

# Clinical features of three-dimensional computed tomography-based radiologic phenotypes of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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**Purpose:** The diagnosis and severity of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are defined by airflow limitation using spirometry. However, COPD has diverse clinical features, and several phenotypes based on non-spirometric data have been investigated. To identify novel phenotypes of COPD using radiologic data obtained by three-dimensional computed tomography (3D-CT).

**Patients and methods:** The inner luminal area and wall thickness of third- to sixth-generation bronchi and the percentage of the low-attenuation area (less than -950 HU) of the lungs were measured using 3D-CT in patients with COPD. Using the radiologic data, hierarchical clustering was performed. Respiratory reactance and resistance were measured to evaluate functional differences among the clusters.

**Results:** Four clusters were identified among 167 patients with COPD: Cluster I, mild emphysema with severe airway changes, severe airflow limitation, and high exacerbation risk; Cluster II, mild emphysema with moderate airway changes, mild airflow limitation, and mild dyspnea; Cluster III, severe emphysema with moderate airway changes, severe airflow limitation, and increased dyspnea; and Cluster IV, moderate emphysema with mild airway changes, mild airflow limitation, low exacerbation risk, and mild dyspnea. Cluster I had the highest respiratory resistance among the four clusters. Clusters I and III had higher respiratory reactance than Clusters II and IV.

**Conclusions:** The 3D-CT-based radiologic phenotypes were associated with the clinical features of COPD. Measurement of respiratory resistance and reactance may help to identify phenotypic differences.

**Keywords:** airway, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, clustering analysis, emphysema, phenotype, three-dimensional computed tomography

## Introduction

The diagnosis and severity of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are based on airflow limitation as assessed by spirometry.<sup>1</sup> However, COPD has complex and heterogeneous features and is not fully evaluable by spirometry alone. Assessment of non-spirometric data is also important for the management of COPD. For example, combined assessment of clinical factors such as body mass index (BMI), airflow limitation, dyspnea, and exercise capacity demonstrated a better predictive capability for the prognosis of COPD compared with assessment of the severity of airflow limitation alone.<sup>2</sup> The current guideline emphasizes the importance of combined clinical assessment with symptoms and exacerbation risk, independent from the severity of airflow limitation.<sup>1</sup>

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Phenotyping is a valuable approach by which to understand the diverse features of various diseases. Cluster analysis, which groups subjects by their differences and similarities, has recently been used instead of binary classification (eg, “pink puffers vs blue bloaters” or “emphysema vs chronic bronchitis”) for the phenotyping of COPD. Clinical phenotypes identified by cluster analysis have demonstrated distinct differences in the clinical outcomes of patients with COPD.<sup>3–6</sup>

However, little is known about the radiologic phenotypes of COPD. Radiologic data provide important information about the clinical features of COPD. Emphysema and airway changes, two representative characteristics of computed tomography (CT) images in patients with COPD, are associated with airflow limitation, symptoms, and exacerbation.<sup>7–10</sup> Previous studies of radiologic phenotypes of COPD were based on the traditional model of emphysema and chronic bronchitis; these studies therefore ignored mixed and/or intermediate phenotypes.<sup>10,11</sup>

In the current study, we aimed to identify novel radiologic phenotypes to understand the diverse features of COPD. We performed three-dimensional CT (3D-CT) analysis to evaluate complex structures of emphysema and bronchial airway changes that cannot be adequately evaluated by horizontal images of conventional CT. Using the radiological data obtained by 3D-CT, we performed a cluster analysis instead of a binary classification using a specific cutoff value to explore the radiologic phenotypes of COPD. We then clarified the clinical characteristics of the phenotypes. In addition, we evaluated respiratory resistance and reactance to reveal the differences in respiratory mechanics among the phenotypes.

## Patients and methods

### Patients

Clinically stable patients with COPD that satisfied the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung disease (GOLD) definition,<sup>1</sup> prospectively underwent chest CT, spirometry, and measurements of respiratory resistance and reactance. “Clinically stable patients” were defined as those with no requirement for a treatment change, no respiratory tract infection, and no exacerbation 4 weeks before study enrollment. Exacerbation was defined as worsening of respiratory symptoms that required additional treatments with short-acting bronchodilators plus antibiotics and/or oral corticosteroids.<sup>1</sup> In addition, patients who received long-term oxygen therapy and those with diffuse

pulmonary diseases, neuromuscular diseases, congenital anomalies of the lungs, or a history of thoracic surgery were excluded.

This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical standards of the Declaration of Helsinki. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Hamamatsu University School of Medicine (Hamamatsu, Japan). All patients provided written informed consent to be included in the study.

### 3D-CT analysis of lungs

Detailed information regarding 3D-CT of the lungs is described elsewhere.<sup>12–14</sup> In brief, 3D-CT images of the lungs were reconstructed from multidetector-row computed tomography images (Aquilion 64; Toshiba Medical Systems, Tokyo, Japan) obtained in the supine position at the full-inspiration breath-hold using image analysis software (SYNAPSE VINCENT; Fujifilm, Tokyo, Japan). The wall thickness (WT, mm) and inner luminal area ( $A_i$ , mm<sup>2</sup>) of four levels of bronchi (third- to sixth-generation bronchi) in six airways that originated from six segmental bronchi (B1, B2, B3, B8, B9, and B10) in the right lung were automatically computed using the image analysis software. The airway measurements are expressed as the mean of the six airways adjusted by body surface area (BSA) ( $A_i/BSA$  and  $WT/\sqrt{BSA}$ , respectively). The percentage of the low-attenuation area (% LAA) (less than  $-950$  HU) in the total lung area was also calculated using the software.

### Measurement of respiratory resistance and reactance

Detailed information on measurement of respiratory resistance and reactance are described elsewhere.<sup>13,14</sup> In brief, respiratory resistance and reactance were measured using a forced oscillation device (MostGraph-01; Chest M.I., Tokyo, Japan) according to standard recommendations.<sup>15,16</sup> The following indices of respiratory resistance and reactance were measured during tidal breathing: respiratory resistance at 5 Hz (R5) and 20 Hz (R20), the difference between R5 and R20 (R5–R20), reactance at 5 Hz (X5, which had a negative value for higher reactance), resonant frequency (Fres; where the reactance crosses zero and the elastic and inertial forces are equal and opposite in magnitude), and the low-frequency reactance area (ALX; the integral of reactance from 5 Hz to Fres). Each index is expressed as the average value of the inspiratory and expiratory phases.

Respiratory resistance and reactance were measured before spirometry to avoid the effect of forced breathing and on the same day as chest CT.

## Statistical analyses

A hierarchical clustering method was performed using  $A_i/\text{BSA}$  and  $\text{WT}/\sqrt{\text{BSA}}$  of the third- to six-generation bronchi and %LAA to identify radiological clusters of the lungs in patients with COPD. The number of clusters was determined according to a scree plot of the distances between the clusters in a dendrogram of hierarchical clustering. At the point at which the scree plot rises up sharply, the clusters have enough distance between them, which means that the clusters have different characteristics (Figure S1). The Wilcoxon signed rank test was used for continuous variables, and Fisher's exact test was used for categorical variables. Comparisons between each cluster pair were adjusted by Bonferroni correction. Data are presented as median (range) unless indicated otherwise. All statistical tests were two-sided, and a  $p$ -value of  $<0.05$  was considered significant. Most values were analyzed using JMP v13.0.0 (SAS Institute Japan, Tokyo, Japan); the exception was Fisher's exact test, which was performed using EZR (Saitama

Medical Center, Jichi Medical University, Saitama, Japan), which is a graphical user interface for R (The R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria).

## Results

### Patient characteristics

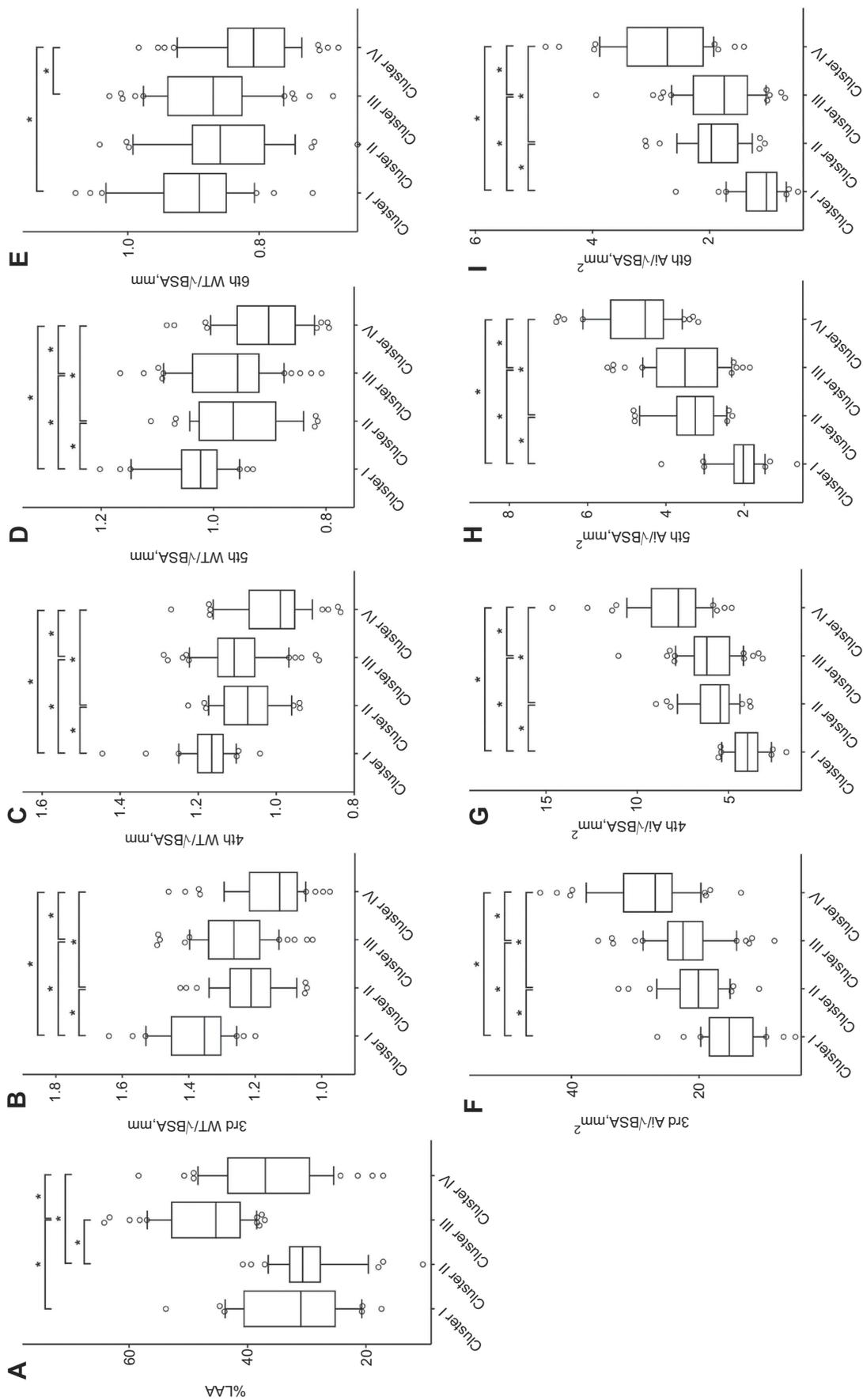
One hundred sixty-seven patients with COPD were evaluated (Table 1). More than 90% of the patients were male, and more than 50% of the patients were  $\geq 70$  years old. Thirty-three (19.8%) patients had a severe or very severe airflow limitation according to the GOLD definition. Seventy-three (43.7%) patients had a modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) dyspnea scale score of  $>2$ . Thirty-eight (22.8%) patients had a history of exacerbations within the previous year. Seven (4.2%) patients experienced more than two exacerbations, and nine (5.4%) patients required hospital admission due to exacerbation. Thirty-four (20.4%) patients received single-bronchodilator therapy with a long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA) or a long-acting beta-2 agonist (LABA), and 47 (28.1%) received both a LABA and LAMA. Thirty-six (23.4%) patients received an inhaled corticosteroid in combination with a LAMA and/or LABA.

**Table 1** Patient characteristics

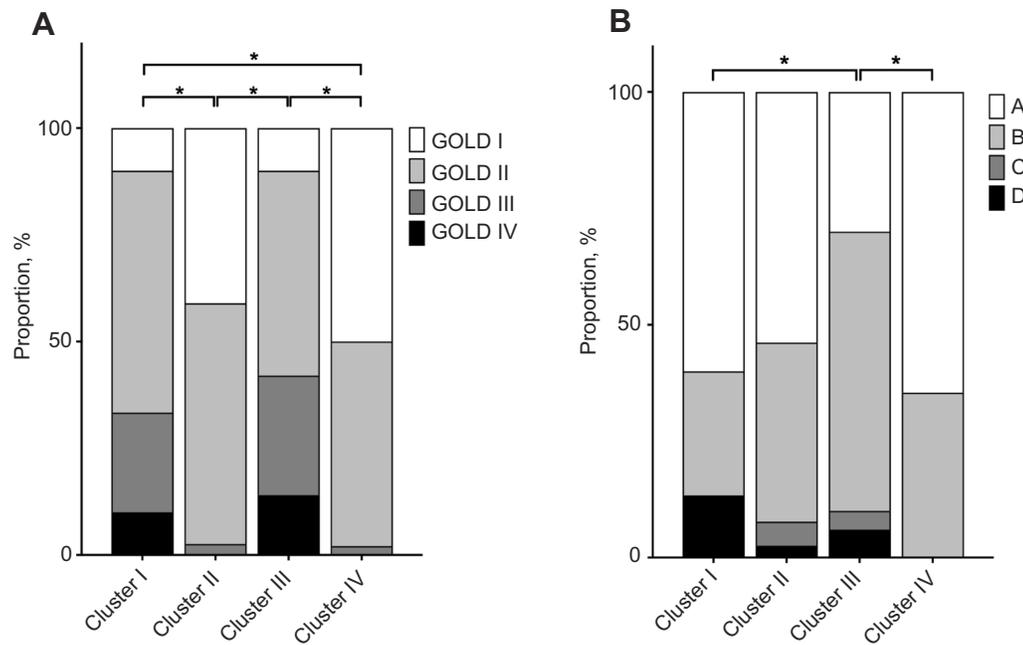
Variables	Cluster I, n=30	Cluster II, n=39	Cluster III, n=50	Cluster IV, n=48	All patients, n=167
Age	69.5 (56–86)	69 (48–89)	73 (53–88)	71 (56–87)	71 (48–89)
Sex: male	24 (80.0)	35 (89.7)	48 (96.0)	46 (95.8)	153 (91.6)
Pack-year smoking	37 (10–150)	40 (10–150)	50 (10–250)	46 (15–135)	45 (10–250)
BMI	23.2 (16.9–32.3)	24.6 (17.7–47.6) <sup>#</sup>	21.6 (15.4–27.7)	23.0 (16.4–29.8)	23.1 (15.4–47.6)
No. of exacerbation per year	0.6 (0.9) <sup>§</sup>	0.2 (0.5)	0.5 (1.5)	0.1 (0.3)	0.3 (1.0)
mMRC, 0–1/≥2	19 (63.3)/11 (36.7)	24 (61.5)/15 (38.5) <sup>#</sup>	17 (34.0)/33 (66.0) <sup>§</sup>	34 (70.8)/14 (29.2)	94 (56.3)/73 (43.7)
Spirometry					
FVC, %predicted	88.3 (54.8–125.4) <sup>§</sup>	93.6 (57.5–117.5)	89.9 (56.7–134.9) <sup>§</sup>	98.9 (62.8–129.7)	93.6 (54.8–134.9)
FEV <sub>1</sub> , %predicted	61.8 (25.3–84.7) <sup>§#</sup>	77.2 (33.4–108.6) <sup>#</sup>	52.1 (22.9–102.0) <sup>§</sup>	79.5 (42.8–114.9)	70.7 (22.9–114.9)
FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC ratio	59.7 (25.5–69.3) <sup>§#</sup>	67.6 (42.3–69.9) <sup>#</sup>	45.5 (26.6–69.9) <sup>§</sup>	66.4 (39.5–69.9)	61.6 (25.5–69.9)
MMF, %predicted	21.7 (6.6–58.8) <sup>§</sup>	41.6 (10.8–78.0) <sup>#</sup>	16.9 (6.3–69.6) <sup>§</sup>	41.7 (13.8–83.1)	30.2 (6.3–83.1)
Treatment					
LAMA	1 (3.3)	7 (18.0)	7 (14.0)	7 (14.6)	22 (13.2)
LABA	0 (0)	2 (5.1)	3 (6.0)	7 (14.6)	12 (7.2)
LAMA/LABA	5 (16.7)	10 (25.6)	21 (42.0)	11 (22.9)	47 (28.1)
ICS/LABA	9 (30.0)	7 (18.0)	5 (10.0)	2 (4.2)	23 (13.8)
ICS/LAMA	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2.0)	1 (2.1)	2 (1.2)
ICS/LAMA/LABA	4 (13.3)	0 (0)	7 (14.0)	4 (8.3)	15 (9.0)

**Notes:** Data are expressed as number (%) or median (range) except where otherwise indicated. Data are expressed as mean (standard deviation). <sup>§</sup> $p < 0.05$  compared with Cluster II, <sup>#</sup> $p < 0.05$  compared with Cluster III, <sup>§</sup> $p < 0.05$  compared with Cluster IV.

**Abbreviations:** BMI, body mass index; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FEF, forced expiratory flow rate; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting beta-agonist; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist; mMRC, modified Medical Research Council dyspnea scale score.



**Figure 1** Radiologic features of the four clusters. **(A)** Percentage of low-attenuation area (%LAA) (less than -950 HU) in the total lung area. **(B-E)** Wall thickness (WT, mm) adjusted by body surface area (WT/BSA) of the third-, fourth-, fifth-, and sixth-generation bronchi, respectively. **(F-I)** Inner luminal area adjusted by body surface area (AI/BSA) of the third-, fourth-, fifth-, and sixth-generation bronchi, respectively. Horizontal lines, boxes, error bars, and circles represent the median, 25th and 75th percentiles, and data apart from the 10th and 90th percentiles, respectively. \**p*<0.05.



**Figure 2** Risk assessments of global initiative for chronic obstructive lung disease in the four clusters. (A) Severity of airflow limitation. (B) ABCD assessment of symptoms/risk of exacerbation. \* $p < 0.05$ .

### Cluster analysis for 3D-CT of the lungs

A cluster analysis was performed using 3D-CT data, and four clusters were selected for this study (Figure S1). The radiologic features of the four clusters are shown in Figure 1 and Table S1. Cluster I had the highest WT/ $\sqrt{\text{BSA}}$  and the lowest Ai/BSA, whereas Cluster IV had the lowest WT/ $\sqrt{\text{BSA}}$  and highest Ai/BSA. Clusters II and III had an intermediate WT/ $\sqrt{\text{BSA}}$  and Ai/BSA between Clusters I and IV. Cluster III had the highest %LAA, and Cluster IV had the second highest %LAA. Clusters I and II had a comparable %LAA. The radiological characteristics of the four clusters are summarized as follows: Cluster I, less emphysema with severe airway changes; Cluster II, less emphysema with moderate airway changes; Cluster III, severe emphysema with moderate airway changes; and Cluster IV, moderate emphysema with mild airway changes.

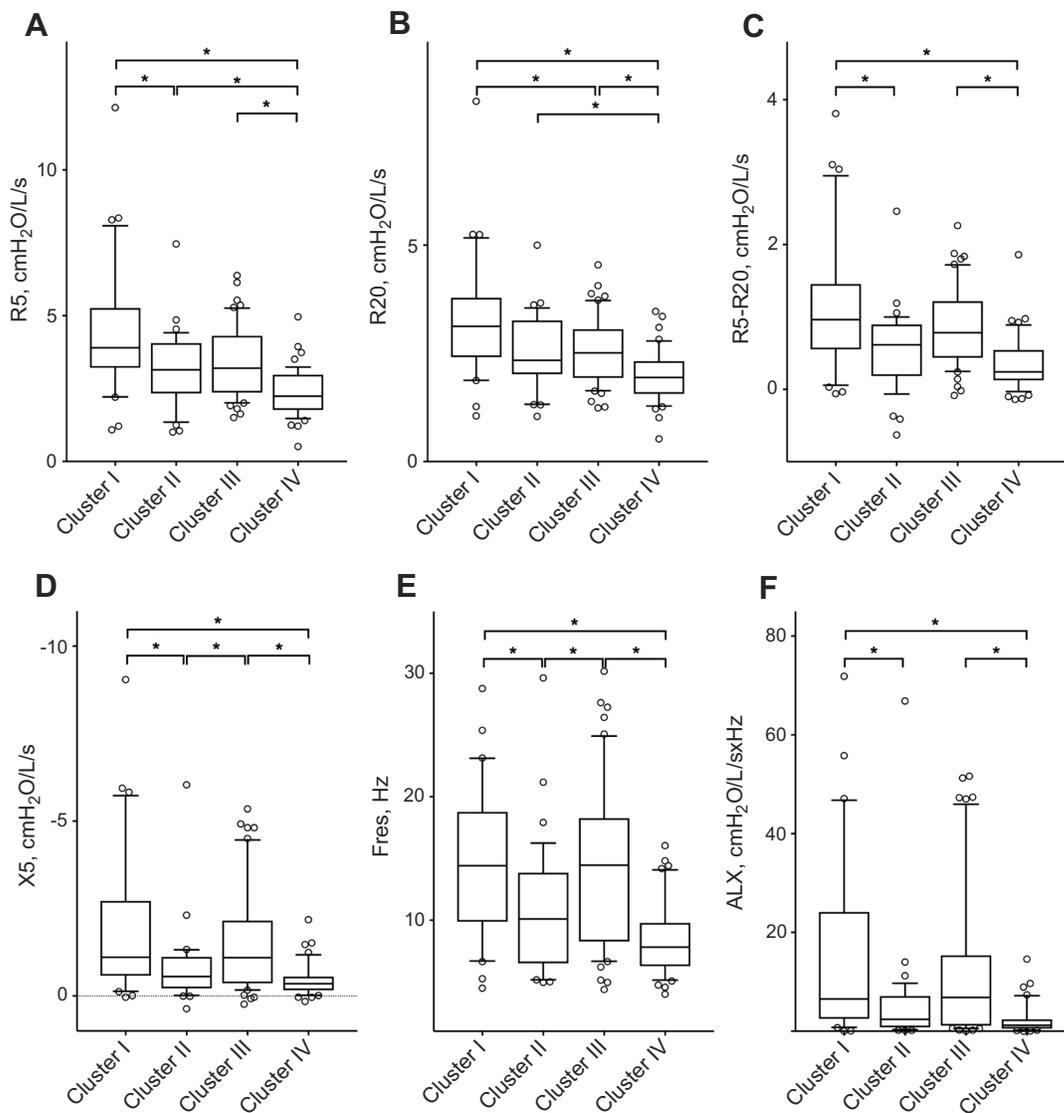
### Clinical characteristics of the four clusters

All four clusters were comparable with respect to age, sex, and smoking history (Table 1). Cluster III had the lowest BMI, and it was significantly lower than that in Cluster II ( $p < 0.001$ ). Clusters I and III had a significantly lower percent predicted forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV<sub>1</sub>) than Clusters II and IV ( $p < 0.001$  for both). As a result, Clusters I and III had a larger proportion of patients with severe airflow

limitation according to the GOLD definition than did Cluster II ( $p = 0.003$  and  $p < 0.001$ , respectively) and Cluster IV ( $p < 0.001$  and  $p < 0.001$ , respectively) (Figure 2A). The mean number of exacerbations within the previous year was 0.6, 0.2, 0.5, and 0.1 in Cluster I, II, III, and IV, respectively. Cluster I had significantly more frequent exacerbations than Cluster IV ( $p = 0.023$ ). The severity of dyspnea according to the mMRC dyspnea scale score was significantly greater in Cluster III than in Clusters II ( $p = 0.018$ ) and IV ( $p < 0.001$ ). With respect to the ABCD assessment of symptoms and risk of exacerbation established by GOLD,<sup>1</sup> Cluster III had significantly different demographics than Clusters I ( $p = 0.044$ ) and IV ( $p = 0.006$ ) (Figure 2B).

### Comparison of respiratory resistance and reactance among the four clusters

The respiratory resistance and reactance measurements are shown in Figure 3 and Table S2. Cluster I had a significantly higher R5 than Clusters II ( $p = 0.034$ ) and IV ( $p < 0.001$ ), a significantly higher R20 than Clusters III ( $p = 0.040$ ) and IV ( $p < 0.001$ ), and a significantly higher R5–R20 than Clusters II ( $p = 0.013$ ) and IV ( $p < 0.001$ ). Cluster III had a significantly higher R5, R20, and R5–R20 than Cluster IV ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $p = 0.002$ , and  $p < 0.001$ , respectively). With



**Figure 3** Respiratory resistance and reactance of the four clusters. (A) Respiratory resistance at 5 Hz (R5). (B) Respiratory resistance at 20 Hz (R20). (C) Difference between R5 and R20. (D) Respiratory reactance at 5 Hz (X5). (E) Resonant frequency (Fres). (F) Low-frequency reactance area (ALX). Horizontal lines, boxes, error bars, and circles represent the median, 25th and 75th percentiles, 10th and 90th percentiles, and data apart from the 10th and 90th percentiles, respectively. \* $p < 0.05$ .

respect to the indices of respiratory reactance, Cluster I had a significantly higher Fres and ALX and lower X5 than Clusters II ( $p=0.016$ ,  $p=0.022$ , and  $p=0.027$ , respectively) and IV ( $p < 0.001$  for all). Cluster III had a significantly higher Fres and lower X5 than Cluster II ( $p=0.029$  and  $p=0.047$ , respectively) and a significantly higher Fres and ALX and lower X5 than Cluster IV ( $p < 0.001$  for all). There was no significant difference in X5, Fres, or ALX between Clusters I and III or between Clusters II and IV.

## Discussion

The current study identified four radiologic phenotypes of COPD based on the degree of emphysema and airway changes: Cluster I, mild emphysema with severe airway

changes, severe airflow limitation, and high exacerbation risk; Cluster II: mild emphysema with moderate airway changes, mild airflow limitation, and mild dyspnea; Cluster III, severe emphysema with moderate airway changes, severe airflow limitation, and increased dyspnea; and Cluster IV, moderate emphysema with mild airway changes, mild airflow limitation, low exacerbation risk, and mild dyspnea. Cluster I demonstrated the highest respiratory resistance among the four clusters, and Clusters I and III demonstrated higher respiratory resistance and reactance than Clusters II and IV. Our data indicate that radiologic phenotypes correspond to the clinical features of COPD and that measurement of respiratory resistance and reactance help to identify radiologic differences.

Airway changes and emphysema are not mutually exclusive characteristics. Even Clusters III and IV, which had emphysema-dominant features, demonstrated modest airway changes. In a previous study that divided patients into two radiologic phenotypes (emphysema- vs airway-predominant COPD) using a cutoff value, only 7.5 and 17.4% of the patients were respectively classified into each phenotype.<sup>10</sup> Thus, the remaining 75% of the patients, who had characteristics of both emphysema- and airway-predominant COPD (or neither), were unclassified. Additionally, binary classification using a single cutoff value (eg, dominant vs non-dominant) would ignore patients with COPD of intermediate severity. The cluster analysis in the current study identified the radiologic phenotypes that had a mixture of a variable degree of emphysema and airway changes; these phenotypes may better reflect real-world patients.

Clusters I and II may correspond to the airway-dominant (or chronic bronchitis) phenotype in the traditional classification. Previous studies evaluated only patients with severe airway changes as having the airway-dominant phenotype; thus, patients with mild to moderate airway changes were excluded from the analyses.<sup>10,11</sup> In the current study, the two airway-dominant clusters shared a common feature of having less emphysema, but they had distinct differences in that Cluster I had a greater degree of airway changes and thus more severe airflow limitation than Cluster II. Airway changes are essential pathological features of COPD, as is emphysema.<sup>17,18</sup> Although the morphological airway parameters were obtained by CT measurement of central bronchi, the values were correlated with the pathological findings and are therefore considered surrogate markers for airway remodeling.<sup>19–21</sup> Airway narrowing in CT is reportedly correlated with airflow limitation in patients with COPD,<sup>7,8,22–25</sup> as found in the current study (Table S3). Additionally, the airway WT of segmental (third-generation) bronchi is reportedly correlated with the risk of exacerbation.<sup>10</sup> It is assumed that the WT on chest CT reflects mucosal hypertrophy and inflammation and is therefore correlated with exacerbation. In the current study, wall thickening was correlated with the exacerbation risk (Table S3). Cluster I, which had the greatest wall thickening, demonstrated the most frequent exacerbation history, although the difference was statistically significant only when compared with Cluster IV.

In contrast, Clusters III and IV may correspond to the emphysema phenotype in the traditional classification. In particular, Cluster III demonstrated severe emphysema,

a low BMI, and severe airflow limitation. Emphysema is associated with respiratory symptoms in patients with COPD,<sup>26</sup> as well as with airflow limitation.<sup>8,27–29</sup> Actually, both %LAA and wall thickening were correlated with dyspnea in the current study (Table S3). Cluster III had not only severe emphysema but also moderate wall thickening, which might be attributed to the most severe dyspnea among the four clusters. However, %LAA was not correlated with the frequency of exacerbation (Table S3). Although several studies have reported the association between emphysema and the risk of exacerbation,<sup>6,30,31</sup> some controversy remains. Han et al reported a nonlinear relationship between emphysema and exacerbation; specifically, exacerbation was only observed in 10% to 35% of patients with emphysema, but not in <10% or >35%.<sup>10</sup> The patients in the current study had the emphysema-dominant demographic (median %LAA of 37.6%), which might have resulted in the poor correlation between exacerbation and emphysema. Most Japanese patients with COPD demonstrate the emphysematous phenotype; fewer exhibit the chronic bronchitis phenotype.<sup>32</sup> Racial differences in COPD should be considered when interpreting the radiological phenotypes.

Clusters I and III may be the most clinically important phenotypes. According to the severity of airflow limitation, GOLD I consisted mostly of Clusters II and IV, whereas GOLD III and IV consisted mostly of Clusters I and III (Figure S2). Therefore, emphysema, easily detectable even with non-3D-CT imaging modalities, may be a decisive factor for distinguishing Clusters I and III in patients with severe and very severe airflow limitation. Interestingly, the patients with GOLD II airflow limitation were almost equally distributed among the four clusters (Figure S2). Therefore, radiologic assessment of both emphysema and airway changes may be especially important for patients with moderate airflow limitation.

Respiratory resistance and reactance are correlated with airway narrowing in patients with COPD and asthma.<sup>13,14</sup> Additionally, respiratory reactance is correlated with the extent of emphysema.<sup>13</sup> Given the correlations between lung morphology and respiratory resistance/reactance, Cluster I had the most severe airway narrowing and therefore demonstrated the highest resistance and reactance, and Cluster III had the most severe emphysema and the moderate airway narrowing and therefore demonstrated the highest reactance and moderate resistance. The clinical significance of each resistance component (R5, R20, and R5-R20) and reactance component (X5, Fres,

and ALX) and the relationship of each with pulmonary morphology remain incompletely understood. Although these properties of respiratory resistance and reactance may contribute to identification of the morphological phenotypes of COPD, further studies are needed to establish the clinical utility of this measurement. Conversely, respiratory resistance and reactance can detect subtle changes in airway function even more sensitively than conventional spirometry.<sup>33–35</sup> measurement of respiratory resistance and reactance is simple and noninvasive, requiring only quiet tidal breathing; in contrast, conventional spirometry requires a forced expiratory maneuver. Measurement of respiratory resistance and reactance is applicable to patients unable to perform spirometry; thus, it may also be advantageous in clinical practice.

This study had three main limitations. First, this was a cross-sectional study, and differences in long-term outcomes (such as the overall survival time or annual decline in FEV<sub>1</sub>) among the clusters were unknown. A longitudinal observation is required to validate the clinical significance of the clusters. Second, limited radiological data were applied for the clustering of COPD. COPD has several radiologic features other than those evaluated in this study, such as the distributional pattern or heterogeneity of emphysema,<sup>36</sup> longitudinal shape irregularity of the airway lumen,<sup>37</sup> and dynamic changes in the airway between inspiration and expiration.<sup>7</sup> These radiologic features may help to identify other novel phenotypes. Third, the numbers of clusters also affected the results. The scree plot also indicated that three or five clusters were candidates; therefore, these clusters were prescreened before the final analysis. If we had employed three clusters, Clusters II and III would have been merged into one cluster exhibiting moderate airway changes and variable degrees of emphysema. Instead, Clusters II and III had distinctly different characteristics; therefore, we separated them into two different clusters. Alternatively, if we had employed five clusters, Cluster III would have been split into two new clusters with emphysema of comparable severity but different degrees of airway changes. Although these two new clusters might provide additional information, they comprised small numbers of patients (not enough to reach statistical significance); thus, they were grouped into one cluster. Our study raises the prospect of radiologic phenotypes of COPD but does not provide the final form of the phenotypes. The optimal factors for phenotyping and numbers of clusters should be further investigated.

## Conclusions

The present clustering analysis using airway changes and emphysema on 3D-CT images identified four radiologic phenotypes of COPD that demonstrated distinct clinical characteristics. Additionally, respiratory resistance and reactance may be useful to distinguish the radiological phenotypes of COPD.

## Abbreviation list

Ai, airway inner luminal area; ALX, low-frequency reactance area; BSA, body surface area; CT, computed tomography; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; Fres, resonant frequency; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung disease; LABA, long-acting beta-agonist; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist; mMRC, modified Medical Research Council dyspnea scale score; R5, respiratory resistance at 5 Hz; R20, respiratory resistance at 20 Hz; R5–R20, difference between respiratory resistance at 5 Hz and 20 Hz; WT, airway wall thickness; X5, respiratory reactance at 5 Hz; %LAA, percentage of low attenuation area; 3D-CT, three-dimensional computed tomography.

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## Disclosure

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