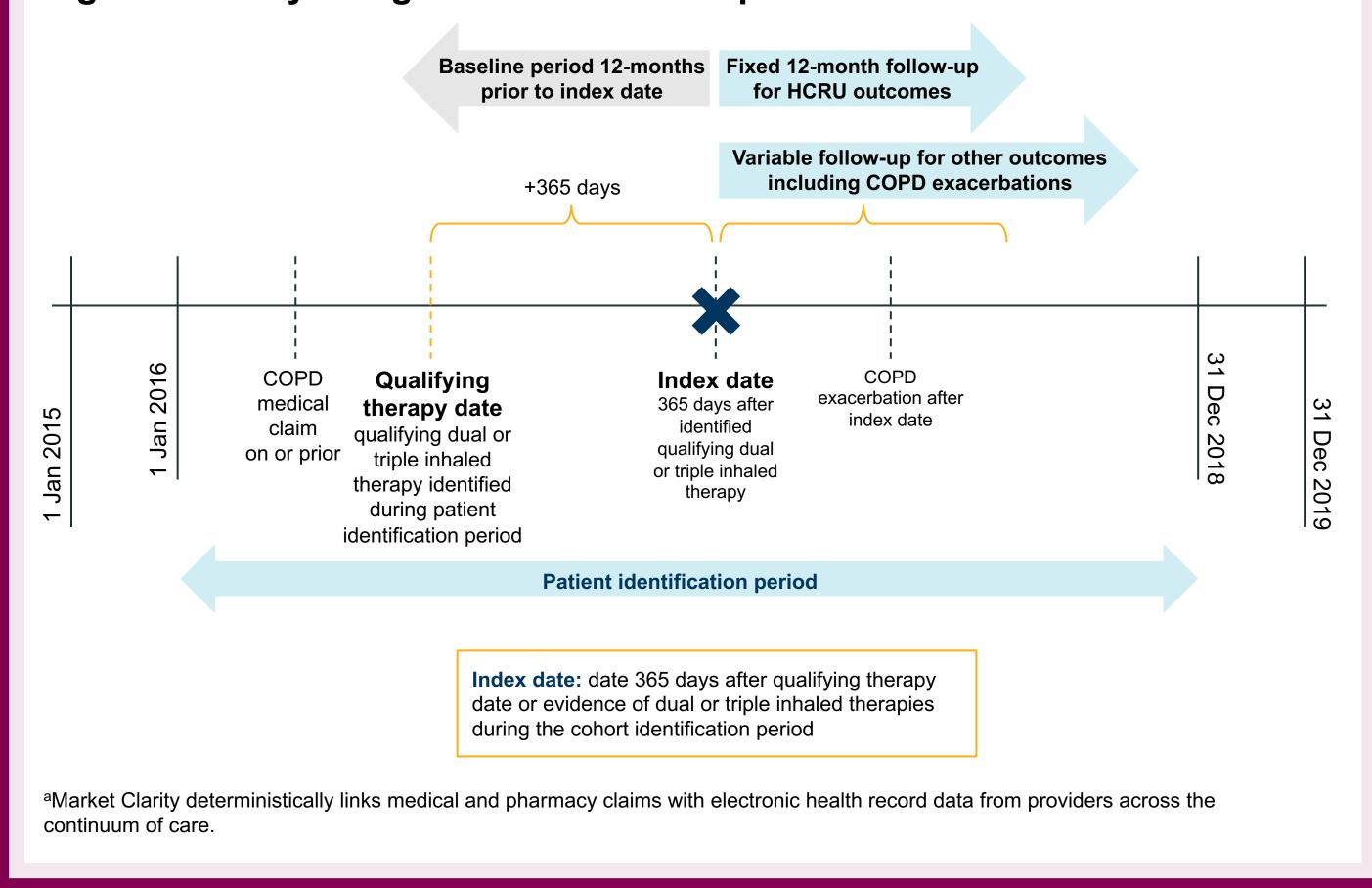
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a common lung disease characterized by persistent respiratory symptoms and limited airflow, and periods of symptoms worsening (exacerbations). A subset of patients still experience COPD exacerbations while on maximized inhaled maintenance treatment.
- This study aims to estimate annual healthcare resource utilization (HCRU) and related costs in US patients with COPD at high risk of exacerbation while on dual or triple inhaled maintenance therapy, by exacerbation history.

How did we perform this research?

Study design and participants

- In this retrospective US COPD cohort study, all-cause and COPD-related HCRU and associated costs were assessed using the Optum's de-identified Market Clarity Data (Market Clarity)^a from 1 January 2015 through 31 December 2019 in patients with ≥12 months of follow-up. Items of interest included outpatient visits, hospitalizations, and emergency room (ER) visits.
- Index date started after the following criteria were met (Figure 1):
- . Patients had a continuous 12-month baseline period of treatment with dual/triple maintenance inhaler between 2016–2018.
- 2. Patients had evidence of either ≥2 moderate (Group A) or ≥1 severe (Group B) exacerbations during that baseline period.
- Patients were followed up for another fixed 12 months from index date.

Figure 1. Study design and observation period







Supplementary

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What did we find?

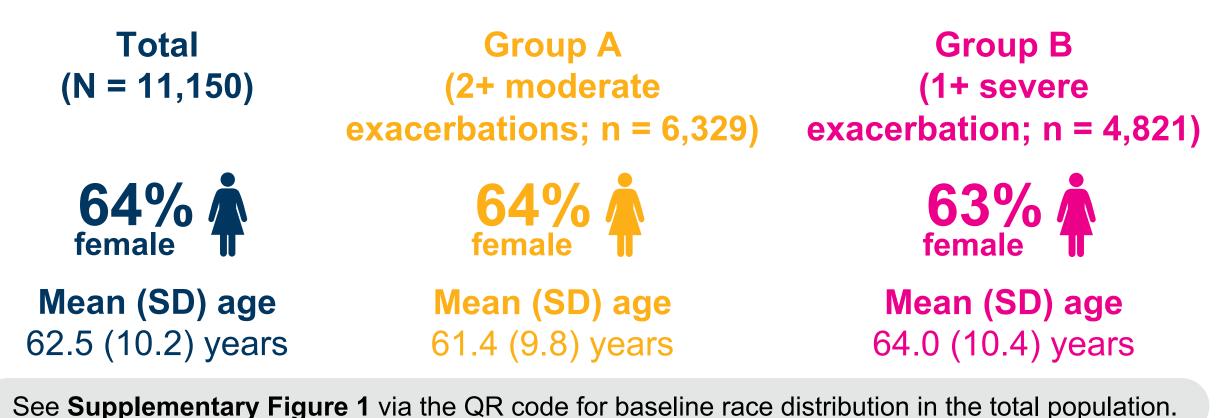


Figure 2. Count of all-cause HCRU: (A) hospitalizations and (B) ER visits at baseline and follow-up

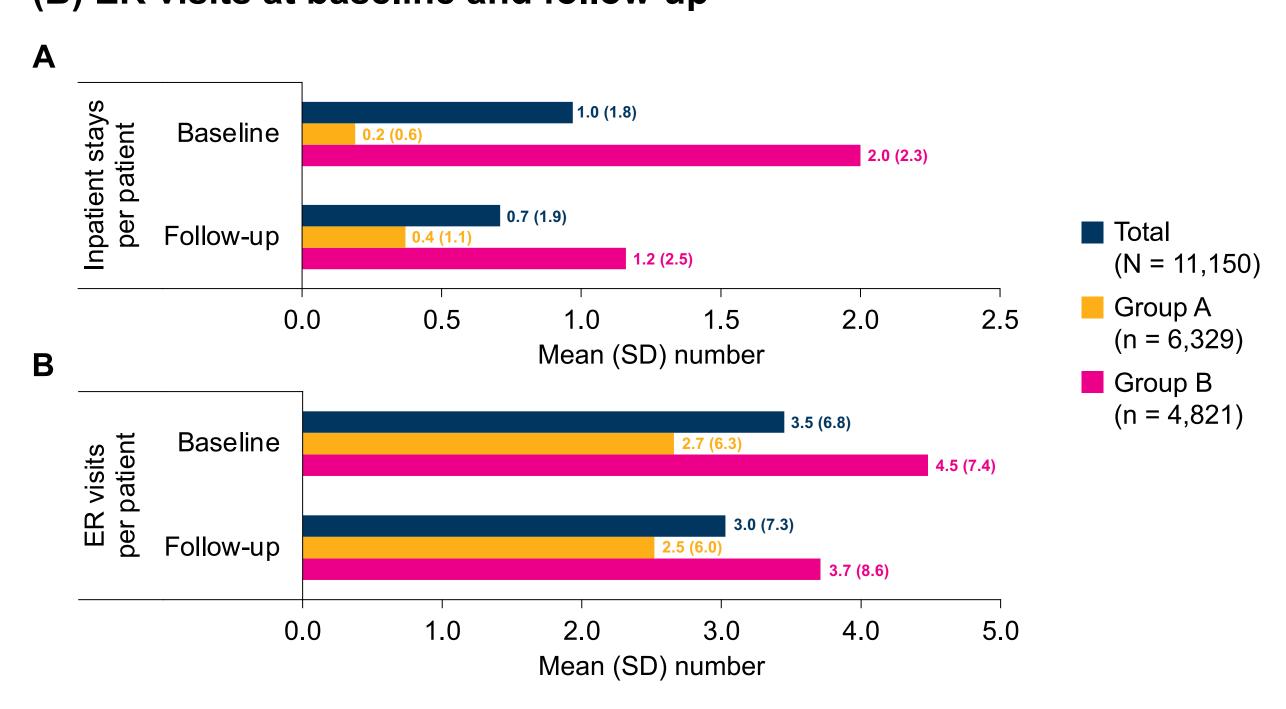
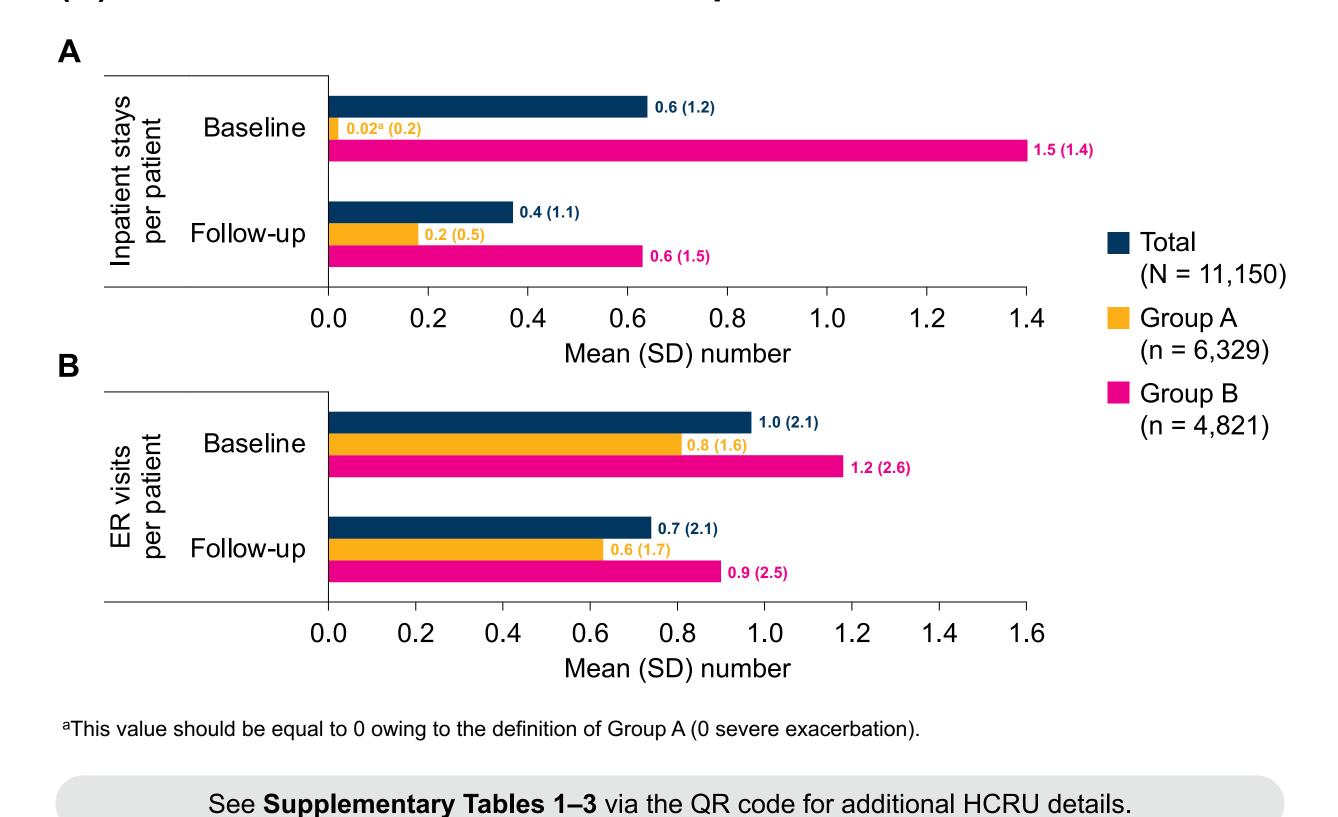
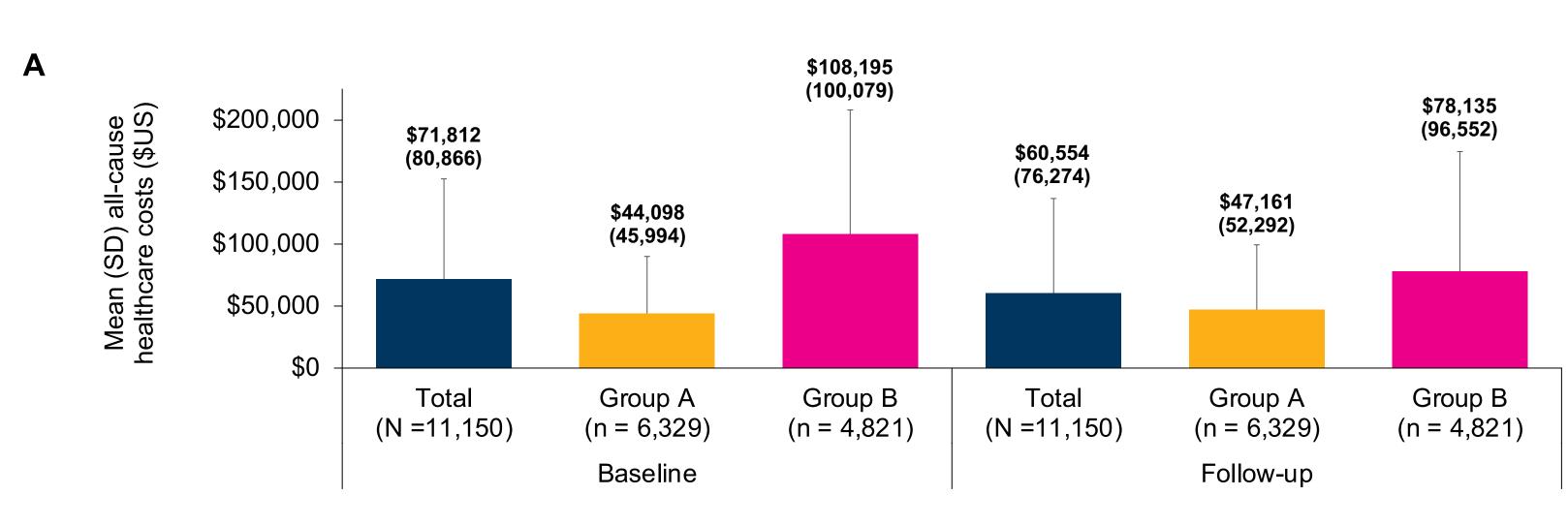


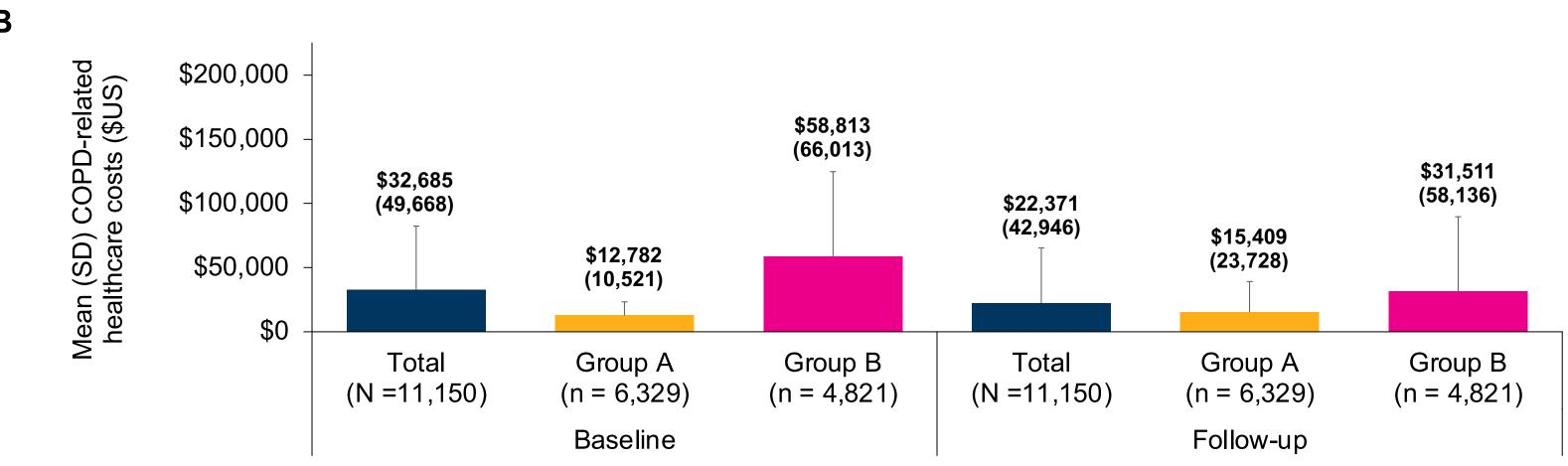
Figure 3. Count of COPD-related HCRU: (A) hospitalizations and (B) ER visits at baseline and follow-up



Insurance type Maintenance therapy type Dual inhaled therapy Medicare only 69% 70% Medicaid only 45% Triple inhaled therapy Commercial only Multiple known 30% 31% None/unknown

Figure 4. (A) All-cause and (B) COPD-related total HCRU costs^a are high among patients experiencing COPD exacerbations while on treatment with dual or triple inhaled therapy, regardless of exacerbation severity





^aAll-cause total HCRU costs include pharmacy costs and medical costs. COPD-related total costs include pharmacy costs and medical costs associated with COPD if the claim has a diagnosis for COPD or is a pharmacy claim for treatment of COPD. Medical costs include subcategories of ambulatory costs (physician office and hospital outpatient), emergency services costs, inpatient costs, and other medical costs.

During the 12-month follow-up:

- Over 60% of all inpatient stays across groups were due to COPD (Figures 2 and 3).
- All-cause total HCRU costs among patients experiencing COPD exacerbations while on dual or triple maintenance therapy were \$60,554, of which 37% were related to COPD (Figure 4).
- Patients in this analysis incurred high COPD costs in both baseline exacerbation groups.

How might this impact current clinical practice?

COPD patients at risk of exacerbation while on dual or triple therapy incur substantial and persistent medical costs.

 Further management options need to be developed for this high-risk population to decrease the economic burden of COPD.

Abbreviations

COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ER, emergency room. HCRU, healthcare resource utilization.

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Disclosures

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