Biomarkers in real-life COPD management

PROPOSITIONS
accompanying the thesis

BIOMARKERS IN REAL-LIFE
COPD MANAGEMENT

1. Incidence of COPD exacerbations increased over time, especially among women with this disease. (this thesis)

2. Stability of peripheral blood eosinophil counts is significantly lower in patients with COPD compared with control subjects. (this thesis)

3. Among newly diagnosed COPD patients, without prior exacerbations or inhaled corticosteroid therapy, blood eosinophil counts do not serve as a guide for dose escalation of inhaled corticosteroids. (this thesis)

4. Intermittent high doses of systemic corticosteroids do not increase the risk of fractures among COPD patients. (this thesis)

5. Persistently elevated C-reactive protein among COPD patients is associated with increased risk of mortality, irrespective of exposure to inhaled corticosteroids. (this thesis)

6. Pharmacoepidemiology provides unique methodological approaches to evaluate exposure-outcomes relationships among patients with COPD.(Burney et al., 2003)

7. The use of a single biomarker to guide pharmacotherapy in COPD patients is deemed a "one eyed approach" (Müller & Tamm, 2006)

8. Real-life observational studies provide unique opportunities for health research. (Cohen, Goto, Schreiber, & Torp-Pedersen, 2015)

9. The good physician treats the disease; the great physician treats the patient who has the disease! - William Osler

10. The work of epidemiology is related to unanswered questions, but also to unquestioned answers - Patricia Buffler

Olorunfemi A. Oshagbemi, 2nd December 2019