

ANYONE CAN GET COPD

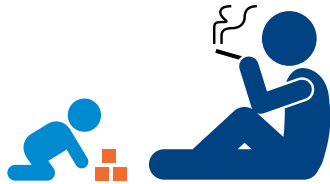
COPD Does Not Discriminate

There is a common misconception that chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is “just a smoker’s disease,” but did you know that 1 in 4 people with COPD never smoked? ¹

COPD is one of the top three causes of death worldwide,² and anyone can get COPD. Here are some of the ways that COPD can develop:

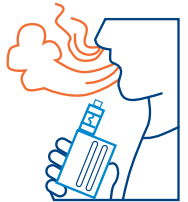
■ COPD can be related to early-life events:

- Premature birth
- Secondhand smoke
- Childhood asthma



■ COPD can be related to smoking:

- Tobacco smoke
- Secondhand smoke
- Vaping or e-cigarette use
- Cannabis (marijuana) use



■ COPD can be genetic:

- Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
- Other genetic mutations



■ COPD can be related to infection:

- Childhood respiratory infections
- Pneumonia
- Tuberculosis
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus-associated COPD



■ COPD can be related to environmental factors:

- Particles or gases from using fuel indoors
- Smoke exposure
- Occupational dust, fumes, or inhalants
- Other indoor and outdoor air pollutants



If you or a loved one are having symptoms of COPD - like coughing (with or without mucus), wheezing, chest tightness, shortness of breath, and unusual tiredness - or have any of the above risk factors, talk to your health care provider. Getting early diagnosis and treatment is crucial to preventing or slowing the progression of COPD.



COPD FOUNDATION[®]

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References:

1. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC), (2022, May 5). How is Smoking Related to COPD? CDC.gov. Retrieved Oct. 17, 2022 from <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/diseases/copd.html>.
2. World Health Organization. (2022, May 20). Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). World Health Organization. Retrieved Oct. 17, 2022, from [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-\(copd\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-(copd)).