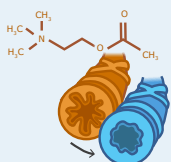


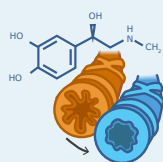
# COPD Health Care Provider Resource



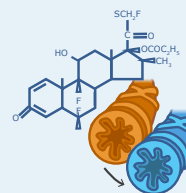
## 3 CLASSES OF INHALED CONTROLLER MEDICATIONS



Long-acting muscarinic agonists -bronchodilator



Long-acting beta-agonists -bronchodilator



Inhaled corticosteroids -antiinflammatory

## 4 TYPES OF INHALED MEDICATION DELIVERY DEVICES

- Dry powdered inhalers [DPI]
- Pressurized metered-dose inhalers [MDI]
- Soft mist nebulizers [SMI]
- Traditional nebulizer

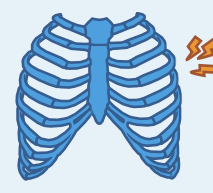
## COPD CAN WORSE OVER TIME

- COPD can worsen over time, especially for people who experience frequent exacerbations, which can speed up lung function decline and often lead to hospitalizations.
- COPD treatment options can be tailored based on whether the patient is experiencing symptoms or exacerbations. Prominent risk factors for exacerbations include prior history of exacerbations and/or hospitalizations, high degree of symptom burden, and poor lung function.
- Recent research suggests that lack of treatment adherence and continuing smoking behavior are considered exacerbation risk factors by practicing US pulmonologists.

## VARIOUS FACTORS IMPACT EFFICACY OF DELIVERY DEVICES



Cognition

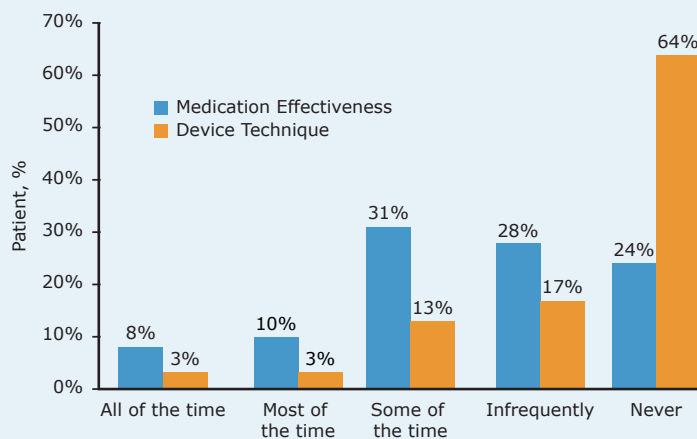


Musculoskeletal issues



Hand-breath coordination

## PATIENTS OFTEN WORRY THEY ARE NOT TAKING THEIR MEDICATIONS CORRECTLY OR IF THEY ARE EFFECTIVE



Adopted from: Hanania NA et al. *Chronic Obstr Pulm Dis.* 2018;5:111-123.