

COPD

Pathophysio.

Features of Inflammation

Cells: neutrophils, large T in macrophages & ↑ CD8+ T lymphocytes

Mediators: LTB4, IL-8 & TNF-α

Mechanism

1. Small airway disease

- airway inf. (rev.)

- airway fibrosis (irrev.)

- ↑ airway resistance

2. Parenchymal Destruction

- loss of alveolar attachments (irrev.)

- ↓ elastic recoil

Diagnosis

Presentation

Symptoms

- chronic cough
- sputum
- dyspnea

Physical

- cyanosis of mucosal mb
- barrel chest
- ↑ RR
- Pursed lips
- Accessory muscle use

Lung Tests

COPD stage Spirometry (postbronchodilator)

Mild FEV₁ ≥ 80% predicted, FEV₁/FVC < 0.7

Moderate 50% ≤ FEV₁ < 80% predicted, FEV₁/FVC < 0.7

Severe 30% ≤ FEV₁ < 50% predicted, FEV₁/FVC < 0.7

Very severe FEV₁ < 30% predicted, FEV₁/FVC < 0.7

★ FEV₁/FVC < 0.7

· ↑ RV & ↓ FVC

Treatment - 2023 Updates

Initial Choice

SABA monotherapy

OR

LAMA or LABA

OR

LAMA/LABA

OR

LAMA/LABA/ICS

} Calculate MRC & CAT to determine best initial therapy (see guidelines for details)

IF poor control

1) Check adherence/technique

2) Step up therapy

★ LABA + ICS recommended in COPD. LAMA + LABA + ICS recommended

Rationale - 2023 Updates

LAMA/LABA vs LAMA vs LABA

-LAMA/LABA had ↑ lung function, ↑ symptoms, ↓ treatment failure compared to either monotherapy

LABA vs LAMA

-LAMA shown to be superior on exacerbation rates & ↓ hospitalization rates

LAMA/LABA vs ICS/LABA

-LAMA/LABA ↑ time to 1st exacerbation (better)

Roflumilast

-↑ FEV₁
-used in addition to ICS/LABA/LAMA

Azithromycin

-reduce exacerbations

Use ICS?

YES

- hx of hospitalizations for exacerbations
- 2+ moderate exac./yr
- blood eosinophils > 300 cells/µL
- hx or have asthma

MAYBE

- 1 exacerbation/yr
- blood eosinophils 100-300 cells/µL

NO

- repeated pneumonia
- eosinophils < 100 cells/µL
- hx of mycobacteria ins.

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