

Comparison of clinical baseline characteristics between Asian and Western COPD patients in a prospective, international, multicenter study

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Abstract: We aimed to compare clinical characteristics between Asian and Western chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients. This was a sub-analysis of an international, multicenter, prospective cohort study. Asian patients were enrolled in Singapore and South Korea. Western patients were enrolled in Spain, Poland, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Malta. A total of 349 patients were analyzed. Among them, 110 (32%) patients were Asian and 239 (68%) Western. Male sex was more predominant in Asian than in Western (95% versus 63%, respectively; $P < 0.01$). Body mass index was significantly lower in Asian (23.5 versus 27.1; $P < 0.01$). The proportion of patients with a history of exacerbation was lower in Asian (12% versus 64%; $P < 0.01$). Although patients were enrolled by same inclusion criteria, there were several differences between Asian and Western COPD patients. Our study has shown unbiased real-world differences between Asian and Western COPD patients. Since prospective follow-up study is currently ongoing, the result of this study can be fundamental base of future analysis.

Keywords: COPD, Asian, Western

Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a heterogeneous condition requiring therapeutic management to be tailored to the clinical characteristics and disease severity of the individual patient.^{1,2} There is a need for region-specific research and analysis of the epidemiology of COPD to raise awareness of the disease and highlight its causes. Such information is essential for the development of effective national health policies to ensure evidence-based deployment of finite health care resources in the prevention and management of COPD.³ The burden of COPD is rapidly growing in the Asia-Pacific region; Tan et al highlighted that there were more deaths and disability suffered from COPD in the Asian region than in developed Western countries and showed high and varied trends of hospital admissions and mortality in various Asian countries.^{4,5} Poverty, high rate of smoking, pulmonary tuberculosis, air pollution, and indoor biomass burning are traditionally huge issues in Asia.^{6–8} COPD phenotypes in Asia may be somewhat different from those in Western countries.^{9,10} However, there has been no definitive strategy to approach COPD patients by ethnic groups. In this study, we compared clinical characteristics between Asian and Western COPD patients to identify differences.

Methods

This was a sub-analysis of an international, multicenter, prospective cohort study. The aim of the study was to validate the concept of clinical control in COPD.¹¹ Eligible patients had spirometry-defined COPD (ie, post-bronchodilator forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁)/forced vital capacity <0.7), were over 40 years of age, and current smokers or ex-smokers with at least 10 pack-years of tobacco exposure. The prespecified criteria of clinical control were defined by Soler-Cataluña et al.^{12,13}

A patient was considered controlled when clinically stable and with a low impact adjusted by level of disease severity. Impact is related to the manifestations of the disease at the time of medical consultation and stability is related to the changes of the clinical status of the patient over time including the presence of exacerbations. A COPD exacerbation was defined as of any one of the following: acute use of oral corticosteroids and/or a course of antibiotics, for lower respiratory symptoms or within 5 days of an unscheduled hospital admission/emergency department attendance for acute respiratory symptoms. In this analysis, we compared clinical characteristics between Asian and Western COPD patients. Asian patients were enrolled in Singapore and South Korea. Western patients were enrolled in Spain, Poland, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Malta. The study was approved by the local Research and Ethics Committees of each participating research site (University Hospital Vall d'Hebron, Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Royal College of Surgeons, Singapore General Hospital, Hospital de Alta Resolución de Loja, Mater Dei Hospital, Hospital Comarcal de Laredo, Changi General Hospital, Primary Health-care Center Son Pisà, and Hospital Arnau de Vilanova) and all patients provided written informed consent. Also, this study is registered in European Network of Centres for Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacovigilance (EUPAS11656) and approved by Anonymised Data Ethics & Protocol Transparency Committee (ADEPT0115).

Results

A total of 349 patients were analyzed. Among them, 110 (32%) patients were Asian and 239 (68%) Western. Mean age was not significantly different; however, male sex was more predominant in Asian than in Western (95% versus

63%, respectively; $P<0.01$). Body mass index (BMI, kg/m²) was significantly lower in Asian (23.5 versus 27.1; $P<0.01$). Fifteen percent of Asian patients belonged to the group with a BMI lower than 18.5, while only 1% of Western did. Only 5% of Asian had a BMI greater or equal to 30, while 32% of Western did. The proportion of patients with a history of exacerbation was lower in Asian (12% versus 64%; $P<0.01$). Thus, more Asian patients were classified as Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease 2017 A or B. However, there was no significant difference in FEV₁, COPD assessment test (CAT), Modified Medical Research Council, chronic bronchitis phenotype, and control state (Table 1).

Discussion

Until now, published studies that directly compared Asian and Western COPD patients are scarce. Some of the information about the characteristics of Asian patients came from the analysis of patients included in randomized clinical trials with strict inclusion/exclusion criteria.^{14,15} Moreover, previous reports only focused on the efficacy of the drug under investigation, but not on the clinical and epidemiological differences of participants.^{15,16} The current study was observational, with relatively broad inclusion criteria, which provides a more realistic overview of the characteristics of patients in these countries. Of note, there were some significant differences between Asian and Western COPD patients in sex distribution, BMI, and exacerbation history, but no differences in markers of severity such as FEV₁ (% predicted), level of control, or CAT score.

A low rate of women in Asia could be explained by several reasons. First, smoking rate in women is low in Asia. According to the World Health Organization report, smoking rate in male was 25.4% and in female it was 4.8% in Singapore. In South Korea, it was 39.3% and 5.5%, respectively.¹⁷ Second, there could be confounding by recruitment, as more males may seek or are referred for treatment to the tertiary centers. Third, female COPD in Asia might be under-detected.

There has been limited study that compared BMI directly between different ethnicities. In this analysis, we clearly demonstrated that the distribution of BMI

Table I Comparison of baseline characteristics between Asian and Western COPD patients

	Asian (N=110)	Western (N=239)	Total (N=349)	P-value
Age (years), mean (SD)	69.4 (9.1)	68.2 (8.6)	68.6 (8.8)	0.24
Sex, n (%)				<0.01
Female	6 (5)	88 (37)	94 (27)	
Male	104 (95)	147 (63)	251 (73)	
Smoking status, n (%)				0.59
Non-smoker	0 (0)	3 (1)	3 (1)	
Former smoker	83 (75)	172 (72)	255 (73)	
Current smoker	27 (25)	64 (27)	91 (26)	
Pack-year, median (IQR)	39 (29–60)	41 (30–61)	40 (30–60)	0.09
BMI (kg/m ²), median (IQR)	23.5 (20.5–26.6)	27.1 (24.1–31.2)	26 (23–29.4)	<0.01
BMI category I				<0.01
≤21 kg/m ² , n (%)	30 (27)	18 (8)	48 (14)	
>21 kg/m ² , n (%)	80 (73)	221 (92)	301 (86)	
BMI category II				<0.01
<18.5 kg/m ² , n (%)	17 (15)	3 (1)	20 (6)	
≥18.5 and <25 kg/m ² , n (%)	55 (50)	75 (31)	130 (37)	
≥25 and <30 kg/m ² , n (%)	32 (29)	85 (36)	117 (34)	
≥30 kg/m ² , n (%)	6 (5)	76 (32)	82 (23)	
FEV ₁ (%), median (IQR)	52.4 (39.3–75.1)	51.8 (39.2–63.2)	52 (39.3–65.3)	0.10
FEV ₁ (%), n (%)				<0.01
≤35%	25 (23)	45 (19)	70 (20)	
36–49%	24 (22)	60 (25)	84 (24)	
50–64%	20 (18)	84 (36)	104 (30)	
≥65%	41 (37)	47 (20)	88 (25)	
Chronic bronchitis, n (%)	69 (63)	107 (57)	176 (59)	0.35
Asthma-COPD overlap, n (%)	9 (8)	28 (12)	37 (11)	0.31
Bronchiectasis, n (%)	15 (14)	31 (13)	46 (13)	0.85
Exacerbation				<0.01
0, n (%)	96 (88)	68 (36)	164 (55)	
≥1, n (%)	13 (12)	119 (64)	132 (45)	
Hospital admission				<0.01
0, n (%)	102 (94)	137 (73)	239 (81)	
≥1, n (%)	7 (6)	50 (27)	57 (19)	
mMRC, mean (SD)	1.1 (0.80)	1.55 (1.1)	1.22 (0.98)	0.10
Grade 0	8 (8)	21 (10)	29 (9)	
Grade 1	63 (64)	85 (39)	148 (47)	
Grade 2	19 (19)	56 (25)	75 (24)	
Grade 3	8 (8)	41 (19)	49 (15)	
Grade 4	0 (0)	17 (8)	17 (5)	

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

	Asian (N=110)	Western (N=239)	Total (N=349)	P-value
CAT				0.53
Median (IQR)	12 (9; 18)	13 (9; 20)	13 (9; 19)	
mean (SD)	9.1 (4.2)	11.2 (4.90)	10.06 (4.53)	
Minutes walked per day, median (IQR)	60 (45; 120)	60 (30; 120)	60 (30; 120)	0.08
Control, n (%)				0.21
No	90 (92)	207 (95)	297 (94)	
Yes	8 (8)	10 (5)	18 (6)	
GOLD 2017, n (%)				<0.01
A	22 (23)	18 (11)	40 (15)	
B	66 (68)	72 (43)	138 (52)	
C	2 (2)	10 (6)	12 (5)	
D	7 (7)	69 (41)	76 (29)	

Abbreviations: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; SD, standard deviation; BMI, body mass index; IQR, interquartile range; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; mMRC, modified Medical Research Council; CAT, COPD assessment test.

was significantly different between Asian and Western COPD patients. BMI is an important prognostic factor in COPD since it is included in the BODE index, which is a powerful tool to predict mortality.¹⁸ The BODE index is developed in Western COPD populations. Since our data showed that BMI is lower in Asian, the role and cut-off value of BMI in Asian might be different. Further studies regarding BMI in Asian COPD populations are definitely needed.

In this study, the history of exacerbation between two groups differed significantly despite similar FEV₁ and symptom severity. This could be due to differences in management of COPD between Asian and Western countries, or differences in type of hospital where patients were recruited. Further studies regarding the differences in exacerbation rate between Asian and Western are needed.

How these differences between Asian and Western patients affect clinical outcomes needs to be elucidated. Since this sub-analysis was based on a prospective cohort, we plan to analyze and compare the longitudinal outcomes between the two groups in terms of exacerbations and control status.

There are limitations in this study. First, Asian population only came from two countries and their number was much smaller. Second, it could have been better if we made comparison with populations of other ethnic groups

and origins such as Americans and Africans. However, Western patients in this study were enrolled in only European countries.

Conclusion

In conclusion, predominant male gender, lower BMI, and lower exacerbation history were characteristics of Asian COPD patients when compared with Western. Our study has provided unbiased real-world differences between Asian and Western COPD patients. Since prospective follow-up study is currently ongoing, the result of this study can be fundamental base of future analysis. How these differences between Asian and Western patients affect clinical outcomes needs to be elucidated in the future.

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Disclosure

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