

Exacerbation frequency and course of COPD

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Background: Exacerbations affect morbidity in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). We sought to evaluate the association between exacerbation frequency and spirometric and health status changes over time using data from a large, long-term trial.

Methods: This retrospective analysis of data from the 4-year UPLIFT® (Understanding Potential Long-term Impacts on Function with Tiotropium) trial compared tiotropium with placebo. Annualized rates of decline and estimated mean differences at each time point were analyzed using a mixed-effects model according to subgroups based on exacerbation frequency (events per patient-year: 0, >0–1, >1–2, and >2). Spirometry and the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) were performed at baseline and every 6 months (also at one month for spirometry).

Results: In total, 5992 patients (mean age 65 years, 75% male) were randomized. Higher exacerbation frequency was associated with lower baseline postbronchodilator forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁) (1.40, 1.36, 1.26, and 1.14 L) and worsening SGRQ scores (43.7, 44.1, 47.8, and 52.4 units). Corresponding rates of decline in postbronchodilator FEV₁ (mL/year) were 40, 41, 43, and 48 (control), and 34, 38, 48, and 49 (tiotropium). Values for postbronchodilator forced vital capacity decline (mL/year) were 45, 56, 74, and 83 (control), and 43, 57, 83, and 95 (tiotropium). The rates of worsening in total SGRQ score (units/year) were 0.72, 1.16, 1.44, and 1.99 (control), and 0.38, 1.29, 1.68, and 2.86 (tiotropium). The proportion of patients who died (intention-to-treat analysis until four years [1440 days]) for the entire cohort increased with increasing frequency of hospitalized exacerbations.

Conclusion: Increasing frequency of exacerbations worsens the rate of decline in lung function and health-related quality of life in patients with COPD. Increasing rates of hospitalized exacerbations are associated with increasing risk of death.

Keywords: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, exacerbations, forced expiratory volume in one second, health status, tiotropium

Background

Exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are of major importance. They have been associated with decline in health status^{1,2} and lung function.^{3–6} They are also associated with substantial mortality: estimates of hospital mortality rates for patients admitted with an exacerbation of COPD vary from 4%–30%,⁷ and the 3-month mortality rate after hospitalization in the UK is approximately 15%.⁸

Tiotropium is a once-daily, inhaled anticholinergic that provides at least 24 hours of improvement in airflow and hyperinflation in patients with COPD.^{9–12} The UPLIFT®

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(Understanding Potential Long-term Impacts on Function with Tiotropium) trial was undertaken to assess the long-term efficacy and safety of tiotropium, and the primary endpoint results have already been reported.¹³ Patients who participated in the UPLIFT® study were carefully observed over a period of 4 years. Quality-assured spirometry was performed every 6 months and the occurrence of exacerbations was identified using a standardized definition. This analysis was undertaken to assess the relationship between the frequency of exacerbations and exacerbation-related hospitalizations and lung function, health status, and mortality.

Materials and methods

We performed a post hoc analysis of data collected during the UPLIFT® study. Details of the study design and results for the primary and secondary endpoints have been previously reported.^{13,14} All patients gave written informed consent. The study was approved by local ethical review boards and conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Study design

This was a 4-year, international, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group trial in patients with COPD. All patients in the study were permitted to continue use of all respiratory medications other than inhaled anticholinergics. The primary endpoints were the yearly rate of decline in prebronchodilator and postbronchodilator forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV_1) until completion of double-blind treatment. Secondary outcomes included other lung function measures, health-related quality of life as measured by the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) total score, COPD exacerbations and related hospitalizations, and mortality. The treatment arms received tiotropium 18 µg once daily or matching placebo delivered via the HandiHaler® inhalation device (Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, Ingelheim, Germany). All respiratory medications, other than inhaled anticholinergics, were permitted during the trial.

Exacerbations

Exacerbations were defined as an increase in or the onset of more than one respiratory symptom (cough, sputum, sputum purulence, wheezing, or dyspnea) lasting 3 days or more and requiring treatment with an antibiotic or a systemic corticosteroid. Data regarding exacerbations and related hospitalizations were collected using study-specific case report forms at every visit.

Spirometry

Spirometry was performed according to American Thoracic Society guidelines¹⁵ at randomization, at 30 days, every 6 months throughout the treatment period, and at a follow-up visit approximately 30 days after the end of study treatment. All sites were provided with identical spirometry equipment and study-specific software. A centralized quality assurance review of all spirometry data was performed during the study.¹⁴

Health status

Health status was measured using the SGRQ before prebronchodilator spirometry testing at baseline and every 6 months thereafter.¹⁶

Statistical analysis

Data are reported as the mean ± standard deviation unless otherwise specified. Statistical significance was considered at $P < 0.05$. The rate of exacerbation (or hospitalized exacerbation) for a patient was calculated by the number of exacerbations (or hospitalized exacerbations) divided by the treatment duration. According to the rate of exacerbation (or hospitalized exacerbation), the patients were then categorized into four groups, ie, 0, >0–1, >1–2, and >2 exacerbations per patient-year. Relationships to other outcomes were based on these categories of exacerbation rate. Decline of pulmonary function versus time was analyzed with random coefficient regression in which the FEV_1 changed linearly after 30 days for each patient, intercepts and slopes were random, and the treatment effect was fixed. The same model was used for SGRQ decline versus time (from 6 months until completion of the study). All patients who underwent randomization received the study drug, and all patients who had at least three post randomization measurements of pulmonary function (with at least two of these for SGRQ) were used in the analysis. Mean FEV_1 and SGRQ scores over time were estimated using a repeated-measures analysis of covariance model. Cox regression was used to calculate hazard ratios. Poisson regression with adjustment for treatment exposure and overdispersion was applied to the overall population to analyze the effect of baseline percentage-predicted postbronchodilator FEV_1 on the rate of exacerbations. The Poisson regression contains the model treatment and baseline percentage-predicted postbronchodilator FEV_1 . Pearson correlation was used to explore the relationship between baseline percentage-predicted postbronchodilator FEV_1 and the rate of exacerbations for the overall population.

Results

Study population

There were 5992 randomized patients who received study medication (3006 control and 2986 tiotropium). The baseline demographics have been reported elsewhere.¹³ The mean patient age was 65 ± 8 years, 75% were men, and 30% were smoking at randomization. Mean postbronchodilator FEV₁ was 1.32 ± 0.44 L (48% predicted). Approximately 44.6% of the control population prematurely discontinued their study medication, compared with 36.2% of patients treated with tiotropium. At baseline, approximately 62% of patients used an inhaled steroid, 60% used a long-acting β_2 -agonist (LABA), and 23% used theophylline-containing preparations.

Exacerbations and related outcomes

A total of 13,874 exacerbations were recorded during the study. Of 1942 patients who did not have an exacerbation, 1008 (52%) did not complete the study. Of the remaining 4050 patients, 1450 (36%) did not complete the study. Analysis of baseline characteristics by study completion status showed that, overall, a higher proportion of those who withdrew prematurely had severe or very severe COPD ($n = 2458$; Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease [GOLD] stage III/IV 61.9%) than those completing the trial ($n = 3534$, GOLD stage III/IV 46.2%).

The baseline characteristics of patients grouped according to the mean frequency of exacerbations experienced during the trial, exacerbations in year 1, and hospitalized exacerbations are shown in Tables 1–3, respectively. Patients with a higher exacerbation frequency had lower lung function and worse health status, and were more likely to be receiving LABAs and inhaled steroids at baseline.

Overall, 32% of patients did not have an exacerbation during the study, and the proportion of patients with a mean exacerbation rate of more than two per year increased with increasing severity of airflow obstruction (Table 4).

Baseline postbronchodilator FEV₁ (percentage predicted) was inversely associated with the frequency of exacerbations ($r = -0.12$, 95% confidence interval [CI] -0.14 to -0.09 ; $P < 0.0001$). A one percentage unit higher baseline postbronchodilator FEV₁ percentage-predicted was associated with a 1.9% lower rate of exacerbation (95% CI 1.6–2.1; $P < 0.0001$).

At all time points, tiotropium significantly improved morning prebronchodilator FEV₁ compared with control ($P < 0.01$, Figure 1); however, the size of the effect was attenuated in patients having more frequent exacerbations. The magnitude of improvement in postbronchodilator differences with tiotropium alone compared with the control group cannot be clearly stated because both groups received 400 μ g of albuterol and 80 μ g of ipratropium in addition to study drug.

Table 1 Patient baseline characteristics: exacerbation rate

	Exacerbation rate (per patient-year)							
	0		>0–1		>1–2		>2	
	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control
N	985	957	1068	981	576	594	357	474
Age, years	64 (8)	64 (9)	64 (8)	65 (8)	64 (8)	64 (8)	65 (8)	65 (9)
Male, %	76	74	77	76	73	74	74	70
Prebronchodilator FEV ₁ , L	1.20 (0.41)	1.14 (0.41)	1.12 (0.41)	1.14 (0.40)	1.01 (0.37)	1.05 (0.38)	0.91 (0.33)	0.94 (0.36)
Postbronchodilator FEV ₁ , L	1.42 (0.44)	1.37 (0.46)	1.36 (0.45)	1.37 (0.43)	1.24 (0.40)	1.28 (0.42)	1.12 (0.37)	1.15 (0.40)
Prebronchodilator FEV ₁ , % predicted	43 (12)	41 (12)	40 (12)	41 (12)	37 (11)	38 (12)	34 (11)	35 (11)
Postbronchodilator FEV ₁ , % predicted	51 (12)	49 (13)	48 (13)	49 (12)	45 (12)	46 (13)	42 (12)	43 (12)
GOLD II, %	57	49	48	50	39	43	25	29
III, %	37	41	43	42	50	45	57	56
IV, %	5	9	8	7	11	10	16	13
BMI, kg/m ²	26 (5)	26 (5)	26 (5)	26 (5)	26 (5)	26 (5)	25 (5)	25 (5)
Current smokers, %	32	32	27	30	29	29	30	25
Pack-years	48 (28)	48 (28)	49 (28)	48 (28)	49 (26)	49 (29)	50 (29)	49 (27)
COPD duration, years	10 (7)	9 (7)	10 (7)	9 (7)	11 (8)	10 (7)	10 (8)	10 (7)
Baseline LABA use, %	53	53	61	59	69	66	65	70
Baseline ICS use, %	55	55	60	60	71	69	71	75
Baseline ICS + LABA use, %	42	42	48	46	58	55	58	60
SGRQ, units	44 (17)	44 (17)	44 (17)	44 (17)	48 (17)	48 (16)	53 (16)	52 (16)

Note: Values expressed as means (SD) or percent of treatment group.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting β_2 -agonist; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire; SD, standard deviation.

Table 2 Patient baseline characteristics: exacerbations in year 1

	Exacerbation during first year			
	No		Yes	
	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control
N	1770	1654	1216	1352
Age, years	64 (9)	64 (9)	64 (9)	64 (9)
Male, %	76	75	75	73
Prebronchodilator FEV ₁ , L	1.15 (0.41)	1.15 (0.41)	1.03 (0.38)	1.03 (0.38)
Postbronchodilator FEV ₁ , L	1.38 (0.44)	1.37 (0.45)	1.25 (0.42)	1.25 (0.43)
Prebronchodilator FEV ₁ , % predicted	41 (12)	41 (12)	37 (12)	37 (12)
Postbronchodilator FEV ₁ , % predicted	49 (13)	49 (13)	45 (13)	46 (13)
GOLD II, %	52	50	38	39
III, %	52	40	38	39
IV, %	7	8	11	10
BMI, kg/m ²	26 (5)	26 (5)	26 (5)	26 (5)
Current smokers, %	31	31	28	28
Pack years	49 (28)	48 (28)	49 (28)	49 (28)
COPD duration, years	10 (8)	9 (7)	10 (7)	10 (8)
Baseline LABA use, %	56	55	66	66
Baseline ICS use, %	57	57	68	68
Baseline ICS + LABA use, %	44	44	55	54
Baseline anticholinergic use, %	43	44	50	47
SGRQ, units	44 (17)	44 (17)	49 (17)	48 (17)

Note: Values expressed as means (SD) or percent of treatment group.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting β_2 -agonist; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire; SD, standard deviation.

The rate of decline of postbronchodilator FEV₁ and forced vital capacity (FVC) increased with increasing frequency of exacerbations. The rate of decline in postbronchodilator lung function was similar in patients in the control and tiotropium groups (Table 5); however, more patients in the control group

experienced two or more exacerbations per year compared with the tiotropium group (474 versus 357). The rate of worsening of health status increased with increasing frequency of exacerbations (Table 5). The risk of a fatal event, whether or not information from prematurely discontinued

Table 3 Patient baseline characteristics: mean hospitalized exacerbation rate

	Hospitalization rate (per patient-year)							
	0		>0-1		>1-2		>2	
	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control
N	2227	2195	573	605	115	131	71	75
Age, years	64 (8)	64(9)	65 (8)	65 (8)	65 (9)	66 (9)	65 (10)	66 (8)
Male, %	74	73	80	77	76	70	76	69
Prebronchodilator FEV ₁ , L	1.15 (0.41)	1.14 (0.40)	0.98 (0.36)	1.01 (0.36)	0.88 (0.33)	0.84 (0.31)	0.86 (0.30)	0.87 (0.36)
Postbronchodilator FEV ₁ , L	1.38 (0.44)	1.37 (0.44)	1.20 (0.41)	1.23 (0.41)	1.08 (0.37)	1.04 (0.36)	1.03 (0.33)	0.99 (0.38)
Prebronchodilator FEV ₁ , % predicted	41 (12)	41(12)	36 (11)	37 (11)	33 (11)	32 (11)	33 (10)	34 (11)
Postbronchodilator FEV ₁ , % predicted	50 (12)	49 (12)	43 (12)	45 (13)	40 (11)	40 (12)	39 (11)	40 (12)
GOLD II, %	53	50	30	36	21	23	23	19
III, %	40	42	55	49	61	57	52	55
IV, %	6	7	13	12	17	19	23	24
BMI, kg/m ²	26 (5)	26 (5)	25 (5)	25 (5)	25 (5)	25 (5)	24 (6)	24 (5)
Current smokers, %	29	30	30	31	32	27	27	27
Pack years	48 (28)	48 (28)	52 (29)	50 (29)	45 (23)	52 (34)	51 (30)	47 (24)
COPD duration, years	10 (7)	10 (7)	10 (8)	10 (7)	11 (8)	10 (8)	10 (7)	10 (7)
Baseline LABA use, %	59	58	64	66	66	62	59	67
Baseline ICS use, %	61	59	64	69	69	66	62	73
Baseline ICS + LABA use, %	48	47	52	54	60	53	47	57
Baseline anticholinergic use, %	43	43	52	51	51	48	59	53
SGRQ, units	44 (17)	45 (17)	49 (16)	48 (17)	53 (17)	53 (19)	55 (16)	53 (15)

Note: Values expressed as means (SD) or percent of treatment group.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting β_2 -agonist; SD, standard deviation; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire.

Table 4 Distribution of exacerbation frequency by GOLD stage

GOLD stage	Exacerbations per patient-year (n)			
	0	>0-1	>1-2	>2
II, %	38	37	17	8
III, %	28	33	21	18
IV, %	26	29	23	23
All stages, %	32	34	19	14

Abbreviation: GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease.

patients was included, increased with increasing frequency of exacerbations (Table 6).

When analyzed according to whether or not patients had an exacerbation in the first year, there was no association between the occurrence of exacerbations and the rate of decline of pre-bronchodilator or postbronchodilator FEV₁ or FVC (Table 7). Tiotropium significantly reduced the rate of decline in post-bronchodilator FEV₁ in patients who did not exacerbate in the first year. The pattern of decline in health status of those with an exacerbation was inconsistent between the two treatment groups, and the risk of a fatal event was greater in those with an exacerbation in both treatment groups (Table 7).

There was no relationship between the frequency of exacerbation-related hospitalizations and the rates of decline in prebronchodilator FEV₁ or FVC (Table 8); however, the rates of decline in postbronchodilator FEV₁ and FVC increased with increasing frequency of hospitalization. All-cause, lower respiratory, and cardiac mortality at day 1440 was increased in patients having more than two hospitalized exacerbations per year (Table 8), whether assessed during the treatment period or with the intention-to-treat dataset. Lower respiratory mortality, but not all-cause or cardiac mortality, was increased in patients who had an exacerbation in the first year (Table 7), whether assessed on treatment or on an intention-to-treat basis to day 1440.

Compared with the subgroup of patients with two or more exacerbations, Cox regression analysis of all-cause

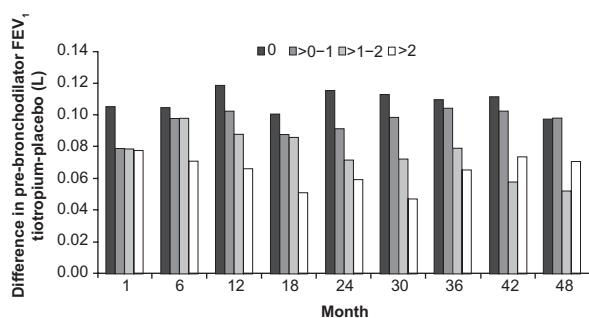


Figure 1 Treatment effect of tiotropium versus control by mean exacerbation frequency at different time points over 4 years.

Abbreviation: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second.

mortality to day 1440 in patient subgroups defined by exacerbation frequency showed a hazard ratio of 0.555 (95% CI 0.468–0.659) for the subgroup with no exacerbations, 0.295 (95% CI 0.243–0.358) for the subgroup with 0–1 exacerbation, and 0.522 (95% CI 0.430–0.633) for the subgroup with 1–2 exacerbations.

Discussion

In the UPLIFT® trial, the use of tiotropium was associated with improvements in lung function and quality of life, and a reduction in the mean number of exacerbations by 14% ($P < 0.001$).¹³ The current post hoc analysis shows that lower baseline lung function was associated with an increasing frequency of exacerbations, whether or not patients received tiotropium. Patients treated with tiotropium had better lung function than those in the control group at all time points, irrespective of the frequency of exacerbations. A higher frequency of exacerbations over the study period was associated with an increase in the rate of decline in lung function and health-related quality of life, and more patients in the control group had a high frequency of exacerbations than in the tiotropium group. The relationship was less clear when patients were characterized according to whether they had an exacerbation in the first year or not. Increasing rates of hospitalized exacerbations were associated with an increased risk of death.

The effect of exacerbations and related hospitalizations on the rate of decline of lung function was seen most clearly in the postbronchodilator values where the effect of variability in bronchomotor tone had been minimized. Although early studies suggested frequent exacerbations were not associated with an increased rate of decline in lung function,¹⁷ subsequent studies have suggested that they may be associated.^{5,6} In the study by Donaldson et al, a relatively small number of patients ($n = 109$) followed over 4 years was divided into frequent and infrequent exacerbations based on the median rate. The difference between the groups was approximately 8 mL/year.⁵ The current analysis extends the observation in a much larger group of patients followed for 4 years. Furthermore, it shows a graded association between exacerbation frequency and annualized decline in FEV₁ and FVC.

In this, as in all other similar analyses,^{3,5,6,18} it is impossible to be certain of causality. It is unclear whether or not more frequent exacerbations cause an increased rate of decline in lung function through permanent damage,^{19–21} whether an increased rate of decline in lung function leads to more frequent exacerbations, or whether both reflect changes in the underlying level of inflammation in the lungs.^{19,22,23}

Table 5 Rate of change in spirometry and health status according to exacerbation frequency

	Exacerbation rate							
	0		>0-1		>1-2		>2	
	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control
Spirometry								
Prebronchodilator FEV ₁ , mL/year	-29 (2)	-30 (3)	-28 (2)	-32 (2)	-34 (3)	-27 (3)	-34 (5)	-30 (4)
Postbronchodilator FEV ₁ , mL/year	-34 (2)	-40 (3)	-38 (2)	-41 (2)	-48 (3)	-43 (3)	-49 (5)	-48 (4)
Prebronchodilator FVC, mL/year	-37 (5)	-32 (6)	-39 (4)	-39 (4)	-52 (6)	-46 (6)	-61 (9)	-38 (9)
Postbronchodilator FVC, mL/year	-43 (5)	-45 (6)	-57 (4)	-56 (4)	-83 (6)	-74 (6)	-95 (9)	-82 (8)
Prebronchodilator SVC, mL/year	-39 (5)	-39 (6)	-48 (4)	-43 (4)	-54 (6)	-41 (8)	-57 (9)	-44 (8)
Postbronchodilator SVC, mL/year	-54 (5)	-52 (6)	-61 (4)	-61 (4)	-82 (6)	-74 (6)	-91 (9)	-87 (8)
Health status								
SGRQ total score	0.38 (0.17)	0.72 (0.19)	1.29 (0.13)	1.16 (0.14)	1.68 (0.19)	1.44 (0.20)	2.86 (0.31)	1.99 (0.28)

Notes: Annualized rate of change. Numbers in brackets are the SE values.

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; FVC, forced vital capacity; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire; SVC, slow vital capacity.

The observations regarding health status are similar to those for lung function. This analysis of the UPLIFT[®] study shows an association between the rate of decline in health status and mean annual frequency of exacerbations. A similar pattern of findings has been reported in other studies,^{1,24-27} and it has been suggested that the accelerated decline occurs because health status recovery after an exacerbation is significantly impaired if a further exacerbation occurs soon after.¹

Previous analyses have suggested a greater annualized rate of decline in health status than the figures reported here, irrespective of whether patients had exacerbations or not.^{1,27} Data from the ISOLDE (Inhaled Steroids in Obstructive Lung Disease in Europe) trial noted that total SGRQ score declined by approximately two units per year in patients who did not have exacerbations and by about 2.6 units per year in those patients with exacerbations.²⁷ These changes are larger than those reported here from the UPLIFT[®] trial. While there may be trial-related factors, it is quite possible that the increased use of maintenance respiratory medications over time, and the allowance for such use in the UPLIFT[®] trial,

has improved the clinical course of COPD and the impact of exacerbations.

Hospitalization for an exacerbation of COPD is associated with significant mortality,^{8,28} and an increased frequency of exacerbations is associated with a significant increase in the risk of mortality over subsequent years in a dose-dependent manner.²⁹ The present analysis confirms that frequent exacerbations, particularly those that result in hospitalization, increase the risk of death.

Overall, tiotropium reduced exacerbation rates compared with the control, and fewer tiotropium-treated patients had frequent exacerbations. Therefore, it is likely that the patients who continued to have frequent exacerbations, despite addition of tiotropium to their therapy, have different predispositions to exacerbations from those in the control group who had a similar frequency of exacerbations, despite the fact that their baseline characteristics were similar.

Nearly one-third of patients did not have an exacerbation during their time on the study. This is similar to the findings in the 3-year ECLIPSE (Evaluation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease to Longitudinally Identify

Table 6 Mortality according to exacerbation frequency

	Exacerbation rate							
	0		>0-1		>1-2		>2	
	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control
During treatment, % of group								
All-cause	12.6	14.4	8.2	9.0	12.8	13.5	24.6	20.3
Lower respiratory	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	5.2	6.6	12.6	11.2
Cardiac	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	2.0	1.3
Including prematurely discontinued patients to day 1440, % of group								
All-cause	14.5	18.0	8.7	10.1	15.5	16.5	29.4	25.7
Lower respiratory	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.8	6.1	8.1	14.6	13.9
Cardiac	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.9

Table 7 Rate of change in spirometry, health status, and mortality according to occurrence of exacerbation in year 1

	Exacerbation in first year			
	No		Yes	
	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control
Spirometry				
Prebronchodilator FEV ₁ , mL/year	-31 (2)	-35 (2)	-29 (2)	-25 (2)
Postbronchodilator FEV ₁ , mL/year	-39 (2)	-44 (2)	-42 (2)	-40 (2)
Prebronchodilator FVC, mL/year	-42 (4)	-42 (4)	-43 (4)	-35 (4)
Postbronchodilator FVC, mL/year	-56 (3)	-58 (4)	-70 (4)	-64 (4)
Prebronchodilator SVC, mL/year	-48 (3)	-46 (4)	-46 (4)	-36 (4)
Postbronchodilator SVC, mL/year	-63 (3)	-61 (4)	-70 (4)	-69 (4)
Health status				
Mean slope of total SGRQ score	1.17 (0.11)	1.29 (0.12)	1.38 (0.14)	1.13 (0.14)
Mortality				
During treatment (% of group)				
All-cause	10.9	12.3	14.9	14.6
Lower respiratory	3.3	2.9	5.9	6.8
Cardiac	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.0
Including prematurely discontinued patients to day 1440 (% of group)				
All-cause	12.6	15.0	18.3	18.3
Lower respiratory	3.7	3.4	7.2	8.6
Cardiac	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.3

Notes: Annualized rate of change. Numbers in brackets are the SE values.

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; FVC, forced vital capacity; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire; SVC, slow vital capacity.

Predictive Surrogate Endpoints) study.³⁰ Further research is needed to determine whether there are phenotypes or genotypes that can identify those patients who are at low risk of exacerbations.

Discontinuation rates were higher in people who did not have an exacerbation than in those who did, but this may reflect

the fact that more of those who withdrew had severe or very severe COPD at baseline, and may have spent less time in the study because of worsening symptoms, reducing the likelihood of observing an exacerbation during their time on the study.

We think it is unlikely that the observed relationships of exacerbation frequency and changes in the clinical endpoints

Table 8 Rate of change in spirometry, health status, and mortality according to hospitalized exacerbation frequency

	Mean hospitalization rate							
	0		>0-1		>1-2		>2	
	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control	Tiotropium	Control
Spirometry								
Prebronchodilator FEV ₁ , mL/year	-27 (1)	-29 (2)	-40 (3)	-31 (3)	-41 (8)	-39 (8)	-25 (17)	-34 (23)
Postbronchodilator FEV ₁ , mL/year	-35 (2)	-41 (2)	-53 (3)	-45 (3)	-60 (8)	-57 (8)	-59 (17)	-59 (24)
Prebronchodilator FVC, mL/year	-37 (3)	-36 (3)	-60 (6)	-40 (6)	-70 (16)	-86 (16)	-36 (36)	-71 (48)
Postbronchodilator FVC, mL/year	-50 (3)	-55 (3)	-91 (5)	-70 (5)	-122 (16)	-118 (16)	-117 (34)	-115 (46)
Health status								
SGRQ total score	0.80 (0.10)	0.95 (0.11)	2.31 (0.19)	1.70 (0.19)	4.21 (0.55)	3.34 (0.55)	3.99 (1.17)	4.22 (1.66)
Mortality								
During treatment (% of group)								
All-cause	9.6	11.3	15.9	14.5	35.7	31.3	40.8	32.0
Lower respiratory	2.0	2.2	7.7	7.6	19.1	22.1	28.2	21.3
Cardiac	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.7
Including prematurely discontinued patients to day 1440, % of group								
All-cause	11.5	13.7	16.6	16.7	40	41.2	45.1	46.7
Lower respiratory	2.6	2.7	7.5	8.6	21.7	29	29.6	29.3
Cardiac	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.9	3.1	1.4	4.0

Notes: Annualized rate of change. Numbers in brackets are the SE values.

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; FVC, forced vital capacity; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire; SVC, slow vital capacity.

over time arise as a consequence of confounding due, for example, to nonrandom discontinuation of patients and regression to the mean. This would lead to an apparently less rapid decline in lung function and health status, and differential discontinuation would increase exacerbation rates in the tiotropium-treated group because more severe patients would remain on the study for longer. However, this was not seen.

There are still some potential limitations to the analysis. The patients who took part were selected for involvement in a clinical trial and, therefore, may not be fully representative of patients seen in practice, particularly with regard to disease severity and the presence of comorbidities. However, the inclusion and exclusion criteria were relatively liberal, recruitment included a broad selection of patients with COPD and multiple comorbidities, and subjects were permitted to continue to use all prescribed respiratory medication except for anticholinergics, thus mimicking real-world conditions for pharmacotherapy.

Conclusion

COPD is a chronic illness with deterioration occurring over a number of years. In order to study factors affecting disease progression, prospective data from large cohorts such as the UPLIFT® trial are essential. The long duration of the study, use of a standardized definition of exacerbation, and the fact that spirometry was centralized with rigorous quality, allow greater reliance to be placed on the current results, and more robust conclusions can be drawn about the effects of exacerbations on decline in lung function and health-related quality of life. Furthermore, the completeness of vital status information allows the effects of exacerbations and hospitalizations on mortality to be examined with confidence. The present analysis, based on a large dataset, supports the hypothesis that frequent exacerbations lead to an accelerated decline in lung function and health status, and an increased likelihood of death. These results have important and clinically relevant implications for defining treatment objectives. Reducing the frequency of exacerbations using pharmacotherapy should be a key objective of treatment given that, in addition to impacting the morbidity of COPD, achieving this should reduce mortality, lower health care expenditure, and slow disease progression.

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