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**Title:** Pneumococcal vaccination: Effects on exacerbation of COPD

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**Body:** Pneumococcal infection(PI) in COPD patients leads to exacerbation and aggravation in its morbidity. Vaccines have been used to prevent invasive PI. Thus, it is of great clinical relevance to assess the association between vaccination and the number of exacerbations in COPD patients. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate whether patients with COPD who underwent pneumococcal vaccination have fewer exacerbations compared to not vaccinated. Cross-sectional and retrospective study. Patients enrolled at the clinic of COPD outpatient respiratory clinic from December 2011 to July 2012. 200 patients with COPD were interviewed, 133 had informed use of pneumococcal vaccine on least year. 36 had been vaccinated, 97 had not. Was verified that the number of exacerbations patients experienced the previous year. How exacerbation in the previous year was understood: the demand for emergency change in the patients usual symptoms, use of antibiotics and / or systemic corticosteroids with or do not need hospitalization **RESULTS:** Crossing the pneumococcal vaccine to the presence of exacerbation in the previous year found a tiny positive relationship (0.066) without statistical significance ( $p = 0.518$ ).

Vaccination and COPD Exacerbation- E.R. Visit

		COPD - Emergency visit		
		Yes	No	Total
Vaccination	Yes	20	16	36
	No	50	47	97
Total		70	63	133

Pearson's coefficient with Phi = 0.036 (insignificant positive correlation) /  $p = 0.415$ .

Vaccination and use antibiotic systemic

		Hospitalization		
		Yes	No	Total
Vaccination	Yes	10	26	36
	No	34	63	97
Total		44	89	133

Pearson's coefficient Phi = 0.036 (insignificant positive correlation) / p = 0.415.

CONCLUSION: This study found no statistically significant difference in the number of exacerbations in COPD patients vaccinated or unvaccinated.