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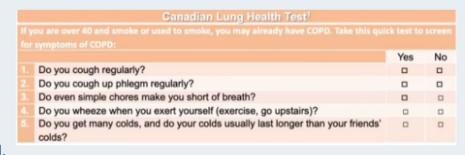
### A Breath of Fresh Air! Targeted Screening and Management of COPD in Primary Care

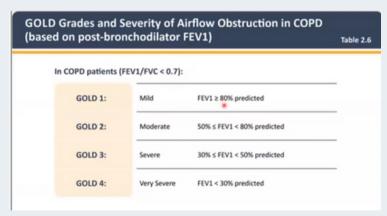
**Pearls for practice** 

Dr. Mohit Bhutani

#### **Key Messages**

- COPD is a debilitating, progressive and fatal respiratory disease. It is common and can be prevented. With proper management, there will be improved quality of life, a reduction in exacerbations and mortality.
- Tobacco exposure remains the number one cause for the development of COPD, other causes can be related to occupational exposure, indoor and outdoor pollution, family history of COPD (alpha 1antitrypsin deficiency)
- As lung function declines, symptoms in COPD worsen. Dyspnea leads to deconditioning and further inactivity.
- The higher the dyspnea, the greater the risk for COPD exacerbations. Individuals are considered to be:
  - Low risk if they had 1 or less moderate exacerbation in the last year, and did not require and ED visit or hospitalization
  - High risk if they had 2 or more moderate or 1 or more severe exacerbation (requiring hospitalization or ED visit) in the last year
- Think COPD consider risk factors, their symptoms and screen using spirometry for diagnosis
- The Canadian Lung Health test increases pretest probability. If YES to any of the questions, patient should be send for screening spirometry.
- Spirometry is the gold standard for diagnosis of COPD. A full Pulmonary Function Test is NOT always required.
- Classification by Impairment of lung function: GOLD Grades









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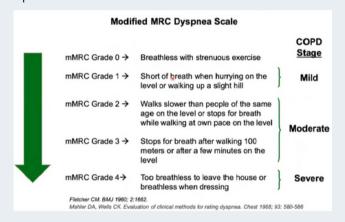
# A Breath of Fresh Air! Targeted Screening and Management of COPD in Primary Care

Pearls for practice

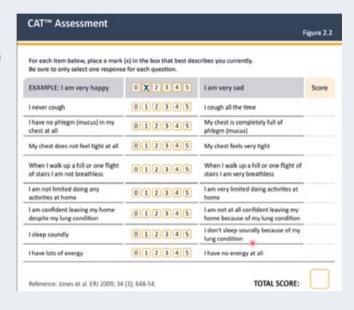
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There are 3 parameters to consider once a COPD diagnosis has been confirmed to ensure the right medication is given to the right patient at the right time:

- Assessment of their Dyspnea, using the mMRC score,
- Assessment of their Quality of Life (QoL) using the <u>CAT</u> score (reliable measure of the impact of COPD on a patient's health status, Score <10 low impact of COPD on health status)
- A patients future risk for COPD exacerbations.



- Goals of therapy: alleviate dyspnea, improve health status, prevent exacerbations of COPD, reduce mortality.
- Delays in optimal treatment is associated with a 43% increase risk of future COPD related hospitalization and ED visits as well as mortality.
- An optimized triple therapy regimen in high risk populations reduces mortality and the risk of exacerbations (32%)









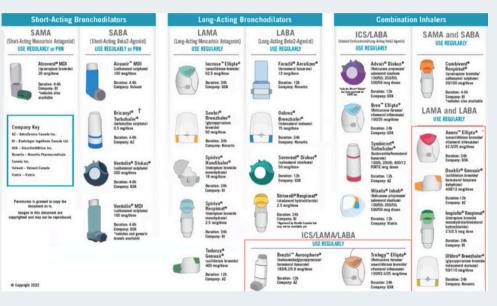
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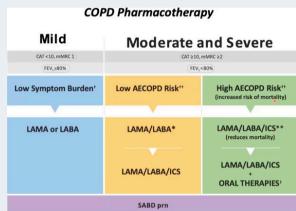
# A Breath of Fresh Air! Targeted Screening and Management of COPD in Primary Care

**Pearls for practice** 

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- COPD Management for the vast majority of patients in clinical practice reduce to:
  - dual bronchodilators (LAMA & LABA)
  - 2 single inhalers triple therapy (ICS/LAMA/LABA)
  - Short acting Beta 2 agonist (SABA) for relief
  - Single Inhaler Triple Therapy (SITT) is preferred over Multi-Inhaler Triple Therapy (MITT). The decision to switch should be part of a shared decision making with the patient.





- Non- pharmacotherapy therapy is important as part of the management and prevention plan:
  - Self-management education; utilize Certified Respiratory Educators (42% reduction of exacerbations)
  - Smoking cessation
  - Vaccinations
  - Pulmonary rehabilitation (55% reduction of exacerbations after hospitalization)

#### **Resources:**

- 2023 CTS COPD Pharmacotherapy Guidelines
- Canadian Lung Association
- Pulmonary Rehabilitation referral program
- Jones et.al. ERJ 2009; 34 (3): 648-54
- Tkacz J et.al. int Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis. 2022;17:329-342



Consider using <u>MyL3Plan</u>, a free online tool developed by the Office of LIfelong Learning (L3) that can be used to meet and support the 3 activities/action plans required by the PPIP-CPSA and earn up to 36 Mainpro+ certified credits. by completing the following cycles:

- Practice-driven quality improvement using objective data (CQI)
- Personal Development (PD
- Standards of Practice Quality Improvement (SOP).

<u>Learn more</u> <u>here!</u>

<u>Join NAPCReN!</u> NAPCReN data can help you identify patients with chronic diseases commonly seen in your practice. The Physician Learning Program has partnered with NAPCReN and will send you reports with individualized and comparison data on selected topics. This data can inform quality improvement cycles and help you advance your practice.





