

Greater emphysema-like lung on CT linked to mortality

16 December 2014

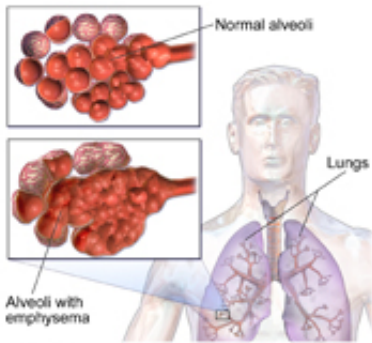


Image courtesy of Blausen Medical

of effect modification by smoking status.

"Recognition of the independent prognostic significance of emphysema on CT among patients without COPD on spirometry is warranted," the authors write.

More information: [Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

Copyright © 2014 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

(HealthDay)—For individuals without airflow obstruction or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), greater emphysema-like lung on computed tomography (CT) is associated with all-cause mortality, according to a study published in the Dec. 16 issue of the *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

Elizabeth C. Oelsner, M.D., M.P.H., from Columbia University in New York City, and colleagues conducted a [prospective cohort study](#) involving 2,965 participants, aged 45 to 84 years, without [airflow obstruction](#) on spirometry. The authors examined whether greater emphysema-like lung on CT is associated with all-cause mortality.

The researchers noted 186 deaths over a median of 6.2 years. After adjustment for potential confounders, there was an independent association between greater emphysema-like lung and increased mortality (adjusted hazard ratio per one-half interquartile range, 1.14; $P = 0.004$). A linear correlation between emphysema-like lung and mortality was supported in generalized additive models, with no indication of a threshold. The magnitude of the correlation was greatest among smokers, although there was no indication

APA citation: Greater emphysema-like lung on CT linked to mortality (2014, December 16) retrieved 22 November 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2014-12-greater-emphysema-like-lung-ct-linked.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.