

# Clinical And Economic Burden Of Eosinophilic COPD In A Large Retrospective US Cohort

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:  
*International Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*

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**Purpose:** We sought to describe clinical and economic outcomes for COPD patients by blood eosinophil (EOS) count.

**Methods:** This retrospective cohort study of COPD patients used data from the Practice Fusion electronic medical records (EMR) database linked to Symphony Health Solutions transactional pharmacy, medical, outpatient, and inpatient claims data to evaluate COPD-related and all-cause health care resource utilization and cost in the 12-month period following the date of each patient's greatest recorded blood eosinophil count during the 27-month period from January 2014 to March 2016. A post-index moderate exacerbation was defined as an outpatient or emergency care visit for COPD and a prescription for oral corticosteroid and/or antibiotics within 10 days of the visit. Severe exacerbation was defined as an inpatient hospitalization with COPD as primary diagnosis.

**Results:** Of 48,090 EMR patients, 39,939 (83.1%) had a charge in the claims data both pre- and post-index (mean age 67.2 years, 58.3% female), 17,397 (43.6%) had EOS  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L. Moderate and severe exacerbations were more frequent for patients with EOS  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L compared with those with EOS  $< 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L (moderate: 6.8% vs 6.1%,  $p < 0.05$ ; severe: 3.1% vs 2.5%,  $p < 0.001$ ). After adjustment for baseline clinical characteristics, each 100-unit increase in EOS count was associated with a significant 2.24% increase in total all-cause costs and 4.54% increase in total COPD-related costs ( $p < 0.001$  for both). COPD-related costs were significantly greater for patients with an EOS count of  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L compared with those with EOS  $< 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L ( $p < 0.001$ ). These costs appear to have been driven by a greater percentage of patients in the  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L cohort with COPD-related resource use including hospitalization, office visits, ambulatory procedures and pharmacy prescriptions.

**Conclusion:** COPD patients with EOS counts  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L were more likely to have had moderate or severe exacerbations and greater cost of care than those with EOS  $< 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L.

**Keywords:** clinical phenotypes, electronic medical records, exacerbations, health care resource utilization, eosinophils

## Plain Language Summary

Based on results and post hoc analyses of recent clinical trials, the 2019 Global Strategy for the Diagnosis, Management, and Prevention of COPD report now includes a paragraph on blood eosinophil counts stating "blood eosinophil counts can help clinicians estimate the likelihood of a beneficial preventive response to the addition of ICS to regular bronchodilator treatment and can be used as a biomarker in conjunction with clinical assessment when making decisions regarding ICS use". There is still need for real-world evidence among broader populations of COPD patients assessing the relationship between blood eosinophil counts and clinical characteristics, health care resource utilization, and costs. We evaluated four COPD subgroups with blood eosinophil counts of  $< 220$ ,  $\geq 220$ ,  $\geq 300$ ,  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu$ L.

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Our findings substantiate the relationship between blood eosinophils and health care resource utilization in a broad COPD patient population. COPD patients with blood eosinophil count  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$  were significantly more likely to have had moderate or severe exacerbations and greater cost of care than those with a blood eosinophil count  $< 220$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ .

We conclude that these data support the GOLD report and providers should obtain eosinophil counts for COPD risk stratification when making decisions regarding ICS use.

## Introduction

The natural history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) includes progressive airflow obstruction and lung function decline, punctuated by exacerbations that are associated with increased mortality.<sup>1</sup>

The association between blood eosinophil count and these important clinical outcomes remains to be elucidated.<sup>2,3</sup> Analyses from the Copenhagen General Population Study indicated that a circulating peripheral blood eosinophil count of  $> 340$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$  was associated with an overall increased risk of exacerbations and a two-fold increase in the risk of severe exacerbations.<sup>4</sup> A claims-based analysis by Zeiger concluded that high blood eosinophil counts  $\geq 300$ , 400, and 500 cells/ $\mu\text{L}$  were an independent risk factor for future exacerbations in patients with COPD.<sup>5</sup> In a recent electronic medical record (EMR) database analysis by Kerkhof et al, greater blood eosinophil counts ( $> 450$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ ) were associated with treatment-resistant exacerbations.<sup>6</sup> Two recent clinical trials, METREX and METREO, evaluated COPD exacerbations in relation to blood eosinophil counts  $\geq 150$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$  at screening, or  $\geq 300$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$  during the previous year with findings suggesting that eosinophilic airway inflammation contributed to COPD exacerbations.<sup>7</sup> Another recent clinical trial (KRONOS) demonstrated a lower rate of moderate or severe exacerbations among patients treated with triple therapy with LAMA/LABA +ICS as compared with LAMA/LABA with treatment differences seen beginning at baseline eosinophil concentrations of 75–100 cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ .<sup>8</sup> In addition, post-hoc analyses of three trials of budesonide–formoterol compared to formoterol alone for patients with COPD found that blood eosinophil count predicted exacerbation risk and clinical response to ICS.<sup>9</sup> These findings have been reviewed and are included in the most recent, 2019, Global Initiative for COPD strategy document for the management and prevention of COPD.<sup>10</sup> A new section on blood eosinophil count has

been added to this document and recommends the use of blood eosinophil counts when making decisions regarding ICS use. With respect to exacerbations, this document states that there is insufficient evidence to recommend blood eosinophils should be used to predict exacerbation risk.<sup>10</sup>

Cost associated with COPD is dependent on both the severity and frequency of exacerbations. Patients with severe exacerbations requiring ICU stays and recurrent care are responsible for a large percentage of total costs. For this reason, large-integrated databases are important for studying cost. Clinical data including eosinophil counts from EMR and health care utilization, and cost from claims databases linked together in a single-integrated database afford the opportunity to study large numbers of patients. Such a study was recently conducted for patients with asthma in the United Kingdom and it found increasing costs with increasing eosinophil counts (200, 300, 400, and 500 cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ ).<sup>11</sup> Two recent US studies on patients with COPD have also found an increase in healthcare resource utilization with increasing eosinophil count.<sup>12,13</sup>

This retrospective, observational database study of COPD patients spanning multiple real-world US practice settings is the first comprehensive evaluation of the association of blood eosinophil counts with health care utilization and cost outcomes reflecting current clinical practice across the US. The aims of this cohort study were to describe patient characteristics, health care utilization and cost across groups with increasing blood eosinophil counts in a broadly representative COPD patient population. Our first objective was to describe patient clinical characteristics, including exacerbations, by blood eosinophil count. Our second objective was to determine the all-cause and COPD-related health care utilization and cost by blood eosinophil count categories.

## Methods

### Data Source

This retrospective cohort study utilized data from Practice Fusion's EMR database and from Symphony Health's administrative claims data. The Practice Fusion EMR database is a nationwide database consisting of clinical data sourced primarily from medical practices with 1 to 4 providers and includes patient charts, prescription history, and lab results. It covers approximately 6% of all ambulatory care

from primary care and specialist practices in the United States. Practice Fusion's EMR patient population is comparable to the overall US population in terms of age, sex, and geographic distribution.

Symphony Health Solutions provides billing-related health care data including US pharmacy and medical claims submitted by approximately 30,000 pharmacies, 1,000 hospitals, 800 outpatient facilities, and 80,000 physician practices from across the US. The claims data are sourced from adjudication networks, service bureaus, and pharmacy organizations, and include claims from insured populations participating in commercial health plans as well as claims from patients participating in public insurance programs (eg, Medicaid and Medicare). The dataset is a national in scope and representative in terms of age, gender and insurance type. Claims data were the primary dataset for describing clinical outcomes including exacerbations and inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) use, as well as for the evaluation of patient healthcare utilization and cost in this study.

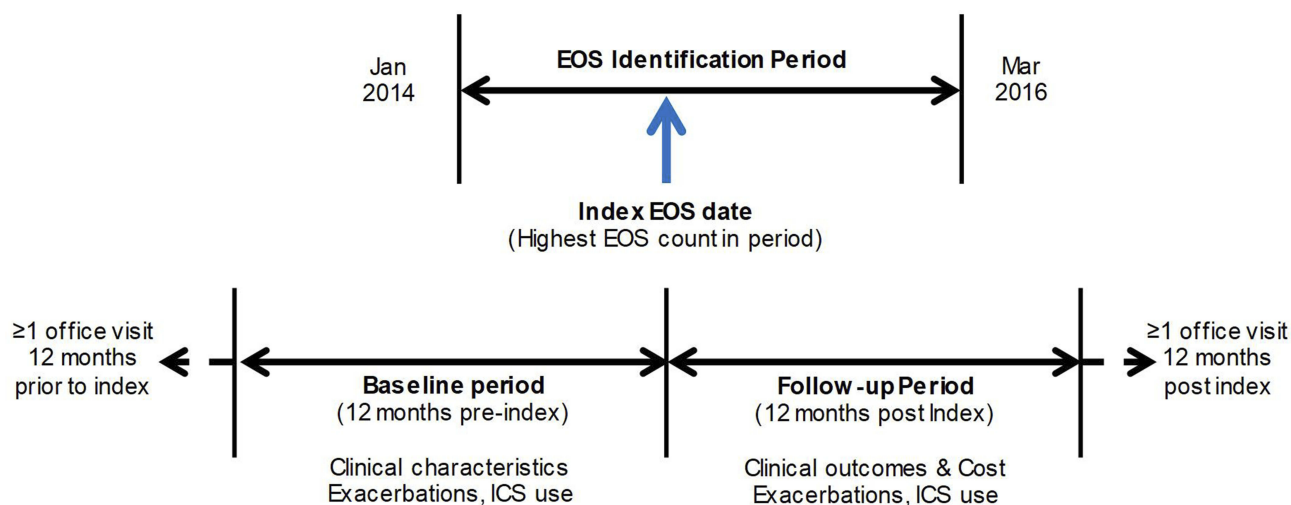
The two datasets were linked using Synoma, a proprietary matching engine that paired patient identifiers in the Practice Fusion and Symphony Health Solutions data. The resulting set of linked EMR and claims data underwent privacy certification before being made available for the purposes of this research. As a noninterventional, retrospective database study using a certified Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act-compliant de-identified research database, approval by an institutional review board was not necessary.

## Study Design And Population

Adult patients with a diagnosis of COPD anytime in the EMR data were assigned an index date set as the date of their greatest recorded blood eosinophil counts during the 27-month identification period between January 2014 and March 2016 (Figure 1). COPD-related and all-cause health care utilization and cost were evaluated for 12 months after the index date using integrated claims data (Figure 1). The integrated study population included EMR patients who had either a prescription, outpatient medical, or hospital charge in the 12 months prior to index (baseline period) and in the 12 months following index (follow-up period). Patients were excluded from the study cohort if they had a diagnosis of any malignant cancer – other than basal cell carcinoma – or one of the following conditions: cystic fibrosis, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, sarcoidosis, acute or chronic eosinophilic pneumonia, eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis, parasitic infections, or idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Study subgroups were defined by categorizing patients based on their index blood eosinophil count.

## Exposure Measures

Blood eosinophil count at index date was assessed as both a continuous measure and as a categorical variable based on four non-exclusive groups:  $<220$ ,  $\geq 220$ ,  $\geq 300$ ,  $\geq 400$ . The four groups selected are similar to the four groups reported by Kerkhof et al in a recent study of maximum blood eosinophil counts for patients with severe-uncontrolled eosinophilic asthma.<sup>11</sup> For regression models, we



**Figure 1** Study design.

**Abbreviations:** EOS, eosinophil count; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid.

used eosinophil count as either a continuous measure showing percentage change in cost for each 100 cells/ $\mu$ L increase in eosinophil count or as a dichotomous measure based on the lowest of the three descriptive cutoffs  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L compared to  $< 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L.

## Clinical Measures

Patient-level characteristics were derived from the EMR data, including demographic and clinical characteristics, comorbidities including asthma and calculation of the Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI), office visits, and prescription history. For time-sensitive characteristics, documentation closest to the index date was used. Covariate measures derived from the integrated dataset included the occurrence of moderate and severe COPD exacerbations, COPD-related costs, and ICS and systemic corticosteroid use.

Clinical outcomes were assessed in the 12 months post-index follow-up period. Moderate exacerbations were defined as an outpatient office, emergency department (ED), or urgent care visit with a diagnosis of COPD and a pharmacy prescription claim for an oral corticosteroid (OCS) and/or antibiotics on the same day as or within 10 days after the visit. A severe exacerbation was defined as a COPD-related inpatient hospitalization with a primary diagnosis of COPD. ED visits that resulted in hospitalization were categorized as severe.<sup>14,15</sup> Because a patient could have multiple events in a single exacerbation episode, all exacerbation events recorded within 14 days were attributed to and counted as one exacerbation event.

## Health Care Costs And Utilization

The costs attributable to inpatient hospitalizations, ED visits, outpatient office visits, outpatient procedures, and pharmacy prescriptions were compiled and reported as COPD-related and all-cause (ie, due to any condition). COPD-related costs included the costs of events that were linked to a COPD diagnosis code as a primary diagnosis for inpatient stays and any diagnosis position for other services. All-cause health care costs included the costs of all health care encounters regardless of reason or diagnosis. The presence of a visit (any vs none) and the number of visits by type of service (inpatient hospitalization, ED, outpatient/office visit) were captured to define utilization. As with cost calculations, a visit was considered COPD-related if the medical claim contained an applicable COPD diagnosis code; a primary diagnosis was required for inpatient stays, with a claim in any position for other service locations.

## Statistical Analyses

Tabulation of summary statistics and all statistical analyses were conducted with SAS (SAS 9.4, SAS Institute, Cary, NC). P-values were calculated using chi-squared tests for categorical variables and ANOVA for continuous variables, accommodating for heteroskedasticity using the Welch test as needed. Statistical tests were two-sided, with an  $\alpha$ -level of 0.05 for statistical significance.

Regression models were implemented by first looking at the potential univariate effect of covariates on cost outcomes. Exacerbations, smoking status, ICS treatment, CCI, asthma, nasal polyposis, baseline overall resource cost, and chronic OCS use were considered as covariates and were tested as univariate predictors of cost outcomes. If a covariate was found to be a univariate predictor, it was included into a regression model with a log link and a gamma distribution as a covariate adjustment for the effect of blood eosinophil count on cost outcomes. Covariates were assessed in this model via stepwise deletion, with blood eosinophil counts being held in each model as a predictor of cost outcomes.

For all objectives, missing data were counted and reported for each variable. In the event of missing data when comparing descriptive variables, pairwise deletion was used for statistical tests, reported counts of missing data were used for counts, and all non-missing data were used for descriptive statistics. When utilizing the adjusted regression models, missing data were handled via list-wise deletion.

## Results

### Patient Population

In the EMR database, 155,460 of 886,784 patients (17.5%) with a diagnosis of COPD had a recorded blood eosinophil count between January 1, 2014, and March 31, 2016. A total of 48,090 (31% of patients with an eligible blood eosinophil count) met the full EMR study eligibility criteria (Figure 2). The final linked study population consisted of the 39,939 EMR patients (83%) who had either a prescription, outpatient medical, or hospital charge in the 12 months prior to index and in the 12 months following index.

### Eosinophil Counts

The mean index blood eosinophil counts for the 48,090 patients in the EMR data set and the 39,939 patients in the integrated dataset were  $252.2 \pm 172.1$  and  $252.3 \pm 171.8$  cells/ $\mu$ L, respectively (Table 1). The mean eosinophil counts for the four blood eosinophil subgroups were



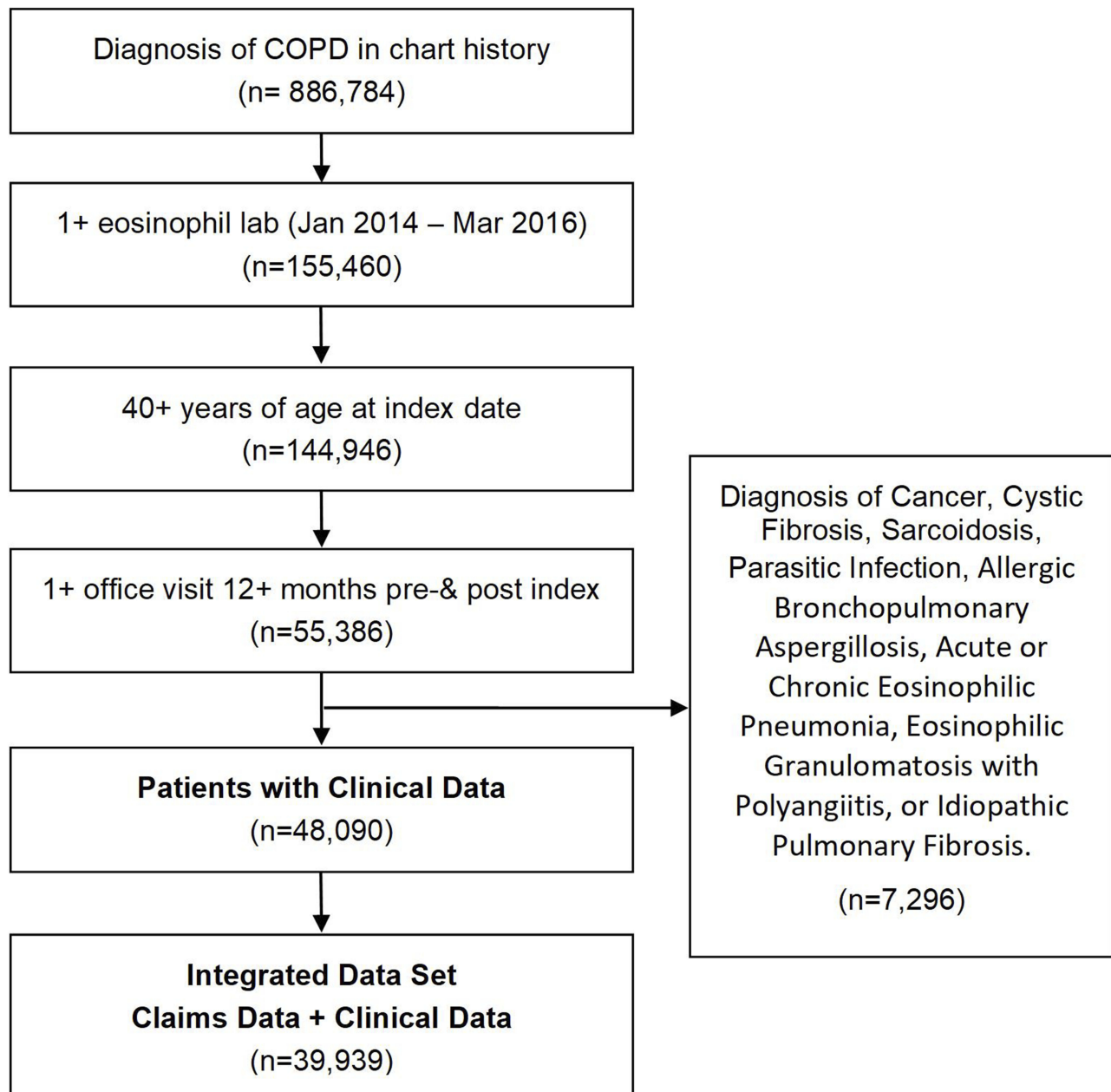
essentially the same for patients in the EMR dataset and patients in the integrated data set (Table 1). Analysis of within patient variability was not conducted due to limitations in such an analysis based on the current study design.

Eosinophil counts were evaluated in the 12-month periods before (baseline) and after (follow-up) the index value, not including index value, for patients who had several eosinophil counts recorded. Of patients in the integrated data set, 15,871 (39.7%) had a baseline blood eosinophil count available and 21,047 (52.7%) had a follow-up blood

eosinophil count available (Table 1). The overall mean baseline and follow-up blood eosinophil counts were 222.0 and 218.5 cells/ $\mu$ L, respectively (Table 1). Within each blood eosinophil subgroup, mean baseline and follow-up eosinophil counts were also similar (Table 1).

## Demographics And Baseline Clinical Characteristics

The average age of the study population was  $67.2 \pm 11.4$  years and was lowest in the  $<220$  cells/ $\mu$ L subgroup



**Figure 2** Eligibility criteria. EMR patient cohort (n=48,090) linked to claims (n=39,939).

**Abbreviations:** COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; EMR, electronic medical record.

**Table 1** Eosinophil Levels: Index<sup>a</sup>, Baseline, And Follow-Up

Time Period	Index Eosinophil Group				
	All	<220 cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 220$ cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 300$ cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 400$ cells/ $\mu$ L
	(n=48,090)	(n=27,211)	(n=20,879)	(n=16,737)	(n=8,946)
<b>EMR Patients<sup>b</sup></b>					
Index					
N	48,090	27,211	20,879	16,737	8,946
Mean (SD)	252.2 (172.1)	138.9 (58.1)	399.8 (159.2)	435.6 (158.2)	538.8 (152.6)
Baseline					
N	19,178	8,870	10,308	8,296	4,673
Mean (SD)	229.4 (162.3)	129.5 (64.5)	333.9 (168.0)	361.4 (173.2)	434.0 (190.2)
Follow-up					
N	25,473	13,139	12,334	10,075	5,522
Mean (SD)	200.1 (141.5)	121.3 (74.2)	273.2 (149.5)	291.3 (153.9)	343.0 (168.6)
<b>Integrated Patients<sup>c</sup></b>					
Index					
N	39,939	22,542	17,397	13,913	7,440
Mean (SD)	252.3 (171.8)	139.0 (58.1)	399.2 (158.6)	435.2 (157.6)	538.0 (151.9)
Baseline					
N	15,871	7,348	8,523	6,854	3,855
Mean (SD)	222.0 (156.0)	122.5 (67.2)	296.1 (161.9)	318.5 (167.6)	377.0 (184.1)
Follow-up					
N	21,047	10,820	10,227	8,332	4,572
Mean (SD)	218.5 (154.4)	125.1 (68.6)	300.8 (162.0)	322.7 (167.2)	382.6 (184.2)

**Notes:** <sup>a</sup>Index eosinophil level was required; <sup>b</sup>patients with data from the EMR data source; <sup>c</sup>patients with data from both the EMR data source and the claims data source.

(Table 2). More than half (n=23,271 [58.3%]) of patients were female, with the percentages decreasing from the <220 cells/ $\mu$ L subgroup (62.0%) to the  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu$ L subgroup (50.0%) (Table 2). The percentages of current smokers also decreased from the <220 cells/ $\mu$ L subgroup (30.8%) to the  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu$ L subgroup (27.5%) (Table 2). Conversely, the percentages of former smokers were lowest in the <220 cells/ $\mu$ L subgroup (40.1%) and highest in the  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu$ L subgroup (45.0%) (Table 2).

The mean CCI in the overall study population was  $2.6 \pm 1.9$ , the percentage of patients with a comorbid diagnosis of asthma was 18.1%, the study population had an average of  $8.4 \pm 7.4$  outpatient visits per patient in the 12-month baseline period, the number of patients with ICS use was 6,933 (17.4%), the percentages of patients with an occurrence of any exacerbation, moderate or severe were 2,858 (7.2%), and baseline COPD-related costs were US  $\$3,671 \pm \$19,488$ . For all these characteristics, the percentages of patients exhibiting the characteristic, or the mean value for the characteristic was consistently lowest for patients in the <220

cells/ $\mu$ L subgroup and greatest for highest the  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu$ L subgroup (Table 2).

## Clinical Outcomes — Exacerbations And ICS Use

The percentages of patients with moderate or severe exacerbations in the 12-month follow-up period were all greater for the  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L,  $\geq 300$  cells/ $\mu$ L, and  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu$ L groups compared with the <220 cells/ $\mu$ L group ( $p < 0.05$  for all; Table 3). Similarly, a higher percentage of patients were placed on new ICS treatment in the follow-up period across the 3 higher eosinophil groups compared to the <220 cells/ $\mu$ L group ( $p < 0.001$  for all; Table 3).

## Health Care Resource Use

The average utilization per patient for patients of both COPD-related and all-cause health care resource use was all greater for the  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L,  $\geq 300$  cells/ $\mu$ L, and  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu$ L subgroups compared with the <220 cells/ $\mu$ L subgroup except for ED use which was only greater in the  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu$ L subgroup for COPD-related healthcare resource use. Even though the

**Table 2** Baseline Demographic & Clinical Characteristics

Variable	Index Eosinophil Group				
	All	<220 cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 220$ cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 300$ cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 400$ cells/ $\mu$ L
	(n= 39,939)	(n= 22,542)	(n= 17,397)	(n= 13,913)	(n= 7,440)
Age, Mean (SD)	67.2 (11.4)	66.5 (11.5)	68.1 (11.2)	68.2 (11.2)	68.5 (11.2)
BMI, Mean (SD)	29.8 (7.6)	29.5 (7.6)	30.1 (7.6)	30.1 (7.6)	30.0 (7.4)
Sex (Female)	23,271 (58.3)	13,968 (62.0)	9,303 (53.5)	7,342 (52.8)	3,719 (50.0)
Smoking Status					
Current	11,909 (29.8)	6,943 (30.8)	4,966 (28.5)	3,989 (28.7)	2,044 (27.5)
Former	16,646 (41.7)	9,039 (40.1)	7,607 (43.7)	6,117 (44.0)	3,346 (45.0)
Never	8,636 (21.6)	5,010 (22.2)	3,626 (20.8)	2,868 (20.6)	1,553 (20.9)
Unknown	376 (0.9)	225 (1.0)	151 (0.9)	108 (0.8)	58 (0.8)
Not Reported	2,372 (5.9)	1,325 (5.9)	1,047 (6.0)	831 (6.0)	439 (5.9)
Charlson Comorbidity Index <sup>a</sup> Mean (SD)	2.6 (1.9)	2.5 (1.8)	2.8 (2.0)	2.8 (2.0)	2.9 (2.0)
Diagnosis Count <sup>b</sup>					
1	14,143 (35.4)	8,715 (38.7)	5,428 (31.2)	4,263 (30.6)	2,183 (29.3)
2–3	15,733 (39.4)	8,859 (39.3)	6,874 (39.5)	5,528 (39.7)	2,901 (39.0)
4+	10,061 (25.2)	4,968 (22.0)	5,093 (29.3)	4,120 (29.6)	2,354 (31.6)
Diagnosis					
Anxiety	11,688 (29.3)	6,808 (30.2)	4,880 (28.1)	3,875 (27.9)	2,022 (27.2)
Asthma	7,227 (18.1)	3,855 (17.1)	3,372 (19.4)	2,754 (19.8)	1,581 (21.3)
Depression	10,289 (25.8)	5,799 (25.7)	4,490 (25.8)	3,618 (26.0)	1,902 (25.6)
Physician Visits, mean (SD)	8.4 (7.4)	8.2 (7.1)	8.6 (7.8)	8.6 (7.9)	8.8 (8.3)
Corticosteroid Use (1+ Rx)					
ICS use	6,933 (17.4)	3,649 (16.2)	3,284 (18.9)	2,685 (19.3)	1,542 (20.7)
SCS use	779 (2.0)	446 (2.0)	333 (1.9)	276 (2.0)	151 (2.0)
Mod. to Sev. Exacerbation (1+)	2,858 (7.2)	1,487 (6.6)	1,371 (7.9)	1,094 (7.9)	635 (8.5)
Baseline COPD Costs, mean (SD)	\$3,671 (\$19.5k)	\$3,263 (\$16.6k)	\$4,199 (\$22.7k)	\$4,311 (\$24.0k)	\$4,634 (\$27.3k)

**Notes:** Data are reported as n (%) unless otherwise specified. <sup>a</sup>The Quan Enhanced Comorbidity score ranges from 0 to 37; <sup>b</sup>count of co-morbid conditions included in Quan Enhanced Comorbidity score.

**Abbreviations:** ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; SCS, systemic corticosteroid.

absolute event rates are relatively low, the percent difference between the <220 cells/ $\mu$ L and the  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L groups was 26.4% for all-cause hospitalization and 32.7% for COPD-related hospitalization. In addition, the utilization per patient for all-cause and COPD-related healthcare resources generally tended to increase slightly across increasing eosinophil count subgroups, <220,  $\geq 220$ ,  $\geq 300$ ,  $\geq 400$  (Tables 4 and 5).

## All-Cause And COPD-Related Costs

As one would expect, patterns of overall cost generally followed those of utilization, with overall costs tending to increase across the four eosinophil subgroups for both all-cause and COPD-related costs. For the  $\geq 220$  compared to <220 cells/ $\mu$ L subgroups, overall COPD-related costs were

24% greater and overall all-cause costs were 17% greater. Hospital and pharmacy costs were the significant contributors for COPD-related costs and hospital and outpatient visits/procedures were the significant contributors for All-cause costs (Table 6).

## Eosinophils And Health Care Resource Use And Costs

Regression models were run for overall, hospital, and ED, all-cause and COPD-related costs, with eosinophil count as either a continuous measure showing percentage change in cost for each 100 cells/ $\mu$ L increase in eosinophil count or as a dichotomous measure based on <220 and  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L. Models were adjusted for demographics and

**Table 3** Clinical Outcomes

COPD-Related Outcome	Index Eosinophil Group			
	<220 cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 220$ cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 300$ cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 400$ cells/ $\mu$ L
	(n=22,542)	(n=17,397)	(n=13,913)	(n=7,440)
Moderate Exacerbation				
Patients	1,370 (6.1%)	1,177 (6.8%) <sup>†</sup>	950 (6.8%) <sup>†</sup>	536 (7.2%) <sup>†</sup>
Events (total)	2,111	1,820	1,474	836
Events <sup>a</sup> (per patient <sup>b</sup> )	0.094	0.105 <sup>†</sup>	0.106 <sup>†</sup>	0.112 <sup>†</sup>
Severe Exacerbation				
Patients	554 (2.5%)	541 (3.1%) <sup>‡</sup>	439 (3.2%) <sup>‡</sup>	256 (3.4%) <sup>‡</sup>
Events (total)	675	669	556	329
Events (per patient)	0.03	0.038 <sup>‡</sup>	0.04 <sup>‡</sup>	0.044 <sup>‡</sup>
ICS Treatment (Follow-Up)				
No	16,763 (74.4%)	12,202 (70.1%) <sup>‡</sup>	9,680 (69.6%) <sup>‡</sup>	5,048 (67.8%) <sup>‡</sup>
Yes, new in follow-up	2,130 (9.4%)	1,911 (11.0%) <sup>‡</sup>	1,548 (11.1%) <sup>‡</sup>	850 (11.4%) <sup>‡</sup>

**Notes:** Statistical significance is indicated as <sup>†</sup>p < 0.001; <sup>‡</sup>p < 0.05 (<220 vs  $\geq 220$ ,  $\geq 300$ ,  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu$ L). <sup>a</sup>values are mean unless otherwise specified; <sup>b</sup>events per patient is the rate of events per patient for all patient in the category.

**Table 4** Healthcare Resource Use – All-Cause

COPD-Related Outcome	Index Eosinophil Group			
	<220 cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 220$ cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 300$ cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 400$ cells/ $\mu$ L
	(n=22,542)	(n=17,397)	(n=13,913)	(n=7,440)
Inpatient Hospitalizations				
Patients	1,405 (6.2%)	1,260 (7.2%) <sup>‡</sup>	1,017 (7.3%) <sup>‡</sup>	577 (7.8%) <sup>‡</sup>
Events (total)	2,490	2,412	1,935	1,061
Events <sup>a</sup> (per patient <sup>b</sup> )	0.110 (0.5)	0.139 (0.7) <sup>‡</sup>	0.139 (0.7) <sup>‡</sup>	0.143 (0.7) <sup>‡</sup>
ED Visits				
Patients	3,626 (16.1%)	2,768 (15.9%)	2,245 (16.1%)	1,206 (16.2%)
Events (total)	9,064	6,644	5,392	2,926
Events (per patient)	0.402 (1.4)	0.382 (1.5)	0.388 (1.5)	0.393 (1.4)
Outpatient Office Visits/Procedures				
Patients	17,770 (78.8%)	13,938 (80.1%) <sup>†</sup>	11,183 (80.4%) <sup>‡</sup>	6,013 (80.8%) <sup>‡</sup>
Events (total)	860,898	710,083	571,186	316,259
Events (per patient)	38.2 (65.8)	40.8 (72.1) <sup>‡</sup>	41.1 (73.5) <sup>‡</sup>	42.5 (78.0) <sup>‡</sup>
Pharmacy Use				
Patients	21,598 (95.8%)	16,687 (95.9%)	13,354 (96.0%)	7,146 (96.0%)
Events (total)	924,360	754,155	609,914	328,540
Events (per patient)	41 (39.5)	43.3 (40.0) <sup>‡</sup>	43.8 (39.8) <sup>‡</sup>	44.2 (40.0) <sup>‡</sup>

**Notes:** Statistical significance is indicated as <sup>†</sup>p < 0.001; <sup>‡</sup>p < 0.05 (<220 vs  $\geq 220$ ,  $\geq 300$ ,  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu$ L). <sup>a</sup>values are mean (SD) unless otherwise specified; <sup>b</sup>events per patient is the rate of events per patient for all patient in the category.

baseline clinical characteristics including age, sex, smoking status, comorbid asthma, CCI, SCS and ICS use, and baseline COPD-related costs and exacerbations.

Blood eosinophil count had a statistically significant impact on all-cause costs overall, all-cause hospital costs, and overall COPD-related cost for both the continuous and

dichotomous eosinophil measures (p < 0.001). For the continuous measure models, each 100-cell increase in blood eosinophil count was associated with a 2.2% increase in all-cause cost, a 4.8% increase in hospital all-cause, and a 4.5% increase in overall COPD-related cost (Figure 3). For the dichotomous eosinophil count models, eosinophil count above 220 cells/uL



**Table 5** Healthcare Resource Use – COPD-Related

COPD-Related Outcome	Index Eosinophil Group			
	<220 cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 220$ cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 300$ cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 400$ cells/ $\mu$ L
	(n=22,542)	(n=17,397)	(n=13,913)	(n=7,440)
Inpatient Hospitalizations				
Patients	671 (3.0%)	658 (3.8%) <sup>‡</sup>	531 (3.8%) <sup>‡</sup>	298 (4.0%) <sup>‡</sup>
Events (total)	1,094	1,137	916	513
Events <sup>a</sup> (per patient <sup>b</sup> )	0.049 (0.3)	0.065 (0.4) <sup>‡</sup>	0.066 (0.5) <sup>‡</sup>	0.069 (0.5) <sup>‡</sup>
ED Visits				
Patients	827 (3.7%)	693 (4.0%)	557 (4.0%)	318 (4.3%) <sup>‡</sup>
Events (total)	1,480	1,251	1,010	632
Events (per patient)	0.066 (0.5)	0.072 (0.6)	0.073 (0.6)	0.085 (0.7) <sup>‡</sup>
Outpatient Office Visits/Procedures				
Patients	6,435 (28.5%)	5,429 (31.2%) <sup>‡</sup>	4,372 (31.4%) <sup>‡</sup>	2,410 (32.4%) <sup>‡</sup>
Events (total)	110,336	98,255	79,554	45,415
Events (per patient)	4.9 (16.3)	5.6 (21.3) <sup>‡</sup>	5.7 (22.1) <sup>‡</sup>	6.1 (25.2) <sup>‡</sup>
Pharmacy Use				
Patients	17,287 (76.7%)	13,697 (78.7%) <sup>‡</sup>	11,003 (79.1%) <sup>‡</sup>	5,917 (79.5%) <sup>‡</sup>
Events (total)	137,775	116,637	95,414	53,838
Events (Per patient)	6.1 (8.9)	6.7 (9.1) <sup>‡</sup>	6.9 (9.3) <sup>‡</sup>	7.2 (9.7) <sup>‡</sup>

**Notes:** Statistical significance is indicated as <sup>‡</sup>p < 0.001; <sup>†</sup>p < 0.05 (<220 vs  $\geq 220$ ,  $\geq 300$ ,  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu$ L). <sup>a</sup>values are mean (SD) unless otherwise specified; <sup>b</sup>events per patient is the rate of events per patient for all patient in the category.

**Table 6** Healthcare Cost – All-Cause & COPD-Related Cost (Per Patient)

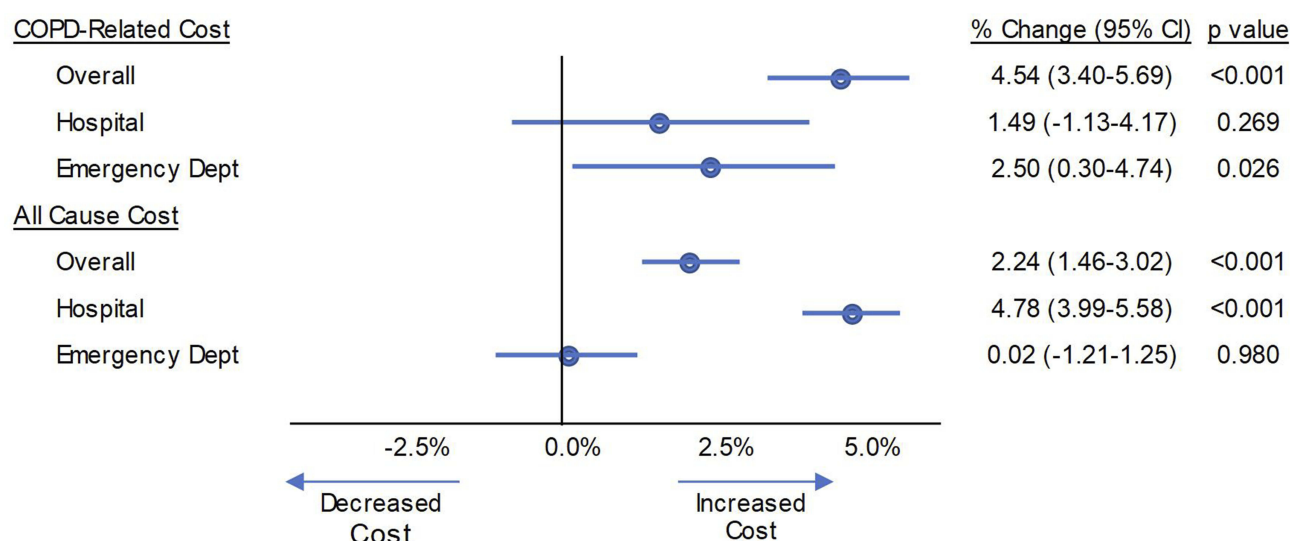
COPD-Related Outcome	Index Eosinophil Group			
	<220 cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 220$ cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 300$ cells/ $\mu$ L	$\geq 400$ cells/ $\mu$ L
	(n=22,542)	(n=17,397)	(n=13,913)	(n=7,440)
All-Cause Cost				
Overall <sup>a</sup>	\$21,049 (59,014)	\$24,670 (72,026) <sup>‡</sup>	\$24,935 (72,169) <sup>‡</sup>	\$26,199 (80,476) <sup>‡</sup>
Hospitalization/inpatient	\$4,837 (31,999)	\$6,524 (44,676) <sup>‡</sup>	\$6,457 (42,300) <sup>‡</sup>	\$7,126 (46,786) <sup>‡</sup>
ED visits	\$427 (1,649)	\$445 (1,918)	\$446 (1,841)	\$466 (1,929)
Outpatient visits/procedures	\$10,282 (37,190)	\$11,908 (47,094) <sup>‡</sup>	\$12,141 (50,096) <sup>‡</sup>	\$12,876 (56,685) <sup>‡</sup>
Pharmacy	\$5,503 (20,760)	\$5,793 (12,365)	\$5,891 (12,430) <sup>†</sup>	\$5,731 (10,010)
COPD-Related Cost				
Overall	\$4,357 (22,884)	\$5,407 (28,402) <sup>‡</sup>	\$5,491 (28,974) <sup>‡</sup>	\$5,774 (31,376) <sup>‡</sup>
Hospitalization/inpatient	\$2,065 (19,462)	\$2,764 (24,630) <sup>†</sup>	\$2,791 (25,206) <sup>†</sup>	\$3,011 (27,516) <sup>†</sup>
ED visits	\$80 (624)	\$95 (906)	\$94 (817)	\$112 (1,001) <sup>†</sup>
Outpatient visits/procedures	\$1,316 (7,125)	\$1,532 (8,367) <sup>‡</sup>	\$1,555 (8,547) <sup>‡</sup>	\$1,548 (7,785) <sup>‡</sup>
Pharmacy	\$896 (2,554)	\$1,016 (2,487) <sup>‡</sup>	\$1,051 (2,457) <sup>‡</sup>	\$1,102 (2,524) <sup>‡</sup>

**Notes:** Statistical significance is indicated as <sup>†</sup>p < 0.001; <sup>††</sup>p < 0.05 (<220 vs  $\geq 220$ ,  $\geq 300$ ,  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu$ L). <sup>a</sup>values are mean (SD) unless otherwise specified.

was associated with a 6.4% increase in all-cause cost, a 14.0% increase in hospital all-cause, and a 11.3% increase in overall COPD-related cost (Figure 4).

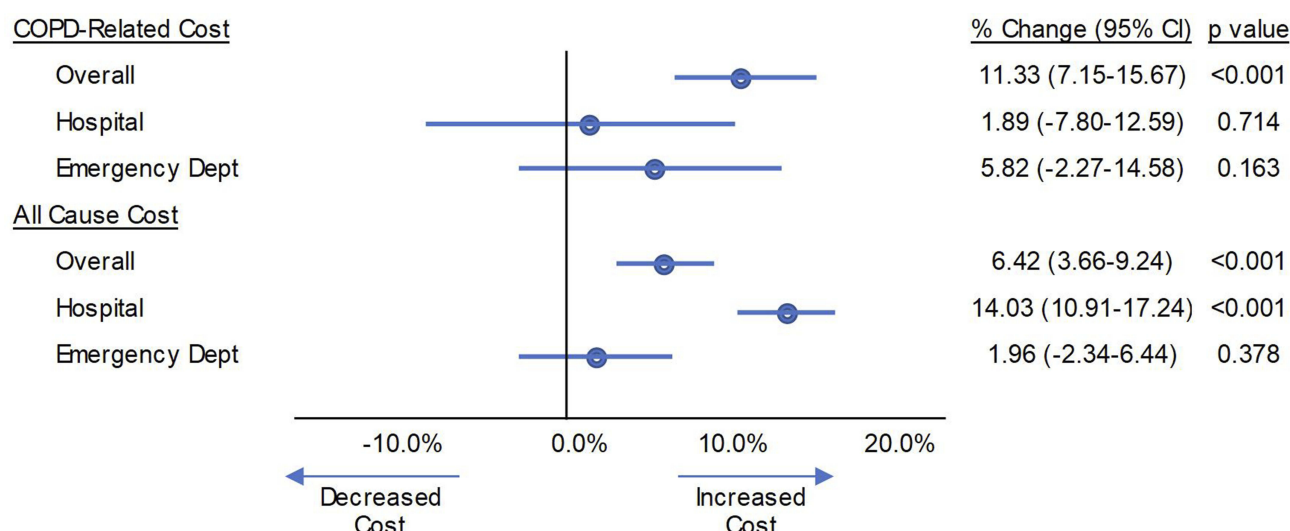
## Discussion

The findings of this study indicate a relationship between blood eosinophil count and clinical outcomes, health care



**Figure 3** Adjusted percent change in COPD-related and all-cause annual healthcare cost for blood eosinophil count as a continuous measure.

**Note:** Adjusting for age, gender, smoking status, exacerbations, inhaled and systematic corticosteroid (ICS, SCS) treatment, Charlson comorbidity index (CCI), asthma, baseline COPD cost.



**Figure 4** Adjusted percent change in COPD-related and all-cause annual healthcare cost for blood eosinophil count as a dichotomous measure, <220 cells/μL ≥220 cells/μL.

**Note:** Adjusting for age, gender, smoking status, exacerbations, inhaled and systematic corticosteroid (ICS, SCS) treatment, Charlson comorbidity index (CCI), asthma, baseline COPD cost.

resource utilization and cost in patients with COPD. Patients with COPD and a blood eosinophil count  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L were significantly more likely to have had moderate or severe exacerbations and greater cost of care than those with a blood eosinophil count of  $< 220$  cells/ $\mu$ L. Average all-cause cost and average COPD-related cost were greater for groups with greater absolute blood eosinophil counts. The relationship of blood eosinophil count to both all-cause and COPD-related costs remained significant after adjustment for covariates. Blood eosinophil count demonstrated a predictive

effect on both all-cause and COPD-related cost, with a greater impact on COPD-related cost than on all-cause cost. Frequencies of moderate and severe exacerbations were greater for groups with greater eosinophil counts.

This study is the largest currently known to the authors, which examines the effect of blood eosinophil count on health care resource utilization and cost in patients with COPD. A recent smaller study by Ortega et al showing a similar increase in cost with increasing blood eosinophil count was conducted utilizing data from a single US health care delivery system.<sup>12</sup>

In another recent study based on EMR data linked to claims with a large sample size across many care settings in the United States, Mullerova et al found that blood eosinophil counts  $\geq 150$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$  were associated with increased HCRU and higher exacerbation rates compared with blood eosinophil counts  $< 150$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ .<sup>13</sup> The current study has several strengths. Our study was based on a large population of COPD patients identified from a single ambulatory EMR system in use in all 50 states and includes linkage to a large transactional claims database that captures a large percentage of the prescription, medical, and hospital claims in the United States. Since the integrated study database captures both national EMR data and a large percentage of claims data across the United States the results may be more generalizable to the US COPD patient population than other, smaller studies. In addition, the cost evaluation in this study was based on use of an “open” set of claims generated from health care transactions for all patients with such health care transactions regardless of insurance plan, as opposed to a “closed” claims system, in which the claims come from a defined enrolled population in a single or set of health insurance plans. The average all-cause cost and COPD-related costs in this study (\$21,409 to \$26,199 and \$4,357 to \$5,774) were similar to those found in a recent evaluation of COPD patients new to ICS/LABA therapy conducted for patients arising from a set of a 14 health plan (all-cause cost: \$21,600 to \$24,500 and COPD-related cost \$4,300 to \$4,800) suggesting that the open claims included in this analysis captured a high proportion of utilization for the included patients.<sup>16</sup>

Eosinophil counts related to asthma or other comorbidities are unlikely to explain the observed distribution of eosinophils. The percentages of patients with a diagnosis of comorbid asthma only increased slightly across eosinophil count subgroups, ranging from 17.1% to 21.3%. Comorbidities were consistent with or lower than other COPD-defined cohorts and maintained their consistency across eosinophil counts.<sup>17</sup> Numbers of comorbidities were relatively constant across eosinophil subgroups, with values of CCI ranging from 2.5 to 2.9. This suggests that the associated increase in costs is more likely due to the severity of COPD as opposed to the presence of comorbidities.

Absolute blood eosinophil counts were operationalized in a number of ways in this study (continuous metric,  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ ,  $\geq 300$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ , and  $\geq 400$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ ). Defining elevated eosinophil count using absolute counts of 220, 300, and 400 cells/ $\mu\text{L}$  is consistent with the range of definitions of elevated eosinophil count used in other studies that evaluated health outcomes for COPD patients.

For example, Hospers et al used a cutoff of 275 cells/ $\mu\text{L}$  and Vedel-Krogh et al used a cutoff of 340 cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ .<sup>4,18</sup> However, a study by Singh et al yielded approximately half of COPD patients with persistently low or high eosinophil counts, while the other half had variable eosinophil counts over a 3-year period of time.<sup>19</sup> Therefore, additional studies investigating in greater detail the dynamic nature of blood eosinophil counts over time in patients with COPD and their relationship to important clinical outcomes should be conducted.

For the regression models assessing the effect of eosinophil count on health resource utilization and cost, we used eosinophil count as either a continuous measure showing percentage change in cost for each 100 cells/ $\mu\text{L}$  increase in eosinophil count or as a dichotomous measure based on the lowest of the three descriptive cutoffs  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$  compared to  $< 220$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ . Both COPD-related cost and all-cause cost increased as blood eosinophil count increased, and this relationship of blood eosinophil count to cost was significant even when adjusted for covariates, including comorbidities such as asthma. Patients with COPD and blood eosinophil count  $\geq 220$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$  were significantly more likely to have had moderate or severe exacerbations and greater cost of care than those with a blood eosinophil count  $< 220$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ . With a threshold of 220 cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ , nearly half (44%) of this COPD cohort have an eosinophilic phenotype. When eosinophil count was modeled as a continuous measure there was an increase in cost based on every 100 cell/ $\mu\text{L}$  increase in blood count, across the range of counts evaluated. This suggests a continuous relationship between cost and any increase in blood eosinophil counts similar to the continuous relationship between blood eosinophil counts and ICS effect described in the most recent GOLD report.<sup>10</sup>

These findings must be considered with respect to limitations of the secondary data utilized in this analysis. To account for COPD severity, we included prior COPD exacerbations from claims, baseline comorbidities and medication use, as clinical measures of COPD severity were not readily available in the EMR data used for our study population. Another potential limitation is that only 18% of the initial EMR COPD cohort had an available blood eosinophil count. Potential bias could result if only patients with more severe COPD received a complete blood count with differential.

## Conclusion

We conclude that these data are sufficiently impactful to suggest that providers obtain eosinophil counts for COPD risk stratification when making decisions regarding ICS

use. Further studies will be required to determine if treatment targeting eosinophils will impact costs and outcomes in patients with COPD. Our finding that nearly half of all COPD patients in this cohort had an eosinophilic phenotype suggests that future studies should include COPD exacerbations as an outcome measure and should investigate outcomes based on blood eosinophil counts.

## Acknowledgments

This study was funded by AstraZeneca through a contract with Veradigm Health. The abstract of this paper was presented at the CHEST Annual Meeting 2018 as a poster presentation with interim findings. The poster's abstract was published in "CHEST 2018 Annual Meeting Abstracts" CHEST Volume 154, Issue 4, Supplement, Pages 753A–754A: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chest.2018.08.679>.

## Author Contributions

All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper, gave final approval of the version for publication, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

## Disclosure

FT and YC are employees of AstraZeneca. LK, JV, AW, LS, and DO are employees of Practice Fusion, a division of Veradigm Health, which received funding from AstraZeneca to conduct the study. CS is a consultant for AstraZeneca, Glaxo Smith Kline, and Uptake Medical on the topic of COPD. CS has grants from the Alpha-1 Foundation, BTG, CSL Behring, Grifols, Novartis, Shire and Vertex in COPD. CS also reports personal fees, non-financial support from AstraZeneca and GlaxoSmithKline, non-financial support from Boehringer Ingelheim and grants from Novartis, outside the submitted work. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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