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Exacerbation-like respiratory symptoms in individuals without chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: results from a population-based study

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ABSTRACT

Rationale Exacerbations of COPD are defined clinically by worsening of chronic respiratory symptoms. Chronic respiratory symptoms are common in the general population. There are no data on the frequency of exacerbation-like events in individuals without spirometric evidence of COPD.

Aims To determine the occurrence of 'exacerbation-like' events in individuals without airflow limitation, their associated risk factors, healthcare utilisation and social impacts.

Method We analysed the cross-sectional data from 5176 people aged 40 years and older who participated in a multisite, population-based study on lung health. The study cohort was stratified into spirometrically defined COPD (post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC < 0.7) and non-COPD (post bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC ≥ 0.7 and without self-reported doctor diagnosis of airway diseases) subgroups and then into those with and without respiratory 'exacerbation-like' events in the past year.

Results Individuals without COPD had half the frequency of 'exacerbation-like' events compared with those with COPD. In the non-COPD group, the independent associations with 'exacerbations' included female gender, presence of wheezing, the use of respiratory medications and self-perceived poor health. In the non-COPD group, those with exacerbations were more likely than those without exacerbations to have poorer health-related quality of life (12-item Short-Form Health Survey), miss social activities (58.5% vs 18.8%), miss work for income (41.5% vs 17.3%) and miss housework (55.6% vs 16.5%), p<0.01 to <0.0001.

Conclusions Events similar to exacerbations of COPD can occur in individuals without COPD or asthma and are associated with significant health and socioeconomic outcomes. They increase the respiratory burden in the community and may contribute to the false-positive diagnosis of asthma or COPD.

INTRODUCTION

Exacerbations of COPD and asthma have been extensively studied^{1–4} and form the core targets for implementation strategies in the management of these airway diseases according to international consensus guidelines.^{5–6} Exacerbations in COPD are important because they have a negative impact on quality of life,^{7–8} increase mortality,⁹ accelerate

Key messages

What is the key question?

► This population-based multicentre study investigated acute respiratory exacerbations in subjects with persistent respiratory symptoms but without spirometric evidence of COPD or asthma or a history of diagnosed obstructive lung disease. The study evaluated associated risk factors and health-related and social outcomes associated with exacerbation-like events in these subjects.

What is the bottom line?

► The results showed that acute worsening of respiratory symptoms can occur in subjects without COPD or asthma, that they are associated with identifiable risk factors and that they have a significant health and social impact.

Why read on?

► Events similar to exacerbations of COPD can occur in individuals without spirometric evidence of COPD or asthma. These events may increase the respiratory burden in the community and possibly contribute to a false-positive diagnosis of COPD.

the decline in lung function^{10–11} and incur high societal costs.¹²

The natural history of unexplained chronic respiratory symptoms in the general population is unknown. Epidemiological studies in the general population^{13–15} and in primary care practices¹⁶ have shown that chronic respiratory symptoms without objective evidence of airflow limitation are relatively common. The most common triggers of exacerbations in COPD are bacterial and viral respiratory tract infections^{17–18} which are also the most common respiratory disorders in the general population.¹⁹

Risk factors for exacerbations in COPD are well recognised^{2–20} and consist of a history of a previous exacerbation ('exacerbation phenotype') and the presence of severely impaired lung function, though exacerbation of COPD can occur in individuals across all stages of disease severity.² While exacerbations are important health events in

patients with COPD or asthma, there is no information on whether such exacerbation-like events occur in the absence of chronic airway disease and whether these events have health and economic impact for the affected individuals. Thus, we undertook this study to determine the prevalence of acute worsening of chronic respiratory symptoms (exacerbation-like events) in subjects without spirometrically diagnosed COPD or known diagnosis of chronic airway diseases; the risk factors for these acute events; and whether these events have an impact on health and social outcomes.

SUBJECTS AND METHOD

The data from 5176 people from the general population aged 40 years and older were evaluated. Data were collected between August 2005 and May 2009 in a large cross-sectional multisite, population-based study on lung health, which constituted the first phase of the Canadian Cohort of Obstructive Lung Disease, CanCOLD study. The sampling strategy and study protocol of the baseline cross-sectional part of the study were the same as those used in the international Burden of Obstructive Lung Disease (BOLD) initiative, full details of which have been published elsewhere.^{21 22}

Briefly, random samples of non-institutionalized adults aged 40 years and older in nine urban sites (Vancouver, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Calgary, Quebec City, Kingston, Saskatoon and Ottawa) were drawn from census data from Statistics Canada (Survey and Analysis Section; Victoria, British Columbia, Canada) and recruitment was conducted by NRG Research group (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada) by random telephone digit dialling to identify eligible subjects^{21 22} who were invited to attend a clinic visit to complete interviewer-administered respiratory questionnaires and to perform pre and post bronchodilator spirometry. The overall participation rate was 74% (range 63–87%).²²

Definitions

Chronic respiratory symptoms

Chronic cough or chronic phlegm was defined as cough or phlegm not occurring during a 'cold' and on most days for as much as 3 months each year for 2 years. Wheezing was the presence of 'episodes of wheezing or whistling in the chest associated with feeling of shortness of breath, in the past 1 year not occurring during a cold'. Breathlessness was defined as 'troubled by shortness of breath when hurrying on the level or walking up a slight hill' (Medical Research Council dyspnoea scale 2 or greater).²³

Exacerbation-like events

A validated standardised questionnaire from the BOLD study,^{21 22} which included five questions on exacerbation of chronic respiratory symptoms, was administered to all

participants (table 1). The study definition for 'exacerbation' was 'a period of worsening of breathing problems that got so bad that it interfered with usual daily activities or caused the individual to miss work'. 'Exacerbation in the past year' was the occurrence of one or more episodes as defined above occurring in the past year.

Outcomes

Physical component score (PCS) and mental component score (MCS) were computed from the responses to questions in the 12-item Short-Form Health Survey (SF12) using the method of Ware *et al.*²⁴

Work outcomes include 'Unable to work because of breathing problems' in the past year; 'Missed social activities' in past year because of health problem; for income worker: 'Missed work for income' (stopped work for income in past year due to health issues); for homemaker/caregiver: 'miss housework' (stopped performing usual homemaking/care-giving activities in the past year because of health issues).

COPD and non-COPD subgroups

Study definitions of 'COPD' were derived from the Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) definition for spirometrically defined COPD based on post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC < 0.70. The whole cohort was stratified into 'non-COPD' and 'COPD' subgroups for comparison of the risk of exacerbation. The alternative definition for COPD as FEV₁/FVC < 5th percentile (lower limits of normal (LLN)) was also applied for a supplementary analysis. In the non-COPD subgroup we further excluded subjects with a reported doctor diagnosis of asthma, COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis to avoid confounding by pre-existing clinically diagnosed chronic airway disease and its management and potential for exacerbations.

A subset of the non-COPD group who also had CT scans of the thorax were assessed to determine potential causes of the chronic respiratory symptoms, such as emphysema or bronchiolitis. Emphysema score was computed by the summation of the scores of the upper, middle and lower zones of right and left lungs on the CT scan using the method described in the COPDGen study.²⁵

All participants gave written, informed consent and the study was approved by the respective university and institutional ethical review boards.

Statistical analysis

All data analyses were performed using statistical software (Statistical Analysis Software, V9.1; SAS Institute; Cary, North Carolina, USA). All tests were two tailed in nature; we considered a p value of 0.05 or less to be significant.

Only spirometric data that fulfilled the American Thoracic Society (ATS) acceptability and repeatability criteria were used

Table 1 Exacerbation questions from the BOLD Core Questionnaire

19. Have you ever had a period when you had breathing problems that got so bad that they interfered with your usual daily activities or caused you to miss work? (If yes, ask Question 19a. If no, skip 19a, 19b, 19c, 19d)	o Yes 1 o No 2
19.a How many such episodes have you had in the past 12 months? (If 19a>0, ask Question 19b, 19c, else skip 19b, 19c, 19d)	__Episodes
19.b For how many of these episodes did you need to see a doctor or other healthcare provider in the past 12 months?	__Episodes
19.c For how many of these episodes were you hospitalised overnight in the past 12 months (If 19c>0, ask Question 19d, else skip 19d)	__Episodes
19.d All together, for how many total days were you hospitalised overnight for breathing problems in the past 12 months?	__Episodes

BOLD, Burden of Obstructive Lung Disease.

for analyses. Descriptive statistics are shown as percentages for categorical data and means and SDs for continuous variables, unless otherwise stated.

Comparisons of demographic, smoking habits, clinical and lung function variables between 'non-COPD' and 'COPD' groups and outcomes between subgroups of those with versus those without exacerbations-like events in the non-COPD group were performed using χ^2 tests for dichotomous variables and Kruskal–Wallis tests for continuous variables.

To address the determinants or predictors of '1 or more exacerbations in COPD or exacerbation-like events in non-COPD in the past year' multivariable logistic regression analyses (parsimonious and full models) were used to explore associations between demographic variables, respiratory symptoms, comorbidities, reported diagnoses of airway diseases, health-related quality of life scores and the presence of at least one exacerbation in the past year. Adjusted ORs and 95% CIs were calculated adjusting for all other variables.

RESULTS

From 5176 participants, 94% (n=4890) had spirometric data that fulfilled the ATS acceptability and repeatability criteria and were used for stratifying the cohort into COPD (post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC < 0.70) and non-COPD (post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC ≥ 0.70) subgroups.

Comparison of characteristics between individuals with and without COPD

Table 2 shows that the non-COPD group (excluding individuals with reported asthma and COPD/chronic bronchitis/emphysema, n=673) consisted of 3379 subjects and the COPD group consisted of 838 subjects. Compared with the COPD group, the non-COPD group was younger, consisted of more women, had more never-smokers, included a lower proportion of individuals with chronic respiratory symptoms and respiratory exacerbations, and had higher lung function. Exacerbation-like events within the previous year were reported in 130 of 3379 subjects (3.9%) without COPD compared with 69 of 838 subjects (8.2%) with COPD (p<0.001) (figure 1). The proportions of subjects in the non-COPD versus the COPD group that had chronic respiratory symptoms were as follows: chronic cough (8.4% vs 22.3%); phlegm (5.9% vs 19.3%); wheezing (19.1% vs 45.1%); breathlessness (20.6% vs 38.6%); all p values < 0.0001.

Comparison of characteristics between those with exacerbations and those without exacerbations in the non-COPD group

Individuals in the non-COPD group with exacerbation-like events in the past year had lower FEV₁% predicted and FVC% predicted and were more likely to have chronic respiratory symptoms compared with those without a history of exacerbations (table 3 and figure 2).

Predictors of respiratory exacerbations in individuals with and without COPD

Table 4 shows the results of the multivariable logistic regression analyses of the risk of exacerbation in the previous year for multiple variables: demographic, clinical, lung function and health status outcome, computed as crude and adjusted OR. The crude OR suggested many risk factors for exacerbation but after adjustment for confounders in the multivariable model, only the female sex, wheezing, reported use of respiratory medications

and perceived low health status were independent predictors of exacerbations in the non-COPD subgroup.

Figure 3 shows that COPD and non-COPD subgroups shared common predictors of respiratory exacerbations, but the female gender was unique to non-COPD and severe reduction in FEV₁ to individuals with COPD. When the analyses were repeated using the alternative spirometric definition for airway obstruction (post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC < LLN), the predictors remained unchanged (results not shown) (see online supplementary table S1).

Healthcare, health status and social impacts of respiratory exacerbations in individuals without COPD

The proportion of subjects without COPD who experienced an 'exacerbation' was lower compared with the COPD group, but the impact of an individual exacerbation on healthcare utilisation appeared to be equal or greater in this group. From table 2, in the non-COPD group, 89/130 (68%) exacerbations needed a doctor's visit; in the COPD group, 43/69 exacerbations (62%) needed a doctor's visit.

In the subgroup of individuals without COPD, the presence of exacerbations in the past year had significant health-related and social impacts. The health-related quality of life scores from the SF12 questionnaire responses were reduced from mean (SD) 52.0 (8.2) (without exacerbations) to mean (SD) 47.6 (11.7) (with exacerbations) for the PCS (p=0.0003) and from 52.4 (8.8) to 47.1 (11.3) for the MCS (p<0.0001; figure 4). Individuals who had exacerbations in the past year compared with those who did not have exacerbations were significantly more likely to have missed social activities (58.5% vs 18.8%); missed work for income (41.5% vs 17.3%); and missed housework (55.6% vs 16.5%) (p<0.01 to <0.0001) (figure 5).

Finally, in a small subset (n=383) of individuals without COPD and who had up to date, available CT scans of the thorax, preliminary analysis suggested that emphysema score²⁵ was higher in individuals with exacerbation versus those without exacerbation: mean score 0.82 vs 0.32, p=0.0317 (see online supplementary figure S1).

DISCUSSION

Our study shows that individuals without a prior diagnosis or lung function evidence of current asthma or COPD can have exacerbation-like episodes and such respiratory exacerbations are not uncommon events in these subjects. There are certain associated risk factors and these are important because they have an impact on personal healthcare resource utilisation, on health status and social and economic outcomes.

The individuals in this population-based study were not preselected as in previous large studies of patients with COPD and the results are likely representative of real events in the population. We attributed the overall low prevalence (8.2%) of exacerbations in the COPD group in this study compared with higher rates reported for convenient samples of patients with COPD² to the predominantly mild and undiagnosed COPD in the general population.

In this study, events of acute worsening of respiratory symptoms in the non-COPD group were similarly defined as exacerbations in individuals with spirometrically confirmed COPD. The finding that 'exacerbation-like' events occurred in subjects without COPD though only half as frequently as in subjects with COPD has, to our knowledge, not previously been reported, even though respiratory symptoms in the general population have been well documented in several epidemiological studies.^{13–16}

Table 2 Description of demographic and clinical variables in subjects with and without COPD

	Non-COPD (post FEV ₁ /FVC ≥ 0.7 and no DDX asthma/emphysema/ chronic bronchitis/ COPD N=3379	All COPD (post FEV ₁ /FVC < 0.7)		
		GOLD stage 1 (post FEV ₁ /FVC < 0.7 and % pred FEV ₁ ≥ 0.8) N=465	GOLD stage 2 (post FEV ₁ /FVC < 0.7 and 0.5 ≤ % pred FEV ₁ < 0.8) N=315	Gold stage 3–4 (post FEV ₁ /FVC < 0.7 and % pred FEV ₁ < 0.5) N=58
Demographics				
Age, mean (SD)	56.4 (10.6)	64.31 (11.6)*	64.08 (11.2)*	65.97 (9.1)*
Men, n (%)	1470 (43.5%)	246 (52.9%)*	156 (49.5%)*	23 (39.7%)
BMI, mean (SD)	27.6 (5.6)	26.97 (4.5)	28.19 (5.8)	29.47 (7.5)
Education, mean (SD)	15.6 (3.4)	15.11 (3.9) *	14.23 (3.8)*	12.95 (4.0)*
Smoking of cigarettes				
Smoking status, n (%)				
Never	1711 (50.6%)	175 (37.6%)*	76 (24.1%)*	8 (13.8%)*
Former	1299 (38.4%)	211 (45.4%)*	151 (47.9%)*	27 (46.6%)
Current	369 (10.9%)	79 (17.0%)*	88 (27.9%)*	23 (39.7%)*
Pack years of cigarettes, mean (SD)	19.8 (19.3)	29.96 (22.5)*	37.31 (27.4)*	49.42 (30.5)*
Passive smoking, n (%)	277 (8.2%)	66 (14.2%)*	40 (12.7%)*	10 (17.2%)*
Exacerbation history, n (%)				
Ever exacerbation	477 (14.1%)	94 (20.2%)*	96 (30.5%)*	31 (53.5%)*
Exacerbation in the past 1 year	130 (3.9%)	20 (4.3%)	32 (10.2%)*	17 (29.3%)*
Exacerbation need to see a doctor in the past 1 year	89 (2.6%)	11 (2.4%)	23 (7.3%)*	9 (15.5%)*
Exacerbation need to be hospitalised overnight in the past 1 year	11 (0.3%)	2(0.4%)	7(2.2%)*	2 (3.5%)*
Respiratory symptoms, n (%)				
Chronic cough	283 (8.4%)	68 (14.6%)*	89 (28.3%)*	30 (51.7%)*
Chronic phlegm	198 (5.9%)	58 (12.5%)*	75 (23.8%)*	29 (50%)*
Wheezing	645 (19.1%)	155 (33.3%)*	177 (56.2%)*	46 (79.3%)*
Breathlessness	658 (20.6%)	114 (26.7%)*	136 (49.3%)*	40 (83.3%)*
Disease and comorbidities, n (%)				
DDX asthma	0	102 (21.9%)*	96 (30.5%)*	29 (50%)*
DDX emphysema/COPD/chronic bronchitis	0	52 (11.2%)*	82 (26.0%)*	34 (58.6%)*
Comorbidities†	1089 (32.2%)	216 (46.5%)*	152 (48.3%)*	35 (60.3%)*
Childhood hospitalisation for breathing problems	136 (4.0%)	31 (6.7%)*	38 (12.1%)*	3 (5.2%)
Use of respiratory medications, n (%)				
Prescribed medication, (%)	818 (24.2%)	162 (34.8%)*	148 (47.0%)*	47 (81.0%)*
Bronchodilator‡	(9.1%)	(25.0%)	(39.9%)	(79.3%)
Inhaled steroid‡	(3.3%)	(17.6%)	(35.2%)	(74.1%)
Oral steroid‡	(7.5%)	(18.9%)	(29.8%)	(69.0%)
Anti-inflammatory (other)‡	(0.2%)	(0.2%)	(1.6%)	(1.7%)
Anti-inflammatory (other)‡	(0.1%)	(1.1%)	(1.6%)	(1.7%)
OTC§ medication	(15.1%)	(9.8%)	(7.1%)	(1.7%)
Quality of life, n (%)				
Self-perceived health status: fair or poor	251 (7.4%)	41 (8.8%)	51 (16.2%)*	23 (39.7%)*
Pulmonary function				
% Δ FEV ₁ ‡ > 12%, n (%)	116 (3.43)	56 (12.0%)*	84 (26.7%)*	25 (43.1%)*
Post-BD FVC (L), mean (SD)	3.8 (1.0)	4.14 (1.1)*	3.28 (0.9)*	2.40 (0.8)*
Post-BD FEV ₁ (L), mean (SD)	3.0 (0.8)	2.71 (0.7)*	1.96 (0.6)*	1.04 (0.3)*
Post-BD FEV ₁ /FVC, mean (SD)	79.2 (4.7)	65.54 (4.1)*	60.01 (7.3)*	44.66 (11.1)*

*Significant p values are indicated by asterisks (p < 0.05); non-COPD subgroup is the reference for all comparisons.

†Comorbidities include heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, and stroke.

‡Some subjects may appear in more than one subgroup as they may be taking more than one prescribed medication for their respiratory symptoms.

§Includes antihistamine, decongestant and antitussives.

‡%ΔFEV₁ = (post FEV₁ – pre FEV₁) / pre FEV₁.

BD, bronchodilator; BMI, body mass index; DDX, self-reported doctor's diagnosis; GOLD, Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease.

We chose to call acute respiratory worsening in the non-COPD group 'exacerbation-like' events to avoid confusion with the term exacerbations of COPD, even though they were determined using the same criteria that were used to define exacerbations of COPD.^{1–3 26} In this study, exacerbation-like events in the non-COPD group and exacerbations in the COPD group share common as well as unique risk factors. The

common risk factors for exacerbations consisted of wheezing, poor self perception of health and the use of respiratory drugs in both groups of individuals irrespective of the presence or absence of airflow limitation, while female gender was a unique risk for those without airflow limitation and poor lung function was unique for individuals with COPD. The existence of common risk factors but different frequencies of exacerbations

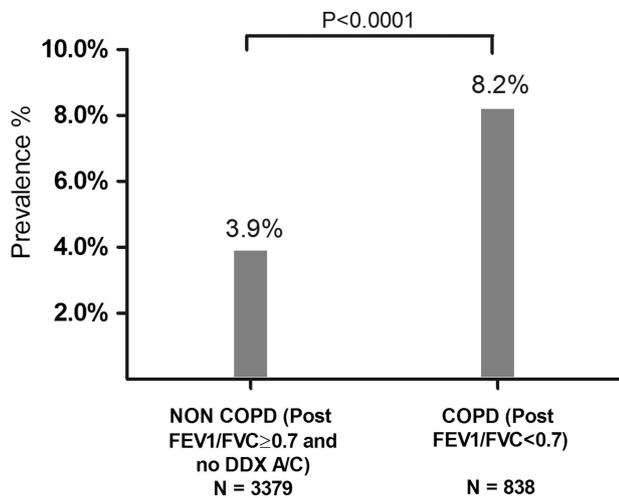


Figure 1 Frequency distribution of proportion of people in non-COPD and COPD groups with exacerbation in the past 1 year (DDX A/C: self-reported doctor's diagnosis of asthma/emphysema/chronic bronchitis/COPD).

for non-COPD and COPD suggest that the frequency of exacerbations could be viewed as a continuum in the general population with common triggers, but different host susceptibilities.

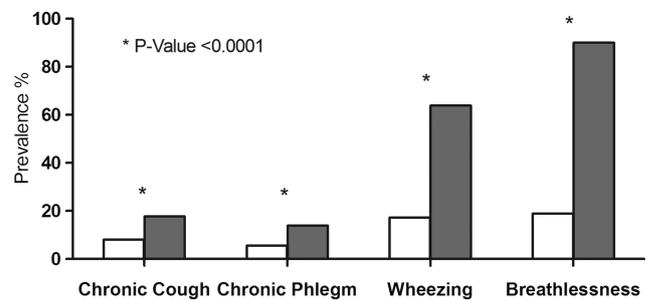


Figure 2 Frequency of chronic respiratory symptoms in 3379 subjects without COPD with and without exacerbation in the past 1 year. Non COPD=subgroup with post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC < 0.7 and no self-reported doctor's diagnosis of asthma/emphysema/chronic bronchitis/COPD. Open columns=no exacerbation in the past 1 year; closed columns=exacerbation in the past 1 year.

It is intriguing that female gender was an independent risk factor for exacerbation in individuals without airway disease but not in those with COPD. This may be related to reported increased occurrence of respiratory symptoms,^{13 14} but persistence after correction for confounders would suggest a gender-specific susceptibility to exacerbations due to smaller airways or different threshold to symptoms.²⁷ It is interesting that the use of respiratory medications was linked to exacerbations in individuals without spirometric or doctor diagnosis of airflow

Table 3 Demographic and clinical characteristics of individuals with exacerbations and those without in the non-COPD group (post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC ≥ 0.7 and no DDX asthma/emphysema/chronic bronchitis/COPD) subgroups (n=3379)

	Did not experience exacerbation in the past 12 months N=3249	Experienced exacerbation in the past 12 months N=130	p Value*
Demographics			
Age, mean(SD)	56.43 (10.6)	55.02 (10.8)	0.140
Male, n (%)	1426 (43.9)	44 (33.85)	0.024
BMI, mean(SD)	27.7 (5.6)	27.9 (5.6)	0.711
Education, mean(SD)	15.61 (3.4)	14.85 (3.6)	0.271
Smoking of cigarettes			
Smoking status, n (%)			
Never	1588 (48.9)	80 (61.5)	0.005
Former	1238 (38.1)	61 (46.9)	0.043
Current	350 (10.8)	19 (14.6)	0.169
Pack years of cigarettes, mean(SD)	19.88 (19.35)	17.6 (18.1)	0.302
Passive smoking, n (%)	266 (8.19)	11 (8.46)	0.911
Worked in dusty job (>1 years), n (%)	826 (25.42)	41 (31.5)	0.118
Respiratory symptoms, n (%)			
Chronic cough	260 (8.0)	23 (17.7)	<0.001
Chronic phlegm	180 (5.5)	18 (13.9)	<0.001
Wheezing	562 (17.3)	83 (63.9)	<0.001
Breathlessness	616 (18.96)	117 (90.0)	<0.001
Pulmonary function			
% Δ FEV ₁ i>12%, n (%)	2950 (90.8)	115 (88.5)	<0.001
Post-BD FEV ₁ (L), mean(SD)	3.00 (0.79)	2.84 (0.69)	0.011
Post-BD FVC (L), mean(SD)	3.80 (1.02)	3.60 (0.86)	0.011
Post-BD % Predicted FEV ₁ (L), mean (SD)	99.09 (14.8)	96.92 (14.4)	<0.001
Post-BD % predicted FVC (L), mean (SD)	94.16 (14.7)	92.69 (14.7)	0.001
Post-BD FEV ₁ /FVC, mean (SD)	79.15 (4.7)	79.21 (4.7)	0.890

*%Δ FEV₁i=(post FEV₁ - pre FEV₁)/pre FEV₁.

†p Value is calculated for comparison between no exacerbation and exacerbation groups by Kruskal Wallis and χ^2 tests.
BD, bronchodilator; BMI, body mass index; DDX, self-reported doctor's diagnosis.

Table 4 Multivariable analyses of predictors of exacerbations in the past 1 year shown as crude and adjusted ORs, in individuals with and without COPD (results shown were from full predictor model*)

	Exacerbation in the past 1 year			
	Non-COPD (post FEV ₁ /FVC≥0.7) and no DDX asthma/emphysema/chronic bronchitis/COPD		COPD (post FEV ₁ /FVC<0.7)	
	Crude ORs (95% CI)	Adjusted ORs† (95% CI)	Crude ORs (95% CI)	Adjusted ORs† (95% CI)
Age categories				
40–49	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
50–59	0.75 (0.50 to 1.14)	0.65 (0.41 to 1.05)	1.05 (0.45 to 2.48)	1.17 (0.40 to 3.44)
60–69	0.53 (0.31 to 0.89)*	0.55 (0.30 to 1.01)	0.85 (0.36 to 1.99)	0.69 (0.23 to 2.09)
70 and above	0.78 (0.44 to 1.36)	0.74 (0.37 to 1.48)	0.64 (0.27 to 1.52)	0.52 (0.16 to 1.71)
Women (men as ref.)	1.53 (1.06 to 2.21)*	1.67 (1.08 to 2.56)*	1.37 (0.84 to 2.26)	1.14 (0.61 to 2.13)
BMI categories				
<20	1.57 (0.65 to 3.80)	1.59 (0.58 to 1.48)	0.63 (0.08 to 4.99)	0.79 (0.08 to 7.48)
(20, 25)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
(25, 30)	0.97 (0.62 to 1.51)	0.91 (0.56 to 1.48)	1.25 (0.65 to 2.42)	1.07 (0.49 to 2.35)
30 and above	1.30 (0.83 to 2.03)	0.79 (0.47 to 1.33)	2.32 (1.20 to 4.46)*	0.92 (0.39 to 2.15)
Ever smoking of cigarettes (never as ref.)	1.67 (1.17 to 2.40)*	1.28 (0.85 to 1.93)	1.19 (0.69 to 2.07)	0.58 (0.29 to 1.15)
Pack years of cigarettes				
0	1.00	‡	1.00	‡
(0, 10)	2.10 (1.36 to 3.26)*	‡	0.16 (0.02 to 1.24)	‡
(10, 20)	1.54 (0.88 to 2.70)	‡	0.85 (0.33 to 2.20)	‡
20 and above	1.41 (0.87 to 2.26)	‡	1.57 (0.89 to 2.75)	‡
Passive smoking (yes; no as ref.)	1.04 (0.55 to 1.95)	‡	0.93 (0.45 to 1.93)	‡
Chronic cough (yes; no as ref.)	2.47 (1.55 to 3.95)*	1.14 (0.63 to 2.06)	4.18 (2.52 to 6.92)*	1.34 (0.65 to 2.77)
Chronic phlegm (yes; no as ref.)	2.74 (1.63 to 4.61)*	1.82 (0.94 to 3.49)	3.24 (1.93 to 5.42)*	1.01 (0.47 to 2.15)
Wheezing (yes; no as ref.)	8.45 (5.84 to 12.22)*	6.69 (4.39 to 10.21)*	5.98 (3.22 to 11.12)*	2.70 (1.25 to 5.81)*
Breathlessness (yes; no as ref.)	2.25 (1.52 to 3.31)*	1.35 (0.86 to 2.13)	3.71 (2.07 to 6.64)*	1.89 (0.90 to 3.96)
Self-reported doctor diagnosis of asthma (yes; no as ref.)	§	§	2.39 (1.45 to 3.94)*	0.70 (0.35 to 1.41)
Self-reported doctor diagnosis of emphysema/chronic bronchitis/COPD (yes; no as ref.)	§	§	4.03 (2.42 to 6.69)*	1.65 (0.80 to 3.41)
Comorbidities¶ (yes; no as ref.)	1.20 (0.83 to 1.73)	1.25 (0.78 to 2.01)	1.20 (0.73 to 1.96)	1.04 (0.54 to 1.99)
Childhood hospitalisation for breathing problem (yes; no as ref.)	1.60 (0.77 to 3.34)	1.42 (0.61 to 3.30)	1.68 (0.80 to 3.55)	0.85 (0.29 to 2.48)
Use of respiratory medications (yes; no as ref.)	2.82 (1.98 to 4.02)*	1.96 (1.31 to 2.94)*	4.65 (2.64 to 8.20)*	2.29 (1.08 to 4.84)*
Self-perceived health status Fair or poor (excellent/very good/good as ref.)	3.73 (2.40 to 5.78)*	2.26 (1.27 to 4.02)*	5.76 (3.40 to 9.76)*	2.42 (1.19 to 4.92)*
Post-BD FEV ₁ , % predicted				
>80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
(50, 80)	1.20 (0.67 to 2.16)	0.60 (0.29 to 1.23)	2.52 (1.41 to 4.49)*	1.23 (0.60 to 2.51)
<50	§	§	9.23 (4.48 to 18.98)*	2.79 (1.04 to 7.53)*
%Δ FVC _i >12% (≤12% as ref.)**	0.49 (0.07 to 3.55)	0.29 (0.03 to 2.66)	1.11 (0.59 to 2.09)	0.62 (0.25 to 1.56)
%Δ FEV _{1i} >12% (≤12% as ref.)**	1.13 (0.45 to 2.82)	1.10 (0.40 to 3.02)	1.62 (0.93 to 2.83)	1.13 (0.51 to 2.51)

*p<0.05.

†Two predictive models were explored: a parsimonious model (unadjusted predictors that were significant at p<0.05), and the fuller model that included additional predictors that were thought a priori to be associated with a risk of exacerbation if p values were <0.25. The adjusted ORs (95% CIs) shown were from fuller model as results from both models were similar.

‡Pack years is not included in the multiple logistic model to avoid the colinearity with ever smoking. Passive smoking is not included in the multiple logistic models because the crude ORs have a non-significant p value>0.25.

§No data in this category.

¶Comorbidities include heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, and stroke.

**%Δ FVC_i=(post FVC – pre FVC)/pre FVC, %Δ FEV_{1i}=(post FEV₁ – pre FEV₁)/pre FEV₁.

BD, bronchodilator; BMI, body mass index.

obstruction. It is unclear from this cross-sectional study whether a self-perceived poor health status was the result or the cause of exacerbations.

An important and novel finding in this study was that respiratory exacerbation-like events in individuals without COPD were associated with distinct health and economic impacts, an observation that had been extensively documented only in patients with COPD.^{1 2 12 26 28} These individuals were more likely to access healthcare, have poorer health status and loss of

economic work, and home and social activities. The impact of these exacerbations in individuals without COPD in this study was not trivial. We estimated that when the percentages of work loss were extrapolated into the Canadian general population of 35 million, over half a million working people lost economic work in the past year and another half a million homemakers had episodes of cessation in housework in the past year. Awareness of this hitherto unrecognised respiratory burden is essential for accurate health economic planning. Studies in

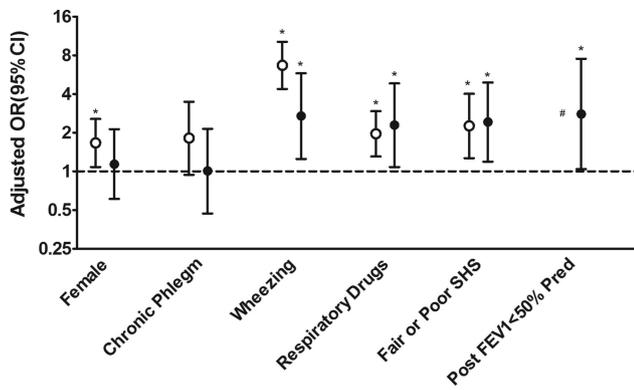


Figure 3 Predictors of exacerbation in the past 1 year in two subgroups of subjects: COPD (post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC<0.7) and non-COPD (post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC<0.7 and no self-reported doctor's diagnosis of asthma/emphysema/chronic bronchitis/COPD). # For the non-COPD subgroup, the OR for each variable is adjusted for other variables in the figure as well as age, BMI, ever smoking, chronic cough, breathlessness, comorbidities, childhood hospitalisation for breathing problem, and for bronchodilator response after salbutamol (% change in FEV₁ and % change in FVC.) For the COPD subgroup, additional adjustment included self-reported DDX of asthma, self-reported DDX of emphysema/CB/COPD. Open circles=non-COPD; closed circles=COPD. *Significance is assumed at p value<0.05. SHS, self-perceived health status.

primary and tertiary care have suggested a false-positive COPD diagnosis ranging from 30 to 60%,^{29 30} with consequent long-term therapy with treatments that are not indicated. Exacerbation-like events may lead to a false-positive diagnosis of COPD if spirometry was performed during 'exacerbations'. It is possible that spirometry could be abnormal, as shown by the results of an experimental model of exacerbation in 'healthy' control subjects inoculated with rhinovirus.¹⁷

There are potential limitations of this study. First, the definition of COPD in this analysis was a challenge. The a priori

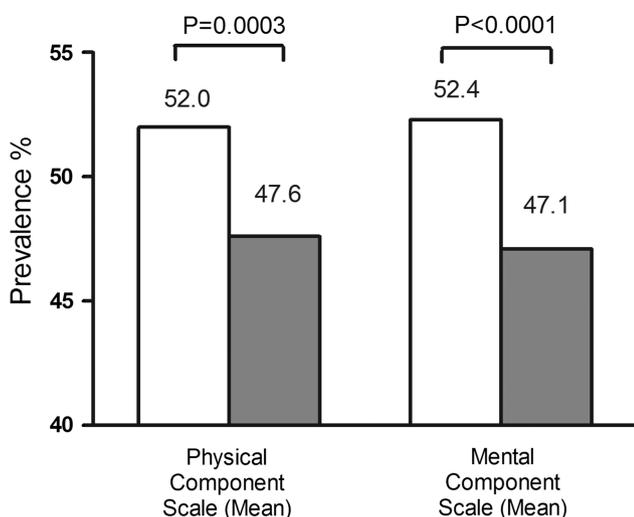


Figure 4 Impact on health-related quality of life (expressed as physical component scores and mental component scores computed from SF12) in 3379 Non COPD subjects with and without exacerbation in the past 1 year. Non COPD=subgroup with post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC < 0.7 and no self-reported doctor diagnosis of asthma/emphysema/chronic bronchitis/COPD. Open columns=no exacerbation in the past 1 year; closed columns=exacerbation in the past 1 year.

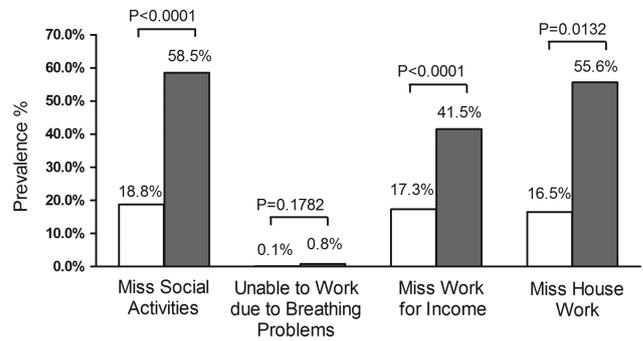


Figure 5 Impact on missing work and missing social activities in the past year in 3379 Non COPD subjects with and without exacerbation in the past 1 year. Non COPD=subgroup with post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC<0.7 and no self-reported doctor diagnosis of asthma/emphysema/chronic bronchitis/COPD. Open columns=no exacerbation in the past 1 year; closed columns=exacerbation in the past 1 year.

study definition of post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC < 0.7 was used for defining COPD versus non-COPD rather than the alternative diagnostic approaches of FEV₁/FVC<LLN as we found similar results for demographics, and risk factor associations in a repeat analysis using the alternative definition of FEV₁/FVC<LLN. We also avoided the newer multimodalities GOLD classification⁴ of COPD for patient management, as its applicability in the unselected subjects remains unclear. In the non-COPD subgroup we excluded subjects with a reported doctor's diagnosis of asthma or COPD or emphysema or chronic bronchitis to avoid confounding by pre-existing clinically diagnosed airway disease and its management and potential for exacerbations. We did not challenge individuals in our study with methacholine and cannot rule out the possibility that some of them had mild asthma. In addition, our study definition of exacerbation/'exacerbation-like events' was assessed retrospectively and may be subject to recall bias. Further, the determination of an 'exacerbation' or 'exacerbation-like event' was derived from questions which could not be objectively validated. We did not add antibiotic/prednisolone use as additional criteria to avoid confounding by indication. Hence, such events may not be sufficiently accurate or specific, a problem that had been a challenge for defining exacerbations in COPD studies.^{1 3 26} Finally, no adjustment was made for multiple comparisons.

Despite these limitations, we were able to show that exacerbations in individuals without COPD were associated with self-perceived health status, healthcare use and social and economic outcomes.

The reasons for 'exacerbations-like events' in individuals without COPD were unclear from this study. Potential explanations include acute respiratory viral infections,^{17-19 31} the most common cause of acute presentation, or worsening of respiratory symptoms and air pollution.^{32 33} Other acute conditions such as pneumonia, congestive heart failure, pneumothorax or pulmonary embolism could mimic such exacerbations.^{1 3 4 26 34} It is also unknown whether these exacerbation-like events in the non-COPD group have similar onset and recovery patterns to those in patients with COPD.^{34 35} It is unlikely that the exacerbations could be explained solely by the presence of chronic bronchitis as chronic cough and chronic phlegm were not independent risk factors for 'exacerbation-like' events in the multivariable analysis. Finally, it is conceivable that we had included patients with undetected asthma, undetected early COPD or emphysema phenotype with relatively well preserved lung function. The possibility of undetected airway disease was suggested

by the fact that individuals with exacerbations had a lower FEV₁ than those without. Further, in a small subset of the non-COPD group who had CT scans of the thorax, an interim univariate analysis showed a higher prevalence of radiologically defined emphysema in those with exacerbations compared with those without exacerbations. However, the number of individuals with exacerbations who had CT scan data was insufficient for accurate statistical analysis and further confirmation would require data from a larger sample in a longitudinal study.

CONCLUSION

There is a need for increased awareness that exacerbations of respiratory symptoms are not confined to individuals with known obstructive airway diseases. These exacerbations have an important healthcare and economic impact, with public health and health policies implications. We need better means of detecting COPD early as current definitions may not fully capture the true burden of respiratory disease in the population. The presentation of exacerbation-like events may contribute to the false-positive diagnosis of COPD in the community and requires further study. Future studies of the impact of exacerbations in patients with COPD should take into account the occurrence of similar exacerbations in individuals without COPD.

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