#### Childhood pneumonia increases risk for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: the COPDGene Study

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#### **Supplemental Material**

### **Tables**

Table s1 Chest CT Parameters for Subjects With and Without History of Childhood Pneumonia							
	Child	Childhood			ldhood		
Pneumon		monia	Pneumonia		onia		
Chest CT Parameters	Ν		SD	Ν		SD	p Value
Wall Area %, Segmental	792	61.9%	(3.3)	869 <i>3</i>	61.4%	(3.3)	<0.001 <sup>a</sup>
Wall Area %, Subsegmental	286	64.8%	(2.6)	2923	64.3%	(2.6)	0.003 <sup>a</sup>
SRWA-Pi10	768	3.70	(0.14)	8526	3.68	(0.13)	0.01 <sup>b</sup>
Emphysema % (-950 HU)	789	7.2%	(9.7)	8679	6.1%	(9.6)	<0.001 <sup>b</sup>
Gas Trapping %, expiratory scan (-856HU)	609	27.0%	(21.4)	6810	22.1%	(20.3)	<0.001 <sup>b</sup>
Total Lung Capacity (L)	789	5.7	(1.4)	8679	5.5	(1.4)	$0.004^{a}$

Abbreviations: CT = computed tomography; HU = Hounsfield units. SRWA-Pi10 = square root wall area of a hypothetical airway with 10mm internal perimeter. Univariate analysis with: <sup>a</sup> t-test; <sup>b</sup> Wilcoxon rank sum test.

Table s2 Effect of Childhood Pneumonia with Childhood Asthmatics Removed				
Outcomes in N = 9,405 subjects, after removal of childhood asthmatics *	Impact of Childhood Pneumonia <sup>b</sup>			
Childhood pneumonia N = $717 (7.6\%)$ ; No childhood pneumonia N = $8688 (92.4\%)$		OR (95% CI) or $\beta$ (SE) <sup>c</sup>		
RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS AND DISEASE				
Chronic bronchitis	1.34	(1.12, 1.61)	0.002 <sup>d,f</sup>	
COPD, GOLD 2-4	1.24	(1.03, 1.50)	0.02 <sup>d</sup>	
Had a severe COPD exacerbation in past year	1.20	(0.94, 1.51)	0.14 <sup>d,g</sup>	
Number of COPD exacerbations in past year	0.16	0.03	<0.001 <sup>d,g</sup>	
SGRQ Score, Total <sup>a</sup>	2.00	0.71	$0.005^{d,h}$	
MMRC Dyspnea Scale (0-4) <sup>a</sup>	0.14	0.05	0.003 <sup>d,h</sup>	
LUNG FUNCTION				
FEV <sub>1</sub> post-BD (% predicted) <sup>a</sup>	-5.52	0.52	<0.001 <sup>e</sup>	
FVC post-BD (% predicted) <sup>a</sup>	-3.31	0.70	<0.001 <sup>e</sup>	
FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC post-BD (ratio x 100) <sup>a</sup>	-1.70	0.006	0.003 <sup>d,h</sup>	
CHEST CT PARAMETERS				
Wall Area %, Segmental <sup>a</sup>	0.31	0.12	0.01 <sup>d,j</sup>	
Wall Area %, Subsegmental <sup>a</sup>	0.41	0.17	0.01 <sup>d,j</sup>	
SRWA-Pi10 <sup>a</sup>	0.01	0.005	0.04 <sup>d,j</sup>	
Emphysema % (-950 HU) <sup>a</sup>	0.14	0.35	0.69 <sup>d,j</sup>	
Gas Trapping %, expiratory scan (-856HU) <sup>a</sup>	1.79	0.78	$0.02^{d,j}$	
Total Lung Capacity (L) <sup>a</sup>	0.008	0.04	0.84 <sup>d,j</sup>	

Abbreviations: COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; GOLD = Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; SGRQ = St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire; MMRC = Modified Medical Research Council; FEV<sub>1</sub> = forced expiratory volume in the first second; FVC = forced vital capacity; post-BD = post bronchodilator; CT = computed tomography; HU = Hounsfield units. SRWA-Pi10 = square root wall area of a hypothetical airway with 10mm internal perimeter.

\* From original 10,156 subjects, 723 were removed with childhood asthma and 28 were removed for unclassifiable asthma status.

<sup>a</sup> Subjects included are fewer than total subjects due to subject survey response being missing or unclassifiable.<sup>b</sup> Each row represents a separate regression model. Included subjects in each model are those with classifiable data for the parameter.

<sup>c</sup> Odds ratio (OR), 95% confidence interval (CI) for logistic regression; beta coefficient (β), standard error (SE) for linear regression.

<sup>d</sup> Covariates for analysis = age at enrollment in years + gender + race + pack-years. <sup>e</sup> Only covariate is pack-years.

Additional covariates: <sup>f</sup> current smoker; <sup>g</sup> current smoker + FEV<sub>1</sub> % predicted; <sup>h</sup> FEV<sub>1</sub> % predicted; <sup>i</sup> height; <sup>j</sup> body mass index + CT scanner model.

Table s3 Effect of Childhood Pneumonia in Childhood Asthmatics Only						
<b>Outcomes in N = 723 subjects, only those with childhood asthma</b> Childhood pneumonia N = 137 (18.9%); No childhood pneumonia N = 586 (81.1%)	Impact of Childhood Pneumonia <sup>b</sup> OR (95% CI) or β(SE) <sup>c</sup> p Value					
RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS AND DISEASE						
Chronic bronchitis	1.14	(0.13, 3.56)	0.56 <sup>d,f</sup>			
COPD, GOLD 2-4	1.85	(1.10, 3.18)	$0.02^{\rm d}$			
Number of COPD exacerbations in past year	0.05	0.12	0.70 <sup>d,g</sup>			
Had a severe COPD exacerbation in past year	1.22	(0.76, 1.94)	0.41 <sup>d,g</sup>			
SGRQ Score, Total <sup>a</sup>	-0.44	2.02	0.83 <sup>d,h</sup>			
MMRC Dyspnea Scale (0-4) <sup>a</sup>	-0.12	0.13	0.33 <sup>d,h</sup>			
LUNG FUNCTION						
FEV <sub>1</sub> post-BD (% predicted) <sup>a</sup>	-6.24	2.35	0.008 <sup>e</sup>			
FVC post-BD (% predicted) <sup>a</sup>	-4.66	1.79	0.009 <sup>e</sup>			
FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC post-BD (ratio x 100) <sup>a</sup>	-0.01	0.01	0.64 <sup>d,i</sup>			
CHEST CT PARAMETERS						
Wall Area %, Segmental <sup>a</sup>	0.39	0.33	0.25 <sup>d</sup> ,j			
Wall Area %, Subsegmental <sup>a</sup>	0.32	0.48	0.51 <sup>d,j</sup>			
SRWA-Pi10 <sup>a</sup>	0.02	0.02	0.27 <sup>d,j</sup>			
Emphysema % (-950 HU) <sup>a</sup>	0.42	0.77	0.58 <sup>d,j</sup>			
Gas Trapping %, expiratory scan (-856HU) <sup>a</sup>	0.76	1.93	0.70 <sup>d,j</sup>			
Total Lung Capacity (L) <sup>a</sup>	-0.08	0.01	0.43 <sup>d,j</sup>			

Abbreviations: COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; GOLD = Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; SGRQ = St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire; MMRC = Modified Medical Research Council; FEV<sub>1</sub> = forced expiratory volume in the first second; FVC = forced vital capacity; post-BD = post bronchodilator; CT = computed tomography; HU = Hounsfield units. SRWA-Pi10 = square root wall area of a hypothetical airway with 10mm internal perimeter.

<sup>a</sup> Subjects included are fewer than total subjects due to subject survey response being missing or unclassifiable.

<sup>b</sup> Each row represents a separate regression model. Included subjects in each model are those with classifiable data for the parameter.

<sup>c</sup> Odds ratio (OR), 95% confidence interval (CI) for logistic regression; beta coefficient (β), standard error (SE) for linear regression.

<sup>d</sup> Covariates for analysis = age at enrollment in years + gender + race + pack-years. <sup>e</sup> Only covariate is pack-years. Additional covariates: <sup>f</sup> current smoker; <sup>g</sup> current smoker +  $FEV_1$  % predicted; <sup>h</sup>  $FEV_1$  % predicted; <sup>i</sup> height; <sup>j</sup> body mass index + CT scanner model.

	Childhood     No Childhood       Pneumonia     Pneumonia       N = 374 (6.5%)     N = 5369 (93.5%)		Impact Pneum	p Value <sup>°</sup>	
			<b>```</b>	% CI) or β (SE)	•
COPD, GOLD 2-4 (%) <sup>a</sup>	54 (14.4%)	698 (13.0%)	1.03	(0.74, 1.41)	0.85 <sup>d</sup>
FEV <sub>1</sub> post-BD % predicted <sup>a</sup>	87%	89%	-2.29	(0.91)	0.01
FVC post-BD % predicted <sup>a</sup>	91%	93%	-1.80	(0.82)	0.03
FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC post-BD (ratio x 100) <sup>a</sup>	0.74	0.75	-0.004	(0.005)	0.35 <sup>d,e</sup>

Abbreviations: COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; GOLD = Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease;

 $FEV_1$  = forced expiratory volume in the first second; FVC = forced vital capacity; post-BD = post bronchodilator.

<sup>a</sup> Subjects included are fewer than total subjects due to subject survey response being missing or unclassifiable.
<sup>b</sup> Each row represents a separate regression model. Beta coefficient (β) and standard error (SE) for linear regression.
<sup>c</sup> Covariate used for all analyses is pack years. <sup>d</sup> Additional covariates: gender + age at enrollment + race; <sup>e</sup> + height.

# Figures

# **Figure s1 Subject Classification**

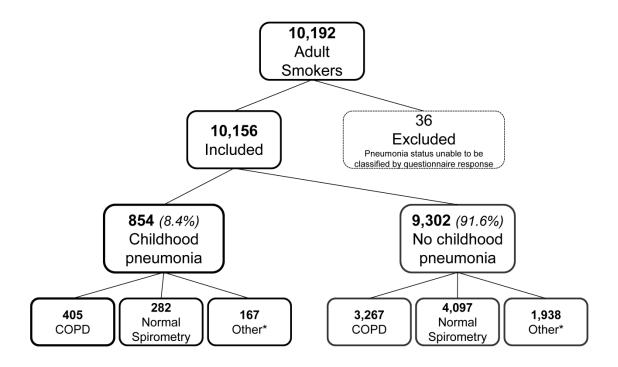
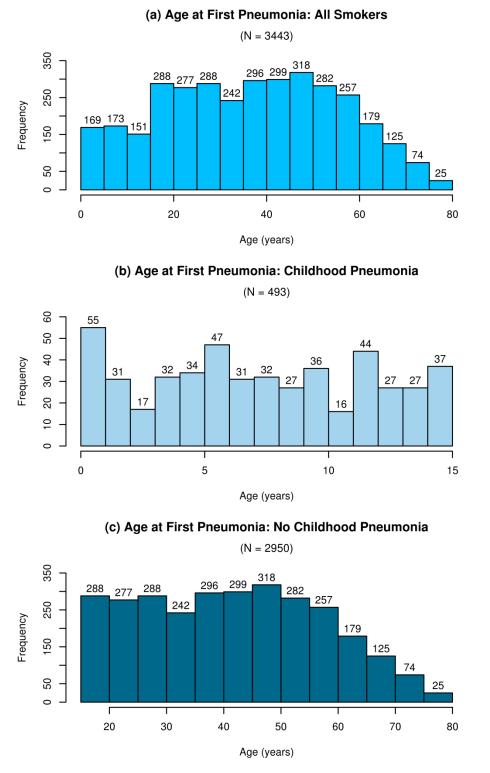


Figure s1 Classification of subjects in cohort based on childhood pneumonia status.

\*Includes subjects with GOLD Stage 1 (FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC < 0.7 with FEV<sub>1</sub>  $\ge$  80% predicted) or Preserved Ratio Impaired Spirometry (PRISm, FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC  $\ge$  0.7 with FEV<sub>1</sub> < 80% predicted

### Figure s2 Pneumonia Age Distribution



**Figure s2** Distribution of age of first pneumonia in entire cohort (a) in subjects with a history of childhood pneumonia (b) and in subjects without a history of childhood pneumonia (c). Includes all subjects who reported an age of first pneumonia.