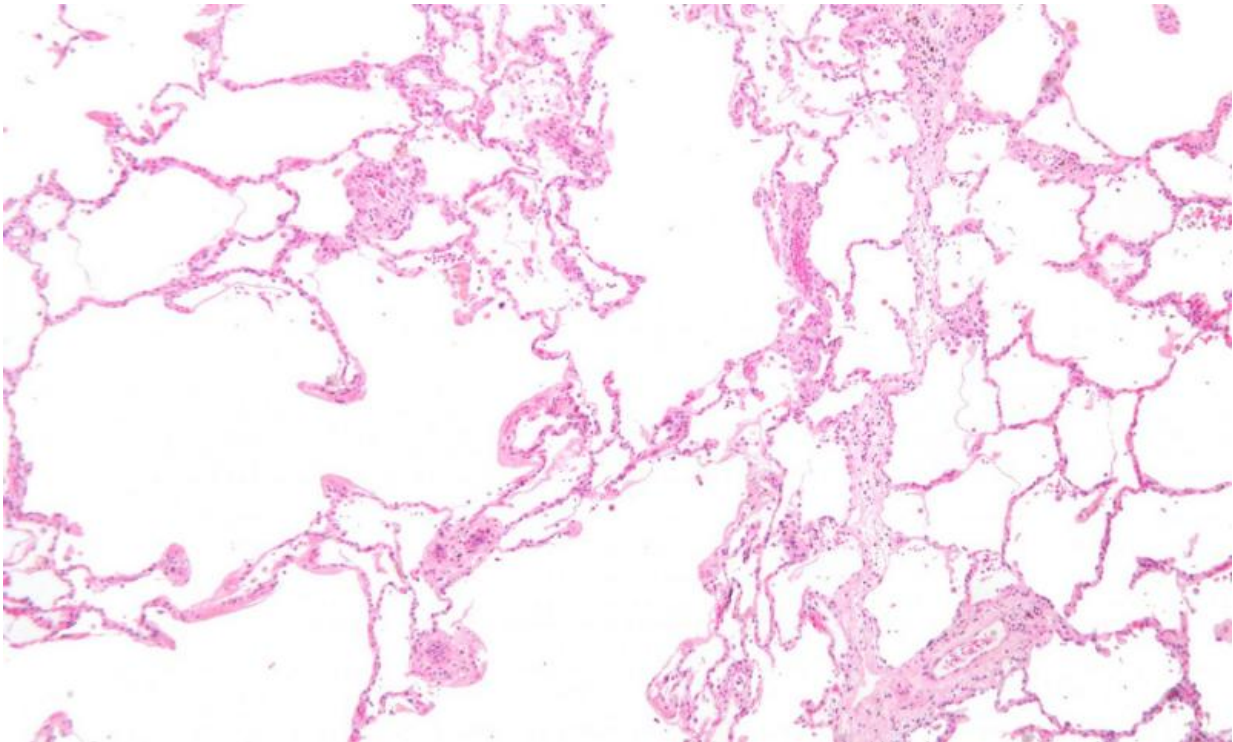


# Women at higher risk to develop chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Micrograph showing emphysema (left – large empty spaces) and lung tissue with relative preservation of the alveoli (right). Credit: Wikipedia, CC-BY-SA 3.0

Researchers from Lund University Sweden have through a new diagnostic method been able to show that the risk of developing Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease could be twice as high for women as it is for men.

This means that being a woman may be an [independent risk factor](#) for developing this disease.

Johannes Luoto, a researcher at Lund University and a doctor at the geriatric clinic of Skåne University Hospital, has followed an initial group of 2,300 people aged between 65 and 100 to study the development of this disease.

"We see a clear increased risk for women contracting COPD compared with the risk for men. And it applies even when other risk factors, such as smoking and age, are taken into consideration", says Johannes Luoto.

It was previously not certain whether there was a gender difference for the risk of developing COPD, and that is partly due to the fact that there are few studies that examine who is at risk for the disease. Another factor is that there has been a recent change in the way that COPD is diagnosed, comments Johannes Luoto:

"The few studies that have been done use methods to interpret pulmonary function involving spirometry test criteria which the European and American lung research organisations ERS and ATS now consider outdated and unable to produce reliable results. These older methods do not consider the age or sex of the examined subject when interpreting the lungfunction even though we know that normal aging effects lungfunction and suspect that there may be differences between sexes"

"Our study is one of the first that uses more advanced diagnostic criteria, which take into consideration factors such as gender and age before interpretation of the spirometry results and deciding whether you have COPD or not", states Johannes Luoto.

This is a new way of interpreting the [pulmonary function](#) examination,

which makes considerable differences to the results:

Besides the effects of advanced age and smoking, researchers using the more modern method LLN, Lower Limit of Normal, in their study have seen clear differences between the genders for the risk of developing COPD. There was previous evidence that women's airways could be more sensitive than men's, but the older diagnostic methods have not shown with any certainty that there is a difference between the genders regarding the risk for contracting COPD.

"Researchers and the doctors involved have not yet agreed on the method that is to be used in practice. Further studies are needed to compare the methods", says Johannes Luoto.

The previously known main risk factors for developing COPD are smoking and air pollution. The disease, which has no cure, is one of the world's most common causes of death according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

The new study, which was carried out with the assistance of the Good Ageing in Skåne (GÅS) project, is published in *European Respiratory Journal*.

**More information:** Johannes A. Luoto et al. Incidence of airflow limitation in subjects 65–100 years of age, *European Respiratory Journal* (2015). [DOI: 10.1183/13993003.00635-2015](https://doi.org/10.1183/13993003.00635-2015)

Provided by Lund University

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