Abstract Group: 6.1. Epidemiology

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Title: Chronic bronchitis phenotype in subjects with and without COPD: The PLATINO study

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Body: Background. Little information exists regarding the epidemiology of chronic bronchitis (CB) phenotype in unselected COPD populations. We examined the prevalence of CB phenotype in COPD and non-COPD subjects of the PLATINO study, and how it is associated with important outcomes. Methods. Post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC<0.70 was used to define COPD. “Phlegm most days, at least three months a year for ≥2 years” was used to define CB. We also analyzed another definition: “cough and phlegm most days, at least three months a year for ≥2 years”. Results. Spirometry was performed in 5,314 (759 COPD and 4,554 non-COPD). The proportion of subjects with and without COPD and CB defined as "phlegm most days, at least three months a year for ≥2 years" was 14.4 and 6.2%, respectively. Using the other definition the prevalence was lower (COPD 7.4%, and non-COPD 2.5%). Among subjects, with COPD those with CB had worse lung function, and general health status, and had more respiratory symptoms, physical activity limitation, and exacerbations. Conclusions. Our study helps to understand the prevalence of CB phenotype at a particular point in time and suggest that CB in COPD is possibly associated with worse outcomes.