

COPD Population Screener™ (COPD-PS)

This survey asks questions about you, your breathing, and what you are able to do.

To complete the survey, mark an X in the box that best describes your answer for each question below.

1. During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time did you feel short of breath?

None of the time 0 A little of the time 0 Some of the time 1 Most of the time 2 All of the time 2

2. Do you ever cough up any "stuff," such as mucus or phlegm?

No, never 0 Only with occasional colds or chest infections 0 Yes, a few days a month 1 Yes, most days a week 1 Yes, every day 2

3. Please select the answer that best describes you in the **past 12 months**.
I do less than I used to because of my breathing problems.

Strongly disagree 0 Disagree 0 Unsure 0 Agree 1 Strongly agree 2

4. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your **ENTIRE LIFE?**

No 0 Yes 2 Don't know 0

5. How old are you?

Age 35 to 49 0 Age 50 to 59 1 Age 60 to 69 2 Age 70+ 2

How to score the survey: In the spaces below, write the number that is next to your answer for each of the questions. Add the numbers to get the total score. The total score can range from 0 to 10.

 #1 + #2 + #3 + #4 + #5 = TOTAL SCORE

If your total score is 5 or more, your breathing problems may be caused by chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). COPD is often referred to as chronic bronchitis and /or emphysema and is a serious lung disease that slowly gets worse over time. While COPD cannot be cured, it is treatable.

Please share the completed survey with your clinician. The higher your score, the more likely you are to have COPD. Your clinician can help evaluate your breathing problems by performing a simple breathing test, also known as spirometry.

If your total score is between 0 and 4, and you experience problems with your breathing, please share this survey with your clinician. Your clinician can help evaluate any type of breathing problem.

The COPD Alliance advocates clinician use of this, and other, validated screeners for the early detection of COPD in at risk populations.

