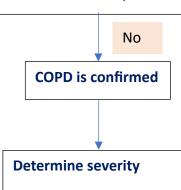
#### When to suspect COPD:

- Chronic and progressive dyspnea
- Recurrent wheeze
- Chronic cough
- Recurrent respiratory infections
- Risk factors including exposure to tobacco smoke

Diagnosis requires spirometry demonstrating post-bronchodilator FEV1/ FVC ratio <0.7 (or LLN). Spirometry in Kingston

Is the airflow obstruction reversible with bronchodilators (FEV1 improves by ≥200ml AND ≥12%)

Pes Diagnosis is more likely to be asthma



Mild: FEV1≥80% predicted	Consider referring to a respirologist if not
	responding to treatment as outlined below
Moderate: FEV1 50-80% predicted	Consider referring to a respirologist if
	symptomatic or FEV1<70%, document GOC
	discussion
Severe: FEV1 30-49% predicted	Patient should be seen by a respirologist,
	document GOC discussion
Very Severe: FEV1<30%	Patient should be seen by a respirologist,
	document GOC discussion

**Assessing symptoms – Consider:** 

**COPD Assessment Test (CAT)** 

MRC grade

**Refer your patient:** 

<u>Pulmonary Function Laboratory</u> at KHSC – HDH site

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#### **Initiating treatment for COPD**

#### **Preventative measures**

#### For all COPD patients

Vaccinations: Pneumococcal vaccine, yearly influenza vaccine, yearly covid vaccine, Herpes Zoster vaccine Smoking cessation: Counselling, nicotine replacement (STOP program), Bupropion, Varenicline (Resources) Advanced care planning: Discuss and document goals of care and wishes in the event of an exacerbation COPD action plan:

- For increased dyspnea, cough: prednisone 40mg po daily x 5 days and
- If fever or green/brown sputum: **add antibiotics** ex: Amox-Clav 875mg BiD x 5-7 days, Levofloxacin 750mg po daily x 5-7 days; Moxifloxacin 400mg po daily x 5-7 days.
- COPD action plan template

#### Pharmacological treatment for COPD

#### **Stable COPD management**

V 1.7

If FEV1  $\geq$  80% predicted, few symptoms and no previous AFCOPD:

Prescribe either LABA (formoterol, salmeterol, indicaterol) or LAMA (tiopropium, aclidinium, umeclidinium, glycopyrrolate).

If FEV1 <80% predicted and stable COPD without exacerbations but patient has significant symptom burden: Prescribe both LABA AND LAMA or a combination product with both ingredients.

If FEV1 <80% predicted and stable COPD without exacerbations but patient has significant symptom burden despite taking LAMA & LABA:

Add inhaled steroid by switching to a LAMA/LABA/ICS combination puffer. In addition to triple inhaled therapy consider referring to pulmonary rehabilitation, which can improve symptoms considerably.

If FEV1 < 80% and the patient is taking LAMA/LABA/ICS and has had either **2 AECOPD** within the last year or **1 AECOPD that sent them to the ER or to hospital** admission: **Add azithromycin 250mg OD** (consider risk of hearing impairment and QT prolongation with arrythmias).

#### **Inhaler examples**

LABA examples: Salmeterol Diskus 50mcg 1 puff BiD (LU 391) or Olodaterol 2.5mcg/puff 2 puffs OD or Oxeze Turbuhaler 6mcg inhaled Bid or 12 mcg inhaled BiD or Foradil 12 mcg inhaled BiD.

**LAMA examples:** Spiriva Respimat 2.5 mcg/puff 2 puffs OD *or* Aclidinium 400mcg BiD or umeclidinium 62.5 mcg 1 puff OD

#### **Combination LAMA & LABA examples:**

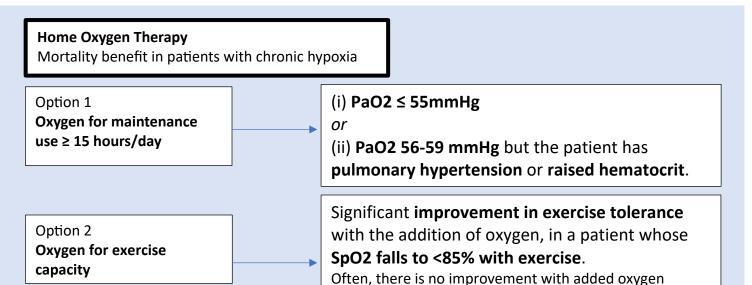
Aclidinium 400mcg & Formoterol 12 mcg 1 puff BiD (LU 459) *or* Olodaterol 2.5 mcg & tiotropium 2.5 mcg 2 puff once daily or umeclidinium 62.5 mcg & vilanterol 25 mcg 1 puff OD (LU 459).

#### Combination LABA/LAMA/ICS examples:

Trelegy Ellipta (fluticasone 100mcg/umeclidinium 62.5 mcg/vilanterol 25 mcg) 1 puff OD (LU 567) or Breztri Aerosphere (budesonide 160mcg/glycopyrrolate 9mcg/formoterol 4.8 mcg) 2 puffs BiD (LU 638).

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#### **Advanced therapies**



not to low oxygen saturation.

#### **Pulmonary Rehabilitation**

Vendors

Patients with **FEV1 < 80%** who are **symptomatic despite inhaler treatment** should be referred to pulmonary rehabilitation.

Teaches breathing techniques, nutrition, self-management, behavioral interventions, psychological support and improves exercise capacity.

Find local programs here

#### Recent hospitalization for AECOPD?

The patient should be seen in person by PCP within 7 days of discharge

### Referral to pulmonary rehabilitation should be considered

because dyspnea relates to the respiratory mechanics and

If referred, pulmonary rehabilitation should commence within one month of hospital discharge.

#### Palliative approaches to care for patients with COPD

It is important to have and document a detailed GOC discussion w/ the patient, including:

- patient wishes in the event of deterioration in respiratory status medical management + symptom relief vs. symptom relief only
- consideration of hospitalization vs. management in the community
- patient wishes for resuscitative measures including non-invasive ventilation, intubation and ventilation, and CPR (in the event of cardiorespiratory arrest)

Consider low dose oral opioids for refractory dyspnea – e.g. kadian 10 mg PO daily, or morphine 2.5 mg TID-QID

#### **Resources**

#### Spirometry sites in Kingston and surrounding area

Click on the link to find information and referral form

- Pulmonary Function Laboratory at KHSC HDH site
- Kingston Respiratory Services
- <u>Lennox and Addington County General Hospital</u> (Outpatient Services)
- KCHC Regional Lung Health Program

Spirometry is also offered by the COPD Nurse Navigator.

Fax: 613 548 2565

#### Home oxygen vendors

- InspiAIR
- VitalAire
- ProResp
- Linde
- Kingston Oxygen Home Healthcare Centre

#### **Pulmonary Rehabilitation**

The FLA OHT is funding spots in 2025-2026 for virtual respiratory rehabilitation through Evolve Wellness Studio (referral form attached).

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# Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Integrated Care Pathway Referral

Please fax referral to: (613) 548-2565	
Patient's Name:	Date of Birth (yyyy/mm/dd):
Address:	Postal Code:
Phone: Refer	ring Provider:
Referring Provider Phone: Prima	ary Care Provider:
Eligibility:  Pulmonary function test consistent with COPD, demonstrated bronchodilator OR radiographic evidence of emphysion poor symptom control despite optimal therapy, or □ one or more exacerbations requiring prednisone or □ one or more emergency department visits or how the control of	sema on CT, <b>AND</b> : e and antibiotics in the past 12 months,
☐ medication	edical history
Patients will be seen by a COPD Educator and may	also be assessed by a Respirologist if required.
<ul> <li>Self-management education</li> <li>Pathophysiology of COPD</li> <li>Role of medications, prescribed dosing, adhered</li> <li>Device technique</li> <li>Trigger avoidance and reduction</li> <li>Identification of exacerbations</li> <li>Use of a COPD Action Plan</li> <li>Smoking / cannabis / vaping cessation</li> <li>Breathing and pacing techniques</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Medication optimization and diagnostics as required</li> <li>COPD Action Plan development</li> <li>Referrals to smoking cessation, exercise therapy, others as needed</li> </ul>
Contact information for COPD Nurse Naviga	tor:
<b>Fax:</b> (613) 548-2565	
Signature:	Date (vvvv/mm/dd):

Creation Date: 24-05-2025

Version: 1.1

TO KEEP BREATHING with us

Referred by:	Date:

## FLA - ONTARIO HEALTH TEAM

### COPD INTEGRATED CARE PATHWAY PROGRAM

8 week Virtual Pulmonary Rehab Program

Name:	
DOB:	Phone #:
Email:	
*Address:	
Respiratory	Diagnosis:
FEV1:	Supplemental O2: Y/N
<b>02 Titratin</b>	Order:   >92   88-92
	□ Other:

Referred clients MUST reside in the FLA defined region

**Notes:** 

