

MARTA ZAMPINO,

Discosures

I have nothing to disclose

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Gabapentinoids and Risk for Severe Exacerbation in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease : A Population-Based Cohort Study.

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(Annals of Internal Medicine, 2024)

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Gabapentinoids (gabapentin, pregabalin), are indicated for the treatment of several conditions: epilepsy, neuropathic pain, chronic pain.



Despite limited indications, use has surged in Europe and North America for off-label prescribing.



Some hypothesize that this may be linked to perception as safer alternative to opioids.

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Concerns

Propensity to cause CNS depression leading to sedation and respiratory depression reported in animal and human studies.

49 case reports submitted to FDA showed severe breathing difficulties in patient using gabapentinoids

Particular concern in patients with COPD

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COPD exacerbations

 Severe exacerbations are indicators of rapid disease progression and are associated with poor prognosis.

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| Methods | | |
| Methods | | |
| Time-conditional propensity | score-matched, new-user cohort design | |
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| Data source | | |
| Data Source | 3 computerized health care databases from Quebec province in Canada | |
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| | Information on demographics, medical services, dispensed outpatient prescriptions on all residents convered in the Public Prescription Insurance Plan (includes all individuals >65, welfare recipients, all residends without private insurance) = 43% of population | |
| | >65, welfare recipients, all residends without private insurance) = 43% of population | - |
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| | Records of all hospitalizations are available | |
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| Inclusion criter | ria | |
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| Age 55 + Receiving 3 or more prescri | ptions for respiratory drug (LAMA, LABA, combination LAMA- | |
| LABA, or LAMA-inhaled cor 2015 | ticosteroid on at least 2 dates within a year between 1994 and | - |
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| E | xclusion criteria | | | |
| | Diagnosis of asthma during hospitalization | | | |
| | Prescription of nedocromil, ketotifen, cromolyn, antileukotrienes Receiving gabapentinoids prior to cohort entry | | | |
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| Μ | 1ethods | | | |
| | Patient followed until date of outcome, death, end of prescription drug coverage, or end of | | | |
| • (| study period (31 Dec 2015) Generated time-based exposure sets including comparator individuals who were not exposed | | | |
| | to gabapentinoids up to that time point, had the same indication, age $(+ \text{ or } - 1 \text{ year})$, sex, calendar time of base cohort entry $(+ \text{ or } - 1 \text{ year})$, had a physician visit in prior 3 months | | | |
| | Matched each gabapentinoid treatment initiator 1.1 without replacement on TCPS to a comparator with the closest TCPS in the exposure set | | | |
| • (| Cohort entry: date of gabapentinoid initiation or same time in the matched nonusers | | | |
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| Μ | 1ethods | | | |
| | Estimated TCPS using conditional logistic regression, including comorbid conditions measured | | | |
| | any time before the date of matched exposure set: HTN, HLD, CAD, heart failure, stroke or TIA, DM, CKD, liver disease, cancer, OSA, dementia, anxiety, OCD, mood disorder, schizophrenia. | | | |

schizotypal or delusional disorder, drug misuse, alcohol misuse.

- Also included hospitalizations for pneumonia, moderate–severe COPD exacerbations, number of bronchodilators used in 1 year prior to cohort entry.

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- Primary: severe COPD exacerbation: first hospitalization with an admission for COPD or primary diagnosis of COPD at follow up or death due to COPD exacerbation
- Secondary: moderate or severe exacerbation and respiratory failure. Moderate: prescription for oral prednisone.

Statistical analysis

- Descriptive statistics, comparing patients initiating gabapentinoid therapy with TCPS-matched comparator using standardized mean differences
- Poisson distribution for crude incidence rates and 95% CIs
- Cox proportional hazards models for hazard ratio and 95% CIs

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Statistical analysis

Secondary analyses and 6 sensitivity analyses:

- 1. varied the grace period between successive prescriptions to 15 and 30 days.
- repeated the primary analysis, limiting the follow-up to 1 year.
- analysis using an intention-to-treat exposure definition with the maximum follow-up limited to 1 year
- excluded patients with cancer before or at cohort entry, who may be prescribed gabapentinoids or other pain medications for palliative care.
- inverse probability of censoring weights to further account for potential informative censoring by discontinuation of study medication therapy and for competing risk fordeath from other causes. Also censored patients who used benzodiazepines or opioids during follow-up
- ${\it 6. }\ computed\ an\ E-value\ to\ assess\ the\ robustness\ of\ findings\ to\ potential\ residual\ confounding.$

Post hoc analysis: repeated the primary analysis including neuropathic pain and other chronic pain in the TCPS for the epilepsy subcohort, and other chronic pain for the neuropathic pain subcohort

Results, main findings

- Base cohort of 156803 patients with COPD, including:
- 1. 356 gabapentinoid treatment initiators with epilepsy
- 2. 9411 with neuropathic pain
- 3. 3737 with other chronic pain
- 4. Matched to equal numbers of nonusers
- Before TCPS matching, gabapentinoid users were sicker than nonusers (comorbidities, overall health, had higher medication use across indications)
- $\bullet \ \ \text{After matching, characteristics were balanced except for CKD in patients with epilepsy}$

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| Characteristic | Epilepsy Neuropethic Pain Other Chronic Pain | | | | Pain | Characteristic Epilepsy | | | | Neurosathis Pain Other Chronis Pain | | | | | Pole | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Salaran Brown Abrobin | | Saharan Namus Abashda | | fish-rese | Subseas Norme Absolute | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Smold Dec (n = 354) | (n - 354) | Standardised Difference | tineld (he (n = 9411) | (n - 9411) | Standardized Difference | tineld (he (n = 3737) | (n - 3737) | Standardized Difference | | Gebapen- tinold Use (n = 354) | Nonuse (4 = 354) | Absolute Standardized Difference | Gabapen- tineld Use (n = \$411) | Nonuce (n = 9411) | Absolute Standardized Difference | Gubapan- tinoid Use (a = 3737) | Nonuse (n = 3737) | Absolute Standardio Difference |
| Mean age (50), y* | 73.2 (7.7) | 73.1(7.8) | 0.01 | 75.5 (8.3) | 75.5 (8.3) | 0.00 | 743(8.3) | 743 (83) | 0.00 | NSAON | 84 (24.2) | 91 (25.4) | 0.03 | 3209 (34.1) | 3191 (33.9) | 0.00 | 1664 (64.5) | 1679 (64.9) | 6.01 |
| Female sex, o (%)* | 200 (54.7) | 202 (54.7) | 0.00 | 5424 (57.4) | 5424 (57.6) | 0.00 | 2286 (61.2) | 2266 (41.2) | 0.00 | Opinids Action/action ⁴ | 151 (42.4) | 194 (54.5) | 0.03 | 4702 (50 ft) 249 (2 A) | | | 2060 (55.1) 29 (2.1) | | |
| Region, e (%) | | | | | | | | | | Berzodazenines | 232 (85.2) | 231 (64.9) | 0.01 | 5270 (54.0) | | | | 2017 (54.0) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capitale Nationale | 43 (12.19 | 39 (11.0) | | | 946 (10.1) | | 381 (10.2) | 379 (10.1) | 0.00 | Artidepressants | 125 (35.1) | 137 (34.5) | | 3054 (32.5) | | | | 1166 (31.2) | |
| Corrie | 13 (3.7) | 17 (4.8) | | | 570 (6.1) | | | 278 (7.4) | | Proton pump | 264 (74.2) | 260 (73.0) | | | 6337 (67.3) | | | 2534 (67.8) | |
| Others | 216 (60.7) | | | | 5847 (42.3) | | | 2195 (58.7) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respiratory events or | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 202 (2.1) | | | | |
| Hospitalization for C | OPO . | | | | | | | | | corticosteroids** | | | | | | | | | 0.02 |
| | 312 (87.4) | 302 (84.8) | | | A255 (BA.R) | | | 3309 (88.5) | | Hypnotics/ harbiturates | 25 (7.0) | 18 (5.1) | 0.08 | 70 (0.7) | 55 (0.4) | 0.02 | 22 (0.6) | 16 (0.4) | |
| 102 | 10-(2.6) | 37 (10.4) | | 776 (6.3) | 760-(8.4) 247-(2.8) | 0.00 | 310 (8.3) 88 (2.4) | 324 (8.7) 104 (2.8) | 849 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moderate or severe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 229 (84.3) | 225 (63.2) | | | 4036 94.73 | | | 2295 (64.1) | | Number of medicatio | | | | | | | | | |
| | 70/7/97/3 | 43 (17.7) | | | 1956 (20.3) | | | 774 (05 B) | | 0.8 | 17 (4.8) | 19 (5.3) | | 873 (9.3) | 872 (9.3) | 0.00 | 404 (10.8) | | 0.02 |
| | | | | | 1449 (15.4) | | | | | | 48 (13.5) | 49 (13.8) | 0.01 | 1404 (14.9) | | | 649 (17.4) | 695 (18.4) | 0.03 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 12-15 | | 101 (28.4) | | | 2545 (27.0) | | | 1104 (29.5) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 316 | 186 (52.2) | 187 (52.5) | | | 4487 (47.7) | | | 1508 (40.4) | |
| | 51 (14.3) | 52 (14.4) | | | 1319 (14.0) | | 419 (13.3) | 509 (13.4) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 175 (49.2) | 173 (48.4) | | | 4550 (48.3) | | | 1914 (51.3) | | Number of hospitalia | | | | | | | | | |
| | 130 (34.5) | 131 (34.8) | | | 3542 (37.4) | | | 1312-05.10 | | | | 142 (29.9) | | | 4454 (47.3) | | | 1738 (46.5) | |
| Inhaled | 251 (79.5) | 255 (71.4) | | | 4990 (74.2) | | | 2624 (70.2) | | | 104 (29.2) | 94 (27.0) | | | 2402 (27 A) | | | 1041 (28.4) | |
| corticosteroido SASA | 254 (71.3) | 250-79-21 | | | 6292 HA TI | | | 2305 (s.t.7) | | 12 | 127 (35.7) | 118 (33.1) | | | 2355 (25.0) | | 931 (24.9) | 938 (25.1) | |
| | 254 (71.3) 54 (75.2) | 35 (15.4) | | | 1372 (14.6) | | | 2305 (41.7) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spratropium Predinsone | 114 (32.0) | 114-02-0 | | 1971/03/20 | | | | 1238 (33.1) | | COPD = chronic obstr anti-inflammatory drug | | | | | | | | | |
| Methylanthines | 14-14.51 | 18 (5.1) | | 347 (3.9) | 357-0.80 | 0.61 | 97 (2.6) | 101-0-8 | 8.01 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respiratory artification | 221 (62.1) | 227 (64.3) | 0.05 | 1423-142-91 | 5834 (62.0) | 0.62 | 2292 (61.3) | 2291 (41.0) | 6.01 | * Matching variable in: † Includes missing info I Measured in the year | mation (2.11) before coho | % for gabap int entry. | OPD, calendary entinoid users, 0 | ear of cohors 2% for nonu | t entry, indicar isem). | son for gabape | renoids, and | TCPS. | |
| Comorbidition, a (%) | | | | | | | | | | § Measured any time b | | | | | | | | | |
| Hypertension | 306 (85.7) | 309 (84.8) | 0.03 | 8295 (98.0) | 8255 (87.7) | 0.01 | 3147 (84.2) | 3127 (83.7) | 0.01 | Cells with a value <6 | жеге зиррге | ssed owing: | to privacy restri | 750A6. | | | | | |
| Distretos | 129 (34.2) | 118 (33.1) | 0.06 | 3612 (40.5) | 3779 (40.1) | 0.01 | | 1041 (27.9) | | Excludes gabapentin | ords. | | | | | | | | |
| Coronary artery donese | 213 (51.8) | 216 (80.7) | | | 5322 (54.4) | | | 1334 (47.5) | | ** Excludes prednison | | | | | | | | | |
| Stroke/T/A | 88 (24.7) | 85 (23.%) | | | 1250 (13.1) | | 323 (8.4) | 321 (8.4) | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heart failure Dustantema | 107 (30.1) 231 (84.9) | 107 (30.1) 248 (65.7) | | | 2528 (24.9) 4583 (70.0) | | 275 (20.75 | 764 (20.5) 2384 (63.6) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cancer | 231 (64.9) 115 (32.3) | area (6/4 7) | 0.10 | BORG (87.7) | 2943 (75.3) | 0.00 | em+(63.3) | 2384 (43.6) 1656 (27.7) | 5.01 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cancer Ovonic kidney | 91 (25.4) | 47 (18.8) | | | 2306 (24.7) | | 1052 (JR2) 647 (17.3) | 5036-(27.7) 645-(17.3) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dementia | #1 (22.8) #1 (23.8) | 79 (20.5) | 0.05 | 1133 (123) 885 (14) | 1135 (12.1) 841-711 | 0.00 | 346 (9.3) 253 (s.ft) | 329 (8.8) 241 (6.4) | 5.02 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cherydosase Obstructive desso | 20/5.61 | 17 (6.8) | 0.01 | 521 (5.6) | 512 (5.4) | 0.01 | 253 (s.k) 162 (6.3) | 152 (6.4) | 9.01 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCES STREET | 24-1-51 | - (4.8) | | 201 (0.8) | 2.07(2.0) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annes | 154 (43.7) | 154 (63.7) | 0.00 | M12/07 III | MITT CALL | 0.60 | 1145-0040 | 1145 (31.2) | 8.61 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Obsessive | 1 | 1 | 0.04 | 20:025 | 1810.21 | 0.00 | 12:00.39 | 11 (0.3) | 5.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| compulsive disorder | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mood disorders | 58 (14.3) | 56 (15.7) | | 479 (7.2) | 440-(7.0) | 0.61 | 258 (s. %) | 219 (5.9) | 0.04 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schlosphrenia, schlostypel and debational disorders | 24 (6.7) | 22 (n.2) | 0.02 | 129 (1.4) | 141 (1.1) | 0.01 | 46(1,2) | 34(0.9) | 0.03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orug misuse | 24 (n.7) | | 0.00 | 304 (3.2) | 248-(2.6) | 0.62 | 91-0-0 | 75-(2-0) | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcohol misuse | 71 (19.9) | 63 (17.7) | 0.06 | 795 (7.8) | 709 (7.5) | 0.01 | 230 (6.2) | 201 (5.4) | 0.03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medications, a (%)% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antiplatelets One anticoequients | 219 (A1.5) 45-(18.3) | 215 (60-4) 21 (19.9) | | | 5579 (59.3) 1492 (15.9) | | | 2074 (55.4) 420 (14.4) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A finction | 133 (37.4) | 129 (36.2) | | 1077/33/80 | 3137 (33.3) | 0.61 | 1349 (33.4) | 1215 (32.5) | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Characteristic | Gabapentinoid Users | Nonusers | Absolute Standardized Difference | |
|---|------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Epilepsy | | | | |
| Patients, n | 354 | 356 | | |
| Hospitalization for epilepsy | 23 (6.5) | 18 (5.1) | 0.06 | |
| Carbamazepine | 38 (10.7) | 37 (10.4) | 0.01 | |
| Lamotrigine | 12 (3.4) | 14 (3.9) | 0.03 | |
| Levetiracetam | 31 (8.7) | 34-(10.1) | 0.05 | |
| Phenobarbital/primidone | 24 (6.7) | 18 (5.1) | 0.07 | |
| Phenyloin | 102 (28.7) | 105 (29.5) | 0.02 | |
| Topiramate | 1 | 1 | 0.03 | |
| Valproic acid | 28 (7.9) | 25 (7.0) | 0.03 | |
| Other antiepileptic drugs | 6(1.7) | 6 (1.7) | 0.00 | |
| Number of distinct antiepleptics | | | | |
| Number of district anti-epineptics | 165 (46.3) | 142 (45.5) | 0.02 | |
| 9 | 165 (46.3) | 152 (42.7) | 0.02 | |
| h2 | 46 (12.9) | 42(11.8) | 0.03 | |
| 92 Neuropathic paint | 182 (51.1) | 153 (43.0) | 0.03 | |
| | | | | |
| Other chronic pain\$ | 148 (41.6) | 124 (34.8) | 0.14 | |
| Neuropathic pain | | | | |
| | 9411 | 9411 | | |
| Patients, n | 9411 | 9411 | | |
| Type of neuropathic pain | | | | |
| Diabetic | 1087 (11.6) | 1129 (12.0) | 0.01 | |
| Herpetic | 2051 (21.8) | 2009 (21.3) | 0.01 | |
| Other/unspecified | 6273 (66.7) | 6273 (66.7) | 0.00 | |
| Hospitalization for diabetes mellitus or hypoglycemia | 115 (1.2) | 123 (1.3) | 0.01 | |
| Metformin | 1990 (21.1) | 1971 (20.9) | 0.01 | |
| Sulfonylureas | 1142 (12.1) | 1149 (12.2) | 0.00 | |
| a-Glucosidase inhibitors, meglitinide derivatives, and thiazolidinediones | 380 (4.0) | 400 (4.3) | 0.01 | |
| DPP-4/SGLT2 inhibitors | 253 (2.7) | 276 (2.9) | 0.01 | |
| Insulin | 900 (9.6) | 895 (9.5) | 0.00 | |
| Muscle relaxants | 793 (8.4) | 725 (7.7) | 0.03 | |
| Other physnic paint | 4170 (44.3) | 3425 (36.4) | 0.16 | |
| | | | | |
| Other chronic pain | | | | |
| Patients, n | 3737 | 3737 | | |
| Type of pain | | | | |
| Back | 972 (26.0) | 1004 (26.9) | 0.02 | |
| Neck | 126 (3.4) | 123 (3.3) | 0.00 | |
| Electroloia | 192 (5.1) | 195 (5.2) | 0.00 | |
| Ortecarthritis | 1284 (34.4) | 1256 (33.6) | 0.02 | |
| Other | 1163 (31.1) | 1159 (31.0) | 0.00 | |
| Intravanous continuaternida | 249 (6.7) | 239 (6.4) | 0.00 | |
| Orthopedic surgery | 166 (4.4) | 178 (4.8) | 0.01 | |
| Muscle relaxants | 401 (10.7) | 394 (10.5) | 0.01 | |
| | | | | |

Results, main findings

Mean follow up time:

- 1. Patients with epilepsy: 1.5 years, gabapentinoid treatment duration: 0.6 years
- 2. Patients with neuropathic pain: 1.6 years, gabapentinoid treatment duration 0.5 years
- 3. Patients with other chronic pain: 1.6 years, gabapentinoid treatment duration 0.5 years

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Results, main findings

Gabapentinoid use was associated with increased risk for severe COPD exacerbation across all indications:

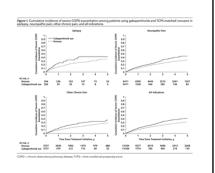
| Exposure | Patients, n | Events, n | Person- Years, n | Incidence Rate (95% CI)* | Adjusted HR (95% CI) |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Epilepsy | | | | | |
| Nonuse | 356 | 90 | 838 | 10.7 (8.7-13.2) | 1.00 (Reference) |
| Gabapentinoid use | 356 | 46 | 205 | 22.4 (16.8-29.9) | 1.58 (1.08-2.30) |
| Neuropathic pain | | | | | |
| Nonuse | 9411 | 2142 | 24 645 | 8.7 (8.3-9.1) | 1.00 (Reference) |
| Gabapentinoid use | 9411 | 712 | 4646 | 15.3 (14.2-16.5) | 1.35 (1.24-1.48) |
| Other chronic pain | | | | | |
| Nonuse | 3737 | 756 | 10.298 | 7.3 (6.8-7.9) | 1.00 (Reference) |
| Gabapentinoid use | 3737 | 258 | 1842 | 14.0 (12.4-15.8) | 1.49 (1.27-1.73) |
| Overall cohort | | | | | |
| Nonuse | 13504 | 2988 | 35 780 | 8.3 (8.0-8.6) | 1.00 (Reference) |
| Gabapentinoid use | 13 504 | 1016 | 6693 | 15.1 (14.2-16.1) | 1.39 (1.29-1.50) |

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Results

The cumulative incidence curves diverged shortly after gabapentinoid treatment initiation.

Peak increase in risk after 6 months of continuous use (suppl figure 1)



Results 1,38 (1,19-1,60) 1,32 (1,18-1,47) # 1,96 (1,18-3,26) # 1,25 (0,72-2,16) 1.38 (1.22-1.54) 1.31 (1.15-1.50) # 1.54 (0.84-2.89) # 1.63 (1.63-2.41) 1.48 (1.28-1.71) 1.27 (1.13-1.43) In stratified analyses, estimates in patients with epilepsy had uncertainty In patients with neuropathic/other pain * risk observed regardless od age, sex, number of prior COPD exacerbations, prior use of ICS, number of respiratory meds, opioid or BZD use at entry. 1.32 (1.03-1.70) 1.55 (1.28-1.89) 1.40 (1.24-1.58) 1.37 (1.24-1.50) 1.55 (1.27-1.80) 1.41 (1.10-1.80) 1.44 (1.30-1.60) 1.33 (1.19-1.49) -#- 1.63 (1.26-2.10) -#- 1.36 (1.13-1.60) 1,51 (1,34-1,71) 1,31 (1,19-1,40) 1.39 (1.04-1.85) 1.34 (1.11-1.61) -H- 1.40 (1.22-1.40) -H- 1.25 (1.14-1.37)

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Subgroup analysis Results consistent with primary analysis Figure 1. First plus summations the results of primary and sensitivity analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued and in fact some COTO executarion in epilopy, moneyable pair, other charging and all indications. **Place 1. First plus summations the results of primary and sensitivity analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued and analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between the use of galaxyans continued analyses for the association between th

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Subgroup analysis

- $\bullet\,$ Risk of severe exacerbation similar in gabapentin or pregabalin
- Association still present in patients with undocumented indication
- $\bullet \ \ \text{Compared with NSAIDs, gabapentinoids remains associated with risk for severe exacerbation}$
- $\bullet \ \, \text{Gabapentinoids also associated with increased risk for moderate-severe exacerbation and respiratory failure}$

| Discussion - | strengths |
|--------------|-----------|
|--------------|-----------|

- Large sample, multiple indications
- Matched exposed and unexposed patients on indication, COPD duration, age, sex, calendar time and TCPS

Limitations

- Definition of COPD: use of medications, due to limited validity of ICD codes
- Possible misclassification of asthma among prescribed LABA-ICS
- More likely to capture age>65 because covered by insurance for prescription medications
- Data on outpatient visits to ED not available
- Lack of information on previous or current smoking
- $\bullet\,$ Could not exclude patients with pain in the subcohort of patients with epilepsy
- Opioid/BZD use is another potential confounder, but was well balanced between groups
- Race and ethnicity not available possible residual confounding

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Clinical implications

 Need for caution when prescribing gabapentinoids to COPD patients, especially those with additional risk factors (polypharmacy, older age, renal impairment, concurrent CNS depressants).

| Summary and recommendation: | Summar | v and | l recomme | ndations |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|----------|
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|----------|

 $\bullet\,$ Gabapentinoids are associated with increased risk of severe COPD exacerbation, and prescribers should carefully weigh risks and benefits in this population.

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