Association between chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and systemic inflammation: a systematic review and a meta-analysis

W Q Gan, S F P Man, A Senthilselvan, D D Sin

Methods: A systematic review was conducted of studies which reported on the relationship between COPD, forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁), or forced vital capacity (FVC), and levels of various systemic inflammatory markers: C-reactive protein (CRP), fibrinogen, leucocytes, tumour necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), and interleukins 6 and 8. Where possible the results were pooled together to produce a summary estimate using a random or fixed effects model.

Results: Fourteen original studies were identified. Overall, the standardised mean difference in the CRP level between COPD and control subjects was 0.53 units (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.34 to 0.72). The standardised mean difference in the fibrinogen level was 0.47 units (95% CI 0.29 to 0.65). Circulating leucocytes were also higher in COPD than in control subjects (standardised mean difference 0.44 units (95% CI 0.20 to 0.67)), as were serum TNF-α levels (standardised mean difference 0.59 units (95% CI 0.29 to 0.89)).

Conclusions: Reduced lung function is associated with increased levels of systemic inflammatory markers which may have important pathophysiological and therapeutic implications for subjects with stable COPD.

Background: Individuals with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are at increased risk of cardiovascular diseases, osteoporosis, and muscle wasting. Systemic inflammation may be involved in the pathogenesis of these disorders. A study was undertaken to determine whether systemic inflammation is present in stable COPD.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted of studies which reported on the relationship between COPD, forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁) or forced vital capacity (FVC), and levels of various systemic inflammatory markers: C-reactive protein (CRP), fibrinogen, leucocytes, tumour necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), and interleukins 6 and 8. Where possible the results were pooled together to produce a summary estimate using a random or fixed effects model.

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Conclusions: Reduced lung function is associated with increased levels of systemic inflammatory markers which may have important pathophysiological and therapeutic implications for subjects with stable COPD.

S

systemic inflammation is increasingly being recognised as a risk factor for a number of different complications including atherosclerosis, cachexia, anorexia, and osteoporosis. Notably, all of these complications are commonly observed in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Whether systemic inflammation is present in stable COPD and whether it is wholly or partially responsible for these associations is controversial. Although several studies have been undertaken to evaluate this potential relationship, most of the studies have been small in size and scope and, as such, may on their own have lacked sufficient statistical power to address this issue adequately. To overcome these and other limitations and to understand better the relationship between COPD and systemic inflammation, we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis with the specific aim of examining the associations between stable COPD and serum levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), fibrinogen, leucocytes, and various proinflammatory cytokines. We chose these markers of systemic inflammation because they have been well studied and have been intimately linked with the development of ischaemic heart disease and stroke which, interestingly, are also the leading causes of mortality among patients with COPD.

Methods

Search for relevant studies

Using MEDLINE (1966–2003), EMBASE, CINAHL (1982–2003), and the Cochrane databases we conducted a systematic literature search to identify relevant studies published before 1 November 2003 which evaluated the potential relationship between stable COPD and various markers of systemic inflammation. Disease-specific search terms (COPD, bronchitis, emphysema, forced expiratory volume, or vital capacity) were combined with inflammatory marker-specific search terms (systemic inflammation, biological markers, C-reactive protein, fibrinogen, leucocyte, interleukin, interleukin-8, interleukin-6, or tumour necrosis factor-α) in all our searches. The electronic searches were supplemented by scanning the reference lists from retrieved articles to identify additional studies that may have been missed during the initial search. We also contacted the primary authors for additional data and/or clarification of data, when necessary, to ensure that all relevant articles were represented in the meta-analysis. It was decided a priori to include only those studies in which stable patients (or individuals) were studied. All acute exacerbation studies were therefore discarded, as were those that did not have a suitable comparator group.

Study selection and data abstraction

The primary outcome of this systematic review was to compare serum CRP, fibrinogen, leucocyte, tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-α, interleukin 6 (IL-6), and interleukin 8 (IL-8) levels between study participants with and without stable COPD. From each relevant article two investigators (WQG, DDS) abstracted the following information: source of the data, study design, baseline characteristics of study participants including age, predicted forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁), and smoking status. We also evaluated the laboratory methods used to determine the levels of systemic inflammatory markers. Any questions or discrepancies regarding these data were resolved through iteration and discussion.
COPD and systemic inflammation

was observed (p<0.10), a random effects model—which assigns a weight to each study based on individual study variance as well as between study variance—was used to pool the results together. In the absence of significant heterogeneity a fixed effects model was used. As a sensitivity analysis we also pooled the data together using a weighted mean difference technique. All analyses were conducted using Review Manager version 4.2 (Revman; The Cochrane Collaboration, Oxford, UK).

RESULTS

A summary of the search strategy is shown in fig 1. The original search yielded 911, 666, 279, and 16 citations in MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, and the Cochrane Databases, respectively. The abstracts of these articles were selected and reviewed. Of these, 19 articles were retrieved for a detailed review: seven for CRP,17–22 six for fibrinogen,20 24–26 four for leucocytes,27 18 20 28–30 six for TNF-α,22 23 25 two for IL-6,22 24 five studies were excluded for the following reasons: two studies were publications of the same cohort;17 34 reasons: two studies were publications of the same cohort;17 34 one study diagnosed chronic bronchitis based only on symptoms (without spirometry).27 This process left 14 original studies, which are less susceptible to selection bias, a strong relationship was observed between CRP and COPD which suggests that COPD is, indeed, a risk factor for increased CRP in the community.

Similarly, patients with COPD had higher fibrinogen levels than control subjects. Overall, the standardised mean difference in the fibrinogen level was 0.47 units (95% CI 0.29 to 0.65, fig 3) or 0.37 g/l (95% CI 0.18 to 0.56) using a weighted mean difference technique. As with the CRP results, there was some heterogeneity in the results between the studies (test for heterogeneity, p<0.0001). However, all studies (both large and small) showed that fibrinogen levels were higher in COPD than in control subjects. For population based studies20 25 26 the standardised mean difference between the lowest quartile group and the highest quartile group of predicted FEV1, among smokers was 0.43 units (95% CI 0.24 to 0.61).25 26

Overall, circulating leucocytes were higher in patients with COPD than in control subjects. The standardised mean difference was 0.44 units (95% CI 0.20 to 0.67; test for heterogeneity, p = 0.003) or 0.88×10⁹ cells/l (95% CI 0.36 to 1.40) using a weighted mean difference technique (fig 4). Likewise, serum TNF-α levels were higher in patients with COPD than in control subjects. The standardised mean difference was 0.59 units (95% CI 0.29 to 0.89; test for heterogeneity, p = 0.87) or 2.64 pg/ml (95% CI −0.44 to 5.72) using a weighted mean difference technique (fig 5).

There was only one study with analysable data for IL-6.23 Compared with healthy controls (N = 22), patients with COPD (N = 39) had significantly raised serum levels of IL-6 (mean difference 13.10 pg/ml; 95% CI 7.23 to 18.97).

Figure 1 Study selection process.

Search results N = 1872
MEDLINE: n = 911
EMBASE: n = 666
CINAHL: n = 279
Cochrane Library: n = 16

Studies retrieved: n = 19
Did not meet criteria n = 1853
Did not have sufficient data: n = 3
Different publications but the same cohort: n = 2

Studies included in analyses: n = 14
C-reactive protein: n = 5
Fibrinogen: n = 4
Tumour necrosis factor-α: n = 4
Leucocyte: n = 3
Interleukin-8: n = 2
Interleukin-6: n = 1

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Table 1 Baseline information on individual studies included in the meta-analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Study design and original purposes</th>
<th>COPD patients</th>
<th>Controls</th>
<th>Inflammatory marker and laboratory measurement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alessandri</td>
<td>Conducted in Italy. To test whether a hypercoagulability state is present in patients with COPD</td>
<td>(1) FEV1/FVC &lt; 0.7. (2) Haematocrit value &lt; 50%. (3) No comorbid diseases</td>
<td>Healthy volunteers without any disease</td>
<td>Fibrinogen: Clauss method using Kaogulab 32-S coagulometer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahl</td>
<td>Population based study conducted in Denmark. To test whether increased fibrinogen concentrations correlate with lung function and COPD hospitalisation rates in adults</td>
<td>Lowest quartile group of FEV1 % pred</td>
<td>Highest quartile group of FEV1 % pred</td>
<td>Fibrinogen: standard colorimetric assay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de Godoy</td>
<td>Conducted in the US. Age matched healthy volunteers as controls. To examine whether TNF-α and IL-1β produced by peripheral blood monocytes are increased in weight losing COPD patients</td>
<td>(1) FEV1/FVC &lt; 0.6. (2) At least 6 wk stability. (3) Exclusion of patients receiving oral corticosteroids or with comorbid diseases</td>
<td>Age matched healthy volunteers</td>
<td>TNF-α: enzyme linked assay (R&amp;D System)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentener</td>
<td>Conducted in the Netherlands. To test the hypothesis that the chronic inflammatory process present in COPD is due to a defective endogenous anti-inflammatory mechanism</td>
<td>(1) FEV1 &lt; 80% predicted. (2) β2 agonist reversibility of &lt;15% or 200 ml. (3) FEV1/FVC ratio &lt; 70%. (4) Stable clinical condition. (5) Exclusion of patients with comorbid diseases</td>
<td>Healthy subjects with no evidence of COPD</td>
<td>CRP: polyclonal ELISA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di Francia</td>
<td>Conducted in France. 30 patients met the criteria were consecutively admitted. To test whether serum levels of TNF-α are related to weight loss in patients with COPD</td>
<td>(1) FEV1/FVC &lt; 0.6. (2) Irreversibility of airflow obstruction. (3) Creatine clearance in the normal range. (4) Stable clinical condition. (5) Exclusion of patients with comorbid diseases</td>
<td>Healthy laboratory staff members</td>
<td>TNF-α: immunoradiometric method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eid</td>
<td>Conducted in the UK. Community based patients recruited from a hospital respiratory clinic. To test whether skeletal muscle loss is associated with inflammatory and catabolic responses in COPD</td>
<td>(1) History of cigarette smoking. (2) Respiratory symptoms. (3) β2 agonist bronchodilator reversibility &lt; 10%. (4) Further confirmation during 1 year follow up. (5) Stable clinical condition. (6) Exclusion of patients with comorbid diseases</td>
<td>Healthy age and sex related subjects free of lung disease</td>
<td>CRP: enzyme linked immunosorbent assays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engstrom</td>
<td>Population based study conducted in Sweden. To explore whether plasma levels of fibrinogen and other inflammation sensitive plasma proteins are related to FVC and whether these proteins contribute to the increased incidence of MI and death among men with reduced FVC</td>
<td>Participants in the lowest quartile group of FVC% pred (&lt; 85%) without comorbid diseases. Men with reported long term cough associated with increased mucus production were excluded</td>
<td>Participants in the highest quartile group of FVC% pred (&gt; 105%).</td>
<td>Fibrinogen: electroimmunoassay method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>Cross sectional survey of adults aged 25–79 years in Busselton, Western Australia. To investigate whether lung function and respiratory illness were related to leucocytes</td>
<td>Participants in the lowest quartile group of FEV1 % pred and with FEV1/FVC ratio &lt; 0.7</td>
<td>Participants in the highest quartile group of FEV1 % pred and with FEV1/FVC ratio &gt; 0.7</td>
<td>Leucocyte: NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannino</td>
<td>Cross sectional, multistage probability representative sample of civilian non-institutionalised US population. To assess the relation of impaired lung function to circulating levels of CRP and fibrinogen in adults</td>
<td>FEV1/FVC &lt; 0.7</td>
<td>FEV1/FVC ≥ 0.7, FVC ≥ 80, free of lung disease</td>
<td>Fibrinogen: immunochemical method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leucocyte: standard method
### Table 1 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
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<th>Controls</th>
<th>Inflammatory marker and laboratory measurement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mendall21</td>
<td>Coerphilly Prospective Heart Disease Study conducted in South Wales. To examine whether the low grade inflammation indicated by CRP may be the mechanism whereby non-circulating risk factors may influence pathogenesis of ischaemic heart disease.</td>
<td>Participants in lowest 25th percentile of FEV₁</td>
<td>Participants in highest 25th percentile of FEV₁</td>
<td>CRP: in-house ELISA method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schols23</td>
<td>Conducted in Netherlands. To investigate whether the increased resting energy expenditure seen in some COPD patients is related to systemic inflammatory response.</td>
<td>(1) Moderate to severe COPD (FEV₁ % pred of 37%). (2) β₂ agonist bronchodilator (400 µg salbutamol) reversibility of &lt;10%. (3) Stable clinical condition. (4) Resting energy expenditure &lt;105% or &gt;120% predicted</td>
<td>Randomly selected from a population sample in the same area as the patients; aged over 50 years</td>
<td>IL-6: EUSA assay with detectable limit of 10 pg/ml IL-8: EUSA assay with detectable limit of 20 pg/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takabatake33</td>
<td>Conducted in Japan. To test whether systemic hypoxaemia observed in men with COPD might contribute to activation of TNF-α system and therefore cause weight loss.</td>
<td>Diagnosed according to ATS criteria: (1) Irreversible chronic airflow obstruction. (2) Stable for at least 3 months. (3) Exclusion of patients with conditions known to affect serum TNF-α levels</td>
<td>Age matched healthy male volunteers</td>
<td>TNF-α: enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernooy35</td>
<td>Conducted in Netherlands. To elucidate the relationship between local and systemic inflammation in smoking induced COPD</td>
<td>Diagnosed according to ATS criteria: (1) Stable clinical condition. (2) Predicted FEV₁ &lt;70%. (3) β₂ agonist bronchodilator reversibility of &lt;11% or 200 ml. (4) Previous history of at least 20 years smoking. (5) Exclusion of patients receiving inhaled steroids or with comorbid diseases</td>
<td>17 subjects with normal FEV₁ and no medical history of lung disease. Smoking history of at least 15 pack years used as criterion for inclusion</td>
<td>IL-8: specific sandwich ELISA with detectable limit of 8 pg/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yasuda22</td>
<td>Conducted in Japan. To test whether the concentrations of sFas-L and sFas are related to CRP, TNF-α, or IL-6</td>
<td>Diagnosed by history, physical examination, radiographic examination and lung function tests. Conditions: (1) Stable clinical condition. (2) No recent change of drugs. (3) Normal left ventricular ejection fraction. (4) Normal plasma creatinine concentration. (5) Absence of other pathological conditions</td>
<td>Healthy age and sex matched volunteers without any disease</td>
<td>CRP: latex nephelometric immunoassay with detection limit of 0.3 mg/l TNF-α: sandwich ELISA kit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FEV₁ = forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC = forced vital capacity; CRP = C-reactive protein; TNF-α = tumour necrosis factor-α; IL = interleukin; pred = predicted; NR = not reported; MI = myocardial infarction; sFas-L = soluble Fas/Apo-1 receptor ligand; sFas = soluble Fas/Apo-1 receptor.
There were two studies on IL-8.24 25 One study showed that 17 of 30 patients with COPD had a detectable IL-8 level whereas none of the 26 healthy controls had detectable serum IL-8 (using an assay with a detectable limit of 20 pg/ml).25 Another study reported that four out of 18 patients had significantly raised levels of CRP, fibrinogen, leucocytes, and TNF-α, indicating that persistent systemic inflammation is present in COPD. Even among non-current smokers there was evidence for low grade systemic inflammation in those with chronic airflow limitation. This suggests that, once

**Figure 3** Relationship between fibrinogen and COPD. Continuous variables are expressed as mean (SD) unless otherwise specified. *FEV₁ in litres. †Based on forced vital capacity. ‡Estimated.

**DISCUSSION**

In this systematic review we found that, compared with healthy controls, individuals with chronic airflow limitation had significantly raised levels of CRP, fibrinogen, leucocytes, and TNF-α, indicating that persistent systemic inflammation is present in COPD. Even among non-current smokers there was evidence for low grade systemic inflammation in those with chronic airflow limitation. This suggests that, once

**Figure 4** Relationship between leucocytes and COPD. Continuous variables are expressed as mean (SD) unless otherwise specified. *Data from smokers only. WBC = white blood cells.

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Age (yr)</th>
<th>FEV₁ (% pred)</th>
<th>Current smoker (%)</th>
<th>Men (%)</th>
<th>WBC (10⁹/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dentener⁷⁰</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>69 (6)</td>
<td>36 (14)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8.0 (2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>64 (3)</td>
<td>110 (17)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5.1 (1.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannino⁷⁰</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>68 (16)</td>
<td>78 (20)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>60 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>68 (16)</td>
<td>103 (13)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>48 (1.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James⁷⁰</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>56 (12)</td>
<td>66 (12)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>74 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44 (13)</td>
<td>114 (9)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>58 (1.3)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COPD and systemic inflammation

Systemic inflammatory markers such as fibrinogen experienced by Dahl et al.4 suggest that the inflammatory process associated with COPD causes injuries to the airways leading to COPD.44 It is possible in some cases that the inflammatory process may "spill" over into the systemic circulation, promoting a generalised inflammatory reaction.37–40 It is also possible that there are common genetic or constitutional factors that may predispose individuals with COPD to both systemic and pulmonary inflammation.36–41 Furthermore, while we believe that COPD is responsible for the systemic inflammation, there exists the possibility of reverse causation. The possibility that systemic inflammation causes injuries to the airways leading to COPD changes cannot be fully discounted.39

Whatever the mechanism, the presence of systemic inflammation in COPD has been linked with a variety of complications including weight loss,19,31,32 cachexia,4 osteoporosis,5–11 and cardiovascular diseases.5–11 Moreover, data from Dahl et al. suggest that individuals with increased systemic inflammatory markers such as fibrinogen experience an accelerated decline in lung function and are at increased risk of COPD hospitalisations in the future.29 The relationship between COPD, systemic inflammation, and cardiovascular diseases may be especially germane as over half of patients with COPD die from these causes.32–43 Indeed, airflow limitation doubles the risk of cardiovascular mortality independent of smoking.5–7,17,26 Moreover, during periods of exacerbation, plasma levels of fibrinogen and serum levels of IL-6 increase significantly, which may further contribute to increased cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in patients with COPD.44

Several limitations of this study should be emphasised. Firstly, all relevant studies regarding the association between impaired lung function and systemic inflammation were cross sectional in nature, so the temporal relationships between these two factors were unclear. Secondly, there was some variation in the way in which inflammatory markers were sampled and analysed. There was also heterogeneity in the sample populations across the studies. Even within the COPD group, some were selected on the basis of weight loss or poor nutritional status and, as such, may not represent the general pool of COPD patients. However, despite these variations, it was reassuring that in nearly all studies (regardless of sample size, baseline FEV1, and composition of the study and control groups), those with airflow limitation had, on average, higher levels of systemic inflammatory markers than healthy controls. This suggests that selection and sampling biases were unlikely to be responsible for the observed associations. Thirdly, there was a marked paucity of studies that evaluated the relationship between COPD and IL-6 or IL-8. IL-6 has been implicated in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis45–47 while IL-8 may be an important signalling molecule for neutrophils which may have significance in the pathophysiology of COPD.48–50 In view of their potential relevance in COPD, more studies are needed in the future to determine whether the systemic expression of these cytokines is increased in COPD.

In summary, there is now a large body of evidence to indicate that systemic inflammation is present in patients with stable COPD. This finding may explain, at least in part, the high prevalence of systemic complications such as cachexia, osteoporosis, and cardiovascular diseases among patients with COPD. Future studies are needed to determine whether attenuation of the systemic inflammatory process may modify the risk of these complications in COPD.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
The authors thank Dr Morten Dahl, Dr Matthew Knuiman and the Busselton Health Study, and Dr Mieke Bentener for providing additional data for this study.

Authors’ affiliations
S F P Man, D D Sin, The James Hogg iCAPTURE Center for Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Research, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
S F P Man, D D Sin, Department of Medicine (Pulmonary Division), University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
W Q Gan, Department of Medicine, Pulmonary Division, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
A Senthilvelan, Department of Public Health Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

DDS is supported by a New Investigator Award from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research and by the Glaxo-Smith-Kline/St Paul’s Hospital Foundation COPD Professorship

REFERENCES

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Age (yr)</th>
<th>FEV1 (% pred.)</th>
<th>Current smoker (%)</th>
<th>Men (%)</th>
<th>TNF-α (pg/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>de Godoy et al</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>69 (9)</td>
<td>59 (13)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7.0 (2.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>64 (6)</td>
<td>106 (17)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5.8 (1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di Francesco et al</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>65 (19)</td>
<td>0.4 (1.0)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.0 (2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>47 (1)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7.8 (3.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahata et al</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>73 (7)</td>
<td>52 (20)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6.2 (1.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>70 (6)</td>
<td>74 (7)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5.4 (1.6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yasuda et al</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>66 (3)</td>
<td>35 (1)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>21.8 (33.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>66 (1)</td>
<td>82 (0)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>3.9 (2.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5 Relationship of tumour necrosis factor-α and COPD. *FEV1/FVC. †Deduced from medians and ranges.

The potential role of systemic inflammation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients die from pulmonary disease.


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Thorax 2004 59: 574-580
doi: 10.1136/thx.2003.019588

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