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:

- Medication Effectiveness
- Device Technique

To learn more, go to chestfoundation.org/copd

COPD Healthcare Provider Resource

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