

Online Supplement

Original Research

Tiotropium in Patients With Airflow Limitation According to the Fixed Ratio But Not the Lower Limit of Normal: A Secondary Analysis of the Tiotropium in Early-COPD Study

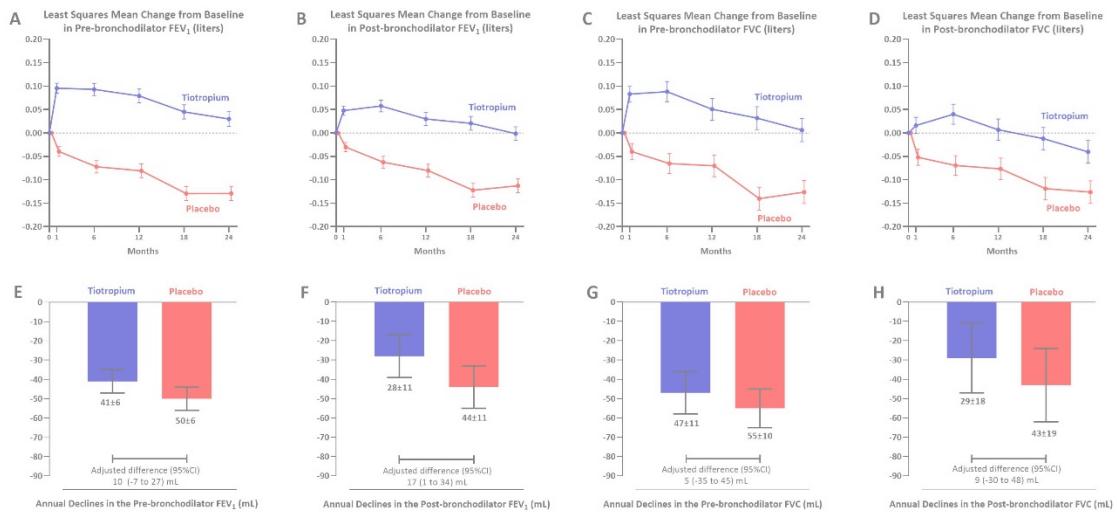
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Supplementary Figure 1. Mean and annual declines in FEV₁ and FVC before and after the bronchodilator used in the patients in patients with airflow limitation according to both the fixed ratio criterion and the lower limit of normal criterion.

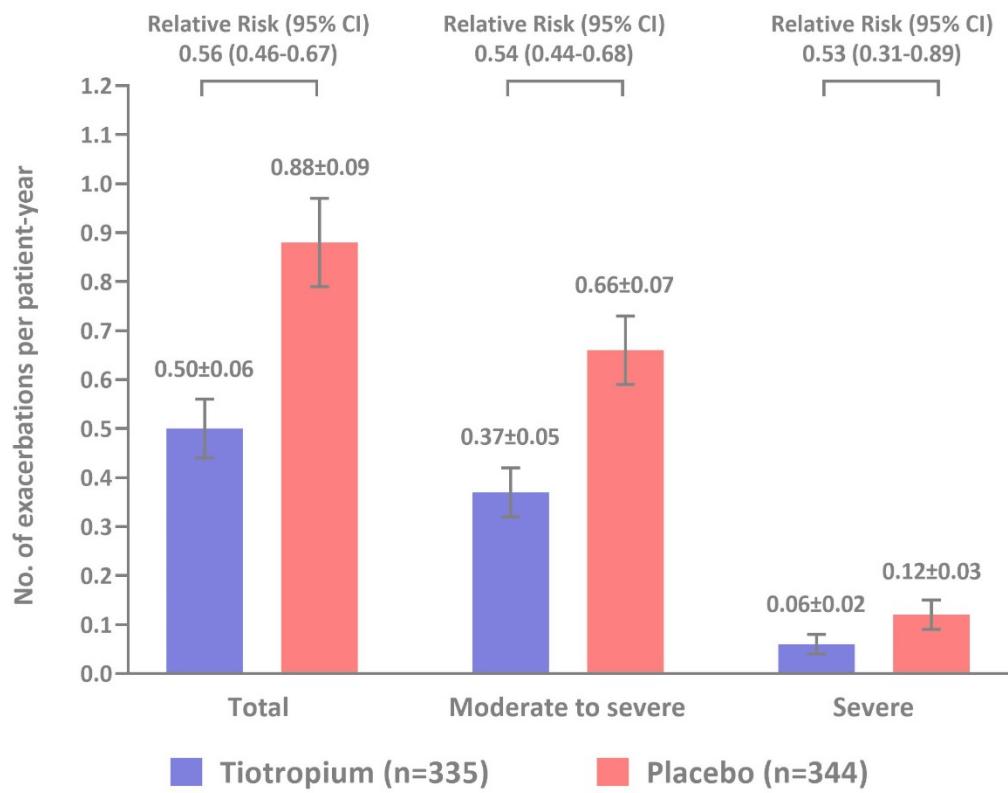


Data are mean \pm standard error

A, B, C, and D have shown the least squares mean change from baseline in the FEV₁ and FVC before and after the bronchodilator used in the patients with classified as normal using lower limit of normal criterion but obstructed using fixed ratio criterion between the placebo group and the tiotropium group. E, F, G, and H were adjusted for confounding factors including age, sex, body mass index, smoking status, baseline classification of Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease, and baseline spirometric values, and have shown annual declines in the FEV₁ and FVC before and after the bronchodilator used in the patients with classified as normal using lower limit of normal criterion but obstructed using fixed ratio criterion between the placebo group and the tiotropium group.

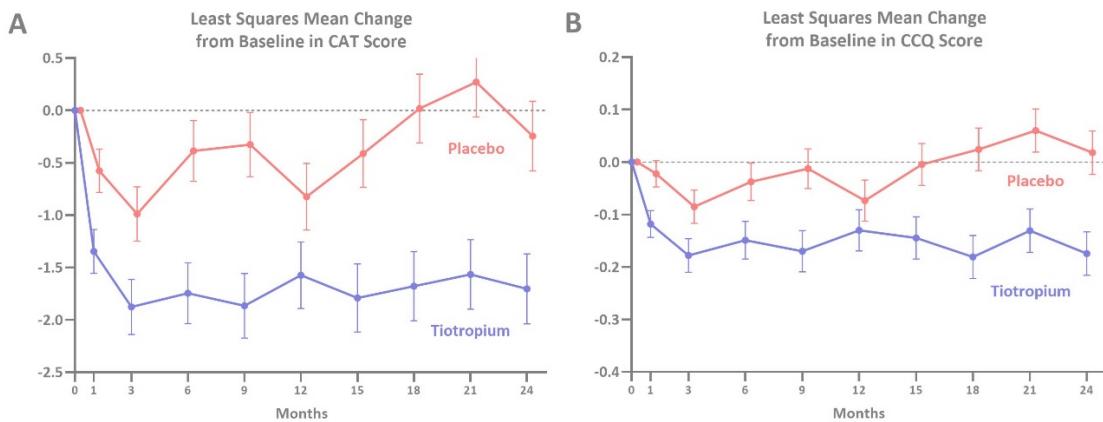
Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; FVC = forced vital capacity.

Supplementary Figure 2. Difference in acute exacerbations over time in patients with airflow limitation according to both the fixed ratio criterion and the lower limit of normal criterion.



Data are mean \pm standard error.

Supplementary Figure 3. The difference in CAT Scores and CCQ scores at different time points over time in patients with airflow limitation according to both the fixed ratio criterion and the lower limit of normal criterion.



Data are mean \pm standard error.

(A) CAT over time; (B) CCQ over time.

Abbreviations: **CAT**, COPD assessment test; **CCQ**, clinical COPD questionnaire.