Abstract P95 Figure 1

valve implantation or were excluded from any invasive option at the discretion of the responsible physician. Full pulmonary function testing (PFT) was performed.

Results A total of 425 symptomatic AS patients were included. Of these, 313 (74%) underwent PFT. COPD was clinically recognised in 25% (n=110) of the total group and in 20% (n=64) of the AS patients with PFT. On PFT Results analysis, the actual prevalence of COPD was even higher (33%). COPD severity in AS based on FEV₁ was classified as follows: mild in 46%, moderate in 41%, severe in 12%, and very severe in 1%. There were no differences in terms of aortic disease severity, body habitus, functional class nor cardiac function in patients with or without COPD. AS patients with COPD were more likely to be males (56% vs 43%, p<0.001) and with a non-significant tendency to older age (80±7 vs 78±8, p=0.07). Of the AS COPD patients, only 9% were on inhaled treatment. During a mean follow-up of 16±10 months, patients with COPD showed higher rates of all-cause mortality compared to patients without COPD (39% vs. 20%, p<0.001). COPD was an independent predictor of all-cause death (HR: 2.1, 95% CI: 1.4 to 3.2, p<0.001).

Conclusion COPD in symptomatic AS is common, under-treated and associated with an increased risk of death. Spirometry and COPD case-finding should be performed when managing patients with symptomatic AS.

P96 DEATH RELATED TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

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10.1136/thoraxjnl-2017-210983.238

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) kills over 5.6% (3.2 million) of the world population every year and is projected to increase to 7.8% by 2030. According to the literature about a third of patients with COPD die of cardiovascular disease (CVD). However, these findings do not match clinical data from the Evaluating the Role of Inflammation in Chronic Airways disease (ERICA) cohort – a multi-centre observational cohort study of 729 patients with COPD – nor published data from the late 60s indicating only about a tenth of patients dying of CVD. The aim of our study was to categorise causes of death, and compare self-reported CVD incidence with electronic health records. Clinical data were linked to mortality data from the Office for National

Statistics. Causes of death were categorised by cardiovascular and respiratory physicians. Self-reported cardiovascular events were compared with hospital episode statistics. Results indicate that after 5 years of follow-up, a majority of deaths (n=119) are due to pulmonary causes (53%), followed by cancer (24%) with fewer cases than expected having a cardiac cause of death (14%). Eight per cent died of other causes. In addition, there were only few severe cardiovascular events such as stroke and heart attack. It might be that globally the cause of death within COPD has changed over several decades with increased numbers of cardiac causes of deaths but our findings do not indicate as many cardiac deaths and this trend might at least exclude the UK and warrants further exploration.

P97 A CROSS-SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF DOMAIN SPECIFIC COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

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10.1136/thoraxjnl-2017-210983.239

Introduction and Objectives The typical profile of patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) includes a wide range of co-morbidity, with increasing evidence demonstrating an association between COPD and cognitive impairment. This cross-sectional study aims to demonstrate domain specific cognitive function and deficit in patients with mild-moderate COPD using the comprehensive Addenbrookes Cognitive Examination-III assessment (ACE-III). It also aims to compare the nature of cognitive impairment in patients with COPD to patients with Alzheimer's type dementia (AD).

Methods We enrolled 44 patients with mild or moderate COPD, 17 patients with mild or moderate AD and 28 control patients with a similar age profile and gender distribution. We analysed the difference in ACE-III total scores and domain specific scores between the groups and additionally performed logistic regression analyses to account for cardiovascular co-morbidity and smoking exposure.

Results Patients with COPD had significantly lower total ACE-III scores (p<0.001) compared to the control group with 47.5 percent of patients demonstrating scores below the recognised cut-off score for cognitive impairment of 88 out of 100. This association remained even when accounting for cardiovascular co-morbidity and smoking exposure. There was no significant difference in the visuospatial cognitive domain (p=0.062),