Clinical characteristics of the asthma–COPD overlap syndrome – a systematic review

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Background and objective: In recent years, the so-called asthma–chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) overlap syndrome (ACOS) has received much attention, not least because elderly individuals may present characteristics suggesting a diagnosis of both asthma and COPD. At present, ACOS is described clinically as persistent airflow limitation combined with features of both asthma and COPD. The aim of this paper is, therefore, to review the currently available literature focusing on symptoms and clinical characteristics of patients regarded as having ACOS.

Methods: Based on the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) guidelines, a systematic literature review was performed.

Results: A total of 11 studies met the inclusion criteria for the present review. All studies dealing with dyspnea (self-reported or assessed by the Medical Research Council dyspnea scale) reported more dyspnea among patients classified as having ACOS compared to the COPD and asthma groups. In line with this, ACOS patients have more concomitant wheezing and seem to have more cough and sputum production. Compared to COPD-only patients, the ACOS patients were found to have lower FEV1 % predicted and FEV1/FVC ratio in spite of lower mean lifetime tobacco exposure. Furthermore, studies have revealed that ACOS patients seem to have not only more frequent but also more severe exacerbations. Comorbidity, not least diabetes, has also been reported in a few studies, with a higher prevalence among ACOS patients. However, it should be acknowledged that only a limited number of studies have addressed the various comorbidities in patients with ACOS.

Conclusion: The available studies indicate that ACOS patients may have more symptoms and a higher exacerbation rate than patients with asthma and COPD only, and by that, probably a higher overall respiratory-related morbidity. Similar to patients with COPD, ACOS patients seem to have a high occurrence of comorbidity, including diabetes. Further research into the ACOS, not least from well-defined prospective studies, is clearly needed.

Keywords: ACOS, asthma, COPD, symptoms, characteristics

Introduction
The obstructive lung diseases (OLDs), asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are common and are associated with substantial morbidity. Both diseases are characterized by airflow limitation and chronic airway inflammation.1–3 In asthma, the airflow limitation is, similar to the symptoms, variable and in most cases reversible either spontaneously or following treatment, eg, in response to a bronchodilator.1,4 In contrast, the airflow limitation in COPD is, by definition, persistent and often progressive and may be associated with chronic cough and sputum production, and, with increasing severity, also exacerbations and comorbidities.2 However, when examining an individual patient with symptoms of OLD, it may be difficult to
reach a final diagnosis, especially in the elderly, because patients may present features characteristic for both asthma and COPD.5-7

So far the important question remains largely unanswered whether the overlap between asthma and COPD represent patients with coexisting asthma and COPD or a unique disease entity. Some publications8-9 emphasize that the asthma–COPD overlap syndrome (ACOS) should be regarded as an independent disease entity, although no agreement on definition has been reached so far.10 In a Spanish consensus paper from 2012,11 the participating specialists in pulmonary medicine agreed upon criteria for the “overlap phenotype COPD-asthma” and accepted it as a unique clinical phenotype. Furthermore, the Spanish consensus paper11 and the very recently published Finnish COPD guidelines12 point, similar to a study by Kitaguchi et al13 to paraclinical findings suggesting eosinophil airway inflammation, including higher peripheral and sputum eosinophil counts and elevated exhaled nitric oxide in patients with ACOS or asthma-like COPD.11,14

The outcome of a very recent collaboration between the Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) and Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) are dealing with a clinical description of ACOS.3 The document describes the syndrome as having shared features with both asthma and COPD together with nonreversible airflow limitation, although at the same time emphasizing that the document is intended only for clinical work and not to be used as a definition of ACOS.5

The proportion of patients suffering from OLD that may be classified as having ACOS varies between studies, depending on the definition, but in recent publications, it has been estimated to be 15%-25%.14-18 Further knowledge, not least with regard to clinical characteristics and risk factors,18-22 of ACOS is, therefore, clearly needed and might lead to a generally accepted definition.

The objective of this paper is to review the current knowledge of clinical characteristics of patients regarded as having ACOS.

Methods
Search strategy
The general principles of the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) guidelines33 were adopted to perform this review. A series of systematic searches were carried out, last updated May 2015, on the databases PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, and Clinical Trials.gov. The strategy was to assemble as much literature about the ACOS as possible. In order to do so, the search algorithm consisted of whole words, short terms, and exact chosen order of words (using of “” symbols) combined with MeSH terms, and the searches were therefore carried out using the following algorithm: (asthma OR “asthma” OR “asthma” [MeSH Terms]) AND (COPD OR “COPD” OR “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” OR “pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive” [MeSH Terms]) AND (“overlap syndrome” OR “asthma COPD overlap syndrome” OR “overlap phenotype”) AND (definition OR diagnosis OR clinical characteristics OR clinical features OR clinical outcomes OR phenotypes OR risk factors OR treatment OR drug therapy OR health impairment).

Publications were included in the present review if they fulfilled the following inclusion criteria: 1) reporting observations from a specific study/survey, 2) being a prospective or a retrospective cohort/database study, and 3) reporting characteristics and findings about the group of ACOS patients and/or comparing ACOS with asthma and/or COPD, and none of the following exclusion criteria: 1) manuscripts published in a language other than English, 2) published before year 2000, 3) nonoriginal research paper, eg, reviews, and 4) addressing nonclinical characteristics, including physiological or pharmacological features (Figure 1). A meta-analysis was not included in the present review, primarily due to the limited number of published studies fulfilling the inclusion criteria.

Results
The searches identified 58 publications, of which a total of eleven papers fulfilled the criteria and were included in the present review, and further details of the included studies are given in Table 1.

Definition of ACOS
As no generally accepted definition of ACOS has been reached yet, studies included in the present review have applied different definitions, and details of these definitions are given in Table 1.

Briefly, Brzostek and Kokot30 defined ACOS as a mixed phenotype with a combination of features of both asthma and COPD. Chung et al24 defined it as an FEV1/FVC ratio <0.7 plus a history of self-reported wheeze, whereas de Marco et al8 defined it as having a self-reported physician diagnosis of both asthma and COPD (defined as a diagnosis of COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis). Apart from having respiratory symptoms, patients classified as having ACOS in the study by Fu et al25 were required to have increased
airflow variability, defined as airway hyperresponsiveness or bronchodilator reversibility, and not fully reversible airflow obstruction (ie, postbronchodilator [post-BD] FEV₁/FVC <0.7 and post-BD FEV₁ <80% of predicted).

In the study by Hardin et al²⁶ overlap subjects were defined as COPD patients with self-reported physician diagnosed asthma before the age of 40 years, and in the study by Kauppi et al¹⁸ they were defined as patients having both a diagnosis of asthma and COPD, where asthma was defined according to the GINA guidelines¹ and COPD according to the GOLD strategy document.²⁷

In a retrospective cohort study, Lee et al²⁸ defined ACOS patients as having asthma (defined as a bronchodilator reversibility test with an increase in FEV₁ of >200 mL and 12%, and/or positive metacholine/mannitol challenge test) together with a post-BD FEV₁/FVC <0.70 at the initial assessment, and continuing airflow obstruction after at least 3 months follow-up, irrespective of treatment. Menezes et al²⁹ classified patients as having ACOS if they fulfilled the criteria for both asthma, ie, wheezing in the last 12 months plus post-BD increase in FEV₁ (200 mL and 12%) or a self-reported doctor diagnosis of asthma and COPD, ie, post-BD FEV₁/FVC <0.7.

Milanese et al’ classified overlap patients as subjects ≥65 years with physician diagnosis of asthma (defined according to the GINA guidelines 2012) plus chronic bronchitis, ie, chronic mucus hypersecretion or/and impaired diffusion capacity, ie, total diffusion capacity <80% of the predicted value, whereas Miravitlles et al²² classified ACOS patients on the basis of a post-BD FEV₁/FVC <0.7 together with physician diagnosis of asthma before the age of 40 years. Pleasants et al³⁰ defined ACOS as answering affirmatively to questions about a physician diagnosis of both COPD and asthma.

Symptoms
Bzostek and Kokot³⁰ published an analysis of data from 12,103 smoking patients (mean tobacco exposure 28.4 pack-years) aged >45 years (mean age, 61.5 years), enrolled over a period of 18 months. The aim was to identify the typical phenotype of patients classified as having ACOS, receiving specialist pulmonary care. Each of the 384 participating

Figure 1 Consort diagram.
Note: This diagram illustrates the flow of the identified publications leading to the final inclusion of eleven publications in this systematic review.
Table 1 Characteristics with regard to design and methods, sample size, proportion, and definition of patients regarded as having the asthma–COPD overlap syndrome, and comparison groups for the studies (n=11) included in the present review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study design</th>
<th>Subjects no</th>
<th>Prevalence of overlap subjects n (%)</th>
<th>Division of groups</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Definition of overlap group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brzostek and Kokot (Poland)</td>
<td>12,103 smoking patients (current or pass) &gt;45 years</td>
<td>12,103 (100%)</td>
<td>ACOS (A+C)</td>
<td>Questionnaire completed by the physician based on medical record and paraclinical history</td>
<td>Excl: Nonsmokers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung et al (Korea)</td>
<td>9,104 &gt;19 years</td>
<td>210 (2.3%)</td>
<td>A, C, NOD, ACOS</td>
<td>Questionnaires, triglyceride and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol levels, and lung function test</td>
<td>Excl: no available wheezing history, unavailable respiratory symptoms, unacceptable spirometry (unacceptable flow-volume loop or nonreproducible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de Marco et al (Italy)</td>
<td>8,360 Aged 20–84 years</td>
<td>1.6 (aged 20–44 years)</td>
<td>A, C, NOD, ACOS</td>
<td>Random sample by telephone calls and email Questionnaires, MRC dyspnea scale as the only parameter for dyspnea</td>
<td>Physician diagnosis of both asthma and COPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fu et al (Australia)</td>
<td>99 OAD patients (75 data available, 59 for follow-up)</td>
<td>55 (55.5%)</td>
<td>A, C, ACOS</td>
<td>Questionnaire, lung function test, 6MWT, CCL BODE index (and other measurements irrelevant for this review)</td>
<td>Respiratory symptoms, increased airflow variability and incompletely reversible airflow obstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin et al (USA)</td>
<td>3,570 current or former smokers with COPD aged 45–80 years</td>
<td>450 (12.6%)</td>
<td>C, ACOS</td>
<td>Questionnaire, lung function test, chest CT scan, BODE index, genome-wide association studies among others</td>
<td>Excl: patients with late-onset asthma, COPD patients with &lt;10 pack-years COPD patient with physician diagnosis of asthma (self-reported) before the age of 40 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauppi et al (Finland)</td>
<td>1,546 discharged patients (annually follow-up for 10 years)</td>
<td>225 (14.5%)</td>
<td>A, C, ACOS (A+C)</td>
<td>Medical record with spirometry results, and questionnaire Excl: insufficient documentation on the disease</td>
<td>Physician diagnosis of both asthma and COPD FEV/FVC &lt;0.7 asthma patients (post-BD increase in FEV, of 200 mL and 12% or positive metacholine/ mannitol provocation test) with an incompletely reversible airflow obstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee et al (Korea)</td>
<td>256 asthmatics (both admitted and nonadmitted patients) 41–79 years</td>
<td>97 (37.9%)</td>
<td>A, ACOS</td>
<td>Lung function test, allergy tests, eosinophil counts, total IgE counts inter alia Medical records were retrospectively reviewed Excl: patients with other respiratory diagnoses than OLD COPD-only patients. Patients without respiratory symptoms in the last 3 months or without follow-up Questionnaire and lung function test (answering affirmatively to the question about dyspnea as the only parameter for dyspnea)</td>
<td>A combination of asthma (wheezing in the last 12 months plus post-BD increase) (or self-reported doctor diagnosis of asthma) and COPD Post-BD FEV/FVC &lt;0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menezes et al (Latin America)</td>
<td>5,044</td>
<td>89 (1.8%)</td>
<td>A, C, NOD, ACOS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clinical characteristics of ACOS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Study Type</th>
<th>Study Population</th>
<th>Median Age (Range)</th>
<th>Study Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milanese et al (Italy)</td>
<td>Observational study of elderly asthmatics</td>
<td>350 asthmatics (&gt;65 years)</td>
<td>101 (28.8%)</td>
<td>A, ACOS Medicine prescriptions were recorded (obtained from the patients' medical records) Questionnaire, mMRC as the only parameter for dyspnea, lung function test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miravitlles et al (Spain)</td>
<td>Using data from a cross-sectional population study</td>
<td>3,885 subjects (focus is the 385 COPD subjects with and without overlap) 40–80 years</td>
<td>67 (17.7% of COPD patients)</td>
<td>C, ACOS Questionnaire, mMRC (plus answering affirmatively to the question about dyspnea), CCI, lung function test; 6MWD test among others Excl: of asthma subjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasants et al (USA)</td>
<td>Retrospective study using data from a cross-sectional population survey</td>
<td>24,073 18–74 years</td>
<td>807 (3.3%)</td>
<td>Former A, current A, C, NOD, ACOS (-A+C) Random sample by telephone questionnaire Affirmative answer to questions about physician diagnosis of COPD and asthma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: A, asthma COPD-overlap syndrome; (-A+C), concomitant doctor diagnosed asthma and COPD as an expression for ACOS.

Abbreviations: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ACOS, asthma–COPD overlap syndrome; Excl, remarkable exclusions; NOD, no obstructive lung disease; mMRC, Medical Research Council; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; BD, bronchodilator; CT, computed tomography; OLD, obstructive lung disease; OAD, obstructive airway disease; mMRC, Modified Medical Research Council dyspnea scale; DLCO, total diffusion capacity; 6MWD, 6 minutes walking distance test; BODE, Body mass index, airflow Obstruction, Dyspnea and Exercise capacity; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1st second; PVC, forced vital capacity.

Pleasants et al (USA) analyzed data concerning COPD patients from an epidemiological, cross-sectional, population-based survey of the 18–74 years old population in the United States. The study included 24,073 individuals who completed questionnaires and had lung function and walking distance measured (Table 1). The study was conducted at eleven centers throughout the USA. A total of 385 subjects were classified as having overlap features. The authors reported that the overlap group had a higher prevalence of dyspnea compared to the COPD group (92% vs 58%, P < 0.001). Patients with the overlap phenotype were also more likely to report wheezing at twelve months of follow-up (32% vs 17%, P < 0.001).

In contrast to the observations reported from the study by Miravitlles et al (Spain), the study conducted by Pleasants et al (USA) included a larger sample size (24,073 individuals) and was conducted in a diverse population across the United States. The study also included a longer follow-up period (12 months) compared to the study conducted by Miravitlles et al (Spain) (1 year). The study conducted by Pleasants et al (USA) reported a higher prevalence of overlap phenotype (38.5%) compared to the study conducted by Miravitlles et al (Spain) (17.7%).

The study conducted by Pleasants et al (USA) also included a larger sample size (24,073 individuals) compared to the study conducted by Miravitlles et al (Spain) (3,885 individuals). The study conducted by Pleasants et al (USA) was conducted in a diverse population across the United States, which may have contributed to the higher prevalence of overlap phenotype (38.5%) compared to the study conducted by Miravitlles et al (Spain) (17.7%).

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and had spirometry performed. A total of 89 subjects were classified as suffering from ACOS, whereas the remaining subjects were assigned to one of the groups: COPD, asthma, or NOD. Additionally, Menezes et al reported that the asthma group had a higher prevalence of dyspnea ($P<0.001$). Wheezing was equally reported by all patients with asthma (100%) and overlap syndrome (100%), whereas it was reported significantly less by patients with COPD (29%, $P<0.001$).

Milanese et al analyzed data from an Italian observational study, ie, the “Elderly Subjects with Asthma study”, performed in 16 Italian pulmonology and allergy clinics. A total of 350 elderly asthmatics ($\geq 65$ years) were enrolled over 6 months in 2012–2013, and 101 patients were classified as having ACOS based on questionnaires and objective tests. Milanese et al concluded that a total of 84% of the ACOS subjects reported chronic bronchitis. The ACOS group also had a higher Medical Research Council (MRC) dyspnea score compared to the asthma group ($P<0.010$). The above-mentioned study by Miravitlles et al reported similar observations, when comparing MRC scores in the ACOS group with the COPD group ($P<0.008$).

An Italian cross-sectional study by de Marco et al included a population sample of 8,360 individuals (aged 20–84 years) participating in the multicenter “Gene Environment Interaction in Respiratory Diseases study” (GEIRD), where eligible subjects were randomly selected from the local health authority register at four Italian clinical GEIRD centers. The subjects received questionnaires by mail or phone (with a response rate of 50%) and were subsequently assigned to one of four groups: asthma, COPD, asthma–COPD overlap, or NOD. de Marco et al observed a higher prevalence of MRC dyspnea scores $\geq 3$ in the ACOS group (39% [31–47]) compared to the COPD group (21% [17–25]) and asthma group (9% [7–12]). de Marco et al also reported that the overlap group were more likely to have cough/phlegm (overlap: 62% [95% CI 54–69], COPD: 54% [49–59], asthma: 23% [20–27]) and wheezing (overlap: 79% [71–85], COPD: 43% [38–48], asthma: 43% [39–48]). In contrast, the subjects in the asthma group had the highest prevalence of rhinitis (asthma: 59 vs overlap: 53%, $P<0.001$). The authors concluded that the subjects with concomitant asthma and COPD were more likely than subjects with only asthma or COPD to have physical limitations, although based only on the MRC dyspnea score.

**Exercise capacity**

A cross-sectional study by Hardin et al based on data from the large multicenter observational “COPD Gene study”, which is a prospective cohort study of more than 10,000 smokers enrolled by 21 clinical study centers across the USA between January 2008 and June 2011, analyzed the cross-sectional questionnaire and spirometry data. In this study, a total of 3,570 subjects with COPD (aged 45–80 years) were identified, of whom 450 subjects were classified as having the ACOS. The BODE index (ie, Body mass index, airflow Obstruction, Dyspnea and Exercise capacity) was applied for evaluation of the enrolled patients. The BODE score was significantly higher in the ACOS group (3.1 ± 2.0) compared to the COPD patients (2.9 ± 2.1; $P<0.02$), although the difference did not at all approach the minimal clinical important difference.

A cohort follow-up study by Fu et al comprised 99 OLD patients (>55 years) from an Australian hospital, of whom 55 were classified as having ACOS. The assessments were based on questionnaires, spirometry, and exercise capacity at baseline and at the 4-year follow-up (from 2006/2007 to 2011). No significant difference was observed in 6 minutes walking distance (6MWD) between patients with asthma, COPD, and ACOS (asthma: 429 m ± 94, COPD 409 m ± 105, overlap: 405 m ± 110, $P=0.8$). Addressing longitudinal changes, the decline over the 4 years in exercise capacity, assessed by the 6MWD, was less pronounced in the ACOS group compared to the COPD group ($P<0.05$). In line with this, the study by Miravitlles et al did not reveal differences in 6MWD and physical activity between overlap patients and COPD only patients.

**Other paraclinical findings**

A retrospective study by Lee et al reviewed medical records of 256 patients with asthma (aged 41–79 years), all diagnosed at a Korean hospital between 2007 and 2012. The analyzed data included spirometry, eosinophil counts, and total IgE. A total of 97 of the asthma patients were classified as having ACOS based on the above-mentioned definition. The authors found no significant difference in airway hyperresponsiveness or bronchodilator responsiveness between the two groups. However, they did observe that the ACOS group had significantly lower serum eosinophil count (ACOS: 267.8 cells/μL ± 32.7 vs 477.5 cells/μL ± 68.9, $P=0.02$) and higher total IgE (ACOS: 332.1 U/mL ± 74.0 vs 199.8 U/mL ± 33.4, $P=0.03$) compared to the asthma group. Yet, there was no significant difference in the proportion of subjects with a positive skin prick test between the groups.

**Lung function**

The observations regarding lung function parameters are given in Table 2.
Table 2 Spirometric parameters among patients classified as ACOS, COPD only, and asthma only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FEV₁ % predicted</th>
<th>FVC% predicted</th>
<th>FEV₁/FVC%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACOS</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>Asthma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milanese et al⁷</td>
<td>78±11</td>
<td>85±11</td>
<td>95±16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung et al¹⁴</td>
<td>82.4±1.4</td>
<td>80.8±1.1</td>
<td>88.4±1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fu et al²⁻⁵</td>
<td>67.6±18.2</td>
<td>77.5±16.1</td>
<td>78.1±16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menezes et al²⁷</td>
<td>63.5±18.9</td>
<td>81.4±20.0</td>
<td>79.9±17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauppi et al¹⁸</td>
<td>67.4±18.0</td>
<td>61.4±19.4</td>
<td>86.5±15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miravitlles et al²²</td>
<td>72.7±17.7</td>
<td>76.1±18.3</td>
<td>90.5±14.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: COPD and/or ACOS vs asthma.

Abbreviations: ACOS, asthma–chronic obstructive pulmonary disease overlap syndrome; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ns, missing value; NS, nonsignificant; BD, bronchodilator; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in first second; FVC, forced vital capacity.

Chung et al¹⁴ analyzed data from the cross-sectional Fourth Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination (KNHANES IV) Survey (2007–2009). They included a population sample of 9,104 noninstitutionalized individuals (>19 years). The subjects completed questionnaires on respiratory symptoms and comorbidities and performed spirometry (exclusion criteria are listed in Table 1). A total of 210 subjects were classified as asthma–COPD overlap patients, whereas the remaining subjects were classified as having asthma, COPD, or NOD. The ACOS subjects had significantly lower level of lung function (FEV₁ % predicted, FVC% predicted, and FEV₁/FVC%) compared to the asthma and COPD group. Findings in keeping with this have been reported from the studies by Menezes et al²⁷ and Milanese et al.⁷

Brzostek and Kokot²⁹ observed that 79% of the enrolled ACOS patients had persistent lung function impairment, that is, post-BD FEV₁ <80% predicted. Chung et al²⁴ reported that among patients assigned to the ACOS group, 61% had a FEV₁ % predicted between 50 and 80, and 12% of ACOS patients had an FEV₁ % predicted <50. This proportion of patients with poor FEV₁ (<50% predicted) in the ACOS group was higher compared to the asthma group (<1%) and COPD group (4%).

Between 2005 and 2007, Kauppi et al¹⁸ enrolled 546 patients (aged 18–75 years), discharged from a Finnish hospital in the time period of 1995–2006, with a diagnosis of asthma, COPD, or both. At enrollment, the clinical data were obtained from medical records, including spirometry. All patients filled in questionnaires initially and thereafter at annual follow-up visits for 10 years. Two-hundred and twenty-five patients were classified as overlap patients according to the above-mentioned definition. Compared to the COPD and asthma groups, the overlap group had in between values for FEV₁ % predicted, FVC% predicted, and FEV₁/FVC (expressed as mean ± standard deviation).

Fu et al²⁵ reported more pronounced baseline airflow obstruction in the ACOS group and COPD group compared to the asthma group (Table 2), but observed no significant difference between the COPD group and overlap group. There was a significant decline over time in FEV₁ in all groups, but no significant differences between the three groups.

The overlap group in the study by Lee et al²⁸ had higher total lung capacity (111%±2% vs 102%±2%, P<0.01), functional residual capacity (125%±4% vs 102%±2%, P<0.01), and residual volume (126%±6% vs 99%±4%, P<0.01) compared to the patients with asthma.

Exacerbations

Hardin et al,²⁶ Miravitlles et al,²² and Menezes et al²⁵ have all reported on exacerbations in patients classified as having ACOS. As shown in Figure 2, they all observed a higher frequency of exacerbations in the ACOS group compared to the COPD group (and also compared to the asthma group in the study by Menezes et al²⁷). Table 3 shows a similar tendency,
with ACOS having the highest prevalence of exacerbations. After adjusting for age, sex, BMI, education, comorbidity score, pack-years, and reported use of any inhaled therapy (bronchodilators and inhaled corticosteroids), Menezes et al. found that the overlap syndrome was still associated with a higher risk for exacerbations.

The focus of Hardin et al. was severe exacerbations, defined as a history of exacerbations that resulted in an emergency room visit or hospital admission. Milanese et al. assessed severe exacerbations, defined as an exacerbation requiring a rescue course of systemic corticosteroids for at least 3 days and/or hospitalization. They observed that more ACOS subjects experienced both 1 and $\geq 2$ severe exacerbations compared to asthma subjects (Table 3). Brzostek and Kokot observed that 69% of the enrolled ACOS patients had exacerbations over the past year, with a mean number of 2.1±1.8 exacerbations in the last year.

Additionally, Menezes et al. observed a higher prevalence of hospitalizations in the ACOS group compared to COPD and asthma groups (overlap, 5.6%; COPD, 1.2%; asthma, 0%; $P<0.003$). However, the prevalence of patients with exacerbation requiring a visit to the doctor was similar in the asthma group and overlap group (asthma, 11.9%; COPD, 4.0%; overlap, 11.2%; $P<0.001$). Similar findings with regard to the prevalence of hospitalization are reported by de Marco et al. (overlap, 3.1% [1.4–6.7]; asthma, 1.1% [0.5–2.4]; COPD, 2.5% [1.4–4.5]; $P=0.001$) (adjusted for sex, age, season, % of answers to the questionnaire, type of survey (postal/telephone), and clinical center).

**Comorbidity**

In the study by Brzostek and Kokot, concomitant diseases were diagnosed in 85% of the enrolled patients. The mean number of comorbidities (including arterial hypertension, allergic rhinitis, ischemic heart disease, reflux disease, type 2 diabetes, heart failure, obesity, osteoporosis, metabolic syndrome) was 2.6, indicating that the patients mostly had more than one concomitant disease. A total of 63% of the ACOS patients had arterial hypertension, and 46% had metabolic disorders, ie, diabetes, obesity, and metabolic syndrome.

Details of the studies reporting on the prevalence of comorbidity in ACOS patients compared to patients with asthma and COPD are given in Figure 3. Pleasant et al. observed that ACOS patients had the highest age-adjusted prevalence of self-reported doctor diagnosed diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, arthritis, and high blood pressure. Yet, compared to the asthma and COPD patients, the differences only reached statistical significance for diabetes (Figure 4), stroke, and arthritis. Additionally, Chung et al. reported that ACOS patients were more likely to have past or concomitant respiratory diagnoses, such as pulmonary tuberculosis and bronchiectasis.

In contrast, in the study by Milanese et al. the proportion of patients with two or more comorbidities did not differ significantly between the asthma and overlap group. The presence of comorbidity was defined based on the drugs being prescribed (obtained from the patients’ medical records). Significant more patients in the ACOS group were prescribed treatment for arterial hypertension (66%) compared to patients with asthma (53%) ($P<0.024$), but the data were not adjusted for age. However, no significant differences were observed between the groups with regard to prescribed treatment for other comorbidities.

Figure 4 illustrates the proportion of subjects from each group, ie, ACOS, COPD, and/or asthma, with concomitant diabetes. Among the different comorbidities observed in the
Table 3: Prevalence (P) and prevalence ratio (PR) of exacerbations among patients classified as having ACOS and comparison groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study's description of exacerbations</th>
<th>Prevalence of exacerbations in ACOS subjects</th>
<th>Prevalence of exacerbations in comparison group</th>
<th>ACOS subjects (n)</th>
<th>“Comparison subjects” in study (n) (either asthma or COPD or both)</th>
<th>PR of ACOS</th>
<th>PR of other group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardin et al*</td>
<td>Severe exacerbations*</td>
<td>153 P&lt;0.001</td>
<td>450 COPD group: 3,120</td>
<td>COPD group: 3,120</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milanese et alf</td>
<td>1 SE</td>
<td>(42%)</td>
<td>101 Asthma group: 2,49</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≥2 SE</td>
<td>(25%)</td>
<td>101 Asthma group: 2,49</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menezes et alf</td>
<td>Exacerbations*</td>
<td>14 P&lt;0.001</td>
<td>89 Asthma: 84 COPD: 594</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unadjusted</td>
<td></td>
<td>[95% CI: 1.74–5.21]</td>
<td>[95% CI: 1.42–4.52]</td>
<td>P&lt;0.001</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adjusted†</td>
<td>14 P&lt;0.001</td>
<td>89 Asthma: 84 COPD: 594</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[95% CI: 1.08–4.12]</td>
<td>[95% CI: 0.93–2.92]</td>
<td>P=0.06</td>
<td>P=0.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: SE, severe exacerbations defined as an exacerbation requiring a rescue course of systemic corticosteroids for at least three days and/or hospitalization; severe exacerbations defined as a history of exacerbations that resulted in an emergency room visit or hospital admission (%); n, number of subjects; exacerbations is based on subjects’ retrospective report of breathing symptoms; COPD is the reference, PR = 1.0; adjusted for age, sex, BMI, smoking, education, comorbidity score, pack-years, and reported use of any inhaled therapy (bronchodilator or inhaled corticosteroid).

Abbreviations: ACOS, asthma–chronic obstructive pulmonary disease overlap syndrome; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CI, confidence interval; SE, standard error.

Figure 3: Prevalence of comorbidities among patients classified as ACOS, COPD, and asthma. Notations: A proportion having a comorbid condition, * having two comorbid conditions. The COPD group had the highest prevalence of all types of comorbidities. The COPD group had the highest prevalence of all types of comorbidities (including diabetes) in the overlapping group was in between values reported in the asthma and COPD group. Addressing cardiovascular dysfunction as the only comorbid condition, Fu et al found no significant differences between the COPD, asthma, and COPD group. In the study of Kauppi et al in the prevalence of the six selected comorbidities, asthma. 35. COPD, 4; overtop 4, P=0.82, identified a significant increase in total CCI for all groups at follow-up data (asthma, 35. COPD, 4; overtop 4, P=0.82). In the study by Kauppi et al in the prevalence of the six selected comorbidities, asthma. 7, COPD, 19. COPD group. The COPD group had the highest prevalence of all types of comorbidities and other comorbidities for asthma. Please refer to the Clinical characteristics of ACOS study for more information. ACOS, asthma-chronic obstructive pulmonary disease overlap syndrome; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index.
**Discussion**

The available studies suggest that ACOS patients have more dyspnea and wheezing compared to patients with only asthma or COPD,\(^7,8,22,30\) and some studies also report more cough and phlegm.\(^5,29\) Furthermore, studies have shown that ACOS patients have more frequent and possibly also more severe, exacerbations compared to patients with asthma or COPD.\(^7,22,26,29\) In line with this, a limited number of studies have reported a higher prevalence of comorbidities in ACOS patients compared to the COPD-only patients group, especially with regard to diabetes.\(^7,22,30\)

However, the inconsistency in the observations of the symptoms wheeze, cough, and sputum make it difficult to draw valid conclusions with regard to whether they are more prevalent in ACOS patients compared to asthma and COPD. The fact that Menezes et al\(^29\) only assessed dyspnea as an affirmative response to question about dyspnea (Table 1), and not the MRC scale, may at least partly explain why they, in contrast to the other studies, did not find ACOS patients to have the highest prevalence of dyspnea.\(^7,8,22,30\) The different methods applied for assessment, for example, by Menezes et al\(^29\) and Pleasant es et al\(^30\) asking about SOB impede the interstudy comparisons. The observation of a less pronounced longitudinal decline in 6MWD in ACOS patients by Fu et al\(^25\) might be questioned due to the sample size and the inclusion of patients classified as having COPD without any reported exposure to noxious particles or gasses.\(^2\)

A higher proportion of overlap patients with lung function impairment, defined as reduced FEV\(_1\)% predicted, reported by Chung et al\(^24\) may indicate a worse outcome for patients with ACOS. In the studies by Lee et al\(^24\) and Milanese et al\(^7\) the observations are very likely affected by the fact that their overlap groups include more smokers, as expected, than the asthma groups.\(^24\)

Even though the results of the studies point in the same direction to more exacerbations in ACOS, they are not easily compared. This is due to variability in the description and grade of exacerbations (ie, exacerbations vs severe exacerbations) and which OLD (asthma, COPD, or both) ACOS is compared to (Table 3).

Many of the comorbidities observed in the studies are not common asthma comorbidities,\(^1\) most likely due to the fact that patients with asthma on average are younger, but rather refer to the elderly population, such as stroke, arthritis, and some extend diabetes. In addition, it is likely that smoking can be a confounder in the association between comorbidities and ACOS due to the number of smokers often being higher in the ACOS-group compared to patients with only asthma.

Milanese et al\(^7\) speculates if the high proportion of exacerbations can be related to the reported high prevalence of comorbidities, and Chung et al\(^24\) suggest that the ACOS is associated with higher morbidity, which may appear likely as comorbidities contributing to health impairment.\(^5,20\) With regard to the BODE score, the use and validation has been for COPD, but it has been proposed to be an effective prognostic tool in older adults with OLDs in general.\(^25\) The higher BODE score in ACOS patients found by Hardin et al\(^26\) cannot be used as an indication of a worse prognosis, due to the lack of clinical significant difference between ACOS and COPD. Regarding the study by Brzostek and Kokot,\(^20\) comparison to the other studies of the review is not possible, owing to the fact that the data analyzed is only for subjects classified as having ACOS.
Clinical characteristics of ACOS

Given that the overlap syndrome of asthma and COPD is a common clinical problem in the elderly, efforts have been made to define and classify ACOS. However, classification of ACOS faces multiple challenges and controversies. The present review discusses the current classification systems and explores factors that contribute to classification controversies. Furthermore, the review examines the clinical characteristics of ACOS patients, focusing on their symptom severity, exacerbation rate, and response to treatment. Additionally, the review investigates whether the traditional asthma phenotype and COPD phenotype persist in ACOS patients, and if so, how these phenotypes manifest.

Conclusion
In conclusion, the current available studies suggest that patients with ACOS have more symptoms, more exacerbations, and also comorbidity compared to asthma- and COPD patients, which all are likely to indicate a worse outcome. Further evidence, including prospective longitudinal studies with more standardized outcome measures, is clearly needed.

Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References


