

Community pharmacy-based case finding for COPD in urban and rural settings is feasible and effective

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Background and objective: Case finding of patients at risk of COPD by community pharmacists could identify a substantial number of people with undiagnosed COPD, but little is known about the feasibility and effectiveness of pharmacy-based COPD case finding using microspirometry. The objective of this study was to assess the feasibility and effectiveness of COPD case-finding service provided by community pharmacists, utilizing a combination of risk assessment questionnaire and microspirometry.

Methods: A 6-month service was conducted in 21 community pharmacies in Australia. Pharmacists trained in COPD case finding, including lung function test (LFT), invited their patients aged ≥ 35 years with a history of smoking and/or respiratory symptoms to participate. High-risk patients were identified via a COPD risk assessment questionnaire (Initial Screening Questionnaire [ISQ]) and underwent LFT. Pharmacists referred patients with a forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV_1)/forced expiratory volume in 6 seconds (FEV_6) ratio < 0.75 to their general practitioner (GP) for further assessment and diagnosis.

Results: In all, 91 of 167 (54%) patients had an ISQ score > 3 indicating high COPD risk. Of the 157 patients who were able to complete LFT, 61 (39%) had an FEV_1/FEV_6 ratio of < 0.75 and were referred to their GP. Patients with high ISQ symptoms scores (> 3) were at a significantly higher risk of an FEV_1/FEV_6 ratio of < 0.75 , compared to patients with fewer COPD symptoms. A total of 15 (10%) patients were diagnosed with COPD by their GP. Another eight (5%) patients were diagnosed with other medical conditions and 87% of these were initiated on treatment. Although only half of all screened patients lived in regional areas, 93% of those diagnosed with COPD were from regional areas.

Conclusion: A brief community pharmacy-based COPD case-finding service utilizing the ISQ, LFT and GP referral is feasible and may lead to identification and diagnosis of a substantial number of people with COPD. This might be an important strategy for reducing the burden of COPD, particularly for those living in rural locations.

Keywords: COPD, community pharmacy, case finding, case detection, screening

Plain language summary

The underdiagnosis of COPD could be improved through screening using expiratory flow meter devices that are simpler than conventional spirometry in primary health care settings to reach a higher percentage of the at-risk population. A brief community pharmacy-based COPD case-finding service was conducted in Australia. It involved initial COPD risk assessment, microspirometry and general practitioner (GP) referral and had a diagnostic yield of 15% for COPD/other diseases. A higher symptom score corresponded with a significantly higher COPD risk. The COPD diagnostic yield was significantly higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Pharmacists' confidence in providing the service and their fidelity to study processes was high.

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Introduction

COPD causes ~3 million deaths annually.¹ If successful strategies are not implemented, COPD is expected to be the third leading cause of death world-wide by 2030¹ and will lead to increasing and substantial economic and social burden.² COPD prevalence, morbidity and mortality vary across different countries, and in Australia, it was the fifth leading cause of death in 2013 and the second leading cause of avoidable hospital admissions.³

COPD is usually not apparent until symptoms appear in the more advanced stages of the disease, and this has led to concerning rates of under- and misdiagnosis.⁴⁻⁷ Indeed, approximately half of those with symptomatic COPD in Australia and in other countries do not have a doctor's diagnosis and are unable to take appropriate action to slow down the progression of COPD.^{8,9} Undiagnosed COPD patients typically present with breathlessness, cough and sputum production.¹⁰ As these patients have increased health care utilization before diagnosis, earlier diagnosis may allow a more rational and directed use of health care resources.¹¹ Often the majority of COPD management is provided in primary care with the general practitioner (GP) responsible for screening, diagnosis and ongoing management, and hence, a greater awareness for early COPD diagnosis among primary care patients and their health care providers is required.¹² The Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) guidelines recommend COPD diagnosis to be considered in any patient who has dyspnea, chronic cough or sputum production and a history of exposure to COPD risk factors.¹⁰ Diagnostic spirometry is the "gold standard" for fixed airway obstruction^{12,13} and is essential for the diagnosis and categorization of patients into the appropriate stage of COPD.^{14,15} However, spirometry remains underutilized in clinical practice^{16,17} and may not be cost-effective for routine COPD screening in primary care.¹⁸ In comparison to full spirometry, microspirometry is inexpensive and easy to use and requires minimal training to conduct the procedure and interpret results.¹⁹ It has been shown to have acceptable specificity and sensitivity compared to full spirometry for screening of COPD risk,^{20,21} prior to referral for confirmation with full spirometry and diagnosis.

On average, an Australian consumer visits a community pharmacy 14 times per year compared to a single visit to their GP.²² Pharmacists are comparatively accessible health professionals who have the appropriate skills and opportunity to identify and educate patients at risk of COPD and refer them to the GP for further assessment. The primary aims of this study were to assess the feasibility of a COPD case-finding service provided by community pharmacists for people at risk

of COPD using microspirometry and refer them to their GP for potential diagnosis. The secondary aims were to assess the relationship between symptoms and COPD risk and to measure the proportion of people diagnosed with COPD by their GP and initiated on COPD treatment in urban and rural areas.

Methods

Study design

This was a pragmatic 6-month cross-sectional (patients), longitudinal (pharmacists) pilot study carried out in Australian community pharmacies from March 2016 to October 2016.

Ethics approval

The study received ethics approval from the University of Sydney's Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC#2014/495).

Pharmacist recruitment and training

Community pharmacists from New South Wales (NSW) who were members of the Pharmacy Guild of Australia were invited to the COPD case-finding service, and interested pharmacists provided written informed consent for this study.

The inclusion criteria were:

- completion of an online COPD training module provided by the Lung Foundation of Australia with a pass mark of $\geq 80\%$,
- access to a suitable area to conduct lung function test (LFT) and
- willingness to screen at least 10 people at risk of COPD.

Enrolled pharmacists were provided a PiKo-6[®] microspirometer and received face-to-face training in LFT using the device. They were also provided access to online training videos developed specifically for the study, which incorporated PiKo-6 demonstration as well as information on the study protocol, study documentation, patient recruitment and communication strategies. The study coordinator telephoned each pharmacist fortnightly to provide suggestions on patient recruitment and to answer any questions on the case-finding processes.

Pharmacist confidence

Pharmacists were asked to report their confidence on five different aspects of the case-finding service at baseline and at study end. Their confidence was rated on a 5-point scale scored from 1 (not at all confident) to 5 (extremely confident).

Patient recruitment

Pharmacists were asked to promote the case-finding service in their pharmacy and to send introductory letters to their local

GPs to inform them about the study. Pharmacists approached patients presenting to the pharmacy who

- requested smoking cessation products,
- had recurrent cough and requested cough suppressants or
- had a history of recurrent respiratory tract infections (more than two courses of antibiotics dispensed in the last 6 months).

Patient inclusion criteria

Patients were invited for screening if they were ≥ 35 years and had a history of smoking. Patients were ineligible if they were diagnosed with COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis; had a serious terminal illness (eg, cancer), cognitive impairment or any other comorbidity that hindered their participation or were not fluent in English.

Case-finding process

The COPD case-finding service involved three steps:

- risk assessment using the Initial Screening Questionnaire (ISQ; Table S1),
- LFT using the PiKo-6 device and
- patient referral to their GP and follow-up.

COPD risk assessment using the ISQ

The ISQ (Table S1) was developed in consultation with a COPD expert committee representing general practice, pulmonary specialists and community pharmacists and is based on the GOLD risk assessment criteria¹⁰ and COPD-X guidelines.²³ The development of ISQ was based on questions within other validated instruments such as the COPD diagnosis questionnaire²⁴ and the modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) dyspnea scale.²⁵ The ISQ was effectively pilot tested in 125 pharmacy patients at risk of COPD,²⁶ and small changes were made in response to their feedback for this study. It consisted of two sections: the first assessed risk exposure (eg, pollutants and tobacco smoke) and the second measured key symptoms of COPD, the impact of symptoms on activity and the history of respiratory infections. The patient was required to simply give a “yes” or “no” response to each question. All “yes” responses were scored 1 and “no” responses were scored 0. Patients were identified to be at risk if they scored ≥ 1 in section 1 and/or ≥ 1 in section 2. The Australian Lung Foundation has endorsed the ISQ and listed it as a screening checklist for use by trained pharmacists for COPD case finding.²⁷

LFT

After obtaining the patient’s written informed consent for this study, the pharmacist checked for contraindications

such as recent surgery, heart attack, pneumothorax and lung infections like pneumonia. Patients were also not eligible for LFT if they were coughing up blood, were feeling faint, had nausea or vomiting, had an intracranial aneurysm or were in the last trimester of pregnancy. The highest ratio of the three tests with reproducible results (forced expiratory volume in 1 second [FEV₁] ≤ 0.2 L of each other) was selected for interpretation. LFT results were categorized as high COPD risk (FEV₁/forced expiratory volume in 6 seconds [FEV₆] value < 0.65 ; red zone), medium COPD risk (FEV₁/FEV₆ value 0.65–0.75; yellow zone) or low COPD risk (FEV₁/FEV₆ value > 0.75 ; green zone).

Patient referral to their GP

Pharmacists referred patients at high or medium COPD risk by giving a completed GP referral form and asked them to consult their GP to discuss their LFT results. Pharmacists informed the patients that they would contact them in 14 days to collect the outcome of their GP appointment.

Patients who were judged to be at low risk of COPD but had reported at least one symptom were given information on risk factors for future development of COPD and lung disease and encouraged to see their GP.

Patient follow-up

A maximum of two follow-up telephone calls were made to each referred patient, by their pharmacist, 14 and 21 days after screening. If the patient had not visited their GP by the first call, the pharmacist advised them about the importance of early COPD diagnosis, reinforced that they go to their GP and informed them that they would call again in 7 days.

Data analysis

Data analysis was conducted using SPSS (V.24.0; IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Descriptive and relational analyses were conducted with reference to data normality. Descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, median and range were calculated. Relational statistics such as paired sample *t*-test and chi-square test were used to compare differences between groups as appropriate. Statistical significance was determined by a *P*-value of < 0.05 .

Results

Of 27 pharmacies that initially consented, 21 pharmacies participated. In all, 55% of the pharmacists (mean age 40 \pm 10 years, 45% male) were pharmacy owners (Table 1). Four of the 21 participating pharmacies did not recruit any patients, and study documents were lost/not returned by two pharmacists, allowing us to analyze data from 15 pharmacies.

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of pharmacists and patients

Characteristics	% (n) or Mean \pm SD (range)
Pharmacists (n=20)^a	
Age in years	40.0 \pm 10.1 (25–56)
Gender – male	45 (9)
Prescriptions dispensed per day	190.0 \pm 93.5 (4–350)
Pharmacy type	
Stand-alone	40 (8)
Shopping center	30 (6)
Shopping strip	20 (6)
Owner/employee	55 (11)/45 (9)
Patients (n=167)	
Age ^b in years (n=162)	58.7 \pm 15.5 (35–87)
Gender – male ^c (n=163)	49 (79)
Smoking: current/ex-smoker	44 (73)/47 (78)
Exposed to occupational airborne pollutants: ^d	47 (78)
Total ISQ score	3.9 \pm 1.9 (1–9)
High ISQ (score of >3)	55 (91)
Low ISQ (score of \leq 3)	45 (76)

Notes: All data are % (n) unless otherwise specified. ^aDemographic data missing for three pharmacists; ^bAge information missing for five patients. ^cGender information missing for four patients. ^dReported exposures included coal dust (mine work), lawn mowing or cooking on coal while growing up in Fiji.

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; ISQ, Initial Screening Questionnaire.

COPD risk assessment using the ISQ

A total of 181 patients were approached by the 15 pharmacies, and 167 (92%) patients (mean age 59 \pm 15.5 years, 49% male, 44% current smokers) agreed to participate (Table 1). Ten patients declined participation, and four patients were ineligible due to a preexisting respiratory condition or age <35 years.

In all, 91 of 167 (54%) participants had an ISQ score of >3 indicating high COPD risk. A total of 76 (46%) patients reported symptoms such as persistent cough, phlegm, wheeze or mucous production and 79 (47%) reported breathlessness causing prevention or limitation in activity and would get short of breath more easily than other people of their age. A family history of chronic bronchitis or emphysema was reported by 30 (18%) patients, and 78 (47%) patients linked breathlessness to aging or poor fitness. In all, 35 (21%) patients reported having a history of repeated episodes of bronchitis or respiratory tract infections.

LFT

A total of 157 of the 167 patients completed LFT. In all, 25 (16%) patients were at high COPD risk, 36 (23%) were at medium risk and 96 (61%) were at low risk. A total of 61 (38.8%) patients who were at high or medium risk were provided a GP referral; their overall mean FEV₁/FEV₀ was 0.66 \pm 0.11. Seven patients in the low-risk category were also

referred to their GP based on the presence of symptoms or due to inconclusive LFT results (Figure 1).

Patients at high COPD risk according to LFT had a significantly higher mean ISQ symptom score and significantly higher mean ISQ total scores than those at low COPD risk (Table 2). In all, 20 (80%) patients in the high COPD risk category reported symptoms on the ISQ, 17 (68%) reported getting short of breath more easily than others of their age and eight (32%) reported a history of repeated episodes of bronchitis or respiratory infections (Table 3). Patients with medium- to high-risk COPD were significantly older than those at low risk (mean age 65 \pm 14.3 years to 68 \pm 12.9 years versus 53 \pm 13.9 years, P <0.01), and there was a trend toward a greater likelihood of patients with medium- to high-risk COPD being female (56%–60% versus 46%, P =0.68; Table 3).

Case-finding duration

The time taken to conduct the case finding, recorded for all 157 patients, was 10 \pm 5 minutes (range 2–25 minutes).

Pharmacists' confidence in delivering COPD case finding

Pharmacists' confidence was high for all the five aspects of the study (ie, identifying patients at risk, conducting LFT, interpreting LFT results, referring to GPs and supporting patients' COPD management) at baseline and at study end (Table S2). There was a trend in the patient screening rates being higher if the pharmacist had extra support staff (ie, an intern pharmacist or second pharmacist on duty) or if he or she processed a higher number of prescriptions/day or if they he or she screened their first patient soon after beginning the study.

Outcome of GP referral

Of the 68 patients referred to their GP, 15 (10%) were diagnosed with COPD. Eight (5%) further patients received other diagnoses (eg, uncontrolled asthma, lung cancer, bronchiectasis, allergic rhinitis). Eight (5%) patients received no diagnosis for COPD or any other condition (Figure 1). Of the 23 people who were diagnosed with COPD and different medical conditions, 20 (87%) were started on treatment (Figure 1).

Although only 56% (94/167) of screened patients were from regional NSW, 93% (14/15) of those diagnosed with COPD were from regional areas.

Pharmacists' fidelity to the program

The fidelity of the participating pharmacists to the program was closely followed throughout the study. Pharmacists

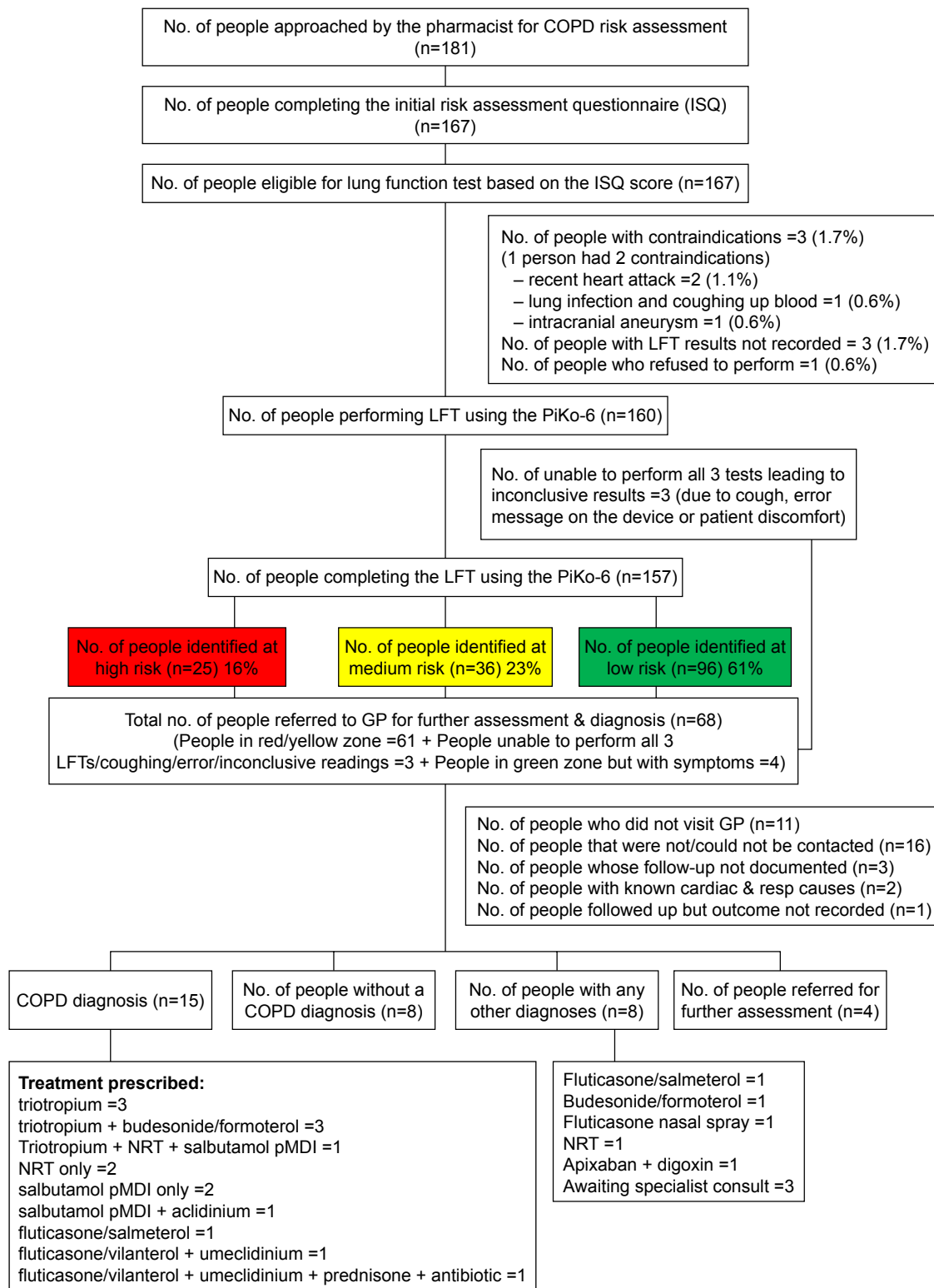


Figure 1 Results of the COPD case finding and referral process.

Notes: Red = High COPD risk. Yellow = Medium COPD risk. Green = Low COPD risk.

Abbreviations: ISQ, Initial Screening Questionnaire; LFT, lung function test; GP, general practitioner; NRT, nicotine replacement therapy; pMDI, pressurized metered dose inhaler.

followed the program processes correctly, as indicated by the use of the ISQ prior to using LFT. Overall, 82% (14/17) of the pharmacists sent one or more GP introductory letters to

their local GPs. Although 61 (39%) patients were categorized as being at high/medium COPD risk, pharmacists provided GP referrals to 68 (43%) patients for further assessment

Table 2 Relationship between ISQ score and COPD risk assessed by LFT

ISQ section scores	High COPD risk (LFT), mean \pm SD	Low COPD risk (LFT), mean \pm SD	P-values
ISQ risk factor exposure score	1.8 \pm 0.5	1.7 \pm 0.6	0.63
ISQ symptom score	3.0 \pm 1.7	1.5 \pm 1.6	<0.01
ISQ total score	4.8 \pm 2.0	3.2 \pm 1.7	<0.01

Notes: High COPD risk, LFT $FEV_1/FEV_6 < 0.75$; low COPD risk, LFT $FEV_1/FEV_6 > 0.75$; ISQ risk factor exposure score 0, low; ISQ risk factor exposure score 3, high; ISQ symptom score 0, low; ISQ symptom score 6, high; ISQ total score 0, low; ISQ total score 9, high.

Abbreviations: ISQ, Initial Screening Questionnaire; LFT, lung function test; SD, standard deviation; FEV_1 , forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FEV_6 , forced expiratory volume in 6 seconds.

and diagnosis of COPD (Figure 1), based on their clinical judgment. Of the 68 patients referred to the GP for follow up, 47 (69%) GP referral letter copies were filed. Pharmacists attempted to follow-up 63 (93%) patients of whom 57 (84%) patients were successfully contacted to collect the outcome of their GP referral.

Discussion

This study demonstrates that a simple pharmacy-based case-finding service incorporating a brief risk assessment questionnaire and an LFT via an easy-to-use microspirometer can be successfully implemented in a community pharmacy

setting, leading to a diagnostic yield as high as 15%, post GP referral. The study also showed that people who had a higher symptom score on the ISQ were at a significantly higher risk of COPD according to their LFT results, which is consistent with other studies.^{28,29} This indicates that if implemented, pharmacists could perhaps target only those with symptoms as this might be a more effective strategy. The rate of treatment initiation by the GPs, for the patients referred and diagnosed with COPD (100%) in this study, was much higher than that reported in comparable research (15%),³⁰ highlighting the importance of informing local GPs about the case-finding program, along with follow-up reminder calls to the patients by pharmacists. These features had not been used together in previous COPD screening studies in pharmacy and may have increased both patient and GP “buy-in”.

Our study included a mixture of urban and rural pharmacies across NSW. This was important since we found higher case detection levels in rural versus urban areas. Although only half of all participants were from regional areas, the majority of those diagnosed with COPD were from regional areas indicating that case finding may be a particularly useful service in more remote locations. The higher rates of diagnosis in the regional areas could be due to a range of factors, including a level of disadvantage related to

Table 3 Patient symptoms and their COPD risk based on the LFT results

Variable	Low COPD risk	Medium COPD risk	High COPD risk	P-values ^a
Age in years (n=157), mean \pm SD	53 \pm 13.9	65 \pm 14.3	68 \pm 12.9	$P < 0.001$
Male (n=157), n (%)	52 (54)	16 (44)	10 (40)	$P = 0.68$
Are you bothered by a persistent cough, phlegm, wheezing or mucous? ^b n (%)				
Yes	30 (31.2)	19 (52.7)	20 (80)	$P < 0.001$
No	66 (68.8)	17 (47.2)	5 (20)	
Do you avoid any activities to prevent or limit breathlessness? ^b n (%)				
Yes	19 (19.7)	22 (61.1)	13 (52)	$P < 0.001$
No	77 (80.20)	14 (38.9)	12 (48)	
Do you get short of breath more easily than others of your age? ^b n (%)				
Yes	26 (27.1)	29 (82.9)	17 (68)	$P < 0.001$
No	70 (72.9)	6 (17.1)	8 (32)	
Do you have a family history of chronic bronchitis or emphysema? ^b n (%)				
Yes	17 (17.7)	5 (13.9)	4 (16)	$P = 0.95$
No	79 (82.3)	31 (86.1)	21 (84)	
Do you ever link breathlessness to aging or poor fitness? ^b n (%)				
Yes	17 (68)	21 (58.3)	33 (34.4)	$P = 0.002$
No	8 (32)	15 (41.7)	63 (65.6)	
Do you have a history of repeated episodes of bronchitis or respiratory infections? ^b n (%)				
Yes	17 (17.7)	7 (19.4)	8 (32)	$P = 0.47$
No	79 (82.3)	29 (80.6)	17 (68)	

Notes: Total number of patients completing LFT = 157. ^aChi-square tests – P-values < 0.01 were considered as statistically significant between the three risk categories.

^bTotal number of people completing initial risk assessment questionnaire = 167.

Abbreviations: LFT, lung function test; SD, standard deviation.

education; engaging in tobacco smoking; more occupation-related exposure to risk factors, such as farming or mining work; lower health awareness due to lower penetration of mass media coverage and comparatively poorer access and use of health services³¹ or simply due to a better relationship between the patients and the pharmacist, in that patients were more likely to agree to the screening and to follow up with the GP when prompted by the pharmacist.

Within the pharmacy-based model we applied, one in six individuals screened was identified to be at high risk for COPD and ~10 patients needed to be screened to diagnose one patient. This indicates that community pharmacy may be a useful setting for case-finding services. The COPD diagnostic yield of 10% was similar to the research by Castillo et al,³⁰ which utilized full spirometry in pharmacies, indicating that our model (utilizing microspirometry) may be as useful but potentially more feasible for every day pharmacy settings.

Our diagnostic yield was only slightly lower than that obtained from screening programs utilized within Australian general practice settings (18%).³² Recent data in primary care reiterate systematic issues in the Australian primary care setting, such as a reactive and relatively delayed approach to diagnosis.³³ Although cost-effectiveness analysis of the case-finding protocol was not attempted, our use of pharmacy-delivered microspirometry (instead of conventional spirometry), referring only those with high risk of COPD for onward GP review and diagnosis (instead of physicians undertaking the entire process from screening to diagnosis), the brevity of the case-finding protocol and the online modes (instead of face to face) of pharmacist training may render this model of COPD case detection more economic than conventional GP-based screening models where the onus of identifying, screening and testing potential COPD cases falls entirely upon the increasingly busy practices. In support of this, pharmacists' confidence in providing the service, including microspirometry and their fidelity to the study protocol, was high. They followed key program processes such as correctly referring all at-risk patients to their GP and telephoning >90% of referred patients to encourage GP visits and to collect outcomes of GP referral. Indeed, this pharmacy-based model that supports more efficient diagnosis in general practice may be more readily adopted nationally to increase early recognition of COPD, especially in those people who do not go to their GP as often as visiting a pharmacy.

Limitations of the study include that 22% of pharmacists dropped out before initiating the case-finding service, and the reasons for this need to be addressed before implementing

the service more widely. This pilot study had a small sample size, so changes in pharmacist confidence may have been underestimated, and future studies should measure confidence with LFT prior to provision of training. Although all the pharmacists followed the protocol and conducted three reproducible results, the PiKo-6 device, a screening tool, did not report the quality of the test. In addition, this was not a diagnostic accuracy study; hence, the case-finding protocols were not validated against standard criteria for COPD diagnosis, which is full spirometry and did not apply more stringent age-dependent lower limits of normal prediction equations (eg, GLI2012).³⁴ Given the protocol is feasible and yielded results, further implementation should be considered. Prior to larger scale implementation, however, it may be useful to conduct a validation of the protocol (questionnaire, microspirometry and referral) against standard diagnostic methods in primary care. Furthermore, the study pharmacists were unable to confirm if all the people diagnosed with COPD after referral to the GP had undergone spirometry. Therefore, the clinical accuracy of GP's diagnoses is assumed but not validated in our reported results.

Conclusion and future directions

Building on previous international research, this study demonstrates that case finding for COPD in community pharmacy is feasible and that there are substantial numbers of undiagnosed patients, particularly in rural settings, who might benefit from timely diagnosis.³⁵⁻³⁷ The study found that future implementation of the service would depend on pharmacists motivating patients to follow up with their GP. Perhaps, future research should consider the development of an online clinical decision support system that links community pharmacy with general practice to enhance collaboration and streamline case finding, GP referral and follow-up processes.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary materials

Table S1 Initial COPD screening questionnaire

Patient approached but declined	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Name:		
Pharmacist, please complete the following questionnaire on behalf of the patient, only if the patient is 35 years or older and has no diagnosis of chronic bronchitis, emphysema or any other serious illness.		
Are you currently a smoker?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
Have you ever smoked in the past?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
Are you, or have you ever been exposed to passive smoking, dusts, chemicals or indoor or outdoor pollutants?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
Total score (section 1):		
Are you bothered by a persistent cough, phlegm, wheezing or mucous?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
Do you avoid any activities to prevent or limit breathlessness?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
Do you get short of breath more easily than others your age?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
Do you have a family history of chronic bronchitis or emphysema?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
Do you ever link breathlessness to aging or poor fitness?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
Do you have a history of repeated episodes of bronchitis or respiratory infections?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
Total score (section 2):		
If the patient answered YES to:		
➤ one or more in section 1 AND/OR		
➤ one or more in section 2		
... they are eligible for a lung function assessment.		

Table S2 Change in pharmacists' confidence in delivering the screening

Aspects of the screening service	Mean confidence level at baseline	Mean confidence level at study end	Significance level
Confidence in identifying patients at risk of COPD	3.8±0.8	4.0±0.6	0.38
Confidence in conducting LFT	3.8±1.0	4.0±0.9	0.41
Confidence in interpreting LFT results	3.6±0.8	4.0±0.7	0.08
Confidence in referring at-risk patients to GP for further assessment	4.0±0.6	4.3±0.4	0.17
Confidence in supporting patients in COPD management	4.0±0.6	4.1±0.8	0.49

Notes: Paired sample t-tests conducted to compare mean values in pharmacists' confidence pre–post study. Confidence was rated on a 5-point scale: 1, not at all confident and 5, extremely confident.

Abbreviations: LFT, lung function test; GP, general practitioner.

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