COPD PATIENT EMPOWERMENT

Scientific evidence and quality of life in COPD



Impact of tobacco

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COPD & **Tobacco**

Genome x Expostion x Time



Environmental and patient factors that may alter normal pulmonary development

Young Adult:

- Smoking
- Exposure to biomass
- Environmental contamination
- Occupational exposure

Personal biological factors

During pregnancy:

- Maternal smoking
- Environmental pollution
- Obesity and maternal diarrhea (excessive intake of folic acid and free sugars)
- Amniotic fluid, quantity and characteristics (presence of pro-inflammatory mediators)

Childhood and adolescence:

- Prematurity and low birth weight
- Infant asthma
- Repeated respiratory infections
- Passive/active smoking
- Childhood nutrition and obesity
- Environmental pollution

Genetic factors (COPD-associated genes)

Epigenetic factors (environmental exposure that favors the expression of genes associated with COPD)

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A systematic review aimed at patients, family members and caregivers

Impact of tobacco

- · Environmental and host factors that can alter normal lung development:
 - During pregnancy, it may increase the risk of wheezing, asthma, airway inflammation and bronchial hyperresponsiveness:
 - Maternal smoking
 - Environmental contamination
 - Obesity and maternal diet (excessive intake of folic acid and free sugars)
 - Amniotic fluid, quantity and characteristics (presence of proinflammatory mediators)
 - Childhood and adolescence
 - Prematurity and low birth weight
 - Childhood asthma
 - Repeated respiratory infections
 - Passive/active smoking
 - Nutrition and childhood obesity
 - Environmental contamination
 - Young adult
 - Smoking
 - Biomass exposure
 - Environmental contamination
 - Occupational exposure
- Genetic (COPD-associated genes) and epigenetic factors (environmental exposure favoring COPD-associated gene expression).
- COPD goes beyond smoking (which remains a key environmental risk factor) and is related to numerous risk factors early in life, interacting with the individual's genetics through epigenetic changes induced throughout life. This new perspective on COPD (Genome × Exposure × Time) can also be applied to many other human diseases traditionally considered as diseases linked to aging.



Discover more COPD Empowerment assets at: https://gaapp.org/copd/copd-patient-empowerment-scientificevidence/



This educational assets have been created for COPD patients and caregivers, thanks to the collaborative work of:





With the clinical revision of:





