

Abstract Presentations

2. Karin Lisspers, Sweden

COPD patients with asthma, characteristics and risk of exacerbations -results from the TIE-study*

Karin Lisspers, Marieann Högman, Andrei Malinovschi, Christer Janson, Hans Hedenström, Kristina Bröms, Björn Ställberg

Uppsala University
Sweden



*Tools Identifying Exacerbations

AIM

- **To characterize COPD patients with asthma, if they are at a higher likelihood of having exacerbations and which factors are associated with exacerbations**

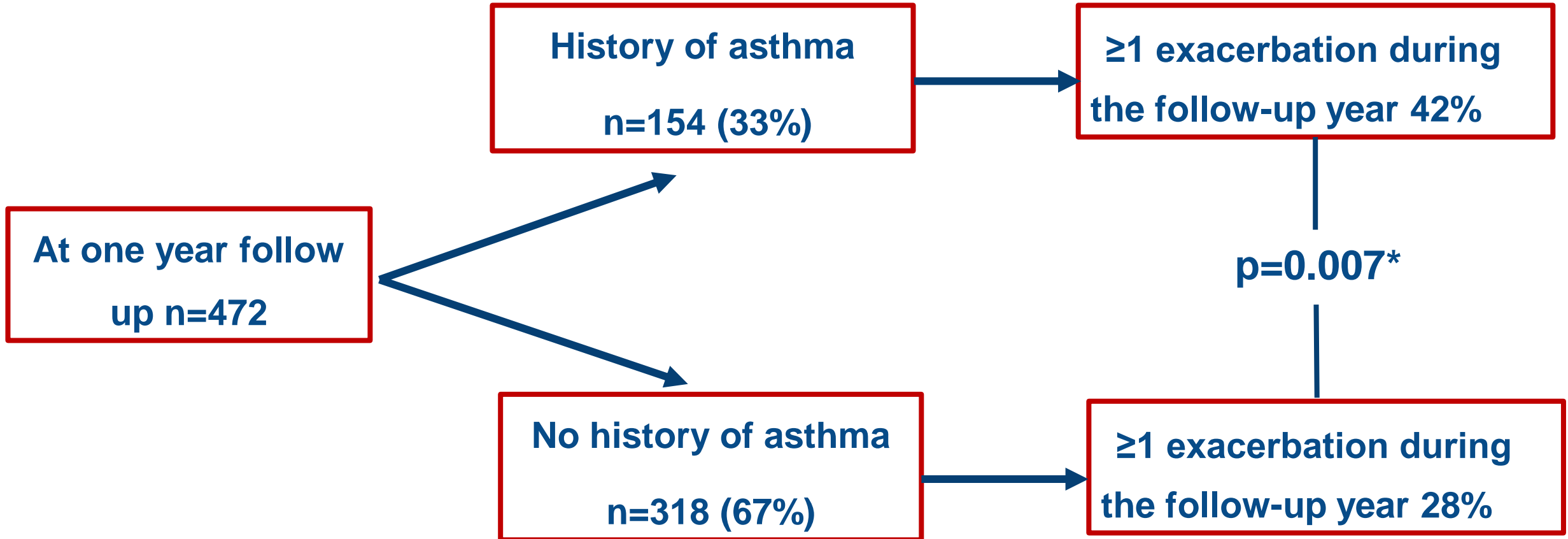
Method – data collection

- **Patients with physician-diagnosed and spirometry-verified COPD**
- **Data from baseline visit**
 - Self-reported asthma, smoking habits and allergy
 - Measurements of lung function, IgE-sensitization, blood eosinophil count and $F_{E}NO_{50}$
- **At the one-year follow-up**
 - Information on exacerbations last 12 months

Characteristics at baseline

	With asthma n= 154	Without asthma n= 318	p
FEV ₁ , mean	55.8	58.7	0.075
IgE-sensitization, %	29.3	13.1	0.002
Eosinophil count, mean	0.23	0.21	0.292
F _E NO ₅₀ , median	14.2	14.4	0.912

Results



* consistent after adjustments for age, sex, FEV₁ and smoking status

IgE-sensitization was associated to exacerbations in the one-year follow-up in patients with a history of asthma

	OR*	95% CI
IgE-sensitization	3.0	1.55-5.74

***with adjustments for age, gender, lung function, reported allergy and smoking**

Conclusions

- **COPD patients with a history of asthma had a higher risk of exacerbations.**
- **IgE-sensitization in COPD patients with asthma appears to be related to a further increase in risk of exacerbations**