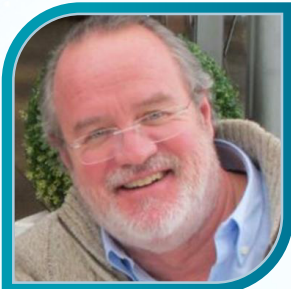


Singapore Thoracic Society (STS)
The Academic Respiratory Initiative
for Pulmonary Health (TARIPH)



JOINT WEBINAR ON COPD GOLD 2023 GUIDELINES

Saturday, 12 August 2023 | 14:00 – 15:10 Hours (UTC+8)



Professor Àlvar Agustí

*Director, Càtedra de Salut Respiratoria
Hospital Clínic de Barcelona
Spain*

Professor Alvar Agustí is Professor of Medicine at the University of Barcelona and senior consultant at Hospital Clinic, also in Barcelona (Spain). His main research interest is clinical and translational research in chronic airway diseases. He has published more than 500 papers in peer-reviewed journals (H-Index 105) and has over 40 contributions to books. He has a seat at the Royal Academy of Medicine of the Balearic Islands and also of Catalunya, he is an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (FRCP), a Fellow of the European Respiratory Society (FERS), Honorary member of ERS, and current Chair of the Board of Directors of GOLD.

Professor Claus Franz Vogelmeier

*Professor of Medicine and Chair
University of Marburg
Germany*

Professor Claus F. Vogelmeier is Professor of Medicine and Head of the Department of Medicine, Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, University Medical Center Giessen and Marburg at the Philipps-University of Marburg, Germany. He is board certified in Internal Medicine, in Pulmonary Medicine, in Cardiology and in Allergology. He has a long-standing scientific and clinical interest in obstructive lung diseases with topics ranging from pathogenetic aspects to novel diagnostic methods and clinical studies. He has published more than 550 scientific papers, reviews and book chapters, with numerous research articles in peer-reviewed journals including the New England Journal of Medicine, the American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, the Journal of Clinical Investigation, the European Respiratory Journal, Chest and Lancet Respiratory Medicine.



Professor Wisia Wedzicha

*Clinical Chair in Respiratory Medicine, National Heart & Lung Institute
Imperial College London
United Kingdom*

Professor Wisia Wedzicha is Professor of Respiratory Medicine, Head of the Respiratory Division at the National Heart and Lung Institute, Imperial College and Honorary Consultant at Royal Brompton and Harefield Hospitals. She qualified from Somerville College, Oxford University and St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College. Professor Wedzicha has a major interest in the causes, mechanisms, impact and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) exacerbations, and in the role of bacterial and viral infection in COPD exacerbations. She directs an active research group specialising in COPD exacerbations, and has published extensively on this topic. She also directs the British Lung Foundation Early COPD Cohort.

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CME points pending approval

PROGRAMME

TIME	TOPIC	SPEAKER
14:00 – 14:05	Opening Speech	Associate Professor Sanjay Chotirmall <i>TARIPH Co-Chair, Lee Kong Chian School of Medicine Nanyang Technological University, Singapore</i>
14:05 – 14:15	Definitions, Causes and Risk Factors	Professor Àlvar Agustí <i>Director, Càtedra de Salut Respiratoria Hospital Clínic de Barcelona</i>
14:15 – 14:25	Management of Stable COPD	Professor Claus Franz Vogelmeier <i>Professor of Medicine and Chair University of Marburg</i>
14:25 – 14:35	Exacerbations: Definitions, Diagnosis and Severity Criteria	Professor Wisia Wedzicha <i>Clinical Chair in Respiratory Medicine National Heart & Lung Institute Imperial College London</i>
14:35 – 15:05	Roundtable Discussion with GOLD Speakers	<i>Moderated by:</i> Associate Professor John Abisheganaden <i>TARIPH Co-Chair, Head & Senior Consultant, Department of Respiratory & Critical Care Medicine Tan Tock Seng Hospital</i> Associate Professor Albert Lim <i>President, Singapore Thoracic Society Senior Consultant, Department of Respiratory & Critical Care Medicine Tan Tock Seng Hospital</i>
15:05 – 15:10	Closing Remarks	Associate Professor Albert Lim <i>President, Singapore Thoracic Society Senior Consultant, Department of Respiratory & Critical Care Medicine Tan Tock Seng Hospital</i>

TITLE: DEFINITIONS, CAUSES AND RISK FACTORS

ABSTRACT

The Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) has recently published its 2023 recommendations for the diagnosis and management of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), which can be freely downloaded from www.goldcopd.org. The document incorporates 387 new references and proposes several important and novel changes. One of them is a new definition of COPD which clearly separates it from the risk factors and causes of the disease giving rise to a new

taxonomy based on its possible causes (or etiologies). It is recognized that smoking is the main environmental risk factor, but since about 30% of COPD patients worldwide are never-smokers, other etiologies of the disease in non-smokers need to be identified. The importance of abnormal lung development in the pathogenesis of COPD is also recognized and, as a result, the terms early, mild, young, pre-COPD and PRISm ("preserved ratio impaired spirometry") are also defined and discussed.

TITLE: MANAGEMENT OF STABLE COPD

ABSTRACT

In the new GOLD document several major changes regarding the management of stable COPD have been included:

a) For the majority of newly diagnosed COPD patients (GOLD B and GOLD E) a LABA/LAMA combination is recommended;

b) In GOLD E patients the use of a triple treatment (LABA/LAMA/ICS) may be considered when the blood eosinophil count is ≥ 300 cells/ μ L. This is a practical recommendation as triple treatment has not been formally tested yet in therapy naïve patients;

c) The use of LABA/ICS is no longer advised. If there is an indication for an ICS a triple treatment (LABA/LAMA/ICS) should be used;

d) In symptomatic patients with a relevant exacerbation history under treatment the use of a triple combination may not only impact on the risk of exacerbations and symptoms but may also reduce mortality.

TITLE: EXACERBATIONS: DEFINITIONS, DIAGNOSIS AND SEVERITY CRITERIA

ABSTRACT

COPD exacerbations are major causes of morbidity and mortality and impact on health status. Exacerbations are one of the most common causes of hospital admissions and also readmission to hospital. We now know that exacerbations are associated with increased airway and systemic inflammation and exacerbations contribute to disease progression in COPD. Respiratory viruses are common triggers of exacerbations but airway bacteria and environmental factors also contribute to exacerbation pathogenesis.

Some patients are especially prone to develop exacerbations and these patients are termed frequent exacerbators. Patients with frequent exacerbations have faster FEV1 decline and more co-morbidity with greater mortality.

Thus, recognition of exacerbation by patients and early presentation for therapy is essential. COPD exacerbation may mimic other conditions such as heart failure or pneumonia and thus the differential diagnosis of the exacerbation is crucial. Management of the exacerbation depends on the severity grading and this will be discussed during the presentation. Recently a new definition of a COPD exacerbation has been proposed (Rome definition) and the advantages and issues with this definition will be presented. COPD exacerbations may be unreported to healthcare professionals and these events may also affect disease progression. We need to ensure that our patients understand the symptoms of exacerbations and need for reporting their events to healthcare professionals for treatment.