

# Take Home Message

## Optimizing COPD management

- Early disease detect and treatment – is it beneficial?
  - Non-smoker COPD
  - **Pre-COPD, PRISm** – pre-disease status?, Early intervention?
  - **Chest CT** – early detection of lung abnormalities
  - **Early bronchodilator use** – less health care utilization, better lung function
- Disease Stability – Attainable COPD Treatment Goal?
  - Disease Stability – Future attainable COPD Treatment Goal?
  - Change of **CAT score** could be the maker for COPD stability and impact measurement

## Patient-centric approaches

- Care of COPD patient under case manager – NTUH experience
  - Multidisciplinary team cares for hospitalized patients – **bundle care**
  - **Systemic steroid dose** for ER patients

# Summary

- IPF
  - a progressive disease characterized by declining lung function
  - Early intervention improves outcomes
- Nintedanib
  - Slows lung function decline, reduces acute exacerbations, and improves survival.
- Side effect management is important
  - Diarrhea
  - Liver function impairment
- Dose adjustment would not affect efficacy

# Differential Diagnosis of Asthma v.s. COPD

| 疾病特徵        | 氣喘                                                                                                                                  | 肺阻塞                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 發病年齡        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>在 20 歲前發病。</li></ul>                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>在 40 歲後發病。</li></ul>                                                                                     |
| 症狀特點        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>症狀可於幾天、幾小時甚至幾分鐘內出現變化。</li><li>症狀於夜晚或凌晨時較嚴重。</li><li>症狀因運動、情緒變化如大笑、吸入粉塵、或是接觸過敏原後而誘發。</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>接受治療後，症狀仍持續存在。</li><li>每日的病情時好時壞，但症狀總是存在，且有運動性呼吸困難。</li><li>慢性咳嗽咳痰伴隨呼吸困難發作，不過咳嗽咳痰並不是呼吸困難的誘發因素。</li></ul> |
| 肺功能         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>紀錄顯示（肺量計檢查、最大呼氣流量）呼氣氣流受阻，且程度有所變化。</li></ul>                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>紀錄顯示持續性呼氣氣流受阻（吸入支氣管擴張劑後之 <math>FEV_1/FVC &lt; 0.7</math>）。</li></ul>                                     |
| 緩解期的肺功能     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>緩解期的肺功能正常。</li></ul>                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>緩解期的肺功能不正常。</li></ul>                                                                                    |
| 既往病史 / 家庭病史 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>曾被醫師診斷為氣喘。</li><li>有氣喘和其他過敏性疾病（如過敏性鼻炎、濕疹）的家族病史。</li></ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>曾被醫師診斷為肺阻塞、慢性支氣管炎或肺氣腫。</li><li>大量接觸危險因子，如吸菸、生物燃料產生的煙等。</li></ul>                                         |

# Differential Diagnosis of Asthma v.s. COPD

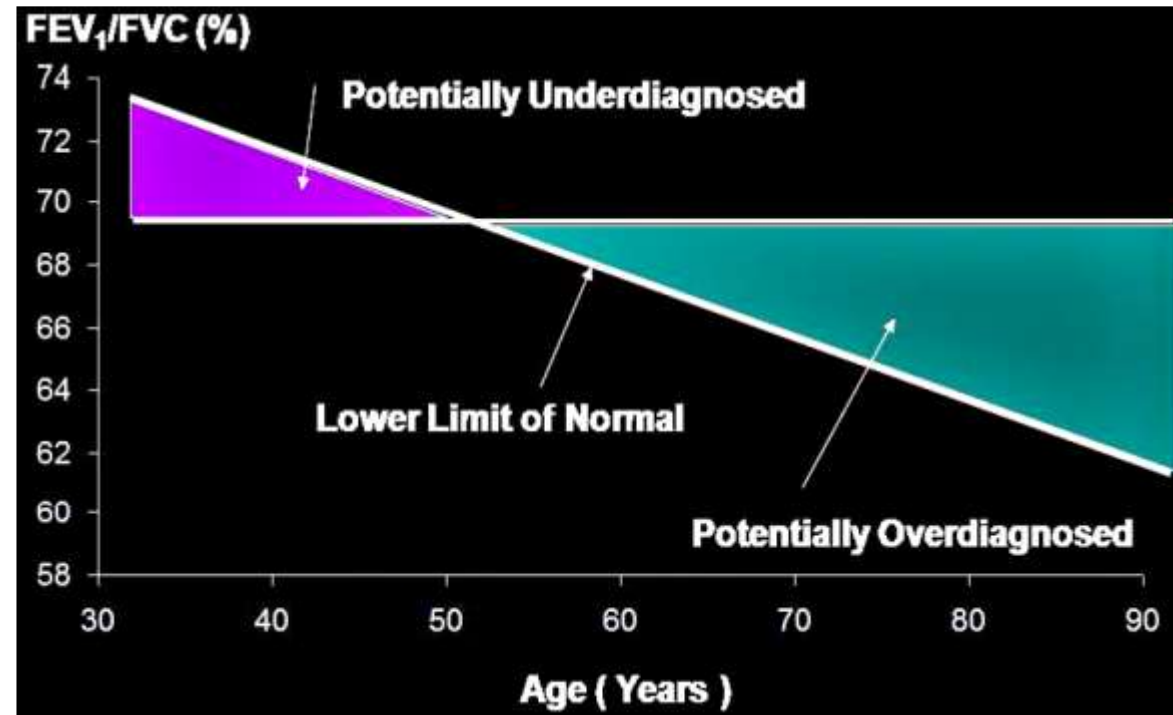
| 疾病特徵     | 氣喘                                                                                                                                     | 肺阻塞                                                                                                 |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 病程變化     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 症狀未隨時間惡化，不過可能有季節性的變化；每年的症狀亦可能有所變化。</li> <li>• 症狀自發性地改善，或持續數週對支氣管擴張劑或吸入型類固醇有立即性的反應。</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 症狀緩慢地惡化（病情逐年進展）。</li> <li>• 接受速效型支氣管擴張劑治療的效果有限。</li> </ul> |
| 胸部 x 光檢查 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 檢查結果正常。</li> </ul>                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 嚴重肺部過度充氣的影像學表現。</li> </ul>                                 |

註：

- 以上列出最能幫助區分氣喘與肺阻塞的病徵。
- 當病人具有其中一種疾病三項以上的病徵，則建議診斷為該疾病。
- 如果符合氣喘與肺阻塞的病徵數量相近，需考慮診斷為 ACO。

| 診斷      | 氣喘 | 具有氣喘的部分病徵 | 具有兩種疾病的病徵 | 具肺阻塞的部分病徵 | 肺阻塞 |
|---------|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| 診斷的確定程度 | 氣喘 | 可能為氣喘     | 考慮為 ACO   | 可能為肺阻塞    | 肺阻塞 |

# FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC for COPD Diagnosis?



## NHANES III reference equations

Men: pred. LLN FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC =  $78.388 - 0.2066 * \text{Age}$

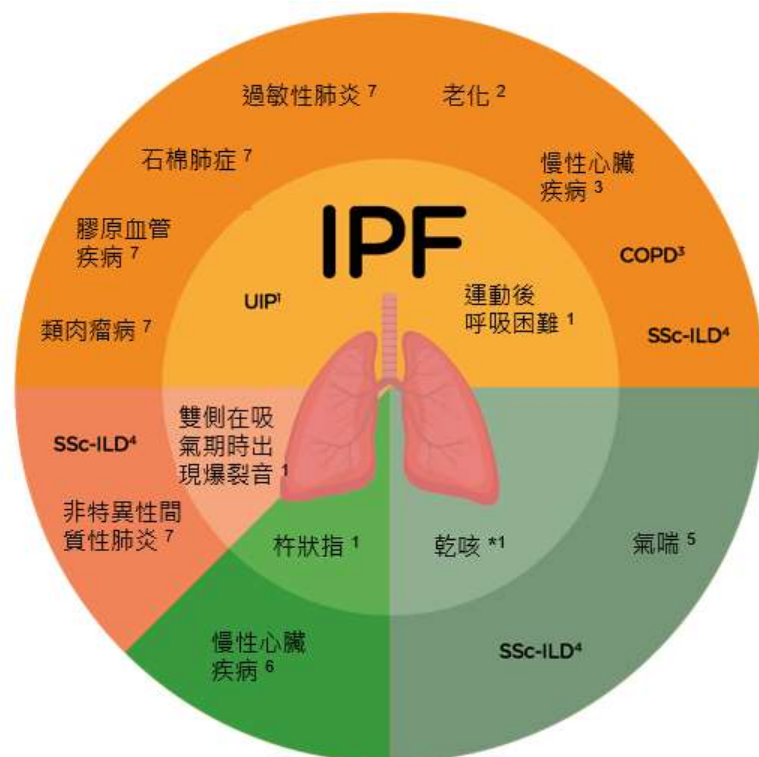
Women: pred. LLN FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC =  $81.015 - 0.2125 * \text{Age}$

(70-year old men: 63.93

70-year old women: 66.14)

# 特發性肺纖維化的臨床、組織學及放射學特徵也會出現於其它疾病

特發性肺纖維化的特徵和具有這些特徵的其它疾病



在診斷為特發性肺纖維化前，病人常被診斷為其它疾病：

- 儘管人們對特發性肺纖維化的認知提升，特發性肺纖維化的診斷仍平均延遲了2.1年
- 從病人首次就醫到轉診到醫院的時間間隔，延遲時間中位數將近為5個月
- 20%的病人在轉診至醫院前已就診3次以上

\*Persistent cough is also associated with upper airway cough syndrome, gastro-oesophageal reflux disorder and ACE inhibitor use.<sup>9</sup>

ACE, angiotensin-converting-enzyme; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; GP, general practitioner; ILD, interstitial lung disease; 菜瓜布肺, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; SSc, systemic sclerosis; UIP, usual interstitial pneumonia.

1. Raghu G et al. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2018;198:e44–e68; 2. Johnson MJ et al. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2016;64:73–80; 3. Dube BP et al. *Arch Bronconeumol* 2017;53:62–70;

4. Herzog EL. *Arthritis Rheumatol* 2014;66:1967–1978; 5. Niimi A. *Curr Respir Med Rev* 2011;7:47–54; 6. Sarkar M. *Lung India* 2012;29:354–362; 7. American Thoracic Society /European Respiratory Society. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2002;165:277–304; 8. Hoyer N et al. *Respir Res* 2019;20:103; 9 BMJ Best Practice. Assessment of chronic cough. 2018.

# 病人何時應轉介治療？

出現以下徵兆及症狀時，表示病人可能為特發性肺纖維化，應考慮轉介胸腔內科治療



運動時持續感到  
呼吸困難<sup>1</sup>



持續**不明原因乾咳**<sup>1,2</sup>



後背下肺葉聽診在  
吸氣期時：  
出現**細碎爆裂音**  
(如同**撕開魔鬼氈**)<sup>1</sup>



杵狀指 (指尖  
變寬、變圓)<sup>1,2</sup>



食慾不振、  
體重減輕<sup>2</sup>



疲倦<sup>2</sup>

咳嗽及呼吸困難等早期症狀並無特異性，且這些症狀可能在診斷前持續長達 2 年<sup>3</sup>

菜瓜布肺, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.

1. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Clinical guideline 163. May 2017;

2. NHS. 菜瓜布肺. Available at <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/idiopathic-pulmonary-fibrosis/> (accessed May 2022); 3. Ley B et al. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2011;183:431–440.

# 特發性肺纖維化的治療

## 藥物治療

- 抗纖維化藥物 (OFEV®, Pirfenidone)
- 皮質類固醇 (治療急性惡化發作)

## 非藥物治療

- 使用氧氣治療
- 肺移植
- 肺部復健

### 治療療效評估依據

- ✓ 肺活量(forced vital capacity , FVC)
- ✓ 六分鐘行走距離(6 minutes walk test 6MWT)
- ✓ 六分鐘行走完當時的血氧飽和度與DLco

