Introduction

There is a high prevalence of anxiety and depression among people with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). Anxiety and depression are associated with negative health outcomes and increased service use, particularly hospital admissions. Other demographic and health variables are also significant in this relationship. However, less is known about the nature of these relationships when COPD is advanced.

Aim:

To identify the relationship between anxiety and depression and service use in patients with advanced COPD, and the role of demographic and health variables.

Methods:

A population-based cohort of patients with advanced COPD recruited to the mixed-method Living with Breathlessness Study completed the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) and reported hospital and community service use and experiences. Patient demographics and health variables were also collected. Quantitative analyses will explore relationships between anxiety and depression, service use, and demographic and health variables. Purposively sampled qualitative data analysed using a framework approach.