

Online Supplement

Pulmonary Subtypes Exhibit Differential Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease Spirometry Stage Progression: The COPDGene Study®

Supplementary Figures S1-S6. Distribution of high- and moderate-risk groups by pulmonary function. Each figure represents only the individuals within the stated group. S1) No high-risk or moderate-risk group in grey; S2) high-risk airway-predominant group (APD-only) is represented in red; S3) high-risk emphysema-predominant (EPD-only) group in blue; S4) Combined high-risk airway and high-risk emphysema-predominant (Combined APD-EPD) group is represented in yellow; S5) moderate-risk airway-predominant group (MR APD-only) in green; S6) combined moderate-risk airway- with high-risk emphysema-predominant (Combined MR APD-EPD) group in magenta.

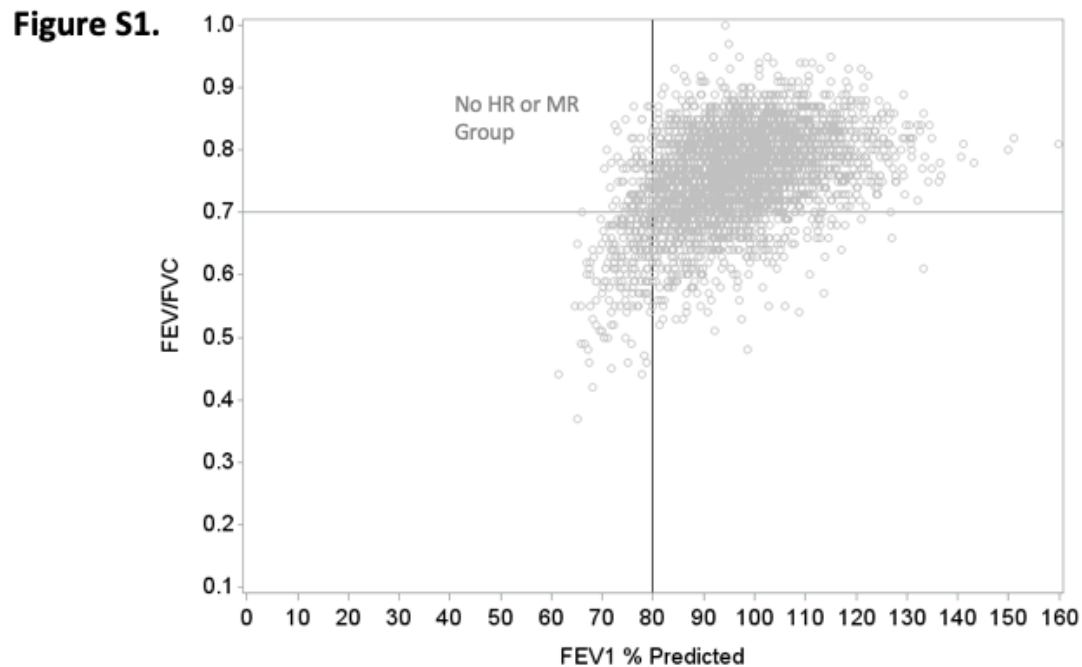


Figure S2.

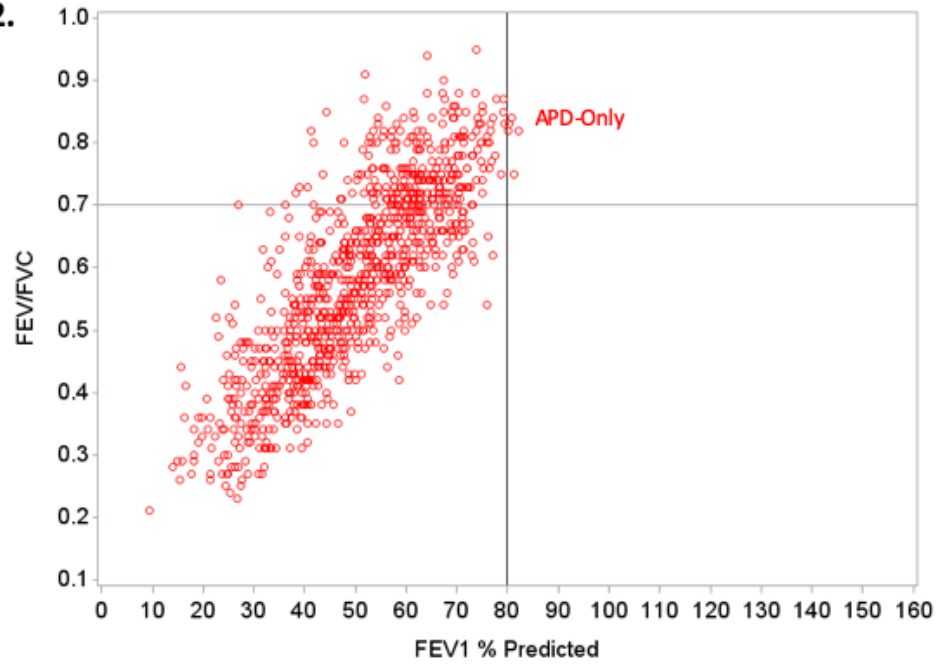


Figure S3.

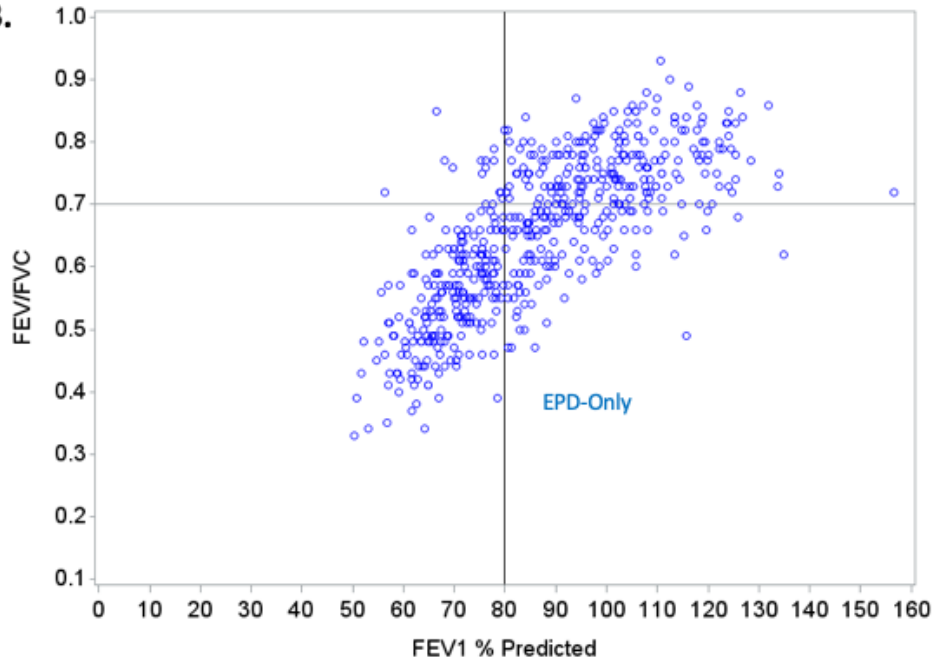


Figure S4.

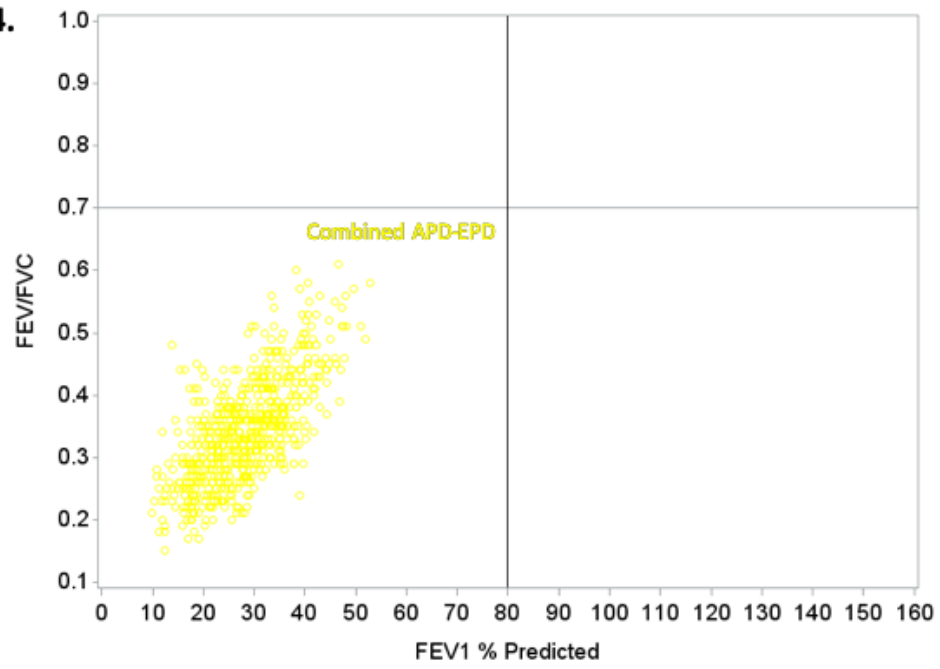


Figure S5.

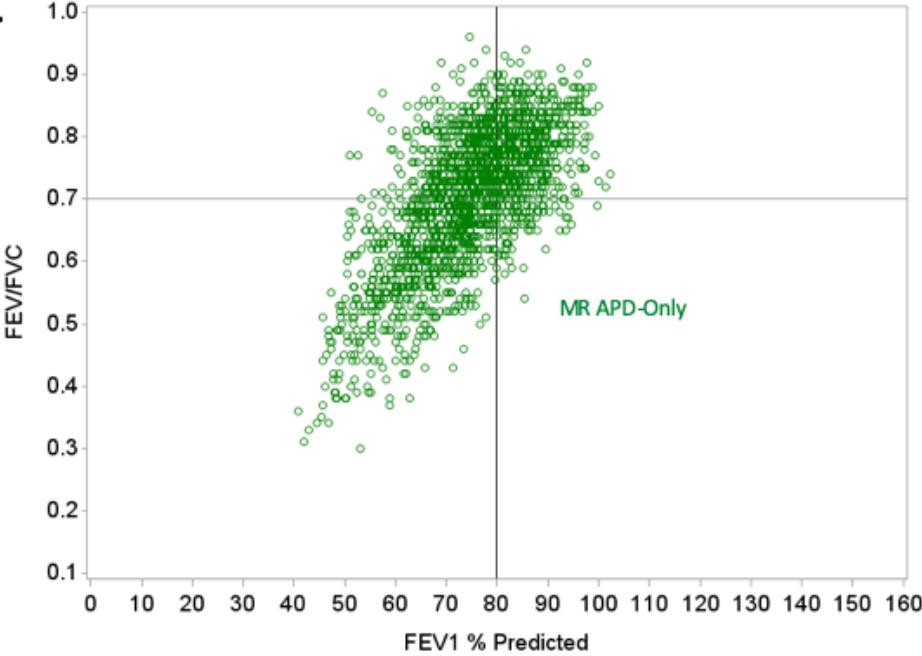
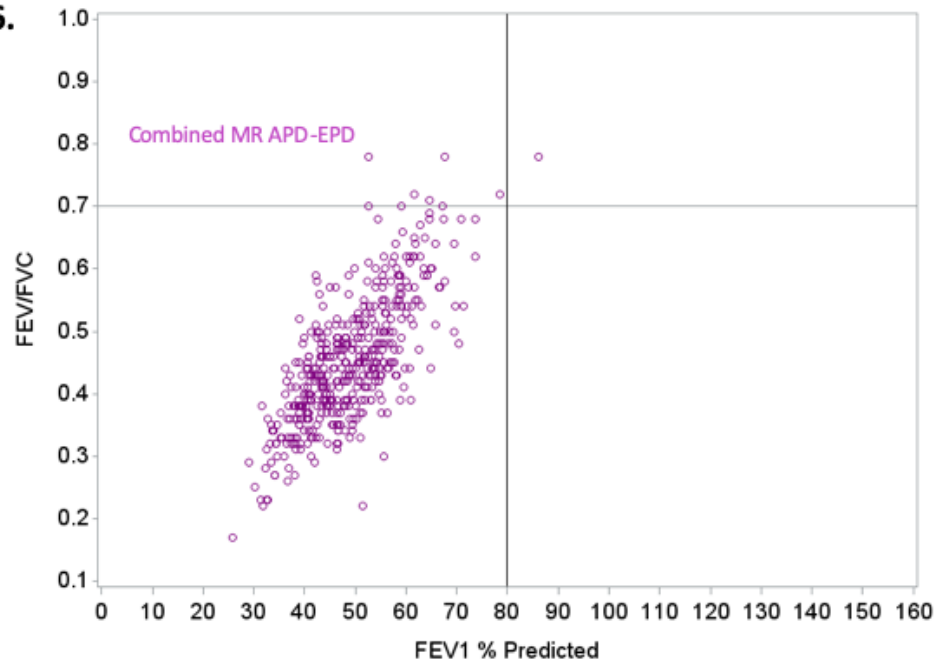
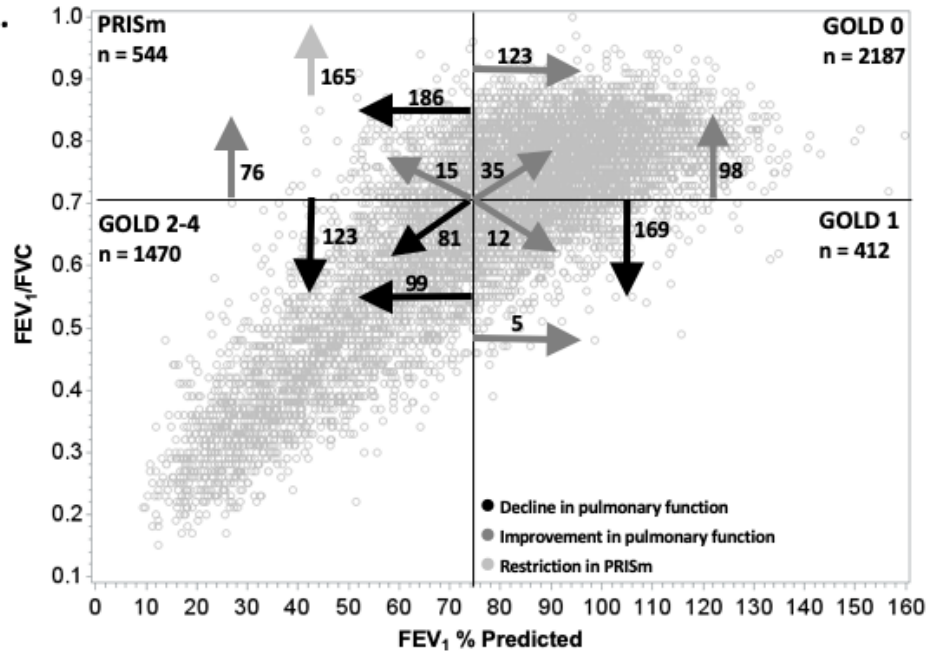


Figure S6.



Supplementary Figure S7. All movement in five years in PRISm, GOLD 0, GOLD 1 and GOLD 2-4

Figure S7.



Movement includes decline in pulmonary function (progression) represented in black; improvement in pulmonary function (regression) represented in dark grey; and increased FEV₁/FVC ratio (restriction) in PRISm. Intra-individual measurement variability was not accounted for, and there are increased proportions of individuals showing improvement in pulmonary function after five years. Overall net change in GOLD stages mimic the progression to worse pulmonary function observed after accounting for intra-individual variability.