

COPD is a chronic, heterogeneous, and often progressive inflammatory airway disease associated with persistent airflow limitation, respiratory symptoms, and exacerbations¹



SYMPTOMS¹

Dyspnea, cough, sputum production

BRONCHITIS, SMALL AIRWAYS DISEASE^{2,3}

Chronic inflammatory damage to airways, mucus overproduction, and hypersecretion

EMPHYSEMA²

Loss of elasticity, hyperinflation, and alveolar destruction

COPD PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Chronic inflammation is triggered by^{1,2,4}:



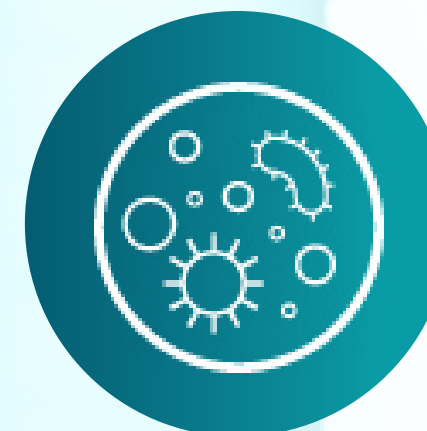
TOBACCO SMOKE



TOXIC PARTICLES/
GASES



OXIDATIVE STRESS



VIRUSES/
BACTERIA

which cause pathophysiological processes:

BARRIER DISRUPTION^{2,5}

MUCUS HYPERSECRETION²

FIBROSIS AND AIRWAY REMODELING⁵⁻⁷

EMPHYSEMA²

with clinical impacts:



PERSISTENT SYMPTOMS¹



PROGRESSIVE LUNG FUNCTION DECLINE²



COPD EXACERBATIONS¹



SYSTEMIC EFFECTS¹

REFERENCES

COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.



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