

3-20-2017

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Recommended Citation

Gruenberger, Jean-Bernard; Vietri, Jeffrey; Keininger, Dorothy; and Mahler, Donald, "Greater Dyspnea is Associated with Lower Health-Related Quality of Life among European Patients with COPD" (2017). *Open Dartmouth: Faculty Open Access Articles*. 3665.
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Greater dyspnea is associated with lower health-related quality of life among European patients with COPD

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Objective: Dyspnea is a defining symptom in the classification and treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). However, the degree of variation in burden among symptomatic COPD patients and the possible correlates of burden remain unclear. This study was conducted to characterize patients in Europe currently being treated for COPD according to the level of dyspnea in terms of sociodemographics, health-related quality of life, work productivity impairment, and health care resource use assessed by patient reports.

Methods: Data were derived from the 5-EU 2013 National Health and Wellness Survey (N=62,000). Respondents aged ≥ 40 years who reported currently using a prescription for COPD were grouped according to their level of dyspnea as per the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease guidelines and compared on health status (revised Short Form 36 [SF-36]v2), work impairment (Work Productivity and Activity Impairment questionnaire), and number of health care visits in the past 6 months using generalized linear models with appropriate distributions and link functions.

Results: Of the 768 respondents who met the inclusion criteria, 245 (32%) were considered to have higher dyspnea (equivalent to modified Medical Research Council score ≥ 2). Higher dyspnea was associated with decrements ranging from 3.9 to 8.2 points in all eight domains of the SF-36 health profile after adjustment for sociodemographics, general health characteristics, and length of COPD diagnosis; mental component summary scores and Short Form-6D health utility scores were lower by 3.5 and 0.06 points, respectively. Adjusted mean activity impairment (55% vs 37%, $P < 0.001$) and number of emergency room visits (0.61 vs 0.40, $P = 0.030$) were higher in patients with greater dyspnea.

Conclusion: Many European patients with COPD continue to experience dyspnea despite treatment and at levels associated with notable impairments in the patients' ability to function across a multitude of domains. These patients may benefit from more intense treatment of their symptoms.

Keywords: COPD, dyspnea, health-related quality of life, activity impairment, symptoms

Introduction

Patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) experience significant overall symptom burden, comparable to that observed in patients diagnosed with cancer.¹ This symptom burden can be associated with impairments in health-related quality of life (HRQoL),²⁻⁴ impaired functioning,^{5,6} and higher direct⁷ and indirect costs.⁷⁻⁹ COPD treatments have shown effectiveness in reducing breathlessness and improving HRQoL.¹⁰⁻¹⁷ However, some patients continue to experience dyspnea despite treatment.^{18,19} Moreover, this is critical given that recent studies suggest that

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the COPD-associated burden is increasing globally and costs are increasing in tandem.^{20,21} The European Lung White Book estimates that, COPD is responsible for 150,000 deaths and 1,691,000 disability-adjusted life years lost in Europe, thus reinforcing the tremendous burden that COPD exerts on society at large.²² In Europe, COPD is estimated to be responsible for €48.4 billion in health care costs and lost productivity each year, including an estimated €25.1 billion in indirect costs alone.²²

Of all the symptoms of COPD, dyspnea is the most dominant and defining one.¹ Dyspnea is defined as a subjective experience of breathing discomfort that consists of qualitatively distinct sensations that vary in intensity.²³ The discomfort associated with dyspnea has been shown to affect HRQoL and health status.^{24–27} In recognition of the prominent role of dyspnea in the assessment and management of COPD, the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) strategy recommends the use of patient-reported severity of dyspnea as part of the patient classification system. The international group recommends the routine use of screening measures, such as the COPD Assessment Test²⁸ or the modified Medical Research Council (mMRC)²⁹ scale, to assess dyspnea among patients. Such assessments require individuals to report the degree of activity that results in breathlessness (eg, walking up a flight of stairs) and correlate well with health status³⁰ and longer assessment measures.³¹

Despite the importance of self-reported dyspnea in the classification and treatment of COPD, the degree of variation in burden in patients with symptomatic COPD and the possible correlates of burden remain unclear. This is particularly true on an international level, whereby there exists a paucity of large-scale representative studies. The aim of this study was

to characterize patients in Europe currently being treated for COPD according to their level of dyspnea in terms of socio-demographics, HRQoL, work productivity impairment, and health care resource use assessed by patient reports.

Methods

Study population

Data were derived from the 5-EU 2013 National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS; N=62,000). The survey sample was representative of adults in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the UK, in terms of age and gender; all the data were self-reported. The protocol for the NHWS was reviewed and approved by Essex Institutional Review Board (Lebanon, NJ, USA; protocol number KH-NHES-EU13), and all respondents provided informed consent. In the current study, respondents aged ≥ 40 years and currently receiving prescription medication for COPD, emphysema, and/or chronic bronchitis (hereafter referred to as COPD) were included. Patients with asthma were excluded from the selected group to ensure that dyspnea was a symptom of COPD in the respondents rather than attributable to asthma.

Participants were categorized into lower and higher dyspnea groups using an item based on the mMRC scale and the GOLD categorization (mMRC levels 0–1 vs ≥ 2 ; see Table 1 for the exact statements).

Study outcomes

Sociodemographic and health characteristics included age, gender, body mass index (BMI), current smoking status, and years since COPD diagnosis. The NHWS asks respondents to indicate the conditions they have been diagnosed with from a list of conditions, and these were used to calculate

Table 1 Dyspnea measurement used in GOLD guidelines and the current study

GOLD classification	mMRC wording ^a	Current study wording	Analysis group
Less symptoms	0: I only get breathless with strenuous exercise	I only get breathless after strenuous exercise	Lower dyspnea
	1: I get short of breath when hurrying on level ground or walking up a slight hill	I get breathless after moderate exercise I get breathless when hurrying on level ground or walking up a slight incline	
More symptoms	2: On level ground, I walk slower than people of the same age because of breathlessness, or have to stop for breath when walking at my own pace	I walk slower than most people my age due to my breathing I sometimes have to stop for breath even when walking on level ground at my own pace	Higher dyspnea
	3: I stop for breath after walking about 100 yards or after a few minutes on level ground	I stop for breath every few minutes while walking, even on level ground	
	4: I am too breathless to leave the house or I am breathless when dressing	I am too breathless to leave the house	
		None of the above	Excluded

Note: ^amMRC scale is used with the permission of the Medical Research Council.

Abbreviations: GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; mMRC, modified Medical Research Council.

the Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI).³² Health status of respondents was assessed through the revised Short Form-36 health questionnaire (SF-36)v2.³³ This instrument is designed to report on eight health concepts (physical functioning, role physical, bodily pain, general health, vitality, social functioning, role emotional, and mental health). Two summary scores were also calculated: physical component summary (PCS) and mental component summary (MCS) scores. The current study used the standard norm-based scores for both the individual health concept scores and the two-component summary scores as calculated by the scoring software provided by the scale developer. These scores have a mean of 50 and a standard deviation (SD) of 10 for the US population (no pan-European norms are available for scoring, and scores based on the US norms are commonly presented regardless of country).³³ Higher scores indicate better HRQoL. The SF-6D preference-based health utility was also calculated from the responses to the SF-36v2 using UK general population values.³⁴ The SF-6D index has interval scoring properties and yields summary scores on a theoretical scale of 0–1, with 1 indicating full health.

Impairment in work and non-work daily activities due to health in the past 7 days was assessed using the General Health version of the Work Productivity and Activity Impairment questionnaire.³⁵ Employed respondents provided data for absenteeism (percentage of work time missed), presenteeism (percentage of impairment while at work), and overall work productivity loss (an estimate that combines absenteeism and presenteeism). All respondents indicated their level of activity impairment (percentage of impairment in daily activities because of health; this refers to non-work activities and does not specifically refer to physical activity).

Health care resource use was captured by the number of health care provider (HCP) visits, emergency room (ER) visits, and hospitalizations in 6 months prior to the survey.

Analyses

Lower and higher dyspnea groups were compared on socio-demographic characteristics, general health characteristics, length of COPD diagnosis, and outcomes by using an independent sample *t*-test for continuous variables and the chi-square test for categorical variables.

Subsequently, a series of regression analyses were conducted to compare the outcomes of the two dyspnea groups while adjusting for covariates. Covariates included country, age (as a continuous variable), gender, marital status (married or living with partner vs not married), completion of a university degree (yes or no), employment status (full-time,

part-time, or self-employed vs unemployed), household income (median split within country), BMI category (underweight, normal weight, overweight, obese, or decline to answer), smoking (current smoker, former smoker, or never smoked cigarettes), alcohol use (any vs none), exercise (self-reported as the number of days in the past month with vigorous exercise for ≥ 20 minutes; coarsened to 0 vs ≥ 1 day), CCI (continuous), and length of COPD diagnosis (continuous).

Linear models were used for HRQoL outcomes, and generalized linear models with a negative binomial distribution and a log-link function were used for outcomes that were not normally distributed, including work and activity impairment as well as health care resource use.

Results

A total of 768 respondents met the inclusion criteria, of whom 245 (32%) were categorized in the higher dyspnea group. Those in the higher dyspnea group were less likely to be employed ($P=0.004$), more likely to be obese (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²; $P=0.005$), less likely to have exercised in the previous month ($P<0.001$), and had slightly higher CCI scores ($P=0.012$) relative to the respondents with lower dyspnea (Table 2).

HRQoL was worse among patients with higher dyspnea than among those with lower dyspnea (Figure 1A). Every domain and summary score calculated from the SF-36v2 was lower in patients with higher dyspnea (all $P<0.001$). The mean PCS score was 8.4 points lower and the mean MCS score was 4.1 points lower in patients with higher dyspnea. The mean health utility score was lower by 0.07 points in patients with higher dyspnea.

No significant differences in work impairment were observed between patients with higher and lower dyspnea (Table 3). Higher dyspnea was associated with a significantly greater mean impairment in (non-work) daily activities (65% vs 42%, $P<0.001$). The difference in the number of HCP visits did not reach significance ($P=0.08$). No statistically significant difference was observed in ER visits or hospitalizations.

Multivariable results

There were statistically significant decrements in all eight domains of the SF-36 health profile in the patients with higher dyspnea after adjustment for sociodemographics, general health characteristics, and length of COPD (Figure 1B). Adjusted differences between groups ranged from 3.9 points for mental health to 8.2 points for the physical functioning subscale. The adjusted mean PCS score was lower by

Table 2 Characteristics of respondents according to the level of dyspnea

Variables	Lower dyspnea (n=523)	Higher dyspnea (n=245)	P-value
Country (%)			
France	13.8	14.3	0.206
Germany	38.0	32.2	
UK	21.6	27.3	
Italy	13.4	15.9	
Spain	13.2	10.2	
Age in years, mean (SD)	61.39 (9.78)	62.65 (9.03)	0.089
Female (%)	41.1	42.4	0.725
Married/living with partner (%)	67.5	58.0	0.010
University degree (%)	30.2	24.5	0.101
Employed (%)	34.4	24.1	0.004
Household income (%)			
Below median	61.4	63.7	0.828
Above median	29.6	27.8	
Decline to answer	9.0	8.6	
BMI categories (%)			
Underweight (<18.5 kg/m ²)	2.9	1.6	0.005
Normal (18.5 to <25 kg/m ²)	33.7	28.6	
Overweight (25 to <30 kg/m ²)	38.8	31.8	
Obese (≥30 kg/m ²)	23.9	36.3	
Decline to answer	0.8	1.6	
Smoking status (%)			
Current	40.0	34.3	0.016
Former	41.5	52.2	
Never	18.5	13.5	
Drinks alcohol (%)	72.5	68.6	0.266
Exercise in past 30 days (%)	46.5	30.6	<0.001
CCI, mean (SD)	1.76 (1.26)	2.03 (1.71)	0.012
Length of diagnosis in years, mean (SD)	10.28 (11.80)	11.58 (11.84)	0.158

Note: P-value is calculated from the independent-samples t-test for the difference between means and from the chi-square test for the differences in proportion.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CCI, Charlson comorbidity index; SD, standard deviation.

6.9 points, whereas the adjusted mean MCS score was lower by 3.5 points. After adjustment, SF-6D health utilities were 0.06 points lower in higher dyspnea patients than in lower dyspnea patients.

Activity impairment was considerably greater among patients with higher dyspnea after adjustment ($P<0.001$). Consistent with the unadjusted results, differences in regression-adjusted work impairment did not reach statistical significance (all $P>0.05$; Table 4). Total HCP visits and hospitalizations did not differ according to the level of dyspnea in unadjusted comparisons, although regression indicated an association of greater dyspnea with more self-reported ER visits ($P<0.05$).

Discussion

In the current study, approximately one in three patients currently using a prescription medication for COPD reported levels of dyspnea consistent with symptomatic COPD according to GOLD strategy (mMRC ≥ 2). More severe

self-reported dyspnea was associated with significant impairments in general HRQoL and work productivity, and these decrements in HRQoL exceeded the 5-point threshold generally considered as the minimally important difference (MID) for general health, physical functioning, role emotional, role physical, and social functioning components of the 8-factor health profile. In addition, both the MCS and PCS scores exceeded the MID of 3 points, with adjusted difference in PCS score being more than twice the MID.³³ Impairment in daily activities was also markedly greater among patients with higher dyspnea, by 18% in absolute terms, and nearly 50% in relative terms. Finally, those with higher dyspnea also reported higher rates of ER visits compared to those with lower dyspnea after adjustment for covariates.

The proportion of patients with significant dyspnea observed in this study is comparable or slightly lower than that in the European countries included in the Continuing to Confront COPD survey.³⁶ This survey included respondents not using a prescription for COPD and did not exclude

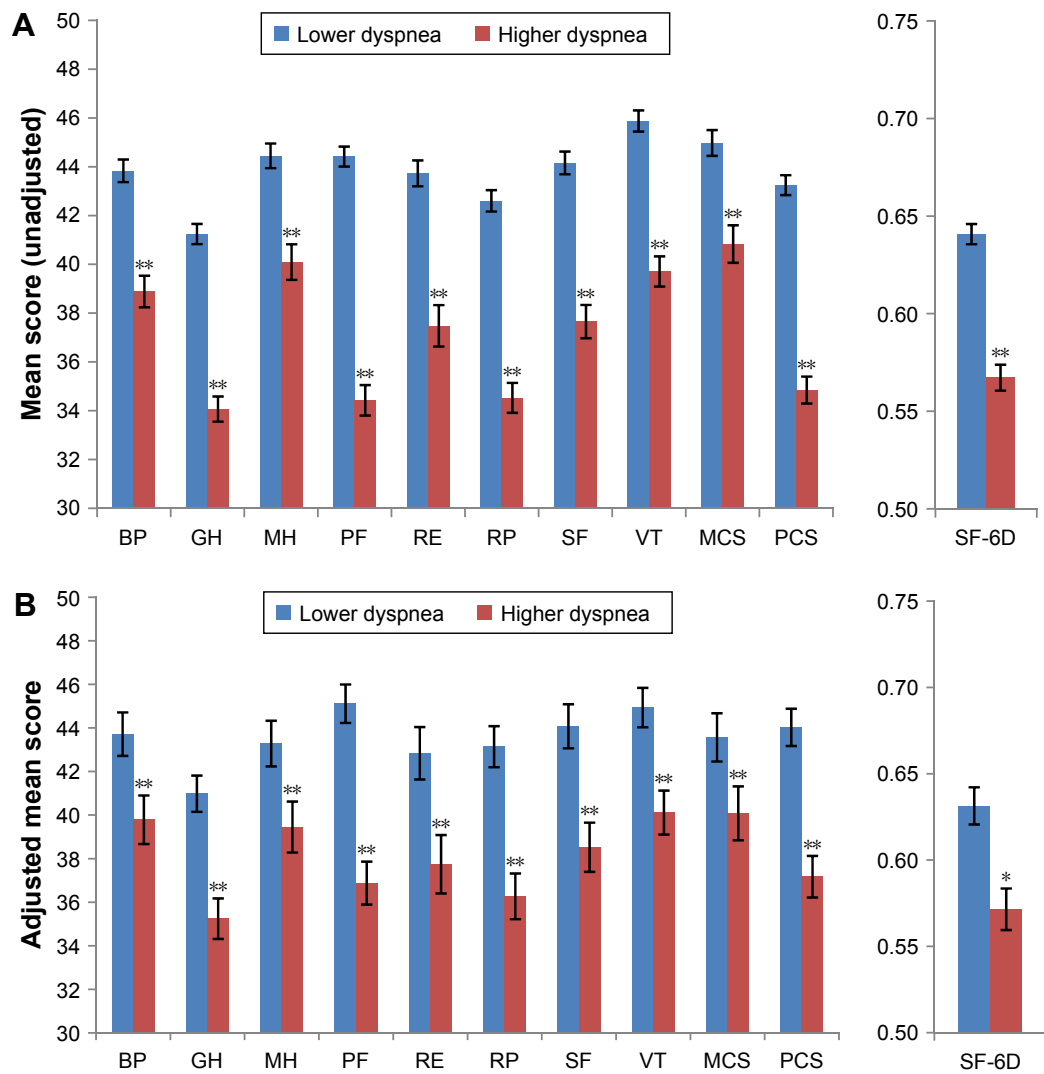


Figure 1 (A) Functional health status and health utility scores by the level of dyspnea (unadjusted). (B) Functional health status and health utility by the level of dyspnea after regression adjustment.

Notes: * $P < 0.01$; ** $P < 0.001$.

Abbreviations: BP, bodily pain; GH, general health; MCS, mental component summary; MH, mental health; PCS, physical component summary; PF, physical functioning; RE, role emotional; RP, role physical; SF, social functioning; SF-6D, Short Form-6D health utility; VT, vitality.

Table 3 Work impairment and health care use by the level of dyspnea

	Lower dyspnea (n=523)	Higher dyspnea (n=245)	P-value
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	
Work impairment, % (N = L and H dyspnea)			
Absenteeism (178 and 58)	12.5 (26.5)	13.9 (26.1)	0.732
Presenteeism (168 and 56)	31.9 (29.6)	38.0 (27.9)	0.170
Overall work impairment (178 and 58)	37.7 (34.1)	43.7 (32.8)	0.240
Activity impairment (%)	42.3 (31.3)	64.8 (27.1)	<0.001
Health care use (prior to 6 months)			
HCP visits	9.0 (8.41)	10.20 (9.52)	0.082
ER visits	0.39 (1.57)	0.50 (1.33)	0.326
Hospitalizations	0.27 (0.68)	0.36 (0.84)	0.112

Abbreviations: ER, emergency room; H, higher; HCP, health care provider; L, lower; SD, standard deviation.

Table 4 Regression-adjusted impairment and health care use by the level of dyspnea

	Lower dyspnea (n=523)		Higher dyspnea (n=245)		P-value
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	
Work impairment					
Absenteeism (%)	6.1	3.0	7.9	4.7	0.562
Presenteeism (%)	25.5	5.2	35.0	8.1	0.055
Overall work impairment (%)	31.6	6.3	40.3	9.0	0.118
Activity impairment (%)	36.8	2.5	54.7	4.2	<0.001
Health care use (prior to 6 months)					
HCP visits	8.0	0.7	8.4	0.9	0.438
ER visits	0.40	0.09	0.61	0.16	0.030
Hospitalizations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.538

Abbreviations: ER, emergency room; HCP, health care provider; SE, standard error of the mean.

individuals with comorbid asthma, suggesting that it could have included some individuals whose dyspnea would have been resolved with medication or may be attributable to asthma. These new data suggest that the high rate of dyspnea among COPD patients is present despite treatment and is not attributable to asthma.

Our findings also provide further confirmation of the relationship between dyspnea and HRQoL. A recent study has shown that dyspnea can be a strong predictor of mental and physical outcome components of HRQoL, even more so than the objective measures of lung functioning.³⁷ Indeed, a meta-analysis of the correlation between factors associated with disease-specific HRQoL as measured by the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire among COPD patients indicated dyspnea as one of the key correlates of HRQoL,³⁸ and the general relationship between dyspnea and HRQoL has been demonstrated in a variety of studies ranging from longitudinal studies incorporating interviewer-administered scales³⁹ as well as the mMRC and other self-report scales.^{25,40–42} A particular contribution of the current study is the assessment of the relationship between dyspnea and the full 8-factor health profile of the SF-36v2, in addition to the more commonly reported summary measures derived from the instrument. The generic, rather than disease-specific, nature of the SF-36v2 also provides measures that can be compared across conditions, providing context to the nature and extent of the impairment relative to other diseases.

The demographic characteristics of patients with COPD did not differ markedly based on severity of dyspnea, although individuals who reported higher levels of dyspnea tended to be more often obese and were less likely to be currently employed. As such, the decrements in outcomes associated with dyspnea observed in the unadjusted comparisons are not likely to be due to group differences in personal characteristics. The groups continued to differ after adjustments for

a broad range of sociodemographic and health characteristics, including BMI, comorbid medical conditions, and exercise, but as weight gain and lack of exercise may actually be the result of lower levels of physical activity due to dyspnea, the adjusted comparisons may be overly conservative.

Limitations

While the current study provides important insight into the experience of COPD sufferers in Europe using a large-scale representative survey, it is important to note the study limitations. The cross-sectional design of this study did not allow for causal attributions, although it seems much more likely that dyspnea is responsible for the decrements in HRQoL than vice versa, and the relationship between dyspnea and HRQoL remained after controlling for covariates. Likewise, previous longitudinal research suggests dyspnea leads to lower HRQoL across multiple domains.³⁹ Furthermore, the survey methodology employed did not enable patients' diagnosis of COPD to be confirmed, nor was information on patients' treatment history or objective measures of lung functioning available. It is also possible that some of the dyspnea experienced by patients is attributable to conditions other than COPD, such as congestive heart failure, though congestive heart failure was reported by a small minority of the respondents (11% and 4% of those with and without dyspnea, respectively; data not presented) and was included in the regression analysis through the CCI. These limitations, as well as the possible recall bias among the study participants, suggest caution in drawing firm conclusions.

Conclusion

The findings of this study highlight the need for a complete assessment of dyspnea in patients with COPD. This is important, as this symptom is associated with notable impairments in the patients' ability to function across a multitude of

HRQoL domains. This is especially important in the context of patients with COPD because, many European patients in the current study continued to experience dyspnea despite being treated with a prescription medication for it. The results of this study suggest that many patients experience higher levels of dyspnea despite treatment and that additional therapies and/or more intense treatment regimens should be considered.

Acknowledgments

Writing and editorial support was provided by Errol Phillip, PhD, funded by Kantar Health, and Vishal Yadav (employee of Novartis).

Disclosure

Novartis paid fees to Kantar Health for access to survey data, analysis, and reporting. Jean-Bernard Gruenberger and Dorothy Keininger are employees of Novartis. Jeffrey Vietri is an employee of Kantar Health. Donald A Mahler has received consulting fees for advisory boards from Boehringer Ingelheim, GlaxoSmithKline (GSK), Novartis, Sunovion, and Theravance and is on Speaker's Bureaus of Boehringer Ingelheim, GSK, and Sunovion. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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