



Mesa 2

Prediction models for exacerbations in different COPD patient populations: Results of five large databases (ERS)

Martine Hoogendoorn, Talitha Feenstra, Melinde Boland, Sixten Borg, Sven-Arne Jansson, Nancy Risebrough, Julia Slejko, Maureen Rutten-van Mülken



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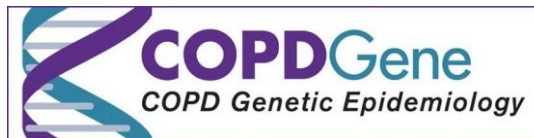
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The **NEW ENGLAND**
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 OCTOBER 9, 2008 VOL. 359 NO. 15

A 4-Year Trial of Tiotropium in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Donald P. Tashkin, M.D., Bartolome Celli, M.D., Stephen Senn, Ph.D., Deborah Burkhardt, B.S.N., Steven Kesten, M.D., Shaileendra Menjoge, Ph.D., and Marc Decramer, M.D., Ph.D., for the UPLIFT Study Investigators*



BMJ Open Cost-effectiveness of integrated COPD care: the RECODE cluster randomised trial



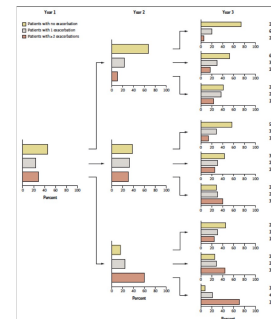
Hunt, JR, Vestbo, J, Anzueto A et al. Susceptibility to exacerbation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2002;347:1199-1124.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Up-to-date on mortality in COPD - report from the OLIN COPD study

Anne Lindberg^{1,2,3*}, Lars-Gunnar Larsson^{2,3}, Hana Muellerova⁴, Eva Rönmark^{2,5} and Bo Lundbäck^{2,6}





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Factores pronósticos de exacerbaciones

FEV1% y exacerbaciones en el año previo	—————>	¡Bingo!
Calidad de vida relacionada con la enfermedad	—————>	4/4
Sexo	—————>	3/5
Enfermedad cardiovascular y enfisema	—————>	En EPOC graves



A score to predict short-term risk of COPD exacerbations (SCOPEX)

Table 2 Backwards selection model^a by Cox regression analysis of pre-exacerbation patients, and by sex

Baseline variable	All patients (n=3,141)	
	HR (95% CI)	Overall P-value
Number of COPD maintenance medications ^b		
1 vs 0	1.18 (0.98–1.43)	<0.001
2 vs 0	1.57 (1.32–1.86)	
3 vs 0	1.91 (1.59–2.30)	
Reliever use, number of inhalations	1.05 (1.04–1.07)	<0.001
Number of exacerbations in the previous year		
2 vs 1	1.40 (1.21–1.61)	<0.001
3 vs 1	1.63 (1.33–2.00)	
4 vs 1	1.70 (1.29–2.24)	
>4 vs 1	2.07 (1.55–2.78)	
SGRQ total score		
Pre-bronchodilator FEV ₁ /FVC ratio (per 10%)	0.83 (0.78–0.88)	<0.001
Sex, female vs male	1.32 (1.16–1.50)	<0.001

Table 3 Risk score formula for COPD exacerbation in the next 6 months

Baseline variable	Score
Sex	
Male	
Female	10
Number of COPD maintenance medications ^a	
0–1	
2	12
3	20
Number of exacerbations in previous year	
1	
2	13
3–4	17
>4	24
FEV ₁ /FVC ratio	
≥60%	
40%–59%	17
<40%	25
Reliever use, no of inhalations/day	
<5	
5–10	10
≥10	21



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Conclusiones:

- Probablemente el mejor predictor sean las exacerbaciones pasadas
- El género parece jugar un papel importante en las exacerbaciones (más el femenino)
- El FEV1% varía como predictor en diversos estudios (probablemente relacionado)
- ¿Síntomas como marcador de exacerbaciones? Poco estudiado



ARC EN EPOC II

Annual Review of Congresses EN EPOC

LO NUEVO EN EPOC PRESENTADO EN ATS, ERS
Y SEPAR CONTADO DE UN MODO DIFERENTE

Madrid, 21 y 22 de Octubre de 2016