

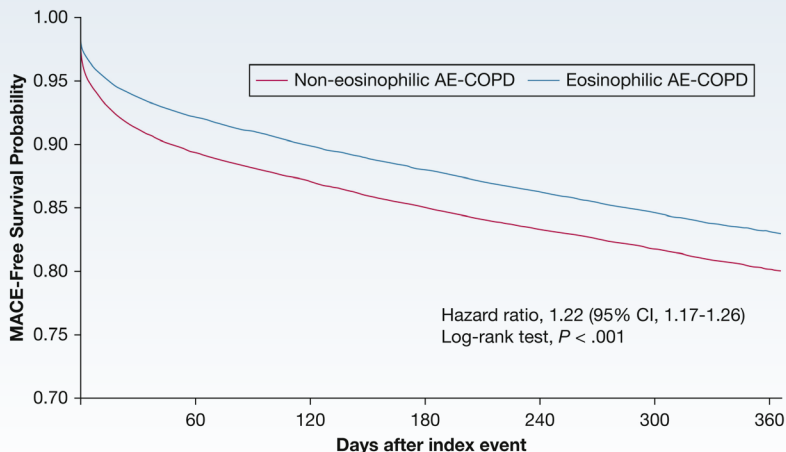
Is Eosinophilic Acute Exacerbation of COPD Associated With a Lower Risk of Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events?

STUDY DESIGN

Retrospective propensity-matched cohort study using the TriNetX Analytics Network evaluating **acute exacerbation of COPD with and without eosinophilia ($\geq 300/\mu\text{L}$)** and **1-year risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (MACEs)**

RESULTS

At 1-year follow-up, **noneosinophilic** acute exacerbation was associated with a **↑** risk of MACEs



Eosinophilic acute exacerbation was associated with a **↓** risk of MACEs

These findings suggest that eosinophilic acute exacerbation of COPD was associated with a significantly lower risk of MACEs. Blood eosinophil count at the time of exacerbation may serve as a valuable biomarker to stratify pulmonary and long-term cardiovascular risk.