

Clinical characteristics and outcomes in Japanese patients with COPD according to the 2017 GOLD classification: the Ishinomaki COPD Network Registry

Seiichi Kobayashi¹
Masakazu Hanagama¹
Masatsugu Ishida¹
Hikari Sato¹
Manabu Ono¹
Shinsuke Yamanda¹
Mitsuhiro Yamada²
Hiroyuki Aizawa¹
Masaru Yanai¹

¹Department of Respiratory Medicine, Japanese Red Cross Ishinomaki Hospital, Ishinomaki, Miyagi, Japan;

²Department of Respiratory Medicine, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Sendai, Miyagi, Japan

Purpose: The GOLD report provides a framework for classifying COPD in a way that reflects its clinical impact and allows treatment recommendations. The GOLD 2017 proposes a new classification whereby patients are grouped as A–D according to their symptoms and history of exacerbations. However, the clinical characteristics and outcomes in these patients are not well documented.

Patients and methods: In this prospective observational study, we analyzed data from the Ishinomaki COPD Network Registry. All patients with stable COPD were classified into the four groups defined by GOLD 2017. The patient demographics, clinical characteristics, number of exacerbations, and mortality rate during 1 year of follow-up were compared between the groups.

Results: Four hundred and one patients with stable COPD were identified. There were 240 patients (59.9%) in group A, 122 (30.4%) in group B, 16 (4.0%) in group C, and 23 (5.7%) in group D. Patients in groups B, C, and D had ORs of 2.95, 3.92, and 5.45, respectively, for risk of exacerbation relative to group A. Groups C and D experienced exacerbations more frequently, including exacerbations leading to hospital admission, than groups A and B (both $P < 0.001$) during the 1-year follow-up period. Patients with a high risk of exacerbation (groups C and D) had a lower body mass index, showed more symptoms, used more respiratory medications, and had more severe airflow limitation than patients at low risk of exacerbation (groups A and B). Mortality was not different between the high-risk and low-risk groups.

Conclusion: The results of our study provide evidence that the GOLD 2017 classification identifies patients with COPD at risk of exacerbations, including those requiring hospitalization, but has a poor ability to predict mortality.

Keywords: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, GOLD, GOLD 2017, exacerbations, mortality

Introduction

COPD is a common, preventable, and treatable disease characterized by persistent respiratory symptoms and airflow limitation caused by airway and/or alveolar abnormalities that develop in response to significant exposure to noxious particles or gases.¹ Management of stable COPD had been guided by the severity of airflow limitation (Table 1).² However, patients with COPD show considerable heterogeneity in terms of their clinical presentation, response to therapy, and outcomes.^{3–5} The 2011 revision of GOLD report proposed the ABCD classification for COPD patients based on their symptoms, severity of airflow limitation, and history of exacerbations (Table 1).⁶

Correspondence: Seiichi Kobayashi
Department of Respiratory Medicine,
Japanese Red Cross Ishinomaki Hospital,
71 Nishimichishita, Hebata, Ishinomaki
986-8522, Miyagi, Japan
Tel +81 22 521 7220
Fax +81 22 596 0122
Email skoba-thk@umin.ac.jp

Table 1 Overview of GOLD classification

	I	II	III	IV
GOLD 2007	FEV ₁ ≥80% predicted	50% ≤ FEV ₁ <80% predicted	30% ≤ FEV ₁ <50% predicted	FEV ₁ ≤30% predicted or FEV ₁ ≤50% predicted plus chronic respiratory failure
	A	B	C	D
GOLD 2011	mMRC 0–1 and CAT <10 GOLD 1 or 2 Exacerbation history 0–1	mMRC ≥2 or CAT ≥10 GOLD 1 or 2 Exacerbation history 0–1	mMRC 0–1 and CAT <10 GOLD 3 or 4 Exacerbation history ≥2	mMRC ≥2 or CAT ≥10 GOLD 3 or 4 Exacerbation history ≥2
GOLD 2013	mMRC 0–1 and CAT <10 GOLD 1 or 2 Exacerbation history 0 or 1 (not leading to hospital admission)	mMRC ≥2 or CAT ≥10 GOLD 1 or 2 Exacerbation history 0 or 1 (not leading to hospital admission)	mMRC 0–1 and CAT <10 GOLD 3 or 4 Exacerbation history ≥2 or ≥1 (leading to hospital admission)	mMRC ≥2 or CAT ≥10 GOLD 3 or 4 Exacerbation history ≥2 or ≥1 (leading to hospital admission)
GOLD 2017	mMRC 0–1 and CAT <10 Exacerbation history 0 or 1 (not leading to hospital admission)	mMRC ≥2 or CAT ≥10 Exacerbation history 0 or 1 (not leading to hospital admission)	mMRC 0–1 and CAT <10 Exacerbation history ≥2 or ≥1 (leading to hospital admission)	mMRC ≥2 or CAT ≥10 Exacerbation history ≥2 or ≥1 (leading to hospital admission)

Note: The severity of airflow limitation since GOLD 2011 is classified as follows: GOLD 1, FEV₁ ≥80% predicted; GOLD 2, 50% ≤ FEV₁ <80% predicted; GOLD 3, 30% ≤ FEV₁ <50% predicted; and GOLD 4, FEV₁ <30% predicted.

Abbreviation: CAT, COPD Assessment Test.

This assessment system was linked to the initial management of the disease, including use of bronchodilators and inhaled corticosteroids. However, this ABCD system has some important limitations in that it performs no better than staging by spirometry for prediction of mortality⁷ or decline in pulmonary function.⁸ Therefore, the ABCD classification was revised in the 2017 GOLD report, in which spirometry measurements were removed from the classification and grouping is based on symptoms and exacerbation history (Table 1).¹

Several studies have reported the clinical characteristics and outcomes of COPD using the GOLD 2017 classification.^{9–13} However, there were differences in the distribution of the A, B, C, and D groups between these studies. Moreover, the ability of the GOLD 2017 classification to predict clinical outcomes, including exacerbation and mortality, is not well documented.

In this prospective observational study, we aimed to investigate the distribution of clinical phenotypes of COPD in a cohort of Japanese patients according to the GOLD 2017 classification. We also evaluated the ability of the GOLD 2017 classification to predict the risk of exacerbation and mortality during 1 year of follow-up.

Patients and methods

Study design

In this study, we analyzed the data that were prospectively collected at consecutive scheduled patient visits or from patients who were newly registered in the Ishinomaki COPD

Network (ICON) Registry^{14,15} between May 2015 and August 2017.

Briefly, ICON is a regional medical liaison system that aims to provide comprehensive care to patients with COPD and is a part of a multicenter interdisciplinary collaboration between health care providers, including specialists in respiratory medicine, nurse specialists, therapists, pharmacists, and general practitioners, in Ishinomaki, Japan. Patients registered in ICON Registry receive the standard of care in general practice clinics according to the guidelines.^{16,17} The patients also undergo scheduled examinations and receive education at the Japanese Red Cross Ishinomaki Hospital (a 452-bed tertiary community hospital) every 6–12 months. Patients who experience exacerbations are first treated by their general practitioners and then referred to the Japanese Red Cross Ishinomaki Hospital if necessary. The patient education program includes training on early recognition of exacerbation and a written action plan for an exacerbation using a self-management diary. Patients are prescribed short-acting bronchodilators, but not oral corticosteroids or antibiotics, for self-administration during exacerbations.

This research is a part of an ongoing COPD cohort study registered with the UMIN Clinical Trials Registry (identifier: UMIN000017376). The study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Japanese Red Cross Ishinomaki Hospital (approval number: 12-14-1). All patients provided written informed consent.

Patients

Patients with stable COPD and aged ≥ 40 years were included in the study. Persistent airflow limitation, defined as a post-bronchodilator $FEV_1/FVC < 0.7$, was confirmed by spirometry. The exclusion criteria were chronic bronchitis or emphysema without airflow limitation, history of lung resection or tuberculosis, and exacerbation of COPD in the 4 weeks preceding collection of the data.

Clinical and physiological measurements

The sociodemographic characteristics and smoking history of each patient were recorded at baseline. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated in kg/m^2 . Dyspnea was evaluated using the mMRC dyspnea scale.^{16,17} COPD-related health status was assessed using the COPD Assessment Test (CAT), which is an eight-item questionnaire with possible scores ranging from 0 to 40 and higher scores indicating worse quality of life.^{18,19}

Exacerbations were defined as the use of antibiotics and/or systemic corticosteroids for worsening respiratory symptoms with no evidence indicating an alternative diagnosis.¹ Mild exacerbations treated with short-acting bronchodilators only were not considered in the study.

All pulmonary function tests were performed while the patients were in a stable condition and by a well-trained technician following the guidelines.²⁰ The severity of airflow limitation was classified as follows: GOLD 1, $FEV_1 \geq 80\%$ predicted; GOLD 2, $50\% \leq FEV_1 < 80\%$ predicted; GOLD 3, $30\% \leq FEV_1 < 50\%$ predicted; and GOLD 4, $FEV_1 \leq 30\%$ predicted.¹ The ABCD grouping was performed in accordance with GOLD 2011, GOLD 2013, and GOLD 2017 (Table 1).

Longitudinal assessment

The exacerbation rate during the 1-year follow-up was evaluated at scheduled annual visits by direct patient interview, self-management diaries completed by the patient or caregiver, referral letters from general practitioners, and review of medical records. Life status was assessed during the follow-up period.

Statistical analyses

The data are shown as median (interquartile range) or mean \pm SD unless otherwise specified. The baseline characteristics of the subjects in the four GOLD groups were compared using one-way ANOVA or Kruskal–Wallis test. Differences between two groups were assessed using Student's *t*-test or Mann–Whitney *U* test. Fisher's exact test was used to determine the association between categorical variables. The ORs of exacerbations and mortality were estimated by

logistic regression analysis. All statistical analyses were performed using EZR (Saitama Medical Center, Jichi Medical University, Saitama, Japan), a graphical user interface for R (The R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria).²¹ *P*-values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Distribution of ABCD groups in the study patients

Four hundred and one patients with stable COPD (362 men, 39 women; median age 75 years) were identified. The distribution of groups A, B, C, and D according to GOLD 2011, GOLD 2013, and GOLD 2017 is shown in Figure 1. According to the GOLD 2017 classification, 240 patients (59.9%) were in group A, 122 (30.4%) were in group B, 16 (4.0%) were in group C, and 23 (5.7%) were in group D. Fourteen (3.5%) of the 401 patients who were at low risk (groups A and B) according to the GOLD 2011 classification were reclassified as being at high risk (groups C and D) according to the GOLD 2017 classification (from group A to C, $n=11$; from group B to D, $n=3$). Furthermore, 89 (22.2%) of those who were at high risk according to the GOLD 2011 classification were reclassified as being at low risk according to the GOLD 2017 classification (from group C to A, $n=34$; from group D to B, $n=55$).

According to the GOLD 2017 classification, the majority of patients with mild airflow limitation were categorized as group A (Figure 2). In contrast, those with more severe airflow limitation were more evenly distributed across the four groups, although it should be noted that the number of patients was small.

Clinical phenotypes of the study patients according to the GOLD 2017 classification

The clinical characteristics of each group according to the GOLD 2017 classification are shown in Table 2.

The more symptomatic patients (groups B and D) were older and had a lower BMI, lower FEV_1 , and more severe airflow limitation than the less symptomatic patients (groups A and C; Table 3). The more symptomatic groups tended to use more respiratory medications than the less symptomatic groups.

Patients at a high risk of exacerbation (groups C and D) had a lower BMI, lower FEV_1 , and more severe airflow limitation than those at low risk of exacerbation (groups A and B; Table 4). The high-risk patients were also more symptomatic

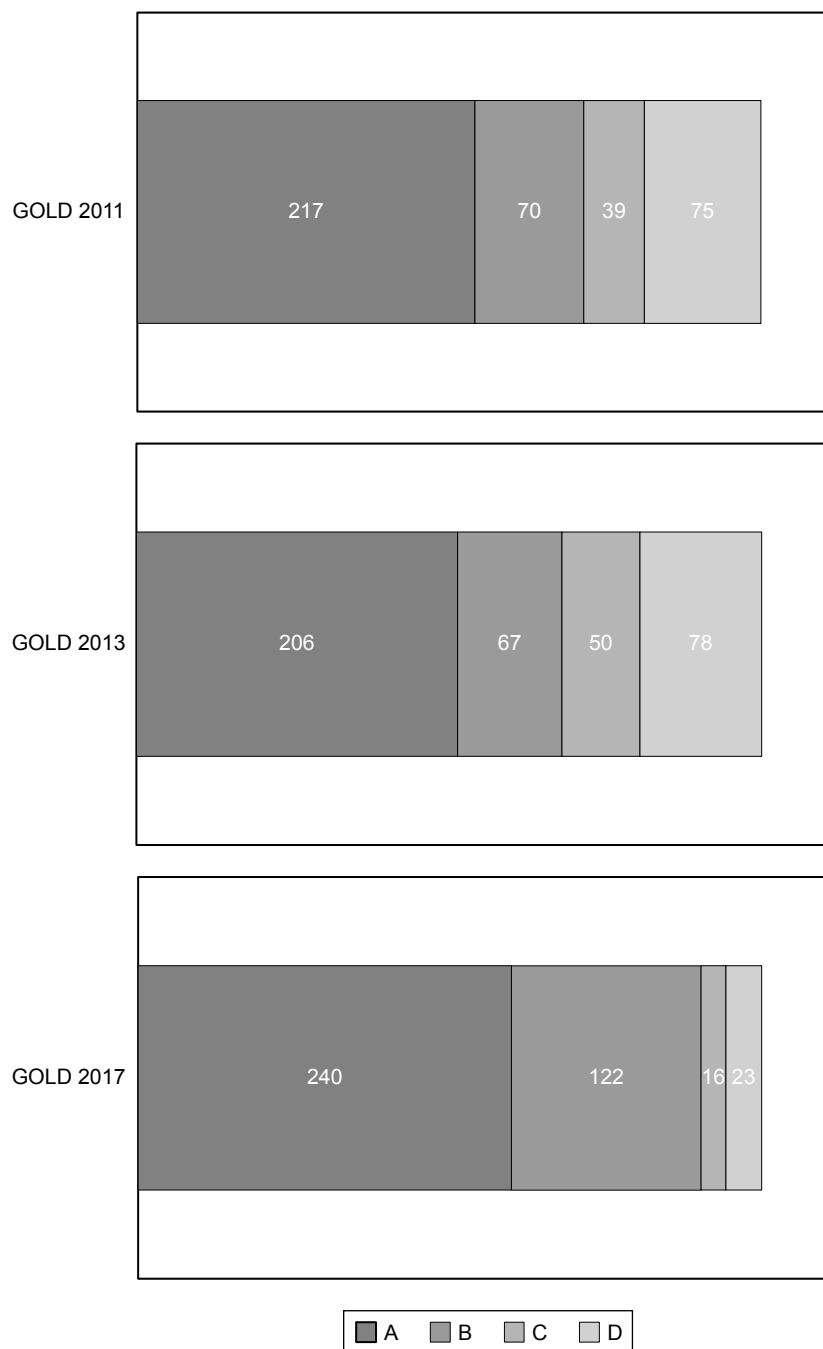


Figure 1 Distribution of A, B, C, and D groups according to GOLD 2011, GOLD 2013, and GOLD 2017 in the study population.

(according to their mMRC dyspnea scale and CAT scores) and tended to use more respiratory medications than the low-risk patients. There was no significant difference in mean patient age, proportion of men, or proportion of patients with a smoking history between the groups.

Outcomes according to ABCD classification

Three hundred and ninety-six (98.8%) of the 401 patients completed the 1-year follow-up. The frequency of

exacerbations during this time was 0.16 ± 0.46 events per person per year and that of severe exacerbations leading to hospital admission was 0.098 ± 0.35 events per person per year. No exacerbations were observed in 346 (87.3%) of 396 patients, and only 10 (2.5%) had frequent (two or more) exacerbations per year.

According to the GOLD 2017 classification, the frequency of exacerbations was 6.4% (15/235) in group A, 18.9% (23/122) in group B, 25.0% (4/16) in group C, and 34.8% (8/23) in group D during the study period. Patients in

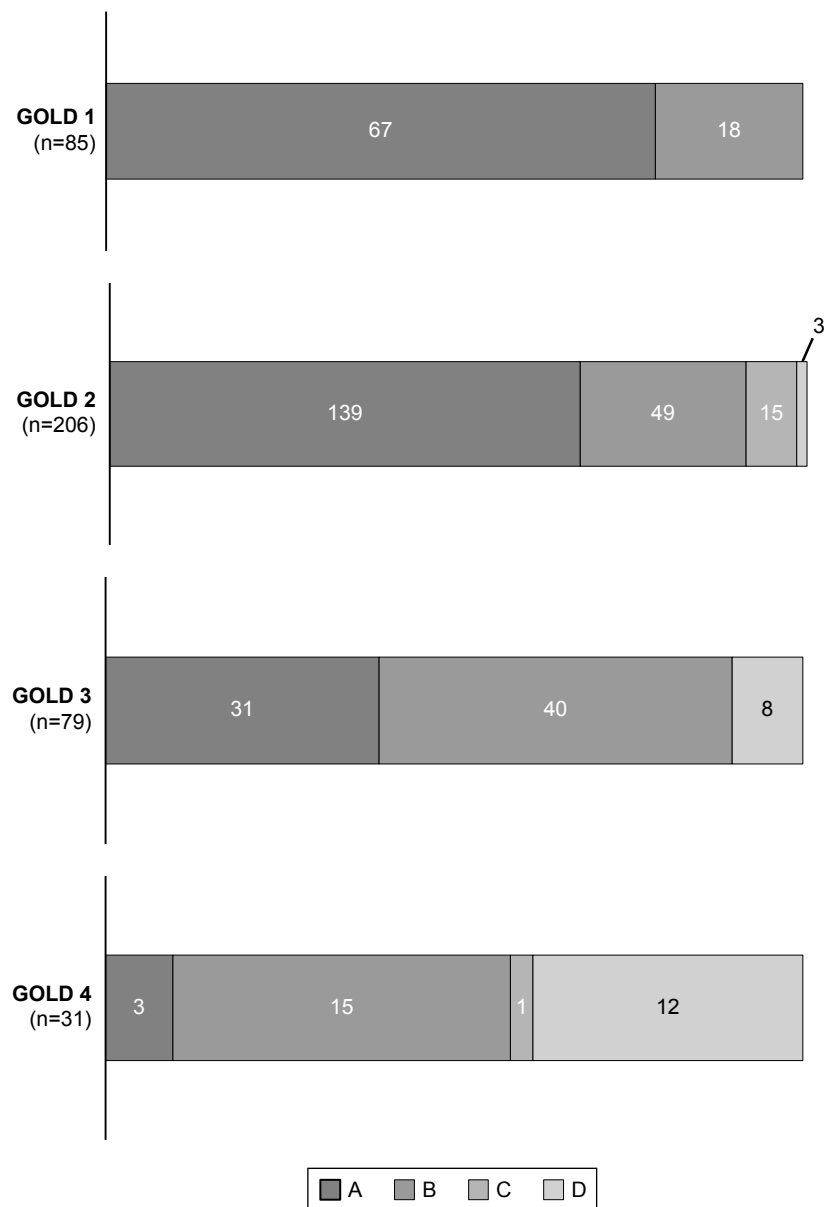


Figure 2 Distribution of GOLD stages of airflow limitation in the study population.

groups B, C, and D had ORs of 2.95 (95% CI 1.60–5.45), 3.92 (95% CI 1.47–10.4), and 5.45 (95% CI 2.59–11.5), respectively, for risk of exacerbations relative to group A (Table 5). The frequency of severe exacerbations requiring hospitalization was 1.7% (4/235) in group A, 13.9% (17/122) in group B, 12.5% (2/16) in group C, and 30.4% (7/23) in group D. Patients in groups B, C, and D had ORs of 8.19 (95% CI 2.82–23.8), 7.34 (95% CI 1.45–37.1), and 17.9 (95% CI 5.65–56.5), respectively, for risk of exacerbations requiring hospitalization relative to group A (Table 5). The patients at high risk of exacerbations (groups C and D) had significantly more frequent exacerbations, including severe exacerbations leading to hospital admission, than those at low risk (groups A and B; both $P < 0.001$; Table 6).

According to the GOLD 2017 classification, all-cause mortality was 1.3% (3/235) in group A, 4.9% (6/122) in group B, 0% (0/16) in group C, and 4.3% (1/23) in group D during the study period. Patients in groups B and D had ORs of 3.85 (95% CI 0.98–15.1) and 3.41 (95% CI 0.37–31.4), respectively, for mortality relative to group A (Table 5). Mortality was not significantly different between the high-risk and low-risk groups (Table 6). According to the GOLD 2011 classification, all-cause mortality was 1.4% (3/212) in group A, 5.7% (4/70) in group B, 0% (0/39) in group C, and 4.0% (3/75) in group D. According to the GOLD 2013 classification, all-cause mortality was 1.5% (3/201) in group A, 6.0% (4/67) in group B, 0% (0/39) in group C, and 3.8% (3/78) in group D. Mortality was not significantly

Table 2 Characteristics of the study patients at baseline according to the ABCD classification (n=401)

	A (n=240)	B (n=122)	C (n=16)	D (n=23)	P-value
Age (years)	73.3±6.8	77.8±7.6	74.6±8.9	74.8±8.1	<0.001
Male sex	216 (90.0)	110 (90.2)	15 (93.8)	21 (91.3)	0.966
BMI	23.8±3.7	23.4±4.3	24.0±3.7	20.8±3.4	0.0024
Smoking history (pack-years)	54.8±29.0	54.4±34.9	51.7±28.1	57.1±29.4	0.953
FEV ₁ (L)	1.76±0.56	1.26±0.56	1.59±0.53	0.83±0.36	<0.001
%FEV ₁ (%)	68.5±17.9	55.6±23.0	61.6±13.8	35.4±15.8	<0.001
FVC (L)	3.28±0.78	2.80±2.20	3.20±0.91	2.46±0.55	<0.001
GOLD stage					<0.001
1	67 (27.9)	18 (14.7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
2	139 (57.9)	49 (40.2)	15 (93.8)	3 (13.0)	
3	31 (12.9)	40 (32.8)	0 (0)	8 (34.8)	
4	3 (1.3)	15 (12.3)	1 (6.2)	12 (52.2)	
mMRC dyspnea scale score	0.5±0.5	2.0±0.9	0.5±0.5	2.4±0.8	<0.001
CAT score	3.7±2.6	11.5±6.5	3.3±2.4	11.7±6.9	<0.001
Regular medication ^a					<0.001
LAMA	85 (35.4)	31 (25.4)	7 (43.8)	0	
LABA	20 (8.3)	6 (2.7)	0	0	
ICS	1 (0.4)	1 (0.8)	0	0	
LAMA/LABA	44 (18.3)	23 (18.9)	4 (25.0)	9 (39.1)	
ICS/LABA	14 (5.8)	4 (3.3)	0	0	
ICS/LAMA	5 (2.1)	1 (0.8)	0	0	
LAMA/LABA/ICS	57 (23.8)	54 (44.3)	5 (31.3)	14 (60.9)	
None	14 (5.8)	2 (1.6)	0	0	
Home oxygen therapy	4 (1.7)	28 (23.0)	0	12 (52.2)	<0.001
Exacerbation history ^b	0.067	0.082	1.31	1.13	<0.001

Notes: The data are shown as mean ± SD or as number (percentage). ^aNumbers of long-acting bronchodilators or inhaled corticosteroids. ^bFrequency of exacerbations during the previous year at baseline (events per person per year).

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CAT, COPD Assessment Test; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting beta-agonist; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist.

Table 3 Comparison of the clinical phenotype of less symptomatic patients (groups A and C) with that of more symptomatic patients (groups B and D)

	Less symptomatic group (n=256)	More symptomatic group (n=145)	P-value
Age (years)	73.3±6.9	77.3±7.7	<0.001
Male sex	231 (90.2)	131 (90.3)	0.972
BMI	23.8±3.7	23.0±4.2	0.0297
Smoking history (pack-years)	54.6±28.9	54.9±34.0	0.932
FEV ₁ (L)	1.75±0.56	1.19±0.56	<0.001
%FEV ₁ (%)	68.1±17.7	52.4±23.2	<0.001
FVC (L)	3.28±0.78	2.75±2.03	<0.001
mMRC dyspnea scale score	0.5±0.5	2.0±0.9	<0.001
CAT score	3.7±2.6	11.5±6.5	<0.001
Regular medication ^a			<0.001
1	113 (44.1)	38 (26.2)	
2	67 (26.2)	37 (25.3)	
3	62 (24.2)	68 (46.9)	
Home oxygen therapy	4 (1.6)	40 (27.6)	<0.001
Exacerbation history ^b	0.14±0.17	0.25±0.23	0.0233

Notes: The data are shown as mean ± SD or as number (percentage). ^aNumbers of long-acting bronchodilators and inhaled corticosteroids. ^bFrequency of exacerbations during the previous year at baseline (events per person per year).

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CAT, COPD Assessment Test.

Table 4 Comparison of the clinical phenotype of patients at low risk (groups A and B) with that of patients at high risk (groups C and D)

	Low-risk group (n=356)	High-risk group (n=39)	P-value
Age (years)	74.8±7.4	74.7±8.3	0.942
Male sex	326 (91.6)	36 (92.3)	0.653
BMI	23.7±3.8	22.1±3.8	0.0168
Smoking history (pack-years)	54.7±31.0	54.8±28.7	0.973
FEV ₁ (L)	1.59±0.61	1.14±0.57	<0.001
%FEV ₁ (%)	64.2±20.7	46.1±19.8	<0.001
FVC (L)	3.28±0.78	2.75±2.03	<0.001
mMRC dyspnea scale score	1.0±1.0	1.6±1.2	<0.001
CAT score	6.3±5.7	8.3±6.9	0.0496
Regular medication ^a			0.0049
1	144 (40.4)	7 (17.9)	
2	91 (25.6)	13 (33.3)	
3	111 (31.2)	19 (48.7)	
Home oxygen therapy	32 (9.0)	12 (30.8)	<0.001
Exacerbation history ^b	0.072±0.259	1.20±0.47	<0.001

Notes: The data are shown as mean ± SD or as number (percentage). ^aNumbers of long-acting bronchodilators and inhaled corticosteroids. ^bFrequency of exacerbations during the previous year at baseline (events per person per year).

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CAT, COPD Assessment Test.

different between the A, B, C, and D groups according to the GOLD 2011 or GOLD 2013 classification ($P=0.13$ and $P=0.11$, respectively).

Discussion

We have shown the distribution of clinical phenotypes of COPD according to the GOLD 2017 ABCD classification in a cohort of Japanese patients with COPD. The distribution of patients across the four groups in our study was different from that in previous studies.^{9–13} There may be differences in the COPD phenotypes, including frequency of exacerbations, comorbidities, and causes of death, depending on race, region, and the health care system.

The participants in this study included a small proportion (approximately 10%) of patients in groups C and D, which reflects the relatively low frequency of exacerbations in the study population. In the Hokkaido COPD cohort study,²² which included a different Japanese COPD cohort, Suzuki et al demonstrated that the frequency of exacerbation was 0.20 events per person per year when defined by a prescription change and 0.13 events per year per person when defined by the use of antibiotics. Furthermore, the frequency of

hospitalization for an exacerbation of COPD was 0.06 events per person per year. Our present findings are consistent with those of the Hokkaido COPD cohort study.

In this study, there were differences in clinical phenotypes between patients in groups A–D. The patients tended to receive more intensive treatment than that recommended in the GOLD 2017 report, possibly because the treatment options were selected in accordance with the earlier guidelines^{6,16} and because step-down therapy is rarely undertaken in patients whose symptoms have improved on intensive treatment.

The results of our study show that the GOLD 2017 classification identifies patients at risk of exacerbation. Exacerbations of COPD are associated with decreased lung function,²³ poorer health status,²⁴ and increased mortality risk.^{23,25} Therefore, assessment of stable COPD should include evaluation of the risk of exacerbation. Recently, Hurst et al reported that the history of exacerbations was the best predictor of frequent exacerbations (two or more per year).²⁶ The GOLD 2017 classification proposes that an exacerbation history (two or more exacerbations or one or more exacerbation leading to hospital admission in the previous year) is associated with an increased risk of further

Table 5 ORs of all exacerbations, exacerbations leading to hospital admission, and all-cause mortality according to the ABCD classification

	A	B	C	D
Exacerbations	1	2.95 (1.60–5.45)	3.92 (1.47–10.4)	5.45 (2.59–11.5)
Exacerbations leading to hospital admission	1	8.19 (2.82–23.8)	7.34 (1.45–37.1)	17.9 (5.65–56.5)
All-cause mortality	1	3.85 (0.98–15.1)	0	3.41 (0.37–31.4)

Note: The data are shown as OR (95% CI).

Table 6 Comparison of exacerbations and mortality between low-risk patients (groups A and B) and high-risk patients (groups C and D)

	Low-risk group (n=357)	High-risk group (n=38)	P-value
Exacerbations	38 (10.6)	12 (31.6)	<0.001
Exacerbations leading to hospital admission	21 (5.9)	9 (23.7)	<0.001
All-cause mortality	9 (2.5)	1 (2.6)	0.987

Note: The data are shown as number (percentage).

exacerbations. We found that groups C and D experienced more exacerbations, especially those requiring hospitalization, than groups A and B. These results indicate that the GOLD 2017 classification identifies patients at risk of moderate-to-severe exacerbations, including those requiring hospitalization, even in the COPD population with a low frequency of exacerbations.

The findings of our study suggest that patients with a lower BMI, more symptoms, and more severe airflow limitation may be at risk of exacerbations. These results are congruent with those of previous studies demonstrating an association between deteriorating airflow limitation and an increasing prevalence of exacerbations²³ and hospitalization.²⁷ Low BMI²⁸ and the presence of more symptoms²⁹ have been identified as possible risk factors for exacerbations. Patients with such a phenotype might be at risk of exacerbations.

The results of our study support the view that the GOLD 2017 classification has a poor ability to predict mortality and are consistent with the findings of other recent studies.^{11,13} Cabrera López et al recently demonstrated that the risk of mortality in groups B and D was higher than that in groups A and C.¹¹ In our study, the 1-year mortality in groups B and D tended to be higher than that in groups A and C, which suggests that symptoms are more important than the exacerbation history when evaluating the mortality risk. Novel prognostic factors might be considered for evaluating mortality aside from the ABCD classification.

The primary strengths of our study are its prospective observational design and inclusion of community-dwelling patients treated by general practitioners in Ishinomaki or the surrounding cities, meaning that our study population reflects the real-world COPD population in Japan. However, the study also has some potential limitations. First, the follow-up duration was only 1 year. Second, the sample size was smaller than that in the previous large-scale studies.^{9–13} A longer-term follow-up study with a larger group of patients is needed.

Conclusion

We have shown the distribution of clinical phenotypes of COPD according to the GOLD 2017 ABCD classification in a cohort of Japanese patients with COPD. The results of

our study demonstrate that the GOLD 2017 classification system identifies patients at risk of exacerbation but has a poor ability to predict mortality.

Data sharing statement

Data for the individual study participants are not available. No study data will be shared, and no further documents are available.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Natsumi Kagabu, Fumi Chiba, Keiko Miyamoto, and Kazue Morozumi from the Outpatient Clinic of the Japanese Red Cross Ishinomaki Hospital, Ishinomaki, Japan, for their help with data management. They are also grateful to the health care professionals affiliated with ICON for their kind help and cooperation with this research.

Author contributions

SK contributed to conception and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, and writing of the manuscript. MH, MI, HS, MO, and SY contributed to acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, and writing of the manuscript. M Yamada contributed to analysis and interpretation of data and writing of the manuscript. HA contributed to analysis and interpretation of data and drafting the manuscript. M Yanai contributed to conception and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, and writing of the manuscript. All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting and revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

1. Vogelmeier CF, Criner GJ, Martinez FJ, et al. Global Strategy for the Diagnosis, Management, and Prevention of Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease 2017 Report. GOLD Executive Summary. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2017;195(5):557–582.

2. Rabe KF, Hurd S, Anzueto A, et al. Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: GOLD executive summary. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2007;176(6):532–555.
3. Agusti A, Calverley PM, Celli B, et al. Characterisation of COPD heterogeneity in the ECLIPSE cohort. *Respir Res.* 2010;11:122.
4. Hurst JR, Vestbo J, Anzueto A, et al. Susceptibility to exacerbation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *N Engl J Med.* 2010;363(12):1128–1138.
5. Spencer S, Evans DJ, Karner C, Cates CJ. Inhaled corticosteroids versus long-acting β_2 -agonists for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2011;(12):CD007033.
6. Vestbo J, Hurd SS, Agusti AG, et al. Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: GOLD executive summary. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2013;187(4):347–365.
7. Soriano JB, Lamprecht B, Ramírez AS, et al. Mortality prediction in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease comparing the GOLD 2007 and 2011 staging systems: a pooled analysis of individual patient data. *Lancet Respir Med.* 2015;3(6):443–450.
8. Goossens LM, Leimer I, Metzendorf N, Becker K, Rutten-van Mölken MP. Does the 2013 GOLD classification improve the ability to predict lung function decline, exacerbations and mortality: a post-hoc analysis of the 4-year UPLIFT trial. *BMC Pulm Med.* 2014;14:163.
9. Tudoric N, Koblizek V, Miravittles M, et al. GOLD 2017 on the way to a phenotypic approach? Analysis from the Phenotypes of COPD in Central and Eastern Europe (POPE) Cohort. *Eur Respir J.* 2017;49(4):1602518.
10. Menezes AM, Wehrmeister FC, Perez-Padilla R, et al. The PLATINO study: description of the distribution, stability, and mortality according to the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease classification from 2007 to 2017. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis.* 2017;12:1491–1501.
11. Cabrera López C, Casanova Macario C, Marín Trigo JM, et al. Comparison of the 2017 and 2015 Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease Reports. Impact on Grouping and Outcomes. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2018;197(4):463–469.
12. Kahnert K, Alter P, Young D, et al. The revised GOLD 2017 COPD categorization in relation to comorbidities. *Respir Med.* 2018;134:79–85.
13. Gedebjerg A, Szépligeti SK, Wackerhausen LH, et al. Prediction of mortality in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with the new Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease 2017 classification: a cohort study. *Lancet Respir Med.* 2018;6(3):204–212.
14. Kobayashi S, Hanagama M, Yamanda S, Ishida M, Yanai M. Inflammatory biomarkers in asthma-COPD overlap syndrome. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis.* 2016;11:2117–2123.
15. Kobayashi S, Hanagama M, Yanai M; Ishinomaki COPD Network (ICON) Investigators. Early detection of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in primary care. *Intern Med.* 2017;56(23):3153–3158.
16. The Japanese Respiratory Society. *Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)*. 4th ed. Tokyo: Medical Review Company, Ltd.; 2013.
17. Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. Global strategy for the diagnosis, management and prevention of COPD [updated 2017]. Available from: <http://www.goldcopd.org/>. Accessed November 17, 2016.
18. Jones PW, Harding G, Berry P, Wiklund I, Chen WH, Kline Leidy N. Development and first validation of the COPD Assessment Test. *Eur Respir J.* 2009;34(3):648–654.
19. Tsuda T, Suematsu R, Kamohara K, et al. Development of the Japanese version of the COPD Assessment Test. *Respir Investig.* 2012;50(2):34–39.
20. Miller MR, Hankinson J, Brusasco V, et al. Standardisation of spirometry. *Eur Respir J.* 2005;26(2):319–338.
21. Kanda Y. Investigation of the freely available easy-to-use software ‘EZ’ for medical statistics. *Bone Marrow Transplant.* 2013;48(3):452–458.
22. Suzuki M, Makita H, Ito YM, et al. Clinical features and determinants of COPD exacerbation in the Hokkaido COPD cohort study. *Eur Respir J.* 2014;43(5):1289–1297.
23. Donaldson GC, Seemungal TA, Bhowmik A, Wedzicha JA. Relationship between exacerbation frequency and lung function decline in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Thorax.* 2002;57(10):847–852.
24. 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.
25. Connors AF, Dawson NV, Thomas C. Outcomes following acute exacerbation of severe chronic obstructive lung disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 1996;154(4 Pt 1):959–967.
26. Hurst JR, Vestbo J, Anzueto A, et al; Evaluation of COPD Longitudinally to Identify Predictive Surrogate Endpoints (ECLIPSE) Investigators. Susceptibility to exacerbation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *N Engl J Med.* 2010;363(12):1128–1138.
27. Müllerova H, Maselli DJ, Locantore N, et al. Hospitalized exacerbations of COPD: risk factors and outcomes in the ECLIPSE cohort. *Chest.* 2015;147(4):999–1007.
28. Lainscak M, von Haehling S, Doehner W, et al. Body mass index and prognosis in patients hospitalized with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *J Cachexia Sarcopenia Muscle.* 2011;2(2):81–86.
29. Lee SD, Huang MS, Kang J, et al. The COPD assessment test (CAT) assists prediction of COPD exacerbations in high-risk patients. *Respir Med.* 2014;108(4):600–608.

International Journal of COPD

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.

Submit your manuscript here: <http://www.dovepress.com/international-journal-of-chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-journal>

Dovepress

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.