

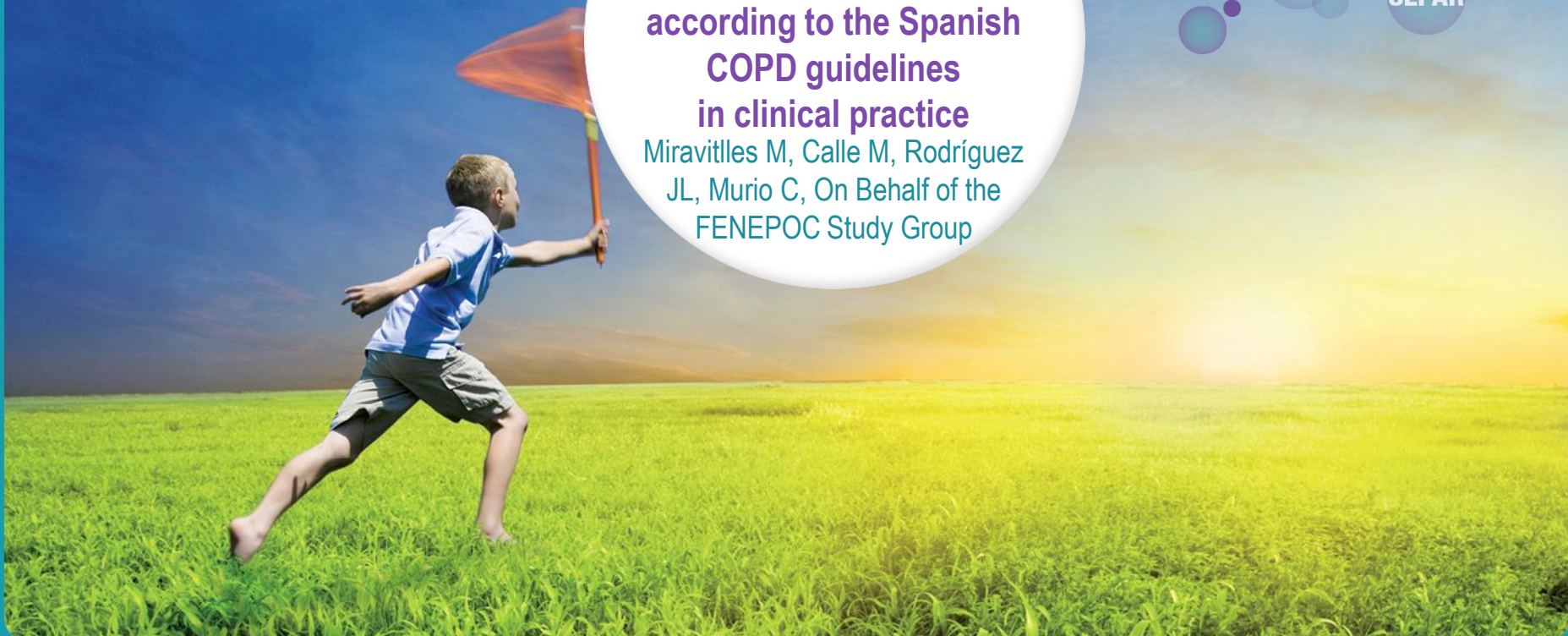
**[ERS] Distribution of
COPD phenotypes
according to the Spanish
COPD guidelines
in clinical practice**

Miravittles M, Calle M, Rodríguez
JL, Murio C, On Behalf of the
FENEPOC Study Group

EPOC AVANCES

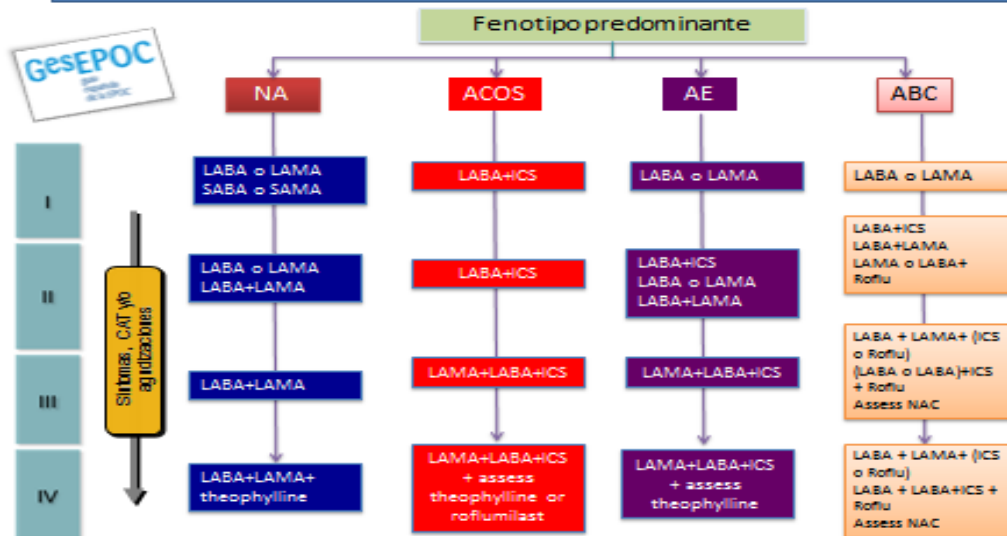
ERS ATS

SEPAR



Background and aims

GesEPOC: tratamiento farmacológico por fenotipo



Aims. To determine the frequency of COPD phenotypes in Spanish clinical practice and the availability of diagnostic tools.

Methods



- Epidemiological, cross-sectional and multicentre study.
- Patients >40 years with COPD, ($FEV_1/FVC < 0.7$ post-bronchodilator [post-BC], and >10 pack-years) were included.
- The availability of diagnostic tools to classify COPD phenotypes was assessed by an ad-hoc questionnaire.

Results



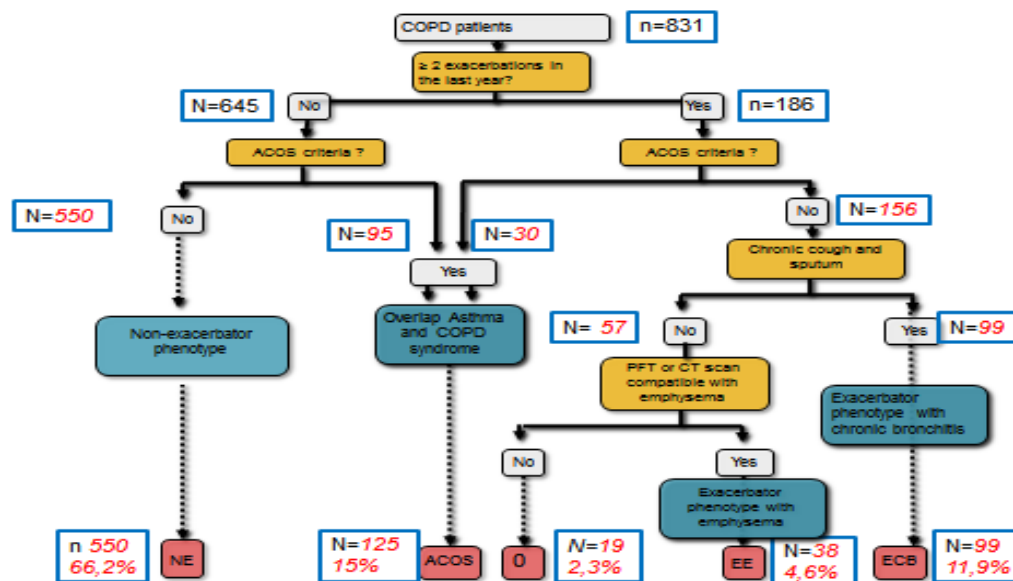
- 647 patients [294 Primary Care and 353 Pulmonology]

	ACOS (42, 6.5 %)	ECB (188, 29.1 %)	EE (110, 17.0 %)	NE (307, 47.5 %)
Age(years), mean(SD)	64.2(9.0)	69.5(8.6)	70.0(9.1)	67.2(9.3)
Sex(male), n(%)	21(50.0)	157(83.5)	90(81.8)	255(83.1)
Pack-years, mean(SD)	39.4(17.7)	42.8(21.2)	48.5(25.5)	42.9(23.6)
FEV ₁ post-BD(%), mean(SD)	61.5(28.1)	54.8(21.0)	47.9(16.4)	53.0(16.2)
m-MRC scale, mean(SD)	1.8(0.8)	2.1(0.8)	2.2(1.0)	1.5(0.8)
N exacerbations, mean(SD)	3.2(2.5)	3.6(1.7)	3.7(1.9)	0.7(0.7)

- Investigators reported that >80 % of DT were available, with exception of computed tomography (26.9 %) and carbon monoxide transfer test (13.5 %) in PC, and sputum eosinophilia (**40.4** % PC and 49.4 % P).

Discussion

- Conclusion: In clinical practice, most COPD patients were predominantly NE. In general, investigators have the required tools for diagnosing COPD phenotypes.



Muchas gracias
por su atención

