



**Title** Triple Therapy for Moderate-to-Severe Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

**Agency** CADTH, Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health  
Suite 600, 865 Carling Ave, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5S8 Canada;  
Tel: +1 613 226 2553, Fax: +1 613 226 5392; publications@cadth.ca, www.cadth.ca

**Reference** CADTH Technology Report, Issue 127, May 2010. ISBN: 978-1-926680-46-0 (print); ISBN: 978-1-926680-47-7 (online)

## Aim

To evaluate the comparative clinical effectiveness, cost effectiveness, and health service impact of triple therapy in treating moderate-to-severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

## Conclusions and results

The evidence was insufficient to determine whether triple therapy was clinically superior to dual bronchodilator therapy or combination (LABA+ICS) therapy in treating moderate-to-severe COPD. Compared to the use of tiotropium alone, triple therapy was associated with a decrease in the number of COPD hospitalizations, improved lung function, and better quality-of-life measures in patients with moderate-to-severe COPD. The incremental cost-utility ratio of triple therapy (tiotropium+LABA+ICS) compared with monotherapy (tiotropium) was estimated to be \$111 458 per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY). The cost per QALY of triple therapy varied depending on the source of efficacy data and the assumed cost of the LABA plus ICS. Using the base-case analysis, triple therapy would be cost effective if willingness to pay exceeded \$111 458 per QALY. Otherwise monotherapy would be the cost-effective treatment.

## Recommendations

Not applicable.

## Methods

We conducted systematic reviews of clinical and economic literature to compare triple therapy (LAAC+LABA+ICS) with dual bronchodilator therapy (LAAC+LABA, regular use SAAC+LABA), combination therapy (LABA+ICS), or monotherapy (LAAC). Due to heterogeneity in the selected studies, we did not perform a meta-analysis. For the economic assessment, we performed a cost-utility analysis using a Markov model and taking a publicly funded healthcare perspective. In the base-case analysis, 65-year-old patients with severe-to-moderate COPD comprised the starting

cohort. Comparators were monotherapy (tiotropium), dual bronchodilator therapy (tiotropium+LABA), and triple therapy (tiotropium+LABA+ICS). The time horizon was 5 years.

## Further research/reviews required

More studies comparing therapies for COPD are needed.

Written by Gaebel K, Blackhouse G, Robertson D, Xie F, Assasi N, McIvor A, Hernandez P, and Goeree R, CADTH, Canada