

LETTERS

BLOCKERS AND MORTALITY IN COPD

Author's reply to Wolstenholme and Sanfilippo and colleagues

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The responders have highlighted some important issues that merit further investigation.¹⁻⁴

We agree with Wolstenholme that it seems counterintuitive to use β blockers and β agonists in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), but most patients in our study were prescribed cardioselective β blockers, so theoretically β blockade would not negate agonist activity in the lungs. Some studies have even suggested that β blockers have beneficial effects on COPD and reduce exacerbations and mortality independent of cardiovascular risk.⁵ Although we agree that antimuscarinic agents are also effective bronchodilators, caution may be needed in this patient group owing to concomitant cardiac arrhythmias. This is an area in which more research is needed.

As Sanfilippo and colleagues state, primary percutaneous coronary intervention is an important and increasingly used treatment for ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). Our data (not published) suggested that patients with COPD are less likely than those without COPD to undergo percutaneous coronary intervention, and in our study the number of patients undergoing this intervention was too small to include in the analysis. We agree that percutaneous coronary intervention is

becoming more common and may be an important factor. We are currently undertaking a large and more up to date study of patients with COPD using data from the Myocardial Ischemia National Audit Project (MINAP) to investigate this and several other factors.

Competing interests: I am the first author of the paper discussed in the response.

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- 4 Wolstenholme RJ. Replacing β agonists with antimuscarinic drugs in patients with COPD. *BMJ* 2014;348:g1108.
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