

LEARN MORE BREATHE BETTER®

A PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH



COPD: THE MORE YOU KNOW, THE BETTER FOR YOU AND YOUR LOVED ONES.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE COPD:

- Become short of breath while doing everyday activities they used to do with ease.
- Produce excess sputum.
- Cough frequently, or constantly. Some call this a “smoker’s cough.”
- Wheeze.
- Feel like they can’t breathe.
- Are unable to take a deep breath.

AS TIME GOES BY, THESE SYMPTOMS GET GRADUALLY WORSE.

COPD develops slowly and can worsen over time. Many people with COPD avoid activities they used to enjoy because they become short of breath so easily. When COPD becomes severe, it can get in the way of doing even the most basic tasks, such as light housekeeping, taking a walk, bathing, and getting dressed.

COPD IS SERIOUS, YET MANY DON’T KNOW THEY HAVE IT.

As we age, it’s easy to think that some of the symptoms of COPD are just part of “getting older.” But they’re not. If you think you have even mild symptoms, tell your doctor or health care provider as soon as possible.

COPD is a leading cause of death in the United States, claiming more than 150,000 American lives each year. Millions of people have been diagnosed and several additional millions likely have COPD and don’t know it.

THE LUNG
DISEASE 

WITH MANY DIFFERENT NAMES

COPD is a serious lung disease that over time makes it hard to breathe. Its official name is Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, but COPD has other names, like emphysema or chronic bronchitis.

In those who have COPD, the airways, or tubes that carry air in and out of the lungs are partly blocked, making it difficult to breathe.



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COULD YOU BE AT RISK FOR COPD? YES, IF YOU:

USED TO SMOKE, OR STILL DO

COPD most often occurs in people age 40 and over who are current or former smokers. Smoking is the most common cause of COPD, accounting for as many as 8 out of 10 COPD-related deaths. However, as many as 1 out of 4 people who have COPD never smoked.

HAVE LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO LUNG IRRITANTS

COPD can also occur in people who have had long-term exposure to things that can irritate your lungs, like certain chemicals, dust, or fumes in the workplace. Heavy or long-term exposure to secondhand smoke or other air pollutants may also contribute to COPD.

HAVE A GENETIC CONDITION CALLED AAT DEFICIENCY

As many as 100,000 Americans have alpha-1 antitrypsin (AAT) deficiency. They can get COPD even if they have never smoked or had long-term exposure to harmful pollutants.



**Know for sure.
Get a spirometry test.**

Spirometry is a common, noninvasive lung function test that can detect COPD before symptoms become severe.

It measures the amount of air you can blow out of your lungs (volume) and how fast you can blow it out (flow). That way, your doctor or health care provider can tell if you have COPD, and how severe it is. The spirometry reading can help determine the best course of treatment.

FIVE THINGS EVERYONE AT RISK SHOULD DO:

1) QUIT SMOKING.

There are many online resources and several aids available from your health care provider. Visit smokefree.gov or call **1-800-QUIT NOW**.

2) AVOID EXPOSURE TO POLLUTANTS.

Stay away from things that could irritate your lungs, like dust, strong fumes and cigarette smoke.

3) VISIT YOUR HEALTH CARE PROVIDER REGULARLY.

Make a list of your breathing symptoms and think about any activities that you can no longer do because of shortness of breath. Share this information with your provider.

4) PROTECT YOURSELF FROM THE FLU AND OTHER PREVENTABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Do your best to avoid crowds during flu season. It is also a good idea to get a flu shot every year. Talk to your doctor about getting vaccinated against pneumococcal disease and COVID-19.

5) LEARN MORE SO YOU CAN BREATHE BETTER.

For more information and free, downloadable materials, visit COPD.nhlbi.nih.gov. Follow *Learn More Breathe Better*® on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

ARE YOU AT RISK?