

Airway Deposition of Extrafine Inhaled Triple Therapy in Patients with COPD: A Model Approach Based on Functional Respiratory Imaging Computer Simulations

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Introduction: There is a clear correlation between small airways dysfunction and poor clinical outcomes in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and it is therefore important that inhalation therapy (both bronchodilator and anti-inflammatory) can deposit in the small airways. Two single-inhaler triple therapy (SITT) combinations are currently approved for the maintenance treatment of COPD: extrafine formulation beclomethasone dipropionate/formoterol fumarate/glycopyrronium bromide (BDP/FF/GB), and non-extrafine formulation fluticasone furoate/vilanterol/umeclidinium (FluF/VI/UMEC). This study evaluated the lung deposition of the inhaled corticosteroid (ICS), long-acting β_2 -agonist (LABA), and long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA) components of these two SITTs.

Materials and Methods: Lung deposition was estimated in-silico using functional respiratory imaging, a validated technique that uses aerosol delivery performance profiles, patients' high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) lung scans, and patient-derived inhalation profiles to simulate aerosol lung deposition.

Results: HRCT scan data from 20 patients with COPD were included in these analyses, who had post-bronchodilator forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁) ranging from 19.3% to 66.0% predicted. For intrathoracic deposition (as a percentage of the emitted dose), deposition of the ICS component was higher from BDP/FF/GB than FluF/VI/UMEC; the two triple therapies had similar performance for both the LABA component and the LAMA component. Peripheral deposition of all three components was higher with BDP/FF/GB than FluF/VI/UMEC. Furthermore, the ratios of central to peripheral deposition for all three components of BDP/FF/GB were <1, indicating greater peripheral than central deposition (0.48 ± 0.13, 0.48 ± 0.13 and 0.49 ± 0.13 for BDP, FF and GB, respectively; 1.96 ± 0.84, 0.97 ± 0.34 and 1.20 ± 0.48 for FluF, VI and UMEC, respectively).

Conclusions: Peripheral (small airways) deposition of all three components (ICS, LABA, and LAMA) was higher from BDP/FF/GB than from FluF/VI/UMEC, based on profiles from patients with moderate to very severe COPD. This is consistent with the extrafine formulation of BDP/FF/GB.

Keywords: tomography, X-ray computed, metered dose inhalers, dry powder inhalers, inhaled corticosteroid, long-acting beta2 agonist, long-acting muscarinic antagonist

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Introduction

The small (or peripheral) airways, defined as those with a diameter <2 mm, are the major site of airflow obstruction in all severities of COPD,^{1,2} with a loss in terminal

bronchioles and a decrease in alveolar surface area even in patients with mild airflow obstruction.² However, small airways dysfunction (SAD) cannot be detected through standard spirometry, and so may go unnoticed (the so-called “quiet zone”³). This is important, as there is a clear correlation between the presence of SAD and increased decline in forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁) in patients with COPD.⁴ Further, SAD can be a precursor to the development of emphysema, such that treatments targeting the small airways could potentially reduce emphysema progression.¹ In addition, increased gas trapping (which is used as a surrogate of SAD) correlates with a number of clinical outcomes in patients with COPD, including decreased six-minute walking distance, increased exacerbation frequency, and worse health status and dyspnea.⁵ Furthermore, small airways resistance (another marker of SAD) correlates with worsening health status in COPD.⁶ Therefore, the ability of a molecule to deposit in the small airways is an important aspect of therapy selection (both bronchodilator and anti-inflammatory) for patients with COPD.^{7,8}

The most important determinant of inhaled drug lung delivery is particle size.⁹ Extrafine particles (mass median aerodynamic diameter, MMAD <2 μm¹⁰) in aerosolized medicines are more able to consistently reach small airways than non-extrafine particles,^{11–13} with resulting enhanced drug delivery to these areas, improved overall lung deposition, and lower deposition in the oropharynx.¹⁴ In turn, lower oropharyngeal deposition decreases the potential for local side effects and systemic absorption.⁸

For patients with COPD who either experience exacerbations despite a long-acting β₂-agonist (LABA) plus a long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA) or experience symptoms or exacerbations despite an inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) plus a LABA, inhaled triple therapy with a triple combination of an ICS, a LABA and a LAMA is recommended.¹⁵ Two single-inhaler triple ICS/LABA/LAMA combinations are currently approved for the maintenance treatment of COPD in several countries around the world. One consists of extrafine formulation beclomethasone dipropionate/formoterol fumarate/glycopyrronium bromide (BDP/FF/GB) delivered via pressurized metered dose inhaler (pMDI). The other consists of non-extrafine formulation fluticasone furoate/vilanterol/umeclidinium (FluF/VI/UMEC) delivered via dry powder inhaler (DPI).

The current study’s aim was to evaluate the lung deposition of these two single inhaler triple therapies. Evaluations were performed using functional respiratory

imaging (FRI), which is a validated computational fluid dynamics (CFD)-based technique that uses aerosol delivery performance profiles, patients’ high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) lung scans, and patient-derived inhalation profiles to simulate aerosol lung deposition.

Materials and Methods

Study Design

The FRI technique has been previously described and validated,¹⁶ and a number of studies have confirmed the good consistency between FRI and scintigraphy.^{17–29} FRI is based on four components: (1) patient-specific 3-D airway geometry modelling; (2) inhaler characteristics; (3) inhalation profile; and (4) CFD simulations to model lung deposition.

No patients were recruited for this study: 3-D geometries of the airways and lungs from patients with COPD who had airflow limitation ranging from moderate to very severe were obtained from the FLUIDDA database, selected to include appropriate age and height ranges. These patient-specific models included the extrathoracic region (comprising the mouth and upper airways) and intrathoracic airways. The analyses presented in this manuscript focus on the intrathoracic airways, which were divided into: the central airways, from the start of the trachea and including all the airways visible on a HRCT scan; and the peripheral (ie, small) airways.

Segmentation and 3D model operations were performed in commercially available validated software packages (Mimics 20.0 and 3-Matic 12.0, Materialise nv, Belgium). Segmentation was automatic, with airways then manually checked and missing branches added. HRCT scans were acquired retrospectively, with informed consent obtained from each patient, and ethical approval granted by the Ethics Committee of the University Hospital in Antwerp, Belgium. HRCT scans were also used to generate models for each of the investigated devices, with the device geometry reverse engineered from the HRCT into a 3D computer-aided design model, and then virtually coupled to patients’ airway models.

Intrathoracic deposition of the ICS, LABA and LAMA components were calculated for each inhaler. For both devices, inhalation profiles were constructed based on retrospective patient data from two other sets of patients (different to those from whom the 3-D airways geometries were obtained). For BDP/FF/GB (delivered through a pMDI),

average flow rates ranged from 16 to 68 L/min; for FluF/VI/UMEC (delivered through a DPI), average flows were between 30 and 90 L/min (the differences in flows due to differences in the instructions for correct device use). Two inhalation flow profiles were randomly assigned to each patient model, with every patient model assigned one low flow profile (mean 44 L/min [range 35–61 L/min]) and one high flow profile (77 [59–94] L/min). Flows were not age-adjusted, and it was assumed that the inhalers were used correctly with no inhalation errors. All particles that are inhaled were assumed to deposit, with no-slip conditions chosen for the airway walls, ie, particles are trapped when they hit the wall. In addition, particles not deposited in either the extrathoracic or central airways were considered to be deposited in the peripheral airways.

Statistical Methods

All statistical analyses were conducted using R version 3.2.5 or higher. To investigate statistical equivalence for the deposition patterns, a two-one-sided *t*-test, with equivalence bounds set to [0.8, 1.25], was used to assess paired differences per lung region. According to the US Food and Drug Administration Guidance for Industry on Statistical Approaches to Establishing Bioequivalence, the calculated confidence interval of the ratio Test over Reference should fall within the bioequivalence limit of [0.8, 1.25].³⁰

Results

Participants

HRCT scan data from 20 patients with COPD were included in these analyses (Table 1).

Table 1 Characteristics of Patients Providing HRCT Scan Data

Parameter	Patients (N=20)
Male, n (%)	15 (75.0)
Age, years	64.0±7.68 (44–77)
Height, cm	168.9±8.40 (158–188)
Smoking history, pack-years	51.3±29.5 (25–110)
Post-bronchodilator FEV ₁ predicted	42.3±14.8 (19.3–66.0)
50–80%, n (%)	7 (35.0)
30–50%, n (%)	8 (40.0)
<30%, n (%)	5 (25.0)
Post-bronchodilator FEV ₁ to FVC ratio	0.41±0.14 (0.17–0.62)

Note: Data are mean±SD (range) unless specified otherwise.

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 sec; FVC, forced vital capacity.

Outcomes

For total intrathoracic drug deposition (ie, central plus peripheral) expressed as a percentage of the emitted dose, deposition of the ICS component was higher from BDP/FF/GB (35.9±6.7%) than FluF/VI/UMEC (23.3±4.6%), whereas the two triple therapies had similar performance for the LABA component (36.7±6.8% and 34.8±4.5%) and for the LAMA component (35.5±6.5 and 35.0±5.3%; Figure 1). However, peripheral drug deposition of all three components was higher with BDP/FF/GB than with FluF/VI/UMEC (ICS: 24.5±5.1 and 8.6±3.0; LABA: 25.0±5.3 and 18.2±3.9; LAMA: 24.1±5.1 and 16.8±4.9; Figure 2). These results were supported by the analysis of statistical equivalence, in which the intrathoracic and peripheral depositions of the ICS component of BDP/FF/GB (ie, BDP) were both significantly higher than that of the ICS component of FluF/VI/UMEC (Figure 3). For the LABA component, whereas intrathoracic deposition met the definition of equivalence, the upper confidence interval of peripheral deposition difference exceeded 1.25 and the confidence interval did not include 1, indicating greater deposition of this component from BDP/FF/GB. Similarly, for the LAMA component, intrathoracic deposition met the definition of equivalence, but the upper confidence interval of peripheral deposition difference exceeded 1.25 and the confidence interval did not include 1, indicating greater deposition of this component from BDP/FF/GB. Furthermore, the ratio of central to peripheral deposition for all three components of BDP/FF/GB were below 1, indicating greater deposition in the peripheral airways than the central airways (Table 2). The central-to-peripheral ratio increased slightly with GOLD Grade for some of the molecules (Table 2). This implies that the more severe the airflow limitation is, the more drug deposits in the central region – although the trend to greater peripheral than central deposition of all three components of BDP/FF/GB was unaltered.

One additional advantage of the FRI technique is that it permits a visualization of lung deposition. As can be seen in Figure 4, deposition from BDP/FF/GB was widespread throughout all areas of the lung. In contrast, there was limited peripheral deposition from FluF/VI/UMEC.

Discussion

These analyses, using computer simulations, demonstrated that the extrafine formulation of BDP/FF/GB provided greater peripheral (small airways) than central deposition.

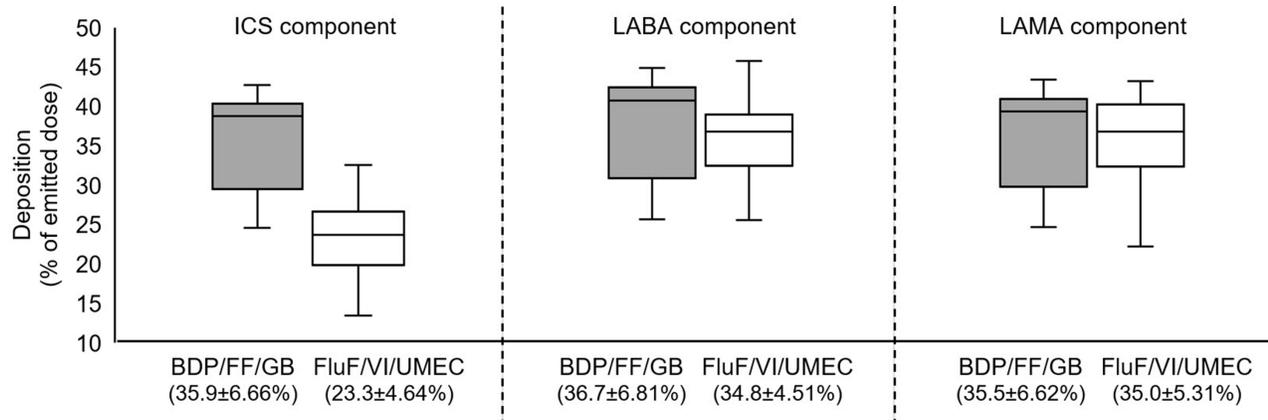


Figure 1 Intrathoracic deposition as percentage of delivered dose for BDP/FF/GB and FluF/VI/UMEC. Data in brackets on the x-axis are mean \pm standard deviation. The extremes of the box represent the quartiles, the black line gives the median, and the whiskers indicate the range.

Abbreviations: BDP/FF/GB, beclomethasone dipropionate/formoterol fumarate/glycopyrronium bromide; FluF/VI/UMEC, fluticasone furoate/vilanterol/umeclidinium; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting β_2 -agonist; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist.

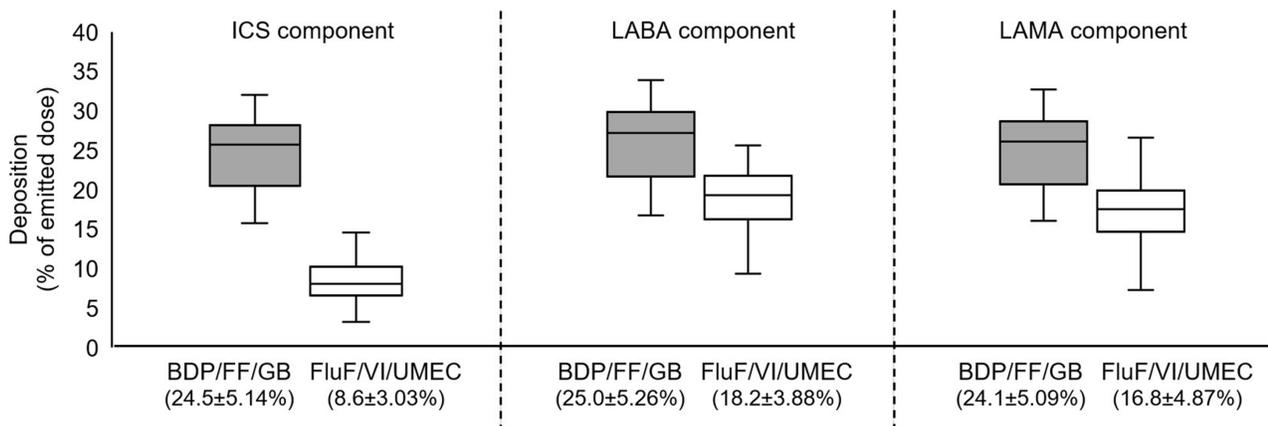


Figure 2 Peripheral airway deposition of delivered dose for BDP/FF/GB and FluF/VI/UMEC. Data in brackets on the x-axis are mean \pm standard deviation. The extremes of the box represent the quartiles, the black line gives the median, and the whiskers indicate the range.

Abbreviations: BDP/FF/GB, beclomethasone dipropionate/formoterol fumarate/glycopyrronium bromide; FluF/VI/UMEC, fluticasone furoate/vilanterol/umeclidinium; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting β_2 -agonist; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist.

In addition, the relative deposition patterns are interesting. Overall intrathoracic deposition of the LABA and LAMA components were similar for BDP/FF/GB and FluF/VI/UMEC. In contrast, a significantly higher proportion of the ICS component was deposited in the intrathoracic region for BDP/FF/GB than was the case for FluF/VI/UMEC. This could have potential tolerability benefits, in that it suggests lower extrathoracic deposition of the ICS component of BDP/FF/GB – ie, lower deposition in the mouth and upper airways, typically associated with the local adverse effects of ICS preparations, including oral candidiasis and hoarse voice.¹⁵ This would require further verification in real-world settings or in comparative randomized controlled trials. Importantly, peripheral distribution of all three components of BDP/FF/GB was higher than that

of the three components of FluF/VI/UMEC (with consistent deposition for all three components), with the ratio of central to peripheral deposition clearly indicating greater preferential deposition to the small airways of all three components of BDP/FF/GB – especially for the ICS component. This higher peripheral deposition has potential clinical advantages, not only as this is the major site of airflow obstruction in COPD,^{1,2} but given the surface area of the peripheral airways is greater than that of the central airways.⁹ One potential explanation for this deposition pattern is the extrafine formulation of BDP/FF/GB, given that other studies have shown the ability of such particles to consistently reach, and deposit in, the small airways.^{11,14} In contrast, the deposition pattern of the three components of FluF/VI/UMEC varied, with almost equal central and

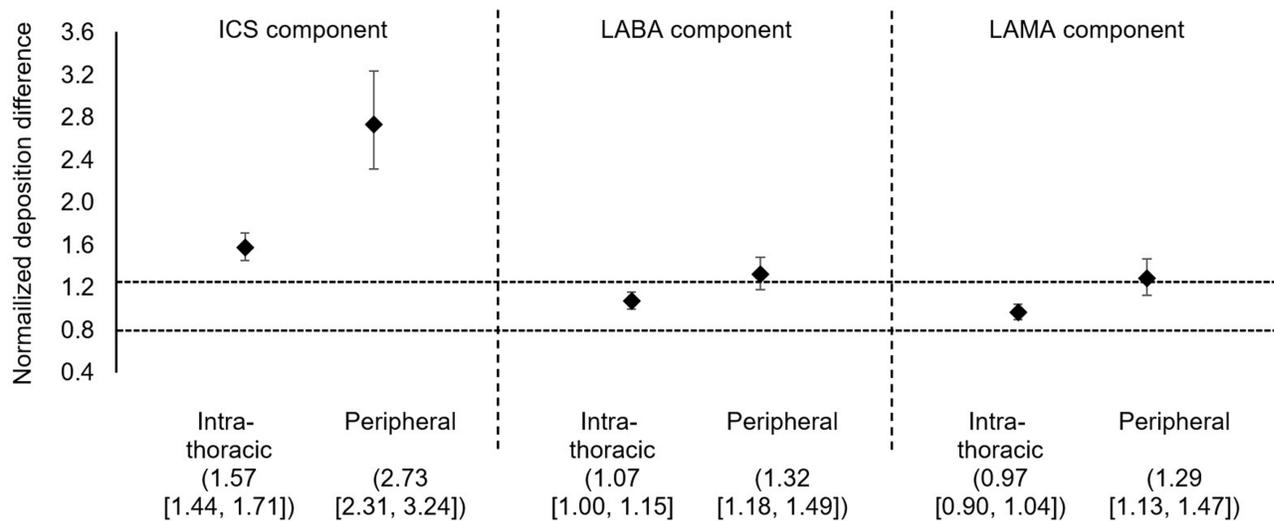


Figure 3 Normalized deposition difference for BDP/FF/GB vs FluF/VI/UMEC. Data are mean and 95% confidence interval. The dashed horizontal lines are bioequivalence limit of [0.8, 1.25].³⁰

Abbreviations: BDP/FF/GB, beclomethasone dipropionate/formoterol fumarate/glycopyrronium bromide; FluF/VI/UMEC, fluticasone furoate/vilanterol/umeclidinium; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting β_2 -agonist; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist.

peripheral deposition for the LABA and LAMA components, whereas the ICS component was nearly twice as likely to deposit centrally than peripherally.

The small airways are difficult to assess directly, especially using standard spirometry – with FEV₁ not properly reflecting small airways abnormalities. A range of indirect measures have therefore been employed, including gas trapping and impulse oscillometry.³¹ FRI was developed to use standard HRCT equipment together with computer modelling, with no specialized equipment or techniques required, and so could potentially be a useful tool both in clinical trials and daily practice. Furthermore, as we demonstrated in these analyses, FRI permits detailed

evaluation of the deposition of the three components of these inhaled triple therapies – with the ability to visualize the lung deposition especially useful, in particular as part of the drug development process. Although other techniques are available to assess lung deposition, such as gamma scintigraphy, in contrast to FRI these require specialized equipment and techniques. Despite these differences, previous studies evaluating the lung deposition of extrafine BDP/FF have shown similar results whether deposition is assessed using FRI (28%)¹⁷ or scintigraphy (31–34%).^{20,21}

The study does have some limitations. First, inhalation was simulated from different patients than those who

Table 2 Central to Peripheral Airway Deposition Ratios, Overall and by GOLD Grade. Data are Mean \pm Standard Deviation, with Values Below 1 Indicating Greater Peripheral Than Central Deposition

Component	BDP/FF/GB (N=20)			FluF/VI/UMEC (N=20)		
	2 (N=7)	3 (N=8)	4 (N=5)	2 (N=7)	3 (N=8)	4 (N=5)
ICS	0.48 \pm 0.13			1.96 \pm 0.84		
LABA	0.48 \pm 0.13			0.97 \pm 0.34		
LAMA	0.49 \pm 0.13			1.20 \pm 0.48		
	GOLD Grade			GOLD Grade		
	2 (N=7)	3 (N=8)	4 (N=5)	2 (N=7)	3 (N=8)	4 (N=5)
ICS	0.45	0.49	0.51	1.75	2.06	2.09
LABA	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.86	1.05	0.99
LAMA	0.45	0.49	0.52	1.05	1.30	1.26

Notes: GOLD Grades are: Grade 2, post-bronchodilator forced expiratory volume in 1 second 50–80% predicted; Grade 3, 30–50%; Grade 4, <30%.

Abbreviations: BDP/FF/GB, beclomethasone dipropionate/formoterol fumarate/glycopyrronium bromide; FluF/VI/UMEC, fluticasone furoate/vilanterol/umeclidinium; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting β_2 -agonist; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease.

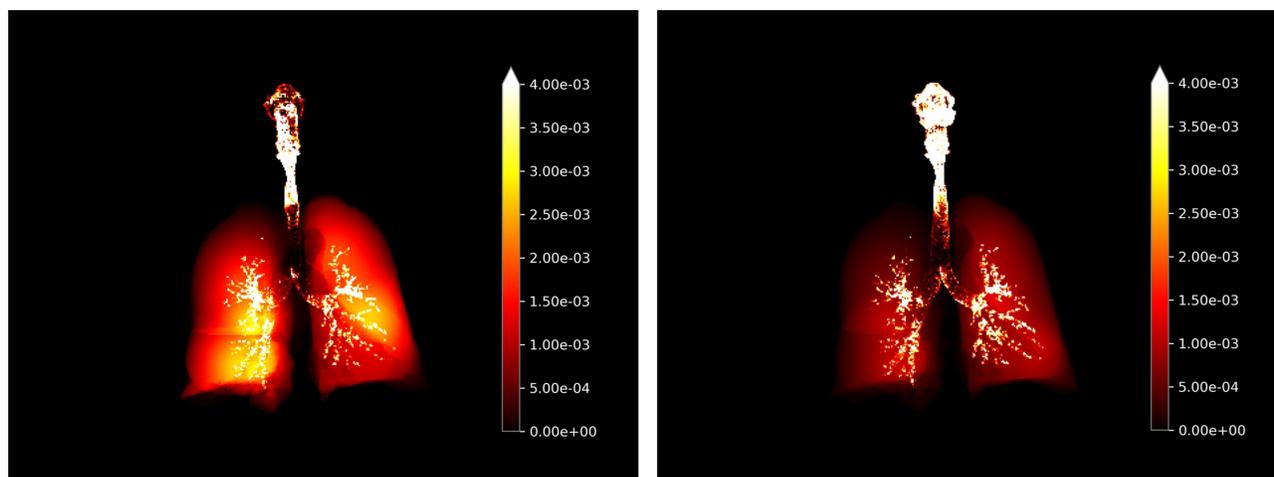


Figure 4 Visualization of deposition in entire respiratory airways of BDP/FF/GB (left hand panel) and FluF/VI/UMEC (right hand panel) (all components, all flow rates). The bright yellow color indicates greater deposition.

Abbreviations: BDP/FF/GB, beclomethasone dipropionate/formoterol fumarate/glycopyrronium bromide; FluF/VI/UMEC, fluticasone furoate/vilanterol/umeclidinium.

provided the HRCT scans – and the inhalation profiles used for the BDP/FF/GB simulations were from different patients than used for the FluF/VI/UMEC simulations. This was for practical reasons, since inhalation profiles were not available for the patients whose scans were used in the study – and the instruction for inhalation through a DPI is not the same as for a pMDI, in particular due to a difference in flows. To get representative results, we selected patients with a broad range of disease severity. Secondly, the clinical impact (in terms of both efficacy and tolerability) of the higher peripheral deposition of triple ICS/LABA/LAMA therapy in COPD has not been evaluated – and indeed there are no head-to-head studies of these two triple therapies. A number of systematic literature reviews and meta-analyses have been published which attempt indirect comparisons of triple therapies in patients with COPD (either single- or multiple-inhaler); in these evaluations the effects of triple therapies seem broadly consistent, but are hindered by differences in study design and the populations recruited.^{32–34} Thirdly, as data were obtained from a database with no patients specifically recruited for the study, data on their disease characteristics are limited to lung function, and we have no information on their medication. Finally, this study involved two different sets of molecules, delivered from two different inhaler types, and so comparisons should be made with care. However, when selecting therapies for COPD, the choice of inhaler device has to be individually tailored, depending on a patient's ability and preference.^{15,35} Indeed, the use of extrafine triple therapy has translated into clinical benefits

in randomized controlled trials of patients with COPD.^{36–39} In this respect, the ability of inhaled molecules to target the peripheral airways is an important additional consideration when selecting a therapy.

Conclusions

Peripheral (small airways) deposition of all three components (ICS, LABA, and LAMA) was higher from BDP/FF/GB than from FluF/VI/UMEC, using FRI simulations based on profiles from patients with moderate to very severe COPD. This is consistent with the extrafine particle size formulation of BDP/FF/GB.

Data Sharing Statement

Chiesi commits to sharing with qualified scientific and medical researchers, conducting legitimate research, patient-level data, study-level data, the clinical protocol and the full clinical study report of Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A.-sponsored interventional clinical trials in patients for medicines and indications approved by the European Medicines Agency and/or the US Food and Drug Administration after 1st January 2015, following the approval of any received research proposal and the signature of a Data Sharing Agreement. Chiesi provides access to clinical trial information consistently with the principle of safeguarding commercially confidential information and patient privacy. Other information on Chiesi's data sharing commitment, access and research request's approval process is available in the Clinical Trial Transparency section of <http://www.chiesi.com/en/research-and-development/>.

Ethics Approval and Informed Consent

Informed consent was obtained from each patient, and ethical approval was granted by the Ethics Committee of the University Hospital in Antwerp, Belgium.

Consent for Publication

Not applicable.

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Disclosure

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