Short-term vs Conventional Glucocorticoid Therapy in Acute Exacerbations of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
The REDUCE Randomized Clinical Trial

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Acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are a risk factor for disease deterioration, and patients with frequent exacerbations have increased mortality. In the general practitioner–based Swiss COPD cohort, approximately 23% to 25% of patients with COPD experienced exacerbations requiring pharmacological treatment within 1 year. International guidelines and systematic reviews advocate systemic glucocorticoid therapy in the management of acute exacerbations of COPD (e.g., 30–40 mg of oral prednisolone for 10–14 days). Randomized clinical trials have not compared short-term (5 days) with conventional (14 days) glucocorticoid treatment with respect to clinical outcomes and steroid exposure. To investigate whether a short-term (5 days) systemic glucocorticoid treatment in patients with COPD exacerbation is noninferior to conventional (14 days) treatment in clinical outcome and whether it decreases the exposure to steroids.

**Design, Setting, and Patients** REDUCE (Reduction in the Use of Corticosteroids in Exacerbated COPD), a randomized, noninferiority multicenter trial in 5 Swiss teaching hospitals, enrolling 314 patients presenting to the emergency department with acute COPD exacerbation, past or present smokers (≥20 pack-years) without a history of asthma, from March 2006 through February 2011.

**Interventions** Treatment with 40 mg of prednisone daily for either 5 or 14 days in a placebo-controlled, double-blind fashion. The predefined noninferiority criterion was an absolute increase in exacerbations of at most 15%, translating to a critical hazard ratio of 1.515 for a reference event rate of 50%.

**Main Outcome and Measure** Time to next exacerbation within 180 days.

**Results** Of 314 randomized patients, 289 (92%) of whom were admitted to the hospital, 311 were included in the intention-to-treat analysis and 296 in the per-protocol analysis. Hazard ratios for the short-term vs conventional treatment group were 0.95 (90% CI, 0.70 to 1.29; P = .006 for noninferiority) in the intention-to-treat analysis and 0.93 (90% CI, 0.68 to 1.26; P = .005 for noninferiority) in the per-protocol analysis, meeting our noninferiority criterion. In the short-term group, 56 patients (35.9%) reached the primary end point; 57 (36.8%) in the conventional, with a difference of −1.2% (95% CI, −12.2% to 9.8%) between the short-term and the conventional. Among patients with a reexacerbation, the median time to event was 43.5 days (interquartile range [IQR], 13 to 118) in the short-term and 29 days (IQR, 16 to 85) in the conventional. There was no difference between groups in time to death, the combined end point of exacerbation, death, or both and recovery of lung function. In the conventional group, mean cumulative prednisone dose was significantly higher (793 mg [95% CI, 710 to 876 mg] vs 379 mg [95% CI, 311 to 446 mg], P < .001), but treatment-associated adverse reactions, including hyperglycemia and hypertension, did not occur more frequently.

**Conclusions and Relevance** In patients presenting to the emergency department with acute exacerbations of COPD, 5-day treatment with systemic glucocorticoids was noninferior to 14-day treatment with regard to reexacerbation within 6 months of follow-up but significantly reduced glucocorticoid exposure. These findings support the use of a 5-day glucocorticoid treatment in acute exacerbations of COPD.

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trials have shown that glucocorticoid therapy benefits clinical outcome, \(^8,10\) reduces the length of hospital stay, \(^8,10\) and accelerates recovery of FEV\(_1\) (forced expiratory volume in the first second). \(^8,10\) However, the optimal dose and duration of systemic glucocorticoids are not known. Observational data suggest that low-dose oral regimens are not associated with worse outcomes than high-dose intravenous treatment. \(^8,10\) A recent Cochrane\(^1\) review of 7 studies including a total of 281 patients with exacerbated COPD found no significant differences in clinical outcome between short duration (\(\leq 7\) days) and longer duration (\(>7\) days) of glucocorticoid treatment.

Long-term use of systemic glucocorticoids is an independent risk factor for increased mortality in COPD. \(^13\) Given the adverse effects of glucocorticoids and the potentially large number of exacerbations occurring in patients with COPD, glucocorticoid exposure should be minimized. \(^10\) Although it has become quite common clinical practice to administer glucocorticoids in COPD exacerbations for shorter periods, an adequately powered randomized clinical trial comparing reduced with recommended treatment duration has not been published. The REDUCE trial tested the hypothesis that in patients presenting to the emergency department with acute exacerbation of COPD, a 5-day course of systemic glucocorticoid treatment would not result in an inferior clinical outcome compared with conventional 14-day treatment, but would significantly decrease glucocorticoid exposure and reduce untoward effects.

**METHODS**

**Study Design and Patients**

The trial was approved by the institutional review boards of participating hospitals. All patients provided written informed consent. This study report adheres to the consolidated standards for the reporting of noninferiority trials. \(^17\) The design of this investigator-initiated noninferiority trial has been published in detail. \(^13\) From March 2006 through February 2011, consecutive patients with exacerbated COPD were screened for eligibility at the emergency departments of 5 Swiss teaching hospitals. Inclusion criteria were exacerbation of COPD as defined by the presence of at least 2 of the following: change in baseline dyspnea, cough, or sputum quantity or purulence, \(^13,16\) age older than 40 years, and a smoking history of 20 pack-years or more. Exclusion criteria were a history of asthma, ratio of FEV\(_1\), to forced vital capacity (FVC) greater than 70% as evaluated by bedside postbronchodilator spirometry prior to randomization, radiological diagnosis of pneumonia, estimated survival of less than 6 months due to severe comorbidity, pregnancy or lactation, and inability to give written informed consent.

**Study Drugs, Randomization, and Masking**

Eligible patients were randomly assigned either 5 or 14 days of systemic glucocorticoids using a centralized, secured study website in order to ensure allocation concealment (FIGURE 1). Allocation according to a computergenerated randomization list (nQuery Advisor, version 6.0; Statistical Solutions Ltd) was based on age-stratified blocks of 6, presence or absence of systemic glucocorticoid treatment prior to study entry (defined as daily therapy over 2 days or more directly before the day of inclusion), severity of COPD according to the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) classification, \(^18\) and trial site. All patients received 40 mg of intravenous methylprednisolone on day 1, followed by 40 mg of oral prednisone daily from day 2 through 5. Patients received study glucocorticoid dose irrespective of possible pretreatment. The first dose was given intravenously to facilitate administration to patients in distress. From day 6 through 14, patients received 40 mg of oral prednisone or matching placebo once daily. Patients, caregivers, outcome assessors,
data collectors, the biostatistician, and all other investigators remained blinded to group allocation until the primary analysis was completed.

Procedures
In addition to the study medication, all patients received a broad-spectrum antibiotic for 7 days and an inhaled, nebulized, short-acting bronchodilator 4 to 6 times daily as needed while hospitalized. Inhaled glucocorticoids twice daily combined with inhaled β2-agonist twice daily plus tiotropium 18 µg once daily were given throughout the study. Physiotherapy, supplemental oxygen, and ventilatory support were administered according to American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society guidelines.16 Additional glucocorticoids could be administered at the discretion of the treating physicians. End points were assessed daily during hospitalization, as well as on days 6, 15, 30, 90, and 180. On days 15 and 90, assessment was by telephone interview only.

End Points
The primary end point of this trial was time to next COPD exacerbation during a follow-up of 6 months, defined as an acute clinical deterioration beyond usual day-to-day variation, requiring interaction with a clinician.19 This could occur during the index exacerbation (ie, requiring open-label systemic glucocorticoids or other intensified treatment while patients were still hospitalized), or during follow-up.

Secondary end points were all-cause mortality, change in FEV1, cumulative glucocorticoid dose, and clinical performance (assessed using questionnaires for the Medical Research Council dyspnea scale,20 a bronchitis-associated quality-of-life score,21 and patient-reported overall performance using a visual analog scale), all assessed at the index exacerbation and during 6 months of follow-up. We assessed duration of hospital stay, time to open-label glucocorticoid therapy, and need for mechanical ventilation (intubation or noninvasive ventilation) during the index exacerbation. We also assessed glucocorticoid-associated adverse effects (including new or worsening hyperglycemia), defined as fasting plasma glucose of 100 mg/dL (to convert to millimoles per liter, multiply by 0.0555) or greater, random plasma glucose of 140 mg/dL or greater, an increase of 20% or more in daily doses of insulin, any increase in oral antidiabetic drugs, initiation of 1 or more antidiabetic therapeutic principles, new or worsening hypertension (defined as blood pressure ≥140 mm Hg systolic, ≥90 mm Hg diastolic, or both) or the addition of 1 or more antihypertensive drugs to previous treatment regimens (all assessed during the index exacerbation), newly diagnosed infection, and other potentially glucocorticoid-related adverse events (assessed during the index exacerbation and during follow-up of 6 months).

Statistical Analysis
We used a modified Delphi technique to define noninferiority regarding the primary end point. Based on the judgement of 11 board-certified specialists, we defined a 15% absolute difference in the percentage of patients with a re-exacerbation during the 6 months of follow-up as the clinically tolerable upper limit. Based on previously published data,10,22 we assumed that approximately 50% of patients would experience an exacerbation during follow-up. Therefore, according to our noninferiority definition, the true proportion of patients under experimental (5 days) treatment experiencing a COPD exacerbation must not exceed 65%, which translates to a critical hazard ratio (HR) of 1.515 based on an exponential proportional hazards survival model.14

During the study, observed loss to follow-up was much lower (<4%) than expected (20%). Assuming 5% loss to follow-up, an α error of 5%, and a power of 85%, we needed to recruit 150 patients in each study group. Statistical analyses were done with SAS (SAS Institute, version 9.3) and Stata (StataCorp, version 12). Categorical variables are summarized by absolute numbers and percentages of total. Differences in time to next exacerbation or time to death were assessed using the Kaplan-Meier method in combination with the log-rank test and Cox proportional hazards models. The proportional hazard assumption was tested using Schoenfeld residuals. Noninferiority was concluded if the 2-sided, 90% confidence interval for the HR between the short-term and the conventional treatment group in an intention-to-treat and per-protocol analysis was below 1.515, which corresponds to an α level of 5%. Because differences between the 2 survival curves might appear mainly at the beginning of follow-up (which would be in contradiction to the proportional hazard assumption), we also estimated the difference in average event-free survival time over 180 days between short-term and conventional therapy by first determining the area under each of the 2 survival curves up to 180 days and then taking their difference. Patients lost to follow-up were censored at the time of last contact. Differences in categorical variables were assessed with the χ² test or Fisher exact test. Differences in cumulative dose of steroids were analyzed with the Mann-Whitney U test and bootstrap t tests. To compare length of hospital stay, we used the log-rank test, excluding individuals who were discharged from the emergency department, died, or withdrew consent during hospitalization. The time course of clinical parameters (FEV1, dyspnea scale, quality-of-life score, self-assessed performance) was analyzed using mixed linear models. Time and group were treated as categorical variables. Their interaction was also included in the model and served to test the null hypothesis of parallel time course patterns. An unstructured covariance matrix was used to model correlations of residuals within participants. Conventional null hypotheses on single parameters were tested using 2-tailed tests. For the main outcome, noninferiority
was additionally assessed by a 1-tailed Wald test of the difference between the observed HR and 1.515. Potential interactions between treatment and other factors, also used to assess heterogeneity of results across subgroups, were tested using likelihood ratio tests for time-to-event outcomes and F tests for quantitative outcomes. Statistical significance was defined at the level of 5%. After approximately half of the intended number of patients had completed the study, an independent data and safety monitoring board performed a preplanned interim safety analysis. Based on their findings, they advocated completion of the study without safety concerns.

**RESULTS**

Baseline characteristics of participants are summarized in **TABLE 1**, and results for the primary and secondary end points in **TABLE 2** and **TABLE 3**. eTable 1 (available at http://www.jama.com) shows estimates of the risks of reexacerbation, death, and the combined end point reexacerbation or death. eTable 2A and eTable 2B show the results of sensitivity analyses for the primary end point adjusted for baseline variables.

**Baseline Characteristics**

Of 717 patients evaluated for eligibility, 314 underwent randomization (Figure 1). Three patients were excluded after randomization in a blinded fashion because of erroneous initial COPD diagnoses. The data from the remaining 311 patients were used for all intention-to-treat analyses. A total of 296 patients completed the 14-day treatment period according to study protocol and were included in the per-protocol analysis. Twelve patients (7.7%) in the short-term group and 13 patients (8.4%) in the conventional treatment group were discharged directly from the emergency department and treated as outpatients ($P = .84$).

The 2 treatment groups were well balanced in terms of age, severity of airflow obstruction, and pretreatment with glucocorticoids (Table 1). There were more women in the conventional group than in the short-term treatment group (46.5% vs 32.7%; $P = .02$); the other baseline variables did not differ significantly between groups.

**Primary End Point**

The median number of days of follow-up in the conventional group was 180 (10th percentile, 179; 90th percentile, 181 days) and 180 in the short-term group (10th percentile, 178; 90th percentile, 181 days). A total of 56 patients (35.9%) reached the primary end point of COPD exacerbation in the short-term treatment group compared with 57 patients (36.8%) in the conventional treatment group. Time to reexacerbation did not differ between groups as demonstrated in the Kaplan-Meier plots (Figure 2). In a Cox regression analysis, the HR of reexacerbation between the short-term and conventional treatment group was 0.95 (90% CI, 0.70 to 1.29; $P = .006$) in the intention-to-treat and 0.93 (90% CI, 0.68 to 1.26; $P = .005$) in the per-
protocol analysis, meeting our noninferiority criterion (Table 2). Among patients who experienced a reexacerbation during follow-up, the median time to event was 43.5 days (interquartile range [IQR], 13-118) in the short-term and 29 days (IQR, 16-85) in the conventional treatment group. Estimates of reexacerbation rates were 37.2% (95% CI, 29.5% to 44.9%) in the short-term and 38.4% (95% CI, 30.6% to 46.3%) in the conventional treatment group, with a difference of −1.2% (95% CI, −12.2% to 9.8%) (eTable 1). Sensitivity analyses adjusting for baseline variables, including sex, provided similar results (eTable 2).

In a prespecified subgroup analysis, we also investigated differences in the primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary End Point</th>
<th>Conventional Treatment (n = 155)</th>
<th>Short-term Treatment (n = 156)</th>
<th>Comparison Measure (95% CI)</th>
<th>P Value^b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths during follow-up</td>
<td>13 (8.4)</td>
<td>12 (7.7)</td>
<td>HR, 0.93 (0.40 to 2.20)</td>
<td>.87^c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need for mechanical ventilation</td>
<td>21 (13.6)</td>
<td>17 (11.0)</td>
<td>OR, 0.78 (0.37 to 1.63)</td>
<td>.49^d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to open-label glucocorticoid therapy during index exacerbation, median (IQR), d</td>
<td>9 (5 to 15)</td>
<td>6 (5 to 10)</td>
<td>Difference in means, 2.2 (−7.9 to 3.5)</td>
<td>.43^f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean, d</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>0.88 (0.61-1.26)</td>
<td>.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients receiving open-label glucocorticoids during index exacerbation</td>
<td>13 (8.4)</td>
<td>9 (5.8)</td>
<td>OR, 0.67 (0.28 to 1.61)</td>
<td>.39^d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative prednisone dose, median (IQR), mg^gh</td>
<td>560 (560 to 773)</td>
<td>200 (200 to 310)</td>
<td>Difference in means, −414 (−521 to −307)</td>
<td>&lt;.001^e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean, mg</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>.19^d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients receiving additional glucocorticoids during follow-up^2</td>
<td>64 (44.4)</td>
<td>54 (36.5)</td>
<td>OR, 0.72 (0.45 to 1.15)</td>
<td>.39^d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional prednisone dose during follow-up, median (IQR), mg^gh</td>
<td>250 (77.5 to 707.5)</td>
<td>258 (100 to 640)</td>
<td>.85^a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean, mg</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>.77^f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnoses of infection</td>
<td>44 (28.4)</td>
<td>44 (28.2)</td>
<td>OR, 0.99 (0.59 to 1.67)</td>
<td>&gt;.99^d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New or worsening hyperglycemia at discharge</td>
<td>74 (57.4)</td>
<td>74 (56.9)</td>
<td>OR, 0.98 (0.58 to 1.66)</td>
<td>&gt;.99^d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New or worsening hypertension at discharge</td>
<td>23 (17.8)</td>
<td>15 (11.6)</td>
<td>OR, 0.61 (0.28 to 1.29)</td>
<td>.22^d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occurrence of other potential glucocorticoid adverse effects^i</td>
<td>18 (11.6)</td>
<td>18 (11.5)</td>
<td>OR, 0.99 (0.47 to 2.12)</td>
<td>&gt;.99^d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of hospital stay, median (IQR), d^j</td>
<td>9 (5 to 14)</td>
<td>8 (5 to 11)</td>
<td>HR, 1.25 (0.99 to 1.59)</td>
<td>.04^c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean, d</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>0.88 (0.61-1.26)</td>
<td>.006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; IQR, interquartile range; OR, odds ratio.

^a Analyses are intention to treat, unless specified otherwise.

^b Comparison between conventional and short-term treatment with 95% CI.

^c Log-rank test.

^d Fisher exact test.

^e Mann-Whitney U test.

^f Bootstrap t test for difference in means.

^g Only patients with complete follow-up data were included in these analyses (conventional treatment group, 144; short-term treatment group, 148).

^h Among patients who received glucocorticoids during follow-up, a gastrointestinal tract bleeding, sympathetic gastrointestinal reflux, symptoms of congestive heart failure or ischemic heart disease, sleep disturbance, fractures, and depression were considered as potentially related to glucocorticoid treatment.

^i Patients discharged from the emergency department and patients who died or withdrew consent during hospitalization were excluded from these analyses.
outcome between patients with and without previous systemic glucocorticoid use and with different severities of COPD according to GOLD grade. All subgroup HRs were also smaller than 1 (Table 2), and we found no evidence of heterogeneity across subgroups (for GOLD grade, $P = .82$; for glucocorticoid pretreatment status, $P = .93$).

We calculated the areas under the survival curves (AUC) to quantify the difference in average event-free survival. In the intention-to-treat analysis, estimates of AUC were 135.5 days (95% CI, 125.2-145.8) in the short-term group and 130.7 days (95% CI, 119.2-141.7) in the conventional treatment group. If analyzed per protocol, the AUCs were 135.8 days (95% CI, 125.3-146.3) for the short-term group and 129.7 days (95% CI, 118.5-140.9) for the conventional group.

### Secondary End Points

Overall survival did not differ between the treatment groups, as evidenced by Kaplan-Meier plots (Figure 3). The HRs for death for short-term compared with standard treatment were 0.93 (95% CI, 0.40-2.20, $P = .87$) in the intention-to-treat and 0.95 (95% CI, 0.40-2.25, $P = .91$) in the per-protocol analysis (Table 3, eTable 1).

During hospital stay, there was no increase in the requirement for mechanical ventilation with the short-term treatment regimen. Patients under short-term treatment had a shorter hospital stay with a median of 8 days (IQR, 5-11; 95% CI, 7-9), compared with 9 days (IQR, 6-14; 95% CI, 8-10) in the conventional treatment group ($P = .04$). The FEV$_1$ improved significantly in both groups between baseline and day 6 ($P < .001$ for difference) and re-

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**Figure 2.** Time to Reexacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

![Figure 2](http://example.com/figure2.png)

A, Proportions of patients without reexacerbation in the intention-to-treat analysis. B, Proportions of patients without reexacerbation in the per-protocol analysis. Survival curves did not differ significantly when compared by the log-rank test. Hazard ratios for the short-term vs conventional treatment group were 0.95 (90% CI, 0.70-1.29; $P$ for noninferiority = .006) in the intention-to-treat analysis and 0.93 (90% CI, 0.68-1.26; $P$ for noninferiority = .005) in the per-protocol analysis. $P$ values were obtained using the Wald test.

**Figure 3.** Overall Survival of Patients With Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

![Figure 3](http://example.com/figure3.png)

A, Proportion of patients alive (intention-to-treat analysis). B, The survival curve for the combined outcome death, reexacerbation, or both. Survival curves did not differ significantly when compared by the log-rank test ($P = .87$ for time to death, $P = .57$ for time to reexacerbation or death).
mained stable thereafter (FIGURE 4). In a longitudinal analysis, there were almost no differences between groups. Similarly, significant amelioration of dyspnea (eFigure 1A), bronchitis-associated quality of life (eFigure 1B), and patient-assessed overall performance (eFigure 1C) occurred during the first 5 days of the study; respective scores did not change significantly thereafter.

The number of patients receiving open-label glucocorticoid therapy during the index exacerbation and during follow-up did not differ between treatment groups, nor did time to open-label glucocorticoid therapy during the index exacerbation and additional steroid dose after completion of the study medication (Table 3). In an analysis of patients with complete follow-up data, the short-term group had a median of 200 mg (IQR, 200-310) and mean cumulative prednisone dose of 379 mg (95% CI, 311-446 mg); the conventional treatment group had a median of 560 mg (IQR, 560-773) and mean cumulative prednisone dose of 793 mg (95% CI, 710-876 mg), P < .001.

Blood glucose concentrations and blood pressure were assessed daily during the hospital stay. Hypertension developed or worsened in 15 patients (11.6%) in the short-term group and 23 patients (17.8%) in the conventional treatment group (P = .22). New or worsened hyperglycemia was observed in 74 patients (35.9%) in the short-term group and 74 (57.4%) in the conventional group, (P > .99; Table 3). We did not observe differences in infection rate and other potentially glucocorticoid-associated adverse effects such as gastrointestinal bleeding, insomnia, fractures, psychiatric symptoms, or heart failure.

**DISCUSSION**

To date, data proving clinical noninferiority of short-term glucocorticoid therapy in acute exacerbation of COPD have been insufficient. 6,23

Our results show that in patients with exacerbations requiring hospital admission, a 5-day treatment course of 40 mg of prednisone daily is noninferior to a 14-day treatment course with respect to reexacerbation. We chose time to next exacerbation as a clinically meaningful primary end point because, as evidenced by the Systemic Corticosteroids in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Exacerbations (SCCOPE) trial, the benefit of glucocorticoid therapy on treatment failure rate diminishes during follow-up and is no longer different from placebo after 180 days. 10 We therefore expected to observe differences between groups in the first few weeks of follow-up, if at all. As in earlier trials, 9,10 we observed rapid improvement of FEV1 by about one-third after 5 days of treatment. There were no detectable differences in expiratory volume between groups at any time. Similarly, dyspnea, quality of life, and self-assessed overall performance improved markedly during the first 5 days of the study, with minute differences between treatment groups at any time. Notably, duration of hospital stay was significantly shorter in the 5-day treatment group. Because we did not observe significant differences in glucocorticoid-related, short-term adverse effects, we cannot readily explain this observation, which might be a chance finding.

Our study has several limitations. When we designed this noninferiority trial, there was no standard glucocorticoid regimen for the treatment of exacerbated COPD. In the SCCOPE trial 10 patients received an approximate cumulative dose of 2.6 g of prednisone equivalent in the 8-week intervention group or 2 g of prednisone-equivalent in the 2-week intervention group. Since adverse effects of glucocorticoids correlate with the cumulative dose, we chose a lower dose for the conventional treatment group. Another randomized clinical trial compared 40 mg of prednisone for 10 days with placebo in patients who were admitted to the emergency department and treated on an outpatient basis. 11 Relapse rates in the active group were 27% and 43% in the control group. In our study, the reexacerbation rate in both groups was about one-third, indicating a sufficient glucocorticoid dose.

Patients in our trial were treated with inhaled, long-acting β-agonists, gluco-
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Most of our patients had severe or very severe COPD; therefore, our results cannot necessarily be applied to less severe disease grades. However, it seems unlikely that patients with GOLD grades 1 and 2 would benefit from longer glucocorticoid treatment for COPD exacerbations. Finally, all our patients were current or past smokers. Although we presume that our findings were current or past smokers, additional contributions: We thank Jürgen Drewer, MD, and Simon Spitzmüller, MD (University Hospital Basle), for programming and testing the randomization code. We are grateful to Ursula Schild, RN, Katharina Regez, RN, Vreni Wyss, RN, (University Hospital Basle), Monika Wüthrich, RN (University Hospital Bern), and Gaby Fahrni, RN (Kantonsspital Luzern), for expert nursing support. All acknowledged persons received compensations within the scope of their regular employment as physicians or study nurses.

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