

# Long-term safety and efficacy of formoterol fumarate inhalation solution in patients with moderate-to-severe COPD

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**Background:** Formoterol fumarate inhalation solution (FFIS; Perforomist<sup>®</sup>) is a long-acting  $\beta_2$ -agonist (LABA) marketed in the US as a nebulized COPD maintenance treatment. Because long-term LABA use was associated with a potential increased risk of exacerbation or death in asthma patients, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requested a postmarketing commitment study to evaluate long-term safety in COPD patients.

**Methods:** This was a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, noninferiority study. Patients (N=1,071; mean age, 62.6 years; 48.5% male; 89.7% white) with moderate-to-severe COPD on stable COPD therapy received FFIS (20  $\mu$ g; n=541) or placebo (n=530) twice daily. The primary end point was the combined incidence of respiratory death, first COPD-related ER visit, or first COPD exacerbation-related hospitalization during 1 year post randomization. Noninferiority to placebo was concluded if the two-sided 90% CI of the HR of FFIS to placebo was <1.5. Secondary end points included spirometry.

**Results:** The planned 1-year treatment period was completed by 520 patients; 551 discontinued prematurely (FFIS: 45.7%; placebo: 57.4%). The median treatment duration was approximately 10 and 7 months for FFIS and placebo, respectively. Among 1,071 randomized patients, 121 had  $\geq 1$  primary event (FFIS: 11.8%; placebo: 10.8%). The estimated HR of a primary event with FFIS vs placebo was 0.965 (90% CI: 0.711, 1.308), demonstrating that FFIS was noninferior to placebo. No respiratory deaths were observed in the FFIS group. Adverse events were similar for FFIS vs placebo (patients with  $\geq 1$  treatment-emergent adverse events: 374 [69.1%] vs 369 [69.6%], respectively). Compared with placebo, FFIS demonstrated statistically greater improvements from baseline in trough FEV<sub>1</sub>, FVC, percent predicted FEV<sub>1</sub>, and patient-reported outcomes (Transition Dyspnea Index).

**Conclusions:** Nebulized FFIS was noninferior to placebo with respect to safety in patients with moderate-to-severe COPD. Additionally, fewer treatment withdrawals and larger lung function improvements were observed with FFIS compared with placebo when added to other maintenance COPD therapies.

**Keywords:** COPD, safety, bronchodilators, long-acting beta2-agonists, nebulization

## Introduction

COPD is a highly prevalent condition<sup>1</sup> with a significant morbidity and mortality<sup>2</sup> and commonly coexists with cardiovascular disease.<sup>3</sup> Long-acting inhaled bronchodilators, including long-acting  $\beta_2$ -agonists (LABAs) and anticholinergic drugs (LAMAs), are a cornerstone of pharmacotherapy, especially for those with moderate-to-severe symptoms or those at a higher risk for COPD exacerbations.<sup>4,5</sup>

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Cardiovascular events are leading causes of hospitalization and mortality in COPD, particularly in patients with mild-to-moderate disease.<sup>6,7</sup> Sin and Man<sup>6</sup> reported that for every 10% decrease in FEV<sub>1</sub>, all-cause mortality increased by 14%, cardiovascular mortality increased by 28%, and the risk for a nonfatal coronary event increased by almost 20%. Current evidence from clinical studies supports the use of LABA in COPD, with a review of 20 studies (8,774 LABA-treated patients) finding no evidence of an association between LABA treatment and increased exacerbations, COPD-related adverse events (AEs), or deaths.<sup>8</sup> Some other studies, however, have suggested that long-term use of LABAs may increase the risk of cardiovascular complications in patients with obstructive airway disease, defined as asthma or COPD.<sup>9–11</sup> The potential association of long-term LABA use with an increased risk of cardiovascular complications and mortality in asthma has prompted the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to request postmarketing commitment studies evaluating long-term safety and tolerability of LABAs in COPD patients.<sup>12</sup>

Formoterol fumarate inhalation solution (FFIS; Perforomist<sup>®</sup>) is a LABA marketed in the US as a nebulized maintenance treatment for bronchoconstriction in COPD.<sup>13–15</sup> This Phase IV clinical trial evaluated the long-term safety of this drug in patients with moderate-to-severe COPD ([ClinicalTrials.gov](http://ClinicalTrials.gov), NCT01488019). A preliminary abstract of this study was previously published: Hanania N, Sethi S, Koltun A, Ward J, Spanton J, Ng D. Evaluation of the Safety of Long-Term Use of Perforomist<sup>®</sup> (Formoterol Fumarate) Inhalation Solution in Patients with Moderate to Severe Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2017;195:A5473 [Abstract].

## Methods

### Study design and conduct

The study was a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, noninferiority study to evaluate the long-term safety of FFIS in patients with COPD. The study was conducted between March 27, 2012, and January 27, 2016, at 106 US sites and was carried out in accordance with Good Clinical Practice guidelines contained within the International Council for Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH-E6),<sup>16</sup> the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, and the US Code of Federal Regulations. Three ethical review boards were used for the trial. All investigator sites used a Central Institutional Review Board (New England Institutional Review Board [NEIRB]) except for three sites,

which used their local institutional review board (IRB; additional information can be found in the “Supplementary materials” section, Table S1 and Table S2). The local IRBs, ethics committees, and health authorities at each of the 106 study centers approved the protocol and all amendments. All patients provided written informed consent.

### Patients and treatments

Patients were men or women of nonchildbearing potential (age  $\geq 40$  years) with a medical diagnosis of COPD<sup>17</sup> who had experienced  $\geq 1$  COPD exacerbations within the past year and had a current or former smoking history of  $>10$  pack-years. At screening, patients were required to demonstrate a post-bronchodilator (albuterol) FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio of  $<0.7$  and an FEV<sub>1</sub> of 30%–70% of the predicted normal value after withholding LABA-containing medications for  $\geq 48$  hours. Concomitant therapy was managed during the study as follows: LABA, LABA-containing combination products, combination products containing short-acting  $\beta_2$ -agonists and anticholinergics, nebulized and oral  $\beta_2$ -agonists, orally inhaled nedocromil or cromolyn sodium, and theophylline background medications were all prohibited; inhaled short- or long-acting anticholinergics, inhaled corticosteroids (ICSs; monotherapy only), leukotriene modifiers, and oral phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitors were allowed. Albuterol administered by a metered dose inhaler was allowed as necessary but was requested to be withheld for 6 hours before spirometry assessment was performed at each study visit. The following were also permitted, providing the appropriate washout periods were observed prior to spirometry: inhaled short-acting anticholinergics (8 hours), inhaled long-acting anticholinergics (48 hours), leukotriene modifiers (24 hours), and phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitors (24 hours).

### Assessments

Following the screening period ( $\leq 28$  days prior to randomization), eligible patients were randomized 1:1 to receive FFIS (20  $\mu\text{g}$ ) or matching placebo administered twice daily (morning and evening) for 52 weeks using a Trek<sup>®</sup> S (PARI, Midlothian, VA, USA) portable nebulizer. All study personnel, as well as the sponsor, site monitors, and patients, were blinded to treatment allocation throughout the study. Predose FEV<sub>1</sub>, FVC, and inspiratory capacity (IC) were measured via spirometry according to techniques consistent with the American Thoracic Society guidelines for spirometry.<sup>18</sup> Assessments were made at baseline, prior to the first dose, and at specified timepoints during the treatment period (3, 6, 9, and 12 months). The Saint George’s Respiratory

Questionnaire (SGRQ), a validated instrument that evaluates health-related quality of life,<sup>19</sup> and the Baseline Dyspnea Index (BDI)/Transition Dyspnea Index (TDI) questionnaire, an instrument to assess the effect of treatment on dyspnea,<sup>20</sup> were administered at baseline, prior to the first dose, and at specified timepoints during the treatment period (3, 6, 9, and 12 months). A diary was used for recording dosing times, rescue medication use, concomitant medications, and AEs throughout the 1-year treatment period. Subjects were questioned at each scheduled visit (at baseline, 3, 6, 9, and 12 months) if they had any AEs since the previous visit. They were also questioned if they had any hospitalizations, emergency room visits, or other unscheduled health care provider visits since the previous visit, and if so, relevant details of the events and whether they were related to COPD.

## Study end points

The primary end point was the combined incidence of respiratory death, first COPD-related ER visit, or first COPD exacerbation-related hospitalization (whichever occurred first from the time of randomization to the end of the study). Safety and tolerability were assessed based on reported AEs and SAEs, clinical laboratory findings, vital signs, physical examinations, and/or electrocardiogram readings obtained before, during, and after the treatment period. The relationship of a treatment-emergent adverse event (TEAE) to the study medication was determined by the investigator and characterized as probably related, possibly related, or not related.

An independent mortality adjudication board (MAB), which assigned causality of death and relationship to COPD, determined respiratory death. The MAB consisted of three physicians who each had clinical and research expertise in internal medicine and pulmonary and critical care medicine.

## Sample size and statistical analyses

The statistical design was based on demonstrating noninferiority, defined as a  $\leq 50\%$  higher risk (HR 1.5) of a primary event (ie, combined incidence of respiratory death, first COPD-related ER visit, or first COPD exacerbation-related hospitalization) with FFIS vs placebo. Noninferiority was to be declared if the upper limit of the two-sided 90% CI of the HR of FFIS to placebo was wholly less than 1.5. The study was adequately powered for an observed event rate of 15% in the placebo group and assumed that the event rate for FFIS was lower than placebo under the one-sided alternative hypothesis (HR  $\leq 0.8$ ). The HR (90% CI) for the

primary analysis was estimated from a Cox proportional hazards model with treatment group, center(s), and baseline bronchodilator reversibility as covariates. Sparse centers were pooled on a geographical basis for analysis purposes. Patients without an observed primary event were censored at the time of withdrawal of study treatment or on completion of study. A sensitivity analysis was conducted to assess the effects of events recorded during the follow-up period after early discontinuation from study treatment and included all events through 1 year after randomization.

For the secondary efficacy end points (spirometry end points, total SGRQ, and focal TDI scores), changes from baseline were analyzed using a repeated measures model with terms for the baseline score, treatment, geographical region, visit, treatment by visit, and baseline score by visit as the independent variables. Subjects were included as a random effect. The statistical model assumed that missing data were missing at random. Rescue medication usage was descriptively summarized.

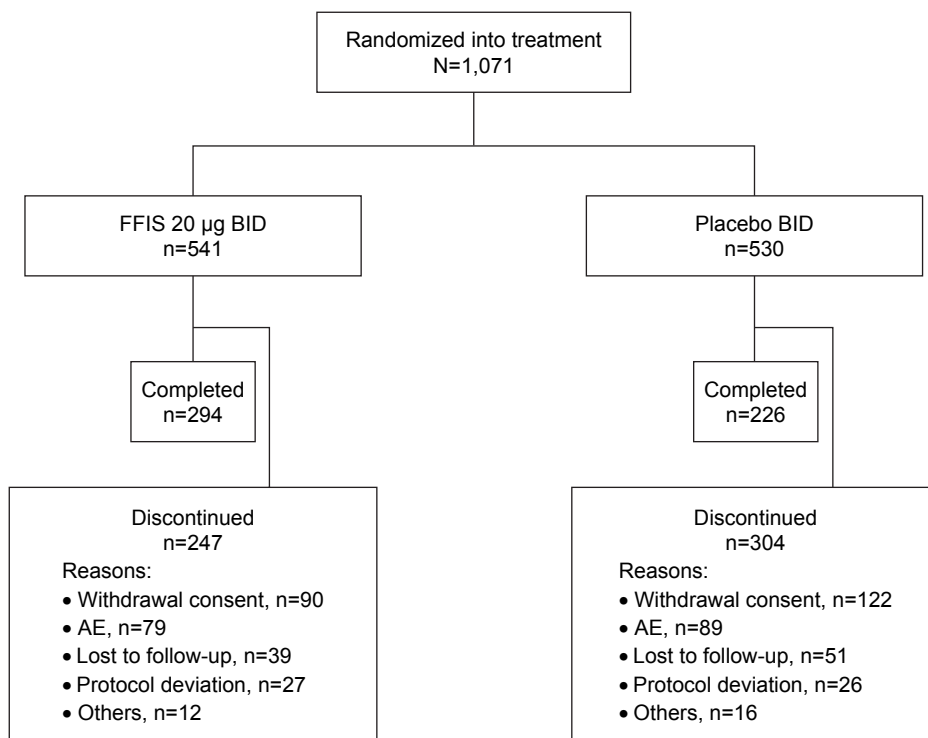
## Results

All safety and efficacy data were summarized and analyzed in all randomized patients who took at least one dose of study medication. For the safety analyses, subjects were analyzed according to the actual treatment they received for the majority of the study ( $>50\%$  of the double-blind treatment period). For the efficacy analyses, patients were analyzed according to their assigned treatment at randomization.

## Subject disposition

Of the 1,071 patients randomized (FFIS,  $n=541$ ; placebo,  $n=530$ ), 520 patients completed the 1-year treatment period as planned and 551 patients discontinued prematurely (FFIS,  $n=247$  [45.7%]; placebo,  $n=304$  [57.4%]; Figure 1). All subjects received the treatment they were randomized to receive for the majority of the study. One subject did not receive the assigned treatment for 24.1% of their treatment period. The primary reasons for discontinuation were similar between the treatment groups and included withdrawal of consent (19.8%), AEs (15.7%), and patients lost to follow-up (8.4%). The time to withdrawal in the two treatment arms is illustrated by the Kaplan–Meier plot in Figure 2.

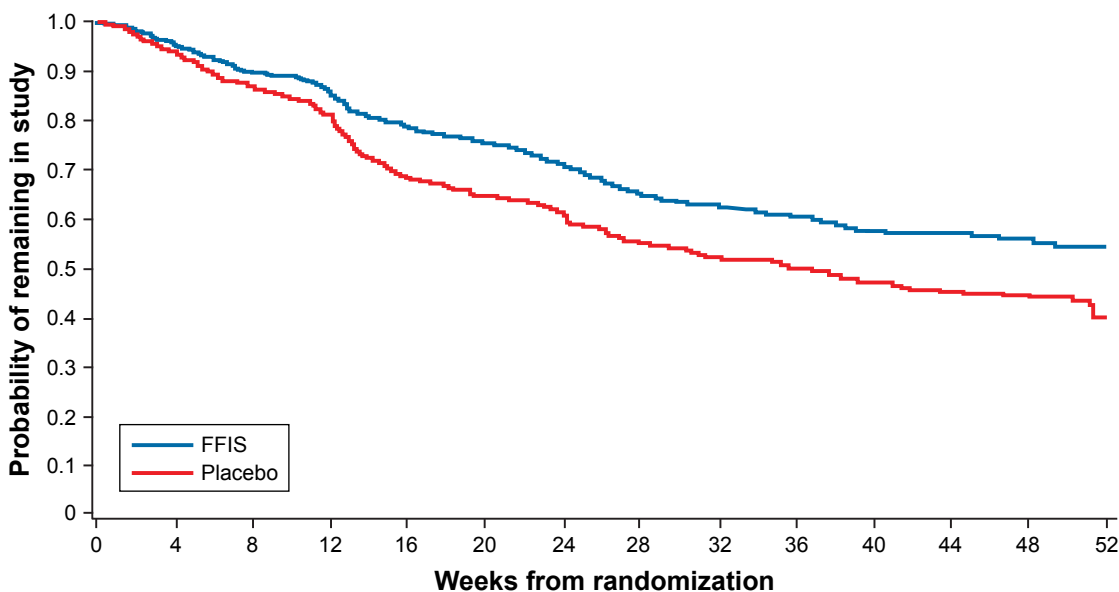
Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics were generally well-matched across treatment groups (Table 1). The median pack-year history of smoking was 43 pack-years, and more than half (52.3%) of all enrolled patients were current smokers. The majority of patients had moderate (51.1%) or severe (47.7%) COPD at screening using GOLD



**Figure 1** Patient disposition.  
**Abbreviations:** AE, adverse event; BID, twice daily; FFIS, formoterol fumarate inhalation solution.

spirometry criteria.<sup>17</sup> Prior ICS usage, either as monotherapy or as a fixed-dose combination, was comparable between the FFIS (53.0%) and placebo (51.1%) patients, and most patients (97.5%) took at least one concomitant medication (other than rescue medication) during the study.

Baseline spirometry results (FEV<sub>1</sub>, FVC, FEV<sub>1</sub> percent predicted, and IC), SGRQ, and BDI scores were comparable between the treatment groups (Table 1). The use of concomitant medications was similar between the treatment groups. The most frequently used concomitant medication



**Figure 2** Kaplan–Meier plot of patients remaining in the study in both FFIS and placebo groups.  
**Abbreviation:** FFIS, formoterol fumarate inhalation solution.

**Table 1** Demographics and baseline clinical characteristics

	FFIS 20 µg BID (n=541)	Placebo BID (n=530)	Total (N=1,071)
Age (years), mean (SD)	62.7 (9.01)	62.5 (9.17)	62.6 (9.09)
Sex, n (%), male	256 (47.3)	263 (49.6)	519 (48.5)
Race, n (%), white	483 (89.3)	478 (90.2)	961 (89.7)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ), mean (SD)	28.34 (6.71)	28.73 (6.89)	28.54 (6.80)
Current smokers, n (%)	282 (52.1)	278 (52.5)	560 (52.3)
Smoking duration (pack-years), mean (SD)	48.4 (26.18)	50.9 (27.91)	49.6 (27.07)
FEV <sub>1</sub> <sup>a</sup> (mL), mean (SD)	1,249 (475.9)	1,293 (505.0)	1,271 (490.7)
% predicted FEV <sub>1</sub> <sup>b</sup> , mean (SD)	43.8 (12.7)	44.8 (13.4)	44.3 (13.0)
FVC <sup>a</sup> (mL), mean (SD)	2,428 (743.5)	2,474 (783.9)	2,451 (763.7)
IC <sup>c</sup> (mL), mean (SD)	1,946 (666.0)	1,978 (669.0)	1,962 (667.3)
COPD severity (GOLD), n (%)			
Moderate (% predicted FEV <sub>1</sub> 50 to <80)	274 (50.6)	273 (51.5)	547 (51.1)
Severe (% predicted FEV <sub>1</sub> 30 to <50)	261 (48.2)	250 (47.2)	511 (47.7)
Very severe (% predicted FEV <sub>1</sub> <30)	3 (0.6)	4 (0.8)	7 (0.7)
Not reported/unknown	3 (0.6)	3 (0.6)	6 (0.6)
MRC dyspnea scale score, <sup>d</sup> mean (SD)	3.1 (0.77)	3.0 (0.72)	3.0 (0.74)
SGRQ total score (0–100), mean (SD)	53.4 (16.96)	52.6 (17.00)	52.99 (16.98)
BDI total score, mean (SD)	6.1 (1.99)	6.2 (1.99)	6.2 (1.99)
Patients with bronchodilator reversibility, <sup>e</sup> n (%)	194 (35.9)	224 (42.3)	418 (39.0)
Concomitant respiratory medications, n (%)			
Anticholinergics	239 (44.2)	209 (39.4)	448 (41.8)
Glucocorticoids (including ICSs)	317 (58.6)	314 (59.2)	631 (58.9)
Leukotriene receptor antagonists	35 (6.5)	34 (6.4)	69 (6.4)

**Notes:** <sup>a</sup>FFIS, n=539; placebo, n=526; total, N=1,065. <sup>b</sup>FFIS, n=539; placebo, n=525; total, N=1,064. <sup>c</sup>FFIS, n=522; placebo, n=514; total, N=1,036. <sup>d</sup>MRC dyspnea scale in this study was graded 1–5, with a higher score indicating more severe dyspnea. <sup>e</sup>Bronchodilator reversibility testing was conducted using albuterol. Patients who had a change of  $\geq 200$  mL and  $\geq 12\%$  in FEV<sub>1</sub> following 180 µg albuterol were classified as reversible.

**Abbreviations:** BDI, Baseline Dyspnea Index; BID, twice daily; BMI, body mass index; FFIS, formoterol fumarate inhalation solution; IC, inspiratory capacity; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; MRC, Medical Research Council; SGRQ, Saint George's Respiratory Questionnaire; TDI, Transition Dyspnea Index.

drug classes were glucocorticoids (58.9%), anticholinergics (41.8%), and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase inhibitors (39.1%).

Treatment compliance, defined as taking 80%–120% of the prescribed doses of study medication, was 84.5% for FFIS-treated patients and 82.5% for placebo-treated patients. The number of patients exposed to study medication was 5%–10% higher in the FFIS group than that in the placebo group throughout the 1-year treatment period. The extent of exposure was greater for FFIS compared with placebo; the median duration of exposure was 316 days (~10 months) for FFIS and 216 days (~7 months) for placebo.

## Safety outcomes

### Primary end point

The primary analysis assessed the combined incidence of respiratory death, first COPD-related ER visit, or first COPD exacerbation-related hospitalization. Among 1,071 randomized patients, 121 had  $\geq 1$  primary end point events (FFIS, 11.8% [64 patients]; placebo, 10.8% [57 patients]; Table 2 and Figure 3). The Kaplan–Meier estimate of the cumulative probability of a primary end point event at

week 52 was 15.5% in the FFIS group and 14.9% in the placebo group, with an estimated HR of FFIS to placebo of 0.965 (90% CI: 0.711, 1.308), demonstrating that FFIS was noninferior to placebo. A sensitivity analysis was conducted that also included primary events reported through 1 year after randomization for those patients who discontinued study drug early (irrespective of any alternative treatment received after withdrawal of study medication). The results were consistent with the primary analysis with an estimated HR of FFIS to placebo of 1.079 (90% CI: 0.801, 1.453).

### Secondary end points

The individual components of the primary end point were assessed. Patients could have been included in more than one event category for the individual components of the primary end point since the primary end point only selected the first incidence of any one of the three events.

No respiratory-related deaths occurred in the FFIS-treated group, and one respiratory-related death (COPD) occurred in the placebo group. The estimated cumulative probability of a COPD-related ER visit at Week 52 was 10.8% in the FFIS group compared with 12.5% in the placebo group, with an

**Table 2** Incidence and cumulative probability of respiratory death, first COPD-related ER visit, and first COPD exacerbation-related hospitalization

Safety outcomes	FFIS 20 µg BID (n=541)	Placebo BID (n=530)
Patients with composite primary end point event, n (%) <sup>a</sup>	64 (11.8)	57 (10.8)
Cumulative probability of event at Week 52 (%) <sup>b</sup>	15.5	14.9
HR (90% CI) <sup>c</sup>	0.965 (0.711, 1.308)	
Cumulative probability of event at Week 52 (%) <sup>d</sup>	13.0	12.0
HR (90% CI)	1.079 (0.801, 1.453)	
Patients with respiratory death, n (%) <sup>a</sup>	0 (0)	1 (0.2)
Patients with COPD-related ER visits, n (%) <sup>a</sup>	46 (8.5)	47 (8.9)
Cumulative probability of event at Week 52 (%) <sup>b</sup>	10.8	12.5
HR (90% CI)	0.834 (0.589, 1.180)	
Patients with COPD exacerbation-related hospitalizations, n (%) <sup>a</sup>	39 (7.2)	43 (8.1)
Cumulative probability of event at Week 52 (%) <sup>b</sup>	9.9	12.0
HR (90% CI)	0.772 (0.533, 1.118)	

**Notes:** <sup>a</sup>Observed number (%) of patients with an event. <sup>b</sup>Week 52 Kaplan–Meier estimates. Patients without an observed event were censored at the time of withdrawal of study treatment or on completion of 1 year of study. <sup>c</sup>Estimated from a Cox proportional hazards model with treatment group, center, and bronchodilator reversibility as covariates. Patients without an observed event were censored at the time of withdrawal of study treatment or on completion of 1 year of study. <sup>d</sup>Sensitivity analysis that included all events through 1 year after randomization, including events recorded after early discontinuation from study treatment.

**Abbreviations:** BID, twice daily; ER, emergency room; FFIS, formoterol fumarate inhalation solution.

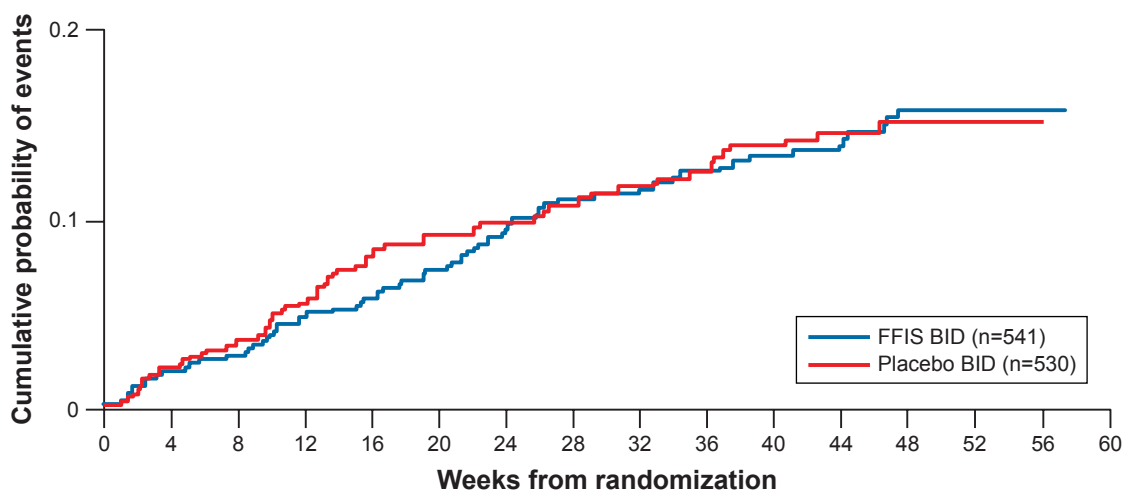
HR of FFIS to placebo of 0.834 (90% CI: 0.589, 1.180; Table 2). The estimated cumulative probability of a COPD exacerbation-related hospitalization at Week 52 was 9.9% for FFIS compared with 12.0% for placebo, with an HR of FFIS to placebo of 0.772 (90% CI: 0.533, 1.118).

A total of 148 (27.4%) subjects in the FFIS group and 138 (26.0%) subjects in the placebo group had at least one protocol-defined COPD exacerbation recorded. The cumulative probabilities of an event at Week 52 were similar (34.7% for the FFIS group vs 34.0% for the placebo group). While the percentage of patients with COPD exacerbations was comparable between the FFIS and placebo groups, the time to the first exacerbation was longer for FFIS compared

with that for placebo, with the time at which at least 30% of patients had an event estimated as 43.3 and 36.9 weeks, respectively.

## AEs

The reported TEAE profile was consistent with the established safety profile of FFIS,<sup>13</sup> and no new safety concerns were reported. The number of patients who experienced any TEAEs was comparable between the FFIS-treated patients (n=374 [69.1%]; Table 3) and those taking placebo (n=369 [69.6%]). The most common TEAEs by system organ class were respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders (FFIS: 43.3%; placebo: 40.4%) and infections and infestations



**Figure 3** Kaplan–Meier estimate of the cumulative probability of a primary end point event at week 52 (%).

**Abbreviations:** BID, twice daily; FFIS, formoterol fumarate inhalation solution.

**Table 3** Most frequently reported TEAEs ( $\geq 4\%$  of patients in either treatment group by system organ class and preferred term)<sup>a</sup>

System organ class and MedDRA preferred term	FFIS 20 µg BID (n=541), n (%)	Placebo BID (n=530), n (%)
Any AE	374 (69.1)	369 (69.6)
Cardiac disorders	16 (3.0)	23 (4.3)
Gastrointestinal disorders	82 (15.2)	50 (9.4)
General disorders and administration site conditions	37 (6.8)	41 (7.7)
Infections and infestations	161 (29.8)	157 (29.6)
Upper respiratory tract infection	36 (6.7)	32 (6.0)
Bronchitis	34 (6.3)	26 (4.9)
Nasopharyngitis	24 (4.4)	18 (3.4)
Sinusitis	25 (4.6)	12 (2.3)
Injury, poisoning, and procedural complications	45 (8.3)	40 (7.5)
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	36 (6.7)	30 (5.7)
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	63 (11.6)	48 (9.1)
Nervous system disorders	55 (10.2)	50 (9.4)
Headache	21 (3.9)	22 (4.2)
Psychiatric disorders	25 (4.6)	24 (4.5)
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders	234 (43.3)	214 (40.4)
COPD (worsening and exacerbations)	164 (30.3)	145 (27.4)
Dyspnea	35 (6.5)	40 (7.5)
Cough	39 (7.2)	24 (4.5)
Vascular disorders	31 (5.7)	19 (3.6)

**Note:** <sup>a</sup>Patients with multiple occurrences of the same event are only counted once for a specific system organ class and preferred term.

**Abbreviations:** AE, adverse event; BID, twice daily; FFIS, formoterol fumarate inhalation solution; MedDRA, Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (Version 15.0); TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

(FFIS: 29.8%; placebo: 29.6%). The incidence of study medication-related TEAEs was comparable between the FFIS (18.3%) and placebo (20.9%) groups. The most common medication-related TEAEs by preferred term were COPD (worsening and exacerbations; FFIS: 30.3%; placebo: 27.4%), dyspnea (FFIS: 6.5%; placebo: 7.5%), and cough (FFIS: 7.2%; placebo: 4.5%).

The percentage of patients who experienced treatment-emergent serious AEs was comparable between the FFIS (15.9%) and placebo (16.0%) groups (Table 4). The most common treatment-emergent serious AE by preferred term was COPD (worsening and exacerbations; FFIS: 7.2%; placebo: 7.5%). A total of 13 patients died during the study,

of which three (0.6%) were in the FFIS group and 10 (1.9%) were in the placebo group. No fatalities were considered to be related to study treatment.

## Efficacy outcomes

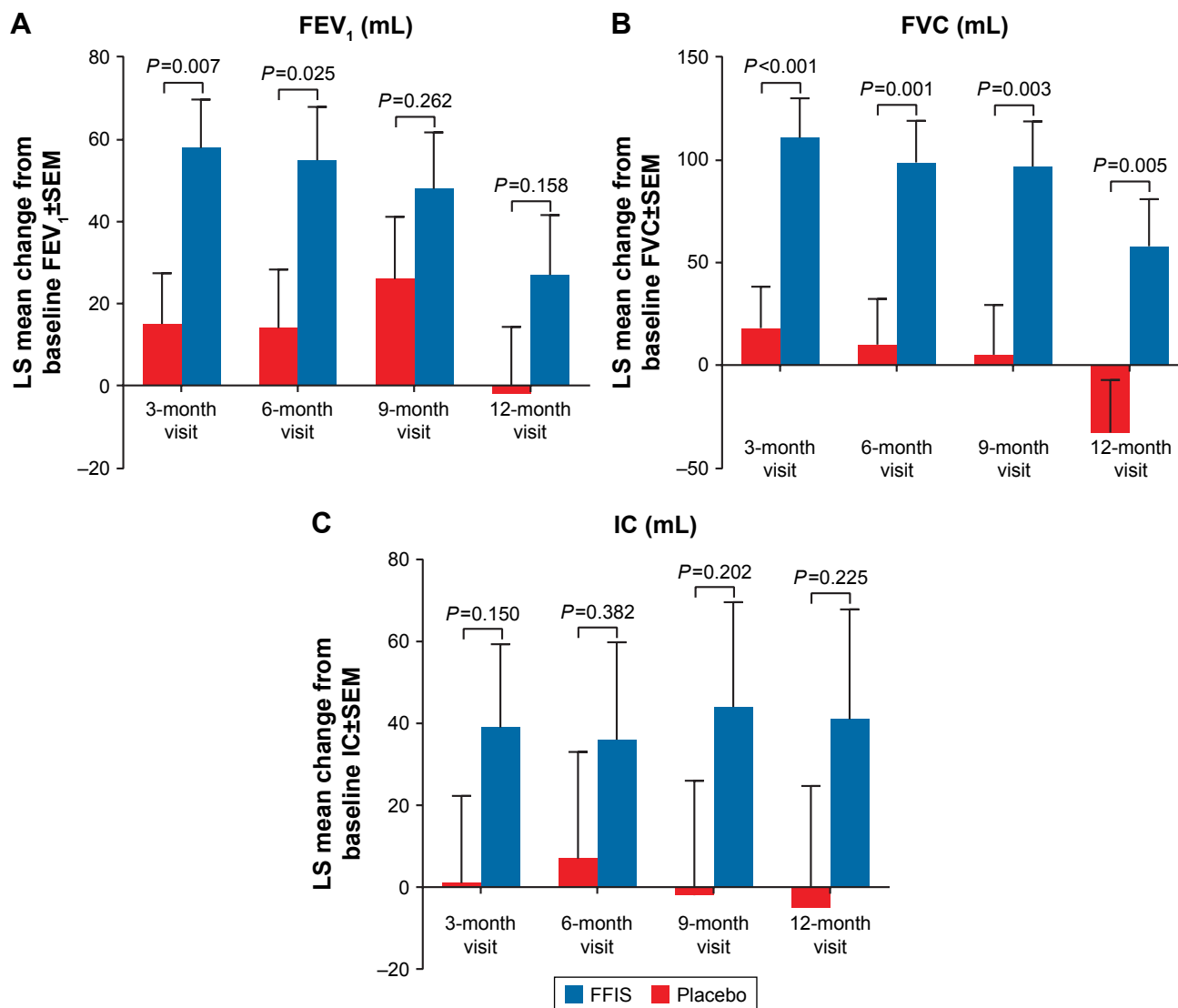
Improvements from baseline in spirometry end points were all numerically greater in the FFIS group compared with the placebo group at all visits during the study (Figure 4). Estimated differences (FFIS–placebo) in the improvements were statistically significant for FEV<sub>1</sub> (3- and 6-month visits;  $P < 0.05$ ), FVC (all visits;  $P < 0.005$ ), and % predicted FEV<sub>1</sub> (3-, 6-, and 9-month visits;  $P < 0.05$ ). None of the differences were statistically significant for IC.

**Table 4** Most frequently reported treatment-emergent SAEs ( $\geq 1\%$  of patients in either treatment group by individual category by preferred term)<sup>a</sup>

System organ class MedDRA preferred term	FFIS 20 µg BID (n=541), n (%)	Placebo BID (n=530), n (%)
Any SAE	86 (15.9)	85 (16.0)
Cardiac disorders	7 (1.3)	15 (2.8)
Acute myocardial infarction	2 (0.4)	6 (1.1)
Infections and infestations	20 (3.7)	28 (5.3)
Pneumonia	10 (1.8)	10 (1.9)
Lobular pneumonia	2 (0.4)	6 (1.1)
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders	46 (8.5)	45 (8.5)
COPD (worsening and exacerbations)	39 (7.2)	40 (7.5)
Acute respiratory failure	6 (1.1)	6 (1.1)

**Note:** <sup>a</sup>Patients with multiple occurrences of the same event are only counted once for a specific system organ class and preferred term.

**Abbreviations:** BID, twice daily; FFIS, formoterol fumarate inhalation solution; MedDRA, Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (Version 15.0); SAE, serious adverse event.



**Figure 4** Change from baseline in spirometry end points, FEV<sub>1</sub> (A), FVC (B), and IC (C) following treatment with placebo or FFIS. **Abbreviations:** FFIS, formoterol fumarate inhalation solution; IC, inspiratory capacity; LS, least squares; SEM, standard error of the mean.

The average daily rescue medication usage during the treatment period was numerically lower in the FFIS group (1.92 puffs/day) compared with that in the placebo group (2.35 puffs/day), although inferential analysis was not performed. The estimated mean (standard error [SE]) decrease from baseline (improvement) in SGRQ total score at month 3 was  $-3.25$  (0.55) for the FFIS group compared with  $-2.03$  (0.57) for the placebo group, although the treatment difference ( $-1.226$  [95% CI:  $-2.674, 0.223$ ]) was not statistically significant ( $P=0.097$ ). The estimated mean (SE) increase from baseline (improvement) in focal TDI scores at month 3 was  $0.7$  (0.11) for the FFIS group compared with  $0.0$  (0.12) for the placebo group, and this difference ( $0.7$  [95% CI:  $0.4, 1.0$ ]) was statistically significant ( $P<0.001$ ).

## Discussion

Our study demonstrates that treatment for 1 year with FFIS delivered by twice-daily nebulization in patients with moderate-to-severe COPD is not associated with an increase in the combined incidence of respiratory death, COPD-related ER visits, or COPD exacerbation-related hospitalizations compared with that with placebo. In general, safety outcomes were similar between FFIS and placebo groups, and drug-related life-threatening respiratory or cardiac events were not observed. Secondary end points of our study demonstrate a numerically lower probability of COPD-related ER visits or COPD-related hospitalizations with FFIS vs placebo. Although the study was not designed to evaluate efficacy, greater improvement in lung function, quality of life,



dyspnea, and lower rescue medication use were observed with FFIS compared to placebo, despite patients being permitted to remain on other background treatments for COPD. The results were therefore consistent with previous studies demonstrating that FFIS is an effective and well-tolerated COPD maintenance therapy.<sup>13,14,21</sup>

Other clinical trials have also demonstrated the safety of long-term use of LABAs in patients with COPD. In a 3-year trial of salmeterol/fluticasone propionate (LABA/ICS combination), there was no excess of cardiac disorders, supporting the long-term safety of LABA and ICS agents.<sup>22</sup> Additionally, a 1-year safety and efficacy study of another nebulized LABA (arformoterol)<sup>23</sup> demonstrated no increased risk of respiratory death or COPD exacerbation-related hospitalizations vs placebo during 1 year of treatment. More recently, long-term safety of the LABA vilanterol, alone or in combination with the ICS fluticasone furoate, was confirmed in a large randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in patients with moderate COPD who had or were at high risk of cardiovascular disease.<sup>23</sup>

## Strengths and limitations

Our study has several strengths and limitations. Similar to the Phase IV safety study of arformoterol,<sup>24</sup> study strengths included a large patient cohort, a 1-year noninferiority study design that was powered to investigate severe respiratory-related safety outcomes as a primary end point, the use of an independent MAB, and evaluation of efficacy on top of other maintenance COPD therapies. Additionally, for patients who dropped out, efforts were made to follow them up for primary end point at 1 year. Study limitations included lower than expected event rates and the high percentage of patient withdrawals, which was at the higher end of that observed in some of the other long-term COPD studies (27%–50%).<sup>22–26</sup> However, a sensitivity analysis that included those patients who discontinued study drug confirmed that FFIS was non-inferior to placebo.

## Conclusion

FFIS-nebulized solution administered twice daily did not increase the combined incidence of respiratory death, COPD-related ER visits, or COPD exacerbation-related hospitalizations compared with placebo over 1 year of treatment. In addition, fewer treatment withdrawals and larger lung function improvements were observed with the drug compared with placebo when added to other maintenance COPD therapies. These results add reassurance and are consistent

with previous studies demonstrating the safety of long-term use of LABAs in patients with COPD.

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## Disclosure

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## Supplementary materials

### Ethical review boards participating in the clinical trial

Three ethical review boards were used for the trial. All investigator sites used a Central Institutional Review Board

(New England Institutional Review Board [NEIRB]) except for three sites, which used their local institutional review board (IRB).

The details of the IRBs are as follows:

**Table S1** Central IRB

IRB address	FWA of compliance number or IRB number and chairperson
NEIRB, 85 Wells Avenue, Suite 107, Newton, MA 02459, USA	IRB00005806, Mary Oster, BS (chair)

**Abbreviations:** FWA, Federalwide Assurance; IRB, institutional review board; NEIRB, New England Institutional Review Board.

**Table S2** Local IRBs

IRB address	FWA of compliance number or IRB number and chairperson
Baylor College of Medicine, Office of Research, 1 Baylor Plaza, 600D, Houston, TX 77030, USA	FWA 00000286, Gabriel Habib, MD (chair)
VA Western New York Healthcare System, 3495 Bailey Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14215, USA	IRB00002296, Deborah S. Finnell, DNS (chair)

**Abbreviations:** FWA, Federalwide Assurance; IRB, institutional review board.

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