ORIGINAL RESEARCH

**Determinants of Healthcare Utilization and Costs in COPD Patients: First longitudinal results from the German COPD cohort COSYCONET**

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# Abstract

## Background

In light of overall increasing healthcare expenditures, it is mandatory to study determinants of future costs in chronic diseases. This study reports the first longitudinal results on healthcare utilization and associated costs from the German chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) cohort COSYCONET.

## Material and Methods

Based on self-reported data of 1904 patients with COPD who attended the baseline and 18-month follow-up visits, direct costs were calculated for the 12 months preceding both examinations. Direct costs at follow-up were regressed on baseline disease severity and other co-variables to identify determinants of future costs. Change score models were developed to identify predictors of cost increases over 18 months. As possible predictors, models included GOLD grade, age, sex, education, smoking status, body mass index, comorbidity, years since COPD diagnosis, presence of symptoms, and exacerbation history.

## Results

Inflation-adjusted mean annual direct costs increased by 5% (n.s., 6739€ to 7091€) between the two visits. Annual future costs were significantly higher in baseline GOLD grades 2, 3, and 4 (factors 1.24, 95%-confidence interval [1.07-1.43], 1.27 [1.09-1.48], 1.57 [1.27-1.93]). A history of moderate or severe exacerbations within 12 months, a comorbidity count >3, and the presence of dyspnea and underweight were significant predictors of cost increase (estimates ranging between +887€ and +3679€, all p<0.05).

## Conclusions

Higher GOLD grade, comorbidity burden, dyspnea and moderate or severe exacerbations were determinants of elevated future costs and cost increases in COPD. In addition we identified underweight as independent risk factor for an increase in direct healthcare costs over time.

**Keywords:** direct costs; population-based; healthcare expenditures; outpatient costs; inpatient costs; change score.

# Background

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is of major concern as a source of growing global burden of disease.[1](#_ENREF_1),[2](#_ENREF_2) Globally, its prevalence is estimated at 174.5 million individuals[3](#_ENREF_3) and expected to grow, in parallel with the aging of populations and the high frequency of smoking as the major risk factor.[4](#_ENREF_4)

COPD is a progressive disease without effective cure, with symptoms and functional impairment closely linked to reductions in health-related quality of life (HRQoL),[5](#_ENREF_5),[6](#_ENREF_6) and high costs for healthcare systems.[7](#_ENREF_7) Opportunities to lower the costs of disease management point towards improving symptoms and reducing the frequency and severity of exacerbations that are known to be major drivers of disease progression and increased costs in COPD.[8-10](#_ENREF_8)

The majority of available economic studies on healthcare utilization and costs in COPD are cross-sectional.[7](#_ENREF_7),[11](#_ENREF_11) For a disease that is progressive with huge variation between patients, longitudinal studies are of particular interest, as they may identify predictors of future developments. We have already performed a number of cross-sectional analyses on direct and indirect costs in the large German COPD cohort COSYCONET,[12](#_ENREF_12) thereby providing a sound empirical basis for longitudinal analyses. In the present study we aimed to evaluate whether healthcare utilization and costs over a period of 18 months already allow for the identification of cost predictors from easily available baseline information, such as disease severity, demographic data and COPD-related symptoms and exacerbations. Since healthcare costs reflect HRQoL, predicting future direct costs and cost increases over 18 months could also identify risk groups who would benefit from improved treatment even within this relatively short period of time.

Material and Methods

## Study design and study cohort

The German COPD cohort COSYCONET (German COPD and Systemic Consequences – Comorbidities Network) is a prospective, observational, multicenter cohort study.[13](#_ENREF_13) A total of 2,741 subjects were recruited in 31 study centers across Germany between September 2010 and December 2013. After the baseline visit, participants were evaluated in follow-up visits at 6 and 18 months, and further ongoing visits. Data for the present analysis were drawn from the baseline examination (visit 1) and the 18-month follow-up (visit 3). Patients fulfilling enrolment inclusion criteria into the cohort were aged 40 years and older with a physician diagnosis of COPD (according to the GOLD criteria) or chronic bronchitis. Additionally, patients must have had availability for repeated study visits over at least 18 months. Patients were excluded if they experienced any of the following: having undergone major lung surgery (e.g. lung volume reduction, lung transplant); moderate or severe exacerbation within the last four weeks; having a lung tumor; physical or cognitive impairment resulting in an inability to walk or understand the intention of the project.

## Healthcare utilization and cost measurement

Health insurance coverage in Germany is compulsory. Statutory German health insurance scheme based on income-oriented contributions cover 89 % of the German population, whereas the remaining 11 % receive coverage through a private health insurance scheme based on risk-oriented contributions. Under both schemes, the majority of health services are covered. Exceptions are co-payments for drugs and inpatient hospital days (10 € per outpatient prescription and 10 € per inpatient hospital day), which likely minimally financially burden patients with COPD.

All-cause healthcare utilization was assessed from standardized interviews and questionnaires at baseline and after 18 months. The reason for accessing care was not specified, while different time frames for each type of care were used in order to minimize recall bias.[14](#_ENREF_14) Outpatient care was defined by the number of outpatient physician visits in the previous three months. Inpatient care was captured as the number of hospital days in the previous 12 months. Medication use was assessed according to the number of prescription pharmaceuticals used in the previous week, based on defined daily doses and patient-reported information on drug code.[15](#_ENREF_15)

In order to estimate the costs for the preceding year, outpatient physician visits and prescribed medication use were extrapolated to a 12-month period. In- and outpatient visits were multiplied by the corresponding 2012 German unit costs,[16](#_ENREF_16) and medication costs per year were calculated from 2012 pharmacy retail prices.[17](#_ENREF_17) The standardized unit costs derived from Bock et al’s 2012 study[16](#_ENREF_16) are based on a societal perspective and allow the comparison of healthcare utilization across Germany, regardless of location. There was no indication of clustering effects by geographic region and study center, and these factors are therefore not controlled for in this analysis.

## Covariates: Participant characteristics, disease status, lung function, symptoms, comorbidities, and quality of life

This study emphasizes four major characteristics of the disease: severity of airflow obstruction, presence of symptoms, exacerbation history/risk, and presence of comorbidities. As further characteristics we included age, sex, highest attained level of school education, smoking status, body mass index (BMI, kg/m2), and years since COPD diagnosis. Indices of HRQoL at baseline (Saint George’s Respiratory Questionnaire [SGRQ] and COPD Assessment Test [CAT]) were used to compare participants lost to follow-up with those included in the present analysis. The SGRQ is a HRQoL variable measuring symptoms, functional impairment, and psycho-social impact.[18](#_ENREF_18)

## Lung function and COPD definition

COPD was defined according to the spirometric Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) criteria, requiring a ratio FEV1/FVC below 70%,[9](#_ENREF_9) as obtained in standardized post-bronchodilator spirometry. Based on the results, participants were assigned GOLD grades 1 to 4 according to FEV1 values as percent predicted according to the Global Lung Function Initiative.[19](#_ENREF_19) A total of 301 participants had FEV1/FVC ≥0.7 at baseline, despite reporting a diagnosis of COPD by a physician. These participants were included in this analysis as “grade unclassified”, since they are patients receiving treatment for COPD within the healthcare system. Patients identified as having alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency (A1ATD, n=170 at baseline), either through self-reports or according to their use of A1ATD substitution therapy, were excluded from the present analysis due to the known high costs of A1ATD substitution therapy, which may bias cost estimates. Cost and utilization data of this subgroup are reported elsewhere.[20](#_ENREF_20)

## Symptoms, exacerbation history, and comorbidities

Three binary variables were constructed from scores on self-assessed symptom severity and functional impairment questionnaires, indicating the presence of three important COPD-related symptoms: cough, sputum production, and dyspnea. Cough and sputum production variables were taken from responses to the CAT.[21](#_ENREF_21) The symptom-related questions in the CAT utilize a scale of 0 to 5, with higher scores representing greater symptoms or impairment. The presence of cough was defined by a cut-off of >2 for responses to the question “I never cough/I cough all the time”. A similar variable was defined for the presence of sputum production, with a cut-off of >2 in response to “I have no phlegm (mucus) in my chest at all/My chest is completely full of phlegm (mucus)”. A variable representing dyspnea was adapted from responses on the British modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) Questionnaire,[22](#_ENREF_22) which utilizes a scale of 0 to 4, with higher grades indicating more severe breathlessness. A cut-off of ≥2 was chosen for this variable to define groups with less/more breathlessness. Exacerbation history was captured using mutually exclusive categories ranked by severity (no exacerbation to severe exacerbation) during the 12 months preceding the examination. The different severity levels of exacerbations were defined according to GOLD (acute respiratory worsening for several days and the need for specific measures, mild: handled by the patient itself, moderate: visited their primary care physician, severe: led to a hospital admission).

The presence of 33 pre-defined comorbidities was assessed through the following question, “Has a physician ever diagnosed you with one of the following diseases?” This information was consolidated into one variable representing comorbidity count, which has been shown to be useful in quantifying comorbidity among COPD populations.[23](#_ENREF_23) The regression models included a binary version of this variable, using the median value as the cut-off (>3 comorbidities at baseline) to define groups with low/high comorbidity burden. This was also done in accordance with previously published COSYCONET data.[6](#_ENREF_6),[24](#_ENREF_24)

## Statistical analyses

To quantify the changes in patient characteristics, healthcare utilization and costs between the two visits, descriptive analyses and statistical tests for paired data were used, specifically the McNemar test for categorical variables, and the Wilcoxon Signed Rank test for numeric variables.

The association of baseline characteristics with future costs and with cost increases, both after 18 months of follow-up, were analyzed using gamma regression and change score models, respectively. To prevent the influence of extreme cost outliers on the results of the regression models, cost data were winsorized at the 95% level. All regression models included the baseline variables GOLD grade, age, sex, education, smoking status, BMI, comorbidity count, years since COPD diagnosis, presence of symptoms (cough, sputum production, dyspnea), and exacerbation history in the previous 12 months.

First, the association of baseline COPD grades and other covariates with annual costs measured at the 18-month follow-up were estimated via generalized linear regression models (GLM) with separate models for outpatient, inpatient, medication, other (physiotherapy and rehabilitation), and total annual direct costs. Given the highly skewed distribution of cost data, we used a GLM approach with a log-link function and gamma distribution. The exponentials of the regression coefficients can be interpreted as factors.

In a second step, change score models were used to explore the baseline determinants of direct cost changes within 18 months. Differences between costs measured at follow-up and baseline were calculated based on the winsorized data set. Calculated cost changes were then regressed on baseline characteristics using GLM models with normal distribution. Positive values can be interpreted as an increase in costs, whereas negative values refer to a reduction of costs from baseline to follow-up. In addition to the above named covariates, direct costs at baseline were considered as a potential predictor of cost changes in the change score models.

A significant proportion of participants from the baseline study cohort (667/2741, 24%) were lost to follow-up at 18 months due to various reasons, and were thus excluded from the main analyses. Descriptive analyses were therefore undertaken to compare the baseline characteristics of participants present at baseline and 18 months, and those lost to follow-up. For this purpose, t-tests for continuous variables, Chi2-tests for categorical variables, and Mann-Whitney U tests for non-normally distributed continuous variables were applied.

All analyses were performed using the SAS software (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA, Version 9.3) package. P-values of 0.05 or less were considered statistically significant.

## Sensitivity analyses

A sensitivity analysis was performed to account for dropout bias by implementing Inverse Probability Weighting (IPW) in the regression analyses. Weights were calculated for the complete cases based on the inverse probability of attending the follow-up assessment. This was modelled using demographic variables, disease characteristics and quality of life, all measured at baseline. Complete cases that were found to be similar to patients who dropped out, were assigned higher weights resulting in a weighted population imitating the cohort as recruited at baseline. Patients who died between baseline and follow-up were excluded from the IPW calculation. The sensitivity analysis was performed for the outcome total direct costs and both models: the gamma regression model and the change score model.

Additionally, all models were calculated with the non-winsorized cost data to ensure the replicability of the results based on the raw data.

## Ethics statement

The COSYCONET study was approved by the Ethics Committees of the local study centers. This approval covered the subsequent data analyses as performed here. All participants gave their written informed consent.

# Results

## Study population

After excluding 667 participants without data for the 18-month follow-up visit and another 170 participants with A1ATD, data from a total of 1904 participants were available for the analyses of baseline and 18 month follow-up data (Table 1). The comparison between the two time points showed a statistically significant decrease in lung function, as demonstrated by an overall fall in FEV1 (1.72 L vs. 1.64 L, *p*<0.0001). This was accompanied by an increase in the proportion of underweight patients (2.6 vs. 3.4%, *p*=0.0053), as well as those reporting the presence of dyspnea (41.3 vs. 43.5%, *p*=0.0268). The mean comorbidity count was also significantly higher at the 18-month follow-up (3.9 vs. 4.7, *p*<0.0001). In contrast, at the follow-up a lower proportion of patients reported a severe exacerbation in the previous 12 months (17.6 vs. 12.9%, *p*<0.0001).

## Healthcare utilization

Healthcare utilization is reported in Table 2. Among the 1904 patients, the proportion of users of outpatient care (general practitioner, specialist, and hospital) decreased (95.7 vs. 92.9%, *p*<0.0001), as did the mean total number of visits (6.3 vs. 5.8, *p*<0.0001), while there were no significant changes in inpatient hospital care during this time period. The proportion of participants using prescribed medication was high at both visits, with an increase in the mean number of prescribed medicines (5.7 vs. 6.0, *p*<0.0001); this increase was consistent across all GOLD grades (Table 2).

## Costs

### Comparison of costs at baseline and follow-up

Mean annual direct costs per person are shown in Table 2. Consistent with changes observed in outpatient services utilization, mean outpatient costs slightly dropped over 18 months, whereas costs for inpatient services and medication utilization increased, however statistically significantly only for medication. Inpatient costs, followed by medication costs constituted the largest proportions of total direct costs at both time points. Total annual direct costs also showed a 5.2% increase (6739 vs. 7091€ per patient), though this was not statistically significant due to large interindividual variation.

### Determinants of future annual costs

Table 3 displays the results of the regression analysis for future annual costs. The factors for COPD grades 2 to 4 relative to grade 1 (reference) ranged from 1.24 to 1.57. Higher education was associated with lower costs (OR 0.90; 95%CI 0.80-1.00). The key drivers of future annual costs were underweight (OR 1.65; 95%CI 1.28-2.13) and the occurrence of a severe exacerbation in the 12 months before baseline (OR 1.73; 95%CI 1.55-1.93). Other variables with a significant impact on future annual costs included age 65-74 years (OR 1.24; 95%CI 1.07-1.42), age >74 years (OR 1.20; 95%CI 1.01-1.43), being a current smoker (OR 1.19; 95%CI 1.00-1.42), comorbidity count >3 (OR 1.49; 95%CI 1.37-1.61), presence of dyspnea (OR 1.30; 95%CI 1.19-1.41), and moderate exacerbation in the 12 months before baseline (OR 1.22; 95%CI 1.11-1.34). The majority of associations for inpatient and medication costs were similar to those for the total costs, whereas few variables were associated with future outpatient and other costs (see Table 3).

### Predictors of cost increases over 18 months of follow-up

Table 4 shows the results of the five change score models, describing the predictive value for baseline variables on the increases in annual direct costs at follow-up. COPD grade 4 was significantly associated with increases in total annual costs (2346 €; 95%CI 960-3732 €), as was age 65-74 years (1018 €; 95%CI: 66-1969 €), a history of moderate (887 €; 95%CI: 258-1516 €) or severe (1425 €; 95%CI 577-2273 €) exacerbations, a comorbidity count of >3 (1579 €; 95%CI 1029-2129 €), and the presence of dyspnea (1131 €; 95%CI 538-1724 €). Being underweight also contributed to an increase in total direct costs at follow-up (3679 €, 95%CI 1978-5380 €). Baseline costs, which were included to account for a possible regression to the mean effect, were highly significant for all cost categories. Sex, smoking status, years since diagnosis and symptoms (excluding dyspnea) did not have a statistically significant impact on the increases in total direct costs at the 18-month follow-up visit.

## Sensitivity Analyses

The models including the inverse probability weights identified similar determinants for future costs and cost increases compared to the complete case analysis. However, in comparison with the estimates derived from the complete case analysis (Table 4), the IPW estimated larger cost increases, ranging from +38 € (GOLD grade 4) to +326 € (underweight), indicating an underestimation of cost increases, when excluding participants lost to follow-up. The effect estimates of the Gamma regression model remained nearly unchanged (See Table 6).

When analyzing the association of baseline patient characteristics with future total direct costs (GLM model) based on the non-winsorized cost data set, the category “COPD grade unclassified” also reached statistical significance, with 1.26 times higher future costs compared to grade 1. No further changes in terms of statistical significance or direction of estimates were observed, although due to the broader distribution of cost data, all confidence intervals were considerablywider. Moreover, applying the change score model to the non-winsorized annual total direct costs had a limited impact on the results. Whereas COPD grade 4 and exacerbation history were no longer significantly associated with an increase in costs, estimates for underweight, comorbidity burden and dyspnea remained unchanged and were still predictors of annual direct cost increases.

## Participants lost to follow-up

The comparison of baseline data between participants present for both visits with those of patients lost to follow-up indicated significant differences between the groups (Table 5). On average, participants lost to follow-up were older, had poorer lung function, experienced at least one severe exacerbation, reported the presence of symptoms and had worse HRQoL at baseline. There were also obvious differences regarding utilization and costs, whereby patients lost to follow-up showed significantly higher direct costs at baseline.

# Discussion

In this study, we analyzed longitudinal data on the utilization of healthcare services and associated costs among COPD patients, and identified determinants of future annual direct costs and increases. On average, there was a non-significant 5% increase in direct costs over a period of 18 months. Statistically significant baseline determinants of increases in costs included a history of moderate or severe exacerbations in the previous 12 months, a comorbidity count >3, being underweight, and the presence of dyspnea.

Of the small number of published longitudinal studies on costs and utilization in COPD, few have reported developments of costs over time from a cohort perspective. For example, a claims database study by Jansson et al followed a relatively small sample of patients with COPD (n=244) for more than 10 years, and compared the costs in 1999 with those in 2010. However, the authors did neither report an overall change in costs for the total sample nor did they identify baseline characteristics associated with individual cost changes.[25](#_ENREF_25) Medication has consistently been identified as one of the most important contributors to direct costs in COPD.[12](#_ENREF_12),[26](#_ENREF_26),[27](#_ENREF_27) Our study confirms the role of medication by the observed 11.6% increase in unadjusted all-cause medication costs even after just 18 months. These increases were seen in GOLD grades 2 and 3 and in physician diagnosed COPD patients without airflow obstruction at visit 1 (GOLD unclassified).

The increase in healthcare utilization and direct costs over 18 months was accompanied by a small but statistically significant mean decline in lung function, and increases in the proportion of patients reporting dyspnea, underweight, and with a higher number of comorbidities. Over this period, the proportion of current smokers in our study population decreased. We also observed a decrease in the proportion of patients reporting a severe exacerbation within the previous 12 months. This might be due to the recruitment process of the baseline cohort. Although having had a severe exacerbation within the last four weeks was defined as an exclusion criterion of study participation, those who were admitted to the hospital had a higher change of being recruited into the study as soon as their disease status stabilized.

With our first set of regression models (Table 3), we amended the direct cost model published by Wacker et al,[12](#_ENREF_12) based on cross-sectional baseline data of the COSYCONET cohort. Cross-sectional analyses of cost determinants can be criticized, because cost estimates are usually based on healthcare utilization in the time period of up to 12 months before assessment and thus causality remains unclear. By using data collected at a follow-up visit, we were able to separate the assessment of baseline characteristics (possible predictors) and the self-reported healthcare utilization and related costs (future costs). In doing so, we could identify determinants of future direct costs, which were not included in the previous analyses[12](#_ENREF_12) as they would simultaneously count as patient characteristics and resource utilization; e.g., severe exacerbations are, by definition, connected with a hospital stay and therefore contribute to inpatient costs. In the present analysis a history of moderate and severe exacerbations was not only associated with direct costs but also predicted future direct costs.

The results of the change score models shown in Table 4 further emphasize the role played by exacerbations, symptoms, and comorbidities, this time in predicting cost increases over a period of 18 months. The comorbidity count, as well as dyspnea and a history of exacerbations were associated with increased costs in outpatient and inpatient care, medication, rehabilitation, and physiotherapy as reported at the follow-up visit. Previous studies have already identified underweight as a risk factor for mortality and higher healthcare costs in COPD.[28](#_ENREF_28),[29](#_ENREF_29) In our study, underweight was not only a major predictor of future costs and increases in costs, but the effect estimates were similar to or even greater than those of GOLD grade 4, compared to grade 1. In accordance with the cross-sectional findings, higher COPD grades and higher age were important predictors of increasing costs.

Of additional interest are results concerning the unclassified GOLD grade participants, who had not been included in the baseline study,[12](#_ENREF_12) but clearly demonstrated high healthcare costs. Remarkably, all analyses showed effect estimates closer to those for GOLD grade 2 than GOLD grade 1. However, these remained non-significant. These findings underline that patients with physician diagnosed COPD with an unclassified GOLD grade do carry a significant disease burden and should be studied further.

When analyzing unadjusted costs, standardized to 2012 unit costs, only medication costs significantly increased between the two time points. However, there are different potential biases to these analyses. For one, although there were different recruitment paths for the COSYCONET study and ongoing exacerbations were an exclusion criterion, it can still be expected that patients had a higher likelihood to be recruited if they had received inpatient or outpatient health care within the last 12 months before baseline. In addition, participants still alive but lost to follow-up can be expected to be in worse health and therefore receiving increased health care in the follow-up period. The sensitivity analysis, which included IPW, indicated that the complete case analysis slightly underestimated the impact of various predictors on increases in direct costs at follow-up, but identified the same baseline variables as predictors of costs. However, the exclusion of patients lost to follow up from the longitudinal analysis may also have induced an underestimation of the overall mean change in costs over time. Nevertheless, this limitation is inevitable within prospective cohort studies of a broad spectrum of patients, some of whom can show deteriorations preventing them from participation in follow-up visits.

Besides non-participation bias, there are further limitations in this study, particularly the potential for recall bias in the self-reported healthcare utilization. While the follow-up period of 18 months may be considered a limitation, it is important to note that we were interested in revealing whether changes would occur even over a short period of time. As a further limitation, costs beyond inpatient and outpatient care, medication, rehabilitation and physiotherapy were not captured within this study, and thus ‘real’ total direct costs may be higher due to the exclusion of important healthcare-related costs, e.g. for nursing care and medical devices such as oxygen therapy at home. Finally, due to the design of the questionnaire which was used to assess healthcare utilization, it was not possible to disentangle disease-related costs from overall healthcare costs. However, in practice this differentiation is very difficult, because COPD is recognized as a systemic disease with extra-pulmonary manifestations.

Conversely, one of the strengths of our analyses is that in contrast to previously published longitudinal studies of costs based on administrative data in COPD, they are based on data from a prospective, multicenter cohort study that collected detailed, standardized clinical and demographics characteristics.[13](#_ENREF_13) This enables us to identify predictors of future costs and cost changes over time, favored by a large sample size.

In conclusion, through analysis of intra-individual changes in the utilization of healthcare services and the associated costs, we identified cost-drivers that were clinically plausible and relevant even within the short time period of 18 months. Taking costs as an overall indicator of health status, this may help in guiding therapy decisions based on those characteristics deemed to be most important for the course of the disease.

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DISCLOSURE

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper. The abstract of this paper was presented at the ERS International Congress 2018 as a poster presentation with interim findings. The poster’s abstract was published in “Identifying predictors of healthcare utilization and costs in COPD patients over 18 months: first longitudinal results of the COSYCONET cohort” in European Respiratory Journal: DOI 10.1183/13993003.congress-2018.PA3152’.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The full dataset supporting the conclusions of this article is available upon request and application from the Competence Network Asthma and COPD (ASCONET, http://www.asconet.net/html/cosyconet/projects).

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TABLES

**Table 1: Characteristics of the study population**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | GOLD classification | | | | | All Participantsa  (n=1904) | |  |
|  | Grade 1  (n=168) | Grade 2  (n=719) | Grade 3  (n=568) | Grade 4  (n=135) | Grade unclassified  (n=301) |  |
|  |  |
|  | Baseline | | | | | Baseline | Visit 3 | p-value |
| Age (years) | 65.8 (8.6) | 65.5 (8.0) | 64.9 (7.6) | 62.3 (7.2) | 65.5 (9.1) | 65.1 (8.1) | 66.8 (8.1) | <0.0001c |
| % Age <55 years | 10.1 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 10.6 | 7.7 | <0.0001b |
| % Age 55–64 years | 28.0 | 33.0 | 37.3 | 49.6 | 28.6 | 34.1 | 28.8 | <0.0001b |
| % Age 65–74 years | 48.8 | 46.0 | 44.9 | 31.9 | 41.9 | 44.4 | 46.7 | 0.0085b |
| % Age >74 years | 13.1 | 11.7 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 15.3 | 10.9 | 16.6 | <0.0001b |
| % Males | 62.5 | 60.5 | 60.2 | 63.7 | 52.5 | 59.5 |  |  |
| Lung Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEV1 (liter) | 2.62 (0.6) | 1.85 (0.5) | 1.20 (0.3) | 0.76 (0.2) | 2.30 (0.7) | 1.72 (0.7) | 1.64 (0.7) | <0.0001c |
| FVC (liter) | 4.12 (0.9) | 3.31 (0.8) | 2.68 (0.8) | 2.07 (0.6) | 2.99 (0.9) | 3.05 (1.0) | 2.95 (1.0) | <0.0001c |
| FEV1/FVC | 64.0 (4.1) | 56.6 (7.9) | 46.3 (8.8) | 38.9 (9.6) | 76.8 (5.1) | 56.1 (13.5) | 55.2 (13.8) | <0.0001c |
| Smoking Status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| % Never smoker | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 11.6 | 7.0 | 7.0 | . |
| % Former smoker | 66.1 | 64.8 | 73.4 | 75.6 | 64.8 | 68.3 | 71.6 | <0.0001b |
| % Current smoker | 27.4 | 29.2 | 20.6 | 17.8 | 23.6 | 24.7 | 21.4 | <0.0001b |
| BMI (kg/m2) | 26.8 (4.8) | 27.5 (4.9) | 26.5 (5.2) | 24.5 (4.9) | 29.5 (5.6) | 27.2 (5.2) | 27.1 (5.4) | 0.0044c |
| % Underweight (BMI < 18.5) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 0.0053b |
| % Normal weight (18.5 ≤ BMI < 25) | 36.3 | 31.7 | 38.3 | 54.8 | 21.3 | 34.1 | 35.1 | 0.1670b |
| % Overweight (25 ≤ BMI < 30) | 41.1 | 38.3 | 36.0 | 27.4 | 34.9 | 36.5 | 35.8 | 0.4347b |
| % Obese (BMI ≥ 30) | 20.8 | 28.2 | 21.9 | 11.1 | 42.9 | 26.8 | 25.8 | 0.0563b |
| Exacerbationd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| % No exacerbation | 66.7 | 52.0 | 37.4 | 30.4 | 55.8 | 48.2 | 54.2 | <0.0001b |
| % Mild exacerbation | 3.0 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 0.0366b |
| % Moderate exacerbation | 22.6 | 29.2 | 33.5 | 26.7 | 27.6 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 0.9381b |
| % Severe exacerbation | 7.7 | 12.0 | 26.1 | 38.5 | 12.0 | 17.6 | 12.9 | <0.0001b |
| Symptoms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| % with presence of cough | 43.7 | 42.4 | 43.7 | 43.3 | 51.8 | 44.5 | 43.1 | 0.2323b |
| % with presence of sputum production | 44.6 | 43.1 | 46.5 | 46.3 | 50.7 | 45.8 | 45.9 | 0.8930b |
| % with presence of dyspnea | 19.3 | 30.4 | 58.4 | 78.2 | 30.7 | 41.3 | 43.5 | 0.0268b |
| Comorbidity count | 4.1 (2.6) | 3.9 (2.6) | 3.8 (2.5) | 3.1 (2.2) | 4.6 (3.0) | 3.9 (2.6) | 4.7 (2.9) | <0.0001c |
| % Comorbidity count >3 | 51.8 | 49.0 | 48.4 | 38.5 | 59.1 | 49.9 | 70.5 | <0.0001b |

Data are mean (standard deviation) or percentage. Means and percentages relate to participants with valid data for that particular variable.   
a13 participants have missing GOLD grades at baseline, but are included under “All participants”. bp-value based on McNemar test. cp-value based on Wilcoxon Signed Rank test.dexacerbation history in previous 12 months.

**Table 2: Unadjusted healthcare utilization and resulting mean annual direct costs (€), at baseline and 18 month follow-up visit (Visit 3)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | GOLD grade 1  (n = 168) | | GOLD grade 2  (n = 719) | | GOLD grade 3  (n = 568) | | GOLD grade 4  (n = 135) | | grade unclassified  (n = 301) | | All participantsa (n = 1904) | | *p-value* |
|  | Baseline | Follow-up | Baseline | Visit 3 | Baseline | Visit 3 | Baseline | Visit 3 | Baseline | Visit 3 | Baseline | Visit 3 |
| **Healthcare utilization** | | | | | | | | | | |  | | |
| Outpatient servicesd (3 months) | | | | | | | | | | |  | | |
| % User | 95.2 | 92.2 | 94.3 | 92.5 | 97.5 | 93.2 | 97.0 | 96.2 | 95.7 | 92.9 | 95.7 | 92.9 | <0.0001b |
| Total number of visits | 6.6 (6.5) | 5.8 (6.3) | 6.1 (5.4) | 5.5 (5.1) | 6.5 (5.6) | 5.9 (7.3) | 5.9 (4.5) | 5.2 (5.4) | 6.5 (5.2) | 6.6 (7.6) | 6.3 (5.5) | 5.8 (6.4) | <0.0001c |
| Inpatient services (12 months) | | | | | | | | | | |  | | |
| % User | 28.1 | 27.3 | 32.6 | 32.0 | 41.6 | 36.6 | 50.8 | 51.5 | 35.1 | 31.3 | 36.6 | 34.1 | 0.0645b |
| Number of hospital days | 2.9 (6.2) | 2.7 (6.5) | 3.6 (8.9) | 4.8 (13.0) | 6.7 (13.3) | 6.5 (14.2) | 9.4 (17.3) | 9.5 (13.6) | 4.0 (13.1) | 4.5 (12.2) | 4.9 (11.7) | 5.4 (12.9) | 0.6211c |
| Prescribed medication (7 days) | | | | | | | | | | |  | | |
| % User | 95.8 | 96.4 | 96.9 | 97.8 | 99.5 | 98.2 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 93.4 | 97.1 | 97.2 | 0.6961b |
| Number of prescribed drugs | 4.8 (3.2) | 5.0 (3.3) | 5.3 (3.0) | 5.7 (3.3) | 6.6 (3.2) | 6.8 (3.4) | 6.7 (3.3) | 7.2 (3.8) | 5.3 (3.8) | 5.6 (4.1) | 5.7 (3.3) | 6.0 (3.6) | <0.0001c |
| **Direct costs (12 months), Euro (2012 values)** | | | | | | | | | | |  | | |
| Outpatient costs | 832 (809) | 771 (952) | 828 (773) | 732 (712) | 897 (769) | 809 (1133) | 829 (646) | 724 (667) | 840 (728) | 840 (981) | 850 (758) | 776 (918) | <0.0001c |
| Inpatient costs | 1689 (3638) | 1589 (3826) | 2113 (5235) | 2842 (7633) | 3923 (7862) | 3827 (8372) | 5559 (10,198) | 5576 (8018) | 2379 (7694) | 2633 (7185) | 2895 (6916) | 3169 (7595) | 0.5746c |
| Medication costs | 2241 (5097) | 1974 (2304) | 2057 (2133) | 2539 (5090) | 2793 (3450) | 2901 (3454) | 2901 (3550) | 2844 (2016) | 1836 (2203) | 2355 (4725) | 2311 (3060) | 2580 (4207) | 0.0458c |
| Other costse | 376 (1022) | 384 (1318) | 443 (1074) | 507 (1318) | 681 (1246) | 525 (1138) | 738 (1375) | 747 (1226) | 465 (1092) | 535 (1079) | 533 (1153) | 520 (1220) | 0.0885c |
| Total direct costs | 5362 (7724) | 4841 (6258) | 5553 (6394) | 6573 (10,322) | 8300 (9677) | 8091 (11,012) | 10,172 (11,846) | 9734 (9032) | 5821 (9170) | 6616 (10,834) | 6739 (8629) | 7091 (10,274) | 0.1016c |

Numbers represent participants in each GOLD grade category assigned at baseline. Data are mean (standard deviation) or percentage. Means and percentages relate to participants with valid data for that particular variable.  
a13 participants have missing GOLD grades at baseline, but are included under “All participants”.

bp-value based on McNemar test.  
cp-value based on Wilcoxon Signed Rank test.

dIncludes general practitioner, specialist, and outpatient hospital care.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Covariate |  | Outpatient costsa | Inpatient costs | Medication costs | Other costsb | Total Direct costs |
|  |  | n=1819 | n=1813 | n=1804 | n=1782 | n=1731 |
| Intercept |  | **433.29**  **[302.40-620.85]** | **457.74**  **[194.46-1077.47]** | **1203.80**  **[987.53-1467.44]** | **189.71**  **[89.72-401.16]** | **2301.23 [1758.09-3012.17]** |
| COPD GOLD | grade 1 | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
| grade 2 | 0.99  [0.82-1.20] | 1.48  [0.93-2.36] | 1.08  [0.97-1.20] | 1.37  [0.90-2.08] | **1.24**  **[1.07-1.43]** |
| grade 3 | 1.00  [0.81-1.22] | 1.49  [0.89-2.47] | **1.23**  **[1.10-1.38]** | 1.23  [0.79-1.93] | **1.27**  **[1.09-1.48]** |
| grade 4 | 0.94  [0.71 1.24] | **2.39**  **[1.22-4.69]** | **1.23**  **[1.05-1.43]** | 1.74  [0.97-3.14] | **1.57**  **[1.27-1.93]** |
| grade unclassified | 1.03  [0.83-1.29] | 1.17  [0.69-1.97] | 0.96  [0.84-1.08] | **1.61**  **[1.00-2.58]** | 1.14  [0.96-1.34] |
| Age (years) | <55 | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
| 55–64 | 1.04  [0.86-1.25] | 1.30  [0.83- 2.02] | 1.02  [0.92-1.14] | 1.00  [0.67-1.48] | 1.09  [0.95-1.26] |
| 65–74 | 1.04  [0.86-1.26] | **1.90**  **[1.22-2.95]** | 1.09  [0.98-1.21] | 1.02  [0.68-1.51] | **1.24**  **[1.07-1.42]** |
| >74 | 1.11  [0.87-1.40] | 1.52  [0.87-2.65] | 1.13  [0.99-1.30] | 0.90  [0.54-1.49] | **1.20**  **[1.01-1.43]** |
| Sex | male | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
| female | 1.03  [0.92-1.15] | 0.83  [0.63-1.08] | 0.99  [0.93-1.05] | 1.17  [0.92-1.49] | 0.95  [0.87-1.03] |
| Education | basic | ref. | ref. | ref. | ref. | ref. |
| secondary | 1.10  [0.98-1.24] | 1.05  [0.79-1.41] | 0.98  [0.92-1.05] | 1.06  [0.82-1.38] | 1.03  [0.94-1.13] |
| higher | 0.96  [0.83-1.11] | 0.78  [0.55-1.10] | 0.94  [0.87-1.02] | 1.01  [0.74-1.37] | **0.90**  **[0.80-1.00]** |
| Smoking status | never smoker | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
| smoker | 1.06  [0.83-1.34] | 1.62  [0.92-2.85] | 1.03  [0.91-1.17] | 0.90  [0.55-1.48] | **1.19**  **[1.00-1.42]** |
| former smoker | 1.07  [0.87-1.33] | 1.11  [0.66-1.85] | 1.11  [0.99-1.25] | 0.94  [0.59-1.49] | 1.08  [0.92-1.27] |
| Weight (BMI) | normal | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
| overweight | 1.01  [0.89-1.14] | 1.02  [0.76-1.39] | 1.07  [0.99-1.14] | 1.10  [0.84-1.45] | 1.04  [0.95-1.15] |
| obese | 1.05  [0.91-1.21] | 1.08  [0.77-1.51] | **1.13**  **[1.05-1.23]** | 0.89  [0.66-1.21] | 1.05  [0.94-1.17] |
| underweight | 1.16  [0.83-1.62] | 1.93  [0.88-4.25] | **1.24**  **[1.03-1.49]** | 1.57  [0.78-3.19] | **1.65**  **[1.28-2.13]** |
| Comorbidity count >3 |  | **1.29**  **[1.16-1.43]** | **1.76**  **[1.37-2.26]** | **1.29**  **[1.22-1.37]** | **1.43**  **[1.13-1.80]** | **1.49**  **[1.37-1.61]** |
| Years since COPD diagnosis |  | 1.00  [1.00-1.01] | 0.99  [0.97-1.01] | 1.00  [1.00-1.01] | 1.00  [0.98-1.02] | 1.00  [0.99-1.00] |
| Presence of cough |  | 1.01  [0.88-1.15] | 0.94  [0.69-1.27] | 0.98 [0.91-1.06] | 0.88  [0.66-1.16] | 0.99  [0.89-1.09] |
| Presence of sputum production |  | 1.12  [0.98-1.28] | 0.97  [0.72-1.31] | 1.04  [0.97-1.13] | 1.23  [0.93-1.63] | 1.02  [0.92-1.12] |
| Presence of dyspnea |  | 1.11  [0.99-1.24] | **1.50**  **[1.14-1.98]** | **1.24**  **[1.16-1.32]** | **1.33**  **[1.05-1.69]** | **1.30**  **[1.19-1.41]** |
| Exacerbation history | no exacerbations | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
|  | mild exacerbations | 1.14  [0.89-1.46] | 0.89  [0.50-1.59] | 1.14  [1.00-1.31] | 0.84  [0.49-1.43] | 1.08  [0.89-1.30] |
|  | moderate exacerbations | 1.13  [1.00-1.28] | **1.42**  **[1.05-1.91]** | **1.09**  **[1.01-1.16]** | 1.23  [0.93-1.62] | **1.22**  **[1.11-1.34]** |
|  | severe exacerbations | **1.19**  **[1.03-1.38]** | **2.57**  **[1.81-3.64]** | **1.26**  **[1.16-1.37]** | **1.56**  **[1.13-2.16]** | **1.73**  **[1.55-1.93]** |
| Goodness of fit | Scaled Deviance | 1.1997 | 1.5600 | 1.0765 | 1.5102 | 1.1218 |

**Table 3: Effect of COPD and baseline characteristics on future annual direct costs**

Estimates with p < 0.05 are printed in bold. aIncludes general practitioner, specialist, and outpatient hospital care.

bIncludes rehabilitation and physiotherapy costs.

**Table 4: Predictors of changes in annual direct costs after 18 months (in €)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Covariate |  | Outpatient costsa | Inpatient costs | Medication costs | Other costsb | Total direct costs |
| Intercept |  | **229**  **[55 to 403]** | -677  [-2043 to 688] | 175  [-167 to 516] | 105  [-183 to 392] | 515  [-1236 to 2267] |
| COPD GOLD | grade 1 | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
| grade 2 | -6  [-100 to 89] | 602  [-149 to 1353] | 42  [-144 to 228] | 138  [-22 to 297] | 930  [-40 to 1899] |
| grade 3 | -19  [-120 to 82] | 584  [-214 to 1382] | 33  [-165 to 231] | 54  [-116 to 224] | 813  [-213 to 1838] |
| grade 4 | -65  [-201 to 71] | **2031**  **[948 to 3114]** | 37  [-229 to 302] | **264**  **[34 to 494]** | **2346**  **[960 to 3732]** |
| grade unclassified | 34  [-73 to 141] | 503  [-348 to 1354] | 54  [-159 to 267] | 166  [-15 to 348] | 689  [-420 to 1797] |
| Age (years) | <55 | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
| 55–64 | 34  [-58 to 126] | 692  [-33 to 1416] | -48  [-230 to 134] | 3  [-151 to 157] | 468  [-4845 to 1421] |
| 65–74 | 33  [-59 to 125] | **1188**  [461 to 1915] | 1  [-181 to 184] | 51  [-104 to 205] | **1018**  **[66 to 1969]** |
| >74 | 55  [-61 to 171] | 902  [-17 to 1820] | 36  [-192 to 265] | -15  [-209 to 180] | 791  [-402 to 1983] |
| Sex | male | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
| female | 8  [-47 to 62] | -335  [-771 to 100] | -39  [-146 to 68] | **121**  **[29-214]** | -153  [-714 to 408] |
| Education | basic | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
| secondary | **80**  [20 to 140] | 81  [-395 to 556] | -11  [-128 to 105] | -14  [-115 to 88] | 150  [-461 to 762] |
| higher | -10  [-82 to 61] | -528  [-1094 to 38] | -37  [-177 to 103] | 14  [-106 to 134] | -608  [-1336 to 120] |
| Smoking status | never smoker | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
| smoker | 6  [-110 to 122] | **942**  **[20 to 1863]** | 112  [-113 to 337] | -47  [-240 to 147] | 937  [-237 to 2110] |
| former smoker | 26  [-80 to 132] | 222  [-623 to 1068] | 118  [-87 to 323] | -53  [-230 to 123] | 312  [-757 to 1380] |
| Weight (BMI) | normal | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
| overweight | 15  [-47 to 77] | 99  [-392 to 591] | 11  [-111 to 132] | 42  [-62 to 147] | 176  [-458 to 811] |
| obese | 19  [-51 to 89] | -91  [-645 to 463] | 70  [-66 to 206] | -63  [-181 to 56] | -54  [-768 to 660] |
| underweight | 74  [-89 to 237] | **1978**  **[691 to 3266]** | 294  [-27 to 615] | 137  [-138 to 412] | **3679**  **[1978 to 5380]** |
| Comorbidity count >3 |  | **107**  **[53 to 161]** | **835**  **[412 to 1257]** | **187**  **[82 to 292]** | **136**  **[47 to 225]** | **1579**  **[1029 to 2129]** |
| Years since COPD diagnosis |  | 2  [-2 to 6] | -9  [-40 to 23] | -3  [-11 to 4] | 1  [-6 to 8] | -8  [-48 to 32] |
| Presence of cough |  | 17  [ -51 to 84] | -192  [-724 to 340] | -30  [-161 to 101] | -77  [-190 to 36] | -217  [-901 to 467] |
| Presence of sputum production |  | 58  [-9 to 125] | -118  [-644 to 408] | 35  [-94 to 165] | 82  [-30 to 194] | 2  [-676 to 679] |
| Presence of dyspnea |  | 48  [-10 to 106] | **839**  **[380 to 1299]** | **174**  **[60 to 287]** | **100**  **[3 to 198]** | **1131**  **[538 to 1724]** |
| Exacerbation history | no exacerbation | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* | *ref.* |
|  | mild exacerbation | 33  [-89 to 155] | 51  [-923 to 1025] | -12  [-250 to 226] | -139  [-348 to 70] | 171  [-1100 to 1441] |
|  | moderate exacerbation | **83**  **[21 to 144]** | **595**  **[107 to 1082]** | -54  [-174 to 67] | 75  [-29 to 179] | **887**  **[258 to 1516]** |
|  | severe exacerbation | **76**  **[2 to 150]** | **1779**  **[1098 to 2460]** | 61  [-84 to 206] | **214**  **[88 to 339]** | **1425**  **[577 to 2273]** |
| Direct costs at baselinec |  | **-704**  **[-747 to -661]** | **-821**  **[-884 to -757]** | **-126**  **[-175 to -78]** | **-920**  **[-965 to -876]** | **-669**  **[-727 to -611]** |
| Goodness of fit | Scaled Deviance | 1.0140 | 1.0141 | 1.0143 | 1.0146 | 1.0153 |

Estimates with p<0.05 are printed in bold. aIncludes general practitioner, specialist, and outpatient hospital care. bIncludes rehabilitation and physiotherapy costs. cDirect costs at baseline per 1000 €.

Table 5: Baseline comparison of demographics and disease status, patients present for both visits (Study participants) vs patients lost to follow-up (baseline only)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Study participants with follow-up  (n=1904) | Baseline only  (n=667) | *p-value* |
| % grade unclassified | 15.9 | 17.1 | <0.0001a |
| % GOLD grade 1 | 8.9 | 4.4 |
| % GOLD grade 2 | 38.0 | 28.5 |
| % GOLD grade 3 | 30.0 | 36.4 |
| % GOLD grade 4 | 7.1 | 13.5 |
| Age (years) | 65.1 (8.1) | 66.0 (9.2) | 0.0262b |
| % Males | 59.5 | 58.9 | 0.8094a |
| % Basic school education | 55.7 | 59.1 | 0.1492a |
| % Secondary school education | 27.2 | 23.4 |
| % Higher school education | 17.1 | 17.5 |
| FEV1/FVC | 56.1 (13.5) | 54.5 (14.5) | 0.0130b |
| % Never smoker | 7.0 | 6.0 | 0.0818a |
| % Former smoker | 68.3 | 65.1 |
| % Current smoker | 24.7 | 28.9 |
| BMI (kg/m2) | 27.2 (5.2) | 27.1 (6.0) | 0.5464b |
| % Underweight (BMI < 18.5) | 2.6 | 5.1 | 0.0198a |
| % Normal weight (18.5 ≤ BMI < 25) | 34.1 | 33.4 |
| % Overweight (25 ≤ BMI < 30) | 36.5 | 36.4 |
| % Obese (BMI ≥ 30) | 26.8 | 25.0 |
| % No exacerbation | 48.2 | 42.7 | 0.0012a |
| % Mild exacerbation | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| % Moderate exacerbation | 29.4 | 27.5 |
| % Severe exacerbation | 17.6 | 24.4 |
| % with presence of cough | 44.5 | 50.6 | 0.0065a |
| % with presence of sputum production | 45.8 | 51.4 | 0.0137a |
| % with presence of dyspnea | 41.2 | 59.3 | <0.0001a |
| Number of comorbidities | 3.9 (2.6) | 3.8 (2.8) | 0.3424c |
| SGRQd | 40.7 (19.4) | 48.3 (21.1) | 0.0001b |
| Total direct costse | 6739 (8628) | 8657 (12,789) | 0.0002 |

Data are mean (standard deviation) or percentage. Means and percentages relate to participants with valid data for that particular variable.

ap-value based on Chi2 test.

bp-value based on T test.

cp-value based on Mann-Whitney U test.

dScoring ranges from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating worse HRQoL.

eIncludes rehabilitation and physiotherapy costs, in addition to outpatient, inpatient and medication costs.

Table 6: Determinants of future costs and cost increases calculated with Inverse Probability Weighting to adjust for dropout bias

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Future costs (Table 3) – Gamma regression model | Cost increases (Table 4) – Change Score model |
|  |  | Total Direct costs | Total Direct costs |
| Intercept |  | **2400 [1829 to 3150]** | 660 [-1131 to 2451] |
| COPD GOLD | grade 1 | ref. | *ref.* |
| grade 2 | **1.23 [1.05 to 1.43]** | 923 [-116 to 1961] |
| grade 3 | **1.25 [1.07 to 1.47]** | 788 [-298 to 1873] |
| grade 4 | **1.57 [1.28 to 1.93]** | **2384 [986 to 3781]** |
| grade unclassified | 1.13 [0.95 to 1.34] | 753 [-409 to 1914] |
| Age (years) | <55 | ref. | *ref.* |
| 55–64 | 1.08 [0.94 to 1.24] | 424 [-522 to 1370] |
| 65–74 | **1.22 [1.06 to 1.40]** | 929 [-14 to 1873] |
| >74 | 1.16 [0.98 to 1.38] | 621 [-545 to 1786] |
| Sex | male | ref. | *ref.* |
| female | 0.95 [0.87 to 1.03] | -161 [-728 to 407] |
| Education | basic | ref. | *ref.* |
| secondary | 1.03 [0.94 to 1.13] | 147 [-478 to 772] |
| higher | **0.89 [0.80 to 0.99]** | -638 [-1373 to 96] |
| Smoking status | never smoker | ref. | *ref.* |
| smoker | 1.17 [0.98 to 1.39] | 810 [-374 to 1993] |
| former smoker | 1.08 [0.92 to 1.26] | 283 [-799 to 1365] |
| Weight (BMI) | normal | ref. | *ref.* |
| overweight | 1.05 [0.95 to 1.15] | 237 [-408 to 881] |
| obese | 1.05 [0.94 to 1.17] | -35 [-762 to 692] |
| underweight | **1.69 [1.33 to 2.15]** | **4005 [2365 to 5645]** |
| Comorbidity count >3 |  | **1.48 [1.36 to 1.60]** | **1589 [1031 to 2147]** |
| Years since COPD diagnosis |  | 1.00 [0.99 to 1.00] | -7 [-48 to 34] |
| Presence of cough |  | 0.98 [0.89 to 1.09] | -290 [-984 to 403] |
| Presence of sputum production |  | 1.02 [0.92 to 1.12] | 39 [-648 to 726] |
| Presence of dyspnea |  | **1.30 [1.19 to 1.42]** | **1174 [572 to 1776]** |
| Exacerbation history | no exacerbation | ref. | *ref.* |
|  | mild exacerbation | 1.08 [0.90 to 1.29] | 142 [-1126 to 1411] |
|  | moderate exacerbation | **1.23 [1.12 to 1.35]** | **941 [299 to 1583]** |
|  | severe exacerbation | **1.73 [1.55 to 1.93]** | **1531 [685 to 2377]** |
| Direct costs at baselinea |  | *----* | **-681 [-740 to -623]** |
| Goodness of fit | Scaled Deviance | 1.1230 | 1.0154 |

Estimates with p<0.05 are printed in bold. aDirect costs at baseline per 1000 €. Inverse Probability Weights were calculated based on the probability of participating in the follow-up. Weights ranged between 1.07 and 2.52 and the sum of weights was 2408, imitating the cohort at baseline.