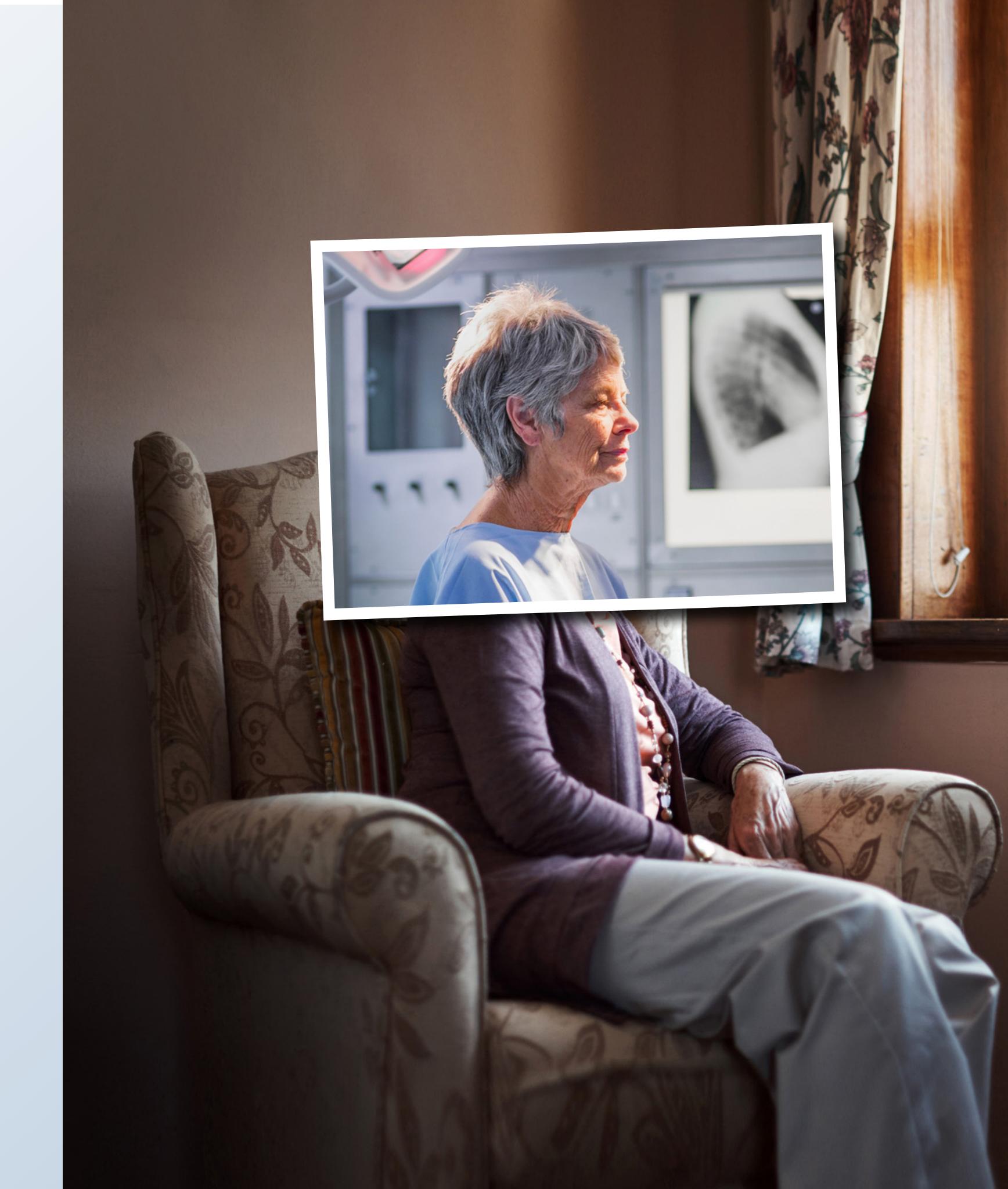
THE IMPACT OF COPD EXACERBATIONS GOES BEYOND THE LUNGS

Protect your patients by preventing exacerbations today.



ONE EXACERBATION IS ONE TOO MANY

FUTURE HOSPITALIZATION

21% increase in being hospitalized after one moderate exacerbation¹

INCREASED CV EVENTS

increase in the risk of myocardial infarction within 5 days of one moderate exacerbation²

EARLY DEATH

Up to

50% of COPD patients will die within 3.6 years of one severe exacerbation³

FUTURE RISK

RISK OF CV EVENT

EXACERBATION FREQUENCY

EXACERBATION DEFINITION

EXACERBATIONS DRAMATICALLY INCREASE THE RISK OF A SUBSEQUENT CV EVENT

FIRST 10 DAYS

40% increase in the risk of stroke within 6-10 days²



FUTURE RISK RISK OF CV EVENT EXACERBATION FREQUENCY EXACERBATION DEFINITION SUMMARY

EXACERBATIONS DRAMATICALLY INCREASE THE RISK OF A SUBSEQUENT CV EVENT

OVER 1 YEAR

4X increase in the risk of a CV event the first 30 days^{4*}

90% increase in the risk of a CV event from 3 months to 1 year^{4*}



FUTURE RISK

RISK OF CV EVENT

EXACERBATION FREQUENCY

EXACERBATION DEFINITION

EXACERBATIONS DRAMATICALLY INCREASE THE RISK OF A SUBSEQUENT CV EVENT

AFTER HOSPITALIZATION

10X increase in the risk of a CV event after a hospitalization^{4*}



FUTURE RISK

RISK OF CV EVENT

EXACERBATION FREQUENCY

EXACERBATION DEFINITION

EXACERBATIONS HAPPEN MORE FREQUENTLY THAN YOUR PATIENTS ACKNOWLEDGE

50% of symptomatic patients will experience a COPD exacerbation within the next year⁵

Each exacerbation has devastating effects on mental and emotional well-being⁵



FUTURE RISK RISK OF CV EVENT EXACERBATION FREQUENCY EXACERBATION DEFINITION SUMMARY

EXACERBATIONS HAPPEN MORE FREQUENTLY THAN YOUR PATIENTS ACKNOWLEDGE

~70% of exacerbations are not reported by patients with COPD despite their significant impact⁶



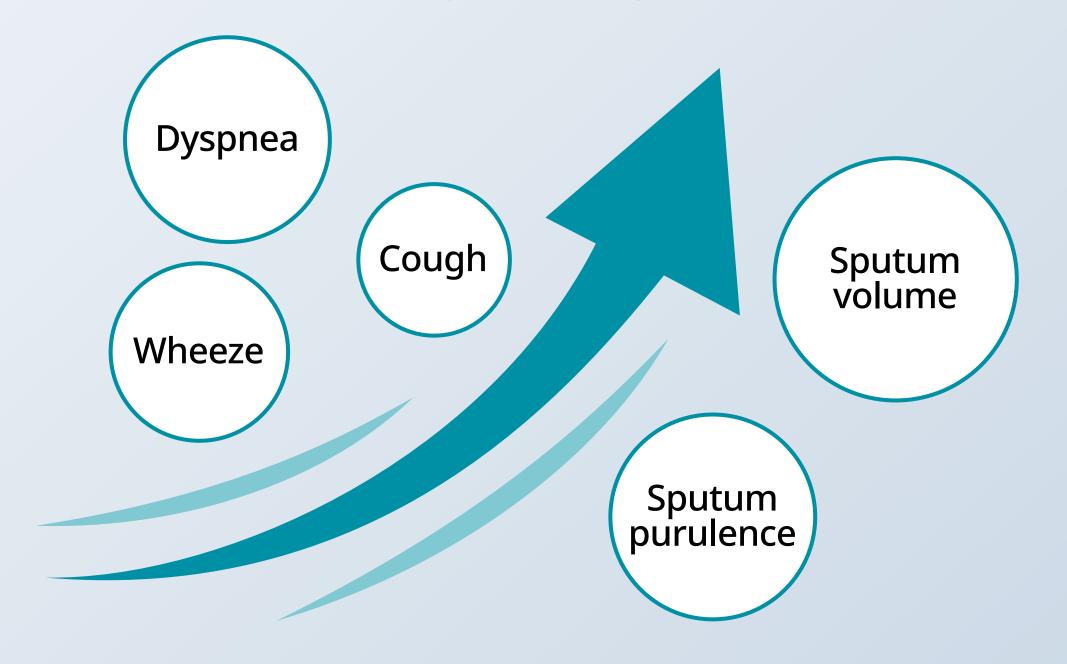
FUTURE RISK RISK OF CV EVENT EXACERBATION FREQUENCY EXACERBATION DEFINITION SUMMARY

COPD EXACERBATION: DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION

The CTS guidelines define a COPD exacerbation as an acute worsening of respiratory symptoms that may require the use of antibiotics and/or systemic corticosteroids and/or healthcare services.⁷

Worsening of symptoms⁸

Symptoms can last between 7 and 10 days, but some events may last longer



Exacerbation classification⁷



Mild

Worsening or new respiratory symptoms without a change in prescribed medications



Moderate

Prescription of an antibiotic and/or oral corticosteroids



Severe

Requires hospitalization or ED visit

FUTURE RISK

RISK OF CV EVENT

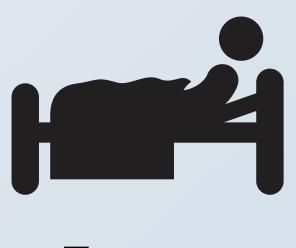
EXACERBATION FREQUENCY

EXACERBATION DEFINITION

A SINGLE EXACERBATION CAN HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECTS THAT GO BEYOND THE LUNGS¹⁻⁴















Death

Proactively optimize treatment in your patients with COPD

1. Rothnie KJ, et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2018;198:464–471. **2.** Donaldson GC, et al. Chest. 2010;137:1091–1097. **3.** Suissa S, et al. Thorax. 2012;67:957–963. **4.** Kunisaki KM, et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2018;198(1):51–57. **5.** Müllerová H, et al. BMJ Open. 2014;4(12):e006171. **6.** Langsetmo L, et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2008;177:396–401. **7.** Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. 2022 Report. Available at: https://goldcopd.org/2022-gold-reports-2/. **8.** Bourbeau J, et al. Canadian Thoracic Society Clinical Practice Guideline on pharmacotherapy in patients with COPD – 2019 update of evidence. Available at: https://cts-sct.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/CTS-COPD-Rx-2019-Guideline_Final.pdf.

FUTURE RISK

RISK OF CV EVENT

EXACERBATION FREQUENCY

EXACERBATION DEFINITION



