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The European Bronchiectasis Registry



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The management of bronchiectasis in Europe

Data from the European Bronchiectasis Registry

James Chalmers
University of Dundee, UK

Presenter disclosures

Clinical Trials

AstraZeneca, Aradigm corporation, Bayer Healthcare, GSK

Research Grant Support

Wellcome Trust, Chief Scientist Office, Medical Research Council, AstraZeneca, EU Innovative Medicines Initiative, European Respiratory Society, Tenovus Scotland, Bayer Healthcare, Aradigm Corporation, Grifols, Pfizer inc

Consultancy

Bayer Healthcare, Grifols, AstraZeneca, Basilea, Napp



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Why do we need a European Bronchiectasis registry?

- To answer key questions about the epidemiology of bronchiectasis
- A series of unsuccessful clinical trials suggests the need for better outcome measures and greater research co-ordination
- To contribute to the generation of evidence-based recommendations on the management of patients with BE
- To encourage young investigators to become involved in this emerging field
- To disseminate knowledge and communicate results at international conferences and in peer reviewed publications



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What is the EMBARC?

- European Bronchiectasis Registry
- ERS Bronchiectasis task force – European BE guidelines due 2016
- European Bronchiectasis patient advisory group
- ERS clinical research collaboration
- European Bronchiectasis Clinical Trials Network



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ELF

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FOUNDATION

BRONCH-UK
The National Bronchiectasis Network



LUNG FOUNDATION

AUSTRALIA

*"When you can't breathe... nothing else matters"*TM





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Challenges in forming a European registry



Variable definitions

Inclusion/exclusion criteria

Variable quality control

Huge cost of administering registries in every country

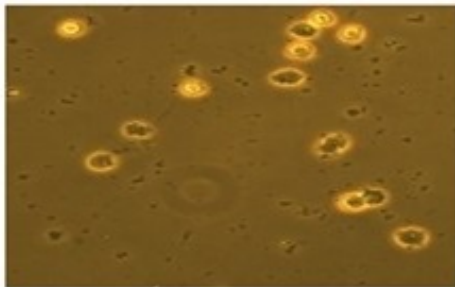
Solution:

Alignment of data fields and definitions at set-up

Single data collection platform

Shared administrative set-up= sustainability





Sharing expertise and research protocols around Europe. Help to build a wider network and grow clinical research capacity for bronchiectasis in Europe.

EMBARC is a pan-European network committed to promoting clinical research and education in bronchiectasis, through sharing of protocols, research idea and expertise. Central to this project is the creation of the European Bronchiectasis Registry, a collaboration open to all investigators around Europe caring for patients with bronchiectasis.

Latest News

Support Healthy Lungs for Life at ERS 2015

Sep 14 2015 8:39 PM

At Congress, the Healthy Lungs for Life campaign will launch its new theme: Take the Active Option. We think this campaign offers a great opportunity to raise awareness of the role of physical ...

[Read More](#)

The EMBARC registry receives funding from EU Innovative Medicines Initiative

Sep 7 2015 2:28 PM

EMBARC is contributing to a €50 million ...

Latest Research

Secreted mucins and airway bacterial colonization in non-CF bronchiectasis.

Sibila O, Suarez-Cuartin G, Rodrigo-Troyano A, Fardon TC, Finch S, Mateus EF, Garcia-Bellmunt L, Castillo D, Vidal S, Sanchez-Reus F, Restrepo MI, Chalmers JD / *Respirology*. 2015 Jul 14. doi: 10.1111/resp.12595. [Epub ahead of print]

Non-cystic fibrosis bronchiectasis: clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment, illustrated by data from a Dutch Teaching Hospital.

Altenburg J, Wortel K, van der Werf TS, Boersma WG. / *Neth J Med*. 2015 May;73(4):147-54.

Join EMBARC

EMBARC is an open group and free to join.

For more information contact info@bronchiectasis.eu

Sign up at the [registration page](#)

Follow EMBARC on Facebook!





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Welcome, editor. v

[Home](#)[About EMBARC v](#)[NEWS](#)[RESEARCH v](#)[EDUCATION v](#)[EMBARC Registry](#)

Summary:

Completed Sections: 2

Incomplete Sections: 5

Not all sections are completed:
you cannot submit the case

Demographic information updated succesfully. x

Embarc Database CRF case J2071

[Back to list](#)

Basic case information

Complete

Co-morbidities - Demographics and Background

Complete

Bronchiectasis background information

Draft

Aetiology and laboratory testing

Draft

Microbiology

Draft

Radiology

Draft

Respiratory Treatments

Draft

Additional information



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Registry study design

- Prospective observational study
- Patient consent and enrolment as baseline
- Follow-up annually for up to 5 years

Support

**Central administrative
office/help desk**

Project management

**Support for statistics and
dissemination**

**Compensation to sites for
enrolment**

Baseline data collection



Follow-up form



Follow-up form

Recruitment started February 2015



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**Participants from
40 countries**

**232 registered
centres**



TARGET:

- 1000 patients by April 2016
- 10,000 patients by March 2020





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The first results of the EMBARC Bronchiectasis registry



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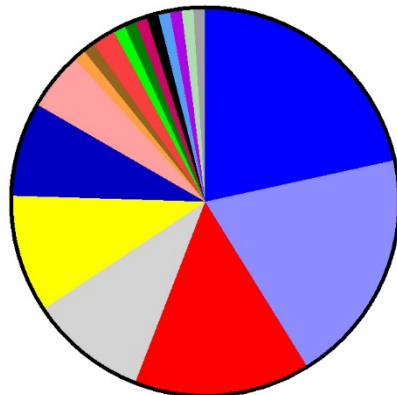
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Results at 23/9/15

1283 patients enrolled

- UK
- Italy
- Spain
- Moldova
- Greece
- Serbia
- Romania
- Netherlands
- Turkey



- Ireland
- Portugal
- Malta
- Belgium
- Ukraine
- Krygystan
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Slovenia

Demographics

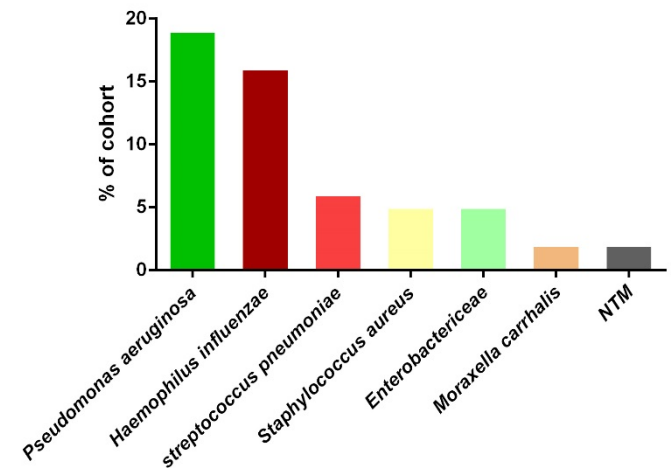
57% female

Average age= 61 years

Most common aetiology-
post-infective= 35%

Never smoked =60.3%

Ex smoker= 28.7%





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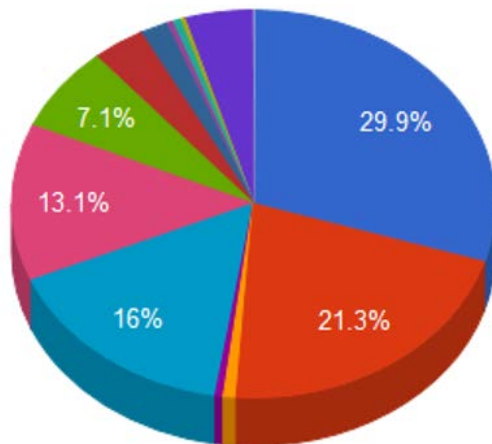
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Disease impact- exacerbations

Outpatient exacerbations

Nb of exacerbations breakdown

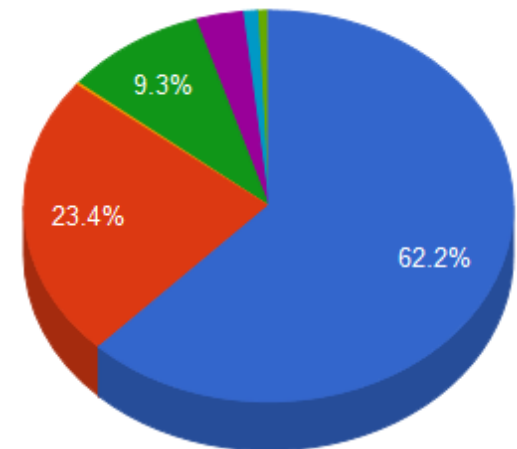
● 0 ● 1 ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5 ● 6 ● 7 ● 8 ● 9



Severe exacerbations

Nb of hospital admissions breakdown

● 0 ● 1 ● 10 ● 2 ● 3 ● 4





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Bronchiectasis severity index

Bronchiectasis Severity Index

Predicting Mortality and Exacerbation Rates in Non-CF Bronchiectasis

HOME

Online Calculation Tool

Enter your patient's information below to calculate the Bronchiectasis Severity Index.

Age

< 50

BMI

< 18.5

% FEV1 Predicted

> 80%

Previous Hospital Admission

No

Has the patient been hospitalised with a severe exacerbation in the past 2 years?

Number of exacerbations in previous year

0

MRC Breathlessness Score

1 - 3

MRC Breathlessness Score

1 - Not troubled by breathlessness except on strenuous exercise

2 - Short of breath when hurrying or walking up a slight hill

3 - Walks slower than contemporaries on level ground because of breathlessness, or has to stop for breath when walking at own pace

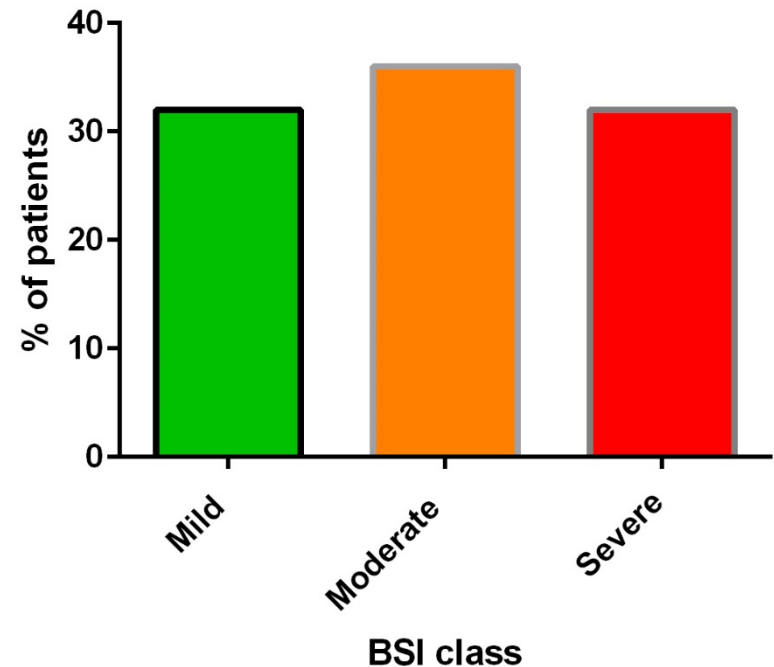
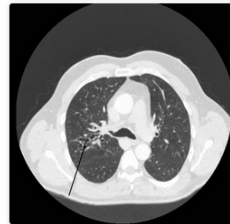
4 - Stops due to breathlessness after walking 100m

5 - House bound due to breathlessness, or breathless on dressing or undressing.

Pseudomonas Colonisation

No

Chronic colonisation is defined by the isolation of pseudomonas aeruginosa in sputum culture on 2 or more occasions, at least 3 months apart in a 1 year period





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How are patients with bronchiectasis
treated in Europe?

Tobramycin
Aztreonam
Colistin
Ciprofloxacin

Amikacin
Specific anti-pseudomonals
Gentamicin
Macrolides

Bacterial
colonisation

Goals of treatment

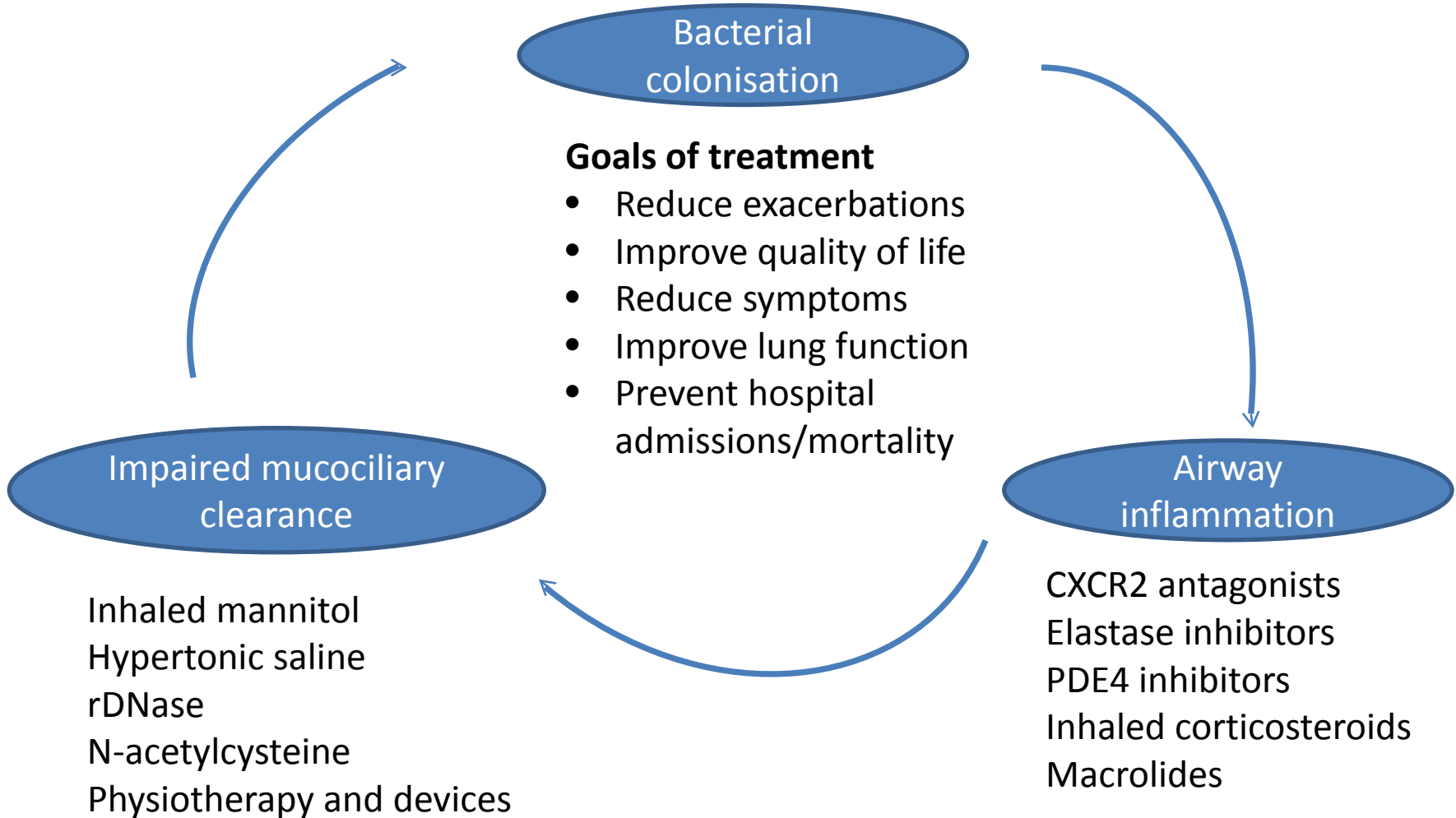
- Reduce exacerbations
- Improve quality of life
- Reduce symptoms
- Improve lung function
- Prevent hospital admissions/mortality

Impaired mucociliary
clearance

Inhaled mannitol
Hypertonic saline
rDNase
N-acetylcysteine
Physiotherapy and devices

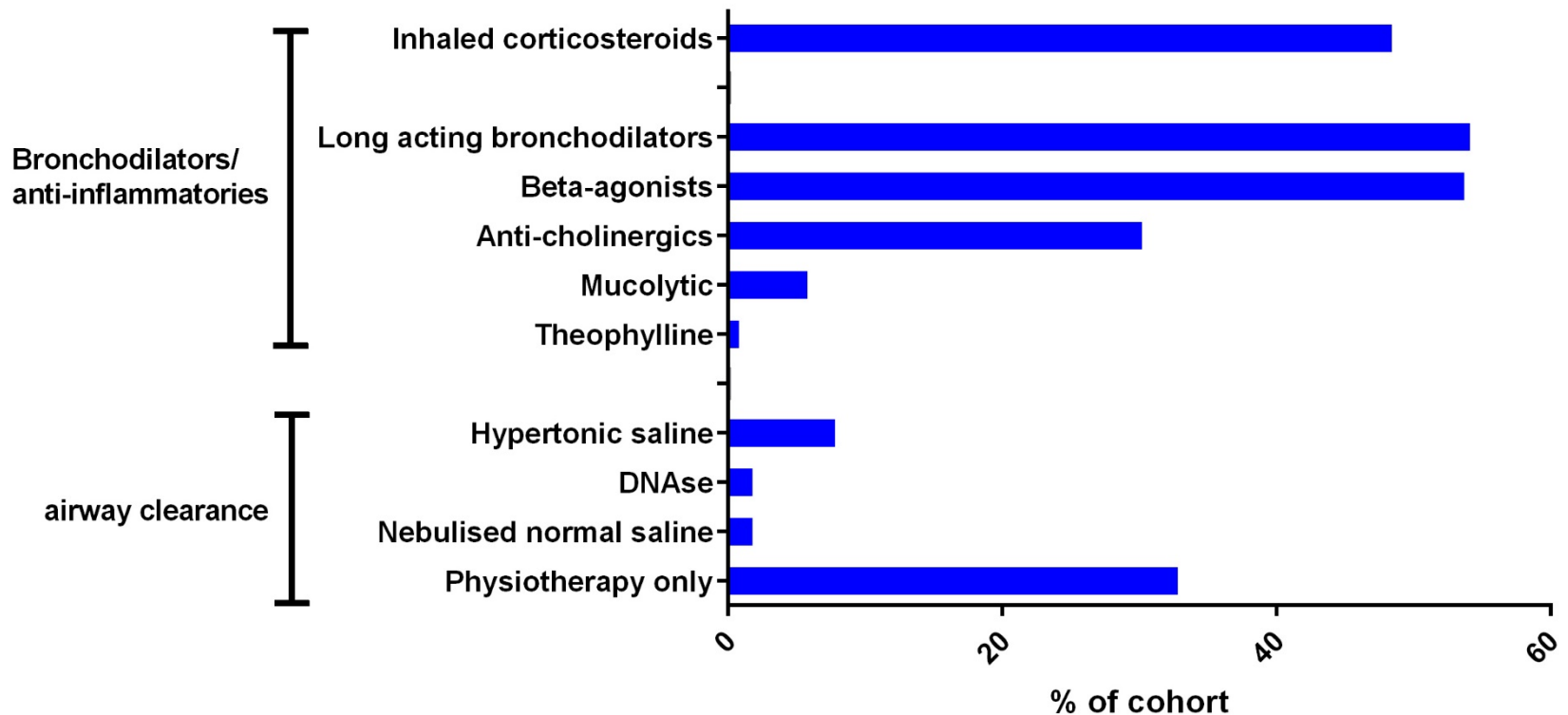
Airway
inflammation

CXCR2 antagonists
Elastase inhibitors
PDE4 inhibitors
Inhaled corticosteroids
Macrolides



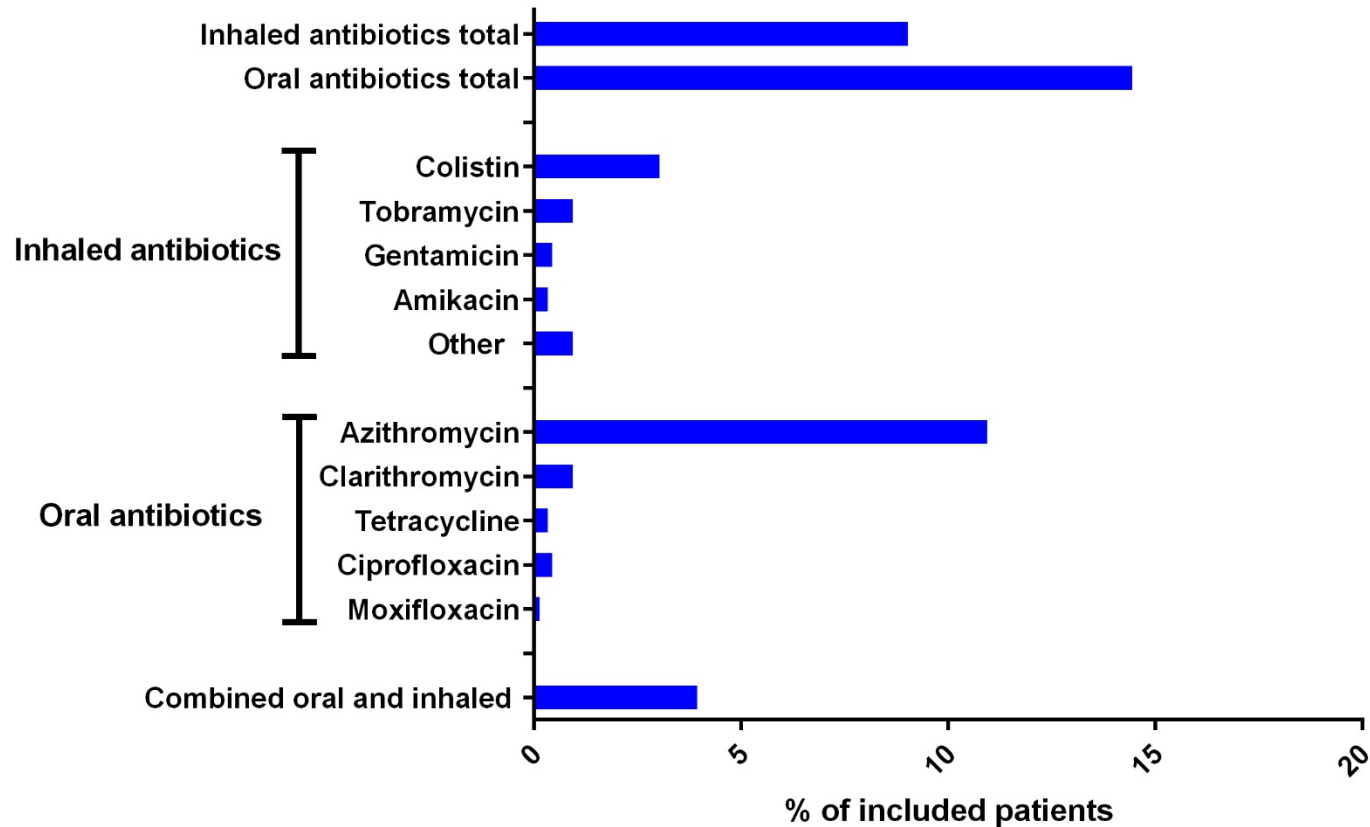


Inhaled and mucoactive therapies





Antibiotic therapies





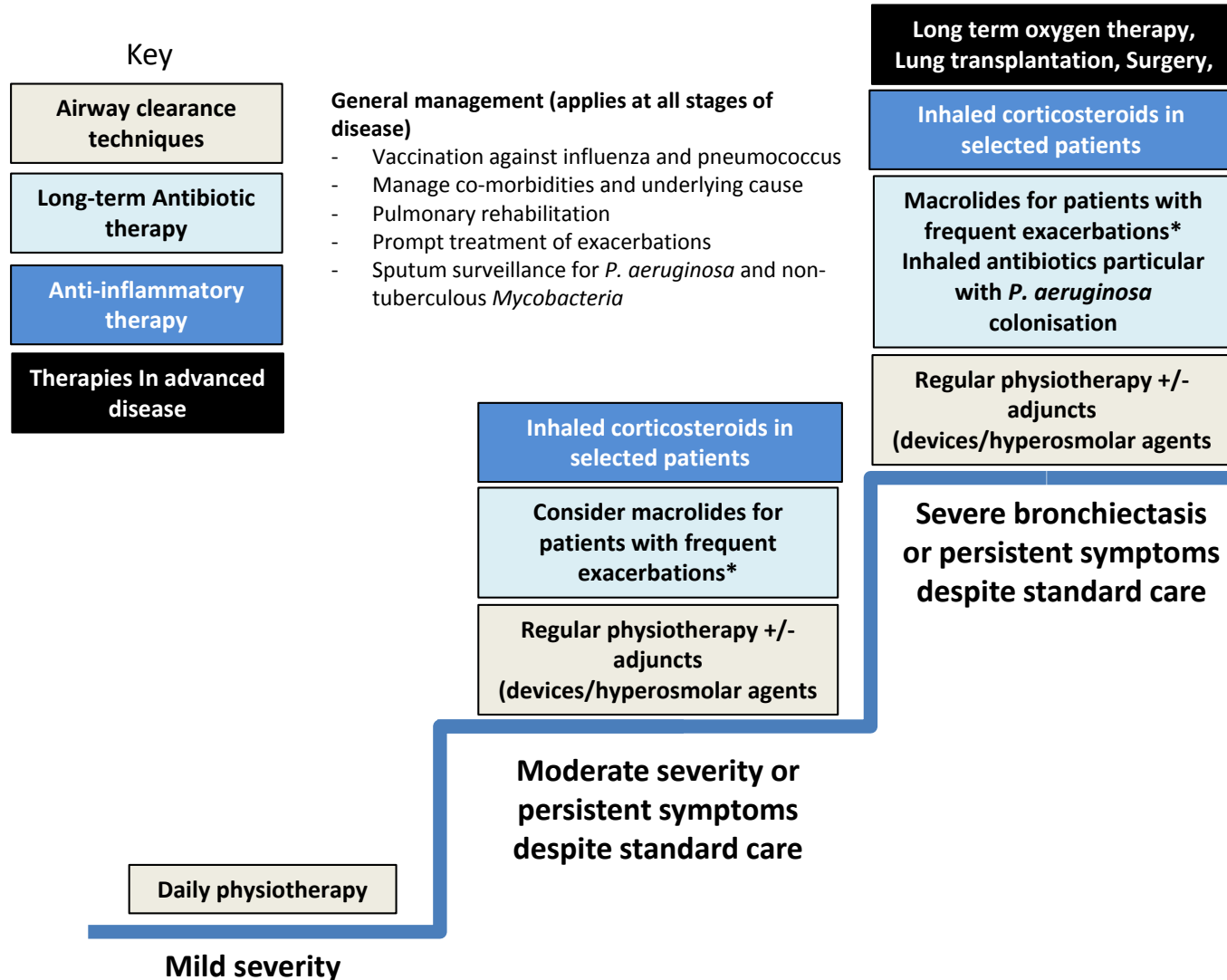
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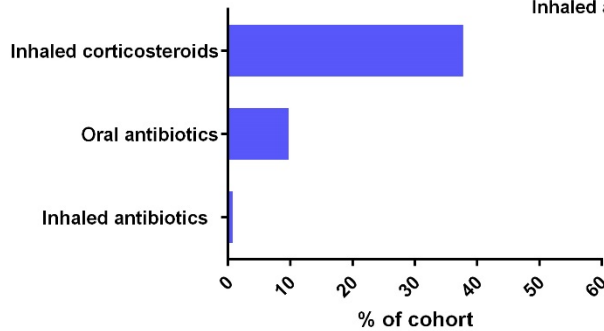
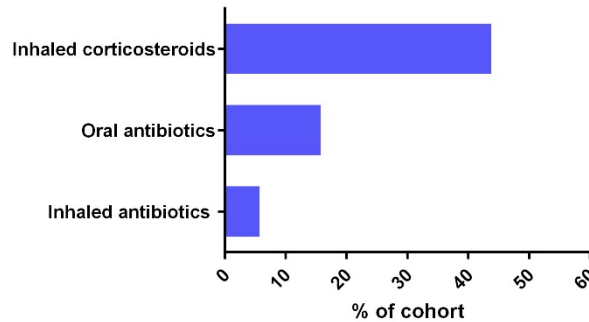
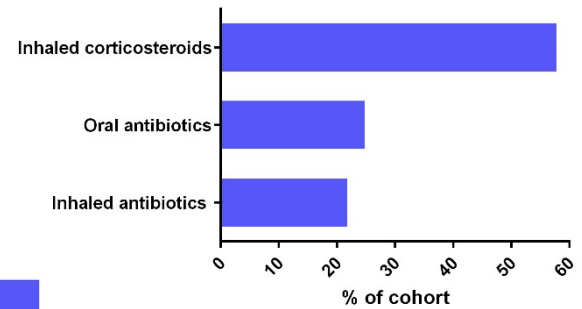
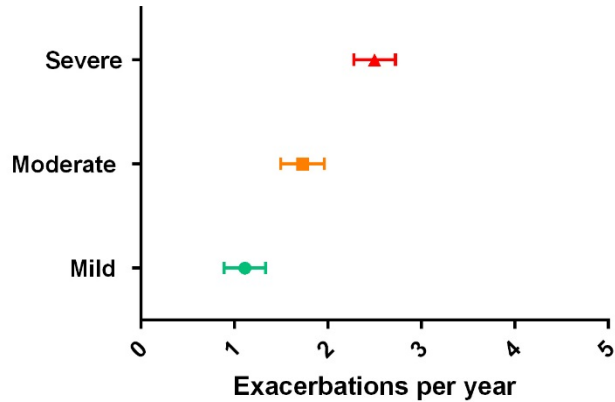
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BSI score



**Severe bronchiectasis
or persistent symptoms
despite standard care**

**Moderate severity or
persistent symptoms
despite standard care**

Mild severity



Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a key pathogen

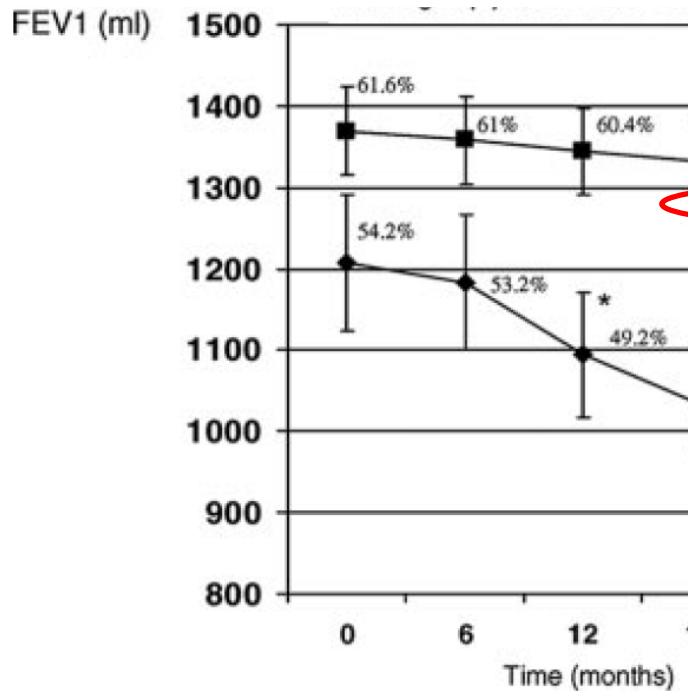


TABLE 3 Multivariate Cox proportional hazard stepwise analysis

Parameters	RR (95% CI)#	p-value
Age	1.10 (1.06–1.15)	<0.0005
PSA	3.61 (1.35–9.62)	0.010
Male sex	3.42 (1.34–8.77)	0.010
LF criteria % pred		
RV/TLC	1.03 (1.01–1.04)	<0.0005
TLC	0.95 (0.93–0.98)	<0.0005
Kco	0.96 (0.94–0.98)	<0.0005
Health-related quality of life questionnaire scores		
SGRQ activities	1.05 (1.02–1.08)	<0.0005

Comprehensive analysis of *P. aeruginosa* impact



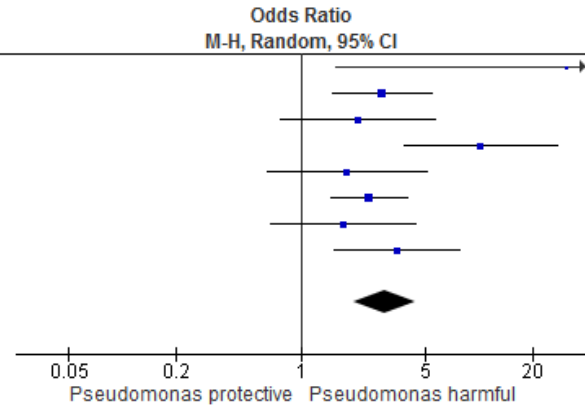
Data from 4 published/unpublished cohorts in the European registry project



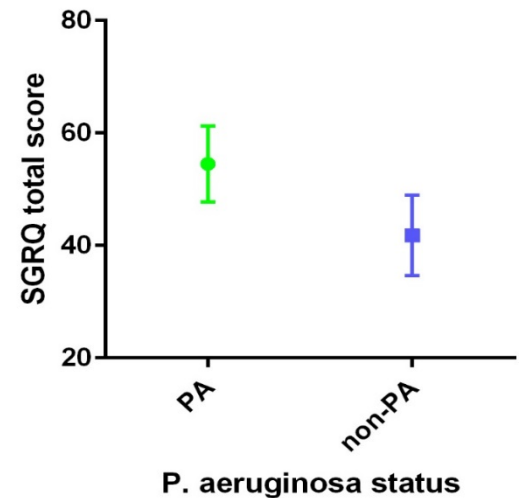
Systematic review of all published BE data



Study or Subgroup	Pseudomonas		Non-Pseudomonas		Weight	Odds Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
	Events	Total	Events	Total		
Aliberti 2014	3	39	0	162	1.7%	31.16 [1.58, 616.55]
Chalmers 2014	15	70	47	538	17.9%	2.85 [1.50, 5.43]
Chalmers 2015	6	44	17	242	11.0%	2.09 [0.77, 5.64]
Goeminne 2014	10	20	20	225	11.0%	10.25 [3.81, 27.57]
Loebinger 2009	8	20	19	71	10.3%	1.82 [0.65, 5.15]
Martinez-Garcia 2014	38	126	41	271	21.8%	2.42 [1.46, 4.01]
McDonnell 2014	9	47	13	108	12.0%	1.73 [0.68, 4.38]
McDonnell 2015	13	34	27	178	14.3%	3.46 [1.55, 7.73]
Total (95% CI)		400		1795	100.0%	2.95 [1.98, 4.40]
Total events	102		184			
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.13; Chi ² = 11.72, df = 7 (P = 0.11); I ² = 40%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 5.29 (P < 0.00001)						



- Mortality increased by 3x
- Hospital admissions 7 x increased risk
- Average of 1 additional exacerbation per patient per year
- 15% lower FEV1 % predicted
- 18.2 points difference on the SGRQ quality of life score





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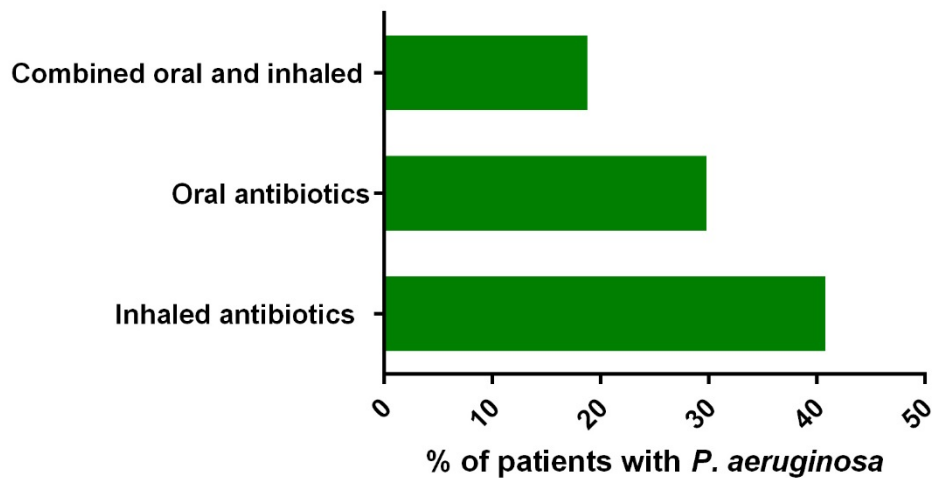
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Treatment of *P. aeruginosa*



290 patients reported at least one isolation of *P. aeruginosa*

66% had at least one attempt at eradication

Successful in 62% (defined as PA clear for at least 2 years)



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How is this impacted by COPD?



N=3636

Bronchiectasis

20.8%- associated with more exacerbations,
worse FEV₁

Single centre studies

- 50-60% of patients with moderate to severe COPD
- More bacterial colonisation
- More *P. aeruginosa*
- Independent predictor of death

ECLIPSE

Evaluation of COPD Longitudinally to
Identify Predictive Surrogate Outcomes

N=2164

Bronchiectasis

5% GOLD III, 7% GOLD IV

Stewart et al, AJRCCM 2012
Agusti et al, Respir Res 2012
Martinez et al AJRCCM 2013
Getheral et al COPD 2014



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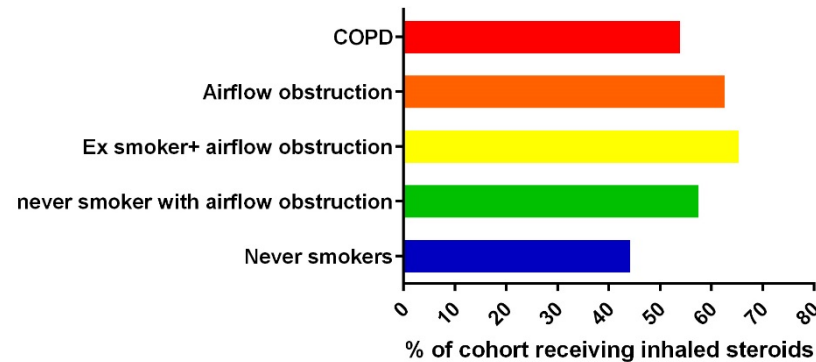
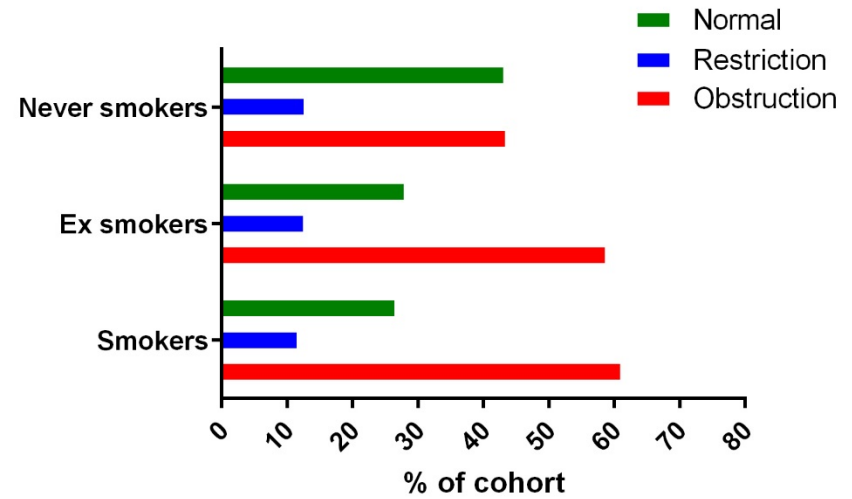
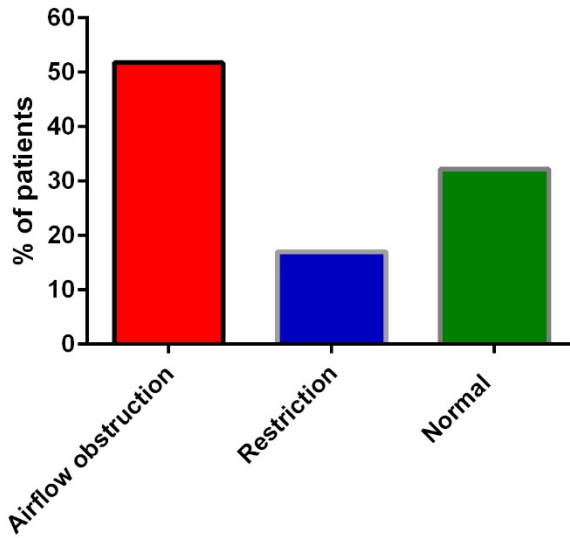


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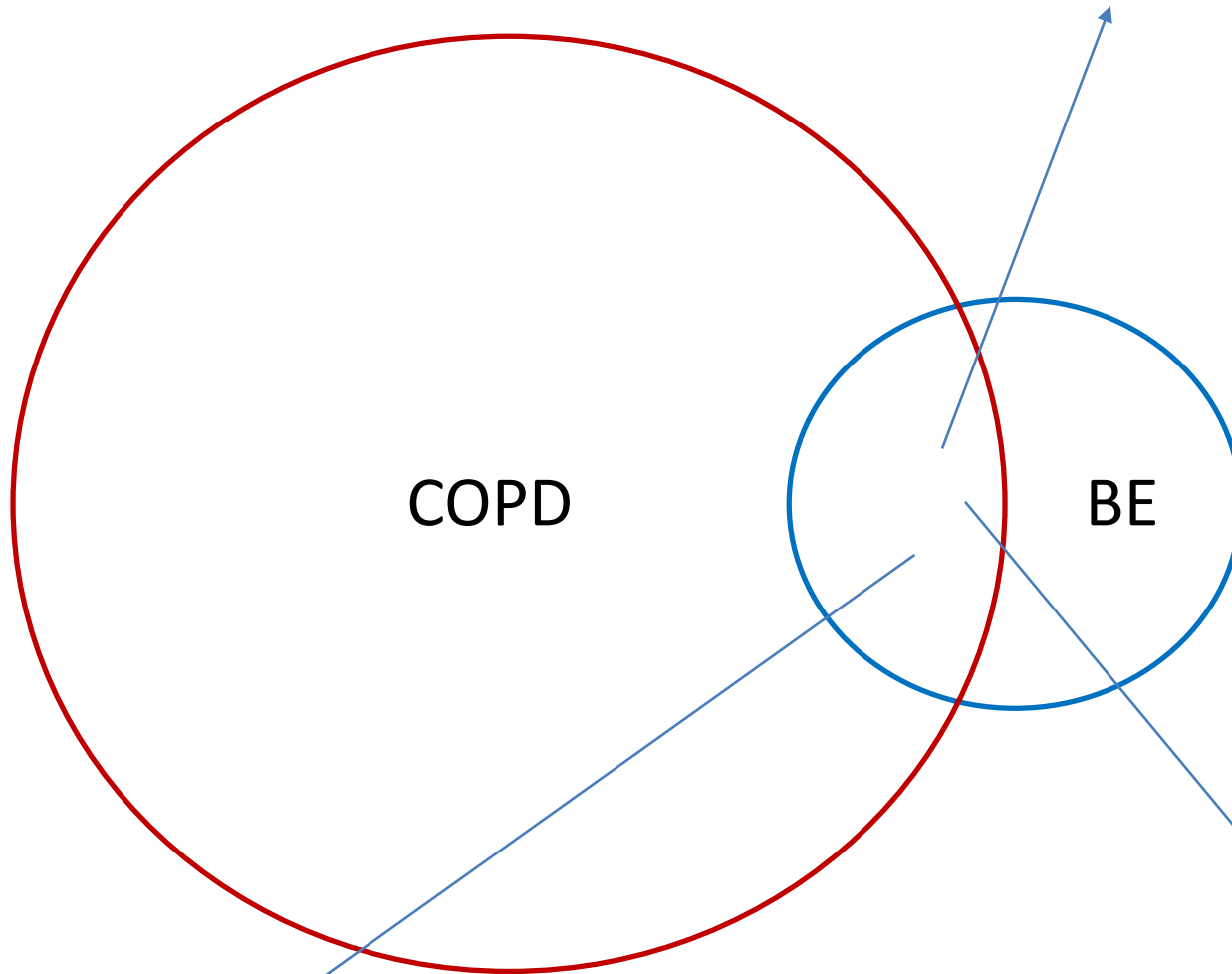
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How is this impacted by COPD?

8.1% reported to have COPD



**Two or more conditions co-existing e.g
RA/bronchiectasis and COPD**



COPD

BE

Smokers/ex smokers with BE

Non-smokers with airflow obstruction



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Evidence gap

- Inhaled corticosteroids
- Recombinant DNAse
- Bronchodilators





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BRONCHIECTASIS

Inhaled fluticasone in bronchiectasis: a 12 month study

K W Tsang, K C Tan, P L Ho, G C Ooi, J C Ho, J Mak, G L Tipoe, C Ko, C Yan, W K Lam,
M Chan-Yeung

Thorax 2005;60:239–243. doi: 10.1136/thx.2002.003236

Largest trial= 43 patients in each arm. Small improvement in sputum volume.
No improvement in exacerbations or lung function.

Inhaled steroids for bronchiectasis (Review)

Kapur N, Bell S, Kolbe J, Chang AB



THE COCHRANE
COLLABORATION®

No clinical benefits in long term and in placebo controlled studies.

Limited data (6 trials, 303 patients)

Should be limited to patients with overlapping COPD and asthma and not used routinely in bronchiectasis

Tsang et al *Thorax* 2005, BTS guidelines 2010



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Treatment of Idiopathic Bronchiectasis With Aerosolized Recombinant Human DNase I*

*Anne E. O'Donnell, MD, FCCP; Alan F. Barker, MD, FCCP;
Jonathan S. Ilowite, MD, FCCP; and Robert B. Fick, MD;
for the rhDNase Study Group[†]*

349 patients randomized (173 DNase, 176 placebo)
30% vs 19% *P. aeruginosa* colonisation



FAIL

Results

Reduced FEV1 with DNase (-3.6% vs --1.7%, $p < 0.05$)

Increase in exacerbations RR 1.35 (1.01-1.79)

British Thoracic Society Guidelines 2010-
Grade A recommendation against DNase

O'Donnell et al, Chest 1998



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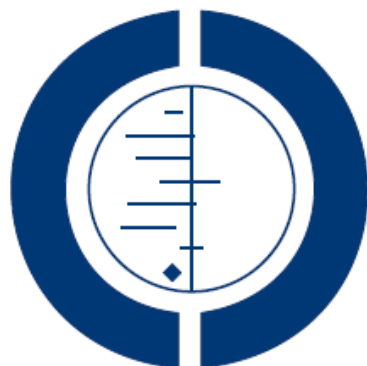
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Inhaled bronchodilators

Long-acting beta2-agonists for bronchiectasis (Review)

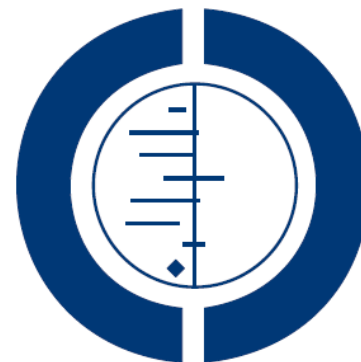
Sheikh A, Nolan D, Greenstone M



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Anticholinergic therapy for bronchiectasis (Review)

Lasserson TJ, Holt K, Evans DJ, Milan SJ, Greenstone M



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No valid randomized controlled trials identified



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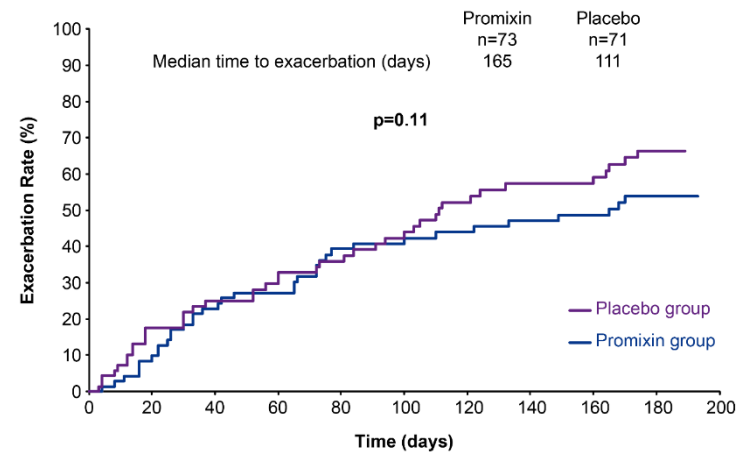
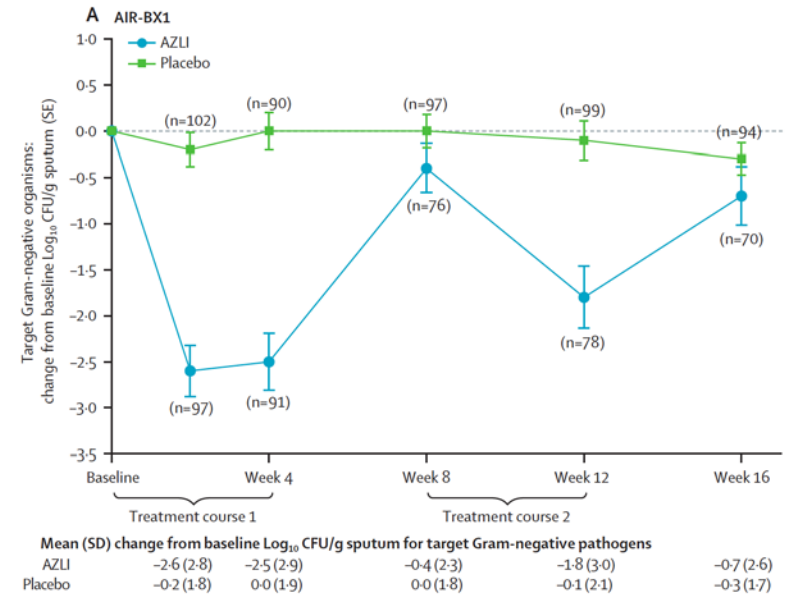
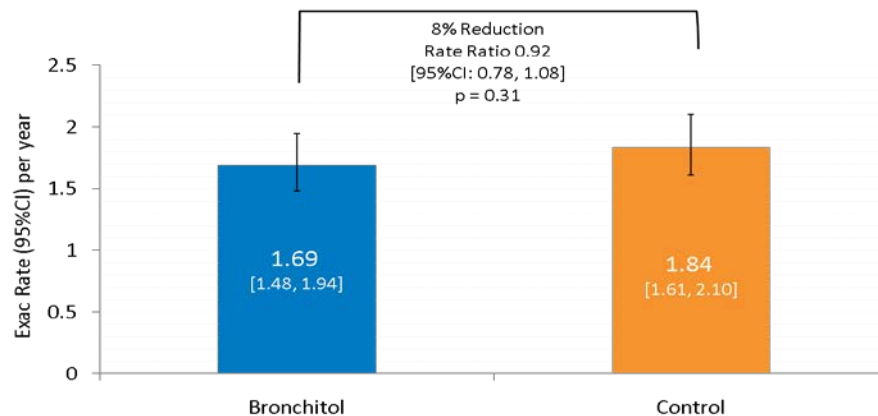


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Working towards better evidence

- Bronchiectasis trials are challenging
- Recruitment
- Feasibility
- Endpoints



Barker et al, 2014, Haworth et al 2014.



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How can EMBARC help with trials?

- Feasibility- identification of patients and sites
- End-point validation
- Obtain funding from EU and national sources
- Patient input into trials through the ELF patient advisory group
- Identification of research priorities
- Standardisation of procedures and end-points.
- Identification of subgroups and phenotypes



EMBARC promotes awareness and clinical excellence in bronchiectasis care through educational events, courses and online resources.

EMBARC is a pan-European network committed to promoting clinical research and education in bronchiectasis, through sharing of protocols, research idea and expertise. Central to this project is the creation of the European Bronchiectasis Registry, a collaboration open to all investigators around Europe caring for patients with bronchiectasis.

Latest News

[Call for participation- the Bronchiectasis research roadmap](#)

Jul 9 2014 1:03 PM

The European Bronchiectasis Network (EMBARC) seeks to promote clinical research in bronchiectasis and to build research capacity in Europe. A key task in this will be identifying the areas of ...

Latest Research

[Atorvastatin as a stable treatment in bronchiectasis: a randomised controlled trial.](#)

Mandal P, Chalmers JD, Graham C, Harley C, Sidhu MK, Doherty C, Govan JW, Sethi T, Davidson DJ, Rossi AG, Hill AT / *Lancet Respir Med.* 2014 Mar 24. pii: S2213-2600(14)70050-5. doi: 10.1016/S2213-2600(14)70050-5

Join EMBARC

EMBARC is an open group and free to join.

For more information contact info@bronchiectasis.eu

Sign up at the [registration page](#)

Follow EMBARC on Facebook!





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Data access

Sites have unrestricted access to their own data for analysis.

Analysis to the full dataset is open to anyone – apply online at www.bronchiectasis.eu

Applications to use the data are screened by the registry scientific committee Members

- Anthony De Soyza (UK)
- Felix Ringshausen (Germany)
- Stefano Aliberti (Italy)
- Charlie Haworth (UK)
- Pieter Goeminne (Belgium)
- Marlene Murriss (France)
- Montserrat Vendrell (Spain)
- Wim Boersma (Netherlands)



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Why bronchiectasis research?

- Common
- Disabling
- Neglected
- Tractable





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Summary

- The first data from the European Bronchiectasis registry suggest *P. aeruginosa* and *H. influenzae* are the most common pathogens
- The treatment burden in *P. aeruginosa* infection is high and prognosis is poor, suggesting a key unmet need.
- The most frequently used therapies are inhaled corticosteroids and bronchodilators, for which we lack robust evidence.
- The majority of bronchiectasis patients, therefore, are managed with therapies for which there is no evidence.



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The future

- Recruit 10,000 patients from across Europe with high quality data and consistent follow-up
- Disseminate and publish epidemiological data that can increase knowledge of bronchiectasis and lead to improvements in care
- Make a registry that is sustainable beyond the life of the project
- Inform high quality randomized controlled trials, providing the evidence base for current and future therapies.

Acknowledgements

Executive group

Eva Polverino
Stefano Aliberti

iABC co-ordinator

Stuart Elborn

Steering committee

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Michael Loebinger
Charlie Haworth
Adam Hill
Rosario Menendez
Marlene Murriss
Felix Ringshausen
Antoni Torres
Montserrat Vendrell
Tobias Welte
Robert Wilson



Innovative Medicines Initiative



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www.bronchiectasis.eu

ELF

Sarah Masefield
Pippa Powell
Patient advisory grp.

Advisory group

Tim Aksamit
Anne O'Donnell
Charles Feldman
Oscar Rizzo
Lucy Morgan

National leads

Ian Clifton
Michal Schteinberg
Victor Botnaru
Charlotte Ulrik
Menno van Eerden
Gernot Rohde
Branislava Milenkovic
Perluigi Paggiaro

Study co-ordinator

Megan Crichton



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