

Association between lung function and exacerbation frequency in patients with COPD

Martine Hoogendoorn¹
Talitha L Feenstra^{2,3}
Rudolf T Hoogveen²
Maiwenn Al¹
Maureen Rutten-van
Mölken¹

¹Institute for Medical Technology Assessment, Erasmus University, Rotterdam; ²Department for Prevention and Health Services Research, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, Bilthoven; ³Department of Epidemiology, University Medical Centre Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

Purpose: To quantify the relationship between severity of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) as expressed by Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) stage and the annual exacerbation frequency in patients with COPD.

Methods: We performed a systematic literature review to identify randomized controlled trials and cohort studies reporting the exacerbation frequency in COPD patients receiving usual care or placebo. Annual frequencies were determined for total exacerbations defined by an increased use of health care (event-based), total exacerbations defined by an increase of symptoms, and severe exacerbations defined by a hospitalization. The association between the mean forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁)% predicted of study populations and the exacerbation frequencies was estimated using weighted log linear regression with random effects. The regression equations were applied to the mean FEV₁% predicted for each GOLD stage to estimate the frequency per stage.

Results: Thirty-seven relevant studies were found, with 43 reports of total exacerbation frequency (event-based, n = 19; symptom-based, n = 24) and 14 reports of frequency of severe exacerbations. Annual event-based exacerbation frequencies per GOLD stage were estimated at 0.82 (95% confidence interval 0.46–1.49) for mild, 1.17 (0.93–1.50) for moderate, 1.61 (1.51–1.74) for severe, and 2.10 (1.51–2.94) for very severe COPD. Annual symptom-based frequencies were 1.15 (95% confidence interval 0.67–2.07), 1.44 (1.14–1.87), 1.76 (1.70–1.88), and 2.09 (1.57–2.82), respectively. For severe exacerbations, annual frequencies were 0.11 (95% confidence interval 0.02–0.56), 0.16 (0.07–0.33), 0.22 (0.20–0.23), and 0.28 (0.14–0.63), respectively. Study duration or type of study (cohort versus trial) did not significantly affect the outcomes.

Conclusion: This study provides an estimate of the exacerbation frequency per GOLD stage, which can be used for health economic and modeling purposes.

Keywords: COPD, exacerbations, disease severity, GOLD, review, regression

Introduction

The progression of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is often accompanied by periods of increasing symptoms, such as dyspnea, cough, and sputum production, known as exacerbations. Exacerbations are important events because they are associated with an increase in mortality,^{1,2} significant impairment of health-related quality of life,^{3–5} and an increase in health care use and associated costs,^{6,7} especially in the event of a hospitalization.⁸ The exacerbation frequency is therefore an important outcome parameter in COPD.^{9,10} However, quantification of the average exacerbation frequency is difficult. Many studies report the exacerbation frequency, but results

Correspondence: M Hoogendoorn
Erasmus University, Institute for
Medical Technology Assessment, PO
Box 1738, 3000 DR, Rotterdam, The
Netherlands
Tel +31 104 088 871
Fax +31 104 089 081
Email hoogendoorn@bmg.eur.nl

cannot be compared directly because different definitions are used, exacerbations are measured in different seasons,⁹ or data come from different types of studies, eg, clinical trials or cohort studies, each using specific inclusion criteria.¹⁰ Use of different definitions in particular seems to have a large influence.

Definitions of exacerbation can be roughly divided into two groups, ie, symptom-based definitions and event-based definitions. Studies defining exacerbations as self-reported changes in symptoms (symptom-based definition) generally result in higher estimates than studies using event-based definitions, because they also include exacerbations which do not present to physicians.¹¹ When symptoms are closely monitored using diaries, these “unreported” exacerbations are thought to account for about 50% of all exacerbations.⁴ Event-based definitions use more objective criteria, such as a doctor’s visit, use of antibiotics and/or systemic steroids, or hospitalization. However, event-based definitions are sensitive to differences in treatment patterns between settings.

Another source of variation between studies is the method used to classify the severity of an exacerbation. Most studies classify exacerbations based on the treatment required, ie, either an increase of short-acting bronchodilator or maintenance medication use, additional antibiotics and/or systemic corticosteroids, or hospitalization.¹²

Despite the difficulties in measuring exacerbations, the general pattern is that the frequency of exacerbations increases with decreasing lung function.^{9,10,13} However, as far as we know, no studies have quantified this relationship. The present study aimed to quantify the relationship between degree of airflow obstruction, expressed as the forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁)% predicted, and the annual exacerbation frequency, using previously published data. The association was estimated separately for symptom-based and event-based exacerbations and for total and severe exacerbations. Furthermore, we explored the impact of study duration and type of study, ie, clinical trial or cohort study, on this relationship. This study arose out of the need to estimate the average exacerbation frequency for the different COPD severity stages as defined by the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) that were used as input parameters in a COPD disease progression model.^{14,15} Because this model aims to simulate the long-term cost-effectiveness of interventions which successfully prevent exacerbations compared with minimal care, the exacerbation frequency in patients receiving minimal care was essential.

Methods

A systematic literature review was performed to identify randomized controlled trials and cohort studies reporting the exacerbation frequency in patients receiving care as usual or placebo. MEDLINE, EMBASE, and the Cochrane database were searched using the key words “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease”, “COPD”, or “chronic bronchitis” in combination with “exacerbat*” and the specification “cohort or survey” or “observation*”, or the selection “clinical trial”. Studies were included if they were published after 1990, had a follow-up of at least three months, used an event- or symptom-based definition for an exacerbation, and included a group of patients that received either usual care or placebo (eg, the placebo arm of a long-acting bronchodilator trial or a combination treatment trial). Studies that included a subgroup of COPD patients selected based on criteria other than lung function were excluded (eg, studies including only patients admitted to hospital or patients with an acute exacerbation at baseline). Retrospective studies based on administrative or claims data were excluded because the algorithms to identify exacerbations in these databases are often quite different from the definitions used in prospective cohort studies or clinical trials. Finally, references of the studies that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were checked.

Primary outcomes

The three main outcomes of the study were the annual frequency of total exacerbations using an event-based definition, the annual frequency of total exacerbations using a symptom-based definition, and the annual frequency of severe exacerbations as defined by a hospitalization. One study could provide more than one estimate of exacerbation frequency by presenting separate rates for total and severe exacerbations or rates based on both a symptom- and an event-based definition, or by presenting rates for different lung function classes.

Data extraction

Because the comparator arm in our model needed to reflect minimal care, we only extracted exacerbation data for the groups of patients that received either usual care or placebo. The following data were extracted: percentage males, mean age, mean lung function (FEV₁% predicted of the study population), follow-up duration, definition of exacerbation used (symptom- or event-based), and the annual exacerbation frequency. If the mean FEV₁ was only given in liters, the mean FEV₁% predicted for the study population was calculated using the association between the absolute value and percentage

predicted from other studies. If the exacerbation frequency was presented for different classes of the FEV₁% predicted and the mean within-class FEV₁% predicted was not specified, the mean FEV₁% predicted was estimated based on the mean and standard deviation of the FEV₁% predicted in the total population assuming a normal distribution, or it was assumed to be the middle FEV₁% predicted for that specific class.

Data on the exacerbation frequency were recalculated to annual exacerbation rates, if necessary. The annual exacerbation rate was calculated by dividing the total number of exacerbations by the total number of patient-years, on the assumption that dropouts count for half of the follow-up time.

Data analysis

Because almost all the studies provided only point estimates of exacerbation rates, uncertainty around the exacerbation rates was estimated assuming the exacerbations to follow a Poisson distribution within each study. To quantify the relationship between the FEV₁% predicted and the annual exacerbation frequency, weighted log linear regression analysis with random effects was performed. Log linear regression was chosen in order to symmetrize the skewed distribution of the exacerbation rates and approximate a normal distribution of residuals in the linear regression analysis. A random effect model was chosen to account for study heterogeneity. The logarithm of the annual exacerbation frequency was used as the dependent variable and the mean FEV₁% predicted of the study as the independent variable. The regression analysis was performed using the S-Plus routine general linear model for mixed-effects models.¹⁶ Analyses were performed separately for total event-based, total symptom-based, and severe exacerbations. From the resulting regression equation, the predicted log exacerbation rate for a specific FEV₁% predicted could be calculated. Simply taking the exponential function of the logarithm of the exacerbation rate, in order to retransform the data into a normal exacerbation rate introduces bias and inconsistency.¹⁷ Therefore, we have used the nonparametric smearing factor, which was calculated following the method of Duan et al.^{17,18} According to this method, the smearing factor, ϕ , can be calculated as the weighted mean of the exponential of the differences between the logarithm of the observed and predicted exacerbation rates in the selected studies using the number of exacerbations in a study as a weight. This smearing factor is then multiplied by the uncorrected predicted exacerbation rates to find corrected predicted exacerbation rates for a given FEV₁% predicted. As a result, the relationship between the annual exacerbation frequency and the FEV₁% predicted is:

$$\text{Annual exacerbation frequency} = \phi * \exp[a + b * \text{FEV}_1\% \text{ predicted}]$$

whereby ϕ = smearing factor, a = intercept (estimated in the regression analysis), b = coefficient for FEV₁% predicted (estimated in the regression analysis).

This equation was used to calculate the annual exacerbation frequency in the four COPD severity stages according to the GOLD classification¹⁹ using a mean FEV₁% predicted of 90 for mild, 65 for moderate, 42 for severe, and 23 for very severe COPD.²⁰ To include the uncertainty around the smearing factor jointly with the uncertainty around the regression coefficients, the uncertainty around the exacerbation rates per GOLD stage was estimated by Monte Carlo simulation, ie, 1000 random draws were taken from the joint distribution of the intercept and the coefficient for FEV₁% predicted. For each combination of intercept and coefficient, the accompanying smearing factor was calculated using the formula described above. The mean FEV₁% predicted per GOLD stage was then applied to each of the 1000 combinations of intercept, coefficient for FEV₁% predicted, and smearing factor, resulting in 1000 estimates of the exacerbation rate per GOLD stage. The 2.5% and 97.5% percentiles of these 1000 estimates formed the 95% uncertainty interval.

Additional regression analyses were performed adding follow-up duration (in months) and type of study (cohort versus trial) to FEV₁% predicted as dependent variables. The analyses were performed with Splus 8.1 (TIBCO Spotfire S+ Version 8.1.1 HF-001 for Microsoft Windows, 2008).

Results

The literature review identified 86 references for trials and cohort studies published after 1990 that seemed eligible based on their titles. Of these 86 references that were obtained in full, another 44 studies were excluded because they did not present exacerbation frequencies or numbers ($n = 13$), were based on a selective subgroup of COPD patients ($n = 11$), were based on a cross-sectional study or on administrative or claims data ($n = 8$), had a follow-up less than three months ($n = 9$), or used a deviant definition for an exacerbation ($n = 3$). The final 42 references referred to 37 unique studies, comprising 28 trials^{21–48} and nine cohort studies.^{3,6,49–55} This resulted in 43 estimates for the total exacerbation frequency and 14 estimates of the frequency of severe exacerbations. Of the 43 estimates of total exacerbation frequency, 19 used the event-based definition and 24 used the symptom-based definition. Characteristics of all the included studies with their annual exacerbation rates are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Characteristics of included studies

Type of study	First author	n	% males	Mean age (years)	Mean FEV ₁ % pred	Follow-up (months)	Definition used for an exacerbation	Annual total exacerbation rate	Annual severe exacerbation rate
Trial	Monnikhof et al ²¹	121	84	65	58	12	Event-based	1.51	0.14
Trial	Coultas et al ²²	51	54	69	46	6	-	-	0.20
Trial	Rea et al ²³	52	41	68	50	12	-	-	0.67
Trial	Littlejohns et al ²⁴	65	63	63	50	12	-	-	0.31
Trial	Gallefoss and Bakke ²⁵	31	52	58	56	12	-	-	0.14
Trial	Brusasco et al ²⁶	400	76	65	39	6	Symptom-based	1.49	0.15
Trial	Casaburi et al ²⁷	371	63	65	38	12	Symptom-based	0.95	0.16
Trial	Niewoehner et al ²⁸	915	99	68	36	6	Symptom-based	1.05	0.25
Trial	Vincken et al ²⁹	179	86	65	39	12	Symptom-based	0.96	0.16
Trial	Dusser et al ³⁰	510	87	65	48	12	-	-	0.15
		280	-	-	67	12	Event-based	1.97	-
		230	-	-	31	12	Event-based	2.70	-
Trial	Calverley et al ³¹	361	75	63	44	12	Event-based	1.30	-
Trial	Calverley et al ³²	256	75	65	36	12	Event-based	1.80	-
Trial	Szafranski et al ³³	205	83	65	36	12	Event-based	1.87	-
Trial	Calverley et al ³⁴	1524	76	65	44	36	Event-based	1.13	0.19
Trial	Dal Negro et al ³⁵	6	83	40-76	50	12	Event-based	4.17	-
Trial	Wonsurakiat et al ³⁶	125	95	68	60	12	Symptom-based	1.35	0.06
Trial	Allegra et al ³⁷	218	71	59	70	6	Symptom-based	1.32	-
Trial	Bontognali ³⁸	30	57	59	75	3	Event-based	1.27	-
Trial	Decramer et al ³⁹	258	79	62	57	36	Event-based	1.31	-
Trial	Grassi et al ⁴⁰	41	79	62	57	3	Symptom-based	5.37	-
Trial	Hansen et al ⁴¹	70	46	52	85	5	Symptom-based	1.95	-
Trial	Malerba et al ⁴²	119	76	61	70	12	Symptom-based	0.87	-
Trial	Meister et al ⁴³	124	41	58	79	6	Symptom-based	1.20	-
Trial	Moretti et al ⁴⁴	61	75	68	59	8	Symptom-based	2.07	-
Trial	Pela et al ⁴⁵	84	71	66	59	6	Symptom-based	3.50	-
Trial	Burge et al ⁴⁶	370	74	64	50	36	Event-based	1.90	-
Trial	van Grunsven et al ⁴⁷	88	90	61	44	24	Event-based	1.00	-
Trial	Vestbo et al ⁴⁸	145	62	59	87	36	Symptom-based	0.45	-
Cohort	Llor et al ⁴⁹	136	96	70	49	24	Symptom-based	0.93	-
Cohort	Mittmann et al ⁵⁰	609	58	69	44	12	Symptom-based	1.39	0.27
		609	58	69	44	12	Event-based	1.13	-
Cohort	Langsetmo et al ⁵¹	421	57	67	46	6	Symptom-based	2.70	-
Cohort	Hutchinson et al ⁵²	92	63	72	40	Median 10.8	Symptom-based	1.79	-
Cohort	O'Reilly et al ⁵³	127	62	69	50	12	-	-	-
		57	-	-	66	12	Symptom-based	2.20	-
		69	-	-	36	12	Symptom-based	2.50	-
		57	-	-	66	12	Event-based	2.30	-
		69	-	-	36	12	Event-based	3.20	-

Cohort	Miravittles et al ³	441	98	66	33	24	Symptom-based	1.50	-	0.17
Cohort	Donaldson et al ⁵⁴	132	69	68	38	Median 30	-	-	-	-
		94	-	-	47	Median 30	Symptom-based	2.68	-	-
		38	-	-	26	Median 30	Symptom-based	3.43	-	-
Cohort	Andersson et al ⁶	191	59	64	62	4.5	-	-	-	-
		32	-	-	90	4.5	Event-based	0.67	-	-
		72	-	-	70	4.5	Event-based	0.70	-	-
		63	-	-	50	4.5	Event-based	1.06	-	-
		24	-	-	30	4.5	Event-based	2.56	-	-
Cohort	Greenberg et al ⁵⁵	30	43	67	68	Mean 26	Symptom-based	1.80	-	-
		32	41	64	36	Mean 26	Symptom-based	3.0	-	-

The left three graphs in Figure 1 show the logarithm of the annual total and severe exacerbation frequency plotted against the mean FEV₁% predicted for each study, as well as the estimated relationship between the two obtained from the regression analyses.

The estimated coefficients for the relationship between the mean FEV₁% predicted and the exacerbation frequency are shown in Table 2. Lung function was a predictor of borderline significance ($P = 0.053$) for event-based exacerbations only (symptom-based, $P = 0.19$; severe exacerbations, $P = 0.50$). The final association between the FEV₁% predicted and the exacerbation frequency after retransforming the predicted log exacerbation rate into a normal exacerbation rate are shown in the right three graphs in Figure 1. Results for the mean exacerbation frequencies for the different GOLD stages based on the regression equations are presented in Table 3. Using an event-based definition, the total exacerbation frequency was significantly higher in patients with an FEV₁% predicted below 50% compared with patients having an FEV₁% predicted above 50%.

Regression analyses with additional covariates showed no significant effect of duration of follow-up of the study or type of study (cohort versus trial). The duration of follow-up was of borderline significance only for total exacerbations using the symptom-based definition, with longer follow-up resulting in lower rates (Table 4).

Discussion

Although many trials and cohort studies report on the important outcome, ie, exacerbation frequency, the association between lung function and exacerbation frequency is less often investigated. The current study systematically reviewed the information contained in the literature and combined it into an estimate of exacerbation frequency as a function of FEV₁% predicted. The coefficient for lung function showed borderline significance for total exacerbations using the event-based definition ($P = 0.053$), and was insignificant for total exacerbations using a symptom-based definition and severe exacerbations. Based on the estimated equation, the final estimates of the total exacerbation frequency per GOLD severity stage using the event-based definition were 0.82 for mild, 1.17 for moderate, 1.61 for severe, and 2.10 for very severe COPD. In spite of the overlapping uncertainty intervals, these estimates are useful for health economic/modeling purposes, as long as they are accompanied by an appropriate uncertainty probabilistic sensitivity analysis. In this way, the 95% confidence intervals vary substantially per GOLD stage, which would be ignored using a single exacerbation frequency for all GOLD stages.

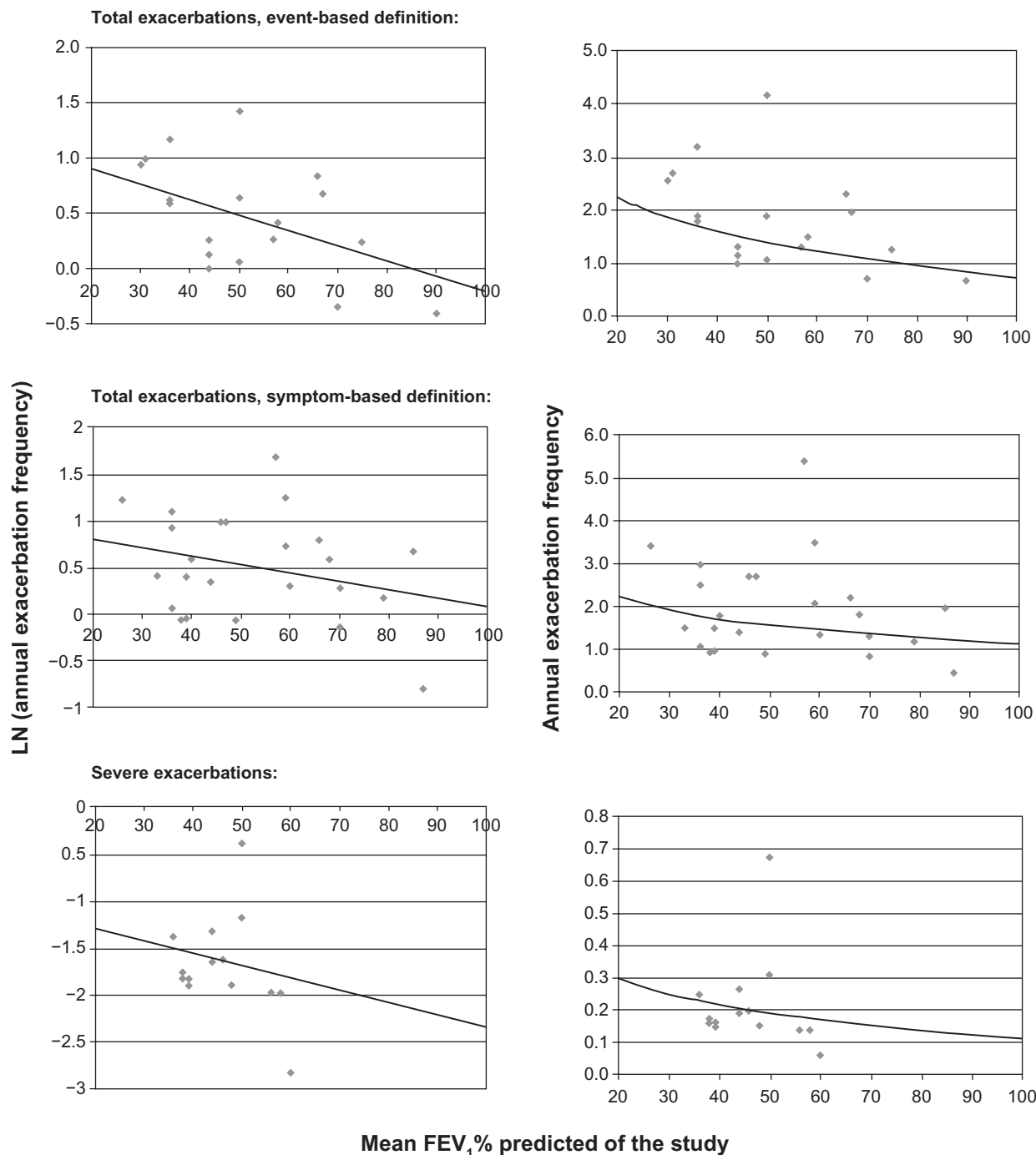


Figure 1 Left graphs: Logarithm of the annual total or severe exacerbation frequency plotted against the mean forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁)% predicted of the study, line = estimated relationship obtained from the log-linear regression. Right graphs: Annual total or severe exacerbation frequency plotted against the mean FEV₁% predicted of the study, line = relationship based on the retransformed exacerbation rates using the smearing factor.

In accordance with the general finding that using the symptom-based definition results in higher estimates of the total exacerbation frequency, we found slightly higher estimates for mild, moderate, and severe COPD using the symptom-based definition compared with the event-based definition. However, this difference was not significant, and

seemed to get smaller with increasing severity of COPD. We also did not see an effect of follow-up duration. The mean follow-up in the studies in this review was 14 months, ranging from three to 36 months.

The study had a couple of limitations and strengths. A reason why the relationship between lung function and

Table 2 Estimates regression coefficients, covariance, and smearing factors for the relation between FEV₁% predicted and annual exacerbation rate described as: annual exacerbation frequency = $\varphi * \exp[a + b * FEV_1\% \text{ predicted}]$

	Total exacerbations: Event-based definition [#]	Total exacerbations: Symptom-based definition [#]	Severe exacerbations [#]
Intercept: a	1.181 (0.351), P = 0.004	0.981 (0.364), P = 0.01	-1.043 (0.904), P = 0.27
Coefficient FEV ₁ % predicted: b	-0.014 (0.007), P = 0.053	-0.009 (0.007), P = 0.19	-0.013 (0.020), P = 0.51
Covariance intercept and coefficient	-0.00227	-0.00227	-0.0176
Smearing factor: φ	0.893	0.960	1.072

Note: [#]Values are mean (standard error of the mean), P value.

Abbreviation: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second.

exacerbation frequency in our study was relatively weak may be our use of published data. Regression on study summary estimates, as done in this study, has substantially less power than regression on patient-level data.⁵⁶ It is likely that variation in lung function across studies is lower than variation in lung function across patient-level data within studies. By plotting the mean exacerbation frequency against the mean FEV₁% predicted of a particular study, the within-study variation was not accounted for. Thus, a limitation of our study was that the heterogeneity in mean lung function between the studies in our review was relatively limited, especially for severe exacerbations. The majority of studies had a mean FEV₁% predicted between 35% and 60%, and studies with a very low (<30%) and a very high mean FEV₁% predicted (>80%) were scarce or completely lacking. However, using a systematic review, the current study reflects the full evidence present in the current literature. This is preferable to using a single patient-level study, which may be biased towards the specific population under study.

Another limitation may be that most of the data were obtained from patients participating in clinical trials each using specific inclusion criteria. We included data from 28 clinical trials including 6780 patients and nine cohort studies including 2211 patients. Trial populations may be biased towards a lower exacerbation frequency because they include clinically stable patients with no other major comorbidities and who are motivated to participate in a trial.

However, an overestimation could also be possible, because a large number of trials included only patients with at least one or two exacerbations in the year before inclusion. The cohort studies included in our review used similar inclusion criteria as the trials, and therefore probably included similar patient populations. No systematic difference in exacerbation rate was found between the cohort studies and trials. How these compare with the COPD population seen in daily practice is difficult to determine. One indication may be found in large retrospective database analyses.⁵⁷⁻⁵⁹ These studies used event-based definitions and usually found lower exacerbation frequencies than our study, which gives us confidence that we did not underestimate exacerbation frequencies.

Exacerbations depend on the season, and are more likely to occur in winter.³ Therefore, according to current recommendations,¹² studies need to have a follow-up of at least 12 months or recruitment should be spread throughout the year to give reliable estimates of exacerbation frequency. A strength of our study is that the majority of trials (89%) had a follow-up of at least six months and 65% had a follow-up of at least one year. Conversion of exacerbation rates from studies with a follow-up duration of less than 12 months to annual rates may have overestimated or underestimated the exacerbation frequency. However, we did not find a significant difference between studies with a follow-up duration shorter and longer than 12 months.

Table 3 Estimated annual exacerbation frequency per GOLD stage based on the regression equations (95% uncertainty interval)

GOLD stage	Mean FEV ₁ % predicted	Total exacerbations: Event-based definition	Total exacerbations: Symptom-based definition	Severe exacerbations
I: Mild COPD (FEV ₁ % pred \geq 80%)	90	0.82 (0.46–1.49)	1.15 (0.67–2.07)	0.11 (0.02–0.56)
II: Moderate COPD (50% \leq FEV ₁ % pred < 80%)	65	1.17 (0.93–1.50)	1.44 (1.14–1.87)	0.16 (0.07–0.33)
III: Severe COPD (30% \leq FEV ₁ % pred < 50%)	42	1.61 (1.51–1.74)	1.76 (1.70–1.88)	0.22 (0.20–0.23)
IV: Very severe COPD (FEV ₁ % pred < 30%)	23	2.10 (1.51–2.94)	2.09 (1.57–2.82)	0.28 (0.14–0.63)

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; GOLD, global initiative for chronic obstructive lung disease; pred, predicted.

Table 4 Random effect regression analysis of FEV₁% predicted and annual exacerbation frequency: significance of the covariates, type of study, and duration of follow-up

	P value for type of study (cohort versus trial)	P value for duration of follow-up
Total exacerbations, event-based definition	0.80	0.57
Total exacerbations, symptom-based definition	0.24	0.05
Severe exacerbations	0.86	0.99

To validate the exacerbation frequencies found in our study, they may be compared with the limited patient-level data on the exacerbation frequency specified by subgroup of lung function. The cohort study of Andersson et al, which was included in the review, was the only study providing estimates for four COPD severity stages, using almost the same cutoff points for the stages as the GOLD classification.⁶ The study used an event-based definition for exacerbations, and found an annual exacerbation frequency of 0.67 for mild, 0.70 for moderate, 1.06 for severe, and 2.56 for very severe COPD, which was somewhat lower than our estimates, except for very severe COPD. Vestbo et al reported on the exacerbation frequencies in several cohort studies and placebo arms of trials in relation to the FEV₁% predicted, and also found exacerbation frequencies below 1.0 for patients with an FEV₁% predicted above 50%. The average values for exacerbations for patients with an FEV₁% predicted between 40% and 50% ranged between 1.0 and 1.5, which was comparable with our results.¹⁰ Burge et al showed the number of exacerbations per year in the placebo arm of the ISOLDE (Inhaled Steroids in Obstructive Lung Disease) trial using an event-based definition and specified the frequency for three lung function categories, ie, <1.25, 1.25–1.54, and >1.54 liters (about comparable with <45%, 44%–55%, and >55% predicted). Below 45% predicted a mean of 2.6 exacerbations was found, while above >55%, the average value was about 1.2.¹³ From the aforementioned studies, the general picture seems to be that, above 50% predicted, the total annual exacerbation frequency is around or slightly below 1.0, while below 40%–45% predicted, the exacerbation rate increases significantly to about two or more exacerbations per year. The results of our study showed the same picture.

In conclusion, the current study provides an estimate of the association between annual exacerbation frequency and FEV₁% predicted in COPD, based on aggregated summary data from individual studies. Results were in line with the few

studies reporting on this relationship using patient-level data. The resulting GOLD stage-specific exacerbation frequencies show overlapping uncertainty intervals, and hence any analysis based on these rates should be accompanied by a proper sensitivity analysis.

Acknowledgment

This study was supported financially by the Netherlands Asthma Foundation.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

- Patil SP, Krishnan JA, Lechtzin N, Diette GB. In-hospital mortality following acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Arch Intern Med.* 2003;163(10):1180–1186.
- Fuso L, Incalzi RA, Pistelli R, et al. Predicting mortality of patients hospitalized for acutely exacerbated chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am J Med.* 1995;98(3):272–277.
- Miravittles M, Ferrer M, Pont A, et al. Effect of exacerbations on quality of life in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A 2 year follow up study. *Thorax.* 2004;59(5):387–395.
- Seemungal TA, Donaldson GC, Paul EA, Bestall JC, Jeffries DJ, Wedzicha JA. Effect of exacerbation on quality of life in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 1998;157(5 Pt 1):1418–1422.
- Spencer S, Calverley PM, Burge PS, Jones PW. Impact of preventing exacerbations on deterioration of health status in COPD. *Eur Respir J.* 2004;23(5):698–702.
- Andersson F, Borg S, Jansson SA, et al. The costs of exacerbations in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). *Respir Med.* 2002;96(9):700–708.
- Oostenbrink JB, Rutten-van Molken MP. Resource use and risk factors in high-cost exacerbations of COPD. *Respir Med.* 2004;98(9):883–891.
- O'Reilly JF, Williams AE, Rice L. Health status impairment and costs associated with COPD exacerbation managed in hospital. *Int J Clin Pract.* 2007;61(7):1112–1120.
- Donaldson GC, Wedzicha JA. COPD exacerbations 1: Epidemiology. *Thorax.* 2006;61(2):164–168.
- Vestbo J. Clinical assessment, staging, and epidemiology of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbations. *Proc Am Thorac Soc.* 2006;3(3):252–256.
- Pauwels R, Calverley P, Buist AS, et al. COPD exacerbations: The importance of a standard definition. *Respir Med.* 2004;98(2):99–107.
- Cazzola M, MacNee W, Martinez FJ, et al. Outcomes for COPD pharmacological trials: From lung function to biomarkers. *Eur Respir J.* 2008;31(2):416–469.
- Burge S, Wedzicha JA. COPD exacerbations: Definitions and classifications. *Eur Respir J Suppl.* 2003;41:s46–s53.
- Feenstra TL, van Genugten ML, Hoogenveen RT, Wouters EF, Rutten-van Molken MP. The impact of aging and smoking on the future burden of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A model analysis in The Netherlands. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2001;164(4):590–596.
- Hoogendoorn M, Rutten-van Molken MP, Hoogenveen RT, et al. A dynamic population model of disease progression in COPD. *Eur Respir J.* 2005;26(2):223–233.
- Ng ESW. A review of mixed-effects models in S-plu (version 6.2), 2005. Available at: <http://www.cmm.bristol.ac.uk/learning-training/multilevel-m-software/reviewsplus.pdf>. Accessed Nov 2009.

17. Duan N. Smearing estimate: A nonparametric retransformation method. *J Am Stat Assoc.* 1983;78(383):605–610.
18. Duan N, Manning WG, Morris CN, Newhouse JP. A comparison of alternative models for the demand for medical care. *J Bus Econ Statist.* 1983;1(2):115–126.
19. Rodriguez Roisin R, Rabe KF, Anzueto A, et al. Global initiative for chronic obstructive lung disease. Workshop report: Global strategy for the diagnosis, management and prevention of COPD. Available at: www.goldcopd.com. Accessed Mar 2009.
20. Hoogendoorn M, Feenstra TL, Schermer TR, Hesselink AE, Rutten-van Molken MP. Severity distribution of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in Dutch general practice. *Respir Med.* 2006;100(1):83–86.
21. Monnikhof E, van der Valk P, van der Palen J, van Herwaarden C, Zielhuis G. Effects of a comprehensive self-management programme in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Eur Respir J.* 2003;22(5):815–820.
22. Coultas D, Frederick J, Barnett B, Singh G, Wludyka P. A randomized trial of two types of nurse-assisted home care for patients with COPD. *Chest.* 2005;128(4):2017–2024.
23. Rea H, McAuley S, Stewart A, Lamont C, Roseman P, Didsbury P. A chronic disease management programme can reduce days in hospital for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Intern Med J.* 2004;34(11):608–614.
24. Littlejohns P, Baveystock CM, Parnell H, Jones PW. Randomised controlled trial of the effectiveness of a respiratory health worker in reducing impairment, disability, and handicap due to chronic airflow limitation. *Thorax.* 1991;46(8):559–564.
25. Gallefoss F, Bakke PS. Impact of patient education and self-management on morbidity in asthmatics and patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Respir Med.* 2000;94(3):279–287.
26. Brusasco V, Hodder R, Miravittles M, Korducki L, Towse L, Kesten S. Health outcomes following treatment for six months with once daily tiotropium compared with twice daily salmeterol in patients with COPD. *Thorax.* 2003;58(5):399–404.
27. Casaburi R, Mahler DA, Jones PW, et al. A long-term evaluation of once-daily inhaled tiotropium in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Eur Respir J.* 2002;19(2):217–224.
28. Niewoehner DE, Rice K, Cote C, et al. Prevention of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with tiotropium, a once-daily inhaled anticholinergic bronchodilator: A randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med.* 2005;143(5):317–326.
29. Vincken W, van Noord JA, Greefhorst AP, et al. Improved health outcomes in patients with COPD during 1 yr's treatment with tiotropium. *Eur Respir J.* 2002;19(2):209–216.
30. Dusser D, Bravo ML, Iacono P. The effect of tiotropium on exacerbations and airflow in patients with COPD. *Eur Respir J.* 2006;27(3): 547–555.
31. Calverley P, Pauwels R, Vestbo J, et al. Combined salmeterol and fluticasone in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A randomised controlled trial. *Lancet.* 2003;361(9356):449–456.
32. Calverley PM, Boonsawat W, Cseke Z, Zhong N, Peterson S, Olsson H. Maintenance therapy with budesonide and formoterol in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Eur Respir J.* 2003;22(6):912–919.
33. Szafranski W, Cukier A, Ramirez A, et al. Efficacy and safety of budesonide/formoterol in the management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Eur Respir J.* 2003;21(1):74–81.
34. Calverley PM, Anderson JA, Celli B, et al. Salmeterol and fluticasone propionate and survival in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *N Engl J Med.* 2007;356(8):775–789.
35. Dal Negro RW, Pomari C, Tognella S, Micheletto C. Salmeterol and fluticasone 50 microg/250 microg bid in combination provides a better long-term control than salmeterol 50 microg bid alone and placebo in COPD patients already treated with theophylline. *Pulm Pharmacol Ther.* 2003;16(4):241–246.
36. Wongsurakiat P, Maranetra KN, Wasi C, Kositanont U, Dejsomritrutai W, Charoenratanakul S. Acute respiratory illness in patients with COPD and the effectiveness of influenza vaccination: A randomized controlled study. *Chest.* 2004;125(6):2011–2020.
37. Allegra L, Cordaro CI, Grassi C. Prevention of acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive bronchitis with carbocysteine lysine salt monohydrate: A multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Respiration.* 1996;63(3):174–180.
38. Bontognali E. Clinical effectiveness and tolerance of cithiolone in the prophylaxis of acute infective exacerbations in patients suffering from chronic bronchitis. *Acta Therapeutica.* 1991;17:155–162.
39. Decramer M, Rutten-van Molken M, Dekhuijzen PN, et al. Effects of N-acetylcysteine on outcomes in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (bronchitis randomized on NAC cost-utility study, BRONCUS): A randomised placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet.* 2005;365(9470): 1552–1560.
40. Grassi C, Casali L, Ciaccia A, et al. Terapia intervallare con l'associazione carocisteina-sobrerolo nella profilassi delle riacutizzazioni della bronchite cronica. At intervals administration of carbocysteine-sobrerol combination in preventing treatment of the infectious chronic bronchitis exacerbations. A double blind comparative study versus a continuative administration of drug and placebo. *Ital J Chest Dis.* 1994;48:17–26.
41. Hansen NC, Skriver A, Brorsen-Riis L, et al. Orally administered N-acetylcysteine may improve general well-being in patients with mild chronic bronchitis. *Respir Med.* 1994;88(7):531–535.
42. Malerba M, Ponticello A, Radaeli A, Bensi G, Grassi V. Effect of twelve-months therapy with oral ambroxol in preventing exacerbations in patients with COPD. Double-blind, randomized, multicenter, placebo-controlled study (the AMETHIST trial). *Pulm Pharmacol Ther.* 2004; 17(1):27–34.
43. Meister R, Wittig T, Beuscher N, de Mey C. Efficacy and tolerability of myrtol standardized in long-term treatment of chronic bronchitis. A double-blind, placebo-controlled study. Study group investigators. *Arzneimittelforschung.* 1999;49(4):351–358.
44. Moretti M, Bottrighi P, Dallari R, et al. The effect of long-term treatment with erdosteine on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: The EQUALIFE study. *Drugs Exp Clin Res.* 2004;30(4):143–152.
45. Pela R, Calcagni AM, Subiaco S, Isidori P, Tubaldi A, Sanguinetti CM. N-acetylcysteine reduces the exacerbation rate in patients with moderate to severe COPD. *Respiration.* 1999;66(6):495–500.
46. Burge PS, Calverley PM, Jones PW, Spencer S, Anderson JA, Maslen TK. Randomised, double blind, placebo controlled study of fluticasone propionate in patients with moderate to severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: The ISOLDE trial. *BMJ.* 2000;320(7245): 1297–1303.
47. van Grunsven PM, van Schayck CP, Derenne JP, et al. Long term effects of inhaled corticosteroids in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A meta-analysis. *Thorax.* 1999;54(1):7–14.
48. Vestbo J, Sorensen T, Lange P, Brix A, Torre P, Viskum K. Long-term effect of inhaled budesonide in mild and moderate chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A randomised controlled trial. *Lancet.* 1999; 353(9167):1819–1823.
49. Llor C, Molina J, Naberan K, Cots JM, Ros F, Miravittles M. Exacerbations worsen the quality of life of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients in primary healthcare. *Int J Clin Pract.* 2008;62(4):585–592.
50. Mittmann N, Kuramoto L, Seung SJ, Haddon JM, Bradley-Kennedy C, Fitzgerald JM. The cost of moderate and severe COPD exacerbations to the canadian healthcare system. *Respir Med.* 2008;102(3):413–421.
51. Langsetmo L, Platt RW, Ernst P, Bourbeau J. Underreporting exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in a longitudinal cohort. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2008;177(4):396–401.
52. Hutchinson AF, Ghimire AK, Thompson MA, et al. A community-based, time-matched, case-control study of respiratory viruses and exacerbations of COPD. *Respir Med.* 2007;101(12):2472–2481.
53. O'Reilly JF, Williams AE, Holt K, Rice L. Defining COPD exacerbations: Impact on estimation of incidence and burden in primary care. *Prim Care Respir J.* 2006;15(6):346–353.
54. Donaldson GC, Seemungal TA, Patel IS, Lloyd-Owen SJ, Wilkinson TM, Wedzicha JA. Longitudinal changes in the nature, severity and frequency of COPD exacerbations. *Eur Respir J.* 2003;22(6):931–936.

55. Greenberg SB, Allen M, Wilson J, Atmar RL. Respiratory viral infections in adults with and without chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2000;162(1):167–173.
56. Lambert PC, Sutton AJ, Abrams KR, Jones DR. A comparison of summary patient-level covariates in meta-regression with individual patient data meta-analysis. *J Clin Epidemiol.* 2002;55(1):86–94.
57. Joo MJ, Lee TA, Weiss KB. Geographic variation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbation rates. *J Gen Intern Med.* 2007;22(11):1560–1565.
58. Cyr MC, Beaudesne MF, Lemiere C, Blais L. Effect of theophylline on the rate of moderate to severe exacerbations among patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 2008;65(1):40–50.
59. de Melo MN, Ernst P, Suissa S. Rates and patterns of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbations. *Can Respir J.* 2004;11(8):559–564.

International Journal of COPD

Dovepress

Publish your work in this journal

The International Journal of COPD is an international, peer-reviewed journal of therapeutics and pharmacology focusing on concise rapid reporting of clinical studies and reviews in COPD. Special focus is given to the pathophysiological processes underlying the disease, intervention programs, patient focused education, and self management

protocols. This journal is indexed on PubMed Central, MedLine and CAS. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <http://www.dovepress.com/international-journal-of-copd-journal>