

# Roflumilast improves lung function after 6 months compared with placebo

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Roflumilast was associated with significant improvements in lung function in patients with moderate and severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) after 6 months of treatment compared with placebo.

Roflumilast is approved to reduce the risk of exacerbations in patients with severe COPD associated with [chronic bronchitis](#) and a history of exacerbations.

To examine the drug's impact on lung function, researchers from multiple institutions, including Baylor College of Medicine; Takeda Pharmaceuticals International GmbH; and Forest Research Institute, randomized 4,746 subjects to roflumilast (pooled intent-to-treat [ITT], n= 2511; moderate COPD, n=1184; severe COPD, n=1217) or placebo (pooled ITT, n=2235; moderate COPD, n=1098; severe COPD, n=1062).

Baseline demographics were similar between treatment groups.

At 6 months, roflumilast increased pre- and postbronchodilator FEV1 by 66 mL and 67 mL, respectively, compared with placebo. Roflumilast, compared with placebo, also increased pre- and postbronchodilator [FEV1](#) in subjects with moderate and severe COPD.

This study was presented during CHEST 2012, the annual meeting of the [American College of Chest Physicians](#), held October 20 – 25, in Atlanta,

Georgia.

Provided by American College of Chest Physicians

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