



COPD as a risk factor for Coronary Artery Disease (CAD): Overview of 10-year atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) risk assessment

D Buklioska Ilievska, J Minov, N Kochovska Kamchevska, I Mickovski, T Hasan, M Baloski, R Neshovska, N Nedeska Minova, B Prгова-Veljanova, D Doneva, V Trajkovska, M Simeonova, J Bushev

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Abstract

We aimed to investigate the association between COPD and CAD (overview of 10-year risk of fatal cardiovascular event), and the relation to the severity of airflow limitation.

Cross-sectional study including 220 patients with stable COPD as investigated group (IG), aged 40 to 75 years and 58 non-COPD subjects, matched by gender, age, BMI, smoking status, as control group (CG). All study subjects underwent pulmonary, cardiological evaluation, lipid and glycemc status.

The analysis compared the 10-year established ASCVD risk between COPD stages (according to GOLD classification 1, 2, 3, 4) and between IG vs. CG. ASCVD score was classified as low (score <5%), borderline (5 to <7.5%), moderate (≥ 7.5 to <20) and high risk (score $\geq 20\%$). Results presented statistically significant difference between mean ASCVD value in IG $21,69 \pm 13,86\%$ vs. CG $15,83 \pm 9,92\%$ ($p=0.0028$). The median risk of ASCVD for

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We found higher risk for fatal cardiovascular outcome in patients with COPD, even in the early COPD stages (GOLD2), compared to non-COPD group. Our findings suggest that an urgent need to develop comprehensive strategies for prevention, screening and early treatment are needed.

[COPD](#) [COPD - management](#) [Chronic diseases](#)

Footnotes

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