

705. Estimated nocturnal sleep impairment in patients with COPD in daily life and its association with daytime physical activity

Table IX Demographic and clinical characteristics of included patients and excluded patients.

	Included COPD (n=932)	Excluded COPD due to not enough time in bed and irregular sleeping patterns (n=136)	p	Excluded COPD due to missing data (n=316)	p
Male / female (%)	65.6 / 35.4	69.1 / 30.9	0.30	71.2 / 28.8	<0.05
Smokers / non smokers (%)	32.6 / 67.4	34.6 / 65.4	0.65	22.8 / 77.2	<0.001
Age (yr)	66.4±8.3	66.0±9.3	0.75	67.5±8.4	<0.05
BMI (kg/m ²)	26.3±5.4	26.6±5.2	0.33	28.0±5.4	<0.001
FEV ₁ % predicted	50.8±20.5	46.6±19.4	<0.05	54.0±23.8	0.18
GOLD 1-2-3-4 (%)	9.6 - 40.2 - 32.4 - 17.8	3.0 - 33.8 - 41.9 - 21.3	<0.05	14.9 - 33.5 - 38.6 - 13.0	<0.01
N/MMRC 0-1-2-3-4 (%)	13.9 - 26.8 - 21.9 - 17.6 - 6.1	11.0 - 25.0 - 18.4 - 24.3 - 8.8	0.22	9.8 - 28.8 - 27.2 - 20.6 - 8.2	0.14

Data in the table are expressed as absolute numbers, percentages, or means ± standard deviation. BMI: Body Mass Index, FEV₁: forced expiratory volume in 1 second, GOLD: Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease stage, MMRC: modified Medical Research Councils scale. Not for all the patients we had MMRC data, in particular:
I=MMRC data for 805 patients, II=MMRC data for 119 patients, III=MMRC data for 229 patients. P-values are calculated using Mann-Whitney U-test for continuous variables and Chi-square test for categorical variables, respectively.

5.4 Results