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

Study ID

45217

DARWIN EU® study

No

Study countries

Greece

Netherlands

Portugal

Spain

Sweden

Ukraine

United Kingdom

Study description

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

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: 30/06/2026

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

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Primary lead investigator

Björn Ställberg

Primary lead investigator

Study timelines

Date when funding contract was signed

Actual: 13/10/2015

Study start date

Actual: 17/11/2016

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

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

Not applicable

Methodological aspects

Study type

Study type list

Study type:

Non-interventional study

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)

Estimated number of subjects

91.600

Study design details

Outcomes

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

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

ENCePP Seal

The use of the ENCePP Seal has been discontinued since February 2025. The ENCePP Seal fields are retained in the display mode for transparency but are no longer maintained.

Data sources

Data source(s)

Optimum Patient Care Research Database

Data source(s), other

Optimum Patient Care Research Database (OPCRD)

Data sources (types)

Electronic healthcare records (EHR)

Use of a Common Data Model (CDM)

CDM mapping

No

Data quality specifications

Check conformance

Unknown

Check completeness

Unknown

Check stability

Unknown

Check logical consistency

Unknown

Data characterisation

Data characterisation conducted

No