

Prevalence of Risk Factors Leading to Osteoporosis in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The main aim of study was to investigate the prevalence of risk factors and osteoporosis in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients.

Study Design: Prospective / cross sectional study.

Place and Duration of Study: This study was conducted at the Medicine Department, Mayo Hospital, Lahore from July 2016 to January 2017.

Materials and Methods: Total 369 patients of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diagnosed according to Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Diseases (GOLD) criteria were enrolled by non-probability consecutive sampling. Ethical approval was taken from committee of the hospital. Written permission was signed by each patient included in study. Quantitative variables like age, body mass index, FEV1, pack years smoking and vitamin D were statistically measured in mean and standard deviation. Qualitative variables like gender and area of living were statistically analyzed in percentage and frequency. ANNOVA was applied to test the significance. P value <0.05 was taken as significant.

Results: Overall, 100% (n=369) patients were included, in this study; divided into two groups i.e. non-osteoporosis 60% (n=220) and osteoporosis 40% (n=149). The mean age, BMI and smoking pack-years of the non-osteoporosis patients was 67.99±4.61 years, 23.92±1.95 kg/m² and 41.62±10.20 respectively. There were 94.1% (n=207) males and 5.9% (n=13) females. While, the mean age, BMI and smoking pack-years of the osteoporosis patients was 71.44±3.90 years, 21.91±3.26 kg/m² and 49.05±3.00 respectively. There were 97.3% (n=145) males and 2.7% (n=4) females. Education status of the non-osteoporosis patients observed as 36.4% (n=80) illiterate and 63.6% (n=140) elementary or above, while there were 38.3% (n=57) osteoporosis patients illiterate and 61.7% (n=92) were elementary or above. Significant differences were found between age (p=0.000), BMI (p=0.000), smoking pack years (p=0.000), BMD T-score (p=0.000), Systolic BP (p=0.000), Diastolic BP (p=0.000), FVC, liters (p=0.000), FVC, predicted%, (p=0.000), FEV1, liters (p=0.000), FEV1, predicted% (p=0.000) and FEV1/FVC (p=0.000), in groups. Association was found between HTN (p=0.000) and GOLD (p=0.001) in groups.

Conclusion: Study concluded that osteoporosis is hidden and common comorbidity in COPD patients. Its prevalence was high among the patients. Significant number of COPD patients had osteoporosis. Consultants should consider and properly investigate osteoporosis in COPD patients.

Key Words: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, osteoporosis, bone mineral density

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INTRODUCTION

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is very common respiratory problem. It is a chronic inflammatory disease of lung¹. Systemic chronic inflammation is caused by TNF-alpha, IL-6, CRP and IL-8². It greatly affects the quality of life³. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is characterized by persistent and irreversible air flow limitation⁴.

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Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is treatable and progressive disease. Chronic obstructive disease occurs in adults and older age patients. Patients of chronic obstructive disease clinically present with symptoms of cough, chest pain, dyspnea and sputum mostly. It is cause of great burden on health care system. Chronic obstructive disease is one of the leading cause of mortality. It is expected to be the third most common cause of mortality in 2020⁵. Many complications occur in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients like anemia, muscle wasting, cachexia and weight loss. Most cases of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease occur due to smoking⁶. Other factors such as bio mass fuel exposure⁷, environmental pollution, toxic agents on work place can cause chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Inflammation to these hazardous agents in airways result in bronchospasm and mucous glands hyperplasia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

patients usually have many comorbidities like diabetes, hypertension and cardiovascular disease. Erectile dysfunction is also common problem in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients⁸. Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is crucial event in the course of disease. It is main reason of hospitalization in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients. It is estimated that 50-70% cost associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is due to its exacerbation.

Osteoporosis is bone disorder which is caused by change in micro architectural of the skeleton due to low bone mineral density (BMD)⁹. Bone strength and quality mainly depends on the three dimensional micro architectural of bone and also properties of material constituents. Type 1 collagen and hydroxyapatite crystals are the main constituents of bone¹⁰. Osteoporosis increase the chances of fracture by compromising the bone strength. There is no clinical tool to evaluate the quality of bone. However, bone mineral density is measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA). According to WHO criteria osteoporosis is diagnosed when bone mineral density is 2.5 standard deviation or more to young adult mean. Bone mineral density reflects nearly 70% strength of bone.

It has been investigated that there is a strong association of osteoporosis in COPD patients. The development of osteoporosis in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients is caused by many risk factors. Age, smoking, low body mass index, use of steroid, low levels of vitamin D, decrease physical activity and chronic inflammation are the common factors that result in osteoporosis in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients. Osteoporosis has its complications in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients. It increases the chances of osteoporotic fractures and affects the quality of life¹¹.

Rationale of the study was that osteoporosis is common and hidden comorbidity in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients. It is extremely under investigated and undertreated condition in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Currently, very limited research had been conducted on prevalence and risk factors of osteoporosis in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in Pakistan. So this study will help to establish the facts and also provide base for further investigation. Study done by Chun-Wei lin et al. in Taiwan was taken as reference study¹².

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This prospective cross sectional study was done in Medicine Department, Mayo Hospital, Lahore. Total 369 patients of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diagnosed according to Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Diseases (GOLD) criteria were enrolled by non-probability consecutive sampling. The

study was conducted from July 2016 to January 2017. Ethical approval was taken from committee of the hospital. Written permission was signed by each patient included in study. All patients having clinically stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and can perform mild physical activity were included in study. Exclusion criteria of study were: 1) patients who were using systemic corticosteroids, 2) patients having history of any malignancy, 3) any history of acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in last one year, 4) patients having history of other systemic diseases like endocrine, renal, gastrointestinal, cardiovascular and rheumatology which can effect bone mineralization and patients having other than chronic obstructive pulmonary disease respiratory disorder were excluded from the study. Sample size was collected from a reference study done by Chun Wei Lin et al. for which confidence interval was taken as 95%, study strength 80, 40% of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients having osteoporosis {12}.

All patients were recruited from outpatient department. A detailed history of disease, smoking habits, history of pain and physical activity were taken. Complete physical examination was done in every patient to assess the severity of disease, its complications and any clue of other systemic disorder. Personal information of each patient like age, gender, body mass index, area of living and smoking status was recorded by filling the Performa. On the investigation day pulmonary function tests, bone mineral density and fasting blood glucose were recorded.

Spirometry was done to check the pulmonary functions. It was done by same technician in each patient and in sitting position. Three technically correct values of FEV1, FVC and FEV1/FVC were recorded and highest of three value was taken in study.

Bone mineral density was checked by using dual energy X ray absorptiometry (DEXA). Left hip joint, anterior posterior lumbar spine (L1 to L4) and total bone mineral density were measured individually in absolute values in grams of minerals per unit area scanned (g/cm) and relative T-scores. According to WHO criteria osteoporosis is diagnosed when bone mineral density is 2.5 standard deviation or more to young adult mean

In all patient's venous sample was drawn between 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. Complete blood analysis and fasting blood sugar levels were measured

Quantitative variables like age, body mass index, FEV1, pack years smoking and vitamin D were statistically measured in mean and standard deviation. Qualitative variables like gender and area of living were statistically analyzed in percentage and frequency. ANNOVA was applied to check the significance. P value <0.05 was taken as significant.

RESULTS

Overall, 100% (n=369) patients were included, in this study; divided into two groups i.e. non-osteoporosis

60% (n=220) and osteoporosis 40% (n=149). The mean age, BMI and smoking pack-years of the non-osteoporosis patients was 67.99±4.61 years, 23.92±1.95 kg/m² and 41.62±10.20 respectively. There were 94.1% (n=207) males and 5.9% (n=13) females. While, the mean age, BMI and smoking pack-years of the osteoporosis patients were 71.44±3.90 years, 21.91±3.26 kg/m² and 49.05±3.00 respectively. There were 97.3% (n=145) males and 2.7% (n=4) females. Education status of the non-osteoporosis patients observed as 36.4% (n=80) illiterate and 63.6% (n=140) elementary or above, while there were 38.3% (n=57) osteoporosis patients illiterate and 61.7% (n=92) were elementary or above (Table. 1).

The mean BMD T-score, Systolic BP, Diastolic BP, FVC liters, FVC predicted %, FEV₁ liters, FEV₁ predicted % and FEV₁/FVC of the non-osteoporosis patients was -1.54±0.49, 140.41±12.38 mm/Hg, 84.85±5.28 mm/Hg, 2.46±0.57 liters, 64.87±10.82 %, 1.68±0.22 liters, 60.13±2.68 % and 62.95±5.74 respectively. While, the mean BMD T-score, Systolic BP, Diastolic BP, FVC liters, FVC predicted %, FEV₁ liters, FEV₁ predicted % and FEV₁/FVC of the osteoporosis patients was -2.79±0.86, 135.99±8.19 mm/Hg, 78.08±6.57 mm/Hg, 1.81±0.54 liters, 56.08±2.34 %, 1.11±0.28 liters, 49.21±2.94% and 54.28±5.19 respectively. DM was noted as 13.2% (n=29) and 9.4% (n=14) for non-osteoporosis and osteoporosis groups respectively. HTN was noted as 62.3% (n=137) and 43% (n=64) for non-osteoporosis and osteoporosis groups respectively (Table. 2). The classification of Global initiative for chronic obstructive lung disease GOLD groups (A-D) was shown in table 3.

Table No. 1: Demographic Variables

Variable	Non-osteoporosis n=(220)	Osteoporosis n=(149)	Test of Sig.
Age	67.99±4.61 years	71.44±3.90 years	t=-7.48 p=0.000
BMI*	23.92±1.95 kg/m ²	21.91±3.26 kg/m ²	t=7.36 p=0.000
Smoking Pack years	41.62±10.20	49.05±3.00	t=-8.63 p=0.000
Gender	M=94.1%, F=5.9%	M=97.3%, F=2.7%	χ ² =2.102 p=0.147
Education Status	Illiterate=36.4%, literate=63.6%	Illiterate=38.3%, literate=61.7%	χ ² =0.136 p=0.712

*BMI; Body Mass Index.

Significant differences were found between age (p=0.000), BMI (p=0.000), smoking pack years (p=0.000), BMD T-score (p=0.000), Systolic BP (p=0.000), Diastolic BP (p=0.000), FVC, liters (p=0.000), FVC, predicted%, (p=0.000), FEV₁, liters (p=0.000), FEV₁, predicted% (p=0.000) and

FEV₁/FVC (p=0.000), in groups. Association was found between HTN (p=0.000) and GOLD (p=0.001) in groups. So, HTN and GOLD were the effect modifiers for osteoporosis (Table. 1-2).

Table No. 2: Clinical characteristics of COPD patients with and without osteoporosis

Variable	Non-osteoporosis n=(220)	Osteoporosis n=(149)	Test of Sig.
BMD T-score	-1.54±0.49	-2.79±0.86	t=17.69 p=0.000
Systolic BP	140.41±12.38	135.99±8.19	t=3.82 p=0.000
Diastolic BP	84.85±5.28	78.08±6.57	t=10.92 p=0.000
FVC, liters	2.46±0.57	1.81±0.54	t=10.93 p=0.000
FVC, predicted%	64.87±10.82	56.08±2.34	t=9.76 p=0.000
FEV ₁ , liters	1.68±0.22	1.11±0.28	t=21.47 p=0.000
FEV ₁ , predicted%	60.13±2.68	49.21±2.94	t=36.82 p=0.000
FEV ₁ /FVC	62.95±5.74	54.28±5.19	t=14.78 p=0.000
DM*	Yes=13.2%	Yes=9.4%	χ ² =1.23 p=0.266
HTN*	Yes=62.3%	Yes=43%	χ ² =13.37 p=0.000

* BP, blood pressure; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; DM, diabetes mellitus; HTN, hypertension

Table No. 3: GOLD stages in COPD patients with and without osteoporosis

GOLD*	Groups		Test of Sig.
	Non-osteoporosis	Osteoporosis	
Group A	(n=26), 11.8%	(n=11), 7.4%	χ ² =15.85 p=0.001
Group B	(n=120), 54.5%	(n=57), 38.3%	
Group C	(n=60), 27.3%	(n=64), 43.0%	
Group D	(n=14), 6.4%	(n=17), 11.4%	
Total	(n=100), 100%	(n=100), 100%	

*GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease

DISCUSSION

Results of this study showed two things. One that osteoporosis is common among chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients. Second risk factors which

were significantly associated with development of osteoporosis in COPD. Study showed that 40% patients of COPD had osteoporosis. Study also concluded that FEV1, body mass index, percentage of diabetes and hypertension were lower in COPD patients who had osteoporosis than patients who had no osteoporosis. Average smoking pack years were higher in osteoporotic group than non-osteoporotic group. Vary similar results were demonstrated by a study done by Chun Wei Lin et al¹². In this study forty percent COPD patients had osteoporosis. Body mass index and FEV1 were significantly associated with development of osteoporosis.

COPD is systemic chronic inflammatory disease. This inflammation in COPD, as demonstrated by oxidative stress, raised red cell distribution width, elevated levels of CRP and pro inflammatory mediators, results in protein catabolism¹³. Study done by Reiko Watanabe et al. in Japan showed that there is significant prevalence of osteoporosis in male COPD patients¹⁴. Study done by Jørgensen et al. showed that 68% COPD patients had osteoporosis and osteopenia¹⁵. A three years follow up study done by Lidwien Graat-Verboom et al. reported an increase in prevalence of osteoporosis from 47% to 61%¹⁶.

Smoking also risk factor for developing osteoporosis¹⁷. Smoking pack years were higher in osteoporotic group of COPD patients. Smoking cause absorption of bone by lowering pH of bone salts¹⁸. Smoking also induces systemic inflammatory response in the body. Initial point of this inflammation starts from lung which results in production of systemic inflammatory mediators which results in absorption of bone. Study done by K A Hollenbach et al. concluded that smoking is significantly associated with decrease bone mineral density of hip bone and increase chances of fractures in hip bone¹⁹. Result of study done by Chun Hay Ko et al. showed that even passive smoking can cause osteopenia. It effects bone cell differentiation and bone remodeling process²⁰. Study done by Ill PO et al. showed that smoking is modest risk factor for development of osteoporosis²¹.

Body mass index was lower in osteoporotic group of COPD patients. Result of the study done by Biplob Chowdhury et al showed that low body mass index predicts osteoporosis²². Study done by Kofi Asomaning et al. showed that women with lower body mass index are at increased risk of developing osteoporosis²³. One study done by Terence Ong et al. showed that higher body mass index as in obesity is not protective against fractures²⁴.

Result of this study showed that value of FEV1 was lower in COPD patients who develop osteoporosis. A study conducted in Japan in male COPD patients reported that low FEV1 is independent risk factor of developing osteoporosis¹⁴. Another study conducted by Shahid Sheikh et al in cystic fibrosis patients showed

that osteoporosis is common in patients having low FEV1²⁵.

Higher percentage of diabetic patients were found in osteoporotic group. Study done by Dana Hyassat et al. reported that women with type 2 diabetes mellitus had lower risk of developing osteoporosis²⁶.

So results of this study had shown that osteoporosis is hidden, under considered and very common comorbidity in COPD patients. Many risk factors are involved in developing osteoporosis in COPD patients. Limitation of the study was that sample size was relatively small and it covered a short geographical area. Study design was also its limitation.

CONCLUSION

Study concluded that osteoporosis is hidden and common comorbidity in COPD patients. Its prevalence was high among the patients. Significant number of COPD patients had osteoporosis. Consultants should consider and properly investigate osteoporosis in COPD patients.

Author's Contribution:

Concept & Design of Study:	Anam Khawar
Drafting:	Ayesha Mukhtar & Rao Muhammad Akram Khan
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Revisiting Critically:	Rao Muhammad Akram Khan
Final Approval of version:	Anam Khawar & Ayesha Mukhtar

Conflict of Interest: The study has no conflict of interest to declare by any author.

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