

# The prevalence of comorbidities in COPD patients, and their impact on health status and COPD symptoms in primary care patients

**First published:** 15/06/2021

**Last updated:** 18/01/2022

Study

Ongoing

## Administrative details

### EU PAS number

EUPAS41519

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### Study ID

45217

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### DARWIN EU® study

No

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### Study countries

☐ Greece

☐ Netherlands

☐ Portugal

- ☐ Spain
  - ☐ Sweden
  - ☐ Ukraine
  - ☐ United Kingdom
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### Study description

A study to determine the prevalence of comorbid conditions in COPD patients, and to assess their association on health status and COPD symptoms in primary care patients, using eight databases from UK, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, and the Netherlands, comprising 91,000 primary care COPD patients.

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### Study status

Ongoing

## Research institutions and networks

### Institutions

#### International Primary Care Respiratory Group (IPCRG)

☐ United Kingdom

**First published:** 10/06/2014

**Last updated:** 20/08/2024

**Institution**

**Not-for-profit**

University of Birmingham

**First published:** 01/02/2024

**Last updated:** 01/02/2024

**Institution**

## Balearic Islands Public Health System (IBSalut)

☐ Spain

**First published:** 01/02/2024

**Last updated:** 29/05/2024

**Institution**

Hospital/Clinic/Other health care facility

Other

Dept. Of Public Health and Caring Sciences, Family Medicine, Uppsala University Uppsala, Sweden, Department of Family Medicine at Kharkov Medical Academy Kharkov, Ukraine, Institute of Applied Health Research, University of Birmingham Birmingham, UK, Department of Social Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Crete Crete, Greece, Mallorca Research Institute IdisPa, IBSalut Palma, Spain, Stichting Zorgdraad Foundation Oosterbeek, The Netherlands,

Academic Primary Care, Division of Applied Health Sciences, University of Aberdeen Aberdeen, UK, Life and Health Sciences Research Institute (ICVS), School of Health Sciences, University of Minho, Braga, and ICVS/3B's-PT Government Associate Laboratory Braga/Guimarães, Portugal

## Networks

### Respiratory Effectiveness Group (REG)

- ☐ Belgium
- ☐ Denmark
- ☐ France
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Sweden
- ☐ United Kingdom

**First published:** 07/07/2021

**Last updated:** 04/06/2024

**Network**

**ENCePP partner**

# Optimum Patient Care (OPC) Network

☐ United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

**First published:** 26/09/2015

**Last updated:** 16/06/2025

Network

ENCePP partner

## Contact details

### Study institution contact

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Study contact

[b.stallberg@telia.com](mailto:b.stallberg@telia.com)

### Primary lead investigator

Björn Ställberg

Primary lead investigator

## Study timelines

### Date when funding contract was signed

Actual: 13/10/2015

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### Study start date

Actual: 17/11/2016

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### Date of final study report

Planned: 31/12/2022

## Sources of funding

- Non-for-profit organisation (e.g. charity)

## More details on funding

IPCRG

## Study protocol

[Ställberg B et al. Prevalence of Comorbidity in COPD A protocol. NPJ PCRM 2016 \(1\).pdf\(223.73 KB\)](#)

## Regulatory

**Was the study required by a regulatory body?**

No

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**Is the study required by a Risk Management Plan (RMP)?**

Not applicable

## Methodological aspects

### Study type

### Study type list

**Study type:**

Non-interventional study

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**Scope of the study:**

Disease epidemiology

**Main study objective:**

To determine the prevalence of comorbid conditions in COPD patients in primary health care and to assess their association with exacerbation rate and COPD-related health status.

## Study Design

**Non-interventional study design**

Cross-sectional

## Study drug and medical condition

**Medical condition to be studied**

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

## Population studied

**Age groups**

Adults (18 to < 46 years)

Adults (46 to < 65 years)

Adults (65 to < 75 years)

Adults (75 to < 85 years)

Adults (85 years and over)

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### **Estimated number of subjects**

91600

## Study design details

### **Outcomes**

Exacerbations and COPD-related health status measured by the CAT, CCQ or mMRC.

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### **Data analysis plan**

Differences between groups (based on number of comorbid conditions) defined as number of exacerbations and COPD-related health status measured by CAT, CCQ or mMRC will be tested using methods such as factorial analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) adjusting for age, sex, FEV1 % of predicted and BMI. Logistic regression will be used for testing the number of comorbidities associated with higher scores of CCQ, CAT and mMRC.

## Data management

## Data sources

### **Data source(s)**

Optimum Patient Care Research Database

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**Data source(s), other**

Optimum Patient Care Research Database (OPCRD)

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**Data sources (types)**

[Electronic healthcare records \(EHR\)](#)

## Use of a Common Data Model (CDM)

**CDM mapping**

No

## Data quality specifications

**Check conformance**

Unknown

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**Check completeness**

Unknown

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**Check stability**

Unknown

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**Check logical consistency**

Unknown

## Data characterisation

**Data characterisation conducted**

No