

BACKGROUND

Exacerbations

sudden worsening of COPD symptoms¹



Prevention

a key goal of long-term COPD care^{1,2}

ABOUT FLAME³

Head-to-head study

**Ultibro[®]
Breezhaler^{®*}**
dual bronchodilator
(LABA/LAMA)



VS

Seretide^{®}**
bronchodilator and
inhaled corticosteroid
combination (LABA/ICS)

*indacaterol/glycopyrronium bromide 110/50 mcg **salmeterol/fluticasone 50/500 mcg



investigating
the rate of
**COPD
exacerbations**

in people with an history of ≥ 1
exacerbation in the previous year

KEY RESULTS VS SERETIDE³

Ultibro Breezhaler

met
**primary
endpoint**
(non-inferiority)



showed
consistent superiority



**across exacerbation
outcomes**

regardless of:



disease severity



eosinophil levels
(a type of white blood cells)

moderate or severe exacerbations

17%
risk reduction



prolonged time to
1st episode
with a

22%

risk reduction



similar
safety profiles



fewer cases of
pneumonia

CONCLUSIONS³

Ultibro Breezhaler ■ **more effective**
■ **than the current standard of care in
reducing COPD exacerbations**



**These results are
anticipated to impact
the future care of people
living with COPD**

References

1. Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD). Global Strategy for the Diagnosis, Management and Prevention of COPD. Updated 2016. Available from: <http://www.goldcopd.org/>. Last accessed March 2016.
2. Anzueto A. Impact of exacerbations on COPD. *European Respiratory Review*. 2010;19:116:113-118.
3. Wedzicha JA, Banerji D, Chapman KR. Indacaterol/Glycopyrronium Versus Salmeterol/Fluticasone for COPD Exacerbations. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2016. Available at: www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa1516385. Last accessed May 2016.