Table 1 The ABCD and E of COPD for patients

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| **A** | Air | Assessment of respiratory symptoms and impact on patients’ life. Dyspnoea is a sign of advanced disease  |
| **B** | Bronchodilatation | Bronchodilation is the core drug management of COPD. When choosing a bronchodilation never forget LAPA: Long Acting the Patient Adores |
| **C** | Chronicity  | COPD is a chronic disease that requires compliance throughout the patients’ life. Management of other chronic conditions that share the same pathophysiology is essential for optimization of the patient with COPD  |
| **D** | Device  | Inhaled drug therapy enables therapeutic doses in the target organ with minimal toxicity. The patient is an active part in inhaled therapy and the only effective device is the one the patient will use |
| **E** | Exacerbations | Exacerbations have prognostic impact in COPD and every effort should be made to prevent this. These include lifestyle changes, smoking cessation, compliance with treatment and influenza and pneumococcal vaccination |