Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease hospital admissions and drugs—unexpected positive associations: a retrospective general practice cohort study

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BACKGROUND: Increased prescribing of inhaled long-acting anti-muscarinic (LAMA) and combined inhaled long-acting β₂-agonist and corticosteroid (LABA+ICS) drugs for the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) has led to hopes of reduced hospital admissions from this disease.

AIMS: To investigate the impact of rising primary care prescribing of LAMA and LABA+ICS drugs on COPD admissions.

METHODS: This retrospective cohort study of general practice COPD admission and prescribing data between 2007 and 2010 comprised a representative group of 806 English general practices (population 5,264,506). Outcome measures were practice rates of COPD patient admissions and prescription costs of LAMA and LABA+ICS. General practice characteristics were based on the UK quality and outcomes framework.

RESULTS: Rates of COPD admissions remained stable from 2001 to 2010. Practice-prescribing volumes of LAMA per practice patient increased by 61 and 26%, respectively, between 2007 and 2010. Correlation between costs of LAMA and those of LABA+ICS increased year on year, and was the highest in 2010 (Pearson’s r = 0.68; 95% confidence interval (CI), 0.64–0.72). Practice COPD admission rates were positively predicted by practice-prescribing volumes of LAMA (2010: β = 1.23, 95% CI, 0.61–1.85) and of LABA+ICS (2010: β = 0.32, 95% CI, 0.12–0.52) when controlling for practice list size, COPD prevalence and deprivation.

CONCLUSION: The increase in the prescribing of LAMA and LABA+ICS inhalers was not associated with the predicted fall in hospital admission rates for COPD patients. The positive correlation between high practice COPD prescribing and high practice COPD admissions was not explained.

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hoped that these drugs would reduce the risk of admission from COPD and consequently reduce the healthcare-related costs of the disease.\textsuperscript{16,17}

The aim of this study was to determine whether the increasing rates of use of LAMA and LABA+ICS in the NHS were reflected in a reduction in the rate of admissions for COPD and whether general practices with higher rates of prescribing of these drugs had fewer COPD admissions compared with low-prescribing practices. LABAs were excluded from the analysis because their prescription declined throughout the study.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Study design**

We conducted a retrospective cohort study of general practice COPD admissions and inhaler use in the English NHS using data from two independent sources: the NHS Information Centre and the NHS Business Services Authority (NHSBSA). Unit of analysis was NHS general practice.

**Participating practices**

At the time of this study, general practices in England were grouped in Primary Care Trusts (PCTs), managerial groupings comprising around 50–60 practices.\textsuperscript{18} Selection of study practices was limited by constraints imposed by the NHSBSA, which provided prescription-dispensing data in response to requests made under the Freedom of Information Act 2000.\textsuperscript{19} To obtain a representative sample of practices with respect to COPD prevalence, we stratified each PCT in England by mean COPD prevalence in patients aged $\geq$ 45 years within their respective practices and by deprivation using the mean Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score.\textsuperscript{20} IMD is a multidimensional score based on decennial national census data and annual local authority population data reflecting deprivation specific to a geographical area based on the practice address. We made a random selection of 50 PCTs representing the distribution of characteristics by which all PCTs were stratified. From this selection the NHSBSA made a pragmatic selection of 15 PCTs based on the availability of dispensing data. These were data on prescriptions dispensed for which community pharmacists were reimbursed by the NHS.

**Practice characteristics**

We obtained characteristics of selected practices from the NHS Information Centre Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) database for the years 2006–2010 (Appendix). QOF is the basis of a financial incentive system that was applied to general practices in the form of clinical and administrative performance points.\textsuperscript{15} QOF data, to which there is open access, included practice list size, prevalence of diagnosed COPD, IMD scores and overall and COPD treatment-related QOF points awarded. These demographic and performance characteristics were collected to adjust for their effect in the analysis of the relationship between COPD prescribing and admissions.

**Prescribing data**

We sought prescribing data from the NHSBSA for all practices within the 15 PCTs. Data were obtainable from 2007 to 2010 and not available prior to 2007. We based our assessment on prescription costs as these were the best estimate of the volume of prescriptions dispensed. Costs of drugs were stable and uniform within the NHS and more accurately reflected the volume of drug dispensed than the item issued, which did not include the volume or amount of drug. We chose not to use Specific Therapeutic group Age-sex weightings Related Prescribing Units as our unit of prescribing as prescribing for COPD is predominantly in patients over 45 years of age. Instead, we controlled for list size, COPD prevalence and practice deprivation in the analysis.

Total costs of NHS prescriptions dispensed presented as Net Ingredient Cost were calculated by the NHSBSA for each practice. Net Ingredient Cost was the cost to the NHS of each LAMA and of each LABA+ICS drug dispensed by pharmacists from prescriptions from the study practices (Appendix). Costs and dates of dispensing of each item were aggregated by general practice and by PCT. Aggregated prescribing data could only be obtained from the NHSBSA through freedom of information enquiries. Access to data was restricted. Size limits were imposed on each enquiry, necessitating our making 10 separate requests to the NHSBSA between January 2011 and August 2012. Data on most small practices were withheld by the NHSBSA to prevent the identification of individual prescribers, an action that would contravene the Data Protection Act.\textsuperscript{21} The data we obtained were made available online on the NHSBSA website (Appendix). Prescribing data obtained were independent of underlying disease and may have represented use among asthmatic as well as COPD patients.

**Statistical methods**

We based prescribing analysis on the annual prescription (dispensing) costs of LAMA and LABA+ICS per registered practice patient (2007–2010).
We based hospital admission analysis on the annual rate of patients admitted with a COPD exacerbation (2001–2010) per 10,000 registered practice patients.

We sought correlations between general practices’ prescription costs per practice patient for LAMA and their prescription costs per practice patient for LABA+ICS from 2007 to 2010. To correct for possible spurious correlation, we calculated the coefficients of the logged costs of LAMA and of LABA+ICS, controlling for the log of practice list size.22,23

We used multiple linear regression to examine the relationship in each year between the prescription costs of each drug per practice patient and the rate of COPD patients admitted per 10,000 practice patients. We controlled for the prevalence of diagnosed COPD, IMD score and the practice performance indicators obtained from QOF. We expressed both predictors and outcomes as rates per practice patient, and included a correction using the inverse of the list size (1/list size) according to the method of Kronmal to correct for possible spurious correlation.24

As confirmatory analysis we fitted a multiple linear regression model, correcting for practice list size and COPD prevalence, according to the formula:

\[ \log(\text{COPD patient admitted}) = \log(\text{LAMA cost}) + \log(\text{LABA + ICS cost}) + \log(\text{practice list size}) + \log(\text{IMD score}) + \log(\text{total QOF score}) + \log(\text{COPD QOF score}) + \log(\text{COPD registered patients}). \]

We used the statistical package SPSS version 20 for data analysis. Ethical approval was not required for this study as data were at practice level.

### RESULTS

#### Participants

We included data from 806 practices (population 5,264,506) (Figure 1). We excluded 215 practices because of insufficient data. Study practices differed from national practices in their greater deprivation and prevalence of diagnosed COPD, but were no different in practice size or drug costs (Table 1).

QOF data were available for 162 of the 215 excluded practices. These were significantly smaller (list size mean difference 3,599; 95% confidence interval (CI), 2,991.7–4,206.2), included more single-handed practices (58.1% vs. 8.7%) (difference 49.4%, 95% CI, 41.4–57.4) and were more deprived (IMD score mean difference 23.5) in 2003 with an annual average median 22.4) over 10 years.

Prevalence of diagnosed COPD in study practices increased by 2.58% in 2010. (Figure 2). Figure 2 includes reference to the predicted national prevalence of COPD (2.58%) in 2010.24 Prevalence of diagnosed asthma in study practices increased by 0.21% (95% CI, 0.17–0.26) from 5.93 to 6.14% over this period.

#### Prescribing data

The annual prescribing cost per practice patient (all patients) of LAMA increased by 61% from a mean of £1.81 in 2007 to £2.90 in 2010 (mean difference £1.09, 95% CI, 1.03–1.16). LABA+ICS cost increased by 26% from a mean of £7.87 in 2007 to £9.89 in 2010 (mean difference £2.02, 95% CI, 1.89–2.15; Figure 3). The median (interquartile range) cost per practice patient in the same period increased from £1.59 (1.01–2.37) to £2.66 (1.82–3.69) for LAMA and from £7.44 (5.35–10.11) to £9.79 (7.10–12.34) for LABA+ICS.

#### Admissions data

The annual rate of COPD patients admitted per 10,000 practice patients increased from a mean (s.d.) of 15.7 (10.2) in 2001 to 18.3 (10.2) in 2010 (mean difference 2.6 patients per 10,000 practice patients, 95% CI, 1.8–3.3). The median (interquartile range) of COPD patients admitted per 10,000 practice patients varied between a minimum of 13.7 (8.6–20.4) in 2001 and a maximum of 16.1 (9.9–23.5) in 2003 with an annual average median (interquartile range) of 15.5 (10.0–22.4) over 10 years.

To demonstrate the difference between COPD patients admitted and COPD admissions, means of both, including CIs, from 2001 to 2010 are shown in Figure 4. Reference to the year of publication (February 2003) of the first study on the efficacy of the combination of salmeterol-fluticasone in improving exacerbations in COPD is included.3 This date was close to that of the introduction of tiotropium in the United Kingdom (September 2002).

#### Prescribing correlations

The correlations between the prescribing costs of LAMA per practice patient and those of LABA+ICS per practice patient are

### Table 1. Study practices (806) compared with all other practices in England (7,439): characteristics drawn from QOF data set 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice characteristic</th>
<th>Mean (s.d.)</th>
<th>Difference between means (± 95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Practice list size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>6,517 (3,780)</td>
<td>−166 (−133.1 to 444.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>6,683 (4,228)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>50.7 (2.6)</td>
<td>0.4 (0.2–0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>50.3 (2.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients aged 45+ (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>39.3 (9.5)</td>
<td>−1.2 (−2.0 to −0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>40.5 (10.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients aged 45–64 (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>24.5 (4.9)</td>
<td>−0.6 (−1.0 to −0.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>25.1 (4.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients aged 65–74 (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>7.8 (2.6)</td>
<td>−0.3 (−0.5 to −0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>8.1 (3.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients aged 75+ (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>7.0 (2.7)</td>
<td>−0.3 (−0.5 to −0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>7.3 (3.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprivation score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>33.8 (17.6)</td>
<td>8.0 (6.6–9.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>25.8 (17.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT cost of LABA+ICS/patient (£)</td>
<td>9.60 (2.00)</td>
<td>0.57 (−0.77 to 1.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>9.03 (2.54)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT cost of LAMA/patient (£)</td>
<td>2.64 (0.67)</td>
<td>0.26 (−0.19 to 0.71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>2.38 (0.85)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed COPD prevalence (%)</td>
<td>1.93 (0.88)</td>
<td>0.26 (0.19–0.32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>1.67 (0.97)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QOF points/available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>0.948 (0.04)</td>
<td>0.001 (−0.005 to 0.003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>0.947 (0.05)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD points/available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>0.981 (0.06)</td>
<td>0.008 (0.003–0.012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>0.973 (0.10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking points/available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>0.994 (0.04)</td>
<td>0.002 (−0.0036 to 0.0004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>0.992 (0.03)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; LABA+ICS, combined inhaled long-acting β2-agonist and corticosteroid; LAMA, long-acting anti-muscarinic; PCT, Primary Care Trust; QOF, Quality and Outcomes Framework.
2007 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in study practices which were signiﬁcant. Costs expressed based on all patients on the practice list to standardise prescribing rates. The unit cost to the NHS of LAMA fell by 7.3% and the unit cost to the NHS of LABA+ICS fell by up to 4.5% between 2007 and 2010 (BNF.org). LAMA, long-acting anti-muscarinic; LABA+ICS, combined inhaled long-acting β₂-agonist and corticosteroid; NHS, National Health Service.

shown in Table 2. To test for spurious correlation, partial correlations of the log of the cost of LAMA and log of the cost of LABA+ICS, controlling for the log of practice list size, are included.

Regression and sensitivity analyses
Estimates for the association between prescribing costs and COPD patient admission rates (2007–2010) are shown in Table 3. Results were adjusted for COPD prevalence, IMD score, QOF points (total and COPD specific) and inverse of practice size (1/practice size), which were signiﬁcantly associated with COPD admissions in univariate analysis. Numbers in the table can be interpreted as additional admissions/10,000 patients/£ spent on the drug per practice patient.

Table 2. Correlation between rates of practice prescribing cost per practice patient of LAMA and LABA+ICS (with partial correlation of log of the cost of LAMA and the log of the cost of LABA+ICS when controlling for the log of the practice list size)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate LABA+ICS</th>
<th>Log LABA+ICS cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007 (n = 798)</td>
<td>0.52 (0.47–0.57)</td>
<td>0.56 (0.52–0.61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 (n = 801)</td>
<td>0.60 (0.55–0.64)</td>
<td>0.63 (0.59–0.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 (n = 804)</td>
<td>0.63 (0.59–0.67)</td>
<td>0.67 (0.63–0.71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (n = 796)</td>
<td>0.68 (0.64–0.72)</td>
<td>0.73 (0.69–0.76)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R₁ is Pearson’s correlation (unadjusted for practice list size). R₂ is Partial correlation (adjusted for log practice list size). n is number of practices. Abbreviations: CI, conﬁdence interval; LABA+ICS, combined inhaled long-acting β₂-agonist and corticosteroid; LAMA, long-acting anti-muscarinic.

Confirmatory analysis to exclude spurious correlation was carried out using a log transformation model of prescribing to predict the log (base 10) of the hospital admission rate (Table 4). A signiﬁcant increase in admissions was observed with greater prescribing of LAMA between 2008 and 2010 and with greater prescribing of LABA+ICS in 2007 and 2009.

DISCUSSION
Main ﬁndings
Practices that were high prescribers of LAMA and LABA+ICS drugs had higher rates of COPD admission compared with lower-prescribing practices. This relationship was observed during a time of signiﬁcant increase in national prescribing of both drug classes and unchanging rates of COPD admissions. Practice rates of prescribing of LAMA and LABA+ICS were strongly correlated. There was no evidence of reciprocal prescribing between these two groups of drugs whose effects on COPD in clinical trials were similar. There was considerable variation in prescribing across practices. The rates of prescribing of LAMA and LABA+ICS in those practices within the lowest quartile were respectively less than half and almost half of those practices within the highest quartile. The small changes in the diagnosed prevalence of COPD and asthma were unlikely to be responsible for the increased prescribing of these drugs. There was no evidence of a change in true prevalence of COPD and hence it is probable that the small increase in diagnosed prevalence of COPD resulted from improved recognition of the disease or changes in clinical recording practice.

Strengths and limitations of this study
The pattern of increasing inhaled medication prescription volume and unchanging rate of COPD patient admissions and the consistency of the relationship between practice-level prescribing and COPD admissions throughout the study were striking. Prescribing data were based on NHS prescriptions dispensed, a better reﬂection of the true impact of the drugs compared with prescribers’ records, which would reﬂect prescriber intentions rather than patient use. Study practices did not differ from the practices in England other than their being situated in more deprived areas, the most likely explanation for their high COPD prevalence. The increase in the prescribing of COPD drugs in study practices from 2007 to 2010 matched that in England. It is likely that the study ﬁndings reﬂected the pattern of care in England.

Concerns regarding the accuracy of routinely collected data sources, including Hospital Episodes Statistics admissions data, have been ameliorated by improvements in quality over recent
The relative stability of annual admission rates in our data and the consistency of the relationship between admissions and prescribing gave cause for confidence.

Analysing data at a practice level rather than at patient level has the disadvantage in a study with an ecological element such as this of missing possible explanatory variables that are exclusive to individual patients. Disease severity is an important example. Another possible confounder is the actual level of use of medication by individuals. The advantage of being able to analyse a large cohort of practices as we have done here is that the large number of COPD admissions observed has given us the power to examine the relationship between prescribing and admissions,
which would be impossible at individual practice level. As admissions occur mainly among the most severely affected COPD patients it may be surprized that the patients admitted were predominantly those with severe disease.\textsuperscript{4,27} We cannot assume that it was for these patients that LAMA and LABA+ICS were prescribed. However, the positive association between prescribing and admissions was strong throughout the study when controlling for prevalence, deprivation, prescribing of the other drug type and practice performance data. It would seem perverse to suggest that the significant increase in prescribing took place only in those patients who were not at risk of admission.

The association between high practice rates of prescribing of LAMA and LABA+ICS and high practice rates of COPD admission may be explained by larger numbers of severely affected COPD patients being found in high prescribing practices. If this was the case it would suggest that the drugs were ineffective at reducing admissions, as rates of COPD admission have not fallen following the introduction and progressive increase in rates of prescribing of these drugs. An increased rate of prescription of LABA+ICS to patients with asthma may have contributed to the increasing rate of prescribing of these drugs within the practices.

Interpretation of findings in relation to previously published work

The reduction in the frequency of COPD exacerbations seen in clinical trials of LAMA and LABA+ICS has raised the hope that prescribing of these drugs in patients with severe and very severe COPD would reduce COPD admissions, leading to substantial cost savings.\textsuperscript{4,28,29} The lack of evidence for their effect in reducing COPD admissions resonates with concerns of Suissa\textsuperscript{30} about underestimates of the number needed to treat in clinical trials of LABA+ICS, which assessed outcome in terms of frequency of acute exacerbations of COPD assessed.

The positive association between prescribing costs and admissions is unlikely to represent a causal relationship as there is no evidence from clinical trials of such adverse effects. A second possible explanation might be that patients started using these drugs at the time of admission, leading to a cumulative effect of admission-associated prescribing. This does not account for the fact that the rise in drug prescribing far exceeded the small change in the rate of COPD admissions. We consider it more plausible that the association we have observed described the position of these drugs as markers of COPD severity. High practice rates of prescribing of LAMA and LABA+ICS may have indicated those practices with high prevalence of COPD patients with severe and very severe disease, those most at risk of admission. The rising volume of prescribing of these drugs at the practice level appears to have been an increasingly accurate indicator of admission risk within practices.

Implications for future research, policy and practice

As this study examined practice-level associations between prescribing and admissions, future work should assess the relationship between medication use and hospital admissions among individual COPD patients within practices. The importance of these findings may warrant a phase IV clinical trial to assess whether the marginal benefits seen within phase III trials persist within everyday clinical practice.

Conclusions

The proven effectiveness of LAMA and LABA+ICS in reducing exacerbations has been followed by some scepticism about their role in reducing admissions.\textsuperscript{4,6,10,11} That scepticism is supported by the results of our study. Higher practice prescribing of these drugs was associated with higher rates of COPD admission. Data from the NHSEBSA show that spending on these two groups of drugs in 2011 totalled nearly £650 million per year in England. This is a huge financial burden to the UK taxpayer from the widespread use of prescription drugs, the extent of effectiveness of which in COPD is uncertain.

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CONTRIBUTIONS

PW and THH devised the study and all authors contributed to its design. PW, THH and SJ contributed to data collection. PW, THH, PTS and PS contributed to data analysis. PW and THH wrote the first draft. All authors commented and contributed to the final paper.

COMPETING INTERESTS

PW has received project grants, consultancy fees, speaker fees and support for attending conferences from a number of pharmaceutical company manufacturers of respiratory drugs, but has no other financial relationships with any organisations that might have an interest in the submitted work. The remaining authors declare no conflict of interest.

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APPENDIX

The drug prescribing data from the NHSBSA used during the study are available online.

https://www.ppa.org.uk/foiRequest/foiRequestList.do (Request reference number 512422).


Health & Social Care Information Centre: http://www.ic.nhs.uk/.


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