

Factors Associated with Exercise-Induced Desaturation in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Purpose: The 6-min walk test (6MWT) is a useful tool to assess the physiologic function in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The recent study showed that patients with COPD with oxygen desaturation during the 6MWT had an increased risk of exacerbation and death compared with those without oxygen desaturation. This study aimed to explore the potential risk factors for exercise-induced desaturation (EID) in patients with COPD.

Patients and Methods: Adult patients with COPD were enrolled from the Chang Gung Research Database between January 2013 and January 2017. Age, sex, body mass index, underlying diseases, medications, and results of the pulmonary function tests and 6MWT were retrospectively collected and analyzed.

Results: Among 1768 patients with COPD, 932 (52.7%) had oxygen desaturation, and the other 836 (47.3%) had no desaturation during the 6MWT. The patients with EID had a shorter 6-min walk distance than those without desaturation (352.08 ± 120.29 vs 426.56 ± 112.56 , $p < 0.0001$). In the multivariate logistic regression analysis, older age, female sex, lower forced expiratory volume in 1 s, and comorbidity with atrial fibrillation (AF) were associated with oxygen desaturation during the 6MWT. Patients with EID had higher exacerbation frequency than those without desaturation in the 1-year follow-up period (0.59 ± 1.50 vs 0.34 ± 1.26 , $p < 0.0001$). Patients with COPD with AF also had a higher rate of exacerbation requiring emergency department visit or hospitalization in the 1-year follow-up.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates that older age, low FEV1, and female sex are risk factors for EID. Desaturation during 6MWT is related to frequent acute exacerbation of COPD in the 1-year follow-up.

Keywords: 6-minute walk test, A-fib, exacerbation, hypoxia

Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is characterized by chronic airflow limitation and several comorbidities, such as cardiovascular disease, lung cancer, osteoporosis, and diabetes.¹⁻³ Acute exacerbation of COPD could become more frequent as the COPD severity increased. Exacerbation of COPD was also an independent indicator of poor prognosis.^{4,5} Exercise-induced desaturation and hypoxia are largely associated with reduced quality of life, increased rate of acute exacerbation requiring hospitalization, diminished exercise tolerance, and decreased survival rate in the patients with COPD.⁶⁻⁹

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The 6-min walk test (6MWT) is a useful tool to assess the physiologic function in patients with COPD, interstitial lung disease, bronchiectasis, and heart disease.^{10–13} The previous study showed that the 6-min walk distance (6MWD) was related to the mortality rate.^{9,14,15} Waatevik et al reported that patients with COPD and oxygen desaturation during the 6MWT had a higher risk of death and exacerbation than those without oxygen desaturation.¹⁶ However, the causes of exercise-induced desaturation (EID) in patients with COPD may be influenced by multiple potential factors, such as pulmonary functions, cardiovascular conditions, and medications, thus leading to the impairment of exercise tolerance.¹⁷ This study aimed to explore the potential risk factors for exercise-induced desaturation (EID) in patients with COPD.

Patients and Methods

Data Collection

This is a retrospective cohort study using the Chang Gung Research Database (CGRD). The CGRD is a de-identified database derived from multi-institutional standardized electric medical records of Chang Gung Memorial Hospital in Taiwan (<http://www.chang-gung.com/en/index.aspx>). The CGRD includes 6.1% of outpatients and 10.2% of hospitalized patients in Taiwan.^{18,19} This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Chang Gung Medical Foundation (IRB No. 201900152B0C501). All personally identifiable information was encrypted, and patient consent was waived for this study.

Patients

Adult patients were recruited from the CGRD between January 2013 and January 2017. Inpatient and outpatients with the diagnosis of COPD identified by the disease coding of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) 491, 492, and 496, or Tenth Revision (ICD-10) (J44). The patients with a ratio of the FEV1/forced vital capacity (FVC) more than 70%, those younger than 18 years, and those who did not receive pulmonary function tests and 6MWT were excluded. The baseline comorbidities of the subjects were retrieved from the outpatient and inpatient medical records in CGRD.

Medication Exposure

Medication exposure was assessed as of the index date for the first pulmonary function test of the COPD cases. The

long-term use of cardiopulmonary drugs was assumed whenever there was any order for a reimbursement code of a prescription length of 28 days or longer. Cardiopulmonary drugs include inhaled drugs and oral medications, as listed in the following tables.

Covariates and Outcome

We divided the patients into two groups with or without oxygen desaturation during the 6MWT. Oxygen desaturation was defined as $\geq 4\%$ reduction between pre- and posttest arterial oxygen saturation ($\Delta \text{SpO}_2 \geq 4\%$) and posttest $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ measured by pulse oximetry.^{20,21} Covariates for chronic comorbidities and risk factors were collected from the previous one year before the indexed day of the pulmonary function test. Age, sex, body mass index (BMI), underlying diseases, results of pulmonary function tests and 6MWT, and record of emergency department visit or hospitalization were collected. The primary outcome measures were the acute exacerbation of COPD during the 1-year follow-up period. Exacerbations were defined as a worsening of respiratory symptoms requiring emergency department visit or hospitalization with disease codes of acute exacerbation of COPD (ICD-9: 49322, 49321/ICD-10: J441, J440).

Statistical Analyses

Under a retrospective case-control sampling scheme, the odds ratios estimate the risk of desaturation during the 6MWT. The odds ratios of desaturation (plus 95% confidence intervals (CI)) were estimated using conditional logistic regression analysis adjusted for all covariates. Statistical analysis was performed using SAS software, version 9.3 (SAS Institute Inc.). For comparing baseline differences between patients with and without desaturation during the 6MWT, t-tests were used. P values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Desaturation risk (odds ratios with 95% CI) was calculated with the univariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses.

The variables used in the logistic regression model were age, sex,²² FEV1%,²² BMI,²³ common comorbidities,²³ and medication. Variables included in multivariate analysis were those that were significant at $p < 0.05$ in univariate analysis by stepwise method. Stepwise regression is a combination of the forward and backward selection techniques. The method is discussed in standard textbooks,^{24,25} and is available in all major statistical software programs for several types of commonly used epidemiological models, such as linear, logistic, Cox, and Poisson regression. The risk of later

exacerbations (incidence rate ratios with 95% CI for yearly exacerbations) was analyzed using the univariate and multivariate negative binomial regression models. Multivariate adjustment included baseline sex, age, height, weight, BMI, pulmonary function, and 6MWD. The Kaplan–Meier (K–M) methods based on the logistic regression after adjustment for sex, age, and BMI were used for the analysis of the association of desaturation in the 6MWT and acute exacerbation of COPD in the 1-year follow-up.

Results

The study design is depicted in the CONSORT flow diagram in [Figure 1](#). The characteristics of the 1768 participating patients with COPD are shown in [Table 1](#). Among the 1768 patients with COPD, 932 (52.7%) were desaturators (desaturation during the 6MWT), and 836 (47.3%) were non-desaturators (no desaturation during the 6MWT). There was no significant difference in sex between the groups. The mean age of the non-desaturators (68.61 ± 10.98 years) was significantly younger than that of the desaturators (70.57 ± 10.91 years, p value: 0.0002). As shown in [Table 1](#), the proportions of some cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, AF, and heart failure were higher in the desaturators (19.1%, 4.0%, and 5.6%, respectively) than in the non-desaturators (13.6%, 2.0%, and 2.4%; p value: 0.0020, 0.0182, and 0.0007, respectively). On the other hand, there was no significant difference in the comorbidities such as diabetes, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, ischemic heart disease, stroke, or peripheral arterial diseases. We also analyzed the common pulmonary medications prescribed in COPD.

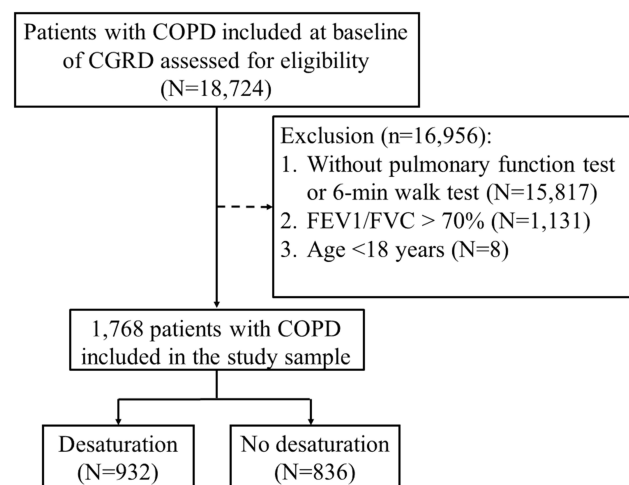


Figure 1 Flowchart of the study design and patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) who performed the 6-min walk test (6MWT).

The use of short-acting β -agonists (SABA), both inhaled and oral SABA, in the desaturators (13.3%) was more than that in the non-desaturators (5.5%). The proportions of the use of short- and long-acting muscarinic antagonists, inhaled corticosteroids and long-acting β -agonists (LABA), xanthine, and oral steroid are more in the desaturators than in the non-desaturators. The proportion of the use of calcium channel blockers (CCB) was more in the desaturators (11.4%) than in the non-desaturators (10.7%). No significant difference was noted between dihydropyridine (DHP) CCB and non-DHP CCB in further analysis. Also, there was no significant difference in the use of other typical cardiac medications such as β -blockers (with or without β 1-selectivity), amiodarone, or digoxin between the two groups.

Comparing the results of the pulmonary function test between the desaturators and non-desaturators during the 6MWT ([Table 2](#)), the desaturators were characterized by a significantly lower FEV1 (2.06 ± 1.76 L) and FVC (2.07 ± 3.14 L) than the non-desaturators (3.04 ± 1.80 and 2.50 ± 1.22 L). The baseline and post-6MWT SpO₂ of the desaturators (93.3% and 82.6%) were also lower than those of the non-desaturators (95.8% and 92.6%, $p < 0.0001$). The pre- and post-6MWT heart rates of the desaturators (88.2 and 116.1 bpm) were more rapid than those of the non-desaturators (83.3 and 107.6 bpm). The mean 6MWD of the desaturators (352.1 m) was shorter than that of the non-desaturators (426.6 m, $p < 0.0001$). In addition, the walking distance of 76.1% of the non-desaturators could reach >350 m, while only 56.1% of the desaturators could walk >350 m ($p < 0.0001$).

The binary logistic regression of the characteristics and medications of patients with COPD with or without desaturation during the 6MWT is shown in [Table 3](#). Full model of multivariate regression analysis of variables associated with oxygen desaturation during the 6MWT in patients with COPD showed significance in female sex ($p < 0.0001$), older age ($p = 0.0013$), and FEV1 ($p < 0.0001$) ([Table 4](#)). After stepwise selection, the multivariate logistic regression showed female sex ($p < 0.0001$), older age ($p = 0.0005$), lower FEV1 ($p < 0.0001$), and atrial fibrillation ($p = 0.0245$) are the factors associated with EID ([Table 4](#)). The desaturators were more female predominant and older than the non-desaturators. The FEV1% of the desaturators was lower than that of the non-desaturators. The proportion of AF in the desaturators was higher than in the non-desaturators.

The exacerbation events were analyzed by the episodes of emergency department visit or hospitalization with the disease codes of acute exacerbation of COPD. As shown

Table 1 Characteristics of Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease with or without Desaturation During the 6MWT (N=1768)

	Total (N=1768)	No Desaturation (N=836)	Desaturation (N=932)	P value
Sex				
Male	1478	705 (84.3)	773 (82.94)	0.4306
Female	290	131 (15.67)	159 (17.06)	
Age (years)	69.64±10.99	68.61±10.98	70.57±10.91	0.0002
BMI (BW/BH(m)2)	23.75±4.34	24.17±4.12	23.38±4.50	0.0001
Comorbidities				
Hypertension	292	114 (13.64)	178 (19.10)	0.0020
Diabetes	134	58 (6.94)	76 (8.15)	0.3345
Angina pectoris	70	36 (4.31)	34 (3.65)	0.4786
Myocardial infarction	18	11 (1.32)	7 (0.75)	0.2376
Ischemic heart disease	69	28 (3.35)	41 (4.40)	0.2551
Atrial fibrillation	54	17 (2.03)	37 (3.97)	0.0182
Heart failure	72	20 (2.39)	52 (5.58)	0.0007
Stroke	29	11 (1.32)	18 (1.93)	0.3090
Peripheral arterial disease	6	1 (0.12)	5 (0.54)	0.2221
Medication use				
SABA (total)	170	46 (5.50)	124 (13.30)	<0.0001
SABA (oral)	69	22 (2.63)	47 (5.04)	0.0090
SABA (inhaled)	160	44 (5.26)	116 (12.45)	<0.0001
SAMA	128	35 (4.19)	93 (9.98)	<0.0001
SABA+SAMA	85	23 (2.75)	62 (6.65)	0.0001
Ultra-LABA	124	57 (6.82)	67 (7.19)	0.7606
LAMA	332	117 (14.00)	215 (23.07)	<0.0001
LABA+LAMA	79	40 (4.78)	39 (4.18)	0.5420
ICS+LABA	335	122 (14.59)	213 (22.85)	<0.0001
Xanthine	226	89 (10.65)	137 (14.70)	0.0108
Oral steroid	210	73 (8.73)	137 (14.70)	0.0001
Amiodarone	9	3 (0.36)	6 (0.64)	0.5125
β-blocker	91	40 (4.78)	51 (5.47)	0.5137
β1-selectivity	68	29 (3.47)	39 (4.18)	0.4347
Non-β1-selectivity	26	12 (1.44)	14 (1.50)	0.9073
CCB	195	89 (10.65)	106 (11.37)	0.0001
DHP	148	73 (8.73)	75 (8.05)	0.6037
Non-DHP	42	16 (1.91)	26 (2.79)	0.2273

Note: Data are presented as N, N (%), or mean±SD.

Abbreviations: CCB, calcium channel blockers; DHP, dihydropyridine; SABA, short-acting β-agonists; SAMA, short-acting muscarinic antagonists; LABA, long-acting β-agonists; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonists; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids.

in Table 5, the desaturators have higher rates of emergency department visit or hospitalization with the diagnosis of acute exacerbation of COPD (59%) than the non-desaturators (34%, $p<0.0001$).

The K-M method was used to analyze the relationship between desaturation and acute exacerbation of COPD. Figure 2 shows a higher rate of emergency department visit or hospitalization in the desaturators than in the non-desaturators in the 1-year follow-up. There is also a higher

rate of emergency department visit or hospitalization in patients with COPD with AF in the 1-year follow-up (Figure 3).

Discussion

To our current knowledge, this is the first study to determine whether AF is an independent risk factor for EID in patients with COPD. There are three major findings in this study. First, 52.7% of all patients with COPD exhibited

Table 2 The Outcomes of 1768 Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Who Underwent the 6-Min Walk Tests

	No Desaturation (N=836)	Desaturation (N=932)	P value
FVC% predicted	64.68±18.16	61.53±17.38	0.0003
FEV1% predicted	59.29±18.20	45.83±18.83	<0.0001
FEV1/FVC (%)	51.25±21.04	49.46±17.04	0.1125
FEV1 (L)	3.04±1.80	2.06±1.76	<0.0001
FVC (L)	2.50±1.22	2.07±3.14	0.0012
Pre-6MWT SpO ₂ (%)	95.76±1.69	93.30±3.22	<0.0001
Post-6MWT SpO ₂ (%)	92.63±1.85	82.61±6.08	<0.0001
Pre-6MWT heart rate (bpm)	83.27±14.87	88.23±15.44	<0.0001
Post-6MWT heart rate (bpm)	107.62±17.93	116.09±27.58	<0.0001
6-min walk distance (m)	426.56±112.56	352.08±120.29	<0.0001
Walk distance > 350 m	636 (76.08%)	523 (56.12%)	<0.0001

Note: Data are presented as N, N (%) or mean±SD.

Abbreviations: 6MWT, 6-min walk test; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced vital capacity; SpO₂, oxygen saturation measured by pulse oximetry.

exertion desaturation during the 6MWT. Second, in the multivariate analysis with adjustment for age, sex, and FEV1, AF is the independent risk factor for desaturation during the 6MWT in patients with COPD. Moreover, patients with COPD with EID and AF had a higher rate of acute exacerbation requiring emergency department visit or hospitalization during the 1-year follow-up.

In clinical trials, the prevalence of hypoxia with oxygen use was approximately 2% in patients with COPD.²⁶ The incidence of resting hypoxia was relatively low. Among those patients without resting hypoxia, EID could be identified during exercise testing. The results from the ECLIPSE study showed that 21% of patients had EID.²⁷ In this study, 53% of patients had desaturation during the

Table 3 Univariate Regression Analysis of Variables Associated with Oxygen Desaturation During the 6-Min Walk Test in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Subjects	Univariate		
	OR	95% CI	P value
Sex (male vs female)	0.90	0.70–1.16	0.4318
Age (years)	1.02	1.01–1.03	0.0002
BMI	0.96	0.94–0.98	0.0002
FEV1% predicted	0.96	0.96–0.97	<0.0001
Hypertension	1.50	1.16–1.93	0.0021
Diabetes	1.19	0.84–1.70	0.3350
Angina pectoris	0.84	0.52–1.36	0.4782
Myocardial infarction	0.57	0.22–1.47	0.2437
Ischemic heart disease	1.33	0.81–2.17	0.2565
Atrial fibrillation	1.99	1.11–3.56	0.0204
Heart failure	2.41	1.43–4.07	0.0010
Stroke	1.48	0.69–3.15	0.3119
Peripheral arterial disease	4.50	0.53–38.62	0.1699
SABA (total)	2.64	1.85–3.75	<0.0001
SABA (oral)	1.97	1.17–3.29	0.0102
SABA (inhaled)	2.56	1.78–3.67	<0.0001
SAMA	2.54	1.70–3.79	<0.0001
SABA+SAMA	2.52	1.55–4.10	0.0002
Ultra-LABA	1.06	0.73–1.53	0.7610
LAMA	1.84	1.44–2.36	<0.0001
LABA+LAMA	0.87	0.55–1.36	0.5415
ICS+LABA	1.73	1.36–2.22	<0.0001
Xanthine	1.45	1.09–1.92	0.0111
Oral steroid	1.80	1.33–2.43	0.0001
β-blocker	1.15	0.75–1.76	0.5160
β1-selectivity	1.22	0.75–1.98	0.4353
Non-β1-selectivity	1.05	0.48–2.28	0.9075
CCB	0.99	0.73–1.35	0.9613
DHP	0.92	0.65–1.28	0.6032
Non-DHP	1.47	0.78–2.76	0.2300

Note: Data are presented as N, N (%), or mean±SD.

Abbreviations: CCB, calcium channel blockers; DHP, dihydropyridine; SABA, short-acting β-agonists; SAMA, short-acting muscarinic antagonists; LABA, long-acting β-agonists; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonists; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids.

Table 4 Stepwise Multivariate Regression Analysis of Variables Associated with Oxygen Desaturation During the 6-Min Walk Test in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Subjects	Multivariate (Enter)			Multivariate (Stepwise Selection)		
	OR	95% CI	P value	OR	95% CI	P value
Sex (male vs female)	0.43	0.28–0.64	<0.0001	0.43	0.28–0.64	<0.0001
Age (years)	1.02	1.01–1.03	0.0013	1.02	1.01–1.04	0.0005
BMI	0.98	0.95–1.01	0.1862			
FEV1% predicted	0.96	0.96–0.97	<0.0001	0.96	0.95–0.97	<0.0001
Hypertension	1.25	0.88–1.78	0.2096			
Atrial fibrillation	2.18	0.84–5.66	0.1102	2.86	1.14–7.15	0.0245
Heart failure	1.68	0.78–3.62	0.1864			

Table 5 The Outcome of Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease with or without Desaturation During the 6-Min Walk Tests, one-year follow-up

Outcome: Exacerbation Events	No Desaturation	Desaturation	P value
Emergency department visit or hospitalization (times)	0.34±1.26	0.59±1.50	<0.0001
Hospitalization (times)	0.19±0.78	0.34±0.91	<0.0001
Emergency department visit (times)	0.15±0.64	0.24±0.74	<0.0001

Note: Data are presented as N, N (%), or mean±SD.

6MWT. The significance of the association between female sex and desaturation showed in the multivariate analysis may be unconcluded because of the extremely low prevalence of COPD in the female population. There was no significant difference between the desaturation and

non-desaturation groups using oral β -blockers and CCB although β -blockers have been reported to be associated with a reduction in COPD exacerbations.²⁸ Cardioselective β -blockers have been reported to be safe in patients with COPD.²⁹ Sustained use was not associated with a significant change in baseline FEV1 or worsening of respiratory symptoms or increase in the use of inhaled β -agonists.³⁰ Our results showed compatible reports with these studies.

Several chronic comorbidities were associated with having frequent exacerbations and increased exacerbation risk in COPD. Among them, the coexistence of heart failure or atrial fibrillation (AF) with COPD in patients increased cardiovascular, non-cardiovascular, and all-cause mortality.^{31,32} The relationship between COPD and AF has been found in several epidemiologic studies. In the Copenhagen City Heart Study, reduced pulmonary function is a predictor for AF in

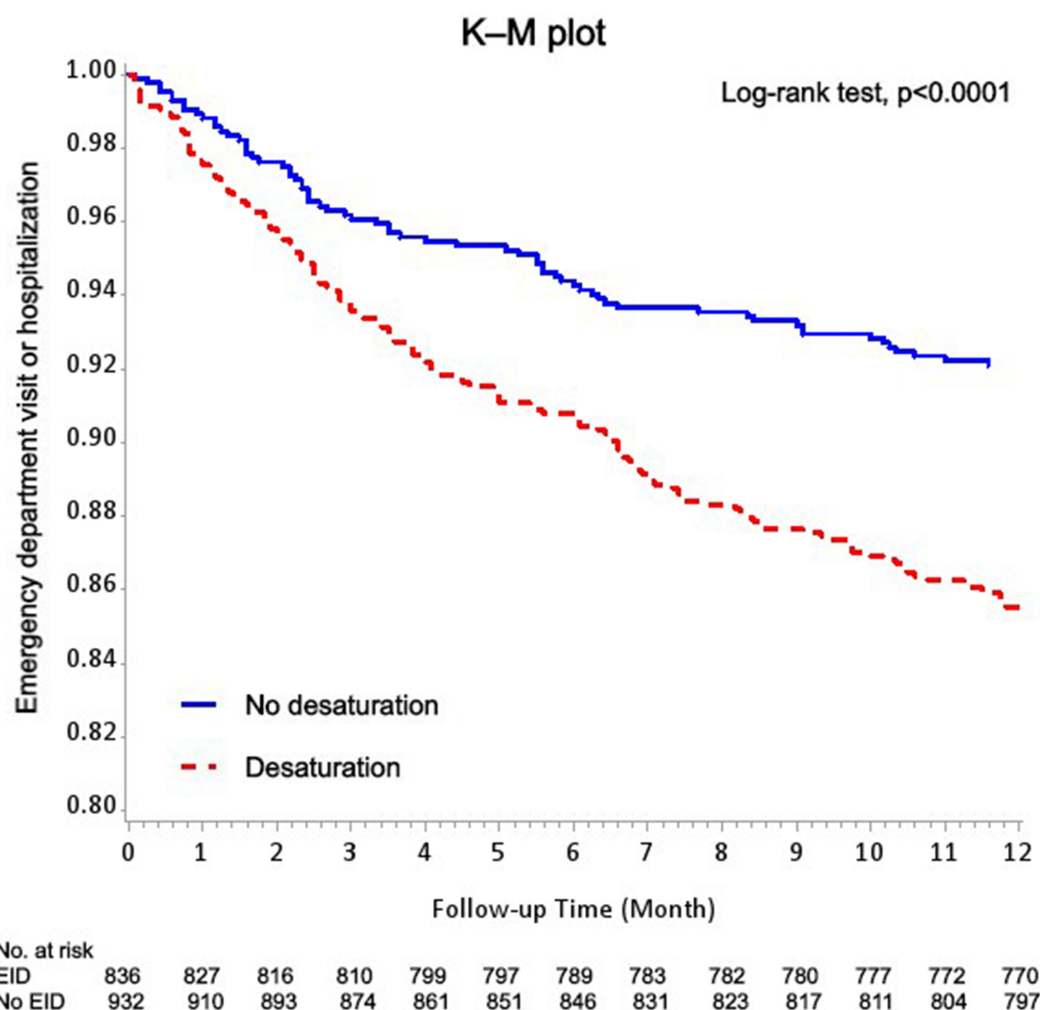


Figure 2 Kaplan–Meier methods for the effect of desaturation during the 6-min walk test on the patients with emergency department visit or hospitalization based on the logistic regression after adjustment for sex, age, and BMI.

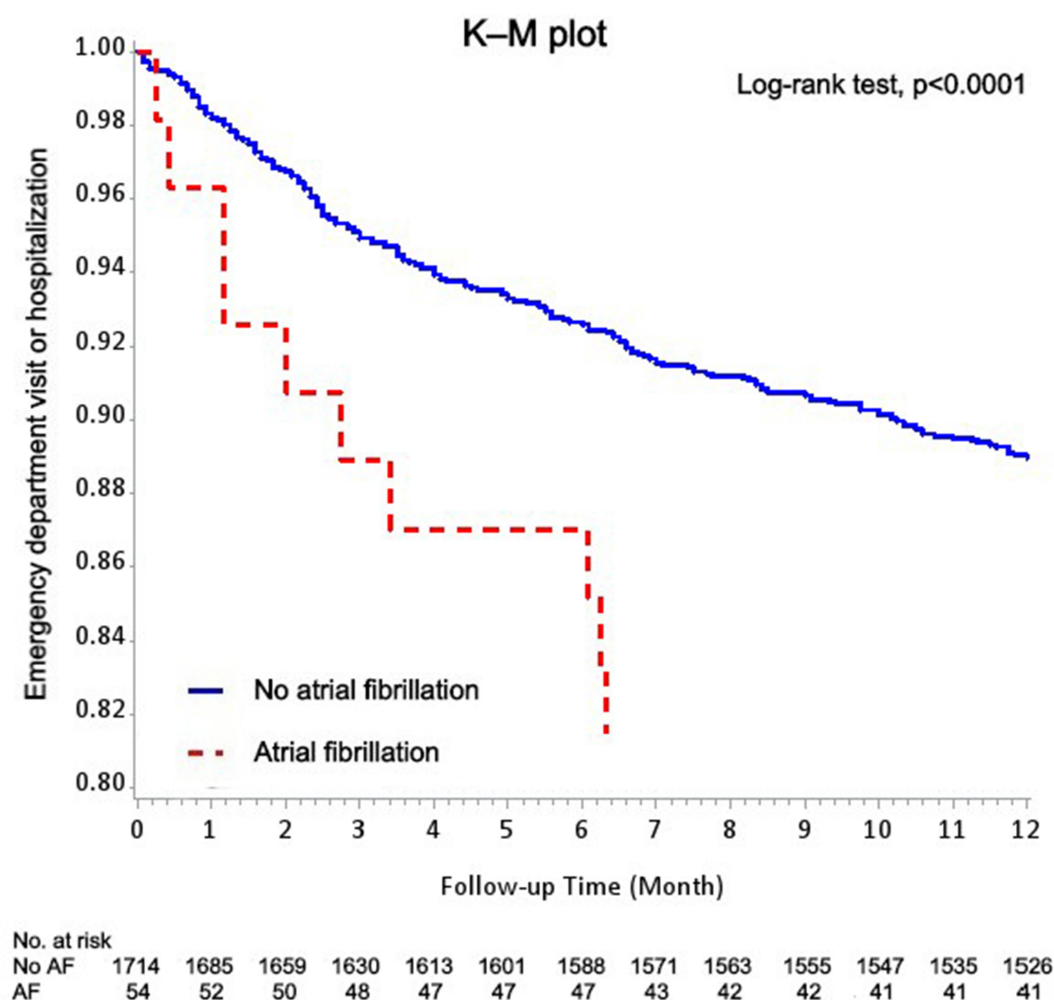


Figure 3 Kaplan–Meier methods for the patients with COPD with or without atrial fibrillation with emergency department visit or hospitalization based on the logistic regression after adjustment for sex, age, and BMI.

patients with COPD.³³ The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis Lung Study also found that lower FEV1 was associated with a higher risk of AF.³⁴ The current pathological mechanisms are not fully understood. The potential mechanisms are hypoxia, hypercapnia, pulmonary hypertension, inflammation with oxidative stress, atrial remodeling, and respiratory drugs.^{35,36} Some researchers found that obstructive sleep apnea, with intermittent hypoxia at night, is a risk factor for AF.³⁷ Except intermittent hypoxia, the potential mechanisms of obstructive sleep apnea and AF are also inflammation, oxidative stress, sympathetic activation, and atrial structure abnormalities.³⁸

Although the stepwise selection revealed AF was associated with EID in patients with COPD, the association was not shown in the full model. The possible explanation is the patients with atrial fibrillation were few in the total subjects. Only 54 of 1768 patients (3%) with COPD had

atrial fibrillation in the study. Older age and low FEV1 remain the predictors of EID in patients with COPD. The previous study showed that ventilation/perfusion mismatch resulting from progressive airflow limitation and emphysematous destruction of the pulmonary capillary bed is the key driver of hypoxia and the hypoxia may be exacerbated by sleep and exercise.^{39,40}

The further analysis of the UPLIFT trial reported that the risk of AF or atrial flutter was higher after an exacerbation of COPD.⁴¹ In a prospective cohort study, the risk of AF hospitalization showed a linear correspondence with reduced pulmonary function during the 5-year follow-up.³³ The rate of incident AF was also found inversely associated with forced expiratory volume in 1 seconds (FEV1) in different race, sex, and smoking status categories.⁴²

The K–M method presents the significantly higher rate of acute exacerbation of COPD in the desaturation group than in

the non-desaturation group of patients with COPD. This result supported the findings of the previous study of Waatevik et al.¹⁶ The K–M method also revealed a significantly higher rate of acute exacerbation of COPD in patients with the COPD with AF than in those without AF. This result correlated with the high acute exacerbation rate of COPD in the desaturation group. Several researches showed the association between AF and COPD.^{32,35,43,44} A large retrospective case-control cohort study showed that patients with COPD had 4.41- and 1.98-fold higher risks of AF and hospitalization, respectively, because of AF over an average follow-up of nearly 3 years.⁴⁵ The incidence of new-onset AF in patients with COPD was also found higher than in those without COPD.⁴³ Our reports showed compatible results of poor outcome of patients with COPD with AF.^{32,44} Several explanations of the association between COPD and AF included the chronic inflammation status of the coronary endothelial cell in patients with COPD and use of β -agonists contributing to the progression of AF. Other factors that induce AF in the COPD population included older age, hypoxia, smoking, and cardiovascular disease.⁴³ In our study, older age, poorer saturation pre- and post-6MWT, and higher rates of the use of β -agonists were also found in the desaturation group of patients with COPD. It was hypothesized that desaturation during the 6MWT and AF are highly associated with acute exacerbation of COPD in patients with COPD.

This study has some limitations. First, this is a retrospective study. Some patients may be lost to follow-up in the following year. The emergency department visit or hospitalization with the diagnosis of acute exacerbation of COPD to hospitals other than Chang Gung Memorial Hospital will be underestimated in our study. Second, the data were collected from a single medical center. The disease severity may be more severe than all COPD populations. Third, the follow-up is only one year. The impact of EID on exacerbation in long term follow-up is not clear in the study. Finally, this study showed an association rather than the causal relationship between EID and AF in COPD. Further longitudinal prospective study is needed.

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that older age, low FEV1, and female sex are risk factors for EID. Desaturation during 6MWT is related to frequent acute exacerbation of COPD in the 1-year follow-up. The clinical physicians should be aware of EID in patients with COPD and educate them to avoid desaturation during exercise.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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