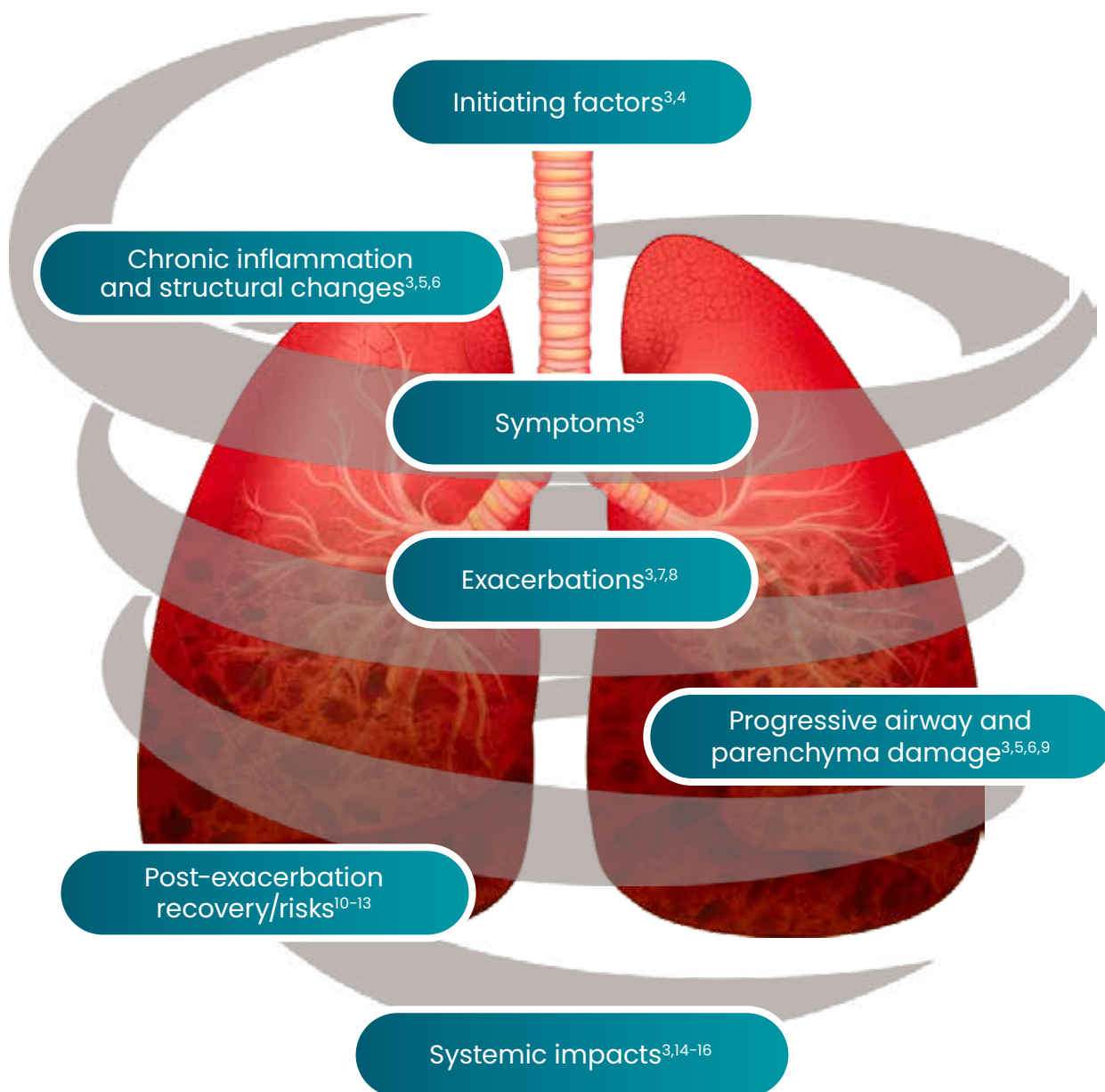


Worsening Disease Leads to a Vicious Cycle of COPD^{1,2}



1. Agustí AG. *Respir Med.* 2005;99(6):670-682. 2. Kardos P, Keenan J. *MedGenMed.* 2006;8(3):54. 3. Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD). Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Updated 2023. Accessed March 16, 2023. https://goldcopd.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/GOLD-2023-ver-1.1-2Dec2022_WMV.pdf. 4. Stolz D, et al. *Lancet.* 2022;400(10356):921-972. 5. Barnes PJ. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2016;138(1):16-27. 6. Linden D, et al. *Eur Respir Rev.* 2019;28:180063. 7. Hogue SP, et al. *Clin Resp J.* 2020;14(3):183-197. 8. Jamieson DB, et al. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2013;188(2):187-192. 9. Higham A, et al. *Respir Res.* 2019;20(1):49. 10. Hansel TT, Barnes PJ. *Lancet.* 2009;374(9691):744-755. 11. Wageck B, et al. *COPD.* 2019;16(1):93-103. 12. Donaldson GC, et al. *Thorax.* 2002;57(10):847-852. 13. Garcia-Aymerich J, et al. *Thorax.* 2011;66(7):585-590. 14. Barnes PJ, Celli BR. *Eur Respir J.* 2009;33(5):1165-1185. 15. Dal Negro RW, et al. *Multidiscip Respir Med.* 2015;10(1):24. 16. Gaddam S, et al. *BMC Pulm Med.* 2016;16:158.



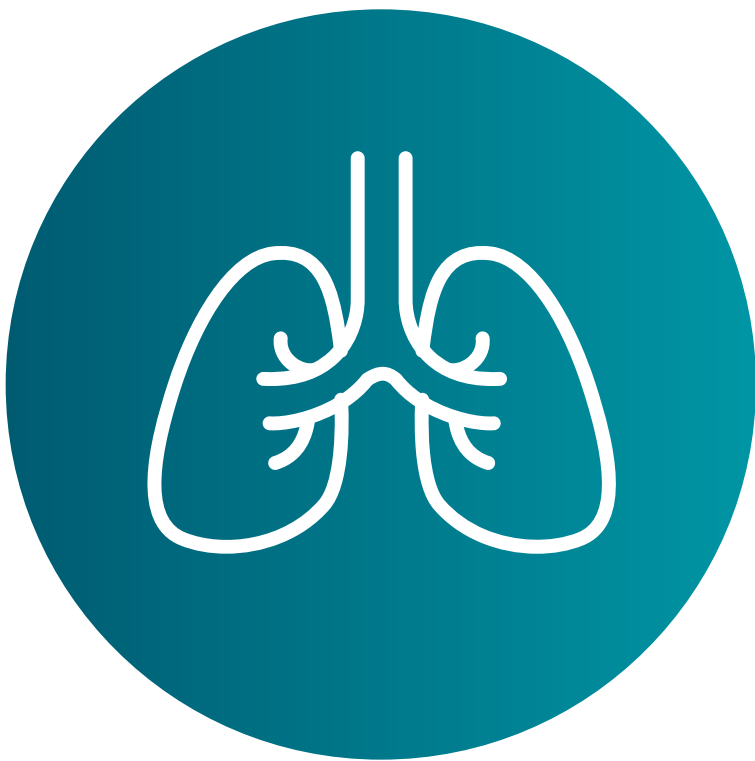
Initiating factors^{1,2}



Smoking



Pollutants and environmental/occupational exposure



Abnormal lung growth/development



Genetics and early life events

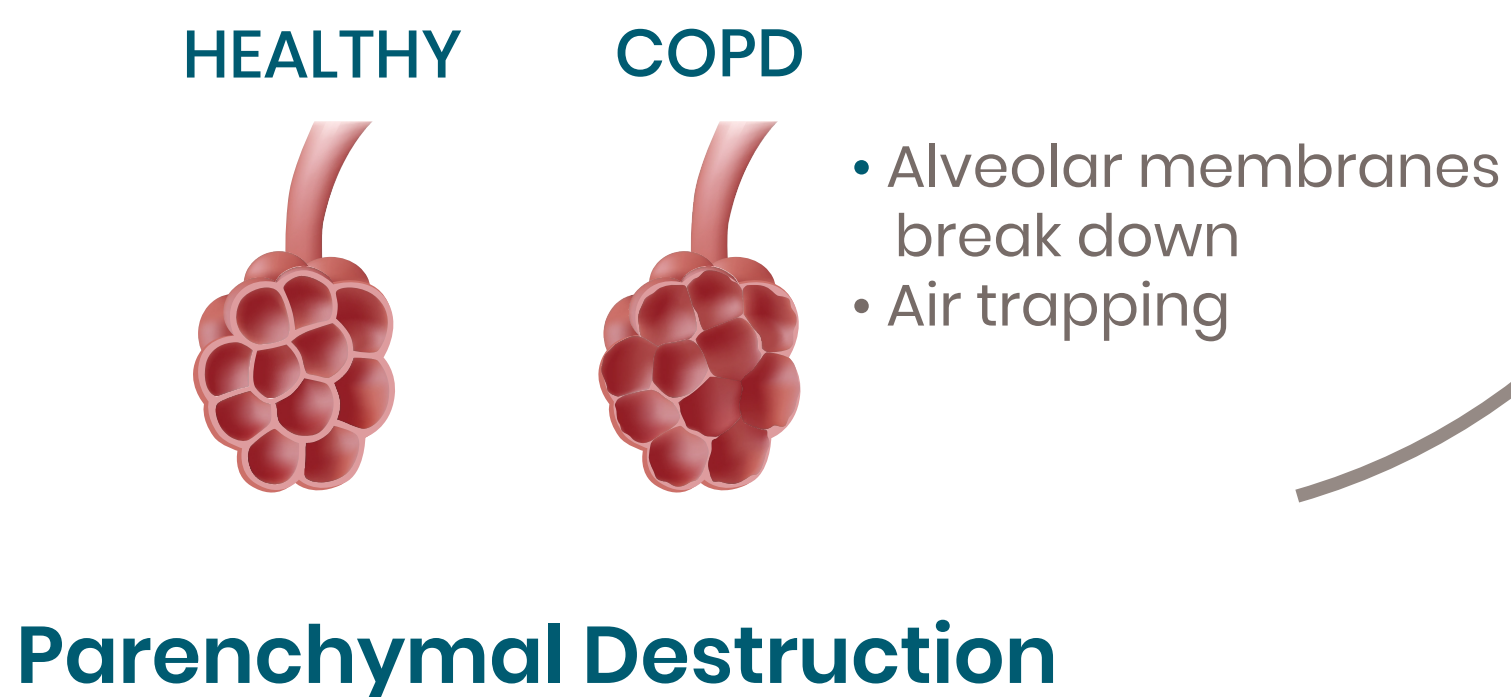
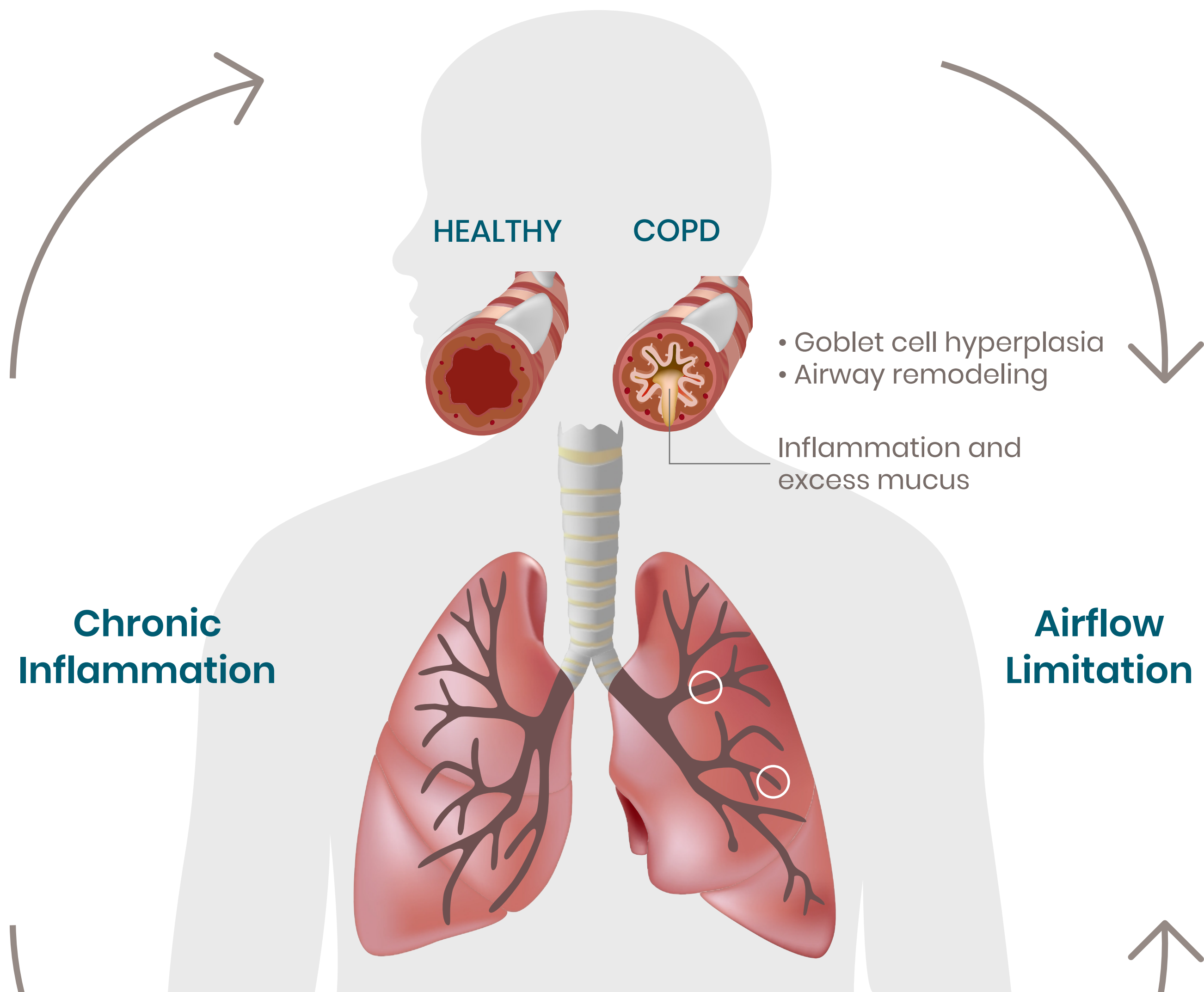
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1. Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD). Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Updated 2023. Accessed March 16, 2023. https://goldcopd.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/GOLD-2023-ver-11-2Dec2022_WMV.pdf. 2. Stolz D, et al. *Lancet*. 2022;400(10356):921-972.



Chronic inflammation and structural changes¹⁻³

Structural Changes of Airways

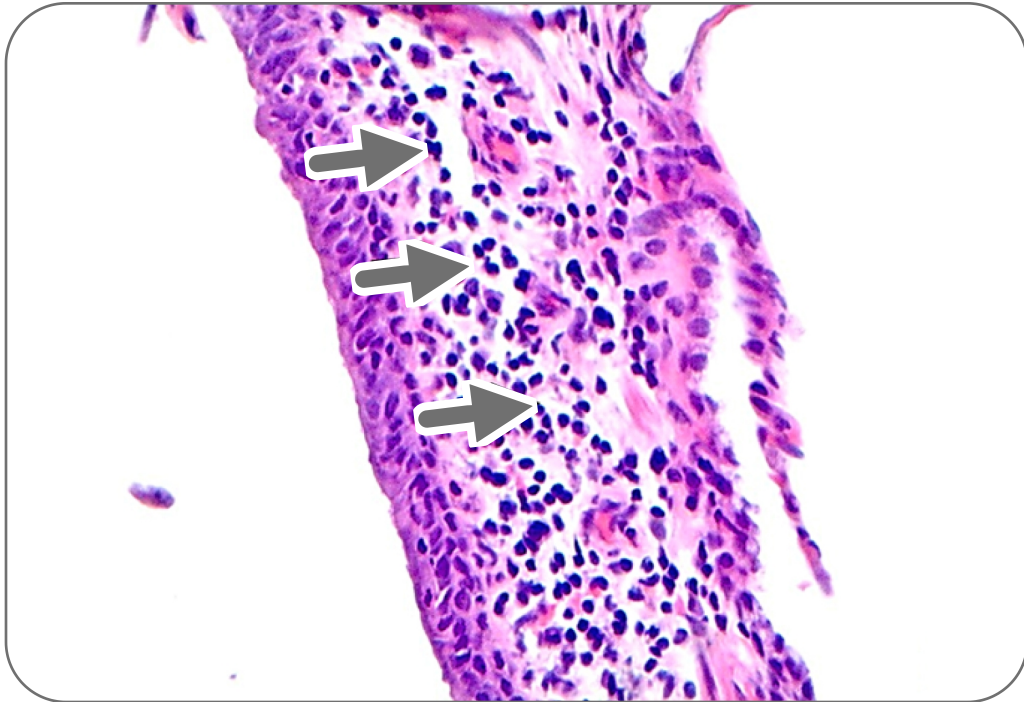


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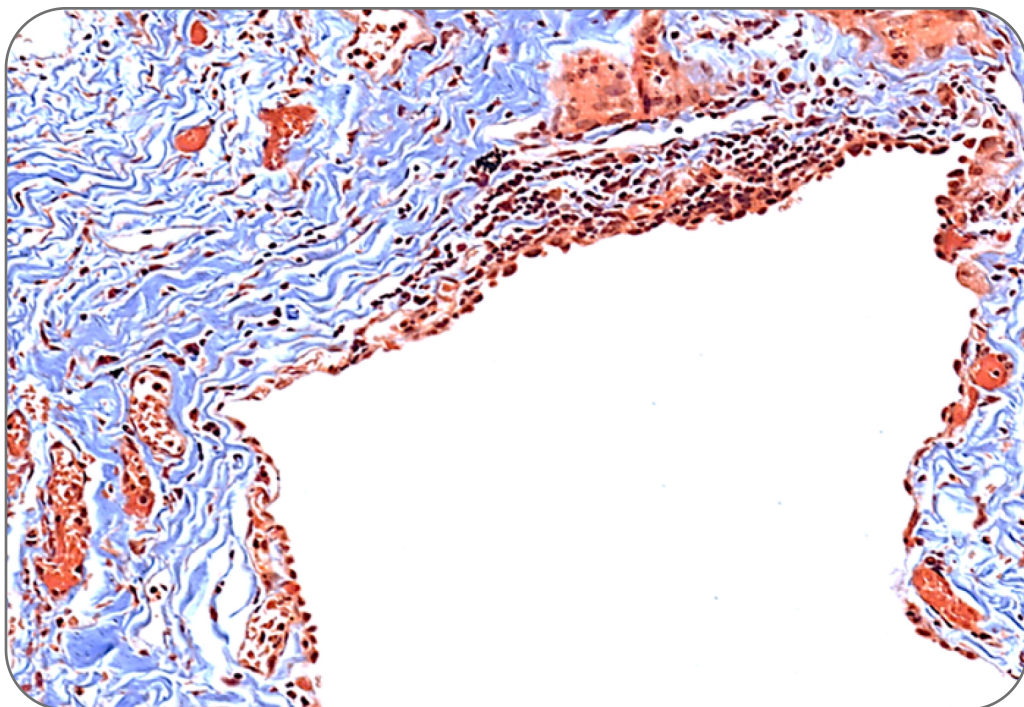
1. Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD). Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Updated 2023. Accessed March 16, 2023. https://goldcopd.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/GOLD-2023-ver-11-2Dec2022_WMV.pdf. 2. Barnes PJ. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2016;138(1):16-27. 3. Linden D, et al. *Eur Respir Rev*. 2019;28:180063.



Progressive airway and parenchyma damage¹⁻⁴



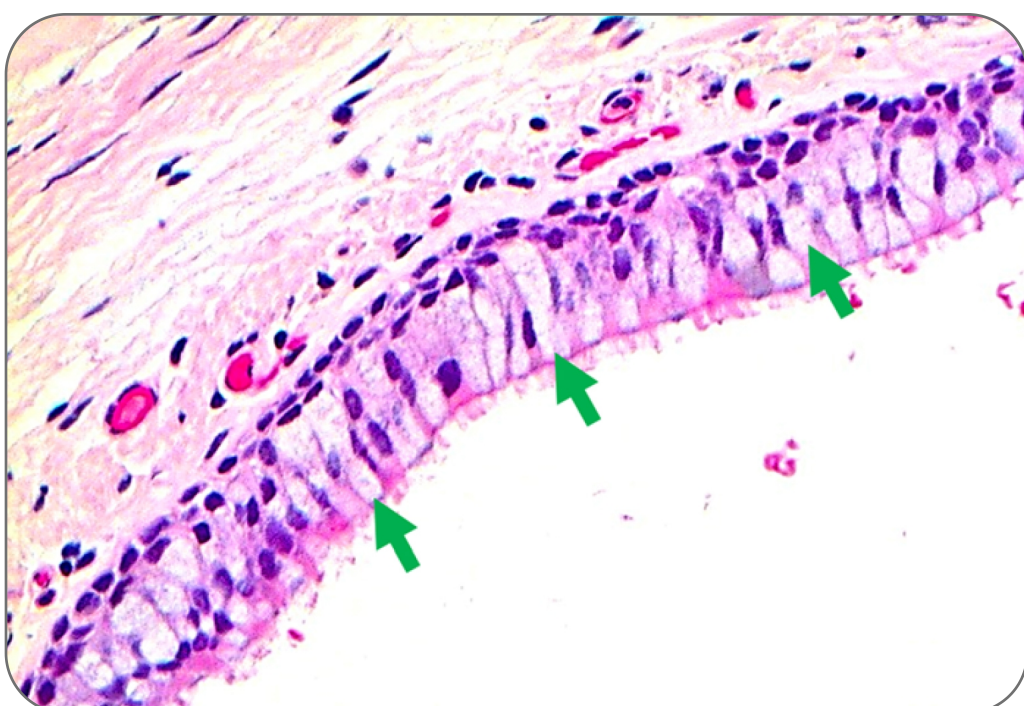
Inflammatory cell infiltration
(eg, neutrophils, macrophages, T cells)¹



Increased airway
wall thickness¹



Mucus overproduction
and plugging¹



Goblet cell hyperplasia¹

close

1. Higham A, et al. *Respir Res.* 2019;20(1):49. 2. Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD). Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Updated 2023. Accessed March 16, 2023. https://goldcopd.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/GOLD-2023-ver-11-2Dec2022_WMV.pdf. 3. Barnes PJ. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2016;138(1):16-27. 4. Linden D, et al. *Eur Respir Rev.* 2019;28:180063.



Symptoms¹

Respiratory symptoms



Cough



Dyspnea



Wheeze



Chest tightness

Other symptoms



Fatigue



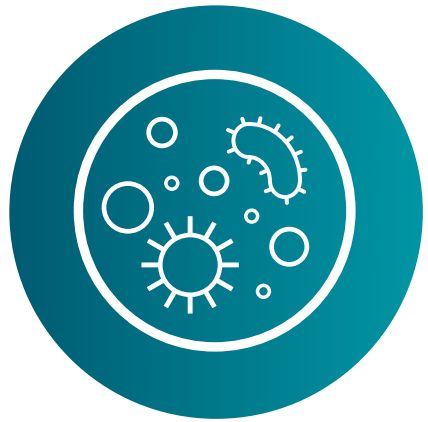
Sleep disturbance

close



¹ Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD). Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Updated 2023. Accessed March 16, 2023. https://goldcopd.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/GOLD-2023-ver-11-2Dec2022_WMV.pdf

Exacerbations can be triggered by¹⁻⁴:



Respiratory Infections^{1,2}

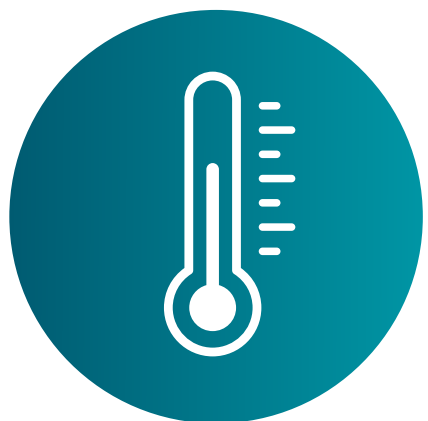
Most common causes of acute exacerbations of COPD

- Viral: rhinovirus, influenza, parainfluenza, pneumovirus^{1,2}
- Bacterial: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Moraxella catharralis*²



Pollution and Allergens^{1,3}

- Smoking
- Ozone
- Carbon monoxide
- Particulate matter (PM2.5, PM10)
- Sulfur dioxide
- Allergic phenotype (ie, hay fever or allergic response to pollen, house dust, or animals)³



Seasonal Variation¹

A few published studies show more common severe exacerbations during winter months

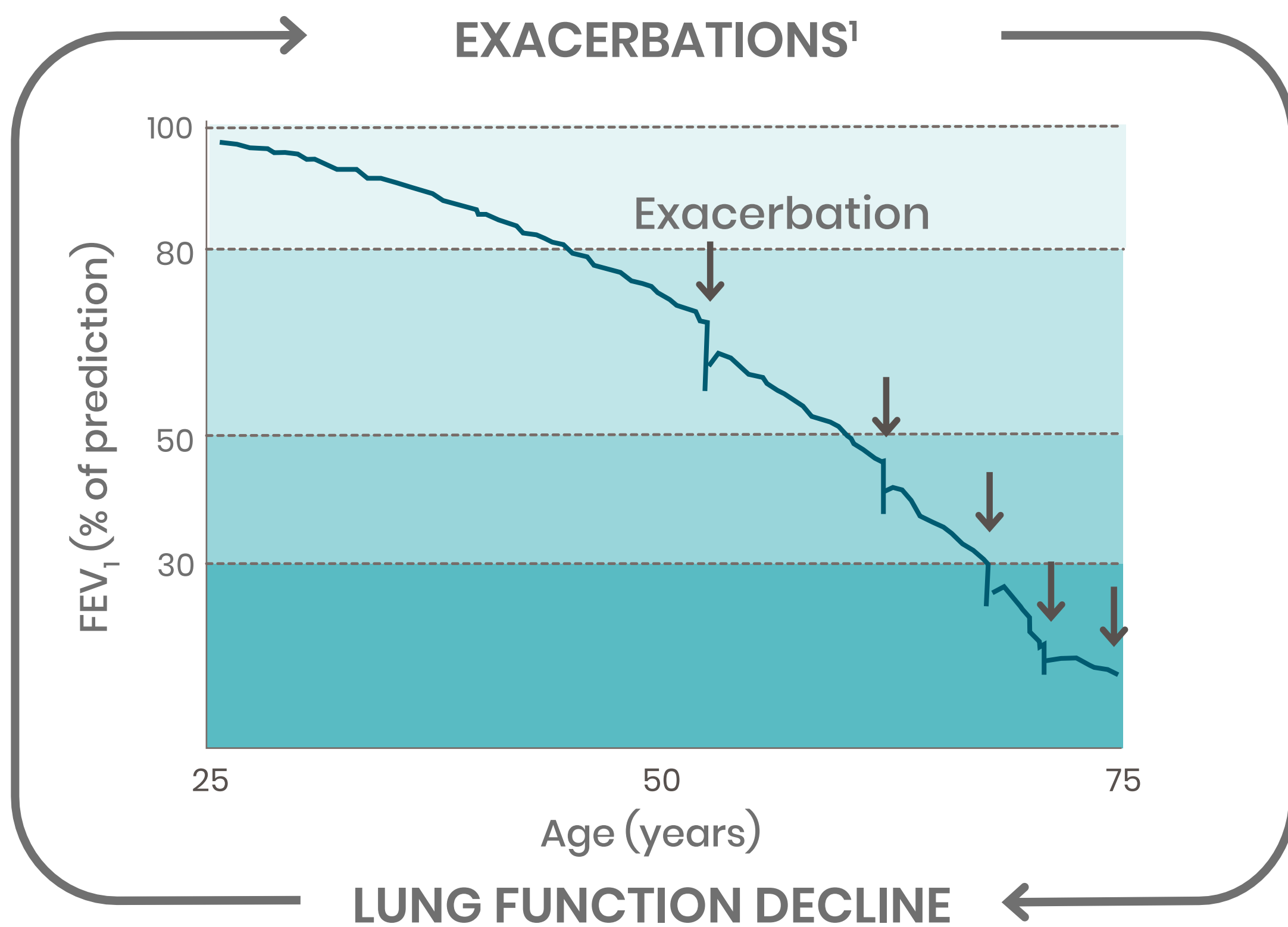
History of previous exacerbations is the most consistent predictor of COPD exacerbations¹

close

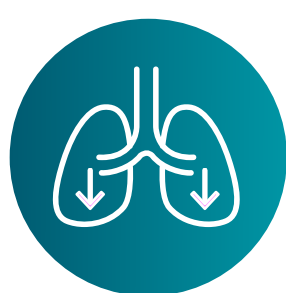
1. Hoggia SP, et al. *Clin Resp J*. 2020;14(3):183-197. 2. Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Updated 2023. Accessed March 16, 2023. https://goldcopd.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/GOLD-2023-ver-11-2Dec2022_WMV.pdf. 3. Jamieson DB, et al. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2013;188(2):187-192.



Post-exacerbation recovery/risks¹⁻⁶



Trajectory is based on a hypothetical COPD patient experiencing exacerbations and is reflective of published evidence demonstrating that exacerbations contribute to greater lung function decline¹⁻⁴



Following an exacerbation, FEV₁ often returns to baseline within several months, but for a small fraction of patients, FEV₁ does not return to pre-exacerbation levels⁵



Patients who experience frequent exacerbations show a significantly faster decline in FEV₁²



Low FEV₁ is a risk factor for COPD exacerbations and hospitalizations⁶

close

FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second.

1. Hansel TT, Barnes PJ. *Lancet*. 2009;374(9691):744-755. 2. Donaldson GC, et al. *Thorax*. 2002;57(10):847-852. 3. Wedzicha JA, Seemungal TAR. *Lancet*. 2007;370(9589):786-796. 4. Dransfield MT, et al. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2017;195(3):324-330. 5. Wageck B, et al. *COPD*. 2019;16(1):93-103. 6. Garcia-Aymerich J, et al. *Thorax*. 2011;66(7):585-590.



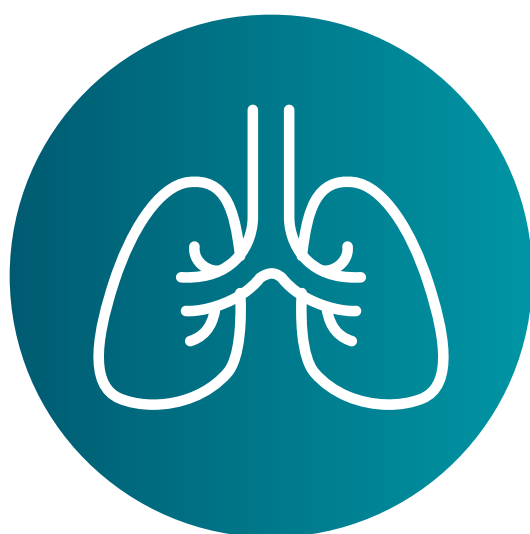
ADVENT is a medical education non-promotional program for healthcare professionals organized by Sanofi and Regeneron. © 2023 Sanofi and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. All Rights Reserved. MAT-US-2303177 v1.0 P - Exp. Date 05/10/2025

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Multimorbidities associated with COPD

COPD is associated with high rates of comorbid conditions, some of which can contribute to increased mortality^{1,2}

Pulmonary



- Lung cancer¹⁻³
- Bronchiectasis^{1,3}
- Asthma³
- Pulmonary arterial hypertension^{1,2}

Extrapulmonary



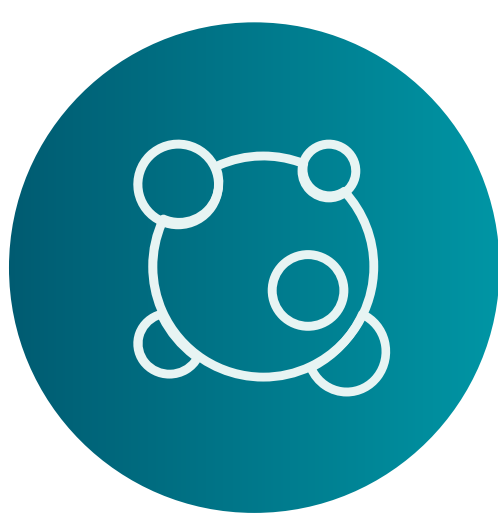
Cardiovascular¹⁻³



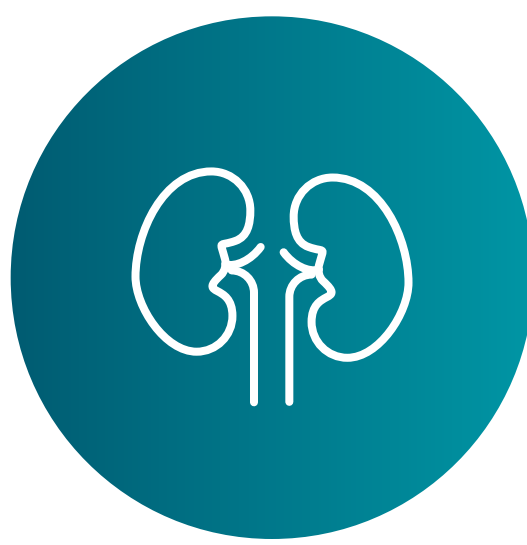
Musculoskeletal/
Osteoporosis¹⁻³



Neurologic¹⁻³



Metabolic^{1,2}



Renal⁴



Gastrointestinal^{1,3}

close

1. Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD). Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Updated 2023. Accessed March 16, 2023. https://goldcopd.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/GOLD-2023-ver-11-2Dec2022_WMV.pdf. 2. Barnes PJ, Celli BR. *Eur Respir J*. 2009;33(5):1165-1185. 3. Dal Negro RW, et al. *Multidiscip Respir Med*. 2015;10(1):24. 4. Gaddam S, et al. *BMC Pulm Med*. 2016;16:158.

