Comparing outcomes among patient treatment options using the claims database

Optum evaluated data related to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients receiving treatment using either the long-acting muscarinic antagonist/long-acting B2-agonist (LAMA/LABA) therapy or the LAMA monotherapy option.

Client objectives

- Understand the difference in outcomes for COPD patients receiving a combination therapy versus the monotherapy option in relation to triple escalation.
- Confidently advise treatment benefits to varying patient populations.
- Better inform safety profiles to the disparity among therapy options.

Project details

- A retrospective study was performed for a cohort of COPD patients, using medical and pharmacy data from the Optum® Research Database.
- Patients were identified based on age and enrollment in a U.S.-based medical plan.
- Identification also included being newly initiated to a COPD treatment with continuous 12-month enrollment.
- Patients that opted for use of the LAMA therapy were matched by a 1:1 propensity score to those who used LAMA/LABA.
- Triple therapy (TT) initiation rates were reported among users by comparing Rx claims.

Results

This study confirms the hypothesis that patients who participate in the LAMA/LABA combination treatment escalate to TT at a much slower rate than the patients that participate in the LAMA monotherapy treatment.

Source: