**CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE**

Characterisation of phenotypes based on severity of emphysema in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Hironi Makita, Yasuyuki Nasuhara, Katsura Nagai, Yoko Ito, Masaru Hasegawa, Tomoko Betsuyaku, Yuya Onodera, Nobuyuki Hizawa, Masaharu Nishimura, the Hokkaido COPD Cohort Study Group*

**Background:** Airflow limitation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is caused by a mixture of small airway disease and emphysema, the relative contributions of which may vary among patients. Phenotypes of COPD classified purely based on severity of emphysema are not well defined and may be different from the classic phenotypes of “pink pufflers” and “blue bloaters”.

**Methods:** To characterise clinical phenotypes based on severity of emphysema, 274 subjects with COPD were recruited, excluding those with physician-diagnosed bronchial asthma. For all subjects a detailed interview of disease history and symptoms, quality of life (QOL) measurement, blood sampling, pulmonary function tests before and after inhalation of salbutamol (0.4 mg) and high-resolution CT scanning were performed.

**Results:** Severity of emphysema visually evaluated varied widely even among subjects with the same stage of disease. No significant differences were noted among three groups of subjects classified by severity of emphysema in age, smoking history, chronic bronchitis symptoms, blood eosinophil count, serum IgE level or bronchodilator response. However, subjects with severe emphysema had significantly lower body mass index (BMI) and poorer QOL scores, evaluated using St George’s Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ), than those with no/mild emphysema (mean (SD) BMI 21.2 (0.5) vs 23.5 (0.3) kg/m², respectively; SGRQ total score 40 (3) vs 28 (2), respectively; p<0.001 for both). These characteristics held true even if subjects with the same degree of airflow limitation were chosen.

**Conclusions:** The severity of emphysema varies widely even in patients with the same stage of COPD, and chronic bronchitis symptoms are equally distributed irrespective of emphysema severity. Patients with the phenotype in which emphysema predominates have lower BMI and poorer health-related QOL.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the fourth leading cause of death worldwide,¹ and morbidity and mortality has been increasing in Japan² as in many other Western countries.³ COPD is described as a disease state characterised by airflow limitation that is not fully reversible according to the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) guidelines and the American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society consensus guidelines.¹⁴ This airflow limitation is progressive and caused by a mixture of abnormal inflammatory responses in small airways and parenchymal destruction of the lungs, the relative contributions of which vary from person to person.⁶

Historically, typical phenotypes of COPD used to be known as “pink pufflers” and “blue bloaters”,⁷ or A, B and X types.⁸ This is because COPD had been recognised as a disease that is a mixture of chronic bronchitis and emphysema, with predominantly bronchitis and predominantly emphysema as the two extreme phenotypes.¹⁰ However, a number of studies over the last three decades have revealed small airways as the most important site causing airflow limitation in COPD,¹¹⁻¹⁴ and parenchymal destruction (emphysema) is certainly a contributing factor to a variable extent through the loss of elastic recoil pressure.¹⁴ Hogg et al recently re-demonstrated how important inflammatory changes in small airways are as a determinant of progression and severity in COPD.¹⁵ The narrowing of small airways caused by inflammation and scarring and the blocking of small airway lumens with mucous secretions are thought to represent the primary pathology of airflow limitation.⁶

**METHODS**

**Subjects**

A total of 307 subjects with physician-diagnosed COPD were recruited at Hokkaido University Hospital and nine affiliated hospitals from May 2003 to the end of April 2005. All study protocols were approved by the ethics committees of all hospitals and all subjects provided written informed consent. All were either current or former smokers with a smoking history of at least 10 pack-years. Subjects diagnosed by respiratory physicians as having bronchial asthma or bronchial asthma or chronic bronchitis according to the American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society guidelines were not included. All subjects were recruited at Hokkaido University Hospital and nine affiliated hospitals from May 2003 to the end of April 2005.

**Abbreviations:** BDR, bronchodilator response; BMI, body mass index; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced vital capacity; HRCT, high-resolution computed tomography; LAA, low attenuation area; QOL, quality of life; SGRQ, St George’s Respiratory Questionnaire; TlCO, carbon monoxide transfer factor; VA, alveolar volume

*See end of article for all contributors to the Hokkaido COPD Cohort Study
Chronic bronchitis symptoms
Well trained clinical research coordinators elicited disease history, smoking history and other information about all treatments. Chronic cough and sputum expectation were considered to be present when they occurred on most days for >3 months/year and for >2 consecutive years. To avoid a bias by patient reports about the presence of chronic sputum symptoms, the amount of sputum should be >10 ml/day for the definition described above and this was confirmed by clinical research coordinators for all subjects.

Pulmonary function tests
Rolling seal spirometers (Chestac; Chest MI Inc, Tokyo) or Fudac (Fukuda Denshi Co Ltd, Tokyo) were used for the spirometric measurements and carbon monoxide transfer factor (TLCO) at all hospitals. Further details of the procedures are provided in the online supplement available at http://thorax.bmj.com/supplemental. Predicted values of spirometric measurements were derived from the guidelines for pulmonary function tests issued by the Japanese Respiratory Society. TLCO was measured by the single breath method. Results were corrected by alveolar volume (VA) and haemoglobin concentration. TLCO/VA values were compared with the predicted normal values. The reversibility of airflow limitation was evaluated by measuring spirometry before and 30 min after inhalation of salbutamol (0.4 mg). The bronchodilator response (BDR) was expressed in three ways: (1) as an absolute change in FEV1, (2) as a percentage change from baseline FEV1, and (3) as a percentage change from predicted FEV1. Reversibility of airflow limitation was considered to be significant if an increase in FEV1 was both >200 ml and 12% above pre-bronchodilator FEV1 according to GOLD guidelines.

HRCT scanning
Chest HRCT scans were performed in the supine position with the breath held at full inspiration. CT scanners used in nine hospitals are described in the online supplement available at http://thorax.bmj.com/supplemental. Technical parameters were as follows: 1 mm collimation, 120–140 kV, 75–350 mA, 0.75–1 s scanning time and 1–2 mm thickness. HRCT images were selected at three levels including the aortic arch, carina and 1–2 cm above the highest hemidiaphragm. Image interpretations were performed under –600 to –900 Hounsfield units (HU) window levels and 800–1500 HU window widths based on the best condition for detecting emphysema at each hospital. The severity of emphysema was visually assessed by three independent pulmonologists according to the modified Goddard scoring system. Six images were analysed in three slices in the lungs and an average score of all images was considered as a representative value of the severity of emphysema in each person. Each image was classified as normal (score 0), ≤5% affected (score 0.5), ≤25% affected (score 1), ≤50% affected (score 2), ≤75% affected (score 3) and >75% affected (score 4), giving a minimum score of 0 and maximum of 4. When the three independent pulmonologists disagreed in their evaluation, only the score assessed by the majority was taken.

Three-dimensional CT analyses were performed only in Hokkaido University Hospital (n = 137) to confirm the accuracy and reliability of visual assessment. The method of computerised assessment of emphysema for the whole lung is described in detail in the online supplement available at http://thorax.bmj.com/supplemental.

St George’s Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ)
The SGRQ was used to assess health-related QOL. This is a supervised self-administered measure designed specifically for use in respiratory disease and contains three domains: symptoms (relating to cough, sputum, wheeze and shortness of breath); activity (relating to physical activity limited by breathlessness); and impact (relating to control, panic, medication and expectations). A total score was calculated from all three domains.

Blood samples
Blood was taken from all subjects for the measurement of α1-antitrypsin, leucocyte count, eosinophil count and immunoglobulin (Ig)E levels.

Statistical analysis
Data are shown as mean (SE) values unless otherwise specified. Skewed data were either transformed to logarithmic data or expressed as median values with interquartile range (IQR). Univariate analysis used χ2 tests for categorical variables and one-way analysis of variance for quantitative variables with Scheffe’s test as a post-hoc test for multiple comparisons. Relationships between two variables of quantitative data were examined using Spearman tests. For BMI and SGRQ scores, the
RESULTS

There was a high degree of correlation between the subjective visual score of severity of emphysema for three CT images and a visual score of severity of emphysema for three CT images and the subjective correlation was noted even if those subjects showing significant severity of emphysema varied widely from none/mild to very severe even seen with all stages of COPD. In other words, the severity of emphysema became more severe, no significant differences in age, sex, smoking history, blood eosinophil count or serum IgE levels were found. There was no \( \alpha \)-antitrypsin deficiency in any subjects, and no significant difference was noted in the mean level of serum \( \alpha \)-antitrypsin among the three groups. In terms of medication, anticholinergic agents or theophyllines were prescribed more often as emphysema became more severe, however \( \beta_2 \) agonists and inhaled corticosteroids were given to a similar extent in all three groups of subjects. The prevalence of chronic cough and/or sputum was remarkably similar among the three groups, indicating that the prevalence of chronic bronchitis is the same regardless of the severity of emphysema.

In terms of BDR to salbutamol, there was wide variation between subjects but a clear relationship was apparent between baseline FEV\(_1\) and post-bronchodilator increase in FEV\(_1\) when expressed as a percentage change from baseline (fig 2A) or percentage change from baseline FEV\(_1\) (fig 2B) or percentage change from baseline FEV\(_1\) when expressed as a percentage change from baseline FEV\(_1\) (fig 2B). There was a high degree of correlation between the subjective visual score of severity of emphysema and the subjective finding was noted even if those subjects showing significant severity of emphysema varied widely from none/mild to very severe even seen with all stages of COPD. In other words, the severity of emphysema became more severe, no significant differences in age, sex, smoking history, blood eosinophil count or serum IgE levels were found. There was no \( \alpha \)-antitrypsin deficiency in any subjects, and no significant difference was noted in the mean level of serum \( \alpha \)-antitrypsin among the three groups. In terms of medication, anticholinergic agents or theophyllines were prescribed more often as emphysema became more severe, however \( \beta_2 \) agonists and inhaled corticosteroids were given to a similar extent in all three groups of subjects. The prevalence of chronic cough and/or sputum was remarkably similar among the three groups, indicating that the prevalence of chronic bronchitis is the same regardless of the severity of emphysema.

In terms of BDR to salbutamol, there was wide variation between subjects but a clear relationship was apparent between baseline FEV\(_1\) and post-bronchodilator increase in FEV\(_1\) when expressed as a percentage change from baseline FEV\(_1\) (fig 2A). BDR was then compared among the three groups classified according to severity of emphysema. No significant differences were seen in absolute change in FEV\(_1\) (no/mild emphysema, 173 (13) ml (n = 105); moderate emphysema, 163 (12) ml (n = 123); severe emphysema,150 (20) ml (n = 45)), percentage change from baseline FEV\(_1\) (12.6 (1.2)%, 14.1 (1.3)% and 14.1 (2.0)%), respectively; fig 2B) or percentage change from predicted FEV\(_1\) (6.5 (0.5)%, 6.1 (0.4)% and 5.6 (0.7)%,

To emphasise the characterisation of phenotypes in COPD, all subjects were then classified into three groups based on severity of emphysema: (1) subjects with no/mild emphysema (emphysema score <1, percentage of low attenuation area (LAA) in the assessed lung <12.5% on average); (2) subjects with moderate emphysema (emphysema score 1–<2.5); severe, moderate emphysema (emphysema score ≥2.5). Table 1 shows the characteristics of the three groups. Although indices of airflow limitation and TLCO deteriorated as emphysema became more severe, no significant differences in age, sex, smoking history, blood eosinophil count or serum IgE levels were found. There was no \( \alpha \)-antitrypsin deficiency in any subjects, and no significant difference was noted in the mean level of serum \( \alpha \)-antitrypsin among the three groups. In terms of medication, anticholinergic agents or theophyllines were prescribed more often as emphysema became more severe, however \( \beta_2 \) agonists and inhaled corticosteroids were given to a similar extent in all three groups of subjects. The prevalence of chronic cough and/or sputum was remarkably similar among the three groups, indicating that the prevalence of chronic bronchitis is the same regardless of the severity of emphysema.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>No/mild (n = 105)</th>
<th>Moderate (n = 124)</th>
<th>Severe (n = 45)</th>
<th>Total (n = 274)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>70 (64–76)</td>
<td>72 (64–75)</td>
<td>71 (68–77)</td>
<td>71 (64–76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (male/female)</td>
<td>96/9</td>
<td>119/5</td>
<td>43/2</td>
<td>258/16</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m(^2))</td>
<td>23.5 (0.3)</td>
<td>21.7 (0.3)</td>
<td>21.2 (0.5)</td>
<td>22.3 (0.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smoking (pack-years)</td>
<td>58 (3)</td>
<td>65 (3)</td>
<td>66 (4)</td>
<td>63 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoker (%)</td>
<td>39/105 (37)</td>
<td>26/124 (21)</td>
<td>10/45 (22)</td>
<td>75/274 (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical symptoms (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic cough</td>
<td>11/105 (11)</td>
<td>18/124 (15)</td>
<td>5/45 (11)</td>
<td>34/274 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic sputum</td>
<td>19/105 (18)</td>
<td>23/124 (19)</td>
<td>7/45 (16)</td>
<td>49/274 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic cough and sputum</td>
<td>8/105 (8)</td>
<td>16/124 (13)</td>
<td>5/45 (11)</td>
<td>29/274 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-bronchodilator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FVC (% predicted)</td>
<td>91.4 (2.0)</td>
<td>94.7 (2.0)</td>
<td>88.3 (3.1)</td>
<td>92.4 (1.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEV(_1) (% predicted)</td>
<td>63.0 (2.0)</td>
<td>56.9 (2.1)</td>
<td>46.5 (3.0)</td>
<td>57.5 (1.4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post-bronchodilator</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FVC (% predicted)</td>
<td>98.9 (1.8)</td>
<td>102.6 (1.8)</td>
<td>98.4 (2.9)</td>
<td>100.5 (1.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEV(_1) (% predicted)</td>
<td>69.5 (1.9)</td>
<td>62.7 (2.0)</td>
<td>52.0 (3.0)</td>
<td>63.5 (1.3)</td>
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<td>FEV(_1)/FVC</td>
<td>0.56 (0.01)</td>
<td>0.48 (0.01)</td>
<td>0.42 (0.02)</td>
<td>0.50 (0.01)</td>
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<td>Transfer factor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TLCO/VA (% predicted)</td>
<td>78.1 (2.2)</td>
<td>58.4 (1.8)</td>
<td>78.1 (2.2)</td>
<td>78.1 (2.2)</td>
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<td>Blood analysis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eosinophils (log cells/(\mu l))</td>
<td>2.26 (0.03)</td>
<td>2.16 (0.03)</td>
<td>2.19 (0.05)</td>
<td>2.20 (0.02)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serum total IgE (log IU/ml)</td>
<td>1.87 (0.07)</td>
<td>1.72 (0.06)</td>
<td>1.74 (0.09)</td>
<td>1.78 (0.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\alpha)-antithymin (mg/dl)</td>
<td>129 (2)</td>
<td>129 (2)</td>
<td>129 (2)</td>
<td>129 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medications, no. of patients/total (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticholinergic agents</td>
<td>41/105 (39)</td>
<td>64/124 (52)</td>
<td>32/45 (71)</td>
<td>137/274 (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\beta_2) agonists</td>
<td>29/105 (28)</td>
<td>43/124 (35)</td>
<td>18/45 (40)</td>
<td>90/274 (33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theophyllines</td>
<td>36/105 (34)</td>
<td>59/124 (48)</td>
<td>27/45 (60)</td>
<td>122/274 (45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS</td>
<td>12/105 (11)</td>
<td>10/124 (8)</td>
<td>9/45 (20)</td>
<td>31/274 (11)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BMI, body mass index; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV\(_1\), forced expiratory volume in 1 s; TLCO, carbon monoxide transfer factor; VA, alveolar volume; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids; no/mild, no or mild emphysema (emphysema score <1); moderate, moderate emphysema (emphysema score 1–<2.5); severe, severe emphysema (emphysema score ≥2.5).

Data shown as mean (SE) values except for skewed data which are expressed as median (interquartile range). Univariate analysis used \( \chi^2 \) tests for categorical variables and one-way analysis of variance for quantitative variables with Scheffe’s test as a post-hoc test for multiple comparisons.

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respectively). Significant differences between the groups were still absent even if we chose only subjects without reversibility of airflow limitation or those with FEV₁ < 60% predicted, indicating that airflow limitation was perfectly comparable between the three groups (post-bronchodilator FEV₁ in no/mild emphysema, 46.9 (1.6)% predicted (n = 32); moderate emphysema, 44.8 (1.3)% predicted (n = 63); severe emphysema, 43.5 (1.7)% predicted (n = 35)).

Figure 3 shows data for BMI and health-related QOL. BMI was significantly lower as emphysema became more severe in all subjects (table 1). Of particular note is the fact that this held true even if subjects were compared separately based on the COPD stage (fig 3A) or only subjects with FEV₁ < 60% predicted, indicating that airflow limitation was perfectly comparable between the three groups classified by the severity of emphysema (no/mild emphysema, 23.7 (0.6) kg/m²; moderate emphysema, 21.1 (0.4) kg/m²; severe emphysema, 21.1 (0.6) kg/m²). All dimensions of SGRQ scores became significantly higher as emphysema became more severe (fig 3B). Statistical differences remained present in the activity and total scores of the SGRQ even for subjects with FEV₁ < 60% predicted (activity score, 51 (4)%; 52 (3)% and 64 (3)% respectively; total score, 37 (3)%; 40 (2)%; 45 (2)% respectively). There was therefore a significant relationship between severity of emphysema and BMI overall (r = 0.293, p < 0.001) and also with the SGRQ total score (r = 0.231, p < 0.001).

DISCUSSION
This study has shown that the severity of emphysema varies widely despite the same disease stage in COPD. For instance, even in patients with moderate or severe COPD, some show very little evidence of emphysema while others have marked emphysema. Furthermore, some patients retain relatively normal pulmonary function despite the presence of severe emphysema. These observations support the findings of several past studies which argued against emphysema as the major cause of airflow limitation in COPD.¹ ² ² ³

All subjects were then classified into three groups based on the severity of emphysema. Although the small airways were not directly evaluated in this study, the extremely wide variation in severity of emphysema observed among subjects...
with the same degree of airflow limitation appeared to indicate that the three groups might well represent differences in relative contributions of small airway disease and emphysema to airflow limitation. The most important findings in this study were that patients with severe emphysema had significantly lower BMI and worse QOL than patients with no/mild emphysema (predominantly small airway disease), despite similarities in age, smoking history, blood eosinophil count and IgE levels. Activity score, which includes dyspnoea on exertion, was particularly significant. These differences remained significant even if subjects with the same degree of airflow limitation were compared. Celli et al\(^{34}\) recently proposed the BODE index, a simple multidimensional grading system, for predicting the risk of death in subjects with COPD. They demonstrated the importance of BMI, dyspnoea and exercise capacity index for assessment of subjects with COPD in addition to airflow limitation index. Several other reports support the notion that BMI and QOL, including dyspnoea, represent independent factors for the prognosis of COPD.\(^{33-35}\)

Phenotyping of COPD described in the present study may thus have some clinical relevance in the management of patients with COPD. Another important consideration is that more attention should be paid to these phenotypes when studying the epidemiology, genetic background and pathogenesis of COPD.\(^{29-30}\) In fact, an interesting study from Japan recently showed that body weight loss in COPD is associated with a novel polymorphism in secretory A2–I IID, an enzyme responsible for mobilisation of fatty acids including arachidonic acid from phospholipids, thereby potentially influencing systemic inflammation in COPD.\(^{35}\) Possible reasons why severity of emphysema rather than airflow limitation itself is associated with lower BMI may be exaggerated systemic inflammatory response or increased work load of breathing in the emphysematous type of COPD; however, these speculations are beyond the scope of this study and need further investigation.

Historically, patients with COPD used to be classified as “pink puffers” or “blue bloaters”,\(^7\) or A, B and X types.\(^8\) The phenotypic classification of COPD we propose here differs from classic phenotypes as the prevalence of chronic bronchitis symptoms was almost equal in the three groups studied. Indeed, we used to see far more subjects with COPD who were suffering from chronic bronchitis in the past than currently. However, in Japan at least, we have seen a dramatic decrease in the number of subjects diagnosed with COPD and chronic bronchitis over the last three decades.\(^7\) Our data indicate that the decreasing frequency of chronic bronchitis in COPD over recent years does not reflect an increase of subjects with severe emphysema, but rather the manifestation of subjects with predominantly small airways disease which is not necessarily associated with bronchitis symptoms.

The reversibility of airflow limitation in COPD has long been a subject of debate.\(^{33-35}\) In this study we found a wide variation between subjects in BDR to salbutamol, but no statistical differences according to phenotype based on severity of emphysema. These data led to two important speculations. First, conclusions of the present study were unlikely to be biased by the inadvertent inclusion of patients with bronchial asthma, particularly in the group with no/mild emphysema. Second, what is occurring in large or proximal airways (chronic bronchitis symptoms and reversibility of airflow limitation) may be independent of what is occurring in peripheral sites in the lungs (small airways disease and emphysema).

There are two limitations to this study. First, we used subjective visual scoring for assessment of emphysema severity rather than objective quantification. This is because we had to use various kinds of CT scanners for this study and could not obtain the Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM) images from all affiliated hospitals. However, all HRCT images were thin-slice (<2 mm) and we carefully optimised the data acquisition parameters as well as the parameters for data analysis at each hospital to obtain ideal images for assessment of emphysema. In addition, we showed that a visual emphysema score for three CT images was highly correlated with objective volume-based computerised assessment for the whole lung in almost half the subjects, and also found a significant correlation between the visual emphysema score and TLC/VA as described previously.\(^36\) Second, this study did not directly evaluate small airways disease, so we could not measure the true contribution of small airways disease to airflow limitation in any subjects. In parallel with this study we attempted to develop new computer software using curved multiplanar reconstruction to obtain longitudinal images and to analyse accurately short-axis images of airways with inner diameter ≥2 mm located anywhere in the lungs. We recently published a paper which showed that airflow limitation in COPD is more closely related to the dimensions of the distal airways (sixth generation) than the proximal airways (third generation) in both upper and lower lobes.\(^37\) The observed high correlation coefficients between FEV1\(_1\) percentage predicted and the dimensions of such distal airways are in sharp contrast to the weak but significant relationship between FEV1\(_1\) percentage and severity of emphysema observed in this study. These data suggest that the site of small airways contributes more significantly to airflow limitation than emphysema in COPD. In other words, the contribution of the small airways may be vitally important in COPD regardless of the phenotype based on severity of emphysema.

In conclusion, this study has shown that the severity of emphysema is highly variable, even among subjects with the same stage of COPD, and that COPD phenotypes based on severity of emphysema clearly differ from the classic phenotypes of “pink puffers” and “blue bloaters”. The prevalence of bronchitis symptoms and average bronchodilator responses to inhaled \(\beta_2\) agonist were similar among the three groups classified according to severity of emphysema. However, the BMI was significantly lower and SGRQ scores were significantly worse in the phenotype with severe emphysema than in those with no/mild emphysema. Accordingly, classification of COPD based on CT scanning may provide distinct phenotypes and display great clinical relevance in the management of COPD. Further studies are ongoing in an attempt to examine possible differences in the natural history of the disease according to phenotype based on the severity of emphysema.

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Further details are given in the online supplement available at http://thorax.bmj.com/supplemental.

Authors’ affiliations

Hironi Makita, Yasuyuki Nasuhara, Katsuara Nagai, Yoko Ito, Masaru Hasegawa, Tomoko Betsuyaku, Yuya Onodera, Nobuyuki Hizawa, Masaharu Nishimura, First Department of Medicine and Department of Radiology, Hokkaido University School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan

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REFERENCES


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