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Remote Patient Monitoring for the Detection of COPD Exacerbations

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Background: COPD exacerbations occur more frequently with disease progression and are associated with worse prognosis and higher healthcare expenditure.

Purpose: To utilize a networked system, optimized with statistical process control (SPC), for remote patient monitoring (RPM) and to identify potential predictors of COPD exacerbations.

Methods: Seventeen subjects, mean (SD) age of 69.7 (7.2) years, with moderate to severe COPD received RPM. Over 2618 patient-days (7.17 patient-years) of monitoring, we obtained daily symptom scores, treatment adherence, self-reported activity levels, daily spirometry (SVC, FEV₁, FVC, PEF), inspiratory capacity (IC), and oxygenation (SpO₂). These data were used to identify predictors of exacerbations defined using Anthonisen and other criteria.

Results: After implementation of SPC, concordance analysis showed substantial agreement between FVC (decrease below the 7-day rolling average minus 1.645 SD) and self-reported healthcare utilization events ($\kappa=0.747$, $P<0.001$) as well as between increased use of inhaled short-acting bronchodilators and exacerbations defined by two Anthonisen criteria ($\kappa=0.611$, $P<0.001$) or modified Anthonisen criteria ($\kappa=0.622$, $P<0.001$). There was a moderate agreement between FEV₁ (decrease >1.645 SD below the 7-day rolling average) and self-reported healthcare utilization events ($\kappa=0.475$, $P<0.001$) and between SpO₂ less than 90% and exacerbations defined by two Anthonisen criteria ($\kappa=0.474$, $P<0.001$) or modified Anthonisen criteria ($\kappa=0.564$, $P<0.001$).

Conclusion: Exacerbations were best predicted by FVC and FEV₁ below the one-sided 95% confidence interval derived from SPC but also by increased use of inhaled short-acting bronchodilators and fall in oxygen saturation. An RPM program that captures these parameters may be used to guide appropriate interventions aimed at reducing healthcare utilization in COPD patients.

Keywords: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, exacerbations, early detection, home monitoring, telemedicine

Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a debilitating condition and the fourth leading cause of death worldwide.^{1–3} The disease is characterized by chronic symptoms and episodes of exacerbation, often due to infection but also idiopathic.⁴ Increasing frequency of exacerbations is a marker for disease progression, and is associated with significant morbidity, increased healthcare utilization, poor health status and death.⁵ Evidence suggests that patients with lower forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁) tend to have more exacerbations, and those with more frequent exacerbations have more rapid declines in lung function and

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susceptibility to future exacerbations.^{6–8} The need for early detection of COPD exacerbations is evident, because early intervention appears to be a key factor in improving outcomes and preserving quality of life.⁹ Current interventions aimed at slowing disease progression and perhaps reducing exacerbation frequency include smoking cessation, vaccination, inhaled maintenance therapies and oxygen therapy. Focusing efforts on early detection of exacerbations could lead to earlier treatment and therefore improve outcomes and preserve health status.

Emerging technologies in telemedicine and remote patient monitoring (RPM) offer possibilities for the proactive management of patients at risk of COPD exacerbation. RPM has been shown to be feasible in chronic heart failure patients, improving adherence to prescribed medications.¹⁰ Similar studies have attempted to reduce healthcare utilization and improve quality of life.^{11–13} Due to the complexity and variability of the changes in COPD exacerbations, RPM should include both symptom assessment and physiological measurements in order to detect these events. The challenge of RPM is determining which symptoms or physiological measures have the best predictive value.^{11,14} Previous remote monitoring studies in COPD patients demonstrated the reliability of daily spirometry performed at home.^{15,16} Forced vital capacity (FVC), FEV₁ and peak expiratory flow (PEF) are known to decrease during exacerbations; therefore, these could be useful parameters for remote monitoring.^{17,18} Inspiratory capacity (IC) could be helpful to detect worsening air trapping but has not routinely been used for daily monitoring due to inadequate data on reliability and reproducibility. Commercial pulse oximeters are now relatively inexpensive and can be programmed to give not only oxygen saturation (SpO₂) but also heart rate and breathing frequency from a detectable waveform called photoplethysmography (PPG).¹⁹ More recently, machine learning methods have been used to associate airway volume from functional imaging²⁰ and history of previous hospital admission with COPD exacerbations.²¹

Despite newer approaches and improved technologies for remote patient monitoring, the expectation of being able to impact healthcare utilization seems elusive. One reason is that instead of being able to detect exacerbations reliably, RPM can generate frequent alerts, or false positive signals, that actually result in unnecessary interventions.²² In fact, there have been several systematic reviews over recent years concluding that remote patient monitoring can improve health status and potentially improve intervention

strategies to prevent exacerbations. However, these reviews have typically found difficulty in drawing firm conclusions and usually state that more research is needed.^{23,24} Previously, we described a networked system for early detection of COPD exacerbations by RPM and optimized its performance using statistical process control (SPC).²⁵ We demonstrated feasibility in terms of data capture and data reliability. The goal of this paper is to explore the predictive value of the different parameters obtainable from RPM. We also aimed to evaluate the effects of RPM on healthcare utilization in comparison with non-monitored subjects; however, the relatively few exacerbation events in our patient cohort precluded this analysis.

Participants and Methods

Study Design

The design of this study, including the characteristics of the study population, inclusion and exclusion criteria, baseline assessments and detailed methods for measuring symptoms, medication adherence, physical activity, spirometry and oxygenation, have all been described in an earlier publication.²⁵ We enrolled 17 subjects who collectively provided 2618 days (7.17 patient-years) of data. This study was approved by the UCLA Institutional Review Board (IRB) in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. All subjects gave written informed consent.

Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM)

Daily Routine

The subjects receiving RPM were trained in the use of novel software that recorded their daily symptoms, medication use and self-reported activity level. They were also trained to use the handheld spirometer (SpiroPro[®], eResearch Technology, Philadelphia, PA) and pulse oximeter (Onyx II, Nonin Medical, Plymouth, MN). Details of the standard operating procedure for spirometry are shown in [Supplementary Appendix A](#) including error messages and quality improvement messages seen by the patients. The handheld spirometer was also programmed with electronic diaries, questionnaires and the capability for recording pulse oximetry. This device included questions on daily symptoms such as cough, dyspnea, wheezing, sputum volume and purulence (CLEAR-Sx), daily physical activities (CLEAR-Ex), and questions on daily medications (CLEAR-Rx). Details of these questionnaires are shown in [Figure 1](#). Measured physiological values were FEV₁, FVC, PEF, IC and pulse oximetry (SpO₂). Statistical process control (SPC), an approach

which is used in engineering for quality assurance, allowed subjects to perform only one or two forced maneuvers each day of monitoring provided that one of the maneuvers was technically acceptable and could be evaluated along with sequential maneuvers performed on preceding days. The details of the SPC have been previously published²⁵ but are shown again in [Supplementary Appendix B](#). Subjects transferred the collected data via modem every 1–3 days through a secure UCLA network system to the UCLA Exercise Physiology Research Laboratory.

Monthly Telephone Contact

During the study, a research coordinator from the UCLA Exercise Physiology Research Laboratory made a monthly telephone call to each subject. Data obtained from these monthly telephone calls included the CAT questionnaire, changes of medication, and any self-reported exacerbation events which had necessitated healthcare utilization in terms of physician visits, emergency department visits and hospitalizations.

Variables of Interest

Predictors (Monitoring Events)

A clinically meaningful change was determined for each of the variables captured by RPM. These changes are summarized in [Table 1](#). For spirometric measures, the end of positive predictor signal was identified if the value for each predictor had returned to within the prediction interval based on the previous 7-day average for two consecutive days.

Outcomes (Exacerbations)

The outcomes of interest in this study were COPD exacerbations. These were captured in several different ways as shown in [Table 2](#).

Data Analysis

Concordance Method for Comparing Predictors and Outcomes

For each pair of a predictor and an outcome, a 2-by-2 table was constructed and Cohen’s kappa was calculated to

<p>1. How breathless were you today?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Slightly</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Moderately</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Severely</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Extremely</p>	<p>2. When were breathless today?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Only during strenuous activities</p> <p><input type="radio"/> During light activities</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Only when washing or dressing</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Even when resting</p>	<p>1. What maintenance inhaler treatment did you take today?</p> <p>None Once Twice</p> <p>LAMA <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> (e.g. tiotropium)</p> <p>LABA <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> (e.g. salmeterol, formoterol)</p> <p>ICS <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>1. Which of these activities did you do today?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Walking outside</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Carrying things</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Climbing hills</p> <p><input type="radio"/> An exercise program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None of the above</p>	<p>1. Did you see a doctor over the past 4 weeks for your COPD?</p> <p>No Yes Date</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>3. Did your chest feel tight (wheezy) today?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Slightly</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Moderately</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Severely</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Extremely</p>	<p>4. How often did you cough today?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A little</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Some</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A lot</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A great deal</p>	<p>2. Did you take any quick acting inhaler treatment today?</p> <p>No Yes Times</p> <p>SABA <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (e.g. albuterol)</p> <p>SAMA <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (e.g. ipratropium)</p> <p>Both <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (e.g. Combivent)</p>	<p>2. How long were you physically active today?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than 1 hour</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1-2 hours</p> <p><input type="radio"/> More than 2 hours</p> <p><input type="radio"/> More than 4 hours</p>	<p>2. Did you go to an Emergency Room over the past 4 weeks for your COPD?</p> <p>No Yes Date</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>5. How much phlegm (mucus) did you cough up today?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None at all</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A little</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Some</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A lot</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A large amount</p>	<p>6. What color was your phlegm (mucus) today?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Clear</p> <p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Cream</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yellow</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Green</p>	<p>3. Did you take any oral (tablet) treatment for COPD today?</p> <p>No Yes</p> <p>Steroid <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> (e.g. prednisone)</p> <p>Antibiotic <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> (e.g. roflumilast)</p>	<p>3. How intense was your physical activity today?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not at all intense</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Low intensity</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Medium intensity</p> <p><input type="radio"/> High intensity</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Extremely intense</p>	<p>3. Where you hospitalized over the past 4 weeks for your COPD?</p> <p>No Yes Number of Days</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Figure 1 Novel application for electronic data capture in the CLEAR study: Symptoms (CLEAR Sx, blue), medications (CLEAR Rx, red), self-reported physical activity (CLEAR Ex, yellow) and healthcare utilization (CLEAR Hx, green).

Table 1 Predictors from Remote Patient Monitoring and Their Clinically Meaningful Changes

Predictors	Definition
SpO ₂	A fall in SpO ₂ below 90% for 2 consecutive days or a fall below the 7-day rolling average minus 4% for 2 consecutive days. Taking into account the known accuracy of the instruments, a 4% fall in SpO ₂ is considered clinically meaningful.
FEV ₁ , FVC, PEF and IC	A fall in FEV ₁ , FVC, PEF or IC below the 7-day rolling average minus 1.645 SD for 2 consecutive days. This criterion represents a one-sided 95% prediction interval.
Inactivity	Self-reported lack of any physical activity for two consecutive days from responses to the CLEAR-Ex.
Non-adherence to maintenance therapy	Self-reported failure to take prescribed long-acting inhaled maintenance therapy (LAMA and/or LABA) for two consecutive days by CLEAR-Rx.
Rescue medication use	An increase in self-reported use of short-acting inhaled bronchodilators (SABA or SAMA) by two actuations above the 7-day average for that subject at the time of enrollment into the study (period of clinical stability) by CLEAR-Sx.

Abbreviations: SpO₂, oxygen saturation; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; PEF, peak expiratory flow; IC, inspiratory capacity; CLEAR-Ex, physical activity reporting; CLEAR-Rx, medication reporting; CLEAR-Sx, symptom reporting.

express the level of agreement. This analysis was performed based on the daily data of the predictors and the outcomes. The calculated values for kappa were adjusted for imbalances caused by differences in prevalence and bias.²⁶ Details of the concordance analysis including the method for adjusting Cohen's kappa for imbalances caused by differences in prevalence and bias are shown in [Supplementary Appendix C](#) along with an interpretation table for levels of agreement defined by the value for Cohen's kappa.

Missing Data

Due to incomplete adherence, we encountered irregular occurrences of days with missing data for most of the subjects. We developed a standardized approach for handling these missing data which is shown in [Supplementary Appendix D](#). For example, if a subject met criteria for

Table 2 Exacerbation Outcomes During Remote Patient Monitoring

Exacerbation Outcomes	Definition
Self-reported	An event reported by the subject during monthly telephone calls with the study coordinator. Changes in medications such as inhaled bronchodilators, antibiotics, or systemic corticosteroids, office visits, emergency department visits, and hospitalizations.
Anthonisen criteria (A1)	An increase over two consecutive days in three out of three symptoms (dyspnea, sputum volume and sputum purulence) as captured by CLEAR-Sx using the 7-day rolling average as the threshold (Anthonisen Class 1).
Anthonisen criteria (A2)	An increase over two consecutive days in at least two out of three symptoms (dyspnea, sputum volume and sputum purulence) as captured by CLEAR-Sx using the 7-day rolling average as the threshold (Anthonisen Class 2)
Modified Anthonisen criteria (MA)	An increased over two consecutive days of two major symptoms (breathlessness, sputum volume and sputum purulence) or increased one major symptom plus one minor symptom (cough or wheezing) as captured by CLEAR-Sx using the 7-day rolling average as the threshold (Modified Anthonisen Criteria).
Use of antibiotic	Self-reported use of any antibiotic for worsening respiratory symptoms from responses to the CLEAR-Sx.
Use of systemic corticosteroid	Self-reported use of systemic corticosteroid such as prednisone for worsening respiratory symptoms from responses to the CLEAR-Sx.

Abbreviations: CLEAR-Sx, symptom reporting; SD, standard deviation.

a fall in FEV₁ on two consecutive days, but then stopped monitoring, criteria would not be met on subsequent days even though the FEV₁ could have remained below the threshold value associated with an event. In this situation, the days with missing data were eliminated from the sequential analysis so that an event would be considered ongoing until two values of FEV₁ within the confidence interval previously defined as normal by SPC had been recorded.

Results

Baseline Assessment

The baseline characteristics for the subjects undergoing RPM showed that they were on average older, predominantly female (12 out of 17), with moderate COPD. The mean (SD) age was 71.1 (7.2) years, FEV₁ was 1.54 (0.73) L or 56.8 (15.9) % of predicted, FVC was 3.04 (1.09) L or 86.8 (14.1) % of predicted, FEV₁/FVC of 46.3%. Median CAT score was 17 (range 5–25), indicating that most of the subjects were highly symptomatic according to the GOLD 2017 grading.²⁷ Health status scores were 36.5 (4.4) by the SF-12 and 29.6 (14.2) by the SGRQ. These findings categorize the subjects as having mildly to moderately compromised health status.

Identification of Predictors (Monitoring Events)

For symptom scores and physiological measures, we counted events when these criteria were present for 2 consecutive days and the end of a prediction event was defined as when the parameter returned back to baseline for >2 consecutive days. The numbers of days meeting criteria for each of the chosen predictors are shown in Table 3. We detected 173 days when SpO₂ fell below 90% and 6 days when SpO₂ fell >4% below the 7-day average determined by SPC. These criteria resulted in 26 and 6 events, respectively. There were 18, 15, 23 and 17 days when FEV₁, FVC, PEF and IC, respectively, fell below the 1-sided 95% confidence interval determined by SPC. These criteria resulted in 15, 13, 16 and 16 events, respectively. There were 13 occurrences of subjects not taking maintenance therapy for >2 days resulting in 2 prediction events. There were 117 occurrences of subjects increasing the use of their rescue inhaler by two puffs above baseline, resulting in 52 prediction events.

Based on 2618 patient-days (7.17 patient-years) of monitoring, the predictor event rates were as follows: SpO₂ <90% = 3.63/patient-year, SpO₂<7-day average minus 4% = 0.84/patient-year, FEV₁<95% CI = 2.09/patient-year, FVC<95% CI = 1.81/patient-year, PEF<95% CI = 2.23/patient-year, IC<95% CI = 2.23/patient-year, inactive>2 days = 2.51/patient-year, non-compliant with maintenance therapy = 0.28/patient-year and increased use of rescue bronchodilator inhaler use = 7.25/patient-year. Predictor event rates for individual patients are shown in Appendix E.

Table 3 Event Counts for Predictors

Predictors		Days Meeting Criteria	Events Detected	Event Rate/Year
O<90%*	= Exacerbation from SpO ₂ < 90%	173	26	3.63
O-4%*	= Exacerbation from SpO ₂ < (7-day average-4%)	6	6	0.84
FEV ₁ *	= Exacerbation from FEV ₁ < (7-day average-1.645*SD)	18	15	2.09
FVC*	= Exacerbation from FVC < (7-day average-1.645*SD)	15	13	1.81
PEF*	= Exacerbation from PEF < (7-day average-1.645*SD)	23	16	2.23
IC*	= Exacerbation from IC < (7-day average-1.645*SD)	17	16	2.23
Inactive [‡]	= Physically inactive for 2 or more days	47	18	2.51
MRx [#]	= Loss of maintenance Rx for 2 consecutive days	13	2	0.28
QuickBD	= Increased use of quick-acting BD more than 2 times above first 7 day average	117	52	7.25

Notes: *Each predictor was counted as positive on a particular day if its value met pre-specified criteria for 2 or more consecutive days. An event was considered to have been detected if the pre-specified criteria then returned to baseline. The event rate was based on 7.17 patient-years of monitoring. [‡]Physically inactive was counted if subjects reported no physical activity on the daily questionnaire. [#]Loss of maintenance treatment was defined by the daily treatment questionnaire.

Abbreviations: SpO₂, oxygen saturation; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; FVC, forced vital capacity; PEF, peak expiratory flow; IC, inspiratory capacity.

Detection of Outcomes (Exacerbations)

We defined exacerbation events by self-reported exacerbation, Anthonisen Class 1 or 2 criteria and modified Anthonisen criteria based on daily questionnaires completed by subjects.²⁸ For telephone-reported exacerbations, antibiotic use, and systemic corticosteroid use, we counted

only the day these criteria were first reported, indicating the onset of the event. The number of days meeting criteria for each of these outcomes are shown in Table 4. There were three exacerbation events reported from 11 subjects with 2618 patient-days of monitoring. Using daily questionnaires, 29 single event-days were identified by Anthonisen Class 1 criteria, 160 single event-days were identified by Anthonisen Class 2 criteria and 314 single event-days were identified by the modified Anthonisen criteria. The numbers of events detected (criteria met for ≥ 2 consecutive days) were 13, 48 and 63, respectively. Four events were captured by use of antibiotics and four events by use of systemic corticosteroids. Based on 7.17 patient-years of monitoring, the exacerbation event rates for telephone reported, Anthonisen Class 1, Anthonisen Class 2, modified Anthonisen, antibiotic use and systemic corticosteroid use were 0.42, 1.81, 6.69, 8.79, 0.56 and 0.56, respectively.

Concordance Analysis

The concordance analyses between predictors and outcomes are shown in Table 5. Using statistical process control, there was substantial agreement between FVC (below the 7-day average minus 1.645 SD) and self-reported healthcare utilization events ($\kappa=0.747$, $P<0.001$) as well as between increased use of inhaled short-acting bronchodilators and two Anthonisen criteria ($\kappa=0.611$, $P<0.001$) or modified Anthonisen criteria ($\kappa=0.622$, $P<0.001$). There was also moderate agreement between FEV₁ (below the 7-day average minus 1.645 SD) and self-reported healthcare utilization events ($\kappa=0.475$, $P<0.001$) and between SpO₂ less than 90% and two Anthonisen criteria ($\kappa=0.474$, $P<0.001$) or modified Anthonisen criteria ($\kappa=0.564$, $P<0.001$). No single criterion showed more than fair concordance with exacerbations defined by three Anthonisen criteria, but there were relatively few of these events ($n=29$) in the database. We did not see statistically significant or clinically meaningful concordance between any of the symptomatic or physiological predictors and events defined by onset of antibiotic or systemic corticosteroid use.

Discussion

Previously, we reported the feasibility of RPM using the methods developed for this study.²⁵ An additional goal was to explore the early detection of COPD exacerbations by performing a concordance analysis between predictors obtained by RPM with events using pre-defined

Table 4 Event Counts for Outcomes

Outcomes		Days Meeting Criteria	Events Detected	Event Rate/Year
Report*	= Telephone report of exacerbation	3	3	0.42
A1	= Exacerbation detected by Anthonisen Class 1 criteria (event = at least 2 consecutive days of positive Anthonisen Class 1 criteria)	29	13	1.81
A2	= Exacerbation detected by Anthonisen Class 2 criteria (event = at least 2 consecutive days of positive Anthonisen Class 2 criteria)	160	48	6.69
MA	= Exacerbation detected by Modified Anthonisen criteria (event = at least 2 consecutive days of positive Modified Anthonisen criteria)	314	63	8.79
Antibiotic	= Reported antibiotic use	4	4	0.56
Steroid	= Reported systemic corticosteroid use	4	4	0.56

Notes: *Telephone report of exacerbation with estimated number of exacerbation days. One subject withdrew from the study on the first day of one of these exacerbation events. The event rate was based on 7.17 patient-years of monitoring. A1, A2, MA based on event count using symptom score $>$ (7-day average score + 1.645*SD). A1: Exacerbation detected by Anthonisen Class 1 criteria (increased 3 of 3: dyspnea, sputum volume, sputum purulence). A2: Exacerbation detected by Anthonisen Class 2 criteria (increased at least 2 of 3: dyspnea, sputum volume, sputum purulence). MA: Modified Anthonisen criteria, if at least 2 major symptoms positive (dyspnea, sputum volume, sputum purulence) or at least 1 major and 1 minor symptom (wheezing or coughing).

exacerbation criteria. Several attempts have been made to accomplish this; however there is no consensus on what

Table 5 Concordance Analysis Between Predictors and Outcomes*

Outcomes	Predictors	Kappa	LL 95% CI	UL 95% CI	P-value for Testing Kappa=0
Event	FVC	0.747	0.551	0.942	< 0.001
	FEV ₁	0.475	0.249	0.700	
A1	FVC	0.377	0.157	0.596	
	QuickBD	0.289	0.165	0.413	
	O<4%	0.256	0.022	0.490	
	IC	0.246	0.041	0.45	
A2	O<90%	0.206	0.112	0.300	
	QuickBD	0.611	0.515	0.706	
	O<90%	0.474	0.377	0.571	
MA	FEV ₁	0.204	0.089	0.320	
	QuickBD	0.622	0.547	0.697	
	O<90%	0.564	0.486	0.642	

Notes: *This analysis was based on total monitoring days using statistical process control. All other paired comparisons had Kappa values < 0.2.

should be measured and what criteria warrant intervention. Previous studies have associated changes in breathing frequency, oxygen saturation, end-of-effort heart rate, and walking distance with exacerbation events.^{19,29-31} Other studies have used machine learning to associate image-based measures of airway volume and resistance²⁰ or hospitalization history²¹ with exacerbation risk. Despite these different approaches, several systematic reviews have cast doubt on the benefits of telemonitoring interventions for COPD on mortality, quality of life, exercise capacity, and exacerbation-related outcomes.²²⁻²⁴

In the present analysis, exacerbation rates relating to self-reported healthcare utilization, including prescriptions of antibiotics and systemic corticosteroids (0.42–0.56/patient-year), were less frequent compared with exacerbations defined by the traditional three-out-of-three or two-out-of-three Anthonisen criteria (1.81 and 6.69/patient-year).²⁸ These rates are higher than typically reported exacerbation rates in patients with a similar severity of COPD who are taking combined long-acting inhaled bronchodilator maintenance therapy.^{32,33} Interestingly, as others have also reported, the exacerbation rate determined using the broader modified Anthonisen criteria³⁴ was higher (6.79/patient-year) than the rate determined by the original Anthonisen criteria.²⁸ Our findings, therefore, suggest that inclusion

of a broader range of symptoms along with physiological parameters presents a more detailed picture of COPD and the day-to-day fluctuations in disease activity.

The inclusion of statistical process control, described in our previous publication, led to promising results from a concordance analysis between predictors (events) and outcomes (exacerbations). Exacerbations defined by self-reported healthcare utilization were best predicted by falls in FVC and FEV₁ below the 95% confidence interval derived from SPC. However, a fall in FVC was a more reliable predictor with stronger concordance ($\kappa=0.747$ versus $\kappa=0.475$). This observation concurs with other opinions that FEV₁ alone has less predictive value for onset of exacerbations, and that due to the heterogeneity of the disease, a broader range of parameters should be measured.^{17,18,35}

For exacerbations defined by traditional or modified Anthonisen criteria, the most reliable predictors were increased use of inhaled short-acting bronchodilators and fall in SpO₂ below 90%. In fact, as the defining criteria for exacerbations become broader and more symptom-based, increased use of inhaled short-acting bronchodilators becomes a stronger predictor, as did fall in SpO₂ below 90%. These are fairly simple predictors, and this raises the question of how much value spirometry may add in predicting exacerbations. We suggest that these parameters could be used as simple means of daily monitoring to reflect the variability in disease control.

Use of inhaled short-acting bronchodilators and fall in SpO₂ below 90% occurred most frequently out of our chosen predictors. All predictors, including decreases in oxygenation, spirometry, physical activity, and increases in inhaled short-acting bronchodilator use occurred more often than did exacerbations defined using conventional criteria. This spectrum of measures is likely more representative of the real-world-experience of the COPD patient than the conventional definitions of exacerbations. RPM, therefore, warrants further investigation to seek links between such daily predictors and longer-term outcomes such as disease progression, debility, and death.

Although, peak expiratory flow was monitored during this study, falls below the 95% confidence interval did not show concordance with any of the chosen outcome measures. This finding supports the view that peak expiratory flow is not a reliable measure in patients with COPD because of its increased variability³⁶ and the possibility of pressure-dependent airway collapse in

the presence of emphysema.³⁷ Another interesting finding in our study was the absence of concordance between symptomatic and physiological measures and patient reporting of the commencement of antibiotic or systemic corticosteroid treatment. The reasons for this disparity are not clear, but one possibility is that patients provided with antibiotics or systemic corticosteroids for discretionary use might not know when they are best clinically indicated unless they are provided with strict criteria. If remote monitoring of COPD patients does gain popularity in the future, one potential benefit would be to enable the development of clearer guidelines for the introduction of these medications.

Our study has certain weaknesses. Firstly, due to logistical reasons, we ended up with a small number of patients, even though we were able to capture, collectively, over 7 patient-years of daily monitoring. The small number of subjects and the small number of outcomes did not allow us to subdivide the patients into different COPD phenotypes or to examine whether certain phenotypes had different patterns of predictors or outcomes.

Conclusion

Although remote monitoring of COPD patients holds promise for detection of exacerbation events, until now there has been insufficient reliable data to show how symptoms and physiological measures vary prior to these events.³⁸ Using RPM and concordance analysis, we showed that a range of symptoms and physiological measurements showed positive concordance with outcomes (COPD exacerbations). This was especially true for FVC, FEV₁, increased use of short-acting bronchodilators and falls in oxygen saturation but not for falls of peak expiratory flow below the 95% confidence interval. Furthermore, these measurements give a more detailed picture into the daily clinical fluctuations of COPD. We have demonstrated that statistical process control (SPC) can improve the ability to predict exacerbations. Although remote monitoring is not yet feasible for everyone, we believe that there is value in refining remote monitoring techniques for high-risk patients such as those with a history of frequent exacerbations or those with comorbidities that may contribute to worse exacerbation outcomes.

Disclosure

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