

Drug Class Review: Long-acting muscarinic antagonists (LAMAs) for treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Comprehensive Research Plan: Environmental Scan Unit

April 10th, 2014

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- Objectives:**
1. To summarize the pharmacy benefit programs for LAMAs and LAMA+long-acting beta agonists (LABAs) combination products in Ontario, across Canada and in select international jurisdictions, where applicable
 2. To determine the impact of different drug reimbursement schemes for LAMAs (e.g., restricted access) on patient access, patient satisfaction, quality of life and/or utilization and costs, where available
 3. To summarize the guidelines for management of COPD, in particular the role of LAMAs and LAMA+LABA combination products
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- Study Questions:** In adult patients with COPD:
1. How are LAMAs (and LAMA+LABAs, where commercially available) currently being accessed in publicly funded programs across Canada as well as internationally?
 2. What is the impact of different drug reimbursement schemes for LAMAs (e.g., restricted access) on patient access, patient satisfaction, quality of life and/or utilization and costs, where available?
 3. Does sex, gender or socioeconomic status play an important role in any of the analyses described?

Objective 1: Pharmacy Benefit Programs in Ontario, across Canada and internationally

- Study Design:**
- Design: summary of available information available through the Internet; interviews with individuals at the government agencies responsible for the public drug plan
- Data sources: Internet, direct contact with individuals
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Study Population:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada: provincial/territorial public plans • England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland: NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) • Australia: Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme • United States: Medicare, Medicaid, Veterans Affairs • New Zealand: PHARMAC (Pharmaceutical Management Agency)
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Intervention:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAMAs for treatment of COPD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tiotropium (Spiriva), glycopyrronium bromide (Seebri Breezhaler), aclidinium (Tudorza) • LAMA+LABA (combination products) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indacaterol + glycopyrronium (Ultibro*) ○ Vilanterol + umecclidinium (Anora Ellipta*) <p>*not yet marketed at time of start of review</p>
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Outcome(s) of Interest:	Drug Reimbursement Criteria and Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted Access vs. General Benefit • Specific restriction criteria
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Objective 2: Impact of different drug reimbursement schemes for LAMAs for COPD

Study Design:	<u>Design:</u> Literature review <u>Data sources:</u> Medline, EMBASE, Cochrane Collection, Grey literature
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Study Population:	Adult patients with COPD
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Intervention:	Various drug reimbursement schemes, including general benefits, step therapy, special authorization
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Outcome(s) of Interest:	Indirect/direct measurements of clinical outcomes, patient satisfaction, quality of life, utilization and/or costs
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Objective 3: Guidelines for management of COPD

Study Design: Design: Literature review
 Data sources: Medline, EMBASE, Cochrane Collection, Grey literature

Study Population: Adult patients with COPD

Intervention: Guidelines/recommendations for the management of adult patients with COPD,
 in particular the role of LAMAs and LAMA+LABA combination products

Outcome(s) of Interest: Published guidelines by various organizations including Canadian Thoracic
 Society, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD), NICE
 guidelines
