

Supplemental materials for:

Casado V, Navarro SM, Alvarez AE, Villafañe M, Miranda A, Spaans N. Laryngeal measurements and diagnostic tools for diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Ann Fam Med*. 2015;13(1):49-52.

Supplemental Table. Comparison of Our Results with Those of Other Authors							
Author (Year)	Health Problem	No. of Cases	Study Site	κ	Results	Our Data	Sign or Questionnaire
Strauss et al ⁵ (2000)	COPD	309	25 sites in 14 countries Primary Health Care & second level	Not stated	SEN: NS SPE: NS LR+ 3.6 /4.2 ^a LR- 0.7 / 0.7 ^a	SEN: 21% SPE: 96% LR+ 5.21 /4.98 ^a LR- 0.82/ 0.85*	Maximum Laryngeal height
Hanania et al ⁹ (2010)	COPD	837 ≥40 years	2 centers Primary Health Care ≤18 (ROC curve 0.652) Pretest prevalence 18.6%	Not stated	SEN: 82.6% SPE: 47.8% PV+ 26.5% PV- 92.3%	SEN: 93% SPE: 71% LR+ 3.18 / 3.11 ^a LR-0.1 / 0.13 ^a	Lung function questionnaire
Price et al ⁸ (2008)	COPD	818 ≥40 years	2 countries Primary Health Care >19.5 Pretest prevalence 18.7%	Not stated	SEN: 80.4% SPE: 72% PV+ 30.3% PV- 92.7%	SEN: 36% SPE: 93% LR+ 4.89 /2.49 ^a LR- 0.69/ 0.88 ^a	COPD diagnostic questionnaire

COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; LR = likelihood ratio; PV = predictive value; SEN = sensitivity; SPE = specificity. ^aStrauss study⁵ and our study after eliminating the patients previously diagnosed with COPD (FEV1/FVC) <0.7.