

COPD management: role of symptom assessment in routine clinical practice

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Abstract: Patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) present with a variety of symptoms that significantly impair health-related quality of life. Despite this, COPD treatment and its management are mainly based on lung function assessments. There is increasing evidence that conventional lung function measures alone do not correlate well with COPD symptoms and their associated impact on patients' everyday lives. Instead, symptoms should be assessed routinely, preferably by using patient-centered questionnaires that provide a more accurate guide to the actual burden of COPD. Numerous questionnaires have been developed in an attempt to find a simple and reliable tool to use in everyday clinical practice. In this paper, we review three such patient-reported questionnaires recommended by the latest Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease guidelines, ie, the modified Medical Research Council questionnaire, the clinical COPD questionnaire, and the COPD Assessment Test, as well as other symptom-specific questionnaires that are currently being developed.

Keywords: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, symptoms, questionnaires

Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a multicomponent and heterogeneous disease, with patients differing in terms of clinical presentation and rate of disease progression.¹⁻³ Some patients can live their lives almost untouched by the disease, while others are almost completely handicapped.⁴ A major goal in the management of this disease is to ensure that its burden is minimized, such that patients have the best possible health-related quality of life. Traditionally, the severity of the disease was equated with airflow limitation, as measured by impairment in forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁), and treatment and management of COPD was also largely based on spirometric assessment.⁵ However, because COPD is a multicomponent disorder, structural and functional changes take place in other organs, as well as in the lungs.² Therefore, airflow limitation alone does not reflect the full burden of COPD and it is perhaps not surprising that FEV₁ correlates poorly with patient-centered outcomes, such as dyspnea, exercise intolerance, and impairment of health-related quality of life.^{1,3,6}

Generally, patients seek medical help when their COPD symptoms begin to have a substantial impact on their daily lives,^{7,8} either directly or indirectly (when patients have to adjust their lifestyle to avoid these symptoms). These symptoms reflect the daily burden encountered by patients with COPD and have a real impact on their well-being.^{4,9-12} In fact, the symptoms of COPD are more closely related to health-related

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quality of life than is airway obstruction, suggesting that health-related quality of life is affected more by symptoms than by changes in FEV₁.^{4,13–15}

Reflecting these findings, a multidimensional assessment and management approach is now recommended in the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) COPD strategy document.⁵ This is based on a combined assessment of the impact of the patient's symptoms on their life (measured by the modified Medical Research Council [mMRC] questionnaire, the clinical COPD questionnaire [CCQ]¹⁶ or the COPD Assessment Test [CAT]³), and an assessment of the patient's future risk of experiencing an exacerbation.⁵ This classification allows patients to be placed into four groups: group A (less symptoms, low risk), group B (more symptoms, less risk), group C (less symptoms, high risk), and group D (more symptoms, high risk).

In a recent publication, 6,628 patients with COPD were stratified into these new four GOLD groups and compared with the former GOLD classification that was based solely on percent predicted post-bronchodilator FEV₁.¹⁷ Group B patients (more symptoms, less risk) had higher mortality than group C patients (less symptoms, high risk), suggesting that dyspnea played a greater predictive role in mortality than airflow limitation in this group of patients. Group B patients also had a higher prevalence of comorbidities such as heart disease and cancer. Thus, while the GOLD

classification system provides a framework for optimizing treatment decisions, physicians also need to consider the consequences of comorbidities and other serious events on the management of the disease.

Symptoms of COPD and their impact on everyday life

The characteristic respiratory symptoms of COPD include dyspnea (at rest and during exercise), chronic cough, sputum production, and other non-specific diurnally variable symptoms such as wheeze and chest tightness (Figure 1).^{3,16,18–20}

Patients report dyspnea to be the most bothersome symptom of COPD, and this is the primary reason for patients seeking medical care.²¹ Dyspnea onset is gradual and patients often mistakenly relate it to aging or a lack of fitness. Nonetheless, epidemiologic studies indicate that, as lung function worsens, dyspnea becomes more persistent and intrusive,²² and is a major cause of anxiety for patients and a leading cause of disability.^{23,24}

While dyspnea is considered the hallmark symptom, cough is often the first COPD symptom to develop.⁸ Chronic cough and sputum production in COPD are predictive of exacerbations, hospitalizations, and disease progression,²⁰ and are associated with lower health-related quality of life than that of patients with other chronic respiratory diseases in which cough is a prominent symptom, eg, asthma and

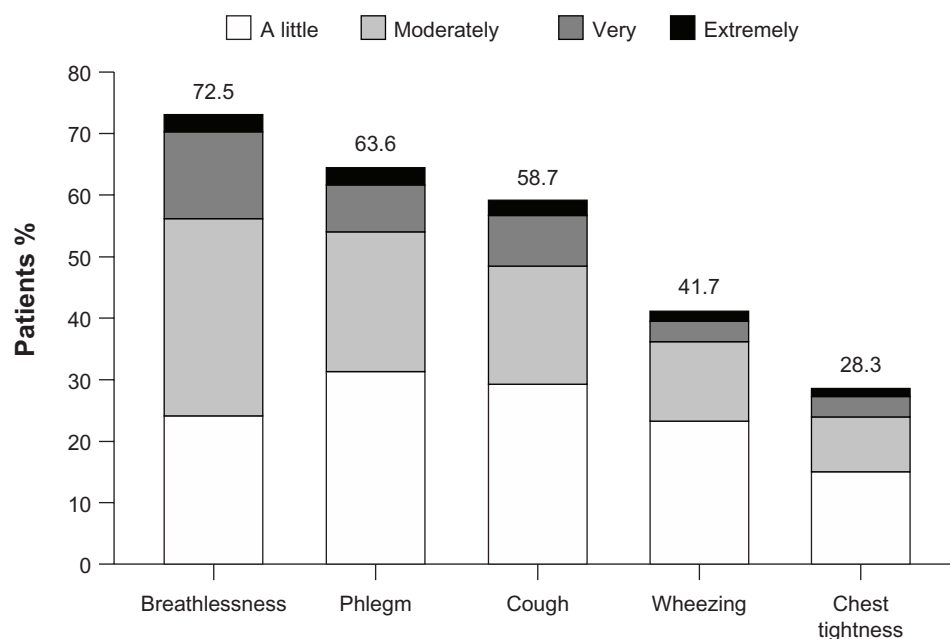


Figure 1 Symptoms of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Notes: Patients were asked if they had experienced any symptoms (breathlessness [$n = 1,769$], phlegm [$n = 1,552$], cough [$n = 1,433$], wheezing [$n = 1,018$] or chest tightness [$n = 690$]) in the 7 days prior to the telephone interview. Multiple answers were possible.¹⁹

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bronchiectasis.²⁵ COPD is also known to have a significant extrapulmonary impact, and can be associated with systemic symptoms such as fatigue, muscle weakness, weight loss, and sleep disturbances.²⁶

COPD leads to a significant reduction in ability to exercise. Physical activity is reduced even in patients with mild or moderate airflow limitation, and declines significantly as airflow worsens in severity.^{27,28} Thus, to avoid dyspnea, patients often restrict their physical activities,^{9,27,29} but this leads to a downward spiral of symptom-induced inactivity (deconditioning aggravates breathlessness and patients tend to compensate by reducing activity further).^{30,31} This is important because the amount of physical activity a patient is able to perform and their functional status predict exacerbations, hospitalizations, and mortality.^{32–34}

Previously, it was believed that symptoms of COPD presented with little or no variability. However, patients frequently report “good” and “bad” days, with evidence showing that patient symptoms fluctuate within a day, from day to day, and over longer periods of time.^{19,35–37} Symptoms are often worst in the mornings compared with other times of the day, and mornings are the most troublesome part of the day for many patients.^{19,36,37} Nevertheless, patients with COPD also complain frequently of difficulty initiating and maintaining sleep.^{38,39} These sleep disturbances affect health-related quality of life, and are also predictive of COPD exacerbations, emergency health care utilization, and mortality.^{39,40}

The combination of dyspnea, decreased physical activity, and patients’ perceptions of these abnormalities leads to a reduction in health-related quality of life,^{31,41} with the most significant factors being dyspnea, depression, anxiety, and reduced exercise tolerance.⁴ Therefore, from a patient’s perspective, improvement in symptoms and the ability to engage in activities of daily life are extremely desirable goals of COPD management.

Why is it important to measure symptoms routinely in practice?

Despite considerable disability, patients with COPD often underestimate the severity of their disease, perhaps due in part to lifestyle adaptations to avoid symptoms.^{12,42,43} Often patients present to physicians only when their condition has deteriorated significantly and they are experiencing significant symptoms, especially dyspnea, reduced exercise performance, and impaired health-related quality of life.^{6,8,44}

Considerable discrepancy between COPD symptoms and patients’ perceptions of health-related quality of life is also evident. For example, an international survey of 3,304

patients with COPD revealed that disease severity perceptions did not correspond to dyspnea severity,¹² as measured by the Medical Research Council (MRC) dyspnea scale (adapted as per Bestall et al²³), and 36% of 210 patients who were too breathless to leave the house, and 60% of 639 patients who had to stop for breath every few minutes when walking on level ground, considered their disease to be mild or moderate (see Figure 2, including definitions for the 0–5 breathlessness scale used; note there are a number of different versions of the MRC (eg, MRC [1–5], Bestall MRC [0–5], and mMRC [0–4])). Similar results were observed in the PLATINO (Latin American Project for Research in Pulmonary Obstruction) study⁴³ using the mMRC questionnaire, where “good” to “excellent” health was reported by more than half of patients with COPD, despite a dyspnea severity of mMRC level 2 (walks slower than people of the same age on level ground because of dyspnea) or 3 (stops for breath after walking 100 m or after a few minutes on level ground). These discrepancies may cause clinicians to undertreat patients by not appreciating the actual impact of the disease.

If physicians can measure the severity and impact of key COPD symptoms quickly and reliably, they can gain a better understanding of their patients’ overall clinical status and are able to adjust their proposed treatment accordingly. As discussed in the GOLD strategy, pharmacologic therapy reduces symptoms and exacerbations and improves health status and exercise tolerance in COPD, while rehabilitation also helps to improve exercise tolerance and quality of life and reduces symptoms of dyspnea and fatigue in patients with breathlessness.⁵ Further, by measuring these symptoms in a routine manner via questionnaires in advance of the consultation, they may also gain time and efficiency.⁴⁵ Therefore, there is a clear need for specially designed, patient-reported outcome tools that meet these needs and measure key COPD symptoms such as dyspnea, as well as lifestyle adaptations, functional status, exercise tolerance, and health-related quality of life.^{3,4,6,18,30}

In recent years, COPD management has shifted towards optimizing symptom control and reducing future risks, such as exacerbations, mortality, and comorbidities, as well as the long-term consequences of COPD.⁴⁶ More research is required to understand fully the relationship between these two aims. However, presence of respiratory symptoms can predict long-term outcomes in patients with mild airflow limitation (GOLD stage 1), such as increased respiratory care utilization and a lower health-related quality of life.⁴⁷ Dyspnea measurements in COPD have been demonstrated to predict general health status¹⁴ and exercise performance after

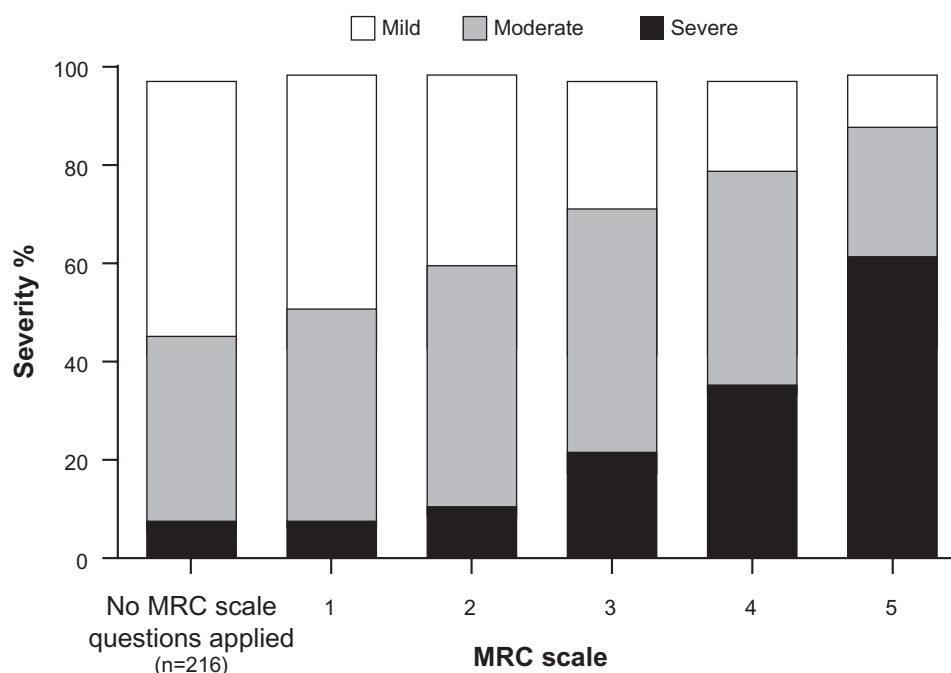


Figure 2 Self-reported perceived severity of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (mild, moderate, or severe) reported by degree of breathlessness, adapted and reproduced.¹²

Notes: Breathlessness assessed by the MRC dyspnea scale adapted as per Bestall et al.²³ [1, "Only get breathless after strenuous exercise" (n = 727); 2, "Get breathless when hurrying on level ground or walking on slight incline" (n = 898); 3, "Have to stop even when walking at my own pace or walk slower than most people my age" (n = 517); 4, "Have to stop for breath every few minutes when walking even on level ground" (n = 639); and 5, "Too breathless to leave the house" (n = 210)].

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Abbreviation: MRC, Medical Research Council.

pulmonary rehabilitation.⁴⁸ Moreover, categorizing patients with COPD based on their level of dyspnea correlates closely with 5-year survival, moreso than staging of disease severity based on lung function alone.⁴⁹ Thus, while prevention and treatment of symptoms may not prevent long-term lung function decline, symptom control could provide measurable improvements in other key outcomes.

How to quantify symptoms?

The most efficient and transparent way for physicians to assess patient symptom severity, activity limitation, and health-related quality of life accurately is to use a quick, reliable, and standardized measure, such as a short patient-centered questionnaire. Such structured questionnaires go beyond the "How are you?" questions that tend to be used in clinical practice, providing more specific information that will help determine aspects of the disease that are most important for the individual patient. Many instruments used in research, such as the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire,⁵⁰ were designed for use in clinical trials, include numerous questions and are not suitable for use in daily clinical practice. There are numerous instruments available to assess symptoms, but this review will focus on the three recommended by GOLD 2013, ie, the mMRC dyspnea scale (a breathlessness measure), the

CCQ (a health status measure), and the CAT (another health status measure).⁵

Modified Medical Research Council dyspnea scale

The mMRC dyspnea scale is simple to administer and is used for grading the effect of breathlessness (dyspnea) on daily activities. The mMRC actually measures perceived respiratory disability, allowing patients to indicate the extent to which their dyspnea symptoms affect their activities. Patients select one of five statements that most closely corresponds to their level of impairment, from grade 0 ("I only get breathless with strenuous exercise") to grade 4 ("I am too breathless to leave the house or I am breathless when dressing or undressing").⁵ The mMRC scale is a reliable measure, with a high rate of concordant scores (98%) between different observers rating the same patient.⁵¹ It also correlates well with results of other dyspnea scales, lung function measurements,⁵¹ and direct measures of disability, such as walking distance.⁵² However, the disadvantage of the mMRC over other scales is its insensitivity to change; it is uncommon for patients with COPD to improve or worsen by an entire grade due to therapeutic intervention.^{53,54} Also, the mMRC does not take into account the variation in effort

exerted by patients in activities and the fact that patients modify behavior in response to dyspnea.⁵⁴ Further, FEV₁ does not relate to disability using the mMRC scale and it is possible that lack of variation across the mMRC grades is too small to measure.²³

Clinical COPD questionnaire

The CCQ has recently been incorporated into the GOLD assessment of COPD symptoms.⁵ It was developed in 2003 following recognition of the need for physicians to have a more complete understanding of the impact of COPD on their patients, not only regarding clinical status of the airways but also activity limitation and emotional dysfunction.¹⁶ The ten items included in this self-administered patient questionnaire were selected based on information gathered from a literature search, clinicians, and patients, and with experts and clinicians in COPD making the final item selection. The CCQ assesses three domains, ie, symptoms (dyspnea, cough, and phlegm), functional state, and mental state (Figure 3). The overall CCQ score and each of the three individual domain scores vary between 0 and 6 (least to worst impairment). There is strong supporting evidence for the reliability, validity, and responsiveness of the CCQ.^{42,55} The CCQ has also been shown to be very sensitive to clinical improvement after smoking cessation,^{16,56} and during and after exacerbations.⁵⁷ Further, contrary to expectations, the total CCQ score correlates well with lung function (as assessed by FEV₁ percent predicted) in patients with COPD, although this relationship was limited to patients with GOLD airflow limitation grades 1–3.¹⁶ The CCQ correlates with the Short Form-36 and the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire¹⁶ to a moderate to high extent. Studies have shown that CCQ scores can predict depression and anxiety in patients with COPD.^{4,11} Because the CCQ is simple and quick to use, taking around 2 minutes to complete, data can be processed instantly. Therefore, it is a useful tool that can be used in the everyday clinical setting to assess COPD.⁴²

COPD Assessment Test

The CAT was developed in 2009 to measure the impact of COPD on health-related quality of life and to aid patient-physician communication.³ It was developed based on qualitative research among physicians and over 1,500 patients across six countries. The final patient-completed questionnaire is simple and easy to administer, designed for routine use in clinical practice, and takes around 2 minutes to complete; and has a short time scale similar to the CCQ. The eight items included in the CAT cover cough, phlegm, chest tightness, breathlessness going up hills and stairs, activity

limitation at home, confidence leaving home, sleep, and energy (Figure 4). Therefore, it has a broad coverage of the impact of COPD on the patient's daily life. Further, there is strong reliability evidence for the CAT, and preliminary data for its construct and discriminant validity.^{3,42,58} Although brief and simple to use, the CAT has nevertheless shown responsiveness to pulmonary rehabilitation and in assessing recovery from an exacerbation,^{59,60} a strong impairment in health-related quality of life due to COPD.^{3,58} A similarly strong correlation has been demonstrated between CCQ and CAT scores.⁴ Indeed, in a group of patients with severe COPD undergoing pulmonary rehabilitation, a good correlation was found between the CAT, CCQ, and St George's Respiratory Questionnaire.⁶¹

MCID for questionnaires

The minimal clinically important difference (MCID) has been defined as “the smallest difference in a score in the domain of interest that patients perceive as beneficial that would mandate, in the absence of troublesome side effects and excessive costs, a change in the patient's management”.⁶² There are two key constructs to this definition, ie, the minimal amount of change reported by patients and change significant enough to alter patient management. When used in the context of a clinical trial, the MCID provides a conceptual framework to help interpret the clinical relevance of results, by indicating how much the tested therapy has improved the patient's health-related quality of life.⁶³

The mMRC has only five grades, so has limited sensitivity to detect changes in response to treatment. However, a difference of one grade is considered to indicate a perceived change in dyspnea of clinical significance.⁶⁴ The MCID for CCQ has been calculated based on three methods: the patient referencing method (determined by judgment of the patient on the basis of a Global Rating of Change questionnaire); the criterion referencing method and the standard error of measurement method (which seeks correlations between single standard error units and established MCID approximations). Using these three varying methods, the MCID for CCQ has been calculated to be 0.44 units, 0.39 units, and 0.21 units, respectively.⁶⁵ Therefore, it has been suggested that the MCID for the CCQ total score should be set at 0.4 units.⁶⁵

An MCID for the CAT has not been established officially, but has been estimated to be around 2 units.^{58,59} However, there is some debate as to the value that should be used.⁶⁶ In one study, the MCID was estimated to be 1.4 units based on a comparison with the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire,⁵⁸ although there has been criticism of this approach in calculating the MCID.⁶⁶ Using the same study data and

Patient number: _____

Date: _____

Clinical COPD questionnaire							
Please circle the number of the response that best describes how you have been feeling during the past week (Only one response for each question)							
On average, during the past week, how often did you feel:	never	hardly ever	a few times	several times	many times	a great many times	almost all the time
1. Short of breath at rest?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Short of breath doing physical activities?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Concerned about getting a cold or your breathing getting worse?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Depressed (down) because of your breathing problems?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
In general, during the past week, how much of the time:							
5. Did you cough?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Did you produce phlegm?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
On average, during the past week, how limited were you in these activities because of your breathing problems:	not limited at all	very slightly limited	slightly limited	moderately limited	very limited	extremely limited	totally limited/or unable to do
7. Strenuous physical activities (such as climbing stairs, hurrying, doing sports)?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Moderate physical activities (such as walking, housework, carrying things)?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Daily activities at home (such as dressing, washing yourself)?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Social activities (such as talking, being with children, visiting friends/relatives)?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

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Figure 3 Clinical COPD questionnaire.¹⁶

Abbreviation: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

How is your COPD? Take the COPD Assessment Test™ (CAT)

This questionnaire will help you and your health care professional measure the impact COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) is having on your well-being and daily life. Your answers, and test score, can be used by you and your health care professional to help improve the management of your COPD and get the greatest benefits from treatment.

For each item below, place a mark (X) in the box that best describes you currently. Be sure to only select one response for each question

Example: I am very happy (0) ☒ (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) I am very sad

Item	Score
I never cough (0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) I cough all the time	
I have no phlegm (mucus) in my chest at all (0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) My chest is completely full of phlegm (mucus)	
My chest does not feel tight at all (0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) My chest feels very tight	
When I walk up a hill or one flight of stairs I am not breathless (0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) When I walk up a hill or one flight of stairs I am very breathless	
I am not limited doing any activities at home (0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) I am very limited doing activities at home	
I am confident leaving my home despite my lung condition (0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) I am not at all confident leaving my home because of my lung condition	
I sleep soundly (0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) I do not sleep soundly because of my lung condition	
I have lots of energy (0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) I have no energy at all	
Total score	

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Figure 4 COPD Assessment Test.³

Abbreviation: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

the standard error of measurement distribution method, the MCID for the CAT was calculated to be 6.75.⁶⁶ This highlights some of the difficulties associated with determining MCID in patient-reported outcomes, when there is no accepted methodology.⁶³

What are these questionnaires missing?

The questionnaires described above were developed in order to identify and manage problems considered to be important to patients, and which aim to meet both patient and clinician goals for the management of this disease. However, although the CCQ and CAT scales were developed with input from both patients and physicians, they offer no way of discriminating between what clinicians consider as important and what is important to patients but less so to clinicians. One example of this is fatigue: the impact of treatment on fatigue is limited and this symptom is perceived as being difficult to treat by clinicians. Further, less well recognized symptoms, such as hyper-responsiveness due to ongoing inflammation and signs of comorbidities, are not represented in these questionnaires. Therefore, although incorporation of the questionnaires into routine clinical practice will undoubtedly help identify symptoms that have an impact on patient well-being and optimize

the management of COPD, there may be other symptoms and factors that influence health-related quality of life for individual patients.

Further COPD symptom questionnaires

Questionnaires that measure specific symptoms associated with COPD other than dyspnea may be useful in clinical practice when monitoring specific symptoms experienced by individual patients. For example, a questionnaire designed to monitor cough may be useful for patients who have chronic cough or who are experiencing an exacerbation. In this regard, the Cough and Sputum Assessment Questionnaire, the Leicester Cough Questionnaire, and the Cough Quality of Life Questionnaire may prove to be useful tools.^{25,67} Given that the morning appears to be an especially troublesome time of the day for symptoms, particularly cough and dyspnea, there is also a need for patient-reported outcome questionnaires that assess the burden and extent of these morning symptoms, as well as the ability of patients to perform morning activities.⁶⁸ Two questionnaires, based on interviews with patients, have been developed, validated, and shown to be responsive and reliable. The first is the Capacity of Daily Living during the Morning questionnaire, which asks patients to report on their ability to carry out six different activities and then to rank the difficulty of performing these on a five-point Likert scale. The second is the Global Chest Symptoms Questionnaire, which consists of two questions that require the patient to rate shortness of breath and chest tightness, again on a five-point Likert scale.⁶⁸

Similarly, although there is evidence that fatigue and sleep impairment are frequent problems in patients with COPD,³⁹ there is little available data to help quantify these important aspects of COPD. Our understanding may be improved by the introduction of two questionnaires that have recently been developed and validated in patients with COPD and asthma to assess these symptoms.⁶⁹ As their names suggest, the 12-item questionnaire COPD and Asthma Fatigue Scale assesses fatigue and the 13-item questionnaire COPD and Asthma Sleep Impact Scale assesses sleep-related problems and disorders.

Phenotype-based management of COPD

The recent revision of the GOLD document⁵ has proposed treatment of COPD directed by the intensity of symptoms (measured by the mMRC, CCQ, or CAT) and the risk of poor outcomes (identified by the degree of airflow obstruction and/or frequency of exacerbation). However, the

GOLD 2013 strategy document does not recommend different treatment approaches based on clinical characteristics (ie, phenotypes) of patients. The recent Spanish guideline for treatment of COPD (Guía Española de la EPOC) takes a different approach, proposing four clinical phenotypes on which pharmacologic treatment can be based: infrequent exacerbator, with either chronic bronchitis or emphysema; mixed or overlap COPD-asthma; frequent exacerbator with predominant emphysema; and frequent exacerbator with predominant chronic bronchitis.^{70,71} These guidelines recommend that infrequent exacerbators (defined as a patient experiencing fewer than two exacerbations a year) should only receive bronchodilators. COPD exacerbators who frequently present with chronic bronchitis (defined as the presence of productive cough or expectoration for more than 3 months a year for more than 2 consecutive years) can be treated with bronchodilators, inhaled corticosteroids, and/or phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitors, with antibiotics as indicated (eg, for bronchiectasis). Patients who have an exacerbator with an emphysema phenotype (ie, without chronic cough and sputum production and typical clinical and radiologic signs of emphysema) can be treated with long-acting bronchodilators, and in some cases, inhaled corticosteroids. Finally, patients with the overlap COPD-asthma phenotype show an enhanced response to inhaled corticosteroids due to the presence of eosinophilic bronchial inflammation. Therefore, patient-reported outcome questionnaires will help to identify these patient phenotypes and allow for optimal pharmacologic treatment to be implemented.

How to use questionnaires in daily clinical practice: example from primary care

In many cultures and health care settings, patients tend to dislike completing questionnaires, preferring instead to talk to their doctor. Clinicians may also have trouble completing questionnaires in daily clinical practice. Nevertheless, when both clinician and patient become used to using them, the information transfer becomes accurate, to the point, and efficient for both clinician and patient, leaving more time for advice and other important issues during the consultation. One way to overcome initial hesitation about using questionnaires is to organize the diagnostic and follow-up process so that questionnaires are included routinely. With careful organization, the process can be made transparent and transferable. In a primary care setting in Groningen, The Netherlands, patients with

respiratory symptoms using inhaled medication are asked to complete the CCQ at home, plus a history questionnaire and the Asthma Control Questionnaire. They then come to the office for spirometry assessments, and data from the spirometry tests and questionnaires are fed into an Internet-based system. The local pulmonologist accesses all these data through the Internet, so is able to assess the patient and, in 86% of cases, give advice about diagnosis and treatment to the general practitioner.⁴ To date, approximately 12,000 patients have been assessed using this system; 45% of patients were diagnosed with asthma, 17% with COPD, and 7% with a combination of both asthma and COPD.⁷² Previously, Lucas et al showed that a paper-based system using the same principles was reliable and accurate in its diagnosis.⁷³

Although the diagnosis of COPD is based on post-bronchodilator forced expiratory FEV₁, disease severity is also based on number of exacerbations and health-related quality of life, as measured by the CCQ. Cross-sectional data show that 27% of patients with COPD in primary care have poor health-related quality of life, as indicated by a CCQ score of >2.⁴ Given that poor health-related quality of life can be present in patients with mild disease (GOLD stages 1 and 2), fully understanding patients' health-related quality of life can have a considerable impact on patient management, in addition to what is known about their lung function.

Conclusion

Traditional lung function assessments alone do not provide enough insight into the impact of COPD on patients' health-related quality of life. FEV₁ does not correlate strongly with health-related quality of life. Further, patients often do not communicate their current health-related quality of life accurately to the physician. Instead, routine assessment of the impact of COPD, including symptoms and their effect on daily activity, using validated and reliable questionnaires such as the CCQ, CAT, and mMRC, provides a more accurate guide to the burden of this disease. Implementation of quick and easy-to-use questionnaires in routine clinical practice is an efficient way to help physicians understand fully the health-related quality of life of their patients, improve transparency, and enable appropriate treatment to be prescribed and monitored.

Author contributions

All authors contributed to the concept and design of the manuscript, data analysis, contributed to the writing of each draft of the manuscript, and approved the final contents.

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