

A deeper look at the inflammation behind exacerbations can

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EACH COPD EXACERBATION MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF ANOTHER, PUTTING PATIENTS' LIVES AT GREATER RISK¹

Chronic underlying inflammation drives the downward spiral of COPD progression²⁻⁹

Different types of inflammation have an important role in COPD¹⁰⁻¹³

TYPE 2 INFLAMMATION

and

BEYOND TYPE 2 INFLAMMATION

Type 2 inflammation may drive poor outcomes in COPD – such as lung function decline, exacerbations, and persistent symptoms.¹⁴⁻¹⁶

Up to **37%**



of COPD patients without an asthma comorbidity had evidence of type 2 inflammation.^{17-20,a}

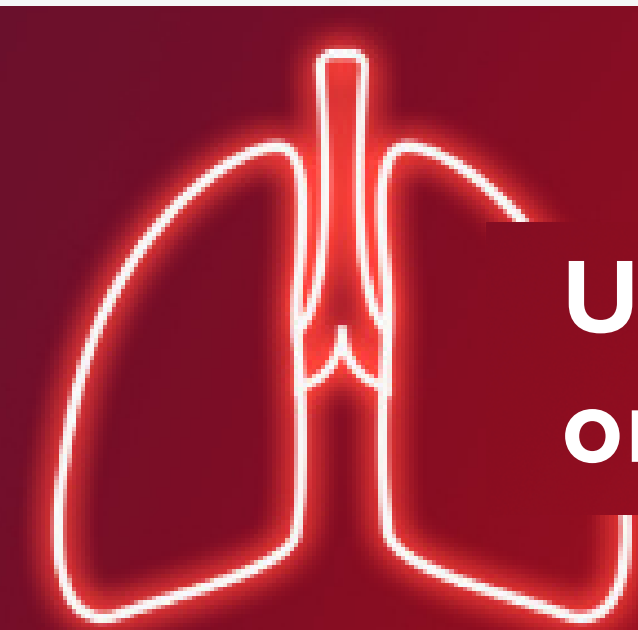
^aBased on findings from 5 studies in COPD patients without asthma. Eosinophil levels used to define type 2 inflammation ranged from ≥ 300 cells/ μL to ≥ 340 cells/ μL (blood), $\geq 2\%$ (blood and sputum), or $>3\%$ nonsquamous cells (sputum). Percentages of patients with type 2 inflammation ranged from 12.3% to 37%.

ELEVATED BLOOD EOSINOPHILS (≥ 300 CELLS/ μL) ONE OF THE BIOMARKERS OF TYPE 2 INFLAMMATION IN COPD^{15,16}



^aResults from an observational analysis of 1553 patients with GOLD spirometry grade 2-4 COPD evaluating the relationship between blood eosinophil counts and COPD exacerbation risk.

^bStratified analysis confirmed that increased exacerbation risk was driven by subjects with a history of frequent exacerbations, defined as ≥ 2 exacerbations per year.



Understanding type 2 inflammation in COPD may help shed light on why some patients experience exacerbations

Discover more about type 2 inflammation and exacerbations in COPD here :



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