

Mortality associated with tiotropium mist inhaler in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials

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ABSTRACT

Objective To systematically review the risk of mortality associated with long term use of tiotropium delivered using a mist inhaler for symptomatic improvement in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Data sources Medline, Embase, the pharmaceutical company clinical trials register, the US Food and Drug Administration website, and ClinicalTrials.gov for randomised controlled trials from inception to July 2010.

Study selection Trials were selected for inclusion if they were parallel group randomised controlled trials of tiotropium solution using a mist inhaler (Respimat Soft Mist Inhaler, Boehringer Ingelheim) versus placebo for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; the treatment duration was more than 30 days, and they reported data on mortality. Relative risks of all cause mortality were estimated using a fixed effect meta-analysis, and heterogeneity was assessed with the I^2 statistic.

Results Five randomised controlled trials were eligible for inclusion. Tiotropium mist inhaler was associated with a significantly increased risk of mortality (90/3686 v 47/2836; relative risk 1.52, 95% confidence interval, 1.06 to 2.16; $P=0.02$; $I^2=0\%$). Both 10 μg (2.15, 1.03 to 4.51; $P=0.04$; $I^2=9\%$) and 5 μg (1.46, 1.01 to 2.10; $P=0.04$; $I^2=0\%$) doses of tiotropium mist inhaler were associated with an increased risk of mortality. The overall estimates were not substantially changed by sensitivity analysis of the fixed effect analysis of the five trials combined using the random effects model (1.45, 1.02 to 2.07; $P=0.04$), limiting the analysis to three trials of one year's duration each (1.50, 1.05 to 2.15), or the inclusion of additional data on tiotropium mist inhaler from another investigational drug programme (1.42, 1.01 to 2.00). The number needed to treat for a year with the 5 μg dose to see one additional death was estimated to be 124 (95% confidence interval 52 to 5682) based on the average control event rate from the long term trials.

Conclusions This meta-analysis explains safety concerns by regulatory agencies and indicates a 52% increased risk of mortality associated with tiotropium mist inhaler in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

INTRODUCTION

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is ranked the fourth leading cause of death worldwide, with an estimated 3.02 million in 2004.¹ Inhaled tiotropium bromide, a long acting anticholinergic drug, is approved for symptomatic benefit in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The treatment benefit of inhaled tiotropium is a reduction in both the symptoms of dyspnoea and the risk for exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.²

Inhaled tiotropium is available in two formulations: as a powder (Spiriva; Boehringer Ingelheim, Germany) delivered with a Handihaler device (Boehringer Ingelheim) and in solution as a mist delivered with the Respimat Soft Mist Inhaler (Boehringer Ingelheim). The mist inhaler is a propellant free device, which generates a fine, slow moving cloud for inhalation.³ The delivered dose is independent of inspiratory effort and relatively unaffected by problems with breathing manoeuvre compared with other devices. It is recommended for use in patients who have poor manual dexterity and therefore have difficulty using the Handihaler.⁴ Pharmacokinetic studies have shown that compared with tiotropium 18 μg delivered by the Handihaler, peak plasma concentrations with the mist inhaler at doses of 5 μg and 10 μg were 35% and threefold higher, respectively.³ The mist inhaler is available in 55 countries (320 000 prescriptions compared with 3 million for tiotropium powder dispensed in England and Scotland in 2009),^{5,6} but this formulation has yet to gain regulatory approval in the United States.⁷

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.⁸ The cardiovascular effects of inhaled anticholinergics have been evaluated in recent studies.^{2,9-15} A meta-analysis of 17 randomised controlled trials found a significantly increased risk of major cardiovascular events (stroke, myocardial infarction, and cardiovascular deaths, including sudden death) with inhaled anticholinergics (relative risk 1.58, 95% confidence interval 1.21 to 2.06; $P<0.001$).⁹

In this meta-analysis, the higher mortality rate in the group receiving inhaled anticholinergics did not reach significance (relative risk 1.26, 95% confidence interval 1.0 to 1.61; $P=0.06$). However, the UPLIFT (Understanding the Potential Long-Term Impacts on Function with Tiotropium) trial of about 6000 patients compared tiotropium powder with placebo¹⁵ and did not report any increase in mortality or cardiovascular events. Some have considered data from that trial to be reassuring on the safety of tiotropium.¹⁶ Patients receiving tiotropium with the mist inhaler are, however, potentially exposed to higher concentrations and the powder and mist inhaler formulations are considered to be distinct products.⁷ In mid-December 2009 we came across documents on the US Food and Drug Administration website describing an advisory committee hearing on tiotropium, held on 19 November 2009.⁷ The main focus of this hearing was the safety of tiotropium powder, but we became aware of an accompanying discussion concerning a numerical imbalance favouring placebo in the mortality data for the tiotropium mist inhaler. In view of these concerns about safety we systematically reviewed and meta-analysed data from randomised controlled trials on the risk of mortality associated with inhaled tiotropium delivered by the mist inhaler compared with placebo in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

METHODS

In early 2010 we proceeded with formulating a review question after finding out that tiotropium was licensed for use by mist inhaler (Respimat Soft Mist Inhaler; Boehringer Ingelheim) in Europe, and a review of mortality concerns would therefore be clinically relevant and warranted. Further discussion of the review design and protocol took place in the second quarter of 2010, based on the specific purpose of using typical systematic review and meta-analytical techniques to independently evaluate the numerical imbalance in mortality favouring placebo that had been discussed at the FDA hearing. Final consensus on the protocol was reached at the end of June 2010, and the conduct of this review as per protocol began in July 2010.

Search strategy

We searched Medline and Embase from inception to July 2010 (Ovid SP) using the search terms “tiotropium.mp” AND “respimat.mp” where the suffix mp indicates searching of the titles, abstracts, subject headings, substance name, and registry words. We did not specify any language or population restrictions. To identify unpublished studies we typed in the simple search terms “respimat and tiotropium” in the search boxes of several websites: Boehringer Ingelheim clinical trials register, the FDA, and ClinicalTrials.gov up to July 2010.^{7,17-20} We also checked the bibliographies of included studies and other systematic reviews, which included looking at the included and excluded trials picked up by the PubMed clinical trial filter search for “tiotropium” from our previous meta-analysis.⁹

Study selection

Trials were identified and checked against inclusion and exclusion criteria. Two reviewers (YKL and SS) independently scanned all titles and abstracts that indicated the study was a randomised controlled trial evaluating the use of tiotropium mist inhaler among patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. After obtaining full reports of potentially relevant trials, the same reviewers independently assessed eligibility from full text articles. Studies were selected for inclusion if they were parallel group randomised controlled trials of tiotropium mist inhaler compared with placebo for the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, if treatment duration was for at least 30 days, and if they provided numerical data on mortality.

Study characteristics and quality and risk of bias assessment

We used a prespecified protocol to record the location and duration of the randomised controlled trials (in years), the dose and frequency of tiotropium mist inhaler and placebo, mean age and sex of participants, mean forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁), and smoking status.

The Cochrane toolkit was used for the assessment of bias in evaluating each trial for the reporting of randomisation, allocation concealment, the use of blinding of participants and staff, and information on loss to follow-up or withdrawal rates.²¹ In accordance with the Cochrane handbook of systematic reviews, we assessed the quality of data on adverse effects by recording how they were monitored and recorded by the investigators.²¹

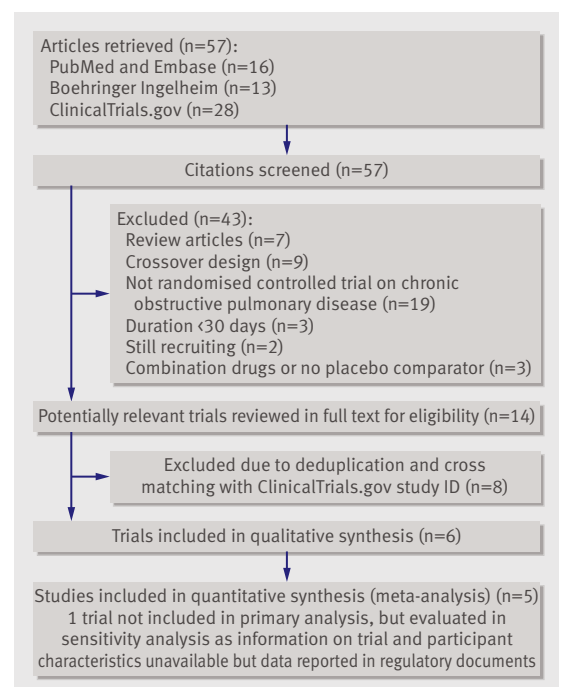


Fig 1 | Flow of participants through review

Table 1 Characteristics of tiotropium mist inhaler* in randomised controlled trials included in analysis of mortality

Study Source	Location	Duration (weeks)	Primary outcome	Cardiac and other exclusions	Drug and daily dose	No of participants	Mean (SD) age (years)	Males (%)	Mean (SD) % predicted FEV ₁	Current smokers (%)
Voshaar et al 2008† ^{27 29}	Multinational	12	FEV ₁	NA; condition that could influence their ability to participate in study	Tiotropium 10 µg (two puffs of 5 µg each); tiotropium 5 µg (two puffs of 2.5 µg each); placebo	93; 88; 91	64 (9); 64 (9); 63 (9)	72; 69; 69	39 (12); 40 (12); 42 (12)	37; 37; 43
Voshaar et al 2008† ^{28 29}	Multinational	12	FEV ₁	NA; condition that could influence their ability to participate in study	Tiotropium 10 µg (two puffs of 5 µg each); tiotropium 5 µg (two puffs of 2.5 µg each); placebo	87; 92; 90	64 (9); 64 (9); 63 (9)	72; 69; 69	39 (12); 40 (12); 42 (12)	37; 37; 43
Bateman et al 2010‡ ^{30 32}	Multinational	52	FEV ₁ , FEV ₁ and St George's respiratory questionnaire; transitional dyspnoea index and exacerbation rate	NA; excluded those with disease who might be at risk because of participation	Tiotropium 10 µg (two puffs of 5 µg each); tiotropium 5 µg (two puffs of 2.5 µg each); placebo	332; 332; 319	64.6 (8.4); 65 (8.2); 64.7 (8.9)	75.9; 73.1; 79.3	37.7 (11.7); 38.0 (11.7); 37.5 (11.6)	35; 38; 36
Bateman et al 2010‡ ^{31 32}	Multinational	52	Predose FEV ₁ and St George's respiratory questionnaire; transitional dyspnoea index and exacerbation rate	NA; excluded those with disease who might be at risk because of participation	Tiotropium 10 µg (two puffs of 5 µg each); tiotropium 5 µg (two puffs of 2.5 µg each); placebo	335; 338; 334	65.6 (8.6); 64.4 (8.9); 65.7 (8.4)	73.4; 73.3; 70.3	37.7 (11.7); 38.0 (11.7); 37.5 (11.6)	35; 38; 36
Bateman et al 2010 ^{33 34}	336 outpatient centres in 31 countries	52	Predose FEV ₁ and exacerbation	Unstable arrhythmias; myocardial infarction in past 6 months or congestive heart failure in past 12 months	Tiotropium 5 µg (two puffs of 2.5 µg each); placebo	1989; 2002	64.8 (9.1); 64.8 (9.0)	78; 77	40; 40	35.7; 35.9
1205.14; NC-T00528996 ³⁵	Multinational	24	Trough FEV ₁	NA	Tiotropium 5 µg (two puffs of 2.5 µg each); placebo	427; 429	NA; NA	NA; NA	NA; NA	NA; NA

FEV₁=forced expiratory volume in one second; NA=not available.

*Respimat Soft Mist Inhaler (Boehringer Ingelheim).

†Data from studies 251²⁷ and 252²⁸ were pooled in Voshaar et al.²⁹

‡Data from studies 254³⁰ and 255³¹ were pooled in Bateman et al.³²

Outcome measures

The primary outcome measure was prespecified as mortality from any cause. As a post hoc secondary end point we evaluated deaths from cardiovascular causes (myocardial infarction, stroke, cardiac death, and sudden death).

Data abstraction

From the listings of safety data collected as part of adverse event reporting for each study, two reviewers (YKL and SS) independently and separately extracted data (including no events) on the proportion of patients who died. To avoid potential duplication we checked the regulatory reports with trials in the clinical trials register when possible. Data on mortality were extracted from regulatory documents and manufacturer's registry for trials that were unpublished. If a study had multiple reports, we preferentially extracted data from the version that had been reviewed or adjudicated by the regulatory authority. Two reviewers (YKL and SS) were independently involved in all stages of study selection, data extraction, and quality assessment. Discrepancies were resolved with 100% agreement after rechecking the source papers and

further discussion among the reviewers, with full consensus before drafting the article. If required, we contacted authors for clarification on specific aspects of the data.

Statistical analysis

We used RevMan 5.025 (Nordic Cochrane Center) to carry out meta-analysis of the relative risk with 95% confidence intervals for mortality. Statistical heterogeneity was assessed using the I² statistic, with values of 50% or more indicating a substantial level of heterogeneity.^{22 23} We set statistical significance at a two sided α of 0.05.

To avoid loss of information or choices related to results from trials with multiple intervention arms (for example, different doses of the drug), the Cochrane handbook recommends that for dichotomous outcomes, all relevant treatment arms can be amalgamated into one group by adding together the sample sizes and numbers of people with events. Hence we collapsed multiple intervention arms (different doses of tiotropium) in trials with more than one intervention group.²⁴ To enable us to estimate relative risks we applied a continuity correction of 0.5 by the RevMan

Table 2 | Quality assessment of tiotropium mist inhaler* in randomised controlled trials included in analysis of mortality†

Study source	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Adverse event monitoring	Drug dose (No of participants)	Withdrawal rate (%)	Loss to follow-up (%)
Voshaar et al 2008‡ ^{27 29}	Randomised§	Adequate	Adverse events, vital signs, 12 lead electrocardiogram, routine laboratory tests, and physical examination	Tiotropium 10 µg (93); tiotropium 5 µg (88); placebo (91)	10; 8.8; 12.1	NA; NA; NA
Voshaar et al 2008 ^{28 29}	Randomised§	Adequate	Adverse events, vital signs, 12 lead electrocardiogram, routine laboratory tests, and physical examination	Tiotropium 10 µg (87); tiotropium 5 µg (92); placebo (90)	10; 8.8; 12.1	NA; NA; NA
Bateman et al 2010 ^{30 32}	Adequate, computer generated	Adequate	Adverse events, vital signs, laboratory evaluations, electrocardiogram and Holter testing, and physical examination. Vital status of all patients (including those who discontinued prematurely) was sought and all fatal events were adjudicated to primary cause of death by independent expert committee	Tiotropium 10 µg (332); tiotropium 5 µg (332); placebo (319)	16.5; 16.5; 28.5	1.5; 1.2; 3.4
Bateman et al 2010 ^{31 32}	Adequate, computer generated	Adequate	Adverse events, vital signs, laboratory evaluations, electrocardiogram and Holter testing, and physical examination. Vital status of all patients (including those who discontinued prematurely) was sought and all fatal events were adjudicated as to primary cause of death by independent expert committee	Tiotropium 10 µg (335); tiotropium 5 µg (338); placebo (334)	24.1; 17.7; 34.1	1.8; 1.4; 1.1
Bateman et al 2010 ^{33 34}	Adequate, computer generated	Adequate	Adverse events, laboratory tests, vital signs, physical examination, and electrocardiogram. Vital status of all patients (including those who discontinued prematurely) was sought and fatal events were adjudicated as to primary cause of death by independent expert committee. Prospective adjudication of mortality	Tiotropium 5 µg (1989); placebo (2002)	16; 19	1.1; 1.4
1205.14; NCT00528996 ³⁵	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Tiotropium 5 µg (427); placebo (429)	NA; NA	NA; NA

NA=not available.

*Respimat (Soft Mist Inhaler; Boehringer Ingelheim).

†All trials were double blind.

‡Withdrawal rates for Voshaar et al 2008^{27 29} and Voshaar et al 2008^{28 29} are reported together.

§Exact method not described but satisfactory as explicit statement regarding adequate allocation concealment.

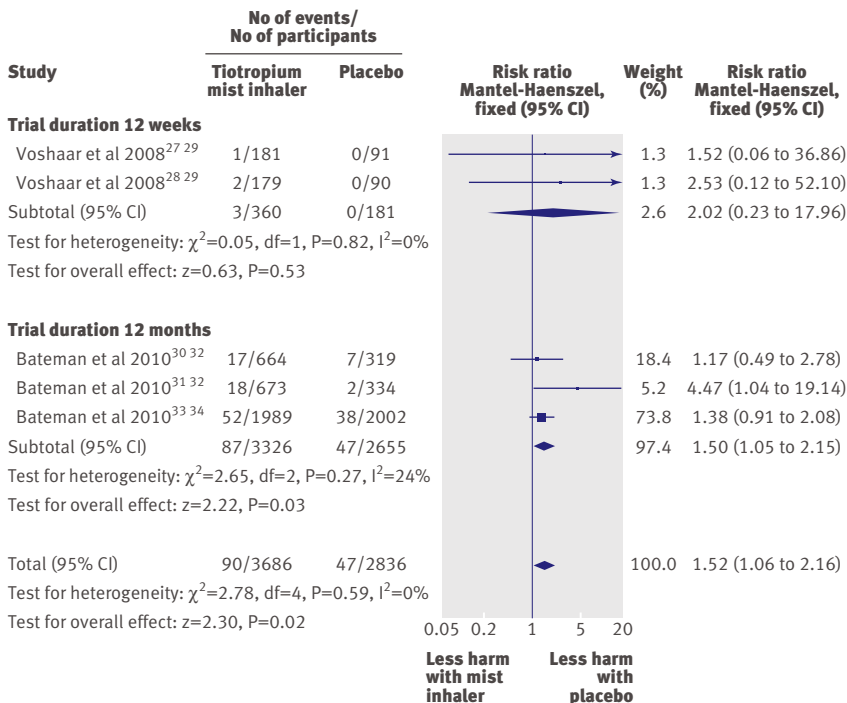


Fig 2 | Fixed effects meta-analysis of tiotropium delivered by mist inhaler (Respimat Soft Mist Inhaler; Boehringer Ingelheim) and risk of mortality in randomised controlled trials of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

software for trials that had no events in the placebo arm. We chose the fixed effect Mantel-Haenszel model as the primary method of analysis but carried out a sensitivity analysis using the random effects model. A Peto odds ratio analysis, which does not require a continuity correction, was also carried out because it provides the best confidence interval coverage and has greater power when dealing with low event rates in specific circumstances where the fixed effect assumption is valid.²⁵ Additional predefined sensitivity analyses were done to explore the influence on effect size of different doses of tiotropium (10 µg v 5 µg), the effect of trial duration, and the influence of individual trials. We estimated the annualised number needed to treat for mortality associated with tiotropium mist inhaler by applying the pooled relative risk from the meta-analysis to the average control event rate in the long term trials, using Visual Rx version 2.0.²⁶ The number needed to treat for mortality is the number of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease treated with tiotropium mist inhaler for one year, rather than placebo, associated with one additional death.

The study was carried out based on a prespecified protocol, available from the authors.

RESULTS

The search identified 57 potentially relevant articles or trial protocols for tiotropium mist inhaler (fig 1). Five placebo controlled randomised controlled trials of tiotropium mist inhaler were included in the meta-

Table 3 Data on mortality and cardiovascular death from randomised controlled trials of tiotropium mist inhaler*

Study source	Drug dose, or placebo	No of participants	All cause mortality	Cardiovascular death
Voshaar et al 2008 ^{27 29}	Tiotropium 10 µg; tiotropium 5 µg; placebo	93; 88; 91	1; 0; 0	0; 0; 0
Voshaar et al 2008 ^{28 29}	Tiotropium 10 µg; tiotropium 5 µg; placebo	87; 92; 90	1; 1; 0	0; 0; 0
Bateman et al 2010 ^{30 32}	Tiotropium 10 µg; tiotropium 5 µg; placebo	332; 332; 319	8; 9; 7	Study 254/255 combined 5 µg and 10 µg cardiovascular deaths (n=8): due to cardiac failure (n=1), myocardial infarction/coronary insufficiency (n=6), and stroke (n=1)
Bateman et al 2010 ^{31 32}	Tiotropium 10 µg; tiotropium 5 µg; placebo	335; 338; 334	11; 7; 2	Cardiovascular death with placebo: stroke (n=1)
Bateman et al 2010 ^{33 34}	Tiotropium 5 µg; placebo	1989; 2002	52; 38	22; 12
1205.14; NCT00528996 ³⁵	Tiotropium 5 µg; placebo	427; 429	2; 5	NA; NA

*Respimat Soft Mist Inhaler (Boehringer Ingelheim).

analysis of the primary outcome.²⁷⁻³⁴ One additional six month trial from another investigational drug programme in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease reported preliminary data on mortality with tiotropium mist inhaler 5 µg compared with placebo without additional detail on trial characteristics.³⁵ This trial was therefore not included in the primary analysis but was evaluated in a sensitivity analysis. Table 1 shows the characteristics of the trials.

The five trials included 6522 participants, of whom 3686 received tiotropium mist inhaler and 2836 a placebo.²⁷⁻³⁴ In these five trials, 2839 participants received tiotropium 5 µg.²⁷⁻³⁴ Additionally, four of these trials also included another randomised arm in

which 847 participants received tiotropium mist inhaler 10 µg.²⁷⁻³² Two of the trials were short term, with a duration of 12 weeks,²⁷⁻²⁹ and three were long term, with a duration of one year.³⁰⁻³⁴

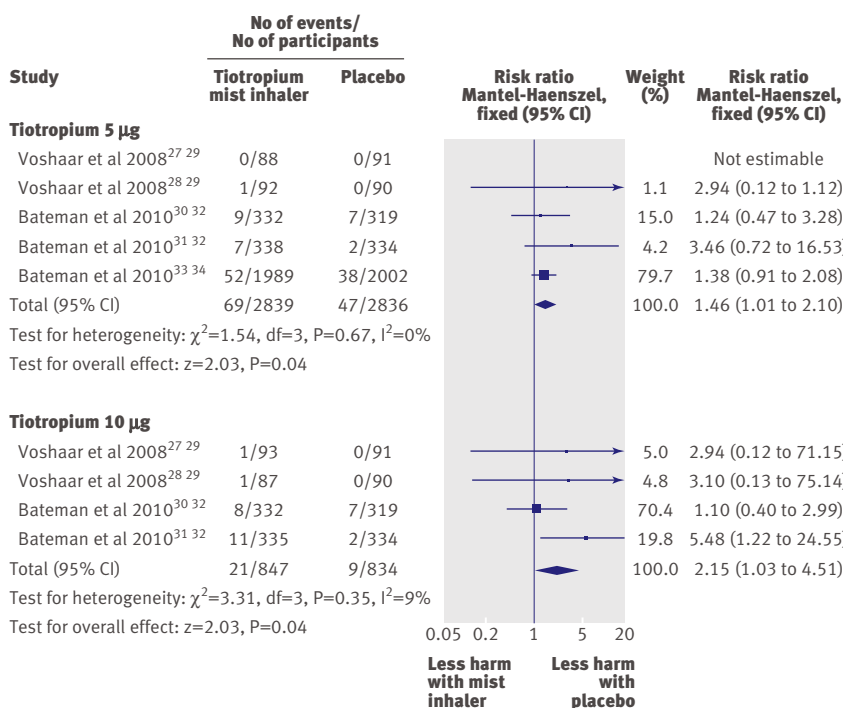
All the trials were double blind, with adequate allocation concealment (table 2).²⁷⁻³⁴ Two of the short term trials stated they were randomised but did not give the specific method of sequence generation, although they did state that investigators and participants were blinded to the process of randomisation.²⁷⁻²⁹ However, since all the trials were part of the same investigational programme, it is unlikely that methods of randomisation (remote computer generated lists of random numbers) would be different. Trial quality was satisfactory and all five trials were judged to be at low risk of bias (adequate sequence generation or allocation concealment, double blinding, and clear reporting of loss to follow-up).

To reduce the chance of bias from differential discontinuation of participants between the tiotropium and placebo arms, retrospective mortality ascertainment on participants who discontinued the assigned intervention was carried out at the request of regulatory agencies for the two long term trials, after safety concerns about tiotropium.^{30-32,36} The cause specific mortality estimates from these two trials³⁰⁻³² were combined and adjudicated in the FDA review.^{7,20} Subsequently, one long term trial of tiotropium mist inhaler ascertained mortality prospectively on all randomised participants, including those who withdrew from the trial.^{33,34}

Primary outcome

Table 3 shows the data on mortality from the randomised controlled trials. Overall, the tiotropium mist inhaler was associated with a significantly increased risk of mortality compared with placebo (five trials, 90/3686 v 47/2836; relative risk 1.52, 95% confidence interval 1.06 to 2.16; P=0.02).²⁷⁻³⁴ Evidence of statistical heterogeneity for mortality was lacking among the trials (I²=0%).²⁷⁻³⁴

Because the trials were of different duration a forest plot illustrates the treatment effects for trials up to three months and the longer term trials for one year (fig 2).

**Fig 3** Meta-analysis of tiotropium delivered by mist inhaler (Respimat Soft Mist Inhaler; Boehringer Ingelheim) 5 µg and 10 µg and risk of mortality in randomised controlled trials of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

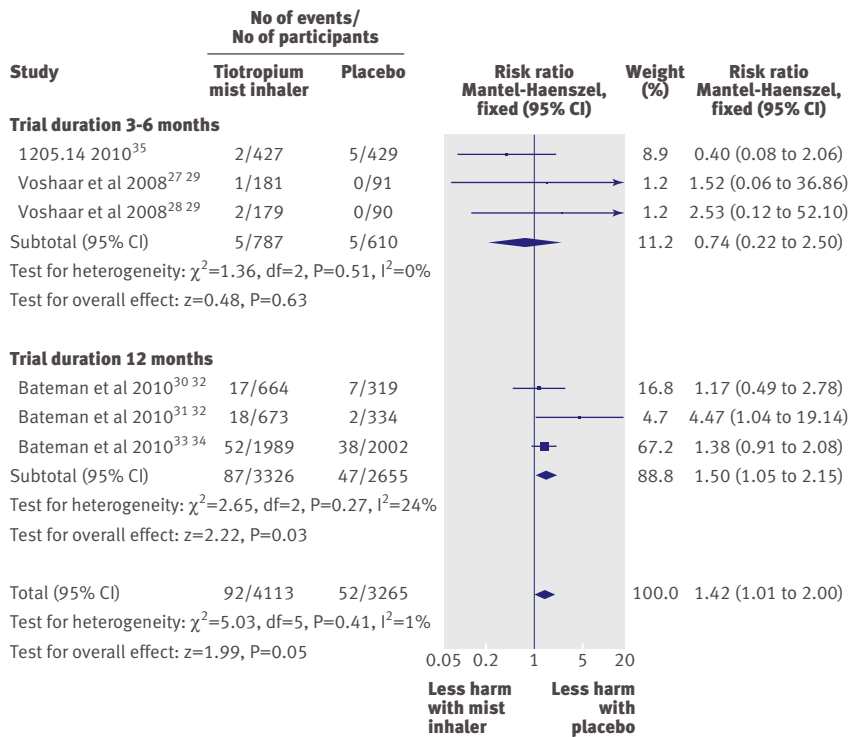


Fig 4 | Sensitivity analysis of tiotropium delivered by mist inhaler (Respimat Soft Mist Inhaler; Boehringer Ingelheim) and risk of mortality in randomised controlled trials of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease after including data from additional trial³⁵

The mortality estimate was primarily driven by the three trials of 12 months' duration (1.50, 1.05 to 2.15; $P=0.03$; $I^2=24\%$).³⁰⁻³⁴

Effect of different doses of tiotropium

Compared with placebo, tiotropium 5 µg was associated with a 46% increased risk of mortality in the five trials (1.46, 1.01 to 2.10; $P=0.04$; $I^2=0\%$), whereas the 10 µg dose was associated with a doubling of the relative risk in four trials (2.15, 1.03 to 4.51; $P=0.04$; $I^2=9\%$), (fig 3).²⁷⁻³² A direct comparison of the two doses using a fixed effect meta-analysis from four trials showed an increased risk of overall mortality associated with 10 µg tiotropium that did not reach significance (1.23, 0.66 to 2.30; $P=0.51$).²⁷⁻³²

Sensitivity analysis

Peto method versus Mantel-Haenszel method—Sensitivity analysis based on the Peto odds ratio for overall mortality in the five included studies showed results similar to the Mantel-Haenszel fixed effect analysis: Peto odds ratio 1.53 (95% confidence interval 1.08 to 2.16), $P=0.02$.²⁷

Fixed effect versus random effects—Sensitivity analysis using the random effects model for overall mortality in the five trials showed results similar to the fixed effect model: relative risk 1.45 (95% confidence interval 1.02 to 2.07), $P=0.04$.²⁷⁻³⁴

Inclusion of additional trial—The inclusion of data from the additional trial³⁵ did not significantly change the overall results (six trials, 1.42, 1.01 to 2.00; $P=0.05$;

fig 4), but reduced the relative risk for the 5 µg dose to 1.36 (0.96 to 1.94; $P=0.09$).

Secondary outcome

Although the numbers for cardiovascular death were sparse (table 3), tiotropium was associated with a significantly increased relative risk in the five trials (2.05, 1.06 to 3.99; $P=0.03$; $I^2=0\%$; fig 5).²³⁻³⁰

Number needed to treat for mortality

Applying the relative risk estimate of 1.46 (95% confidence interval 1.01 to 2.10) from the meta-analysis of the 5 µg dose to the control event rate of 1.76% per year for mortality in the long term trials, the annualised number needed to treat for mortality associated with tiotropium was estimated at 124 (95% confidence interval 52 to 5682)—that is, one excess death would be expected for every 124 patients treated with 5 µg of tiotropium for one year.

DISCUSSION

This meta-analysis shows that tiotropium delivered with the Respimat Soft Mist Inhaler (Boehringer Ingelheim) is associated with a statistically significant increased risk of mortality in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Our findings raise the possibility of a dose-response effect, although the relatively sparse data prevent us from drawing firm conclusions.

Strengths of the study

The validity of our pooled estimates were enhanced by several features of our analysis. Our data represent the complete set of parallel group trials of more than 30 days' duration carried out by the manufacturer for tiotropium mist inhaler compared with placebo that was submitted to the US FDA. The trials were done in a standardised manner by a single sponsor and the risk of bias was generally low, thus enhancing the validity of pooling in a meta-analysis. Trial investigators managed complete capture of the mortality outcome in the long term trials, and took onerous steps to ascertain the vital status of all randomised patients, even if they had discontinued treatment, thus minimising the risk of bias from differential follow-up and selective outcome reporting. The finding of the increased risk remains robust to various sensitivity analyses such as the use of the random effects model and the inclusion of preliminary data from another unpublished trial.

Alternative explanations exist for these unfavourable findings. In one unpublished study, the increase in mortality was attributed by the sponsor to a baseline imbalance in risk created by randomisation, or an unusually low rate of mortality in the placebo arm of these trials.³⁷ However, a systematic failure of randomisation is highly unlikely, as both the tiotropium and the placebo groups had comparable baseline characteristics in all the trials, with adequate allocation concealment during randomisation. It is unclear why patients using the placebo inhalers would have a 33% lower mortality than those receiving active treatment. The excess death

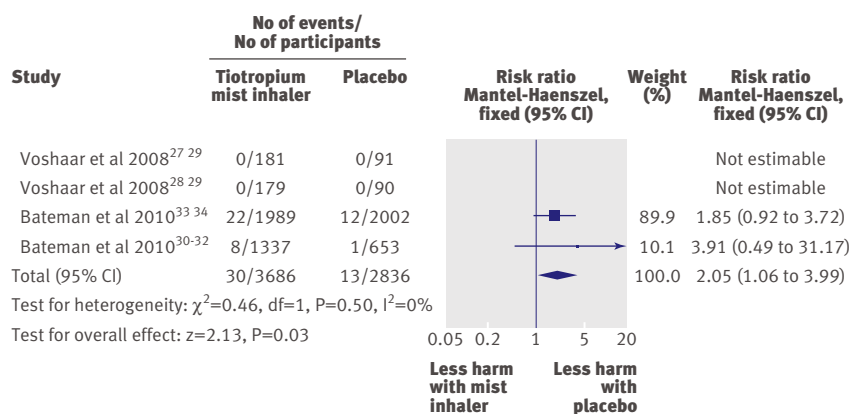


Fig 5 | Meta-analysis of tiotropium delivered by mist inhaler (Respimat Soft Mist Inhaler; Boehringer Ingelheim) and risk of cardiovascular death in randomised controlled trials

rates could be due to chance; however, the robustness of the data to sensitivity analysis and generally low risk of bias indicates that this is a safety signal meriting both caution and further investigation.

Biological plausibility

The Lung Health Study reported a significantly higher rate of admissions to hospital for malignant arrhythmias in participants with mild to moderate chronic obstructive pulmonary disease randomised to the anticholinergic inhaler.³⁸ Inhaled tiotropium is absorbed systemically and excreted in the urine.³⁹ Orally administered anticholinergic drugs are associated with cardiac arrhythmias.⁴⁰ This information provides a biologically plausible mechanism for anticholinergic inhalers causing sudden cardiac death. Patients with pre-existing arrhythmias seem to be at the highest risk of death with tiotropium mist inhaler.³⁷

Patients using the mist inhaler may have clinically relevant, higher peak concentrations and overall exposure to tiotropium, providing a plausible mechanism of differential toxicity and a dose-response relation when compared with the powder formulation used with the Handihaler (Boehringer Ingelheim). In one study, the peak plasma concentration (C_{max}) of tiotropium powder 18 µg was 8.49 pg/mL compared with 11.5 pg/mL and 26.4 pg/mL for 5 µg and 10 µg of the mist inhaler, respectively, although the statistical significance of these data was not reported.³ Similarly, the area under the curve for overall exposure to tiotropium showed that patients receiving tiotropium powder 18 µg had a lower mean exposure to the drug: 55.9 pg h/mL compared with 64.7 pg h/mL and 146 pg h/mL for 5 µg and 10 µg of the mist inhaler, respectively.

Comparison with other reports

Our finding should be interpreted in the context of other recent reports.⁴¹⁻⁴³ A meta-analysis driven mainly by data from the UPLIFT trial reported no significant increase in cardiovascular events with tiotropium.⁴² However, 18 of the 19 trials were based on the powder formulation, and only one small study on the mist inhaler²⁹ contributed data to the meta-

analysis. Another meta-analysis of 30 trials of tiotropium⁴³ indicated that the drug was associated with reductions in cardiovascular events or mortality, but a separate assessment of the two different products (powder and mist inhaler) was not reported. Moreover, this meta-analysis did not include the largest trial of the mist inhaler,³³ and it is unclear if deaths among participants who withdrew prematurely in three trials were considered.^{28 30 31}

Limitations of the review

Our analysis has limitations, which mainly reflect the quality of reported data. Differences exist in the populations studied, doses of tiotropium using the mist inhaler, and length of follow-up. The estimates are imprecise owing to the fairly low event rates. We could not examine cause specific mortality in great depth because of the lack of details in the reported data. Similarly, cardiovascular death was not a prespecified outcome, and the analysis relies on post hoc classification and adjudication. We did not have access to individual patient data to allow analyses of time to event.

Unanswered questions and future research

An ongoing two year head to head trial between tiotropium mist inhaler 2.5 µg (two puffs of 1.25 µg each) and tiotropium powder 5 µg (two puffs of 2.5 µg each) and 18 µg has been designed to investigate these safety issues and should further clarify these uncertainties.⁴⁴ The primary outcomes include exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and overall mortality as well as a secondary outcome measure of major adverse cardiovascular events. Clinical trials of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease should be designed to include both efficacy and cardiovascular disease mortality (including sudden death) as co-primary outcome measures. Further studies should clarify the effects of long acting inhaled anticholinergics on cardiovascular events and mortality among vulnerable subgroups at the highest risk of systemic anticholinergic effects, such as those with pre-existing arrhythmias, cardiomegaly, or moderate to severe renal impairment who are typically excluded from trials. A precautionary warning about this possible association has been added to the package insert for Respimat in New Zealand.⁴⁵ The UK Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency has also provided recent guidance on this concern.^{46 47}

Conclusions

Our meta-analysis explains safety concerns by regulatory agencies regarding the possibility of an increased risk of mortality associated with tiotropium mist inhaler in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. In accordance with guidance from the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, clinicians should inform patients about the possibility of this increased risk and exercise caution when prescribing tiotropium mist inhaler, particularly in patients with possible underlying cardiac disease.

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

Tiotropium is used for symptomatic improvement in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Tiotropium has no documented effect on the decline in lung function and has not been shown to have a survival benefit in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Previous studies have suggested the possibility of an adverse cardiovascular effect associated with tiotropium

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

In this systematic review and meta-analysis of 6522 patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease tiotropium mist inhaler was associated with a 52% increased risk of all cause mortality compared with placebo

The study suggests a possible dose-response increased risk of mortality associated with tiotropium mist inhaler

The study showed an increased risk of cardiovascular mortality associated with tiotropium mist inhaler

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