



Early View

Original research article

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Prothrombotic state in patients with stable COPD: an observational study

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Abbreviations: aPTT = activated partial thromboplastin time; AT = Antithrombin; BMI = body mass index; CI = confidence interval; CVD = cardiovascular disease; COPD = Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; F = coagulation factor; CAT = COPD assessment test; CRP = C-reactive protein; DLCO = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide; DVT = deep vein thrombosis; ESR = erythrocytes sedimentation rate; FEV1 = forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC: forced vital capacity; Hcy = serum homocysteine; HR = Hazard ratio; INR = international normalized ratio; LDL = Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; NEU = neutrophils; OR = Odds ratio; PE = pulmonary embolism; PY = pack years; VTE = venous thromboembolism; WBC = white blood cells

Background COPD patients have an increased risk of cardiovascular disease and venous thromboembolism.

Methods This study aimed to investigate whether patients with stable COPD have a prothrombotic state compared to COPD-free smokers. We conducted an observational study comparing levels of: D-dimers, INR, aPTT, coagulation factors: fibrinogen, FII, FV, FVII, FVIII, FIX, FX and coagulation inhibitors: protein S, proteins C and antithrombin between stable COPD patients and control subjects.

Results A total of 103 COPD patients and 42 controls with similar age, sex, current smoking status, comorbidity burden and cardiovascular risk met the inclusion criteria. Compared to controls, COPD patients had higher levels of: D-dimers [360 (230-600) ng/ml vs. 240 (180-400) ng/ml, $p=0.001$], fibrinogen (399 ± 82 mg/dl vs. 346 ± 65 mg/dl, $p<0.001$), FII ($122\pm 22\%$ vs. $109\pm 19\%$, $p=0.004$), FV ($131\pm 25\%$ vs. $121\pm 19\%$, $p=0.015$), FVIII ($143\pm 32\%$ vs. $122\pm 20\%$, $p<0.001$), FX [111 (94-134)% vs. 98 (88-107)%, $p=0.002$] and lower levels of: Protein S [95 (85-105)% vs. 116 (98-121)%, $p<0.001$], and antithrombin ($94.4\pm 11.5\%$ vs. $102.3\pm 13.2\%$, $p=0.001$). In the COPD group, patients with more severe airflow limitation and frequent exacerbations had significantly higher levels of FII, FV and FX, whereas patients with higher CAT score had significantly higher levels of FX and lower levels of protein S.

Conclusion Patients with stable COPD exhibited increased levels of key coagulation factors and decreased levels of coagulation inhibitors, namely protein S and antithrombin, compared to COPD-free smokers. Among COPD patients, increased levels of FII, FV and FX and decreased levels of protein S were found in patients with more severe disease.

Key Words COPD; coagulation factors; coagulation inhibitors; cardiovascular disease; venous thromboembolism; comorbidities

Introduction

COPD is a chronic debilitating lung disease with a high prevalence of approximately 380 million cases worldwide [1]. It is currently the 3rd leading cause of death, responsible for approximately 6% of the world's total deaths (approximately 3.3 million annually) [2].

A large body of studies supports the hypothesis that COPD increases the risk for both cardiovascular disease (CVD) and venous thromboembolism (VTE). Thus, COPD patients are more likely to be diagnosed with cardiovascular disease compared with non-COPD subjects, having nearly 2.5 times increased risk of CVD overall, and a two to five times higher risk of major CVD types [3]. In a population-based cohort across all stages of COPD during a median follow-up of 6.2 years, subjects with COPD stage III/IV had a two-fold higher risk of secondary VTE compared to subjects with normal airflow [4]. In nested-case control analyses, patients with COPD and the same number of COPD-free patients in the UK, the risk of DVT (OR 1.35) and PE (OR 2.51) was increased for COPD patients [5]. COPD patients are also at heightened risk of VTE during acute exacerbations of COPD [6], which may be due to clotting system activation [7].

Although the observed association of COPD with CVD and VTE can be partially explained by comorbidities and shared risk factors, there is strong evidence that COPD increases the risk for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality independently of age, gender, and smoking history [8, 9]. Mechanisms leading to increased risk of CVD and VTE in COPD include platelet activation [10]; and hypercoagulability [11].

A few previous studies have found that stable COPD patients have a prothrombotic phenotype compared to control subjects, manifested by increased levels of circulating tissue factor [12], thrombin-antithrombin complex, fibrinopeptide A, and tissue plasminogen activator inhibitor [13], as well as elevated levels of FII, FVIII, FIX, and lower free tissue factor pathway inhibitor [14].

However, there are no previous studies comparing levels of coagulation factors and coagulation inhibitors between patients with stable COPD and COPD-free subjects with similar comorbidity burden and cardiovascular risk. We hypothesised that coagulation factors and inhibitors may differ between patients with stable COPD and those found in COPD-free smokers as well as among COPD patients, and explored

potential associations of coagulation factors and coagulation inhibitors with markers of COPD severity, systemic inflammation and lipid profile.

Materials and Methods

This observational study was conducted between December 2017 and November 2019 at the University Hospital of Ioannina, a tertiary Hospital in Greece. One hundred and three consecutive patients with documented COPD were recruited in a respiratory outpatient clinic. Forty-two volunteers of similar age, sex, comorbidity burden, cardiovascular risk and current smoking status with no history of COPD, confirmed by normal results of standard spirometry, served as control subjects. Control subjects were former or current smokers with ≥ 10 -year smoking history and derived from the same outpatient respiratory clinic of our hospital. Those subjects were evaluated for acute respiratory infections excluding pneumonia. They were later contacted and recruited in the study at least three months after complete resolution of their symptoms. Control subjects had normal chest X-ray, spirometry and diffusing capacity, and no history or symptoms suggestive of chronic lung disease. The institutional review board of the University Hospital of Ioannina approved this study (IRB No. 28/23-11-2016/20). All study participants provided written informed consent. Results are reported following the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) guidelines [15].

Patient selection

Patients were eligible if they were 40 years or more, had ≥ 10 -pack-year smoking history and stable disease (defined as the absence of exacerbations or respiratory tract infections within the previous four months) with FEV1/FVC ratio $< 70\%$.

The exclusion criteria for both COPD patients and control subjects were: any acute illness, known malignancy, chronic heart failure, chronic renal or liver disease, personal or family history of VTE, previous or current anticoagulant or antiplatelet therapy, history of coronary artery or rheumatic disease. Spirometry was carried out in line with international guidelines (ATS/ERS).

To determine comorbidities, including cardiovascular ones, in all study participants, three data sources were used: (1) Self-reported medical history data; (2) Data extracted from the electronic medical records of our hospital, which contain all patients' records, including ICD-10 coding and manual data entry, from ER, outpatient clinic visits, and hospital admissions; (3) Using drug prescription data from the national drug prescription electronic database which has a full history of all patients' prescribed medications. Data from

all three sources were diligently collected and compared and when a discrepancy occurred, patients' personal physician was contacted.

Blood collection and analysis

Fasting blood samples were taken into 5 tubes with 4.5 ml volume of 3.2% trisodium citrate from an antecubital vein with minimal stasis, on the same day that clinical data were recorded. Citrated blood samples were centrifuged within 15 minutes of collection and stored in aliquots at -80°C until further examination. Biochemical tests were assayed by routine laboratory techniques.

PT was determined by clotting assay (STA-Neoplastin R, Diagnostica Stago, France) and INR was calculated using mean PT and the manufacturer's international sensitivity index ISI. Respectively, aPTT was measured by clotting assay (STA-Cephascreen, Diagnostica Stago, France). Clauss method was used for the determination of fibrinogen (STA-Liquid Fib, Diagnostica Stago, France). The measurement of D-dimer was based on the turbidity method (STA-Liatest D-DI Plus, Diagnostica Stago, France). Coagulation factor activity for FII, FV, FVII, FVIII, FIX, FX, was measured by clotting assay using coagulation factor deficient plasma (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Germany). Protein C and antithrombin (AT) were determined by chromogenic activity assay (Berichrom, Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Germany). Free protein S Ag was determined by nephelometry (Innovance, Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Germany). Results for coagulation factors and inhibitors were reported as a percentage of normal. All measurements were performed by a dedicated technician who was blinded to the origin of the samples.

Statistical Analysis

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests were used to evaluate the normal distribution of data. Categorical values were analyzed using the chi-square test or Fisher's exact test as appropriate and were reported as n (%). Continuous variables were compared by Student's t-test for normally distributed data or by Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis test for non-normally distributed data. Continuous parameters with normal distribution are reported as mean \pm standard deviation, while those without normal distribution are reported as median (interquartile range). Univariate regression analyses were performed between each coagulation factor and a group of eleven variables, those related to COPD (FEV₁, DLCO-diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide, CAT score, number of exacerbations in the previous year), and those known to affect coagulation including markers of systemic inflammation (CRP, neutrophil count), age, BMI, smoking status (introduced as pack-years and current smoking), and LDL serum levels. Bonferroni correction was adopted for multiple analyses, and Bonferroni corrected p value was 0.0045 (0.05/11 variables). Significant factors were subsequently introduced in a multiple linear regression model and controlled for variables

known to affect coagulation, including CRP, neutrophil count, age, BMI, smoking status (pack-years and current smoking) and LDL serum levels.

All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS for Windows 26.0 (SPSS, Chicago, Illinois).

Results

Characteristics of the participants

From a database of 287 COPD patients who were screened for eligibility, 103 patients (36%) met the inclusion criteria and 184 (64%) were excluded. Of 97 COPD-free smoking controls screened, 42 (43%) met the inclusion criteria (figure 1).

The clinical characteristics, lung function tests and comorbidities are shown in table 1. The mean age of COPD patients was 63 years, 97% of the subjects were male, with no differences between the two groups. Cardiovascular risk, as assessed by HEART score, and comorbidities, as assessed by Charlson comorbidity index, were not different between COPD and control group. BMI was significantly lower in the group of COPD patients ($p=0.015$). Major comorbidities were arterial hypertension, type 2 diabetes mellitus and dyslipidemia, with no difference in their prevalence between the two groups. Proportions of patients classified to ABCD grouping were as follows: Group A, $n = 28$; Group B, $n = 27$; Group C, $n = 15$; Group D, $n = 33$.

Coagulation factors in control subjects and patients with COPD

Compared with controls, patients with COPD had significantly higher levels of fibrinogen (by 15.3%, $p<0.001$), FII (11.9%, $p=0.004$), FV (16.9%, $p=0.015$), FVIII (17.2%, $p<0.001$), FX (14%, $p=0.002$), D-dimers (86%, $p=0.001$), and significantly lower protein S (4.8%, $p<0.001$) and AT (7.7%, $p=0.001$) (table 2, figures 2 and 3). FVII, FIX and protein C levels did not differ between the two groups (table 2). When comparisons were performed after excluding participants with diabetes from both groups, the same coagulation factors were significantly different between the two groups (see online supplementary table S1).

Levels of coagulation factors in COPD subgroups

In patients with COPD, levels of coagulation factors and inhibitors were determined in subgroups defined by airflow limitation severity, GOLD COPD stage, CAT score and exacerbation history. Significant differences were found predominantly in subgroups with more severe disease: (i) higher levels of FII in patients with more severe airflow limitation ($p=0.003$), advanced GOLD COPD stage ($p=0.017$), and frequent exacerbations ($p=0.005$) (table 3, figure 4 and supplementary figures S1 and S3); (ii) higher levels of FV in patients with more severe airflow limitation ($p=0.018$), and frequent exacerbations ($p=0.018$)

(table 3, figure 4 and supplementary figures S1 and S3); (iii) higher levels of FX in patients with more severe airflow limitation ($p=0.001$), advanced GOLD COPD stage ($p=0.002$), frequent exacerbations ($p=0.003$) and more impaired health status, as reflected by higher CAT score, ($p=0.034$) (table 3, figure 4 and supplementary figures S1-S3); (iv) lower Protein S levels in COPD patients with higher CAT score ($p=0.033$) (table 3 and supplementary figure S2). Additional associations between coagulation factors and various parameters are presented in supplementary tables S2 and S3.

Association of coagulation factor levels with COPD parameters, clinical phenotypes and inflammatory markers

Univariate analyses of coagulation factors and inhibitors with various parameters are presented in supplementary tables S4-S11. After Bonferroni correction, parameters that remained significant were introduced in a multiple linear regression model and controlled for variables known to affect coagulation, including age, BMI, smoking status (pack-years and current smoking), CRP, neutrophil blood count, and LDL serum levels. The following associations were significant: fibrinogen was positively associated with CRP ($p<0.0001$) (see online supplementary table S4); FII was negatively associated with FEV1 ($p=0.011$) and age ($p=0.009$) and positively associated with LDL ($p=0.035$) (see online supplementary table S5); FV was negatively associated with FEV1 ($p=0.003$) (see online supplementary table S6); FVIII was positively associated with blood neutrophil count ($p=0.015$) (see online supplementary table S7); FX was negatively associated with FEV1 ($p=0.002$) and positively associated with LDL ($p<0.001$) (see online supplementary table S8); D-dimers were positively associated with pack-years ($p=0.004$) (see online supplementary table S9); Protein S was positively associated with CRP ($p=0.016$) and negatively associated with age ($p=0.0001$) (see online supplementary table S10); AT was negatively associated with blood neutrophil count ($p<0.001$), CRP ($p=0.038$) and age ($p=0.001$) (see online supplementary table S11).

Discussion

In the present study, patients with stable COPD exhibited a prothrombotic state compared to COPD-free subjects with a history of smoking and equivalent burden of comorbidities, manifested by significantly higher levels of D-dimers, fibrinogen, FII, FV, FVIII, FX and significantly lower levels of coagulation inhibitors, namely protein S and AT. Among patients with COPD, those with lower lung function and frequent exacerbations had significantly increased levels of FII, FV, and FX; those with higher CAT score had significantly increased levels of FX and decreased levels of protein S. In univariate analyses, severity of COPD was associated with increased levels of FII, FV, FX and D-dimers; systemic inflammation, characterised by elevated blood neutrophil count and CRP, was associated with increased levels of fibrinogen and FVIII, and decreased protein S and AT levels; elevated serum LDL was associated with increased levels of FII and FX. In multiple linear regression analyses that accounted for prothrombotic risk

factors, including age [16], BMI [17], smoking [18], CRP [19], neutrophil blood count [20] and LDL serum levels [21], the strength of these associations did not change.

Our data are in agreement with those of previous studies which found that stable COPD patients, compared with controls, had higher levels of FII, FV, FVII, FVIII and FIX and lower free tissue factor pathway inhibitor [14], as well as increased levels of fibrinogen and D-dimers [22, 23]. To the best of our knowledge, our study is the first one to report significant differences in the level of several coagulation factors among COPD patients, driven by severity of COPD, as well as significantly lower levels of protein S and AT in stable COPD patients compared to COPD-free smokers.

Our results differ from those of a previous study which reported no associations of severity of COPD or inflammatory markers with levels of FII, FV and FVIII, among stable COPD patients [14]. The discrepancies between the findings of the two studies might be due to differences in the severity of COPD between the two study groups, given that in the study of Undas et al. only 5% of COPD patients were classified to GOLD stage IV.

In prior studies elevated levels of FII, FVIII, FIX, and FXI have primarily been associated with an increased risk of VTE [24, 25], while elevated levels of fibrinogen, FV and FVII have primarily been associated with an increased risk of CVD [26, 27]. Underlying mechanisms leading to increased prevalence of cardiovascular and VTE events in COPD include platelet activation [10] and the presence of a prothrombotic state [11]. The prominent role of hypoxia and inflammation in the pathogenesis of VTE and CVD in COPD has been highlighted by several studies showing an increased prevalence of VTE and major cardiac events during COPD exacerbations [28]. Hypoxia, either sustained or intermittent, during exercise or sleep, can activate coagulation and promote inflammation. Thus, a 2-hour hypoxic challenge in COPD patients led to increased thrombin-antithrombin complex, prothrombin activation fragments 1+2 and IL-6 [29].

Neutrophilic inflammation and elevated CRP can also affect coagulation in COPD. Neutrophils play a significant role in thrombosis through their ability to release web-like structures composed of DNA filaments coated with histones and granule proteins referred to as neutrophil extracellular traps [20]. Neutrophilic inflammation is a prominent aspect of COPD, as neutrophils are the most abundant inflammatory cells present in the bronchial wall and lumen of COPD patients [30]. CRP has also been shown to be an activator of coagulation by inducing in vitro expression of tissue-factor in peripheral blood monocytes [19], and by increasing blood levels of thrombin and plasminogen activator inhibitor type-1 after infusion in healthy volunteers [31].

Systemic inflammation in COPD can be induced by COPD itself and comorbid conditions [32]. COPD patients suffer from a high number of comorbidities and up to two-thirds of individuals with COPD die of non-pulmonary causes [33, 34]. In the BODE COPD cohort comprising 1,664 patients with COPD, 79 comorbidities were described [33]. Therefore, the prothrombotic state exhibited by COPD patients in this study might be linked to COPD itself and underlying multimorbidity.

Levels of FII and FX were positively associated with LDL levels in our study. High levels of blood lipids have been associated with high levels of coagulation factors, including significant correlations of FII and FX with total cholesterol [21]. Furthermore, hyperlipidemia has a very high prevalence in COPD, affecting up to 50% of the patients [33]. Diabetes can induce a prothrombotic state [35]; therefore, we performed a separate analysis of study participants excluding those with diabetes. We found the same coagulation factors being significantly different between the two groups, providing evidence that diabetes was not a contributor to the prothrombotic state in our study.

A crucial question is whether the relatively small, but significant, magnitude of increase in coagulation factors and decrease in coagulation inhibitors in patients with COPD in our study can indeed induce a prothrombotic state and be clinically relevant. Data from previous studies provide evidence that the thrombotic risk conferred by increased levels of FVIII, fibrinogen, D-dimers and FV, is not defined by a critical cut-off value, instead, all of them are dose-dependent thrombotic risk factors. In the Leiden Thrombophilia Study, the risk of VTE increased with a small increase of FVIII levels. Thus, the odds ratio for DVT was 2.3 for FVIII activity levels between 100-125 IU/dl vs. <100 IU/dl, 3 for levels between 125-150 and 4.8 for levels >150 [24]. Similarly, in a large meta-analysis, an approximately log-linear association between fibrinogen level and the risk for CVD and stroke with hazard ratios of about 1.8 per 1 g/L increase in usual fibrinogen level was demonstrated [36]. In another study of patients with stable coronary heart disease with a median follow-up of 6 years, risks of major cardiovascular events increased with increasing D-dimer levels with adjusted HRs of 1.44, 1.45 and 4.03 for patients in the highest quartile in comparison with patients in the lowest quartile, with most patients having D-dimer levels well below 500 ng/mL, which is the cut-off used for the diagnosis of acute VTE [37]. Furthermore, in a case-control study analysing the relative risk for myocardial infarction associated with increased FV activity, subjects in the highest quartile, defined by FV activity of just >106%, were found to have a 3.3-fold risk compared to those in the first quartile (those with FV activity <86%) [27]. Finally, although VTE risk in AT deficiency is usually defined by AT levels <70%, in a population-based cohort study composed of patients with a first VTE, an increased risk of recurrent VTE in those with AT activity <87% was found (HR: 1.5), providing evidence that even mild AT deficiency predisposes to recurrent VTE [38].

The main strengths of the present study were the presence of similar comorbidity burden and cardiovascular risk in both patients with stable COPD and COPD-free smokers, the assessment of key coagulation factors and coagulation inhibitors in both groups and the analyses performed in the group of patients with COPD.

Our study has several limitations. First, to avoid recruitment of subjects suffering from certain comorbidities that are associated with a hypercoagulable state, we have excluded both COPD patients and control subjects with those comorbidities using the same exclusion criteria. Although this approach has minimised the effect of confounding variables, it has led to a considerable reduction in the number of participants, as well as an imbalance in the number of patients in each COPD group, thus limiting the generalizability of our findings. This also led to the exclusion of patients with severe comorbidities encountered in COPD, such as coronary artery disease, atrial fibrillation, and renal disease. However, we can speculate that most patients with comorbidities and COPD may exhibit even more severe prothrombotic alterations. In addition, patients recruited exhibited comorbidities frequently associated with COPD, including arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia and type 2 diabetes. Because of several exclusion criteria, during the design of our study we decided to recruit well-characterised control subjects from the same outpatient respiratory clinic rather than recruiting them from the community, as the thorough evaluation and the available medical information would allow optimal recruitment. Second, we recruited control subjects of similar gender and age, but we were unable to recruit control subjects with similar smoking history, given that patients with COPD were heavy smokers. Therefore, we cannot exclude the possibility that the discordance in smoking history (higher in the COPD group) may have played a role in altered levels of coagulation factors and inhibitors. Nevertheless, matching for smoking history represents an inherent challenge in studies involving COPD patients. Third, there are additional confounders that can potentially affect thrombogenesis that we were unable to adjust for in the present study, including lifestyle habits such as physical activity and alcohol intake [41]. Fourth, we have not analysed hypoxia as an independent factor of prothrombotic state because we have not collected data on the oxygenation status, such as arterial blood gases or overnight oximetry, from all patients and control subjects. Finally, most of our patients were male and significant number of patients with mild/moderate COPD was included. Since smoking has been more prevalent among men in Greece, COPD patients followed at our outpatient respiratory clinic have been predominantly males. The relatively high number of group A patients in this study is likely due to the fact that our outpatient respiratory clinic, where patients and controls were recruited, does not only serve as a dedicated referral clinic for severe COPD patients by primary care physicians, but also allows patients to book an appointment on their own.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study showed that stable COPD patients exhibit a prothrombotic state characterised by increased levels of D-dimers, fibrinogen, FII, FV, FVIII, FX, and decreased levels of coagulation inhibitors, namely protein S and AT, compared to COPD-free smokers with similar comorbidity burden and cardiovascular risk. Among patients with stable COPD, levels of FII, FV, FX, protein S and D-dimers were associated with COPD severity; levels of fibrinogen, FVIII, protein S and antithrombin with CRP and neutrophil blood count; and levels of FII and FX with serum LDL. Although the above associations are not causative, they generate new hypotheses that require further evaluation in cohort studies with a larger sample size.

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Author contributions: C. Kyriakopoulos is the first author; wrote the first manuscript draft together with A. Konstantinidis; was responsible for study conception and design; did the statistical analysis with input from A. Tatsioni, A. Konstantinidis and K. Kostikas. C. Chronis was responsible for study conception and design; recruited and followed-up patients. E. Papetrou was responsible for study conception and design; responsible for blood collection and laboratory analysis. A. Tatsioni contributed to the statistical analysis and was involved with interpretation of data. K. Gartzonika contributed to the analysis and interpretation of data. C. Tsaousi contributed to blood collection and laboratory analysis. A. Gogali recruited and followed-up patients and contributed to data analysis. C. Katsanos recruited and followed-up patients and contributed to data analysis. A. Vaggeli recruited and followed-up patients and contributed to data analysis. C. Tselepi recruited patients and contributed to the data analysis. G. Daskalopoulos contributed to the analysis and interpretation of data. S. Constantopoulos contributed to the analysis and interpretation of data. K. Kostikas contributed to the statistical analysis and interpretation of data. A. Konstantinidis wrote the first manuscript draft together with C. Kyriakopoulos; was responsible for study conception and design and contributed to the statistical analysis. All authors were involved in the interpretation of the data and the writing and critical review of the manuscript. All authors approved the final version before submission.

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Tables

TABLE 1

Baseline characteristics and comorbidities of patients with stable COPD and control subjects

	Control group (n=42)	COPD (n=103)	p-value ^a
Demographic factors			
Age, years	62.52±8.76	62.91±7.27	0.638
Male sex, n (%)	40 (96)	100 (97)	0.723
Current smokers, n (%)	20 (47.6)	43 (41.7)	0.452
Pack - years	30 (20-48)	60 (50-80)	0.001
BMI	29.4 (26.2-32.5)	26.9 (24.7-29.7)	0.015
Spirometric parameters			
FEV1 %	97.74±15.98	55.80±16.85	<0.001
FEV1 Lt.	3.26 (2.66-3.56)	1.56 (1.22-2.02)	<0.001
FEV1/FVC %	83 (78-86)	61 (51-68)	0.001
RV	101±14	114±25	<0.001
TLC	93±10	87±14	0.007
DLCOSB	84±10	56±22	0.001
Comorbidities			
Heart score	5 (3-7)	5 (4-7)	0.314
Cardiovascular risk	5 (4 -5)	5 (4-5)	0.253
Charlson comorbidity index	3 (2-3)	3 (2-3)	0.129
Arterial Hypertension, n (%)	28 (66.7)	58 (56.3)	0.270
Diabetes, n (%)	8 (19)	19 (18.4)	0.993
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	20 (47.6)	37 (35.9)	0.197
Laboratory biomarkers			
Neutrophils /μL	4,300 (3,235-5,280)	5,040 (4,130-5,940)	0.018
WBC /μL	6,970 (6,065-8,760)	8,030 (6,590-9,570)	0.030
ESR, mm/h	15 (11-20)	19 (13-27)	0.010
CRP, mg/L	4 (2-5)	4 (3-8)	0.128
Ferritin, ng/mL	98 (38-159)	108 (59-156)	0.323
Uric acid, mg/dL	6 (5.1-7.2)	5.9 (5.2-6.8)	0.752
LDL, mg/dL	115.1±31.5	129.9±38.4	0.022
Glucose, mg/dL	98 (88-108)	100 (91-113)	0.162
HbA1c %	5.9 (5.55-6.25)	5.8 (5.5-6.3)	0.995
Insulin, mIU/L	7.2 (4.7-10.7)	8 (4.7-12)	0.515
HOMA-IR	1.6 (1.2-3.2)	1.9 (1-3)	0.972

All values are presented as means ± SD, median (interquartile range) or n (%). SD = standard deviation. FEV1 = forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC: forced vital capacity; Lt = liters; RV = residual volume; TLC = total lung capacity; DLCOSB = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide; WBC = white blood cells; ESR = erythrocytes sedimentation rate; CRP = C-reactive protein; LDL = Low-density lipoprotein

cholesterol; HbA1c % = glycated hemoglobin %; HOMA-IR = homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance.

N = 145; ^aMann–Whitney *U* test

TABLE 2

Coagulation factor levels in patients with stable COPD and control subjects

Coagulation factors levels	Control group (n=42)	COPD (n=103)	p-value
Fibrinogen, mg/dL	346 ±65	399 ±82	<0.001
FII, %	109 ±19	122 ±22	0.004
FV, %	112 ±19	131 ±25	0.015
FVII, %	108 ±19	115 ±23	0.113
FVIII, %	122 ±20	143 ±32	<0.001
FIX, %	111 (106-123)	116 (108-126)	0.126
FX, %	98 (88-107)	111 (94-134)	0.002
D-dimers, ng/mL	240 (180-400)	360 (230-600)	0.001
INR	1.01 (0.95-1.05)	1.00 (0.93-1.05)	0.853
PT, sec	14.1 (13.1-14.5)	13.7 (12.8-14.4)	0.184
aPTT, sec	29.8 ±3.0	28.2 ±3.4	0.515
Free Protein S Antigen, %	116 (98-121)	95 (85-105)	<0.001
Protein C, %	116.2±17.1	112.6±18.1	0.150
Antithrombin, %	102.3±13.2	94.4±11.5	0.001

All values are presented as means ± SD or median (interquartile range). SD = standard deviation.

N = 145; ^aMann–Whitney *U* test

TABLE 3

Associations of fibrinogen, FII, FV, FVIII, FX, protein S, AT and D-dimers with spirometric stages, GOLD ABCD groups, CAT score and number of exacerbations in patients with stable COPD

	N (%)	I	II	V	VIII	X	Protein S	AT	D-dimers
Fev1 % predicted									
≥50%	62 (60.2)	403±82	117±17	127±24	144 (110-156)	102 (86-118)	95 (83-107)	94±11.7	375 (230-560)
<50%	41 (39.2)	391±81	130±27	138±24	154 (126-182)	124 (110-143)	95 (85-105)	95±11.3	350 (200-630)
p-value ^b		0.574	0.003	0.018	0.729	0.001	0.656	0.813	0.696
GOLD groups									
A	28 (27.2)	407±84	114±17	123±22	135±29	94 (88-113)	95 (88-112)	94 (89-100)	340 (252-470)
B	27 (26.2)	397±82	116±16	133±27	140±33	122 (95-137)	91 (76-104)	94 (89-97)	450 (240-750)
C	15 (14.6)	420±75	129±22	133±22	145±28	128 (108-140)	98 (95-109)	96 (94-101)	330 (220-780)
D	33 (32)	383±83	130±27	135±26	150±33	114 (102-139)	95 (80-105)	94 (85-103)	360 (225-630)
p-value ^a		0.482	0.017	0.147	0.180	0.002	0.177	0.770	0.529
CAT score									
<10	43 (41.7)	389±82	120±20	127±22	140(117-159)	101 (90-128)	96 (92-109)	94 (89-101)	330 (250-530)
≥10	60 (58.3)	411±80	124±24	134±26	153(117-170)	118 (100-138)	94.5 (77-104)	94 (87-100)	420 (230-655)
p-value ^b		0.199	0.418	0.066	0.167	0.034	0.033	0.608	0.304
Exacerbations									
<2	78 (75.7)	399±81	114±16	124±23	144 (117-167)	99 (89-123)	95±19	94±12	380 (248-618)
≥2	25 (24.3)	397±85	127±24	136±25	158 (120-170)	121 (101-139)	94±17	96±11	340 (225-535)
p-value ^b		0.866	0.005	0.018	0.368	0.003	0.714	0.512	0.593

N = 103; ^aKruskal–Wallis test. ^bMann–Whitney *U* test. CAT: COPD assessment test.

Online supplement table S1: Sub-analysis of coagulation factor levels in patients with stable COPD and control subjects, after excluding patients with diabetes mellitus type 2

Coagulation factors levels	Control group (n=34)	COPD (n=84)	p-value ^a
Fibrinogen, mg/dL	337 ±57	397 ±83	0.001
FII, %	110 ±19	123 ±22	0.008
FV, %	121 ±21	131 ±24	0.044
FVII, %	109 ±18	116 ±21	0.081
FVIII, %	122 ±19	144 ±32	<0.001
FIX, %	111 (103-123)	117 (108-126)	0.096
FX, %	98 (87-108)	114 (94-135)	0.001
D-dimers, ng/mL	230 (175-395)	375 (232-590)	0.001
INR	1.01 (0.95-1.02)	1.00 (0.92-1.05)	0.971
PT, sec	14.1 (13.2-14.2)	13.6 (12.8-14.4)	0.278
aPTT, sec	29.8 ±2.7	29.0 ±3.5	0.220
Free Protein S Antigen, %	114 (97-124)	96 (87-106)	0.007
Protein C, %	115.1±16.2	110.5±16.4	0.169
Antithrombin, %	104.5±14.7	92.5±14.6	0.001

All values are presented as means ± SD or median (interquartile range). SD = standard deviation.

N = 118; ^aMann–Whitney *U* test

Online supplement table S2: Correlations of fibrinogen, FII, FV, FVII, FVIII, FIX, FX with demographic, respiratory and inflammatory parameters in patients with stable COPD

Variables	Factor I		Factor II		Factor V		Factor VII		Factor VIII		Factor IX		Factor X	
	r ^a	p	r	p	r	p	r	p	r	p	r	p	r	p
Age	.002	0.981	-.301	0.002	-.140	0.160	-.239	0.015	.021	0.834	-.155	0.199	-.227	0.021
BMI	-.027	0.784	.047	0.533	.047	0.640	.162	0.102	-.050	0.613	.338	0.001	-.014	0.889
PY	.051	0.606	-.500	0.613	.097	0.332	.131	0.186	-.003	0.979	-.047	0.741	.050	0.613
FEV1	.038	0.701	-.352	<0.001	-.311	0.001	-.286	0.003	-.132	0.182	-.283	0.004	-.311	0.001
CAT	-.055	0.582	.247	0.012	.187	0.039	.154	0.121	.077	0.442	.120	0.229	.172	0.083
EXC	-.079	0.429	.293	0.003	.221	0.129	.196	0.095	.168	0.090	.180	0.069	.289	0.030
TLC	-.059	0.559	.066	0.507	.027	0.785	.098	0.327	-.014	0.891	.090	0.368	.115	0.119
DLCOSB	-.129	0.192	-.142	0.152	-.136	0.172	.086	0.388	-.155	0.118	-.002	0.982	-.023	0.817
NEU	.205	0.037	.213	0.031	.042	0.674	-.026	0.791	.224	0.023	.200	0.042	.200	0.063
ESR	.578	<0.001	.003	0.978	.054	0.585	-.272	0.005	.219	0.027	.001	0.993	-.108	0.276
CRP	.388	<0.001	.133	0.181	-.035	0.728	-.040	0.690	.062	0.533	.235	0.118	-.014	0.887
LDL	.119	0.231	.220	0.020	.078	0.436	-.014	0.890	.211	0.033	.252	0.010	.383	<0.001
HOMA-IR	-.007	0.942	-.081	0.418	.096	0.334	-.104	0.297	-.065	0.512	-.050	0.615	-.165	0.096
HbA1c %	-.001	0.991	-.111	0.265	.087	0.384	-.034	0.732	.056	0.573	-.074	0.459	-.138	0.165

r^a = Spearman correlation coefficient

BMI = Body Mass Index; PY = pack years; FEV1 = Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; CAT = COPD assessment test; EXC = exacerbations; DLCOSB = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide; NEU = neutrophils; ESR = erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP = C-reactive protein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HOMA-IR = homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance.

Online supplement table S3: Correlations of D-dimers, INR, PT, APTT, protein S, protein C, AT with demographic, respiratory and inflammatory parameters in patients with stable COPD

Variables	D-dimers		INR		PT		APTT		Protein S		Protein C		AT	
	r ^a	p	r	p	r	p	r	p	r	p	r	p	r	p
Age	.183	0.100	.319	0.001	.303	0.002	.210	0.033	-.375	<0.001	-.109	0.271	-.328	0.001
BMI	-.073	0.461	-.027	0.784	.009	0.925	-.168	0.090	.043	0.666	-.041	0.684	.106	0.287
PY	.219	0.026	-.089	0.369	-.085	0.393	.060	0.550	.602	0.052	.009	0.929	-.023	0.820
FEV1	-.076	0.448	.255	0.009	.245	0.013	.242	0.014	.079	0.430	-.171	0.084	-.031	0.759
CAT	.159	0.110	-.055	0.582	-.022	0.827	-.019	0.846	-.229	0.020	.121	0.222	.015	0.877
EXC	.056	0.572	-.142	0.152	-.244	0.013	-.246	0.017	-.018	0.857	.018	0.858	-.040	0.685
TLC	-.113	0.254	.016	0.872	.020	0.840	-.006	0.952	.052	0.559	-.123	0.215	.097	0.328
DLCOSB	-.199	0.044	.026	0.796	-.067	0.500	-.079	0.430	.154	0.121	-.147	0.137	-.019	0.846
NEU	-.102	0.307	.144	0.146	.059	0.557	-.175	0.077	.078	0.436	.205	0.037	-.472	0.006
ESR	.242	0.014	-.061	0.539	.152	0.125	.139	0.160	.078	0.431	-.093	0.352	-.054	0.588
CRP	.052	0.599	.164	0.097	.149	0.132	.054	0.591	.219	0.026	.072	0.469	-.219	0.026
LDL	.005	0.960	-.102	0.305	-.148	0.137	-.266	0.007	.180	0.069	.086	0.388	.138	0.163
HOMA-IR	-.030	0.767	.187	0.059	.150	0.130	.031	0.752	-.152	0.126	-.164	0.098	-.045	0.653
HbA1c %	-.077	0.442	.096	0.333	.071	0.474	.010	0.916	-.003	0.973	-.030	0.764	-.023	0.816

r^a = Spearman correlation coefficient

BMI = Body Mass Index; PY = pack years; FEV1 = Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; CAT = COPD assessment test; EXC = exacerbations; DLCOSB = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide; NEU = neutrophils; ESR = erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP = C-reactive protein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HOMA-IR = homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance.

Online supplement table S4: Associations of demographic and clinical variables with levels of fibrinogen in patients with stable COPD

Variables	Univariate			Multivariate ^b		
	β	95% CI	p-value ^a	β	95% CI	p-value
Age	0.027	-2.195, 2.249	0.981	0.262	-1.921, 2.445	0.812
BMI	-0.487	-4.007, 3.032	0.784	-0.602	-3.939, 2.734	0.721
Current smoking	-6.909	-39.505, 25.687	0.675	-12.675	-43.953, 18.604	0.423
PY	0.248	-0.651, 1.148	0.585	-0.100	-0.986, 0.786	0.830
NEU	0.008	0.000, 0.015	0.037	0.004	-0.003, 0.012	0.256
CRP	6.982	3.705, 10.259	<0.001	6.667	3.174, 10.159	<0.001
LDL	0.253	-0.164, 0.671	0.231	0.193	-0.221, 0.608	0.357
FEV1	0.186	-0.773, 1.144	0.701			
CAT	-1.210	-4.265, 1.145	0.582			
EXC	-4.480	-11.230, 8.270	0.597			
DLCOSB	-0.528	-1.281, 0.225	0.167			

BMI = Body Mass Index; PY = pack years; NEU = neutrophils; CRP = C-reactive protein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FEV1 = Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; CAT = COPD assessment test; EXC = exacerbations; DLCOSB = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide.

^aBonferroni correction was adopted for multiple analyses, and Bonferroni corrected P value was 0.0045 (0.05/11 variables). ^bMultivariate analysis was adjusted for age, body mass index, current smoking, pack years, neutrophils, C-reactive protein and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

Online supplement table S5: Associations of demographic and clinical variables with levels of FII in patients with stable COPD

Variables	Univariate			Multivariate ^b		
	β	95% CI	p-value ^a	β	95% CI	p-value
Age	-0.929	-1.510, -0.348	0.002	-0.751	-1.313, -0.188	0.009
BMI	0.304	-0.660, 1.267	0.533	0.554	-0.311, 1.420	0.206
Current smoking	-4.448	-13.346, 4.449	0.324	-4.344	-12.384, 3.697	0.286
PY	-0.040	-0.287, 0.207	0.748	-0.167	-0.408, 0.065	0.137
NEU	0.002	0.001, 0.004	0.031	0.000	-0.002, 0.002	0.868
CRP	0.656	-0.309, 1.622	0.181	0.686	-0.208, 1.579	0.131
LDL	0.134	0.021, 0.246	0.020	0.115	0.008, 0.222	0.035
FEV1	-0.469	-0.715, -0.233	<0.001	-0.394	-0.694, -0.094	0.011
CAT	4.880	1.155, 8.915	0.012			
EXC	6.497	2.082, 10.911	0.0041	2.998	-2.091, 8.090	0.245
DLCOSB	-0.144	-0.351, 0.062	0.169			

BMI = Body Mass Index; PY = pack years; NEU = neutrophils; CRP = C-reactive protein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FEV1 = Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; CAT = COPD assessment test; EXC = exacerbations; DLCOSB = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide.

^aBonferroni correction was adopted for multiple analyses, and Bonferroni corrected P value was 0.0045 (0.05/11 variables).

^bMultivariate analysis was adjusted for age, body mass index, current smoking, pack years, neutrophils, C-reactive protein and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, forced expiratory volume in 1 second, and history of exacerbations.

Online supplement table S6: Associations of demographic and clinical variables with levels of FV in patients with stable COPD

Variables	Univariate			Multivariate ^b		
	β	95% CI	p-value ^a	β	95% CI	p-value
Age	-0.477	-1.145, 0.191	0.160	-0.446	-1.131, 0.239	0.199
BMI	0.252	-0.816, 1.320	0.640	0.559	-0.493, 1.612	0.294
Current smoking	1.962	-7.936, 11.860	0.695	2.552	-0.493, 1.612	0.608
PY	0.146	-0.126, 0.418	0.290	0.091	-0.193, 0.375	0.527
NEU	0.001	-0.002, 0.003	0.674	0.000	-0.003, 0.002	0.715
CRP	-0.190	-1.268, 0.889	0.728	-0.309	-1.404, 0.787	0.577
LDL	0.050	-0.077, 0.177	0.436	0.034	-0.097, 0.164	0.611
FEV1	-0.459	-0.736, -0.182	0.001	-0.466	-0.765, -0.167	0.003
CAT	3.593	1.429, 6.243	0.039			
EXC	3.880	-1.155, 8.915	0.129			
DLCOSB	-0.162	-0.390, 0.067	0.164			

BMI = Body Mass Index; PY = pack years; NEU = neutrophils; CRP = C-reactive protein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FEV1 = Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; CAT = COPD assessment test; EXC = exacerbations; DLCOSB = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide.

^bBonferroni correction was adopted for multiple analyses, and Bonferroni corrected P value was 0.0045 (0.05/11 variables). ^cMultivariate analysis was adjusted for age, body mass index, current smoking, pack years, neutrophils, C-reactive protein and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and forced expiratory volume in 1 second.

Online supplement table S7: Associations of demographic and clinical variables with levels of FVIII in patients with stable COPD

Variables	Univariate			Multivariate ^b		
	β	95% CI	p-value ^a	β	95% CI	p-value
Age	0.052	-0.804, 0.909	0.904	0.445	-0.429, 1.319	0.315
BMI	-0.315	-1.671, 1.042	0.646	-0.259	-1.595, 1.077	0.701
Current smoking	-5.053	-17.593, 7.487	0.426	-3.760	-16.287, 8.768	0.553
PY	0.110	-0.237, 0.457	0.531	0.026	-0.329, 0.380	0.886
NEU	0.004	0.001, 0.007	0.008	0.004	0.001, 0.007	0.015
CRP	0.390	-0.979, 1.758	0.573	-0.068	-1.466, 1.331	0.924
LDL	0.172	0.014, 0.331	0.033	0.161	-0.005, 0.327	0.058
FEV1	-0.289	-0.655, 0.176	0.119			
CAT	2.537	-2.443, 4.518	0.280			
EXC	4.510	-1.896, 10.916	0.166			
DLCOSB	-0.255	-0.544, 0.034	0.083			

BMI = Body Mass Index; PY = pack years; NEU = neutrophils; CRP = C-reactive protein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FEV1 = Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; CAT = COPD assessment test; EXC = exacerbations; DLCOSB = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide.

^aBonferroni correction was adopted for multiple analyses, and Bonferroni corrected P value was 0.0045 (0.05/11 variables). ^bMultivariate analysis was adjusted for age, body mass index, current smoking, pack years, neutrophils, C-reactive protein and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

Online supplement table S8: Associations of demographic and clinical variables with levels of FX in patients with stable COPD

Variables	Univariate			Multivariate ^b		
	β	95% CI	p-value ^a	β	95% CI	p-value
Age	-0.708	-1.307, -0.110	0.021	-0.403	-0.973, 0.167	0.164
BMI	-0.069	-1.043, 0.905	0.889	0.241	-0.635, 1.117	0.586
Current smoking	1.987	-7.032, 11.005	0.663	3.271	-4.923, 11.465	0.430
PY	0.102	-0.147, 0.350	0.418	-0.025	-0.261, 0.212	0.837
NEU	0.002	-0.001, 0.004	0.063	0.001	-0.001, 0.003	0.326
CRP	-0.071	-1.054, 0.913	0.887	-0.347	-1.258, 0.565	0.452
LDL	0.226	0.118, 0.333	<0.001	0.210	0.102, 0.319	<0.001
FEV1	-0.418	-0.670, -0.165	0.001	-0.394	-0.643, -0.145	0.002
CAT	4.038	-0.480, 6.627	0.083			
EXC	5.034	0.500, 9.567	0.030			
DLCOSB	-0.016	-0.226, 0.195	0.882			

BMI = Body Mass Index; PY = pack years; NEU = neutrophils; CRP = C-reactive protein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FEV1 = Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; CAT = COPD assessment test; EXC = exacerbations; DLCOSB = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide.

^aBonferroni correction was adopted for multiple analyses, and Bonferroni corrected P value was 0.0045 (0.05/11 variables).

^bMultivariate analysis was adjusted for age, body mass index, current smoking, pack years, neutrophils, C-reactive protein and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and forced expiratory volume in 1 second.

Online supplement table S9: Associations of demographic and clinical variables with levels of D-dimers in patients with stable COPD

Variables	Univariate			Multivariate ^b		
	β	95% CI	p-value ^a	β	95% CI	p-value
Age	0.006	-0.003, 0.015	0.198	0.004	-0.005, 0.013	0.387
BMI	-0.006	-0.021, 0.008	0.377	-0.003	-0.018, 0.011	0.642
Current smoking	0.023	-0.112, 0.157	0.739	0.018	-0.116, 0.153	0.786
PY	0.006	0.002, 0.009	0.002	0.006	0.002, 0.009	0.004
NEU	-0.001	0.000, 0.000	0.497	-0.001	0.000, 0.000	0.680
CRP	0.004	-0.011, 0.019	0.598	0.001	-0.014, 0.016	0.896
LDL	0.001	-0.002, 0.002	0.928	0.000	-0.002, 0.001	0.743
FEV1	-0.001	-0.005, 0.003	0.514			
CAT	0.003	-0.008, 0.013	0.639			
EXC	-0.006	-0.075, 0.063	0.864			
DLCOSB	-0.004	-0.007, 0.001	0.015			

BMI = Body Mass Index; PY = pack years; NEU = neutrophils; CRP = C-reactive protein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FEV1 = Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; CAT = COPD assessment test; EXC = exacerbations; DLCOSB = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide. D-Dimers were entered as log10 in univariate and multivariate analysis.

^aBonferroni correction was adopted for multiple analyses, and Bonferroni corrected P value was 0.0045 (0.05/11 variables).

^bMultivariate analysis was adjusted for age, body mass index, current smoking, pack years, neutrophils, C-reactive protein and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

Online supplement table S10: Associations of demographic and clinical variables with levels of Protein S in patients with stable COPD

Variables	Univariate			Multivariate ^b		
	β	95% CI	p-value ^a	β	95% CI	p-value
Age	-0.965	-1.437, -0.494	<0.001	-1.021	-1.507, -0.535	<0.001
BMI	0.176	-0.629, 0.981	0.666	0.247	-0.496, 0.990	0.511
Current smoking	2.688	-4.758, 10.133	0.476	3.464	-3.499, 10.426	0.326
PY	0.060	-0.145, 0.266	0.562	0.051	-0.146, 0.248	0.609
NEU	0.001	-0.001, 0.002	0.436	0.000	-0.002, 0.001	0.704
CRP	0.902	0.108, 1.695	0.026	0.960	0.183, 1.737	0.016
LDL	0.088	-0.007, 0.182	0.069	0.042	-0.050, 0.134	0.371
FEV1	0.087	-0.131, 0.306	0.430			
CAT	-1.893	-3.257, -1.532	0.020			
EXC	-0.593	-4.429, 3.243	0.760			
DLCOSB	0.134	-0.036, 0.303	0.121			

BMI = Body Mass Index; PY = pack years; NEU = neutrophils; CRP = C-reactive protein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FEV1 = Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; CAT = COPD assessment test; EXC = exacerbations; DLCOSB = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide.

^aBonferroni correction was adopted for multiple analyses, and Bonferroni corrected P value was 0.0045 (0.05/11 variables).

^bMultivariate analysis was adjusted for age, body mass index, current smoking, pack years, neutrophils, C-reactive protein and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

Online supplement table S11: Associations of demographic and clinical variables with levels of AT in patients with stable COPD

Variables	Univariate			Multivariate ^b		
	β	95% CI	p-value ^a	β	95% CI	p-value
Age	-0.522	-0.818, -0.225	0.001	-0.499	-0.792, -0.206	0.001
BMI	0.267	-0.228, 0.761	0.287	0.251	-0.197, 0.699	0.269
Current smoking	0.098	-4.800, 4.997	0.968	1.639	-2.561, 5.840	0.440
PY	-0.058	-0.193, 0.777	0.398	-0.046	-0.165, 0.073	0.445
NEU	-0.001	-0.002, -0.001	0.003	-0.002	-0.003, -0.001	<0.001
CRP	-0.593	-1.114, -0.072	0.026	-0.429	-0.898, -0.040	0.038
LDL	0.042	-0.017, 0.100	0.163	0.014	-0.041, 0.070	0.611
FEV1	-0.021	-0.156, 0.114	0.759			
CAT	0.328	-2.789, 4.375	0.877			
EXC	0.468	-1.899, 2.835	0.696			
DLCOSB	-0.010	-0.116, 0.095	0.846			

BMI = Body Mass Index; PY = pack years; NEU = neutrophils; CRP = C-reactive protein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FEV1 = Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; CAT = COPD assessment test; EXC = exacerbations; DLCOSB = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide.

^aBonferroni correction was adopted for multiple analyses, and Bonferroni corrected P value was 0.0045 (0.05/11 variables).

^bMultivariate analysis was adjusted for age, body mass index, current smoking, pack years, neutrophils, C-reactive protein and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

Figure legends

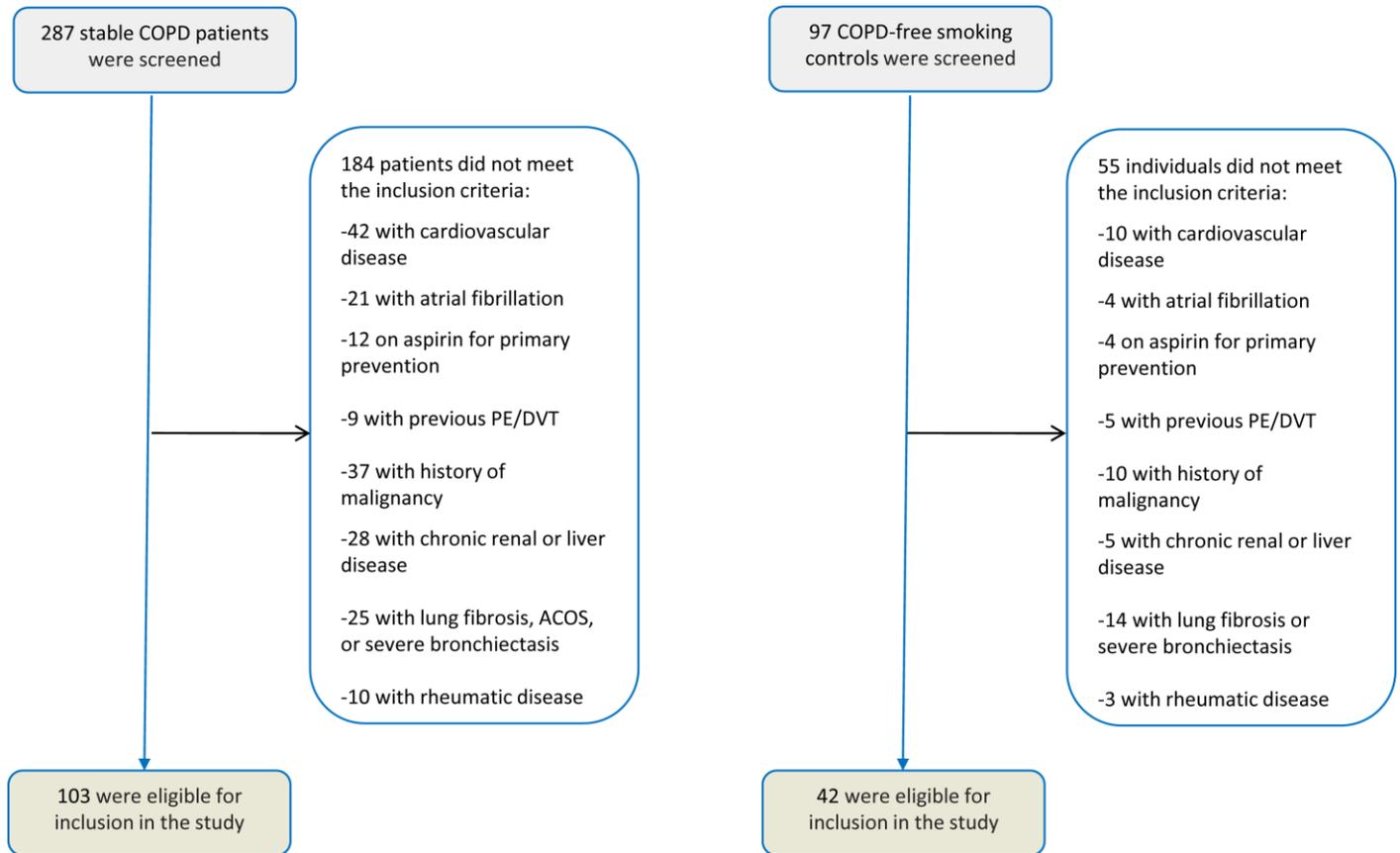


FIGURE 1

Selection flow chart for patients with stable COPD and non-COPD control subjects.

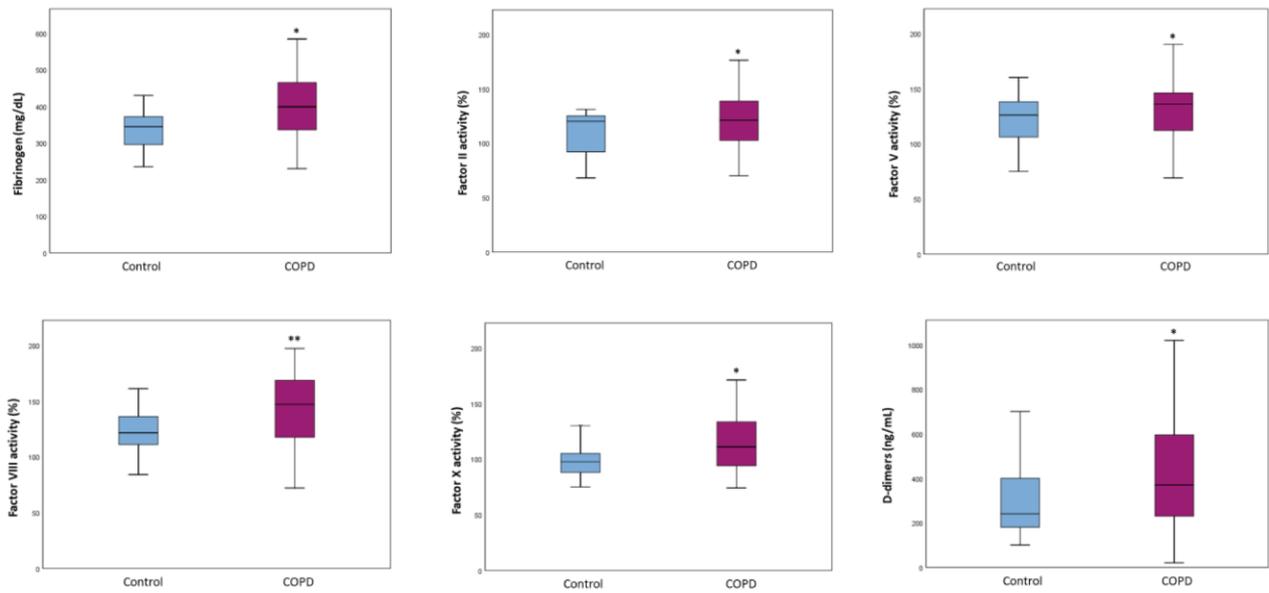


FIGURE 2

Levels of fibrinogen FII, FV, FVIII, FX, and D-dimers in control subjects (n = 42) and patients with stable COPD (n = 103). Boxplots display median with interquartile range and whiskers show minimum and maximum values (* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.001$, Mann-Whitney test).

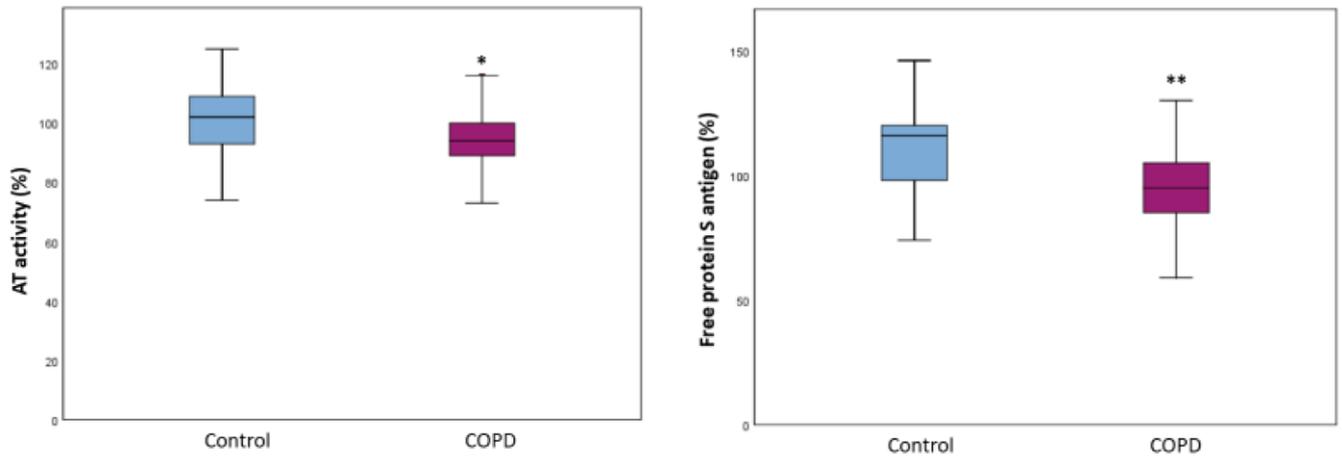


FIGURE 3

Levels of coagulation inhibitors AT and protein S in control subjects (n = 42) and patients with stable COPD (n = 103). Boxplots display median with interquartile range and whiskers show minimum and maximum values (* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.001$, Mann-Whitney test).

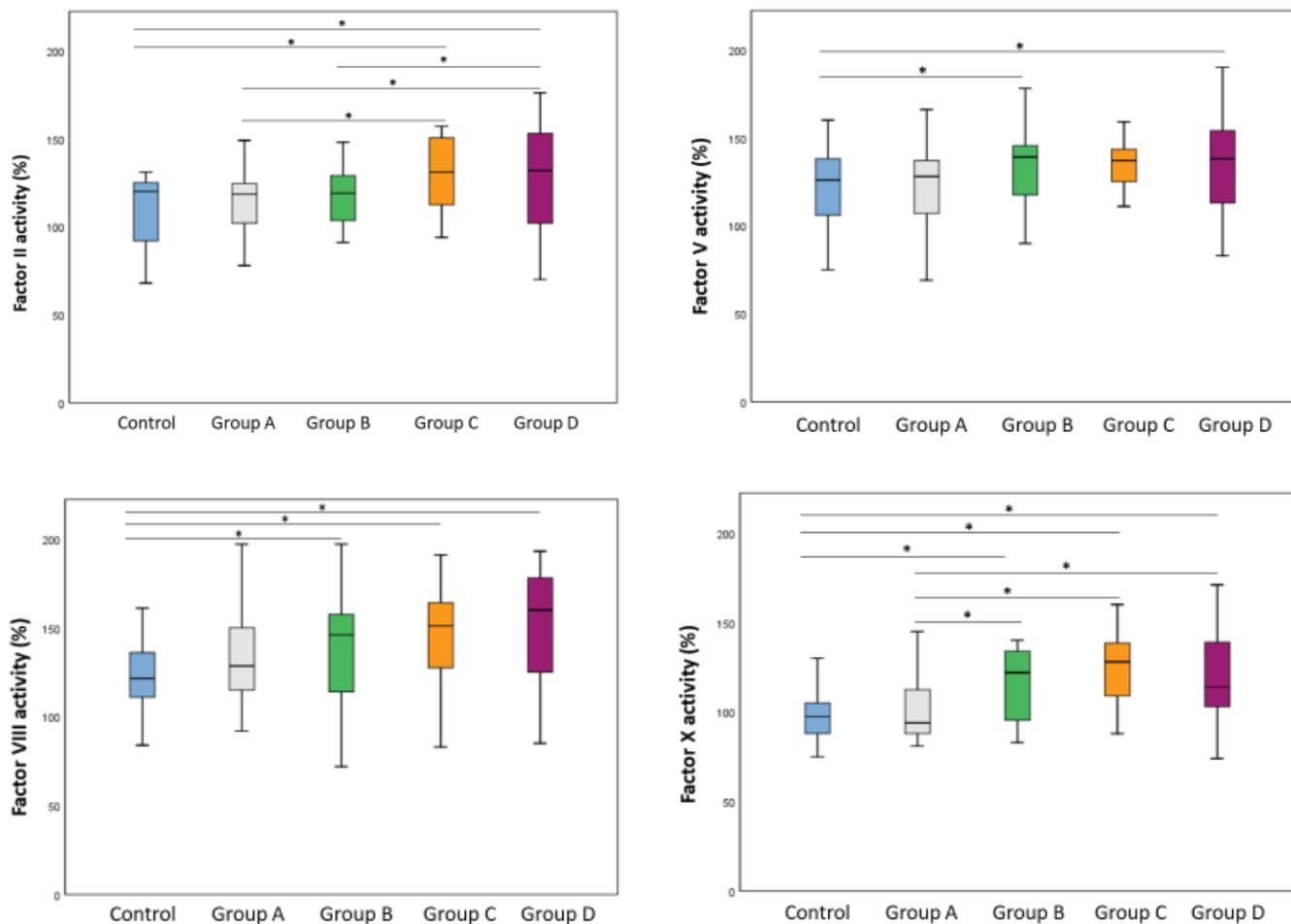
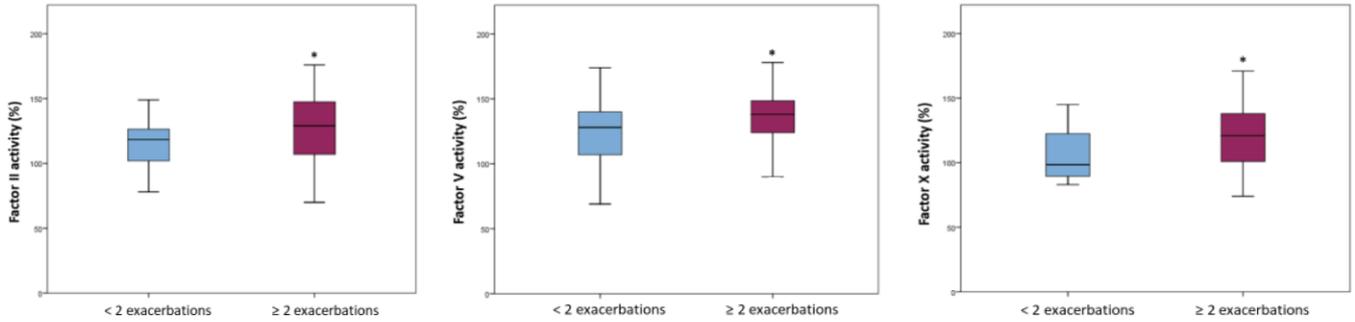


FIGURE 4

Levels of coagulation factors II, V, VIII, and X in control subjects ($n = 42$) and Groups A-D of patients with stable COPD ($n = 103$), classified according to GOLD COPD 2021 guidelines ($*P < 0.05$, Kruskal-Wallis test). Group A, $n = 28$; Group B, $n = 27$; Group C, $n = 15$; Group D, $n = 33$.

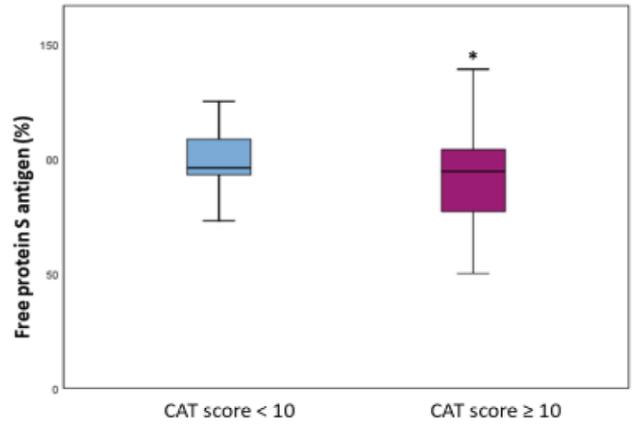
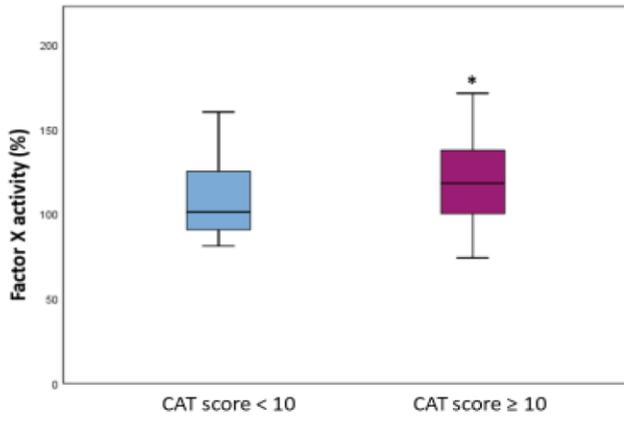


ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S1

Levels of coagulation factors II, V, and X in patients with stable COPD according to exacerbation history. Boxplots display median with interquartile range and whiskers show minimum and maximum values (* $P < 0.05$, Mann-Whitney test). Exacerbations <2, $n = 78$; Exacerbations ≥ 2 , $n = 25$.

ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S1

Levels of coagulation factors II, V, and X in patients with stable COPD according to exacerbation history. Boxplots display median with interquartile range and whiskers show minimum and maximum values (* $P < 0.05$, Mann-Whitney test). Exacerbations <2, $n = 78$; Exacerbations ≥ 2 , $n = 25$.

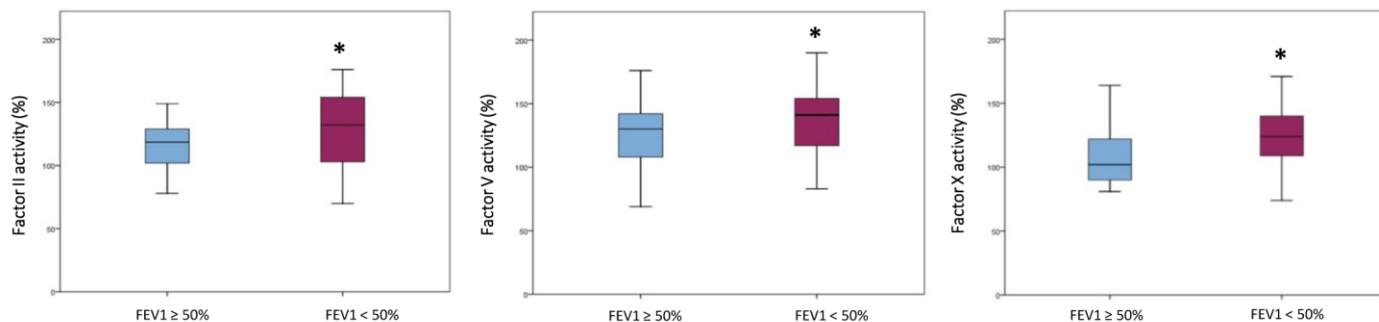


ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S2

Levels of FX and Protein S in patients with stable COPD according to CAT score. Boxplots display median with interquartile range and whiskers show minimum and maximum values (* $P < 0.05$, Mann-Whitney test). CAT < 10, n = 43; CAT ≥ 10, n = 60.

ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S2

Levels of FX and Protein S in patients with stable COPD according to CAT score. Boxplots display median with interquartile range and whiskers show minimum and maximum values (* $P < 0.05$, Mann-Whitney test). CAT < 10, n = 43; CAT ≥ 10, n = 60.



ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S 3

Levels of coagulation factors II, V, X in patients with stable COPD according to FEV1% predicted. Boxplots display median with interquartile range and whiskers show minimum and maximum values (* $P < 0.05$, Mann-Whitney test). FEV1 $\geq 50\%$, $n = 62$; FEV1 $< 50\%$, $n = 41$.

ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S3

Levels of coagulation factors II, V, and X in patients with stable COPD according to FEV1% predicted. Boxplots display median with interquartile range and whiskers show minimum and maximum values (* $P < 0.05$, Mann-Whitney test). FEV1 $\geq 50\%$, $n = 62$; FEV1 $< 50\%$, $n = 41$.