

Predictors of 30- and 90-Day COPD Exacerbation Readmission: A Prospective Cohort Study

Jaber S Alqahtani ^{1,2}
Yousef S Aldabayan³
Abdulelah M Aldhahir⁴
Ahmad M Al Rajeh ³
Swapna Mandal^{1,5,*}
John R Hurst ^{1,5,*}

¹UCL Respiratory, University College London, London, UK; ²Department of Respiratory Care, Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dammam, Saudi Arabia; ³Respiratory Care Department, College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Faisal University, Al-Hasa, Saudi Arabia; ⁴Respiratory Care Department, Faculty of Applied Medical Sciences, Jazan University, Jazan, Saudi Arabia; ⁵Respiratory Medicine, Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Background: Readmission following COPD exacerbation is a common and challenging clinical problem. New approaches to predicting readmissions are required to help mitigate risk and develop novel interventions.

Methods: We conducted a prospective cohort study in 82 COPD patients admitted due to an exacerbation of COPD. Lung function measures [spirometry, forced oscillation technique (FOT) indices and peak inspiratory flow rate (PIFR)], inflammatory biomarkers and patient-reported outcomes including previous exacerbation history, breathlessness, quality of life and frailty were measured at admission and discharge. We prospectively followed patients for 30 and 90 days to identify predictors for readmission.

Results: The readmission rate within 30 days was 38%, and 56% within 90 days. Previous exacerbations, higher COPD Assessment Test score at discharge, frailty, reduced PIFR and increased length of stay were significantly associated with 30-day readmission. PIFR at discharge and frailty had the highest predictive ability for 30-day readmission using area under receiver operating characteristic curves (AUC 0.86, 95% CI 0.78–0.95, $p < 0.001$ and AUC 0.81, 95% CI 0.71–0.90, $p < 0.001$, respectively). Ninety-day readmissions were significantly associated with previous exacerbations and hospitalisations, higher CAT score at discharge, frailty, depression, lower PIFR and greater expiratory flow limitation (EFL) in the supine position. The best predictive variable in multivariable analysis for both 30- and 90-day readmission was PIFR at discharge.

Conclusion: PIFR, CAT score, frailty, and EFL were found to be associated with 30- and 90-day readmission following COPD exacerbation. These findings help identify those at highest risk and to optimise care prior to discharge.

Keywords: COPD, exacerbation, admission, readmission, predictor, risk factor, PIFR, frailty, EFL

Introduction

Approximately 3.2 million global deaths occur each year due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),¹ in which exacerbations of COPD remain a prevailing cause.² Exacerbations requiring hospitalisation are associated with high mortality and mortality risk is increased with higher exacerbation frequencies.³ For COPD patients surviving hospitalisation due to COPD exacerbations, readmission is a major clinical problem. COPD hospital readmissions contribute to a clinical and economic burden on patients and society.⁴ Identifying and mitigating risk factors for readmission is, therefore, essential.^{5,6}

A recent systematic review and meta-analysis of nearly four million COPD patients found that the all-cause readmission rate at 30 days ranged from 9% to

Correspondence: Jaber S Alqahtani
UCL Respiratory, University College
London, Rowland Hill Street, London,
NW3 2PF, UK
Email Alqahtani-Jaber@hotmail.com



26%, and from 18% to 39% at 90 days.⁷ The commonest risk factors for all-cause readmissions within 30 and 90 days were comorbidities, previous exacerbations and hospitalisations, and increased length of stay during the initial admission.⁷ The European COPD Audit reported higher in-hospital mortality in those readmitted within 90 days compared to those who do not get readmitted (13.4% vs 2.3%).⁸

Further investigations are needed to better understand the reasons for readmission and recurrence of exacerbations, and to identify better approaches to avoid readmissions. Such uncertainties have been identified as a top-ten research priority in a recent patient-clinician research prioritisation exercise for COPD exacerbations.⁹ Despite global policy makers' initiatives to apply financial penalties to hospitals with higher readmission rates, limited impact on changing readmission has been observed.¹⁰ Few prospective studies have been conducted in this important area, which limits assessment of markers that might be used to predict early readmissions.⁷ Hence, there is an increasing need for prospective studies to identify novel biomarkers or phenotypes of patients at greater risk of readmission,^{11,12} ideally identifying variables that can be modified through intervention. Early identification of patients at higher risk of readmission and providing timely treatment could minimise this risk. Therefore, our study aimed to prospectively identify risk factors of COPD readmission within 30 and 90 days and find potential biomarkers that can be modified to improve readmission burden.

Methods

This was a single centre prospective cohort study conducted on respiratory wards at the Royal Free Hospital London NHS Foundation Trust, UK. Ethical approval was obtained from the health research authority (HRA) and Health and Care Research Wales (HCRW) (reference 19/EM/0080). All patients provided informed consent to participate in this study and this study complied with the Declaration of Helsinki. The trial was registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT number): NCT04024735.¹³

Recruitment of Participants

We consecutively approached patients admitted to due to a COPD exacerbation. We identified patients from admission lists that were updated every 24 hours. Over a period of ten months from May 2019 to March 2020, patients with a confirmed diagnosis of COPD (post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC <0.70 and appropriate exposure history) and

being managed for an exacerbation were recruited. In March 2020 study recruitment was stopped due to coronavirus pandemic restrictions. We excluded any patient with a predominant history of asthma or bronchiectasis, patients with mental health disorders preventing compliance with the trial protocol and those in whom an initial diagnosis of COPD exacerbation was revised to an alternative at a later phase of their admission.

Measurements

Demographic data and a complete medical history including smoking and exacerbation history, and medication were collected. Patient-reported outcomes were measured, including assessment of dyspnoea (modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) score;¹⁴ COPD Assessment Test (CAT),¹⁵ anxiety and depression (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, HADS)¹⁶ and frailty using the Reported Edmonton Frail Scale (REFS).¹⁷ For each patient, we collected blood results to determine inflammatory biomarkers.

Quality assured spirometry using ndd EasyOne[®] Air (nnd, Zurich, Switzerland) was performed according to American Thoracic Society (ATS)/European Respiratory Society (ERS) criteria.¹⁸

A Forced Oscillation Technique (FOT) device (ResmonPro; ResTech, Milan, Italy) was used to measure patients' respiratory impedance: resistance (Rrs) and reactance (Xrs) at 5Hz.¹⁹ Expiratory Flow Limitation (EFL) was measured by within breath difference in reactance at 5Hz (ΔXrs_{5Hz}) to detect flow limited breaths.²⁰ This test was conducted according to standard recommendations.¹⁹ In brief, patients were instructed to be in a sitting position with the head in a neutral or slightly extended position to perform the test. The patients' cheeks and base of the mouth were firmly supported using both hands and a nose clip was placed to eliminate leak. Each patient was instructed to breathe in and out normally for 10–20 breaths into the ResmonPro. FOT measurements were also taken in the supine position.

Peak inspiratory flow rate (PIFR) was measured using the InCheck™ DIAL (Clement Clarke International Ltd, Harlow, UK and Alliance Tech Medical). This tool is well validated and can measure inspiratory flow rates between 15 and 120 L/min.^{21,22} Suboptimal PIFR was defined as below 60 L/min and the apparatus was set to simulate resistance of the DISKUS[®] Dry powder inhaler (DPI), a commonly used DPI device.

All the above measurements were conducted at a recruitment assessment within the first 48 hours of

admission, and within two days before discharge from hospital.

Follow-Up

At discharge, patients were followed-up at 30 and 90 days to capture hospital readmission. We used the hospital dataset and follow-up calls to confirm information about readmissions within the follow-up period. Readmission was defined as any emergency (non-elective) readmission to hospital within the specified follow-up time.

Statistical Analysis

Data were inspected using histograms to look for outliers and tested for normality using a Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. If normally distributed (parametric), data were expressed as mean and standard deviation (SD) and if not normally distributed data were expressed as median and inter-quartile range (IQR) (non-parametric) as appropriate. Categorical variables were compared using the χ^2 test or the Fisher exact test. A univariate analysis was performed to identify variables associated with 30- and 90-day readmission. A multivariable logistic analysis was applied in which readmission at 30 and 90 days were the dependent variables, whilst the independent variables were identified from the univariate analysis to be associated with 30- and 90-days readmission. For other comparisons, Wilcoxon signed-rank was used for non-parametric paired data and a paired *T*-test was used for parametric data.

Relationships between variables were analysed using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient test for non-parametric variables and for normally distributed variables we used the Pearson correlation coefficient.

A receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was constructed to assess how significant factors in univariate logistic regression predicted readmission. We found the optimum cut-off point for the best predictors (AUC >0.80) using the point on the curve with minimum distance from the left-upper corner of the unit square. We calculated the positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) for each cut-off. We analysed our data using the software Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), Version 25.

Power Calculation

Statistical advice was sought about our sample size and data analysis from the Biostatistics Group at the UCL Joint Research Office (JRO). It was recommended to have 10 readmission events as a minimum number of events per

variable in a multivariable method of analysis, as has been previously reported in the literature.^{23,24} In our study, readmission was the event of interest, therefore having 30–40 readmitted patients would allow us to examine 3 to 4 variables in a logistic regression model. As per the National COPD Audit in the UK, the national readmission rate for COPD patients is 24% within 30 days.⁶ Accordingly, we originally aimed to recruit 125 to 166 patients in order to have 30 to 40 readmissions.

Results

Baseline Characteristics

We approached 152 patients admitted with COPD exacerbation. A total of 129 with a confirmed diagnosis of COPD were recruited; 23 patients declined to participate. A total of 47 were excluded due to the reasons described in Figure 1. 82 patients were recruited and followed-up to 90 days. There was a slight predominance of female patients (51%) and the group as a whole had a mean (SD) age of 71 ±10.4 years and smoking history of 42 (29–56) pack years (Table 1). The readmission rate within 30 days was 38% (31/82), and 56% within 90 days (46/82). The average time to readmission within 30 and 90 days was 11 (5–22) and 22 (10–57) days respectively. Table 1 describes the baseline characteristics of the patients categorised into those who had and had not been readmitted within 30 days. The reasons for readmission within 30 and 90 days were most commonly COPD-related, 52 and 55% respectively. Patients readmitted within 30 days had experienced more exacerbations [3 (2–5) vs 2 (1–4), *p*=0.01], and hospitalisations [2 (1–4) vs 1 (0–2), *p*=0.006] in the previous 12 months compared to those who were not readmitted. The proportion of patients who received a “care bundle” prior to discharge (smoking cessation support, inhaler technique check, referral to pulmonary rehabilitation and follow-up arrangements) was 85%.

Predictors of 30-Day Readmission

Length of stay was statistically different between the groups such that those who were readmitted within 30 days had a longer length of stay in hospital [8 (5–14) vs 6 (4–10) days, *p*=0.03]. At admission, readmitted patients had greater anxiety and depression [HADS: 12 (8–14) vs 9.5 (6–13), *p*=0.02] and frailty [REFS 12 (11–14) vs 10 (8–11), *p*=0.001] scores compared to those with no readmission. There were no significant differences between

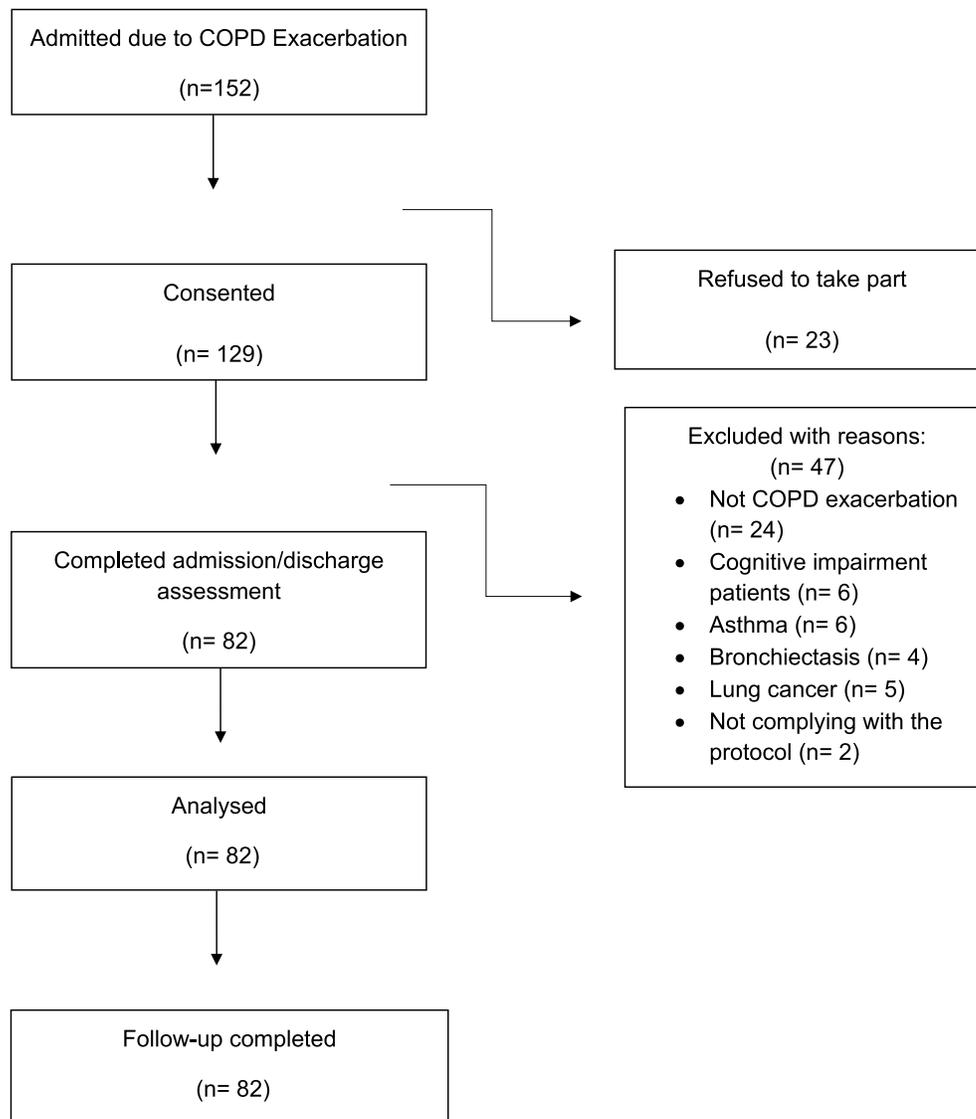


Figure 1 Consort diagram.

groups in spirometry and FOT values at the recruitment assessment (Table 1). However, there was a statistically significant difference in PIFR [50 (40–60) vs 80 (55–90) L/m, $p=0.001$] between groups at admission. Sub-optimal PIFR (<60/min) was seen in 46% (38/82) at admission and 40% (33/82) at discharge.

Changes from Admission to Discharge Between Both Groups

We assessed the change from admission to discharge in lung function parameters and blood biomarkers between those who were and were not readmitted at 30 days (Table 2). There were no significant differences within and between groups in FOT values. There was no

improvement in the PIFR from admission to discharge in readmitted patients, while we found a statistically significant improvement in those with no readmission 5 (–10, 8.5) vs 12.5 (5, 20), L/min, $p=0.001$. There was a statistically significant change in CAT score between those readmitted and not [–8 (–12, –3) vs –11 (–14, –7), $p=0.001$], respectively.

Factors Associated with the Readmission Within 30 Days

In univariate logistic-regression analysis, we assessed factors associated with 30-day readmission following exacerbation, using all the variables we found to be significantly different between the two groups. The best predictor of

Table I Characteristics of the Index Admission Between Those with and without 30-Day Readmission. Variables Measured at the Admission Assessment

Characteristics	All Patients (n=82)	Patients Readmitted Within 30 Days (n=31)	Patients Who Were Not Readmitted Within 30 Days (n=51)	P value
Male	40 (49%)	18 (58%)	22 (43%)	0.19
Female	42 (51%)	13 (42%)	29 (57%)	
Age (years)	71 ± 10.4	71 ± 10	71.4 ± 11	0.85
BMI (kg/m ²)	24 (20–29)	23 (20–28)	25 (19–30)	0.59
Current smoker	24 (29%)	7 (23%)	17 (33%)	0.30
Ex-smoker	58 (71%)	24 (77%)	34 (67%)	
Smoking history (Pack Years)	42 (29–56)	42 (27–63)	42 (29–54)	0.50
Living alone at home	39 (48%)	16 (52%)	23 (46%)	0.60
FEV ₁ (L)	0.90 ± 0.34	0.90 ± 0.35	0.85 ± 0.34	0.60
FEV ₁ %	34.3 ± 12.4	34 ± 11	35 ± 13	0.67
FVC (L)	2.2 ± 2.3	2.2 (1.7–2.5)	1.4 (2–2.4)	0.22
FVC %	61 ± 16.7	61 ± 17	61 ± 16.6	0.98
FEV ₁ /FVC (%)	43.5 ± 11	42 ± 11	44 ± 11	0.56
IC (L)	1.3 (1–1.8)	1.40 (1–1.7)	1.20 (1–2)	0.77
PIFR (L/min)	60 (50–85)	50 (40–60)	80 (55–90)	0.001
ΔXrs _{5Hz} at upright position [cmH ₂ O/(L/s)]	2.1 (0.4–5.1)	1.7 (0.2–4.7))	2.2 (0.50–5)	0.60
FL% at upright position	20 (0–91)	20 (0–90)	2- (0–93)	0.98
ΔXrs _{5Hz} at supine position [cmH ₂ O/(L/s)]	3 (0.9–7)	2.6 (1.7–8)	3 (0.8–7)	0.73
FL% at Supine position	50 (12–100)	40 (27–90)	60 (7–100)	0.92
Rrs _{5Hz} at upright position [cmH ₂ O/(L/s)]	4.7 (3.2–6.2)	4.8 (3–6.3)	4.8 (3.45–6.2)	0.53
Rrs _{5Hz} at supine position [cmH ₂ O/(L/s)]	5.3 (3.7–7.2)	5.5 (3.5–6.6)	5.7 (3.8–7.4)	0.58
Number of Exacerbations (within past 12 months)	2 (1–4)	3 (2–5)	2 (1–4)	0.01
Number of hospitalised exacerbations (<12 months)	2 (1–3)	2 (1–4)	1 (0–2)	0.006
Pulmonary rehabilitation (<12 months)	28 (34%)	13 (42%)	15 (29%)	0.24
Flu Vaccination (<12 months)	60 (73%)	24 (77%)	36 (71%)	0.50
Pneumonia Vaccination (<10 years)	26 (32%)	13 (42%)	13 (26%)	0.12
DECAF Score	2 (1–2)	1.7 ± 1	1.6 ± 0.9	0.70
ICS	50 (61%)	21 (68%)	29 (57%)	0.32
LAMA	35 (43%)	15 (49%)	20 (39%)	0.41
LABA	4 (5%)	2 (7%)	2 (4%)	0.60

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Characteristics	All Patients (n=82)	Patients Readmitted Within 30 Days (n=31)	Patients Who Were Not Readmitted Within 30 Days (n=51)	P value
Length of stay in days	7 (4–10.3)	8 (5–14)	6 (4–10)	0.03
CAT Score	31 (27.7–34)	31 (28–36)	32 (27–33)	0.50
mMRC	4 (3.7–4)	4 (3–4)	4 (4–4)	0.80
Frailty (REFS)	10 (9–12.2)	12 (11–14)	10 (8–11)	0.001
Depression (HADS)	11 (7–14)	12 (8–14)	9.5 (6–13)	0.02
Anxiety (HADS)	9 (6.7–11)	10 (7–11)	9 (6–11)	0.33
WBC (10 ⁹ /L)	10.6 (7.9–14.5)	10.5 (7–14)	10.7 (9–15)	0.50
Eosinophils (10 ⁹ /L)	0.07 (0.02–0.24)	0.07 (0.03–0.4)	0.06 (0.01–0.2)	0.30
Neutrophils (10 ⁹ /L)	8 (5.1–11.6)	7.3 (5–10.4)	8.2 (6–12.3)	0.24
CRP (mg/L)	20 (6–62)	30 (4–75)	19 (7.4–5.5)	0.80
eGFR mL/min	85 (65–90)	90 (66–90)	78 (60–90)	0.25
Charlson Comorbidity Index	4.3 ± 1.6	4.4 ± 1.6	4.2 ± 1.5	0.71
Systemic hypertension	32 (39%)	12 (39%)	20 (40%)	0.10
Hyperlipidaemia	11 (13%)	6 (55%)	5 (45%)	0.22
Atrial Fibrillation	19 (23%)	6 (19%)	13 (26%)	0.52
Heart failure	13 (16%)	6 (19%)	7 (14%)	0.50
Chronic kidney disease	13 (16%)	5 (16%)	8 (16%)	0.95
Home oxygen	7 (9%)	2 (6.5%)	5 (10%)	0.60
Home NIV	7 (9%)	2 (6.5%)	5 (10%)	0.60

Note: Data are presented as n (%), mean ±SD or median (IQR).

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CAT, COPD Assessment Test; CRP, C-reactive protein; DECAF, Dyspnoea, Eosinopenia, Consolidation, Acidaemia and Atrial Fibrillation; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HAD, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting β -agonist; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist; mMRC, modified Medical Research Council dyspnoea scale; REFS, Reported Edmonton Frail Scale; WBC, white blood cell; NIV, noninvasive ventilation.

readmission within 30 days was the frailty score (odds ratio, 1.72; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.32 to 2.29; $P < 0.001$). Table 3 shows the other variables associated with 30-day readmission.

We found that PIFR at discharge and frailty score values had the highest predictive ability on 30-day readmission (AUC 0.86, 95% CI 0.78 to 0.95, $p < 0.001$ and AUC 0.81, 95% CI 0.71 to 0.90, $p < 0.001$, respectively) (Figure 2). This indicates an excellent ability to predict readmission, defined as $AUC \geq 0.80$. The highest AUC for CAT score was found when measured at discharge (AUC 0.68, 95% CI 0.55 to 0.81, $p = 0.006$). The ROC results of the other variables are presented in Table 3.

Next, we undertook a multivariable analysis including the top three predictive variables found in the ROC analysis, specifically PIFR at discharge, frailty score, and CAT at discharge. Three variables were selected to remain within our prespecified power calculation since there were 31 readmissions. Among the three variables, only PIFR remained significantly associated with readmission at 30 days (OR 0.94, 95% CI 0.91–97, $p < 0.001$). Thus, those with lower PIFR values were at higher risk of readmission (Table 3). We assessed the combined predictive ability of these three variables together, which showed an excellent predictive performance (AUC 0.89, CI 0.81 to 0.96, $p < 0.001$) as presented in Figure 2.

Table 2 Changes from Admission to Discharge Between Those with 30 Days Readmission and Those with No 30 Days Readmission

Outcomes	Patients with 30-Day Readmission (n= 31)				Patients with No 30-Day Readmission (n=51)				P value*
	Admission	Discharge	Median Difference	P value	Admission	Discharge	Median Difference	P value	
ΔX_{rs5Hz} at upright position [cmH ₂ O/(L/s)]	1.7 (0.2, 4.7)	2.6 (0.4, 5)	0.2 (-2.4, 2.2)	0.98	2.2 (0.50, 5)	2.8 (1, 5.6)	0.1 (-0.5, 1.4)	0.41	0.74
FL% at upright position	38 (0, 91)	34 (0, 100)	0 (-24, 9.3)	0.77	26 (0, 100)	59 (0, 91)	0 (-9, 11)	0.30	0.50
ΔX_{rs5Hz} at supine position [cmH ₂ O/(L/s)]	2.6 (1.7, 8)	4.7 (1.3, 7.5)	0.2 (-2.37, 2.22)	0.87	3 (0.8, 7)	3 (1.3, 7.4)	0.2 (-1.2, 1.5)	0.52	0.88
FL% at Supine position	40 (27, 90)	48 (7, 100)	0.4 (-31, 20)	0.91	60 (2,100)	50 (2,100)	0 (-15, 11)	0.85	0.90
R _{rs5Hz} at upright position [cmH ₂ O/(L/s)]	4.7 (3, 6)	4.9 (3, 6)	0.1 (-0.9, 0.7)	0.92	5 (4, 6)	5 (4, 6)	0.2 (-0.5, 1)	0.27	0.58
R _{rs5Hz} at Supine position [cmH ₂ O/(L/s)]	5.5 (3.5, 7)	5 (4, 6.5)	-0.4 (-0.9, 1)	0.53	5.7 (4, 7)	5.9 (4.7, 8)	0.05 (-0.6, 1.4)	0.19	0.19
PIFR (L/min)	50 (40, 60)	50 (45, 55)	5 (-10, 8.5)	0.65	80 (55, 90)	95 (70, 110)	12.5 (5, 20)	0.001	0.001
IC (L)	1.3 (1, 1.7)	1.4 (0.9, 1.7)	0.05 (-0.18, 0.5)	0.38	1.2 (1.0, 1.8)	1.3 (1.1, 1.6)	0.06 (-0.06, 0.2)	0.05	0.87
mMRC	4 (3, 4)	3 (2, 4)	-1 (-1, 0)	0.001	4 (4, 4)	3 (2, 3)	-1 (-1, 0)	0.001	0.21
CAT score	31 (28, 36)	23 (17, 28)	-8 (-12, -3)	0.001	32 (27, 33)	19 (15, 22)	-11 (-14, -7)	0.001	0.01
WBC (10 ⁹ /L)	10.5 (7, 14)	8.4 (7, 11.4)	-0.6 (-4.8, 0.6)	0.03	10.7 (9, 15)	10 (8, 12)	-1.4 (-3.7, 1.1)	0.004	0.85
Eosinophils (10 ⁹ /L)	0.07 (0.03, 0.4)	0.14 (0.05, 0.2)	0 (-0.17, 0.09)	0.55	0.06 (0.01, 0.20)	0.12 (0.03, 0.30)	0.03 (-0.04, 0.18)	0.05	0.08
Neutrophils (10 ⁹ /L)	7.3 (5, 10.4)	6 (5, 8)	-0.7 (-4.2, 0.3)	0.03	8.2 (6, 12.3)	7 (5, 8)	-2 (-5, 0.7)	0.001	0.46
CRP (mg/L)	30 (4, 75)	15 (3, 41)	-3 (-57, 1)	0.02	19 (7.4, 5.5)	9 (4, 22)	-8 (-34, 1.5)	0.001	0.60
eGFR mL/min	90 (66, 90)	90 (78, 90)	0 (-1, 9)	0.28	78 (60, 90)	90 (66, 90)	0 (0, 9)	0.02	0.31

Notes: *Data are presented as median IQR; *P value= difference between the groups with and without readmission.

Abbreviations: EFL, expiratory flow limitation; ΔX_{rs5Hz} , within breath reactance at 5 Hz; FL%, flow limitation percentage; R_{rs5Hz}, resistance at 5 Hz; CAT, COPD Assessment Test; CRP, C-reactive protein; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; FEV₁%, predicted forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FEV₁/FVC, calculated ratio between both measurements; IC, inspiratory capacity; mMRC, modified Medical Research Council dyspnoea scale; PIFR, peak inspiratory flow rate; WBC, white blood cell.

Table 3 Predictors of Readmission Within 30 Days of Index COPD Exacerbation Hospitalisation

Risk Factor	OR	95% CI	P value	AUC (95% CI)	P value
Univariate analysis					
Number of Exacerbations (<12 months)	1.27	1.03–1.60	0.027	0.66 (0.54–0.78)	0.01
Number of hospitalised exacerbations (<12 months)	1.39	1.05–1.80	0.021	0.67 (0.55–0.79)	0.008
CAT at discharge	1.14	1.04–1.24	0.004	0.68 (0.55–0.81)	0.006
Frailty Score	1.72	1.32–2.29	<0.001	0.81 (0.71–0.90)	<0.001
Depression	1.12	1.01–1.24	0.038	0.65 (0.53–0.77)	0.02
PIFR at admission (L/min)	0.94	0.92–0.97	<0.001	0.77 (0.67–0.88)	<0.001
PIFR at discharge (L/min)	0.93	0.90–0.96	<0.001	0.86 (0.78–0.95)	<0.001
Length of stay (days)	1.08	1.01–1.16	0.034	0.64 (0.52–0.76)	0.03
Change in PIFR (L/min)	0.93	0.89–0.97	0.001	0.66 (0.53–0.78)	0.02
Change in CAT	1.12	1.02–1.22	0.019	0.76 (0.65–0.87)	<0.001
Multivariable analysis					
Frailty score	1.31	0.96–1.80	0.08		
PIFR at discharge (L/min)	0.94	0.91–0.97	<0.001		
CAT at discharge	1.01	0.91–1.13	0.77		

Abbreviations: AUC, area under curve; CAT, COPD Assessment Test; FEV1%, predicted forced expiratory volume in 1 second; PIFR, peak inspiratory flow rate; OR, odd ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Sensitivity and Specificity of Predictors with AUC >0.80

According to the ROC analysis, the optimal cut-off for PIFR to predict readmission was 62.5 L/min which was 82% sensitive and 83% specific. For a specificity of 90%, the cut-off decreased to 54 L/min giving a sensitivity of 58%. In contrast, at 90% sensitivity, a cut of 82.5 L/min was 67% specific. The calculated positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) for each cut-off is presented in Table 4. Regarding frailty, the best cut-off score was 10.5 and this was 81% sensitive and 73% specific. More details about other cut-off values with their PPV and NPV are reported in Table 4.

Factors Associated with the Readmission Within 90 Days

Using univariate logistic-regression analysis, we found those with flow limitation in the supine position had the greatest odds of 90-day readmission among all variables (OR 3.02, 95% CI 1.17–7.83, $p=0.022$), followed by frailty score (OR 1.65, 95% CI 1.27–2.13, $p=0.022$). Length of stay was not found to be a significant predictor for 90-day readmission (OR 1.03, 95% CI 0.96–1.10, $p=0.96$ (Table 5).

Next, ROC analysis of all the variables in the univariate logistic regression to assess prediction of readmission within 90 days was undertaken. PIFR at discharge had the highest AUC (0.86, CI 0.77 to 0.95, $p<0.001$), with an excellent

ability to predict readmission. Table 5 presents the ROC analysis for predictors of 90-day readmission, which were statistically significant for all variables, except length of stay.

A multivariable analysis to predict 90 days readmission was performed including PIFR at discharge, frailty score, CAT at discharge and exacerbations within past 12 months. Only PIFR at discharge was predictive of 90-day readmission amongst these variables, (OR 0.95, 95% CI 0.92–0.97, $p=0.001$). Table 5 shows the multivariable logistic regression for readmission within 90 days. Sensitivity, specificity, PPV and NPV for PIFR were assessed at discharge to predict 90-day readmission. A cut off at 72.5 L/min had 78% sensitivity, 88% specificity and a PPV of 77.5% indicating good clinical ability to predict readmission (Table 6).

Discussion

This is the first study to prospectively incorporate simple measures including CAT, PIFR and FOT, together with inflammatory biomarkers and clinical variables to predict 30 and 90-day all-cause readmission following hospitalisation for an exacerbation of COPD. The 30-day and 90-day hospital readmission rates in our study were 38% and 56%, respectively, in keeping with the range reported in a recent systematic review.⁷ We found that previous exacerbations, higher CAT score at discharge, frailty, discharge PIFR and increased length of stay were significantly associated with 30-day readmissions. Furthermore, 90-day readmissions were significantly associated with

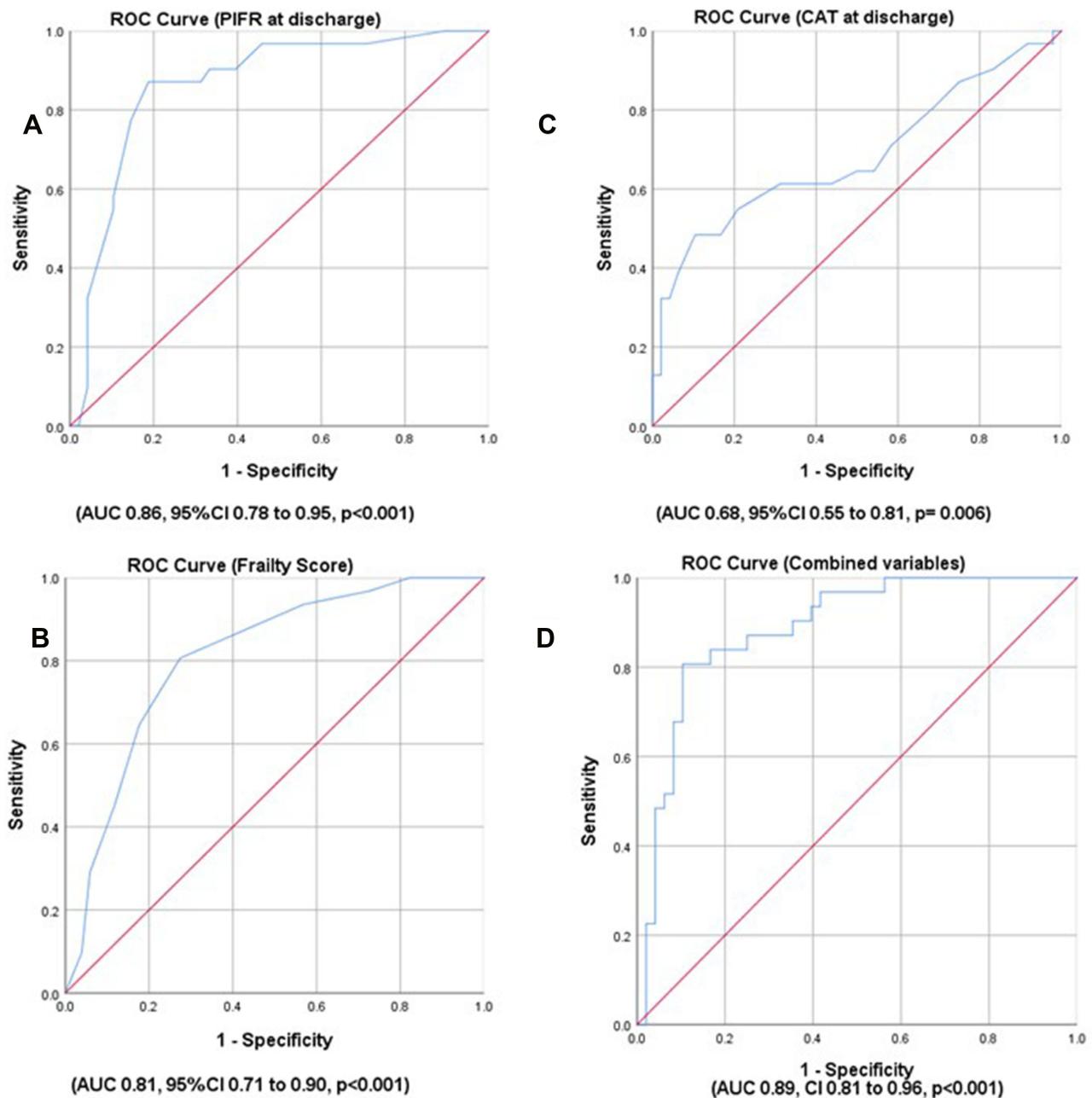


Figure 2 Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve of predictors for COPD exacerbation readmission within 30 days. (A) ROC of peak inspiratory flow rate (PIFR) at discharge. (B) ROC of Frailty score. (C) ROC of COPD Assessment Test (CAT) score at discharge. (D) ROC of combined variables (PIFR at discharge, Frailty score and CAT score at discharge).

previous exacerbations and hospitalisations, higher CAT score at discharge, frailty, depression, PIFR and EFL in supine position. The best predictive variable in multivariable analysis for both 30- and 90-day COPD readmission was PIFR at discharge.

These data demonstrate that PIFR at discharge can predict both 30- and 90-day readmission risk with an excellent AUC value of 0.86 for both 30- and 90-day readmission. There is little existing literature on the use of PIFR in this

situation, and conflicting results. Loh et al²⁵ conducted a retrospective analysis of hospitalised patients and showed that suboptimal PIF was the only variable that predicted days to COPD readmission. However, Sharma et al²⁶ found no association between PIFR and all-cause readmission over six months. We report, for the first time, the prevalence of suboptimal PIFR at admission and at discharge during COPD exacerbation, and therefore unlike others we can examine risk in those with improving versus no change in PIFR over

Table 4 Sensitivity, Specificity, PPV and NPV of the PIFR and Frailty to Predict 30 Days Readmission Following COPD Exacerbation (AUC>0.80)

Predictor	Cut-Off	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV
PIFR at discharge (L/min)	62.5	82%	83%	70%	91%
	54	58%	90%	78%	77%
	82.5	90%	67%	64%	91%
Frailty Score	10.5	81%	73%	46%	70%
	12.5	45%	90%	50%	66%
	9.5	93%	44%	45%	79%

Abbreviations: PIFR, peak inspiratory flow rate; PPV, positive predictive value; NPV, negative predictive value.

Table 5 Predictors of Readmission Within 90 Days of Index Hospitalisation

Risk Factor	OR	95% CI	P value	AUC (95% CI)	P value
Univariate analysis					
Number of Exacerbations (<12 months)	1.44	1.11–1.87	0.005	0.72 (0.61–0.84)	0.001
Number of hospitalised exacerbations (<12 months)	1.57	1.13–2.18	0.007	0.71 (0.59–0.83)	0.001
CAT at discharge	1.16	1.06–1.28	0.002	0.72 (0.61–0.83)	0.001
Frailty Score	1.65	1.27–2.13	<0.001	0.78 (0.67–0.88)	<0.001
Depression	1.14	1.02–1.27	0.013	0.67 (0.55–0.79)	0.007
PIFR at admission (L/min)	0.94	0.92–0.97	<0.001	0.81 (0.71–0.90)	<0.001
PIFR at discharge (L/min)	0.93	0.91–0.96	<0.001	0.86 (0.77–0.95)	<0.001
Length of stay (days)	1.03	0.96–1.10	0.37	0.55 (0.43–0.68)	0.38
Change in PIFR (L/min)	0.94	0.91–0.98	0.002	0.73 (0.60–0.84)	0.001
Change in CAT	1.05	0.96–1.16	0.25	0.76 (0.65–0.87)	<0.001
Flow Limited in supine position at discharge (Yes vs No)	3.02	1.17–7.83	0.022	0.63 (0.51–0.76)	0.04
BMI (kg/m ²)	0.94	0.89–0.99	0.031	0.65 (0.53–0.77)	0.02
Multivariable analysis					
Frailty score	1.17	0.85–1.61	0.32		
PIFR at discharge (L/min)	0.95	0.92–97	0.001		
CAT at discharge	1.05	0.92–1.19	0.44		
Exacerbations (<12 months)	1.36	0.95–1.95	0.76		

Abbreviations: AUC, area under curve; CAT, COPD Assessment Test; FEV₁%, predicted forced expiratory volume in 1 second; PIFR, peak inspiratory flow rate; OR, odd ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Table 6 Sensitivity, Specificity, PPV and NPV of the Best Predictor for 90-Day Readmission

Predictor	Cut-Off	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV
PIFR at discharge (L/min)	72.5	78%	88%	77.5%	64%
	92.5	89%	67%	75%	77%
	77.5	78%	92%	76%	65%

Abbreviations: PIFR, peak inspiratory flow rate; PPV, positive predictive value; NPV, negative predictive value.

this period. Our finding that the prevalence of sub-optimal PIFR during hospitalisation was 40%, which is greater than the 31% prevalence reported by Sharma.²⁶ In contrast, Loh et al 2017²⁵ found a higher prevalence of sub-optimal PIFR at 52%. However, this study used 60 L/min or less as a cut-off to define sub-optimal PIFR, dissimilar to us and others

which used less than 60 L/min as a threshold.²⁶ PIFR is clinically important in assessing a patient's ability to create an appropriate inspiratory flow rate and therefore whether patients can sufficiently inhale from a DPI.²⁶ PIFR is simple and cheap to measure and could be widely adopted in clinical practice.

We identified several other factors associated with an increased risk of readmission. Consistent with existing literature, we found that previous COPD exacerbations and hospitalisations were significantly associated with all-cause readmission.^{7,27} Hospitalisations due to COPD exacerbations can lead to significant economic and clinical burden,²⁸ which can be 60 times more expensive than mild and moderate exacerbations managed by community services.²⁹ Such frequent severe exacerbations are linked with increased mortality.³⁰ Thus, early detection of exacerbation symptoms and timely management may reduce the likelihood of hospitalisation and ultimately readmission.

Discharge assessment is the key to assessing and mitigating readmission risk. We found that higher CAT score at discharge was associated with readmission, in which those who get readmitted had greater CAT scores at discharge compared to those with no readmission. This indicates that those patients who are readmitted were more symptomatic at discharge. This may be because they have more severe symptoms in the stable state, or that their acute symptoms had not yet recovered. A potential explanation of this finding would be that these exacerbations were not fully treated, and that they might take longer time to recover.³¹

To our knowledge, this is the first study to report frailty defined by the REFS as an independent risk factor for 30-day readmission following exacerbation of COPD. A study conducted in Spain found frailty as defined by the REFS to be a risk factor for 90 day COPD readmission, but this did not report shorter 30-day outcomes.³² The authors reported that those with higher frailty scores were five times more likely to get readmitted compared to non-frail patients. Assessing patients during hospitalisation using multidimensional frailty tool such as REFS may be beneficial to stratify patients who are at higher readmission risk. This would facilitate personalised disease management, aiming to improve the outcomes in these vulnerable patients. Depression was associated with 90-day readmission in our study. This finding broadly supports the work of other studies in this area linking depression with COPD readmission.^{7,33} Despite the high prevalence of depression in COPD patients,³⁴ thus far, there is no specific evidence to support the efficiency of antidepressants in reducing readmission risk.³⁵

Increased length of stay was found to be a significant risk factor for readmission within 30 days but not 90 days. This finding is consistent with other studies included in our recent systematic review.⁷ Thus, length of stay can be used as a potential indicator for patients who may benefit from

community support and earlier follow-up following initial discharge.

No previous studies have tested whether using FOT with objective measurements of resting lung function during hospitalisation can predict readmission following a COPD exacerbation. Expiratory Flow Limitation as measured by ΔXrs_{5Hz} in the supine position at discharge was found to be a significant predictor for 90-day readmission. Thus, using FOT during hospitalisations may support clinicians in detection of patients at higher risk of readmission. Walker et al,³⁶ reported that using FOT to measure lung function in COPD patients at the time of exacerbation was practical, well tolerated, and acceptable, allowing it to be incorporated into clinical services.

Our study findings have important clinical implications. It emphasises the importance of discharge assessments in predicting COPD readmission risk. Clinicians should measure PIFR at discharge to guide COPD treatment options, which may reduce readmission risk. In addition to the assessment of symptoms using CAT, FOT could be used as a complimentary option to categorise those patients with EFL at discharge who may benefit from additional therapy and timely follow-up, aiming to mitigate symptoms and unresolved EFL, and reduce readmission. Identifying patients with severe frailty would facilitate potential rehabilitation programmes following discharge that could decrease readmission, such as post-exacerbation pulmonary rehabilitation.

This study has strengths and limitations. We prospectively followed patients for 30 and 90 days to determine potential predictors of readmission that would support optimisation of care prior to discharge by highlighting factors that can be modified. Another strength is the comprehensive assessment we conducted at admission and discharge that included objective measures such as spirometry, FOT, PIFR and inflammatory biomarkers. However, we are limited by not having a separate validation cohort and conducting the study in one site, which therefore requires independent confirmation of our results to confirm the generalisability of our findings. Our follow up was complete at 90 days but it would have been useful to look at longer term outcomes such as readmission within 12 months and mortality, but this was beyond the scope of the present study.

Conclusion

Our study shows that previous exacerbations, higher CAT score at discharge, frailty, reduced PIFR at discharge and increased length of stay were significant predictors for 30-day readmission following exacerbation of COPD. EFL (measured by ΔXrs_{5Hz}) in the supine position was

significantly associated with 90-day readmission. This finding supports clinicians in identifying COPD patients at higher readmission risk to improve their outcomes by delivering effective personalised interventions.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Funding

This trial was conducted as part of a PhD funded in association with Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences (PSMCHS) (Dammam, Saudi Arabia) through the Saudi Arabian Cultural Bureau (London, UK).

Disclosure

Professor John R Hurst report grants, personal fees from Pharmaceutical companies that make medicines to treat COPD, outside the submitted work. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

References

- Oliveira CC, Lee AL, McGinley J, et al. Balance and falls in acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a prospective study. *COPD*. 2017;14(5):518–525. doi:10.1080/15412555.2017.1342232
- Ho TW, Tsai YJ, Ruan SY, Huang CT, Lai F, Yu CJ. In-hospital and one-year mortality and their predictors in patients hospitalized for first-ever chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbations: a nationwide population-based study. *PLoS One*. 2014;9(12):e114866. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0114866
- Soler-Cataluña JJ, Martínez-García MA, Román Sánchez P, Salcedo E, Navarro M, Ochando R. Severe acute exacerbations and mortality in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Thorax*. 2005;60(11):925–931.
- Jencks SF, Williams MV, Coleman EA. Rehospitalizations among patients in the Medicare fee-for-service program. *N Engl J Med*. 2009;360(14):1418–1428. doi:10.1056/NEJMsa0803563
- Iacobucci G. Hospital readmissions for COPD in England are rising, audit shows. *BMJ*. 2017;356:j557. doi:10.1136/bmj.j557
- Stone RAH-BJ, Lowe D, McMillan V, et al. COPD: Who Cares When It Matters Most? National Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Audit Programme: Outcomes from the Clinical Audit of COPD Exacerbations Admitted to Acute Units in England 2014. National Supplementary Report. London: RCP; 2017. Available from: www.rcplondon.ac.uk/copd-outcomesreport2014. Accessed September 30, 2021.
- Alqahtani JS, Njoku CM, Bereznicki B, et al. Risk factors for all-cause hospital readmission following exacerbation of COPD: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Eur Respir Rev*. 2020;29(156):190166. doi:10.1183/16000617.0166-2019
- Hartl S, Lopez-Campos JL, Pozo-Rodriguez F, et al. Risk of death and readmission of hospital-admitted COPD exacerbations: European COPD audit. *Eur Respir J*. 2016;47(1):113–121. doi:10.1183/13993003.01391-2014

- Alqahtani JS, Aquilina J, Bafadhel M, et al. Research priorities for exacerbations of COPD. *Lancet Respir Med*. 2021;9(8):824–826. doi:10.1016/S2213-2600(21)00227-7
- Myers LC, Faridi MK, Hasegawa K, Hanania NA, Camargo CA. The hospital readmissions reduction program and readmissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 2006–2015. *Ann Am Thorac Soc*. 2019;17(4):450–456. doi:10.1513/AnnalsATS.201909-672OC
- Press VG, Au DH, Bourbeau J, et al. Reducing chronic obstructive pulmonary disease hospital readmissions. An Official American Thoracic Society Workshop Report. *Ann Am Thorac Soc*. 2019;16(2):161–170. doi:10.1513/AnnalsATS.201811-755WS
- Nuñez A, Miravittles M. Preventing readmissions of COPD patients: more prospective studies are needed. *Eur Respir Rev*. 2020;29(156):200097. doi:10.1183/16000617.0097-2020
- Alqahtani J. Mechanisms of COPD exacerbation recurrence; 2018. Available from: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04024735>. Accessed August 13, 2020.
- Bestall J, Paul E, Garrod R, Garnham R, Jones P, Wedzicha JJT. Usefulness of the Medical Research Council (MRC) dyspnoea scale as a measure of disability in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Thorax*. 1999;54(7):581–586.
- Jones PW, Harding G, Berry P, Wiklund I, Chen WH, Kline Leidy N. Development and first validation of the COPD assessment test. *Eur Respir J*. 2009;34(3):648. doi:10.1183/09031936.00102509
- Zigmond AS, Snaith RP. The hospital anxiety and depression scale. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*. 1983;67(6):361–370.
- Hilmer SN, Perera V, Mitchell S, et al. The assessment of frailty in older people in acute care. *Austr J Ageing*. 2009;28(4):182–188.
- Miller MR, Hankinson J, Brusasco V, et al. Standardisation of spirometry. *Eur Respir J*. 2005;26(2):319–338. doi:10.1183/09031936.05.00034805
- Oostveen E, MacLeod D, Lorino H, et al. The forced oscillation technique in clinical practice: methodology, recommendations and future developments. *Eur Respir J*. 2003;22(6):1026. doi:10.1183/09031936.03.00089403
- Dellacà RL, Santus P, Aliverti A, et al. Detection of expiratory flow limitation in COPD using the forced oscillation technique. *Eur Respir J*. 2004;23(2):232. doi:10.1183/09031936.04.00046804
- Broeders ME, Molema J, Vermue NA, Folgering HT. In check dial: accuracy for Diskus and Turbuhaler. *Int J Pharm*. 2003;252(1–2):275–280. doi:10.1016/S0378-5173(02)00650-6
- Chrystyn H. Is inhalation rate important for a dry powder inhaler? Using the in-check dial to identify these rates. *Respir Med*. 2003;97(2):181–187. doi:10.1053/rmed.2003.1351
- Peduzzi P, Concato J, Feinstein AR, Holford TR. Importance of events per independent variable in proportional hazards regression analysis. II. Accuracy and precision of regression estimates. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 1995;48(12):1503–1510. doi:10.1016/0895-4356(95)00048-8
- Peduzzi P, Concato J, Kemper E, Holford TR, Feinstein AR. A simulation study of the number of events per variable in logistic regression analysis. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 1996;49(12):1373–1379. doi:10.1016/S0895-4356(96)00236-3
- Loh CH, Peters SP, Lovings TM, Ohar JA. Suboptimal inspiratory flow rates are associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and all-cause readmissions. *Ann Am Thorac Soc*. 2017;14(8):1305–1311. doi:10.1513/AnnalsATS.201611-903OC
- Sharma G, Mahler DA, Mayorga VM, Deering KL, Harshaw O, Ganapathy V. Prevalence of low peak inspiratory flow rate at discharge in patients hospitalized for COPD exacerbation. *Chronic Obstruct Pul Dis*. 2017;4(3):217–224. doi:10.15326/jcopdf.4.3.2017.0183
- Njoku CM, Alqahtani JS, Wimmer BC, et al. Risk factors and associated outcomes of hospital readmission in COPD: a systematic review. *Respir Med*. 2020;173:105988. doi:10.1016/j.rmed.2020.105988
- Wedzicha JA, Wilkinson T. Impact of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbations on patients and payers. *Proc Am Thorac Soc*. 2006;3(3):218–221. doi:10.1513/pats.200510-114SF

29. Andersson F, Borg S, Jansson SA, et al. The costs of exacerbations in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). *Respir Med.* 2002;96(9):700–708. doi:10.1053/rmed.2002.1334
30. Soler-Cataluña JJ, Martínez-García MÁ, Román Sánchez P, Salcedo E, Navarro M, Ochando R. Severe acute exacerbations and mortality in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Thorax.* 2005;60(11):925.
31. Wilkinson TMA, Donaldson GC, Hurst JR, Seemungal TAR, Wedzicha JA. Early therapy improves outcomes of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2004;169(12):1298–1303. doi:10.1164/rccm.200310-1443OC
32. Bernabeu-Mora R, García-Guillamón G, Valera-Novella E, Giménez-Giménez LM, Escolar-Reina P, Medina-Mirapeix F. Frailty is a predictive factor of readmission within 90 days of hospitalization for acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a longitudinal study. *Ther Adv Respir Dis.* 2017;11(10):383–392. doi:10.1177/1753465817726314
33. Iyer AS, Bhatt SP, Garner JJ, et al. Depression is associated with readmission for acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Ann Am Thorac Soc.* 2016;13(2):197–203.
34. Light RW, Merrill EJ, Despars JA, Gordon GH, Mutalipassi LR. Prevalence of depression and anxiety in patients with COPD. Relationship to functional capacity. *Chest.* 1985;87(1):35–38. doi:10.1378/chest.87.1.35
35. Usmani ZA, Carson KV, Cheng JN, Esterman AJ, Smith BJ. Pharmacological interventions for the treatment of anxiety disorders in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2011;11:Cd008483.
36. Walker PP, Pompilio PP, Zanaboni P, et al. Telemonitoring in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (chromed) a randomized clinical trial. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2018;198(5):620–628. doi:10.1164/rccm.201712-2404OC

International Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Dovepress

Publish your work in this journal

The International Journal of COPD is an international, peer-reviewed journal of therapeutics and pharmacology focusing on concise rapid reporting of clinical studies and reviews in COPD. Special focus is given to the pathophysiological processes underlying the disease, intervention programs, patient focused education, and self management

protocols. This journal is indexed on PubMed Central, MedLine and CAS. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/international-journal-of-chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-journal>