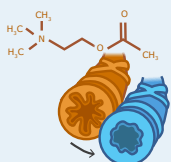


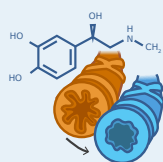
COPD Healthcare Provider Resource



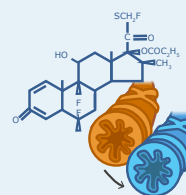
3 CLASSES OF INHALED CONTROLLER MEDICATIONS:



Long-acting muscarinic agonists -bronchodilator



Long-acting beta-agonists -bronchodilator



Inhaled corticosteroids -antiinflammatory

4 TYPES OF INHALED MEDICATION DELIVERY DEVICES:

- Dry Powdered Inhalers [DPI]
- Pressurized metered-dose inhalers [MDI]
- Soft mist nebulizers [SMI]
- Traditional nebulizer

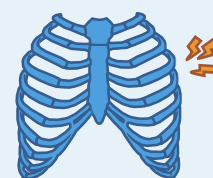
COPD CAN WORSEN OVER TIME:

- COPD can worsen over time, especially for people who experience frequent exacerbations, which can speed up lung function decline and often lead to hospitalizations.
- COPD treatment options can be tailored based on whether the patient is experiencing symptoms or exacerbations. Some of the prominent risk factors for exacerbations is prior history of exacerbations and/or hospitalizations, high degree of symptom burden, and poor lung function.
- Recent research suggests that lack of treatment adherence and continuing smoking behavior is considered as exacerbation risk factors by practicing US pulmonologists.

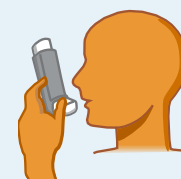
VARIOUS FACTORS IMPACT EFFICACY OF DELIVERY DEVICES:



Cognition

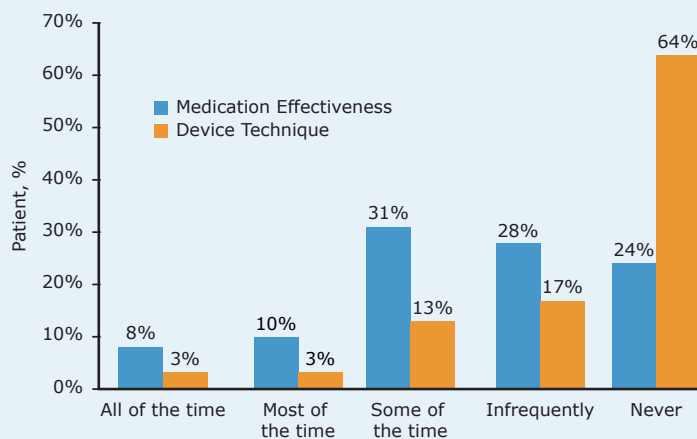


Musculoskeletal issues



Hand breath coordination

PATIENTS OFTEN WORRY THEY ARE NOT TAKING THEIR MEDICATIONS CORRECTLY OR IF THEY ARE EFFECTIVE:



Adopted from: Hanania NA et al. *Chronic Obstr Pulm Dis.* 2018;5:111-123.

To learn more, go to chestfoundation.org/copd

This educational campaign on the burden of disease is funded by GSK and developed in collaboration with CHEST.

