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# A score to predict short-term risk of COPD exacerbations (SCOPEX)

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**Background:** There is no clinically useful score to predict chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) exacerbations. We aimed to derive this by analyzing data from three existing COPD clinical trials of budesonide/formoterol, formoterol, or placebo in patients with moderate-to-very-severe COPD and a history of exacerbations in the previous year.

**Methods:** Predictive variables were selected using Cox regression for time to first severe COPD exacerbation. We determined absolute risk estimates for an exacerbation by identifying variables in a binomial model, adjusting for observation time, study, and treatment. The model was further reduced to clinically useful variables and the final regression coefficients scaled to obtain risk scores of 0–100 to predict an exacerbation within 6 months. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves and the corresponding C-index were used to investigate the discriminatory properties of predictive variables.

**Results:** The best predictors of an exacerbation in the next 6 months were more COPD maintenance medications prior to the trial, higher mean daily reliever use, more exacerbations during the previous year, lower forced expiratory volume in 1 second/forced vital capacity ratio, and female sex. Using these risk variables, we developed a score to predict short-term (6-month) risk of COPD exacerbations (SCOPEX). Budesonide/formoterol reduced future exacerbation risk more than formoterol or as-needed short-acting  $\beta_2$ -agonist (salbutamol).

**Conclusion:** SCOPEX incorporates easily identifiable patient characteristics and can be readily applied in clinical practice to target therapy to reduce COPD exacerbations in patients at the highest risk.

**Keywords:** chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, exacerbation, model, predictor, inhaled corticosteroids, bronchodilators

## Introduction

Exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are associated with worse health status, more depressive symptoms, and accelerated lung function decline.<sup>1–3</sup> COPD-related hospitalizations are a major driver of health care costs, accounting for around 68% of the direct medical expenses of COPD,<sup>4</sup> and are independently associated with a high risk of death regardless of the severity of airflow limitation.<sup>5–7</sup> Therefore, reducing exacerbations is an important goal in the management of COPD.<sup>8</sup>

In order to reduce future COPD exacerbations, clinicians need a clear understanding of how to predict exacerbation risk based on each patient's unique characteristics.<sup>9</sup> The strongest predictor for COPD exacerbations is a previous history of exacerbation.<sup>10,11</sup> Other factors that are associated with increased exacerbation risk include more severe lung disease as reflected by a lower forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV<sub>1</sub>)% predicted,<sup>11,12</sup>

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gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD),<sup>10</sup> poorer quality of life (QOL),<sup>10</sup> chronic bronchitis,<sup>13</sup> older age,<sup>11</sup> lower body mass index (BMI),<sup>11</sup> depression, and anxiety.<sup>14</sup> While these risk factors are known, there have been few attempts to integrate these findings into clinical practice. Thus, we sought to develop a clinically useful scoring system to assess short-term future exacerbation risk by analyzing easily identifiable characteristics of COPD patients. To develop this score, we used data from clinical trials evaluating the safety and efficacy of budesonide/formoterol (BUD/FORM) in patients with a prior history of exacerbations. We identified patient characteristics predicting exacerbation risk in the next 6 months and assessed the effect of treatment on exacerbation risk.

## Methods

### Studies and populations

The analyses used data from three double-blind, randomized, parallel-group, clinical studies of 6–12 months' duration (NCT00206154,<sup>15</sup> NCT00206167,<sup>16</sup> and NCT00419744<sup>17</sup>). These studies investigated the efficacy of twice-daily BUD/FORM 2×160/4.5 µg (Symbicort® metered-dose inhaler; AstraZeneca, Södertälje, Sweden), FORM 2×4.5 µg, and placebo (a short-acting  $\beta_2$ -agonist [SABA]: salbutamol [albuterol] as needed only [2 puffs×100 µg]) in 3,141 patients with moderate-to-very-severe COPD. The inclusion/exclusion criteria were similar in the three studies: COPD patients aged >40 years, smoking history  $\geq 10$  pack-years, pre-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub> <50% predicted, FEV<sub>1</sub>/forced vital capacity (FVC) ratio <0.70, and at least one exacerbation in the previous year. Patients with a history of asthma were excluded from all three trials, by protocol, and patients were not permitted the use of leukotriene antagonists throughout the original studies.<sup>15–17</sup>

All studies were performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, Good Clinical Practice guidelines, and applicable regulatory requirements. All patients gave written, informed consent and the studies were approved by the Review Board for Human Subjects at each center.

### Outcome variable and candidate predictors

COPD exacerbations were defined as worsening of COPD symptoms requiring treatment with oral corticosteroids and/or emergency department (ER) visit/hospitalization. Patients recorded use of oral corticosteroids, ER visits, and hospitalizations using diaries, which were collected at study visits. An exacerbation was used as the outcome to identify predictors of time to first COPD exacerbation.

Candidate predictors for increased risk of a future COPD exacerbation were selected from a range of demographic and baseline parameters. COPD maintenance medications at study entry were defined as long-acting bronchodilators (including theophylline), inhaled corticosteroids (ICS), and other daily treatments (ie, short-acting [ $\beta_2$ -agonist or antimuscarinic] bronchodilators only). The number of maintenance medications was assigned into categories: 0 (only short-acting bronchodilators), 1 (one maintenance medication), 2 (two maintenance medications), or 3 (three or more maintenance medications). Potentially relevant self-reported comorbidities and associated treatments were recorded at baseline and were grouped as cardiac-related morbidities (ischemic cardiovascular disease and arteriosclerosis), hypertension, diabetes, depression/anxiety, and GERD. Reliever salbutamol use, symptom scores, and peak expiratory flow (PEF) were recorded twice daily in patient diaries and summarized as the mean over the last 10 days of the run-in period.

### Statistical analyses

Predictors were identified using Cox regression analysis stratified by treatment and study. Univariate and multivariate models were used to describe the predictive properties of each variable individually and after adjustment for other variables in the model. Some highly correlated variables tested in the univariate model were excluded in the multivariate model, namely evening PEF, day- and night-time reliever use, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) individual domain scores,<sup>18</sup> the sum of Breathlessness, Cough, and Sputum Scale (BCSS) scores,<sup>19</sup> and individual comorbidities. The potentially non-linear nature of the risk profile of each identified predictor for exacerbations was described with linear-tailed restricted cubic splines in univariate models, including interaction by treatment and stratification by study. *P*-values are presented without adjustment for multiplicity; a conservative limit of *P*<0.001 was adopted as indication of statistical significance.

Important predictors were identified by backward selection (BWS), ranked by *P*-value in the logistic multiple-regression model. The factor with the highest *P*-value was removed and the process was iterated until all remaining *P*-values were <0.001. This resulted in a smaller multivariate model supporting that all variables contribute predictive information.

A simplified scoring system for the risk of an exacerbation within 6 months was constructed using predictors selected by BWS. Continuous predictors were subdivided into evenly distributed tertiles, corrected to clinically relevant cut-points;

absolute risk estimates were obtained from a binomial model for any exacerbation during the study, adjusting for exposure time. The regression coefficients were scaled to obtain score points, to a maximum of 100; the response function for 6-month exacerbation risk was plotted on this scale.

To investigate the discriminatory properties of our predictors, a receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was plotted and the corresponding C-index was computed for the full multivariate model, including all baseline variables, the smaller model including the selected predictors and the

individual predictors: post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub> and number of exacerbations during the previous year.

## Results

### Studies and populations

Baseline and demographic characteristics for 3,141 patients from the three studies<sup>15–17</sup> are shown in Table 1. As per the enrolment criteria, all patients had experienced at least one exacerbation during the previous year. Since the treatment arms were not uniform in all studies, we only included

**Table 1** Characteristics of all patients with COPD, and by sex

	All patients (n=3,141)	Male (n=2,017)	Female (n=1,124)
Age, years	63.1 (9.2)	63.9 (9.1)	61.7 (9.3)
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	26.7 (5.8)	26.6 (5.3)	26.9 (6.8)
Month since first COPD symptoms	130.0 (85.2)	127.0 (86.2)	124.2 (83.6)
FEV <sub>1</sub>			
Pre-bronchodilator, % predicted	34.6 (10.1)	33.6 (10.0)	36.4 (10.1)
Reversibility, % predicted	5.5 (5.9)	5.1 (5.3)	6.4 (6.7)
Post-bronchodilator, % predicted	40.1 (12.2)	38.7 (11.8)	42.8 (12.5)
Pre-bronchodilator FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC ratio, %	47.2 (10.6)	46.1 (10.5)	49.2 (10.6)
COPD severity (GOLD grade), n (%)			
II (moderate)	649 (20.7)	340 (16.9)	309 (27.5)
III (severe)	1,770 (56.4)	1,159 (57.5)	611 (54.4)
IV (very severe)	697 (22.2)	506 (25.1)	191 (17.0)
Exacerbations during previous year, n (%)			
1	1,886 (60.0)	1,264 (62.7)	622 (55.3)
2	785 (25.0)	486 (24.1)	299 (26.6)
3	258 (8.2)	138 (6.8)	120 (10.7)
4	120 (3.8)	74 (3.7)	46 (4.1)
>4	92 (2.9)	55 (2.7)	37 (3.3)
Smoking history			
Median, pack-years (range)	40.0 (10.0–258.0)	44.0 (10.0–258.0)	38.0 (10.0–175.0)
Current smoker, n (%)	1,280 (40.8)	772 (38.3)	508 (45.2)
Ex-smoker, n (%)	1,861 (59.2)	1,245 (61.7)	616 (54.8)
Mean SGRQ total score (range)	55.6 (6.2–100.0)	54.4 (6.2–100.0)	57.6 (10.6–100.0)
Mean reliever use, inhalations per day (range)	4.3 (0.0–33.8)	4.2 (0.0–33.8)	4.4 (0.0–29.9)
Sleep symptom score (0–4)	1.04	1.05	1.01
Number of COPD medications at study entry, n (%) <sup>a</sup>			
0	803 (25.6)	495 (24.5)	308 (27.4)
1	722 (23.0)	468 (23.2)	254 (22.6)
2	987 (31.4)	622 (30.8)	365 (32.5)
3	621 (19.8)	425 (21.1)	196 (17.4)
Comorbidities, n (%) <sup>b</sup>			
0	1,124 (35.8)	751 (37.2)	373 (33.2)
1	1,119 (35.6)	739 (36.6)	380 (33.8)
2	622 (19.8)	374 (18.5)	248 (22.1)
>2	276 (8.8)	153 (7.6)	123 (10.9)

**Notes:** Data reported as mean and standard deviation, unless stated otherwise. GOLD COPD grades are defined as: grade II = post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub> 50%–80% of predicted; grade III = post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub> 30%–50% of predicted; and grade IV = post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub> <30% of predicted. <sup>a</sup>Number of COPD maintenance medications at study entry: 0= no maintenance treatment with LA (long-acting  $\beta_2$ -agonists, long-acting antimuscarinics, and theophylline), ICS, or other daily treatments (ie, short-acting [ $\beta_2$ -agonist or antimuscarinic] bronchodilators only), 1= one maintenance medication, 2= two maintenance medications, 3= three or more maintenance medications; <sup>b</sup>comorbidities – number of comorbidity classes (cardiac-related morbidities [ischemic cardiovascular disease and arteriosclerosis], hypertension, diabetes, depression/anxiety, gastroesophageal reflux disease). Data from<sup>15–17</sup>

**Abbreviations:** COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC, forced vital capacity; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids; LA, long-acting bronchodilators; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire.

patients who were randomized to FORM 9 µg twice daily, BUD/FORM 320/9 µg twice daily, or placebo.

## Predictors of severe exacerbations

### Univariate analysis

The baseline variables included in the univariate analysis to predict time to first COPD exacerbation are shown in Supplementary Table 1 (Supplementary material). Reliever short-acting bronchodilator use, lung function (pre- and post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub>, FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio, FEV<sub>1</sub> reversibility, and morning and evening PEF), history of exacerbations, number of COPD maintenance medications at entry, SGRQ score (total and sub-domains), Modified Medical Research Council (MMRC) dyspnea scale score, and the BCSS breathlessness score were all predictive of exacerbations. All lung function variables were predictive, with the following order of predictive significance when sorted by *P*-value (highest to lowest): FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio > pre-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub> > post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub> > morning PEF > evening PEF (all *P*<0.001).

### Multivariate analysis

Multivariate analysis, using BWS to *P*<0.001, identified the following parameters as significant predictors of increased exacerbation risk: more COPD maintenance medications at entry, higher mean daily reliever use over the last 10 days of run-in, more exacerbations during the previous year,

lower pre-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio, and female sex (Table 2).

In multivariate analyses stratified for males and females, the same predictors were found for males as for the whole population (Table 2). For females, the same predictors were found as for the whole population with one exception: the number of COPD exacerbations during the previous year was not selected, while the SGRQ total score was included.

The chosen predictors were approximately linear on a log scale and showed steep curves (Supplementary Figure 1). All lung function parameters were significant predictors, but in the BWS model, only pre-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio was selected because it was the most significant. If pre-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio was replaced by post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub>, a similar BWS model (Supplementary Table 2) and similar exacerbation risks (Supplementary Table 3) were seen.

## Development of risk score for COPD exacerbations

The score to predict short-term (6-month) risk of COPD exacerbations (SCOPEX) is shown in Table 3.

A comparison of ROC curves (Figure 1) shows that ability to discriminate between patients who will and will not have an exacerbation using the selected predictors is similar to the full multivariate model with all baseline variables and better than two commonly known individual predictors: post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub> and number of exacerbations during the

**Table 2** Backwards selection model<sup>a</sup> by Cox regression analysis of predictors for moderate and severe COPD exacerbations for all patients, and by sex

Baseline variable	All patients (n=3,141)		Males only (n=2,017)		Females only (n=1,124)	
	HR (95% CI)	Overall <i>P</i> -value	HR (95% CI)	Overall <i>P</i> -value	HR (95% CI)	Overall <i>P</i> -value
Number of COPD maintenance medications <sup>b</sup>						
1 vs 0	1.18 (0.98–1.43)	<0.001	1.11 (0.86–1.42)	<0.001	1.33 (0.99–1.77)	<0.001
2 vs 0	1.57 (1.32–1.86)		1.64 (1.31–2.06)		1.50 (1.15–1.96)	
3 vs 0	1.91 (1.59–2.30)		1.99 (1.57–2.52)		1.83 (1.35–2.47)	
Reliever use, number of inhalations	1.05 (1.04–1.07)	<0.001	1.05 (1.03–1.06)	<0.001	1.05 (1.03–1.08)	<0.001
Number of exacerbations in the previous year						
2 vs 1	1.40 (1.21–1.61)	<0.001	1.45 (1.21–1.75)	<0.001		
3 vs 1	1.63 (1.33–2.00)		1.74 (1.31–2.31)			
4 vs 1	1.70 (1.29–2.24)		1.97 (1.40–2.79)			
>4 vs 1	2.07 (1.55–2.78)		2.22 (1.51–3.26)			
SGRQ total score					1.01 (1.00–1.02)	<0.001
Pre-bronchodilator FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC ratio (per 10%)	0.83 (0.78–0.88)	<0.001	0.98 (0.97–0.99)	<0.01	0.98 (0.97–0.99)	<0.001
Sex, female vs male	1.32 (1.16–1.50)	<0.001				

**Notes:** <sup>a</sup>Backward selection starting with all predictors and recursively removing factors with high *P*-value until all remaining *P*-values were <0.001. The number of COPD exacerbations during the previous year was not selected for females alone; <sup>b</sup>number of COPD maintenance medications at study entry: 0= no maintenance treatment with LA (long-acting  $\beta_2$ -agonists, long-acting antimuscarinics, and theophylline), ICS, or other daily treatments (ie, short-acting [ $\beta_2$ -agonist or antimuscarinic] bronchodilators only), 1= one maintenance medication, 2= two maintenance medications, 3= three or more maintenance medications. Data from.<sup>15–17</sup>

**Abbreviations:** CI, confidence interval; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC, forced vital capacity; HR, hazard ratio; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids; LA, long-acting bronchodilator; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire.

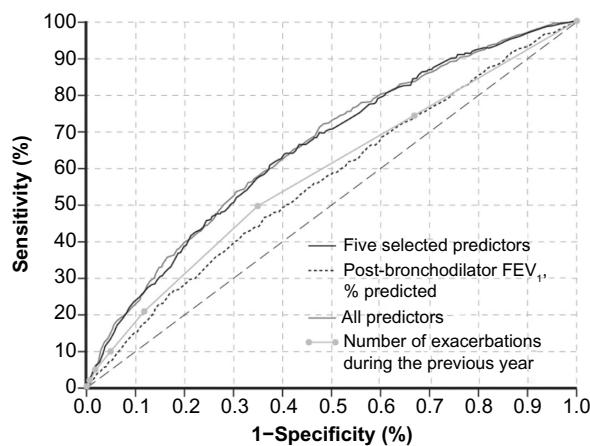
**Table 3** Risk score formula for COPD exacerbation in the next 6 months

Baseline variable	Score
Sex	
Male	
Female	10
Number of COPD maintenance medications <sup>a</sup>	
0–1	12
2	12
3	20
Number of exacerbations in previous year	
1	13
2	17
3–4	17
>4	24
FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC ratio	
≥60%	
40%–59%	17
<40%	25
Reliever use, no of inhalations/day	
<5	
5–10	10
≥10	21

**Notes:** <sup>a</sup>Number of COPD maintenance medications at study entry: 0= no maintenance treatment with LA (long-acting  $\beta_2$ -agonists, long-acting antimuscarinics, and theophylline), ICS, or other daily treatments (ie, short-acting [ $\beta_2$ -agonist or antimuscarinic] bronchodilators only), 1= one maintenance medication, 2= two maintenance medications, 3= three or more maintenance medications.

**Abbreviations:** FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC, forced vital capacity; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids; LA, long-acting bronchodilator.

previous year. SCOPEX yielded a C-index of 0.67, which is similar to the selected predictors and the full multivariate model (0.67 and 0.68, respectively). The well-known individual predictors, post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub> and number of exacerbations during the previous year, each had a C-index of 0.62.



**Figure 1** ROC curve based on the five selected predictors (C-index = 0.67), the full multivariate model (C-index = 0.68) and the individual predictors: post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub> (C-index = 0.62) and the number of COPD exacerbations during the previous year (C-index = 0.62).

**Abbreviations:** COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; ROC, receiver operating characteristic.

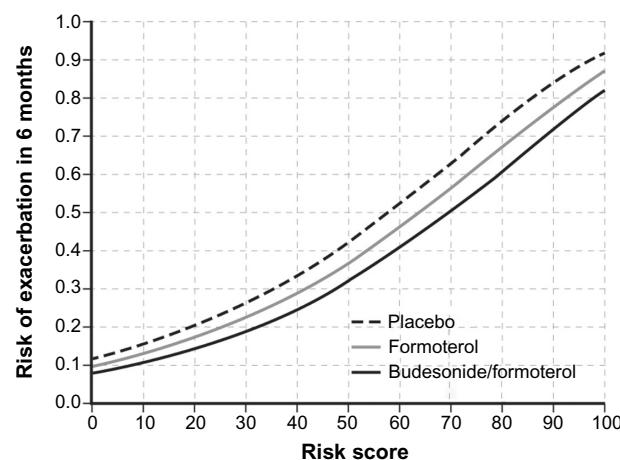
## Effects of medications on exacerbation risk

The 6-month exacerbation risk for a patient with a given risk score is shown in Figure 2. A higher risk score was associated with greater exacerbation risk, irrespective of randomization to placebo (ie, SABA only), FORM, or BUD/FORM. The rank order (high to low) of the 6-month exacerbation risk was: placebo > FORM > BUD/FORM (Figure 2) over the range of selected predictors, as seen in the spline plots (Supplementary Figure 2).

Replacing the pre-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio with post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub> led to a similar pattern of exacerbation risk across the range of risk scores (Supplementary Figure 2).

## Discussion

More COPD maintenance medications, more daily SABA inhalations, more exacerbations during the previous year, worse lung function, and female sex were the best predictors of future exacerbation in this cohort of patients with moderate-to-very-severe COPD and at least one exacerbation in the previous year. Based on these readily available patient characteristics, we developed a scoring system to estimate the risk of an exacerbation over the next 6 months. This score may be applied in day-to-day clinical practice in such patients and in clinical studies to identify patients with high, medium, and low 6-month exacerbation risk. Clinicians can determine the COPD exacerbation risk score in their patients using an online calculation algorithm available at <http://nationaljewish.org/COPD-Calculator>. The analysis included



**Figure 2** Risk of exacerbation in 6 months based on baseline risk score for each treatment group, with the pre-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio as lung function predictor.

**Abbreviations:** FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC, forced vital capacity.

interventions with multiple treatments, demonstrating that BUD/FORM treatment reduces future exacerbation risk more than FORM or as-needed SABA only.

Of the identified predictors, worse lung function ( $FEV_1$ )<sup>5,10,20–22</sup> and a history of exacerbations<sup>10,22,23</sup> are well-known, strong predictors of a future exacerbation in broad COPD populations. Our analysis identified three more variables (number of maintenance COPD medications, sex, and daily number of short-acting bronchodilator puffs) that improved predictability in moderate-to-very-severe COPD patients. Other studies have also reported a higher exacerbation risk among female patients.<sup>11</sup> Few studies have identified higher reliever use as a risk factor,<sup>21</sup> likely because most clinical studies have not recorded reliever use in COPD patients.<sup>10</sup> Finally, the total medication load as a risk factor for exacerbations is novel and has not been previously reported.

All lung function measures (pre- and post-bronchodilator  $FEV_1$ , pre-bronchodilator  $FEV_1/FVC$  ratio, and morning and evening PEF) were highly significantly associated with future exacerbation risk in the univariate model. Pre-bronchodilator  $FEV_1/FVC$  ratio was selected in the final model, probably because of a somewhat lower variance.<sup>24</sup> Reliever use is symptom driven and its inclusion in the model could explain why patient-related parameters such as SGRQ or daily diary symptom scores were weaker predictors of increased exacerbation risk. Our finding is in line with a correlation between reliever use loads with SGRQ and symptoms in a factorial analysis.<sup>25</sup>

Use of individual medications (eg, theophylline, ICS, and oral corticosteroids) has been reported to predict exacerbations and hospitalizations.<sup>22</sup> To capture a patient's total respiratory medication load, we analyzed as-needed SABA only and the number of maintenance long-acting medications used at study entry. This is the first time that COPD medication load, an independent predictor of similar significance to previous exacerbations and lung function, has been reported as a predictor for exacerbations. This likely reflects physician and patient assessment and perception of symptoms, health status, exacerbation history, disease severity, and need for additional therapy.

Female sex was an important predictor of COPD exacerbations in our model. When analyzing data separately in males and females, predictors were identical to the whole population in males. In females, the multivariate analysis also included five predictors. In contrast, the SGRQ score was additionally selected in the final BWS model, whereas the number of exacerbations during the previous year was not. This sex difference confirms previous findings<sup>11</sup> and

may be related to differential symptom reporting (ie, females report worse QOL on the SGRQ<sup>26</sup>), increased symptom load in women, or hormonal differences.

Other patient characteristics (eg, age and BMI) did not predict exacerbations in our model. Age has been identified as a predictor of COPD exacerbations in some studies,<sup>10,21,22</sup> but not others.<sup>27</sup> Likewise, the ability of BMI to predict exacerbations is unclear.<sup>21,27</sup> Our finding that age and BMI do not predict exacerbations may be related to disease severity and other features of our population. Notably, adding all other measured clinical variables did not improve the ability to predict exacerbations.

Risk scoring systems for COPD exacerbations have been proposed previously by analysis of data from several studies.<sup>22,28,29</sup> For example, Niewoehner et al analyzed data from a placebo-controlled clinical trial of tiotropium (n=1,829) and found that  $FEV_1\%$  predicted, duration of COPD, a productive cough, COPD-related antibiotic or systemic corticosteroid use in the prior year, hospitalization for COPD in the prior year, and theophylline use at baseline were predictive of a higher risk of exacerbation, with a validated C-index of 0.66; a history of prior exacerbations was not required for enrolment in this study.<sup>22</sup> Potential limitations of this risk assessment method include its reliance on patient responses when analyzing future risk for individual patients. Briggs et al developed a validated composite index (the COPD Prognostic Index [CPI]), from a pooled analysis of data from 12 studies (n=8,802) to predict risk of death, hospitalization, or exacerbation.<sup>28</sup> They found that the overall C-statistic for use of CPI in predicting both mortality and hospitalization was 0.71 but no prediction was given for future exacerbations. The CPI includes patient-reported QOL, assessed via SGRQ or Chronic Respiratory Questionnaire (CRQ), neither of which are routinely used in primary or secondary care settings. Schembri et al analyzed data from a prospective observational study (n=3,343) of patients in a community in Scotland but their model was focused on predicting short-term risk of death or hospitalization, rather than exacerbations.<sup>29</sup> Common risk factors proposed by all scoring systems are airflow limitation and previous exacerbations.<sup>22,28,29</sup> As with our analysis, sex was included as a variable by Briggs et al<sup>28</sup> and Schembri et al,<sup>29</sup> but not in the proposed scoring system by Niewoehner et al.<sup>22</sup> However, in contrast to our analysis, Briggs et al<sup>28</sup> and Schembri et al,<sup>29</sup> who included a similar or greater number of patients as the present analysis, did not find sex to be a predictor of exacerbation risk. The ECLIPSE study found a significant relationship between female sex and exacerbation rates in

univariate, but not multivariate analyses.<sup>10</sup> The potential reasons for increased exacerbation rates in females are not clear. However, anxiety, depression, and health status are risk factors for COPD exacerbations<sup>30,31</sup> and females with COPD appear to have higher levels of anxiety and depression.<sup>32</sup> COPD exacerbations are also more common during the winter months, and clinicians might consider this in patient management.<sup>11</sup>

In contrast to the studies used to develop the scoring systems described above, a history of exacerbations in the past year was an entry requirement for patients enrolled in the trials used to develop SCOPEX. As previous exacerbation history has been previously determined to be the strongest predictor of future COPD exacerbation risk,<sup>10,11</sup> the SCOPEX scoring system provides clinicians with a more individualized approach to determining the 6-month exacerbation risk in patients who have experienced a prior exacerbation than previous models.

Our analysis was based on a large number of patients and provided a comprehensive analysis of risk factors relating to outpatient care. Nevertheless, it is important to recognize the limitations of our study. We carefully assembled our cohort from complete patient data to avoid ascertainment bias. However, predictors could be different in different COPD phenotypes (eg, patients in our analysis were not using oxygen therapy). Predictors such as the SGRQ score and symptoms may apply in a milder group of COPD patients, while previous hospitalization and comorbidities could dominate in patients with very severe disease. Our estimation of comorbidities, based on self-reported data, was not as rigorous as would be the case had these data been collected prospectively in a systematic manner or obtained from health care databases, although concurrent medications are likely to signal clinically important disease. We examined moderate-to-very-severe COPD patients, but the largest group of patients had severe disease (GOLD [Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease] stage III),<sup>8</sup> so our data may not be generalizable to the full spectrum of COPD patients and SCOPEX should be tested in milder COPD populations. All patients had experienced an exacerbation in the previous year, as this was one of the inclusion criteria for the original trials, which likely reduced the predictive power of previous exacerbations in this model. Additionally, data were collected from clinical trials so treatment adherence and motivation may be higher than would be seen in everyday clinical practice. The sensitivity and specificity are modest (C-index around 0.7) when applied to individual assessment; therefore, other clinical predictors of exacerbations should be

sought to further improve the specificity and sensitivity of our scoring system. For example, we did not assess the presence of the chronic bronchitic phenotype, as this had not been identified as an exacerbation risk factor when the studies were conducted. A recent multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that pulmonary artery enlargement is associated with increased exacerbation risk.<sup>33</sup> Other radiologic features (eg, degree of emphysema, airway wall thickness) have also been shown to predict exacerbations.<sup>34</sup> Nevertheless, the C-index for SCOPEX shows that it is as good a predictor as a multivariate model including all baseline variables and superior to the well-established single criteria of post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub> and the number of exacerbations in the previous year (C-index of 0.62 for each alone). Equally, the C-index is comparable with those of other tools developed for similar purposes. Until more accurate risk factors, such as specific biomarkers or radiologic features, can be identified, it seems unlikely that a higher level of predictive accuracy will be achieved with a relatively simple and easy-to-use tool such as SCOPEX. The SCOPEX risk score for future exacerbations was developed based on data from patients enrolled in clinical trials; the utility of SCOPEX should be examined in a real-world population of patients with COPD in clinical practice.

In conclusion, in patients with moderate-to-very-severe COPD and history of prior exacerbations, more exacerbations during the previous year, a lower pre-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio, more maintenance respiratory medications, higher daily reliever use, and female sex were the strongest predictors for future exacerbations. Based on these variables, we developed a scoring system to estimate the 6-month exacerbation risk (available at <http://nationaljewish.org/COPD-Calculator>). Furthermore, we showed that BUD/FORM reduces future exacerbation risk in this patient population. These results suggest that future exacerbation risk can be readily assessed in day-to-day clinical practice in moderate-to-very-severe COPD patients, based on readily available clinical features. Prospective longitudinal cohort studies and randomized, controlled trials are needed to validate this risk assessment tool and scoring system to refine identification of patients at increased exacerbation risk.

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AA is a consultant and speaker for AstraZeneca, Bayer Schering Pharma, Boehringer Ingelheim, Dey Pharma, GlaxoSmithKline, and Pfizer and has received honoraria from these companies. Educational presentations have been developed for AstraZeneca, Bayer Schering Pharma, Boehringer Ingelheim, Dey Pharma, and Pfizer. Support for travel to meetings has also been provided by AstraZeneca.

CRJ is a board member for AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, GlaxoSmithKline, Merck Limited, and Novartis, and a consultant for Chiesi and AstraZeneca. Educational presentations have been developed for AstraZeneca and GlaxoSmithKline, with grants also pending for these companies. Lectures have been presented on behalf of AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, GlaxoSmithKline, Hunter Immunology, and Novartis. Support for travel to meetings has been provided by AstraZeneca.

BJM is a board member for AstraZeneca Forest, Boehringer Ingelheim, Dey Pharma, Embryon, Johnson and Johnson, MedImmune, Novartis, Nycomed, Pfizer, and Respiromics, and a consultant for Astellas and Chiesi. Clinical trial data has been reviewed for Spiration, with grants currently pending with AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, GlaxoSmithKline, MedImmune, Nabi, Pfizer, and Sunovian. Lectures have been presented on behalf of Boehringer Ingelheim, GlaxoSmithKline, and Pfizer, with video presentations developed for Boehringer Ingelheim and questionnaires produced for UBC. Educational presentations and programs have been developed (Circulate WebMD, Creative Educational Concepts, France Foundation, Johns Hopkins University, Medscape, National Jewish Health, and Veterans Health Administration [VHA]) and BJM has been a speaker for educational programs at Abbott, the American Academy of Family Practice, the American College of Chest Physicians, the American Thoracic Society, Breathe LA, the

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GSE, SP, and OÖ are ex-employees of AstraZeneca and own stocks within the company.

PMC is a board member for Boehringer Ingelheim, the Department of Health Respiratory Programme Board, GlaxoSmithKline, and Nycomed. He has been a consultant for Novartis and provided expert testimony for Forest. PMC has received honoraria for advising on the conduct and analysis of clinical trial data from AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, GlaxoSmithKline, Novartis, and Nycomed. He has also spoken at meetings supported by these companies. Support for travel to meetings has been provided by AstraZeneca.

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