

# Kategorie a fenotypy nemocných s CHOPN aneb o koho se staráme

VLADIMÍR KOBLÍŽEK  
PLIČNÍ KLINIKA FN A LF UK HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ

## Osnova

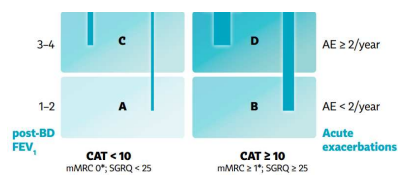
- ▶ Úvod
- ▶ Kategorie – teorie
- ▶ Kategorie – reálná situace
- ▶ Fenotypy – teorie
- ▶ Fenotypy – reálná situace
- ▶ Fenotypy – otázky
- ▶ Závěr

## ÚVOD

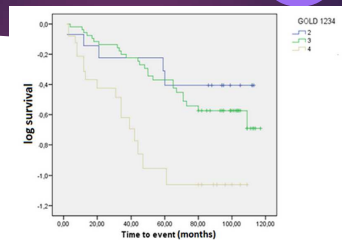
- ▶ Heterogenní populace nemocných
- ▶ Hledání nemocných pro specifickou léčbu
- ▶ Prognostická role

## KATEGORIE

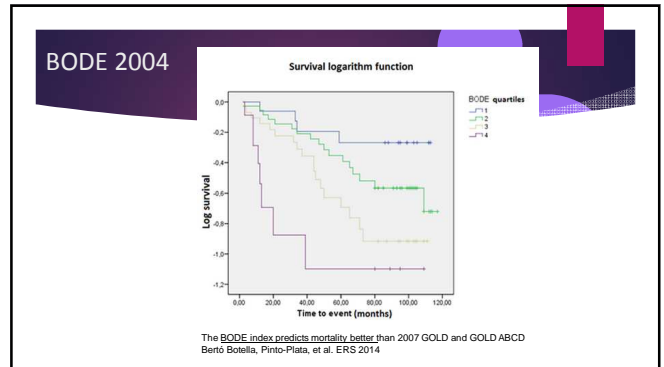
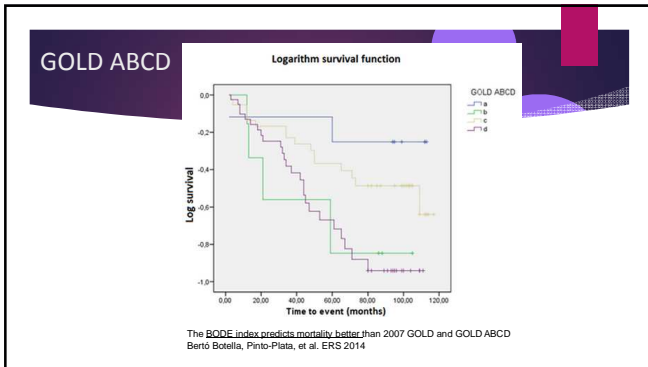
## Co jsou to kategorie ?



## GOLD 2007 (II., III., IV.)



The BODE index predicts mortality better than 2007 GOLD and GOLD ABCD  
Berto Botella, Pinto-Plaza, et al. ERS 2014



## Jak jsme na tom s kategoriemi v ČR ? Obecná CHOPN populace

Real-Life GOLD 2011 Implementation: The Management of COPD Lacks Correct Classification and Adequate Treatment

N 1.355 m 512 (37.8%), ž 843 (62.2%)  
Věk 68.5 (69, SD 9.66)

mMRC 1.8 (2.0, SD 1.1)  
CAT 18.3 (18.0, SD 9.1)

Počet exacerbací 0.75 (1.0, SD 0.8)

Těžké obstrukce GOLD 1 (10.3%), GOLD 2 (46.0%), GOLD 3 (30.6%) a GOLD 4 (13.1%)

144 specialistů

## Jak jsme na tom s kategoriemi v ČR ? Obecná CHOPN populace

	Subjective classification by doctor				Total
	A	B	C	D	
A	303	75	7	0	385
	22.36%	5.54%	0.52%	0%	28.41%
B	42	230	26	6	304
	3.1%	16.9%	1.92%	0.44%	22.4%
C	7	14	47	6	74
	0.52%	1.03%	3.47%	0.44%	5.46%
D	4	108	149	331	592
	0.3%	7.97%	11%	24.43%	43.69%
Total	356	427	229	343	1355
	26.2%	31.51%	16.9%	25.31%	100%

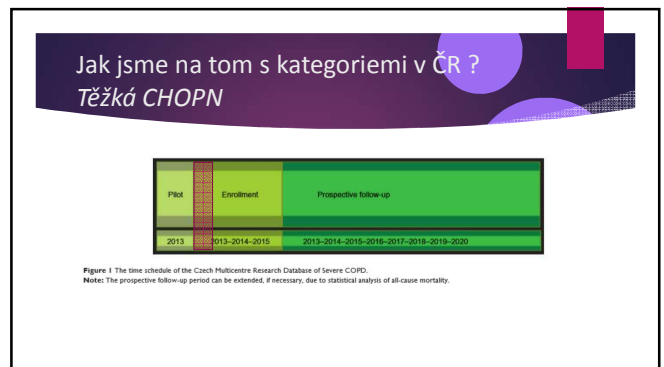
## Jak jsme na tom s kategoriemi v ČR ? Těžká CHOPN

International Journal of COPD ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Czech multicenter research database of severe COPD

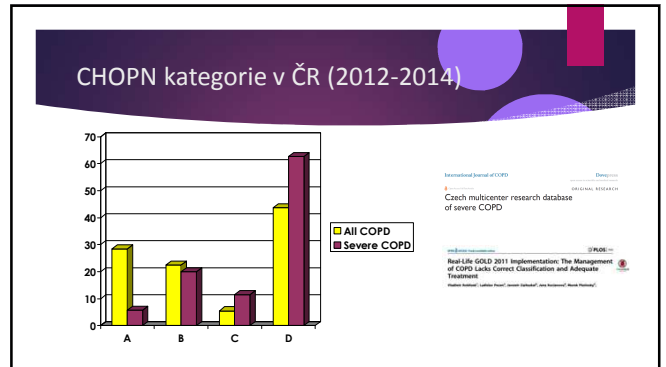
12-13 center ČR  
II 2014 N 190  
XI 2014 N 433

Barbora Novotná, Viktor Kozlík, Jiří Janoušek, Zdeněk Šedivý, Tomáš Džmítal



### Jak jsme na tom s kategoriemi v ČR ? Těžká CHOPN

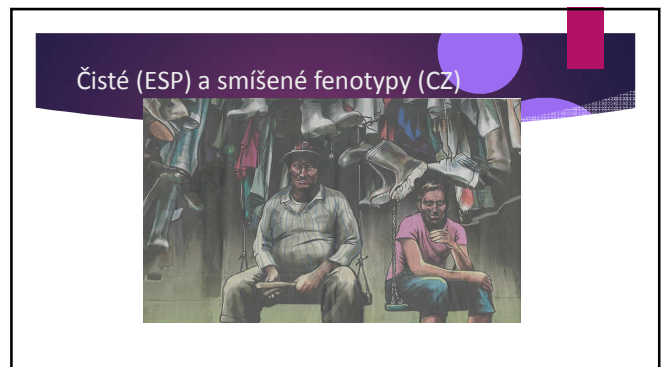
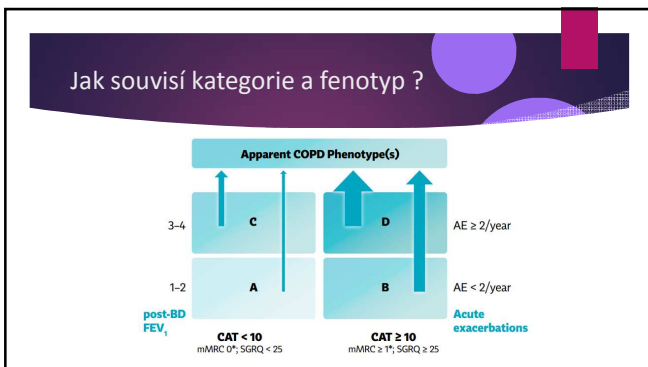
Pohlaví	Ženy	43 (22.6%)
	Muži	147 (77.4%)
Věk		67.0 (55.0; 78.0)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )		27.2 (18.6; 36.8)
Post BD FEV <sub>1</sub> (%)		42.0 (24.6; 58.7)
Kuřácký status	Bývalý kuřák	139 (73.2%)
	Nekuřák	16 (8.4%)
	Kuřák	35 (18.4%)
Trvání CHOPN (roky)		8.1 (0.3; 23.8) N=179
Počet AE (rok)		0.0 (0.0; 4.0) N=188
GOLD kategorie	A	11 (5.8%)
	B	38 (20.0%)
	C	22 (11.5%)
	D	119 (62.7%)



## FENOTYPY

### Co je to fenotyp ?

„ .. a single or combination of disease attributes that describe differences between individuals with COPD as they relate to clinically meaningful outcomes (SYMPTOMS, AE s, response to Rx, rate of disease progression, or death). „



### Španělský pohled

PURE BRONCHITIC PHENOTYPE

PURE EMPHYSEMATIC PHENOTYPE

### Český pohled

BRONCHITIC PHENOTYPE

OVERLAP

EMPHYSEMATIC PHENOTYPE

### Teorie výskytu fenotypů

macrolide drugs, antibiotics, physiotherapy

PDE4 inhibitors

ICS/LABA, ICS/LABA/LAMA

antidiuretics

LVES/bullectomy, AAT augmentation therapy, BVR, theophylline

special rehabilitation + nutritional support

- bronchitic phenotype
- COPD + asthma phenotype
- COPD + bronchiectasis phenotype
- emphysematous phenotype
- frequent-exacerbation phenotype
- phenotype of pulmonary cachexia

COPD

### Teorie výskytu fenotypů

BRONCHITIC and COPD-BE

macrolide drugs, antibiotics, physiotherapy

PDE4 inhibitors

ICS/LABA, ICS/LABA/LAMA

antidiuretics

LVES/bullectomy, AAT augmentation therapy, BVR, theophylline

special rehabilitation + nutritional support

- bronchitic phenotype
- COPD + asthma phenotype
- COPD + bronchiectasis phenotype
- emphysematous phenotype
- frequent-exacerbation phenotype
- phenotype of pulmonary cachexia

COPD

### Teorie výskytu fenotypů

EMPHYSEMATOUS and CACHECTIC

macrolide drugs, antibiotics, physiotherapy

PDE4 inhibitors

ICS/LABA, ICS/LABA/LAMA

antidiuretics

LVES/bullectomy, AAT augmentation therapy, BVR, theophylline

special rehabilitation + nutritional support

- bronchitic phenotype
- COPD + asthma phenotype
- COPD + bronchiectasis phenotype
- emphysematous phenotype
- frequent-exacerbation phenotype
- phenotype of pulmonary cachexia

COPD

### Teorie výskytu fenotypů

ACOS and AEs NON-STABLE PHENOTYPES

macrolide drugs, antibiotics, physiotherapy

PDE4 inhibitors

ICS/LABA, ICS/LABA/LAMA

antidiuretics

LVES/bullectomy, AAT augmentation therapy, BVR, theophylline

special rehabilitation + nutritional support

- bronchitic phenotype
- COPD + asthma phenotype
- COPD + bronchiectasis phenotype
- emphysematous phenotype
- frequent-exacerbation phenotype
- phenotype of pulmonary cachexia

COPD

## Popis fenotypů Datažba těžké CHOPN ČR

**Table 3** Definitions of clinical phenotypes used in this study

Clinical phenotype	Simplified specification	Notes
Chronic bronchitis phenotype	The patient answers yes to both questions about chronic presence of cough and expectoration	Chronic presence of cough and expectoration is not required
Emphysema phenotype	Radiology specialist says yes to the assessment of pulmonary emphysema by chest HRCT	
ECOPD with bronchiectasis	Defined by presence of bronchiectasis (in two or more lobes) on a chest HRCT	
Definite COPD	Definite COPD subjects met two or more major or one major plus two minor criteria <sup>(1)</sup>	
Overlap syndrome phenotype		Major: strong bronchodilator test positivity (FEV <sub>1</sub> >15% and >400 mL), bronchial challenge test positivity, FeNO >=45-50 ppb and/or sputum eosinophils >=3%, history of asthma Minor: mild bronchodilator test positivity (FEV <sub>1</sub> >12% and >200 mL), ↑ total immunoglobulin E, history of atopy
Frequent exacerbation phenotype	Two or more acute exacerbations per year	
Infrequent exacerbation phenotype	BMI <21 kg/m <sup>2</sup> in absence of another valid reason	

**Abbreviations:** BMI, body mass index; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FeNO, fractional exhaled nitric oxide; FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; HRCT, high-resolution computed tomography.

## DP ČPIS

Flowchart for DP ČPIS classification:

- Diagnosis of COPD (post-BD spirometry)
  - no: Sputum production ≥ 3M/2M (≥ 2 years)
    - no: Emphysematous phenotype \*
    - yes: Long-lasting excessive daily production of mucopurulent sputum with blood traces
      - no: Pulmonary emphysema phenotype
      - yes: Chest CT with presence of bronchiectasis §
        - no: COPD + bronchiectasis phenotype
        - yes: BMI < 21 \*\* and visible atrophy of muscles (no other aetiology cause)
          - no: Frequent exacerbation phenotype
          - yes: Acute exacerbation ≥ 2 years
            - no: COPD + asthma phenotype \*\*\*
            - yes: +BDT, +BCT, +FeNO, +E, history of asthma, history of atopy, ↑IgE, ↑HbT

## Popis fenotypů POPE STUDY

Flowchart for POPE STUDY classification:

- STEP 1: Major criteria = A8 before the age of 40 OR 2 minor criteria = positive BD test in last 12 months + positive history of atopy and/or allergy
  - YES: ACOS
  - NO: STEP 2
- STEP 2: Frequent exacerbation = the total number of moderate and severe exacerbations in last 12 months is 2 or more
  - YES: Frequent exacerbator
  - NO: Infrequent exacerbator
- STEP 3: Chronic bronchitis
  - YES: Exacerbator with CB
  - NO: Exacerbator without CB (probably emphysema)

## Výskyt fenotypů – ESP

**Abstract**

**Rationale:** The new Spanish guideline for COPD recommends COPD treatment according to clinical phenotypes, but little is known on the distribution and outcomes of the four suggested phenotypes. **Objective:** We aimed to determine the distribution of COPD phenotypes and their differences in terms of demographic and clinical outcomes. **Methods:** We analyzed demographic, clinical and health-care consumption data from the CHAIN study, a multicenter observational cohort of stable well-characterized COPD out-patients in Spain, at baseline and after one year of follow-up. Patients were classified as non-exacerbator phenotype (NE), asthma-COPD overlap syndrome (ACOS), frequent exacerbator phenotype with emphysema (EE) or with chronic bronchitis (ECB), according to guideline criteria. **Results:** Overall, 531 stable COPD patients were included in the study. At baseline, there were significant differences by age and gender within the four phenotypes, as well as by symptoms, FEV<sub>1</sub> and BODE index (all p<0.05). The mean±SD CAT score was the highest 17.1±8.2 in the ECB phenotype compared to the other phenotypes (p<0.05). Both EE and ECB were more frequently receiving treatment at baseline with long-acting antimuscarinics, inhaled corticosteroids, beta2-agonists and theophyllines, and also experienced more exacerbations after one year of follow-up (all p<0.05). **Conclusions:** There is an uneven distribution of COPD phenotypes in stable COPD patients, with significant clinical and use of health resources differences.

Distribution and outcomes of the new Spanish phenotype-based guideline for COPD  
Cosío, Soriano, et al. ERS 2014

## Výskyt fenotypů – CEE

Map showing the study area in Central Europe (CEE).

N = 1462	
Age of COPD	58.4 ± 9.2
Gender (No., % men)	973 (66.6)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	27.1 ± 5.7
Smoking status (current smoker No., %)	491 (33.6)
Charlson comorbidity index (No., %)	
1	760 (52.0)
2	327 (22.4)
3	188 (12.9)
> 4	169 (11.5)

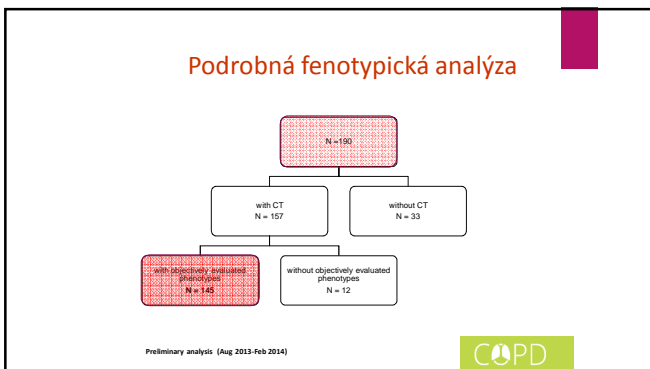
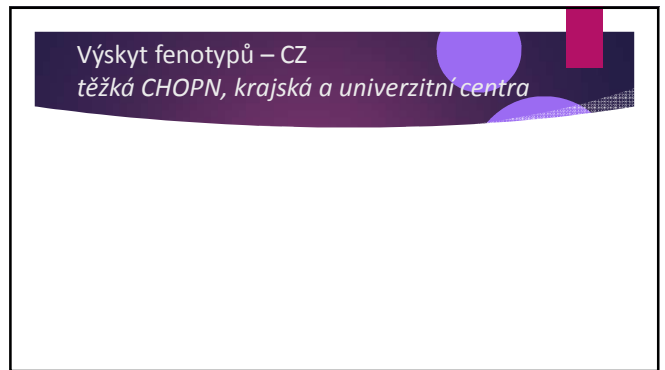
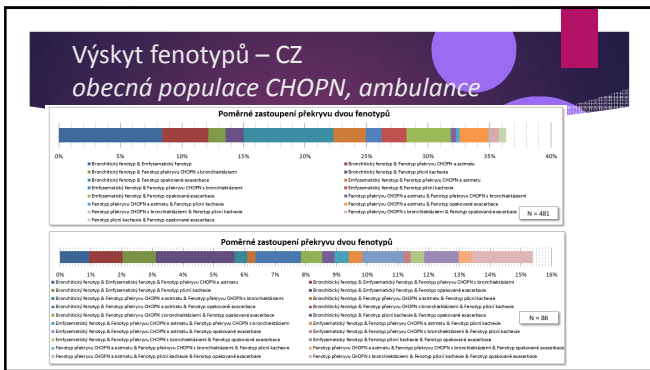
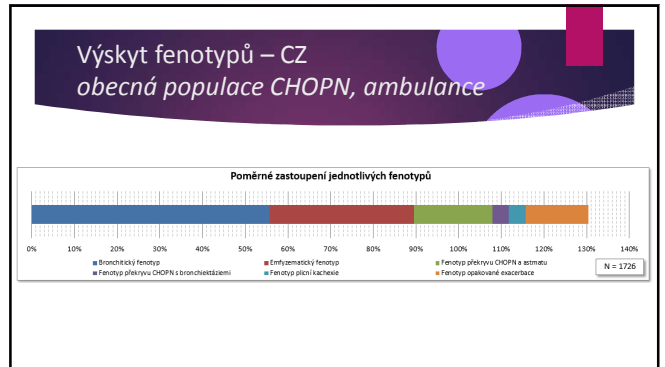
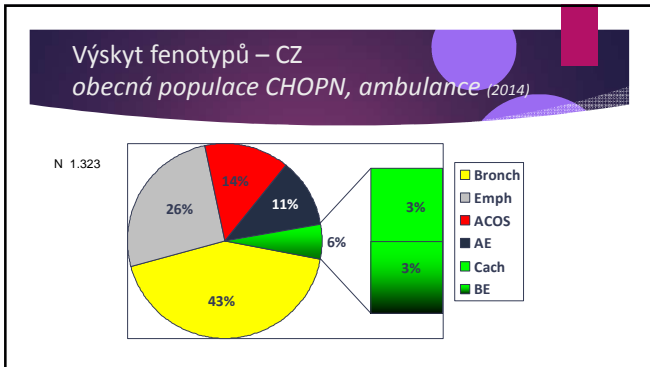
## POPE fenotypy

Flowchart for POPE phenotypes:

- ACOS (N=146)
  - NA (N=34)
  - ANO (N=111)
  - NE (N=1389)
- Exacerbátoři (N=1113)
  - NA (N=4)
  - ANO (N=389)
  - NE (N=996)
- Exacerbátoři s CB (N=1122)
  - ANO (N=267)
  - NE (N=122)

Pie chart showing the distribution of phenotypes:

- Non-exacerbátoři (N=996): 64.9%
- ACOS (N=111): 7.2%
- Exacerbátoři bez CB (N=122): 8.0%
- Exacerbátoři s CB (N=267): 17.4%
- NA (N=38): 2.5%

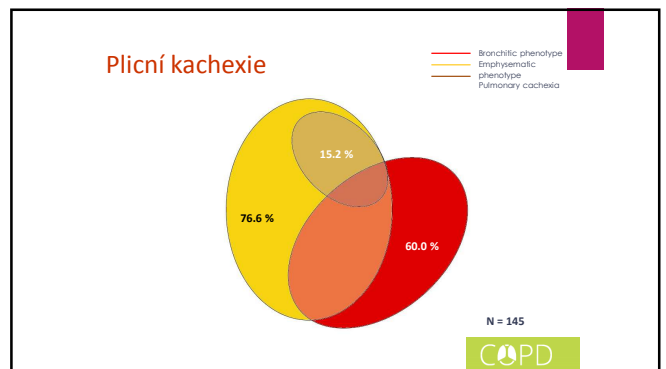
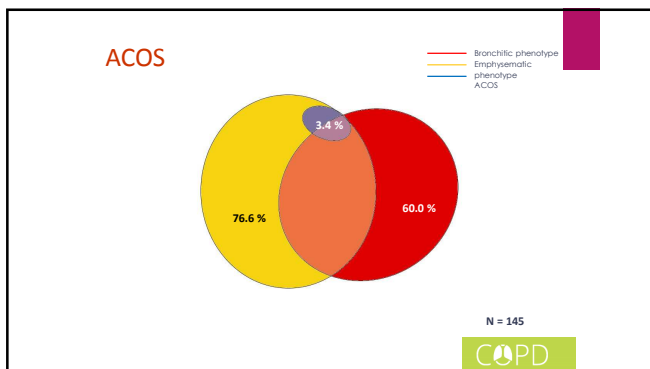
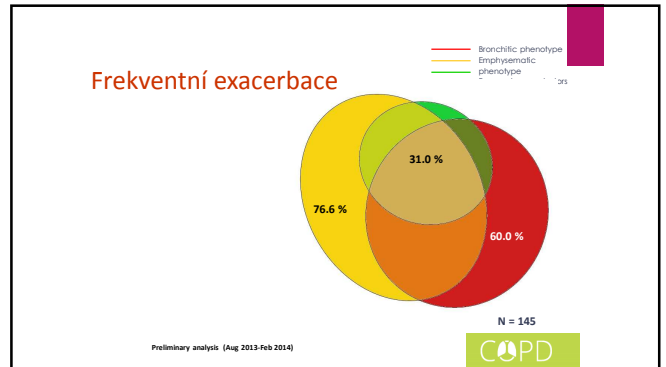
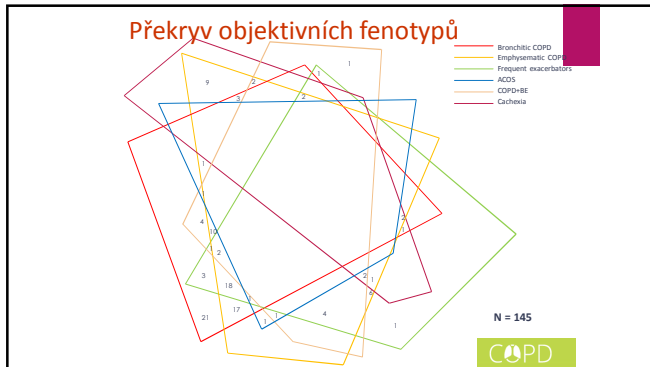


### Subjektivní versus objektivní fenotypy

COPD phenotype	„Subjective“	„Objective“	P-value
Bronchitic	77 (53.1 %)	87 (60.0 %)	0.076
Emfyzematik	96 (66.2 %)	111 (76.6 %)	0.06
ACOS	17 (11.7 %)	5 (3.4 %)	<b>0.002</b>
Frequent exacerbation - AE	36 (24.8 %)	45 (31.0 %)	1.00
Pulmonary cachexia	14 (9.7 %)	22 (15.2 %)	<b>0.021</b>
COPD/BE	5 (3.4 %)	36 (24.8 %)	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>

N = 145

Preliminary analysis (Aug 2013-Feb 2014)



### Symptomy

Parameter	Bronchilic (N = 87)	Emphysematic (N = 111)	ACOS (N = 5)	Exacerbators (N = 45)	Cachexia (N = 22)
mMRC	2.0 (0.5; 4.0)	2.0 (0.6; 4.0)	2.0 (1.0; 2.0)	2.0 (0.3; 4.0)	2.5 (0.2; 4.0)
Tspiqe	38 (43.7 %)	44 (39.6 %)	2 (40.0 %)	22 (48.9 %)	11 (50.0 %)
SGQT ENT symptom	19.0 (0.8; 48.2)	18.0 (4.0; 52.3)	25.0 (14.0; 36.0)	27.0 (1.3; 52.8)	25.0 (0.7; 75.0)
CAT cough	2.0 (1.0; 4.0)	2.0 (0.2; 4.0)	2.0 (1.0; 3.0)	3.0 (1.6; 4.7)	2.0 (1.0; 4.0)
pHqm	3.0 (1.0; 5.0)	2.0 (1.0; 4.0)	2.5 (1.0; 4.0)	3.0 (1.5; 5.0)	2.5 (1.0; 4.0)
ch-tightness	1.0 (0.0; 3.0)	1.0 (0.0; 3.0)	1.5 (1.0; 3.0)	1.0 (0.0; 4.7)	2.0 (0.0; 4.0)
shortness of b.	3.5 (0.0; 5.0)	3.0 (1.0; 5.0)	2.5 (0.0; 3.0)	4.0 (0.0; 5.0)	4.0 (0.0; 5.0)
limitation	1.0 (0.0; 5.0)	1.0 (0.0; 5.0)	0.5 (0.0; 2.0)	2.0 (0.0; 4.7)	1.0 (0.0; 5.0)
sleep	1.5 (0.0; 4.0)	2.0 (0.0; 4.8)	0.5 (0.0; 2.0)	2.0 (0.0; 5.0)	2.5 (0.0; 5.0)
energy	2.5 (1.0; 5.0)	2.0 (1.0; 5.0)	2.0 (0.0; 3.0)	3.0 (0.3; 5.0)	3.0 (0.0; 5.0)
CAT overall score	17.5 (6.8; 34.5)	18.0 (6.0; 33.2)	13.5 (9.0; 18.0)	20.0 (8.6; 35.4)	21.0 (13.0; 34.0)
SGRQ T	48.6 (16.8; 75.2)	50.2 (18.2; 77.8)	42.4 (31.0; 44.6)	55.8 (26.4; 87.1)	58.0 (27.0; 87.7)
I	38.0 (5.0; 72.4)	38.7 (10.0; 73.0)	38.0 (17.9; 38.2)	48.4 (18.0; 80.0)	51.6 (34.1; 78.3)
A	66.2 (20.3; 92.7)	66.2 (26.1; 92.8)	47.2 (0.0; 48.3)	67.1 (29.0; 100.0)	71.4 (25.0; 100.0)

N = 145

COPD

### Komorbidity

Parameter	Bronchilic (N = 87)	Emphysematic (N = 111)	ACOS (N = 5)	Exacerbators (N = 45)	Cachexia (N = 22)
cardiac failure	14 (16.1 %)	10 (9.0 %)	0 (0.0 %)	5 (11.1 %)	1 (4.5 %)
atrial fibrillation	12 (13.8 %)	11 (9.9 %)	0 (0.0 %)	5 (11.1 %)	1 (4.5 %)
diabetes	17 (19.5 %)	13 (11.7 %)	0 (0.0 %)	8 (17.8 %)	0 (0.0 %)
depression	14 (16.1 %)	22 (19.8 %)	0 (0.0 %)	11 (24.4 %)	4 (18.2 %)
osteoporosis	9 (10.3 %)	15 (13.5 %)	1 (20.0 %)	7 (15.6 %)	3 (13.6 %)
sleep apnea	6 (6.9 %)	5 (4.5 %)	0 (0.0 %)	2 (4.4 %)	0 (0.0 %)
beta-blockers	22 (25.3 %)	25 (22.5 %)	2 (40.0 %)	7 (15.6 %)	4 (18.2 %)
statins	25 (28.7 %)	27 (24.3 %)	0 (0.0 %)	8 (17.8 %)	6 (27.3 %)

N = 145

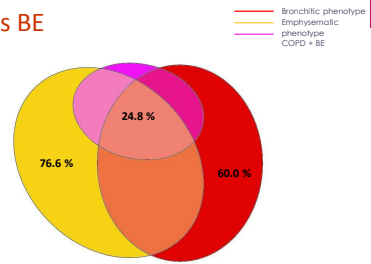
COPD

### Plicní funkce

Parameter	Bronchitic (N = 87)	Emphysematic (N = 113)	ACOS (N = 5)	Exacerbators (N = 45)	Cachexia (N = 22)
heart rate	84.0 (64.4; 110.6)	87.0 (65.2; 111.0)	87.0 (70.0; 92.0)	86.0 (64.6; 114.4)	<b>88.0 (55.2; 114.8)</b>
respirate	18.0 (12.0; 27.6)	18.0 (12.0; 28.0)	18.0 (16.0; 22.0)	18.0 (11.3; 27.4)	<b>20.0 (12.4; 28.0)</b>
FEV1 (%)	43.9 (24.4; 57.8)	43.0 (25.0; 58.0)	51.0 (39.7; 60.0)	40.0 (21.5; 58.7)	<b>38.5 (22.8; 56.0)</b>
FVC (%)	70.9 (41.2; 96.2)	74.5 (46.5; 103.6)	77.0 (64.9; 100.0)	73.0 (43.8; 109.0)	<b>76.2 (51.6; 108.5)</b>
RV (%)	183.0 (113.0; 276.6)	201.0 (118.8; 276.4)	145.0 (109.0; 221.0)	201.0 (121.5; 276.7)	<b>219.0 (150.0; 274.0)</b>
IC/TLC (%)	30.0 (17.6; 70.7)	27.0 (16.0; 68.5)	34.0 (31.2; 50.0)	27.0 (16.0; 46.4)	<b>24.0 (16.0; 94.4)</b>
DtCO (%)	46.0 (23.9; 87.6)	41.5 (20.5; 77.0)	55.5 (33.0; 68.0)	43.0 (23.4; 72.8)	<b>31.0 (10.3; 94.4)</b>
Kco (%)	62.0 (28.9; 116.0)	55.0 (24.2; 91.7)	62.0 (41.0; 104.0)	56.0 (25.0; 89.0)	<b>40.0 (11.3; 87.0)</b>
Zung's scale	53.0 (35.0; 69.0)	51.5 (31.5; 68.8)	54.0 (45.0; 58.0)	51.0 (35.0; 69.1)	<b>56.0 (29.0; 79.0)</b>
Beck's scale	6.5 (1.0; 15.9)	6.0 (1.0; 15.0)	6.0 (4.0; 7.0)	7.0 (1.4; 15.9)	<b>8.0 (0.0; 18.0)</b>

N = 145  
COPD

### CHOPN s BE



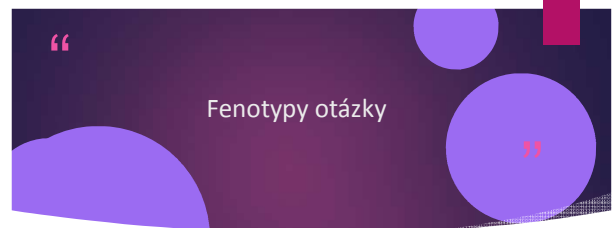
N = 145  
COPD

### CHOPN/BE versus non-BE CHOPN

Parameter	Specification	non-BE COPD	COPD/BE	P-value
postBD FEV1	%	43.9	42.7	0.55
Kco	%	61.0	60.0	0.92
RV	%	190	193	0.89
IC/TLC	%	<b>30.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>0.04</b>
WA mean	%	71.92	70.11	0.06
LAA total	%	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.05</b>
mucus plugs	small airways	8.6	13.9	1.0
mucus plugs	large airways	7.6	13.9	1.0
diabetes	yes (%)	19	13.9	0.48
CAD	yes (%)	26.7	30.6	0.65
heart failure	yes (%)	<b>12.4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.07</b>
osteoporosis	yes (%)	9.5	13.9	0.53

COPD

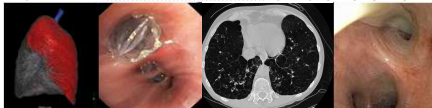
### Fenotypy otázky



### Otázka 1

► Jaký je vývoj fenotypů v čase ?

2012 EMPYZÉM ..... 2014 navíc BRONCHITICKÉ RYSY



STABILITA EXACERBAČNÍHO TYPU 71 %  
STABILITA NON-EXACERBAČNÍHO TYPU 74 %

Own experience with bronchoscopic volume reduction  
Hurst et al. NEM 2010 /ELIPSE STUDY/

### Otázka 2

► Jaký je vývoj fenotypů v čase ?

► Je koncept překryvů fenotypů správně ?



Jeden či více fenotypů u jednoho pacienta



### Questions

- ▶ Jaký je vývoj fenotypů v čase ?
- ▶ Je koncept překryvů fenotypů správně ?

AE ano či ne

### Otázka 3

- ▶ Jaký je vývoj fenotypů v čase ?
- ▶ Je koncept překryvů fenotypů správně ?
- ▶ Má princip fenotypů význam ?

Neanderthal vs.Sapiens Sapiens

© Neanderthal Museum (Mettmann, Germany)

### Závěr – přínos kategorií a fenotypů

- ▶ Kategorie A-D - pomáhají určit **riziko** nemocných
- ▶ Fenotypy (4-6) - se **reálně** vyskytují u nemocných, závisí na **rozsahu** vyšetřovacích metod (subjektivní versus objektivní zhodnocení), určeny k volbě **cílené** léčby pro jednotlivé pacienty,
- ▶ Kategorie i fenotypy - se snaží diferencovat mezi nemocnými
- ▶ Budoucnost - **biomarkery**, případně **revoluční objev** na poli patogenetický zaměřené léčby ?

XIX. HRADECKÉ PNEUMOLOGICKÉ DNY  
Hradec Králové, Univerzita Hradec Králové  
24 – 25. dubna 2015

#### Pre-konferenční workshopy

**WORKSHOP PŮLČNÍ REHABILITACE a tematy záložkových testů**  
GAMLET, SWIET, EDWI a úložného vyšetří pomůcek pro respirační fyzioterapii  
23. 4. 2014, od 9.00 hod do 16.00 hod  
přednášková místnost Psychiatrická klinika LF UK a FN Hradec Králové  
Max. počet účastníků: 40  
Registrace poplatek: 1.000 Kč

**WORKSHOP ROZŠÍŘENÉ KARDIOVASKULOMONÁLNÍ RESUSITACE**  
a praktickým nácvikem specifických situací  
25. 4. 2014, od 8.00 hod do 14.00 hod  
přednášková místnost Basketbalový pavilon LF UK a FN Hradec Králové  
Max. počet účastníků: 15  
Registrace poplatek: 1.000 Kč

**II. HRADECKÝ WORKSHOP NENÁVYVNÝ VENTILAČNÍ PODPORY**  
seminářový modrůst a JIP Plicní kliniky LF UK a FN Hradec Králové  
Max. počet účastníků: 20  
Registrace poplatek: 1.000 Kč

#### Tématický okruh – LÉKAŘSKO-SESTERSKÝ

- Workshop pilotní onkologie a palatiivní péče

#### Uzávěrka pro příjem abstraktů 31. 1. 2015

Aktuální informace, on-line registrace, zaslání abstraktů na [www.harco.cz/pneumo](http://www.harco.cz/pneumo)

	Cena registrace do 31. 1. 2015	Platba registrace od 1. 2. 2015, na místě
Lektury	1.000 Kč	1.500 Kč
Záložková věno	700 Kč	1.000 Kč
Workshop Plicní rehabilitace	1.000 Kč	Kapacitně omezeno (max. 40 osob)
Workshop Rozšířená KVR	1.000 Kč	Kapacitně omezeno (max. 15 osob)
II. Hradecký workshop Intenzivní ventilace (podpora)	1.000 Kč	Kapacitně omezeno (max. 20 osob)
Společenský večer 24. 4. 2015	Bez poplatku	Pro účastníky konferencí

Pro všechny účastníky je na adrese [www.harco.cz/pneumo](http://www.harco.cz/pneumo) k dispozici on-line přihlášovací formulář, jehož bůdost je EHRF-PCIOBOS (obdobně jako v předchozích letech).

#### Tématické okruhy – LÉKAŘSKÁ SEKCE

- Bronchiální obstrukce
- Dušnost
- Tuberkulóza
- Akutní pneumologie
- Interakční kardiologie (srdce přibližně)

Právě: pivo (pivo), ušlechtlé (ušlechtlé), pivo (pivo), ušlechtlé (ušlechtlé)