

COPD: Expanding The Diagnosis

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Disclosures

- Consultant: AstraZeneca, GlaxoSmithKline, Circassia, Spiration, Royalty Walters Knue, UpToDate and Boehringer Ingelheim
- Speaker: Sunovion
- Advisory Board: Verona

Learning Objectives

- Describe the respiratory features in patients with a history of cigarette smoking and no airflow obstruction
- State the criteria of the COPDGene 2019 diagnosis of COPD

COPDGene Major Entry Criteria

Inclusion criteria:

Age 45 – 80

Non-Hispanic White and African American
≥ 10 pack-year cigarette smoking history

Exclusion criteria: minimal to enhance recruitment

First or second degree relative

Recent COPD exacerbation

Lung surgery ≥ 1 lobe

Lung cancer

Other uncontrolled cancers

COPDGene Major Entry Criteria

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**A Cohort of Current and
Former Cigarette Smokers**

Exclusion criteria: minimal to enhance recruitment

First or second degree relative

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Lung cancer

Other uncontrolled cancers

COPDGene Cohort Characteristics

	Total	Percent
Gender		
Male	5345	53%
Female	4674	47%
Race		
NHW	6887	69%
AA	3132	31%
GOLD Spirometry Grade		
None	4380	44%
GOLD 1 & U	2000	20%
GOLD 2/3/4	3639	36%

GOLD 0

GOLD 0 – At Risk

No airflow limitation ($FEV_1/FVC \geq 0.70$)

History of exposure (cigarette smoking)

Chronic respiratory symptoms (cough, sputum)

GOLD 0

GOLD 0: Why?

GOLD objective: increase awareness of significance of symptoms

Intervene when the disease is not yet a health problem

Cough and sputum often precede the development of airflow limitation

Smokers Without Airflow Limitation

Original Investigation

Clinical and Radiologic Disease in Smokers With Normal Spirometry

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No Airflow Obstruction Patients Are Similar to GOLD 1 Patients in COPDGene

	<u>GOLD 0</u>	<u>GOLD 1</u>
Normal airflow, n	4,388	794
Chronic bronchitis;	12.6%,	15.7%
Severe exacerbations;	4.3%,	4.9%
Symptoms (SGRQ > 25);	26.0%,	28.5%
MMRC $\geq$ 2 dyspnea;	23.5%.	22.0%
6MWD decrement (< 350 m);	15.4%.	13.7%
More airway disease (WA%);	32.2%,	34.2%
Less emphysema (> 5%);	9.8%,	34.4%
Respiratory medicine use;	20.0%,	29.1%
More med use in symptomatic patients		

Impairment Definition

Symptoms

Chronic bronchitis

MMRC ≥ 2

SGRQ > 25

Functional

6MWD $< 350\text{m}$

AECOPD history of ≥ 1 severe AECOPD in last year

Radiologic abnormalities

Emphysema $> 5\%$

Gas trapping $> 20\%$

No Airflow Obstruction Patients Are Only Slightly Less Impaired Than GOLD 1

	GOLD 0 (n = 4388)	GOLD 1 (n = 794)
Any Impairment	2375 (54.1)	585 (73.7)
6 Impairments	8 (0.2)	6 (0.8)
5 Impairments	32 (0.7)	17 (2.1)
4 Impairments	156 (3.6)	65 (8.2)
3 Impairments	414 (9.4)	92 (11.6)
2 Impairments	690 (15.7)	204 (25.7)
1 Impairment	1089 (24.8)	201 (25.3)
No Impairment	1990 (45.4)	209 (26.3)

Smoking History With No Airflow Obstruction

Frequently have:

Respiratory symptoms: 25%

Impaired health status: 25%

Severe acute respiratory events (AECOPD): > 4%

Functional impairment: 15%

Have radiologic evidence of lung disease: 20%

Are receiving respiratory medications: 20%

Smoking History With No Airflow Obstruction

- Do they have **NOCOPD?**
They have **COPD!!**
- “The Myth of the Healthy Smoker”
- Do they progress?
- How should they be treated?

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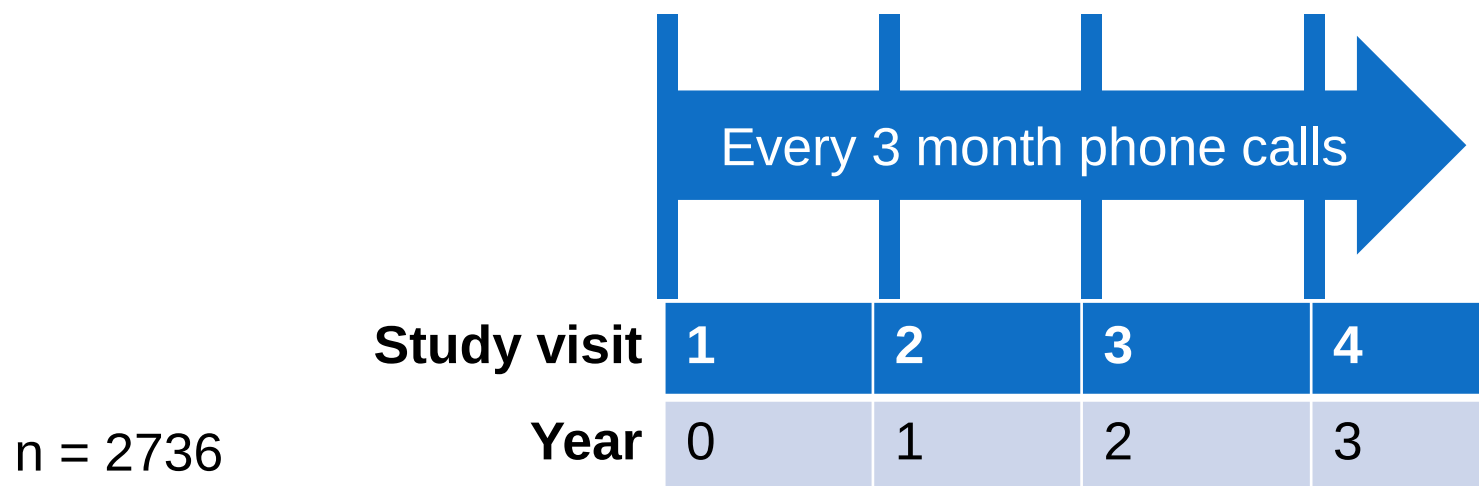
VOL. 374 NO. 19

Clinical Significance of Symptoms in Smokers with Preserved Pulmonary Function

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c/o MeiLan Han, MD

SPIROMICS: longitudinal study of cigarette smokers and never smokers



Ever smokers (current or former) had ≥ 20 pack years

Respiratory symptoms assessed by COPD Assessment Test (CAT)

CAT scores range from 0-40; higher score denotes greater impact

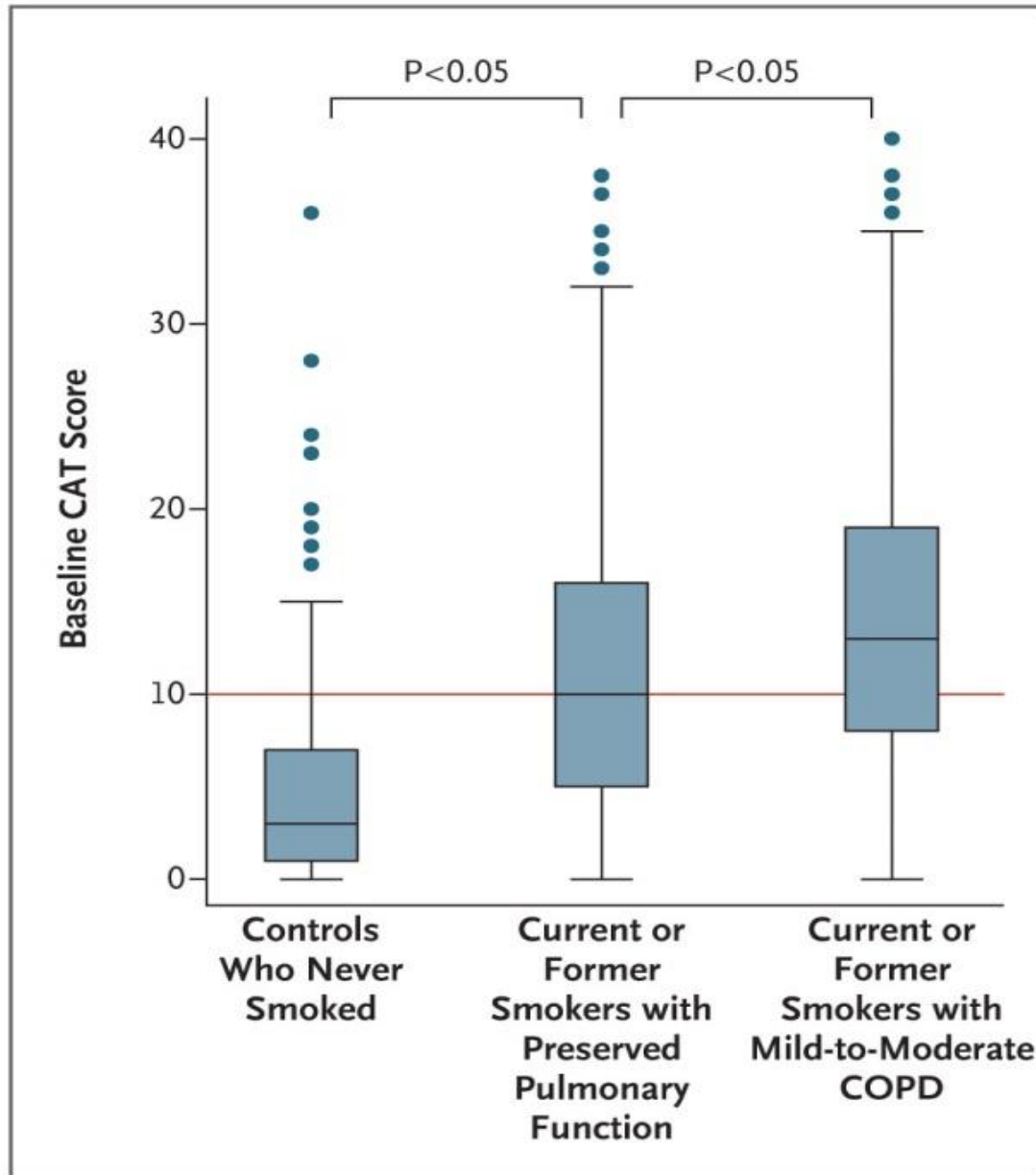
GOLD: CAT score ≥ 10 - symptom threshold to assist treatment choice

Chest CT scan

Exacerbations collected prospectively

Spirometry

Symptoms (CAT ≥ 10) are common in GOLD 0



849 GOLD 0 subjects

50% of GOLD 0 subjects have CAT ≥ 10

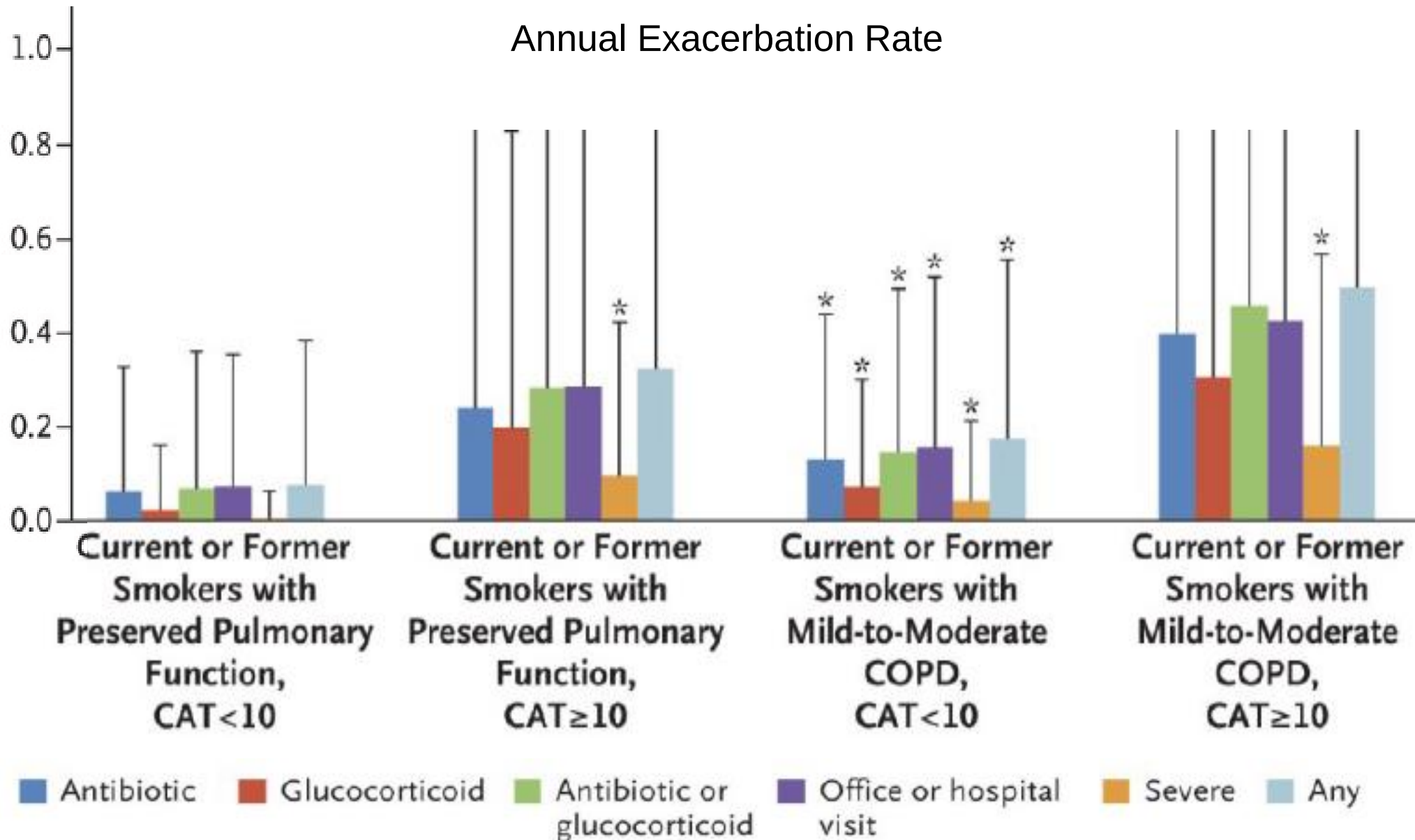


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Smokers with no airflow obstruction have acute respiratory exacerbations



Annual Exacerbation Rate



GOLD 0 Symptomatic Patients Compared to Mild COPD (GOLD 1 - 2)



- Similar acute respiratory events treated with antibiotics, steroids, hospitalizations
 - CAT is better predictor of AECOPD than FEV₁
 - MRC dyspnea similar to CAT as predictor of AEOPD
- Similar airway thickening; less emphysema
- Similar decreases in 6-minute walk distance
- Lower FEV₁, FVC and inspiratory capacity (IC) than non-smokers

Respiratory Medication Use

Symptomatic ever-smokers with no airflow obstruction

- 42% used bronchodilators
- 23% used inhaled corticosteroids

COPD: COPDGene 2019

Hypothesis:

Integrated approach using

- environmental exposure,
- clinical symptoms,
- chest CT imaging and
- spirometry

better defines disease and

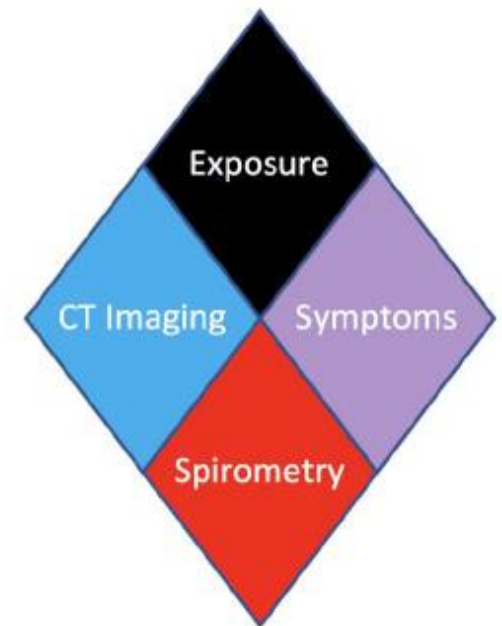
Identifies spirometric progression and mortality

Lowe KE et al. COPDGene 2019: Redefining the diagnosis of COPD. J
COPD Fndn, submitted 2019

COPD: COPDGene 2019

Criteria for COPDGene 2019 diagnosis

- Exposure: Cigarette smoking ≥ 10 pack-years
- Symptoms: mMRC dyspnea ≥ 2 and/or chronic bronchitis
- CT structural disease: $>5\%$ emphysema and/or $>15\%$ gas trapping
- Airflow obstruction: $FEV_1/FVC < 0.70$ and/or $FEV_1 < 80\%$ predicted



COPDGene 2019 COPD Subgroups

Category	Description	Symbol	# of Disease Features
A	Exposure		1
B	Exposure + CT Abnormal		2
C	Exposure + Symptoms		2
D	Exposure + Spirometry Abnormal		2
E	Exposure + Symptoms + CT Abnormal		3
F	Exposure + Spirometry Abnormal + Symptoms		3
G	Exposure + Spirometry Abnormal + CT Abnormal		3
H	Exposure + Spirometry Abnormal + Symptoms + CT Abnormal		4

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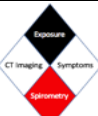
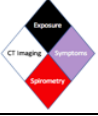
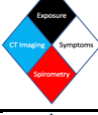
Possible COPD

Probable COPD

Definite COPD



COPDGene 2019 COPD Progression & Mortality

	Subgroup	Odds of change >350 ml in FEV ₁ (OR [95% CI])*	Hazard Ratio for all-cause mortality (HR [95% CI])#	
	A	1.0 (ref.)	1.0 (ref.)	NO COPD
	B	1.31 (1.04-1.65)	1.05 (0.76-1.44)	Possible COPD
	C	1.42 (1.07-1.88)	1.55 (1.09-2.19)	
	D	0.92 (0.64-1.30)	1.48 (1.03-2.12)	
	E	1.74 (1.28-2.36)	1.90 (1.33-2.71)	Probable COPD
	F	1.02 (0.66-1.60)	2.62 (1.84-3.72)	
	G	2.11 (1.66-2.68)	1.76 (1.36-2.27)	
	H	2.82 (2.18-3.66)	5.18 (4.15-6.48)	Definite COPD

COPDGene 2019 COPD Progression and Mortality

	Odds ratio for change in FEV ₁ >350 ml*	Hazard ratio for all-cause mortality**	COPDGene 2019 Classification
	1.0	1.0	Reference
	1.26 (1.03-1.53)	1.28 (0.99-1.66)	Possible COPD
	1.88 (1.52-2.32)	1.89 (1.48-2.41)	Probable COPD
	2.88 (2.23-3.71)	5.21 (4.17-6.52)	Definite COPD

Lowe KE et al. Redefining the diagnosis of COPD. J COPDF, submitted 2019

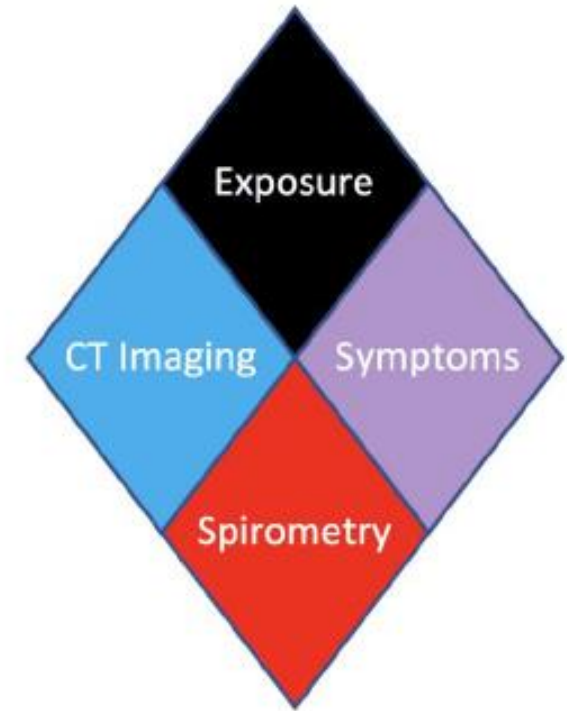
COPD: COPDGene 2019

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- spirometry

better defines disease and

Identifies spirometric progression and mortality



Lowe KE et al. COPDGene 2019: Redefining the diagnosis of COPD. J
COPD Fndn, submitted 2019

COPD: COPDGene 2019

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Summary

Patients with history of cigarette smoking and normal airflow by GOLD criteria have

Respiratory symptoms

Impaired health status

Severe acute respiratory events (AECOPD)

Functional impairment

Have radiologic evidence of lung disease

Are receiving respiratory medications

COPDGene Investigators

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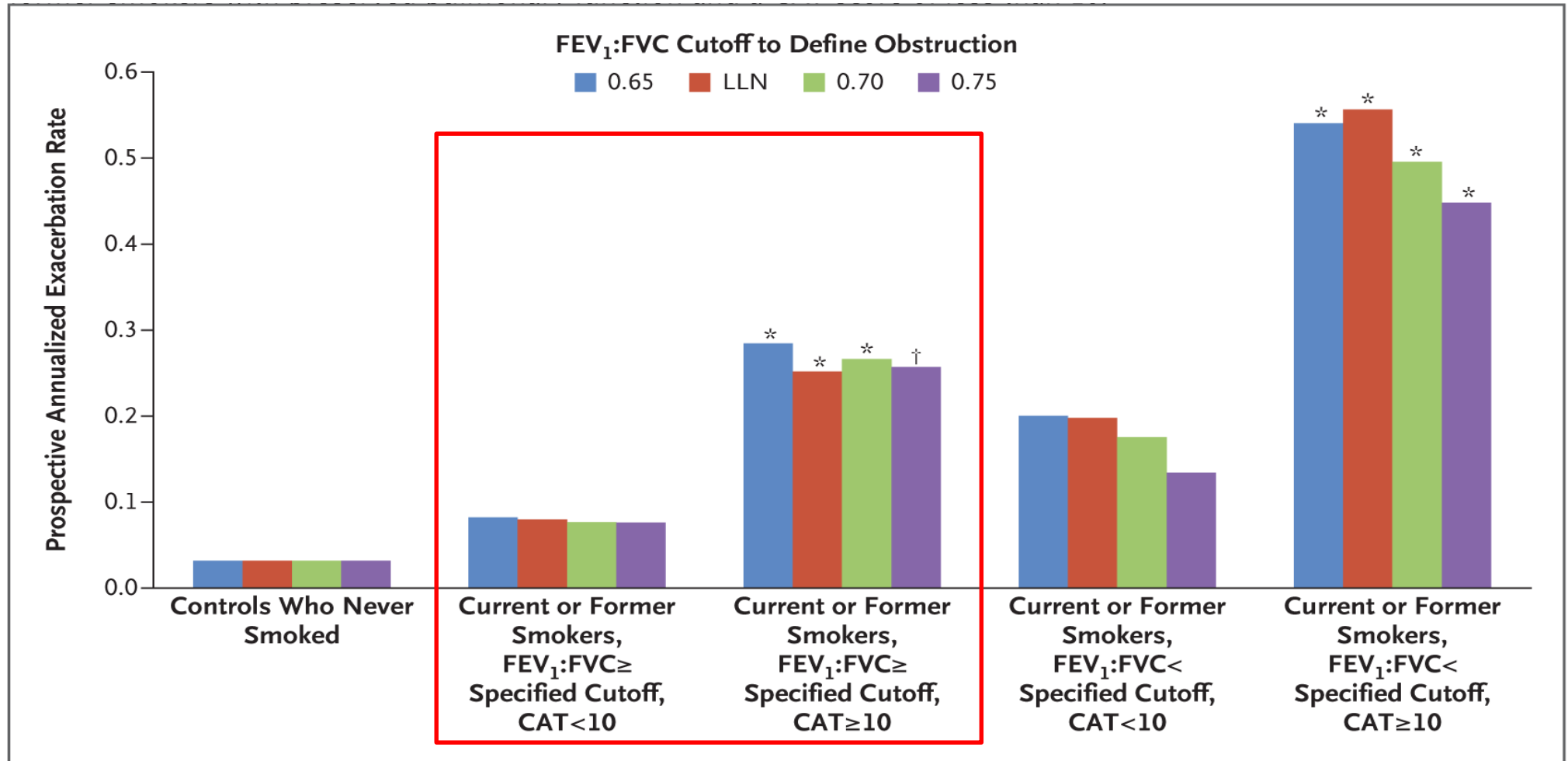
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Varying the definition of “obstruction” has little effect on exacerbations

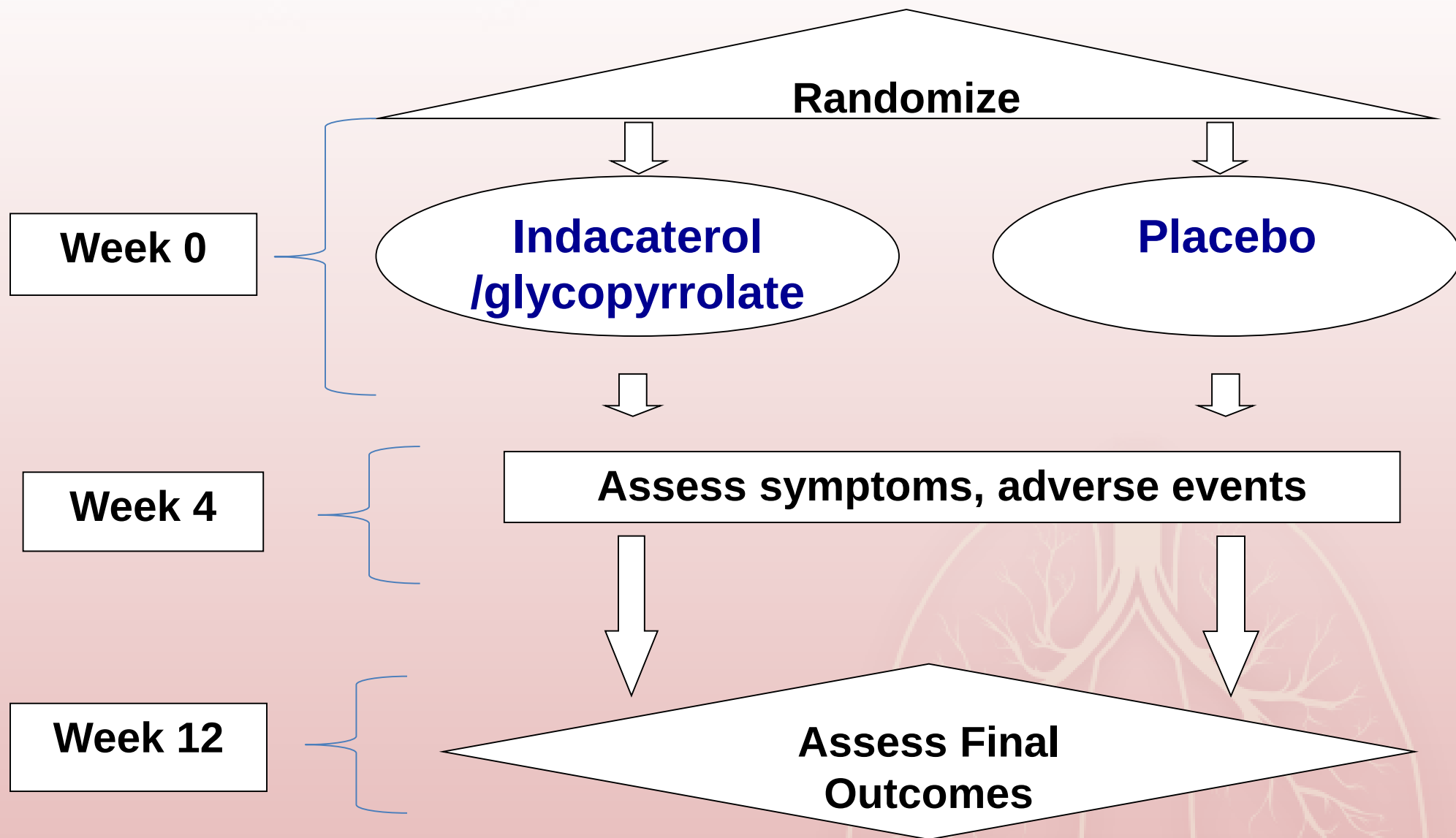


Hypothesis underlying this clinical trial:

- Current and former smokers with post-BD $FEV_1/FVC \geq 0.70$ will derive symptomatic benefit from long-acting bronchodilator therapy

Study Objective:

- A 12-week treatment, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study to assess the efficacy and safety of indacaterol / glycopyrrolate 27.5/15.6 mcg inhaled twice daily in symptomatic current and former smokers with preserved spirometry and respiratory symptoms as defined by $CAT \geq 10$.



Primary Outcome Measure:

- Proportion of individuals who experience a 4 unit improvement in SGRQ at 12 weeks and do not experience “treatment failure” during the 12 week treatment period.
- *Definition of treatment failure:* increase in respiratory symptoms necessitating treatment with active, long-acting inhaled bronchodilator and/or inhaled or oral corticosteroids.