



Living well with COPD



This factsheet aims to show people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and their friends and family how they can live a full life with this disease.

What is COPD?

COPD is a condition that consists of chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Chronic bronchitis (inflamed and narrow airways) prevents the lungs from emptying normally when you breathe out. You will have to make an extra effort to breathe, which can make you feel breathless.

Emphysema (damaged lung structure) occurs in the areas of gas exchange, known as the alveoli. Walls of the alveoli become less stretchy and so it is more difficult to empty air out of the lungs.

Symptoms, such as shortness of breath and coughing, gradually worsen and can severely affect quality of life. However there are many things you can do to help yourself feel better.

Prevalence

According to the latest figures from the World Health Organization (WHO), 210 million people suffer from COPD worldwide, and this number is increasing. This will have a huge impact on healthcare systems, patients and society. In the UK alone, there are at least twice as many doctor visits for COPD as for angina.

What causes COPD?

Many things can cause COPD. In Europe, the most common cause of COPD is cigarette smoking. Breathing in cigarette smoke irritates the airways so they become inflamed and make you cough.

If you smoke and have COPD, the first step you should make to help prevent your condition from getting worse is to stop smoking. However, not all smokers will develop COPD and some COPD patients have never smoked. Other causes of COPD include: exposure to air pollution, both indoors and outdoors; inhaling certain gases at work over many years; or it can be hereditary.



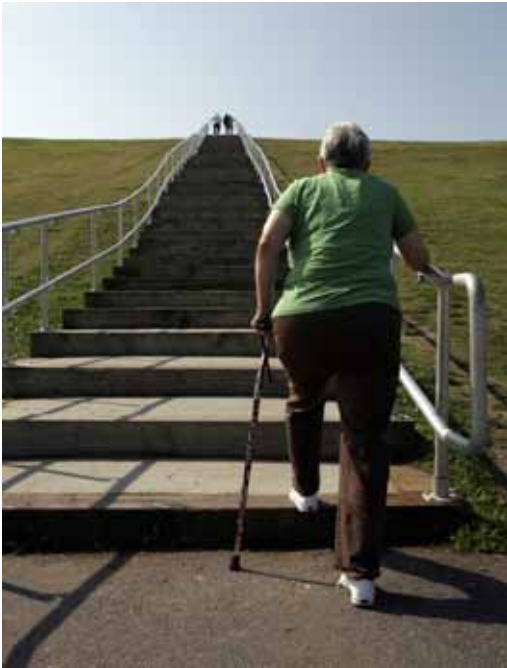
How can I help my condition?

1. Stop smoking

It is never too late to give up! The benefits begin within a few days. Once you quit smoking, the rate at which your lungs age will be the same as a non-smoker.

2. Exercise and breathing

When you exercise or carry out daily activities you may feel breathless. This is not dangerous and the breathlessness disappears rapidly when you stop exercising.



Breathlessness can be very uncomfortable and scary but the worst thing you can do is avoid exercise. If you do, you will become unfit and eventually feel even more breathless during simple tasks.

Try to exercise as often as you can to improve your overall fitness and well-being; practise by walking up the stairs. Stop when you need to rest and you will feel the shortness of breath disappearing rapidly. Sometimes, breathing through 'pursed lips' may help you to catch your breath.

Another easy way to exercise is to walk for 30 minutes each day. It is advised that you take your reliever medication before you exercise. This medication will also help to relieve your symptoms when you exercise.

If your breathlessness suddenly becomes worse or does not disappear rapidly after exercise, you should see a doctor. If your breathlessness is becoming troublesome, it is very important that you follow a rehabilitation programme as advised by your doctor. It will help you exercise for longer before feeling breathless, improve your symptoms and enhance your quality of life.

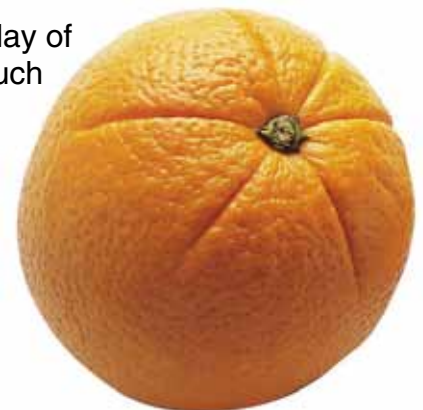
3. Diet

It is important that healthy eating becomes part of your daily routine. You should try to eat lots of fruit and vegetables.

- When you are feeling well, doctors recommend that you eat 3–4 meals a day and avoid food that is hard to digest, such as spicy food, raw onion or ice cream.
- If you are feeling unwell, you should eat 5-6 smaller meals a day of soft foods. Food and drink rich in carbohydrates and proteins such as pasta, chicken and fish are preferable.

Being overweight will make your breathing even more difficult. However, if you are underweight for your height you may need a special diet.

It is okay to drink alcohol with meals as long as it is in moderation.

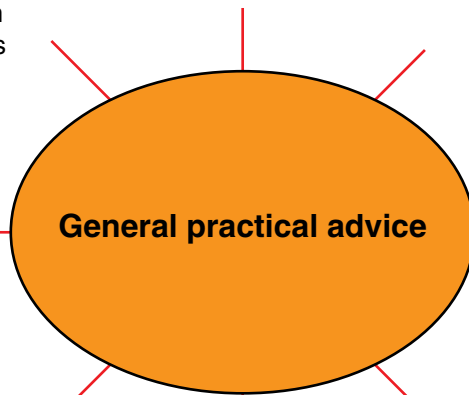


What should I do if my condition worsens?

A noticeable worsening of your condition is called an exacerbation. When this occurs, you will experience more symptoms than normal, which might be more severe than you are used to. This can be very distressing. Exacerbations are often triggered by a normal cold or during times of bad weather. They can last for different amounts of time but usually between 7 to 21 days. If they last longer, you may need extra treatment from your doctor.

What treatment will I be prescribed by my doctor?

	Treatment	How it is used and how it may help you
Inhalers	Bronchodilators <i>e.g. beta agonists or anticholinergics</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make breathing easier. • They open the small airways, and reduce the uncomfortable over-inflation of the lungs. • Effects can last between 4 and 24 hours. • Short-acting bronchodilators are used whenever symptoms are troublesome.
	Inhaled corticosteroids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce inflammation in the small airways. • Can prevent about a quarter of exacerbations. • Recommended for people with more severe COPD who have more than two exacerbations per year. • Can be given in a combined inhaler with long-acting bronchodilators.
	Please note: There are several types of inhaler that can be used to deliver these drugs and they all work slightly differently. Make sure you know exactly how to use your inhaler as there may be a special way of putting it together or cleaning it to make sure it works effectively.	
Oxygen	Oxygen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given to those who do not have enough oxygen in their blood, not to those who feel breathless. • Should be used for at least 16 hours per day to notice the benefits. • Oxygen saturation (the amount of oxygen in your blood) can be checked by a nurse or doctor using an oximeter or by a blood test. • Best to use it during the night, after meals and during exercise. • How long the oxygen lasts depends on the size of the cylinder and the oxygen flow rate used.
	Oxygen cylinder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cylinders contain compressed oxygen and are usually used in emergencies.
	Liquid oxygen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid oxygen is stored in a tank that contains a cylinder. • A back-pack can be used to increase mobility but this has to be refilled from the main tank.
	Portable oxygen concentrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrators take in normal air and remove some of the nitrogen to deliver a higher concentration of oxygen to the user.
Tablets	Antibiotics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight off bacterial infection. • Prescribed if you cough up more phlegm than normal or if your phlegm changes colour. • Improves symptoms during an exacerbation. • Contact your nurse or doctor if you think you need them.
	Steroids <i>e.g. prednisolone</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given to treat exacerbations. • Improve recovery. • Reduce length of hospital stay.
	Diuretics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove excess water from body. • Given to those with severe COPD who have developed water retention (usually swollen ankles).



Holidays: If you have COPD you can still go on holiday. If you are flying, you must check with the airline before you fly and give them as much notice as possible. Visit the air travel section on our website for further details.

Heating: Keep your home at a temperature between 19 and 21°C. Cold temperatures may make you feel worse.

Clothing: Wear suitable clothes for the time of year. Try to wear loose garments that are easy to put on.

Sex: COPD symptoms and treatment may reduce your urge to have sex but this does not mean it is dangerous for you to do so. Slight increases in heart and breathing rate are normal.

Sleep: Establish a routine for going to bed, getting up and resting. Avoid sleeping too much during the day or you will find it difficult to sleep at night.

Leisure: Visit your friends as often as you can. When you prefer to stay at home, keep yourself entertained by listening to music or simply just relax.

Housework: Avoid using strong chemical products such as polish and paints, as they may irritate your airways and worsen your symptoms.

Vaccinations: Infections, such as flu or pneumonia, can easily infect your lungs as they are more susceptible compared with healthy people. Doctors recommend that you have a flu vaccine each year and a pneumonia vaccine if you are over 65 years old.

How will my illness be monitored?

It is important that you regularly visit your doctor or nurse. They will ask how you are feeling and whether your treatment is working. They may listen to your breathing with a stethoscope and assess whether your treatment needs changing. Tests that your doctor might perform to check your condition include:

- **A spirometry test.** This shows how your illness is progressing. The test involves taking in as deep a breath as possible to fill your lungs with air and breathing out as hard and fast as you can for at least 6 seconds into a machine.
- **Oximetry.** This is a very simple and painless way to check whether you have enough oxygen in your blood. It detects the colour of the blood pulsating through the tip of your finger. If the reading is low you may be advised to have arterial blood gasometry. This measures exactly how much oxygen and carbon dioxide you have in your blood and will tell the doctor whether you need extra oxygen.
- **A quality of life questionnaire.** This will include questions that ask how you are feeling and how you cope with certain activities. It will show whether your treatment is helping your condition.
- **An X-ray of your chest.** This will highlight any obvious obstructions.
- **A six-minute walk test.** This shows the doctor how far you can walk in six minutes and how difficult you find it.



What will make me feel worse?



1. Continuing to smoke.
2. Not taking the recommended treatment.
3. Using your inhaler incorrectly.
4. Not dealing with other illnesses.
5. Not keeping regular appointments with your doctor.
6. Limited interaction with your friends and family.
7. Not completing 30 minutes of daily exercise.

How will I know if my condition is worsening?

1. You will feel more short of breath than usual. If this happens:

- Check your self-management programme and follow the advice.
- Keep calm.
- Take your rescue inhalers.
- Start emergency treatment if you have it.
- If you use oxygen, have it on all day but do not increase the amount that your doctor has prescribed.
- Try doing the relaxation and breathing techniques demonstrated to you by your doctor.
- Move around more slowly.



2. You may notice that you are producing more phlegm than normal. It may change colour and become thicker, which is harder to cough up.

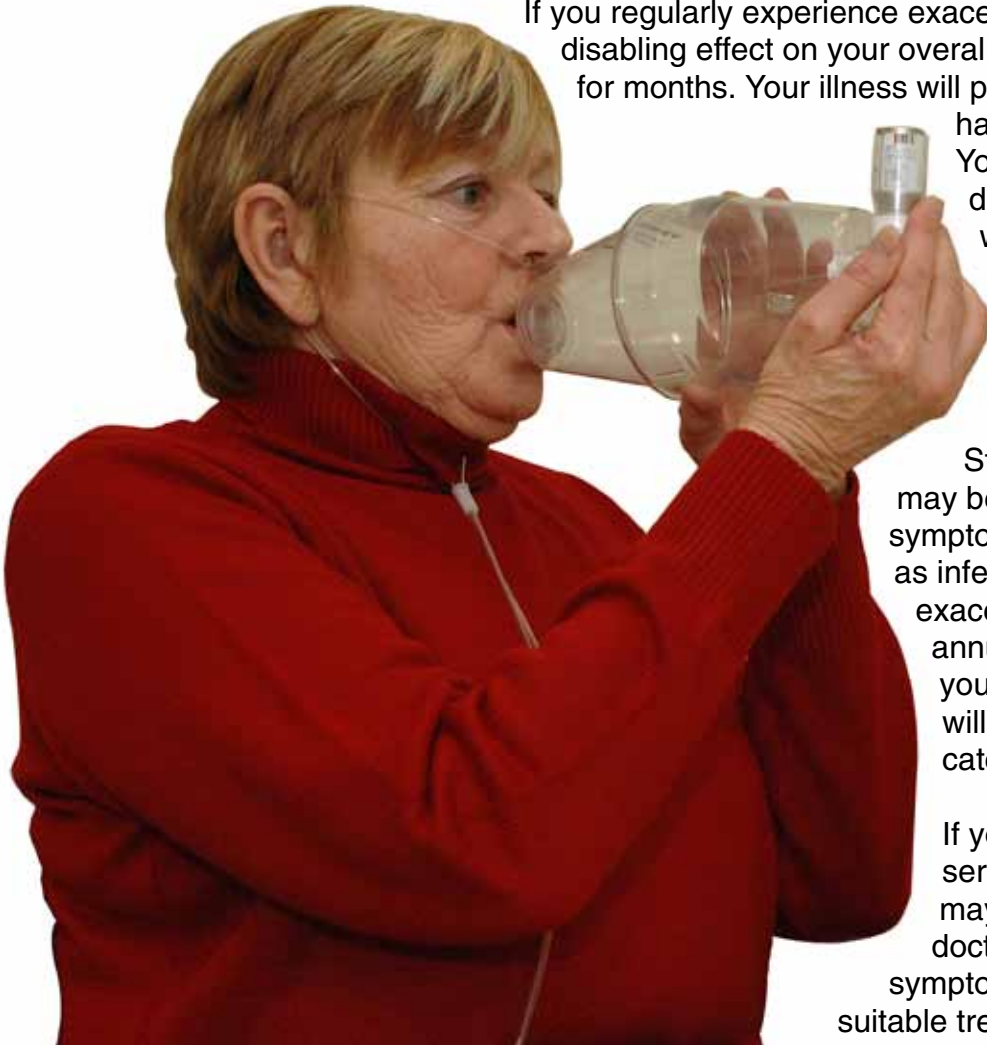
3. Your legs and feet may become swollen. If this happens:

- Keep your feet raised.
- Consult your doctor within 3 days if the problem persists.

If you experience any of the following, please see your doctor:

- Coughing up blood.
- More short of breath than normal.
- More phlegm and a change in its colour.
- Swollen legs and feet.
- Pain in the side of your chest which hurts when you take a breath.
- Drowsiness.
- Mood swings.

Exacerbations



If you regularly experience exacerbations, it may have a disabling effect on your overall well-being that can last for months. Your illness will progress and you may have a lower quality of life. You should speak to your doctor about how to avoid worsening symptoms and how to manage them if they do get worse. Your doctor can give you a written action plan.

Steroids and antibiotics may be given to control symptoms and fight off infection, as infections often cause exacerbations. If you have an annual flu vaccine along with your normal medication, you will greatly reduce the risk of catching flu.

If you experience a very serious exacerbation, you may go into hospital so that doctors can control your symptoms and give you more suitable treatment.

Useful Links

1. The European Lung Foundation (ELF): www.european-lung-foundation.org
2. The Spanish Respiratory Society. "Controlando la EPOC". www.separ.es
3. The European Federation of Allergy and Airways Diseases (EFA): www.efanet.org
4. National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, Living with COPD: www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/dci/Diseases/Copd/Copd_LivingWith.html
5. NHS Choices, COPD: www.nhs.uk/Pathways/COPD/Pages/Living.aspx



EUROPEAN
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The ELF is the public voice of the European Respiratory Society (ERS), a not-for-profit medical organisation with more than 9,000 members in more than 100 countries. The ELF is dedicated to lung health throughout Europe, and draws together the leading European medical experts to provide patient information and raise public awareness about respiratory disease.

This document was based on a publication by Respirar, a part of the Spanish pulmonary group (SEPAR) (<http://tiny.cc/zmPZR>) and on 'Living with COPD' (<http://tiny.cc/vLT5v>), written by Monica Fletcher, Chief Executive, Education for Health.