

# Evaluation of central and peripheral neuropathy in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Yeşim Güzey Aras<sup>1</sup>  
Yusuf Aydemir<sup>2</sup>  
Belma Doğan Güngen<sup>3</sup>  
Adil Can Güngen<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurology, Research and Training Hospital, Sakarya University, <sup>2</sup>Department of Pulmonology, Sakarya University, Adapazarı, <sup>3</sup>Department of Neurology, Istinie University, <sup>4</sup>Department of Pulmonology, Istinie University, Istanbul, Turkey

**Background:** The aim of the study was to investigate the frequency and characteristics of peripheral nervous system (PNS) and central nervous system (CNS) involvement in COPD.

**Methods:** The study included 41 COPD patients and 41 healthy volunteers. Electrophysiological studies were carried out: electromyography (EMG) and visual evoked potentials (VEPs). The median nerve, ulnar nerve, common peroneal nerve, and tibial nerve were evaluated for latency, amplitude, and conduction velocity.

**Results:** The mean age of patients with COPD was 61.8 years and disease duration 10.3 years. There was no difference between patient and control groups in terms of age, BMI, smoking status, or biochemical parameters. Upon VEP examination, latencies were significantly prolonged and amplitudes shortened in the patient group compared to the control group. In EMG measurements, conduction velocity and amplitudes in all nerves were low in the patient group. Similarly, latencies in all nerves were higher in patients with COPD.

**Conclusion:** Central and peripheral nervous system involvement could develop in patients with moderate–severe COPD, and these patients should be monitored for neuropathic changes in combination with neurological examination.

**Keywords:** chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, visual evoked potentials, electromyography, peripheral neuropathy, electrophysiological study

## Introduction

COPD is a public health problem seen worldwide. It is quite common and is the fourth-leading international cause of death. It is defined as chronic airflow limitation that is not fully reversible. Airflow limitation is usually both progressive and associated with an abnormal inflammatory response of the lungs to injurious particles or gas. COPD has been identified to have multisystem involvement with significant extrapulmonary manifestations. Patients with COPD frequently suffer from various comorbidities, such as cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis, depression, malnutrition, metabolic syndrome, diabetes, and lung cancer. These comorbidities have a major impact on quality of life and survival. The mechanisms by which the many COPD-related comorbidities develop are still unclear. It has been suggested that systemic inflammation also contributes to the disease process. In spite of this, its causes are likely multifactorial (inactivity, poor diet, hypoxia, and inflammation).<sup>1</sup>

Some patients with COPD show neuropathic changes that are distally predominant, mainly sensory, and characterized pathologically by axonal loss, accompanied in some cases by demyelination.<sup>2,3</sup> Several studies have reported the presence of peripheral neuropathy (PNP) in COPD.<sup>3–7</sup> However, the number of studies evaluating

Correspondence: Yusuf Aydemir  
Sakarya Eğitim Araştırma Hastanesi,  
Hastane Caddesi, 54050, Adapazarı,  
Sakarya, Turkey  
Tel +90 505 636 9494  
Email dryaydemir@yahoo.com

its influence on the central nervous system (CNS) is limited. An evoked potential (EP) is preferred in the detection of CNS dysfunction as it is a noninvasive, easily applicable, electrophysiological method. Visual EPs (VEPs) record the electrical potentials that are produced using flashing light or changing patterns in a monitor from the occipital cortex with surface electrodes and amplifications. The most prominent component in VEP examination is the positive peak wave ( $P_{100}$ ) that develops at the 100th millisecond and is calculated as a 100-millisecond average in normal individuals. The major finding demonstrating optic nerve demyelination is prolongation of  $P_{100}$  latency. An abnormality in VEP response is seen in many diseases involving the optic nerve, such as multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, sarcoidosis, neurosyphilis, spinocerebellar degeneration, and vitamin  $B_{12}$  deficiency.<sup>8–10</sup> However, studies evaluating both peripheral and central involvement in patients with COPD at the same time are quite rare. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the peripheral nervous system (PNS) with electromyography (EMG) and the CNS with the VEP method in patients with COPD and to examine their relationship with each other.

## Methods

The study included 41 ambulatory clinically stable COPD patients at the Department of Pulmonology, Sakarya University Research and Training Hospital and 41 healthy volunteers, and took place between July 2015 and January 2016. Detailed histories were obtained and physical examinations performed on all patients by both a pulmonologist and a neurologist. Patients had been diagnosed with COPD according to Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease criteria<sup>1</sup> and underwent a pulmonary function test (PFT) in accordance with the directives of the American Thoracic Society. All PFTs were carried out by the same technician following the administration of 400  $\mu$ g salbutamol while the patient was stable. Detailed cigarette-smoking history was taken from all patients. Patients who had diabetes mellitus, demyelinating disease, stroke, neurotoxic drug use, ophthalmological disease, and diseases that could cause neuropathy were excluded from the study. Furthermore, biochemical parameters were examined in all participants, and those with abnormalities affecting the neurological system were not included in the study.

Electrophysiological studies were carried out with four-channel computerized nerve-conduction testing (Neuropack; Nihon Kohden, Tokyo, Japan). Effective nerve stimulation used was 0–100 mA with stimulus duration of 50–1,000  $\mu$ s. Filters were used for motor-nerve conduction (2 Hz–10 kHz) and sensory-nerve conduction (5 Hz–3 kHz), with electrode

impedance kept below 5 k $\Omega$ . Sweep speed for motor-nerve conduction was 2–5 ms/division and that for sensory-nerve conduction 1–2 ms/division.

Patients were allowed to relax in a light- and sound-isolated room. Skin temperature was maintained between 32°C and 35°C. Sensory action potentials of the median, ulnar, and sural nerves were recorded using skin electrodes; compound muscle action potentials and motor-conduction velocities were measured in the arm (median or ulnar nerve) and leg (posterior tibial nerve or common peroneal nerve). During nerve-conduction studies, motor nerves were stimulated at two points along the course and recorded with action potential. An active electrode was placed on the muscle center and placed on a reference electrode tendon. A ground electrode was placed between stimulator and recording electrodes. The measurement of the compound muscle action potential amplitude was made from the baseline to the first negative peak. When the motor-nerve-conduction velocity had been determined, it was used to measure the distance between the points of the two stimulations according to the delay of that section.

Sensory-nerve conduction was measured antidromically. Sensory-nerve action potential amplitude was measured from the baseline to the negative peak. Latency was the time from the stimulus artifact to the first negative deflection of sensory-nerve action potential. Sensory-nerve conduction velocity was measured by stimulation at a single site, and calculated by dividing the distance between the stimulating and recording sites by latency.

An EP is preferred in the detection of CNS dysfunction, as it is a noninvasive, easily applicable electrophysiological method. VEPs record the electrical potentials that are produced by flashing light or changing patterns in a monitor from the occipital cortex by using surface electrodes and amplifications. The most prominent component in VEP examination is the positive peak wave ( $P_{100}$ ) that develops at the 100th millisecond and is calculated as a 100-millisecond average in normal individuals. The major finding demonstrating optic nerve demyelination is prolongation of  $P_{100}$  latency. VEP recordings were performed with the Neuropack with analysis time of 500 ms and sweep speed of 50 ms. Low- and high-frequency filter settings were 1 and 100 Hz, respectively. During testing, all patients were seated in a semidarkened room, with the stimulus presented on a television monitor 100 cm from the tested eye. The monitor has the appearance of a draft board in which black squares turn to white and white squares turn to black (pattern reversal) at a rate of one to two times per second. One of the eyes was covered, and the patient was requested to look at the fixation point

at the center of the monitor using the other eye. VEPs were recorded from the scalp through silver-cup electrodes positioned at  $O_z$  (active electrode) and  $F_z$  (reference electrode, 10/20 system). A ground electrode was placed on the right forearm. An average of 200 runs was taken, and each run was checked for reproducibility by a second waveform stored in the memory system.

All patients were informed about the aim of the study, and written consent was obtained. Ethical committee approval was obtained from the Sakarya University Medical Faculty Ethics Committee. The study was conducted in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki.

## Statistical analysis

SPSS for Windows 21.0 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA) was used in statistical analysis. In the present study, the continuous variables are expressed as mean, SD, and minimum and maximum values. The Shapiro–Wilk test was used for normality testing of continuous variables. Normally distributed continuous variables were compared with samples *t*-test, nonparametric variables between the two groups compared by Mann–Whitney *U* test, and categorical variables compared by  $\chi^2$  test.

## Results

A total of 82 participants – 41 in the patient group and 41 in the control group – were included in the study. There was no difference between the patient and control groups in terms of age, BMI, or biochemical parameters. Demographic characteristics of the patients are presented in Table 1. In right-side

**Table 1** Demographic characteristics of the patient and control groups

	Patients, n=41	Controls, n=41	P-value
Age (years)	61.88±6.6	59.22±10.1	0.164
Weight (kg)	69.51±12.7	68.75±11.6	0.779
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.5±3.6	24.9±3.7	0.586
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	13.60±1.4	14.04±1.1	0.106
Urea (mg/dL)	29.6±7.9	26.9±7.2	0.118
Creatine (mg/dL)	0.76±0.18	0.73±0.12	0.781
Iron (µg/dL)	70.46±14	76.35±13.7	0.057
Sex, male/female (n)	39/2	38/3	0.976
COPD class, moderate/ severe/very severe (n)	12/29/5	–	
FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC	57.79 (31–69)	–	
FEV <sub>1</sub>	44.05 (22–73)	–	
Disease duration (years)	10.34 (1–34)	–	

**Note:** Data shown as mean ± SD and mean (range).

**Abbreviations:** FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC, forced vital capacity.

EMG measurements, amplitudes in all nerves were low in the patient group. Similarly, latency and conduction velocity in all nerves were higher in patients with COPD (Table 2). Similarly, in left-side EMG studies, significant differences were detected in all measurements (Table 3).

Upon VEP examination, P<sub>100</sub> and P<sub>145</sub> latencies were significantly prolonged in the patient group compared to the control group. However, there was no significant difference in P<sub>75</sub> latencies. Amplitude values were significantly lower in the COPD group (Table 4). Healthy individuals outside the 3 SD range in terms of P<sub>100</sub> were accepted as abnormal. VEP abnormality was detected in 12 (29.2%) of 41 patients. There was no VEP value outside the normal range in the control group.

Individual COPD patients who had prolongation of P<sub>100</sub>-wave latency beyond 2.5 times the SD of healthy volunteers and/or a decrease in P<sub>100</sub>-wave amplitude beyond 2.5 times the SD of healthy volunteers were also analyzed, and the details are shown in Table 5. In total, 19 of 41 COPD patients (57.5%) had VEP abnormalities as defined in our study. Prolongation of P<sub>100</sub>-wave latency was seen more frequently than decreased P<sub>100</sub>-wave amplitude: 19 patients (46%) had abnormalities in P<sub>100</sub> latency and four (7.9%) had abnormalities in P<sub>100</sub> amplitude.

While a total of ten EMG abnormalities were detected in the patient group (24%), only two EMG abnormalities were found in the control group (6.6%). There was no correlation between age, BMI, duration of disease, cigarette consumption, or PFT parameters and EMG and VEP values. Of 12 patients with VEP abnormalities, four (33%) also had EMG abnormalities at the same time. Of ten patients with EMG abnormalities, VEP abnormality was detected in four (40%). However, there was no correlation between VEP values and peripheral nerve-conduction velocity and amplitude values.

## Discussion

In the current study, in both CNS and PNS examination, delay was detected in the latency periods of all nerves, and reduction in amplitude and deceleration in conduction velocity were detected in all nerves in the COPD group. These results established that the nervous system is affected at a high rate in moderate–severe COPD. In previous studies, the incidence of clinical or subclinical PNP in COPD has been reported as 28%–95%.<sup>4–6,11,12</sup> Faden et al found PNP incidence of 87% and Moore et al 58%. Similarly to the current study, both sensorial and motor abnormalities were detected in these studies.<sup>11,12</sup> Kayacan et al found PNP incidence of 93.8% in a COPD group and a significant increase in conduction

**Table 2** Comparison of right-side electromyography results

	Patients	Controls	P-value
Right median motor			
Amplitude (mV)	9.89±2.98 (4.45/15.6)	12.42±3.82 (5/25.6)	<0.001
Latency (ms)	4.04±0.48 (3.28/5.2)	3.41±0.56 (2.09/4.66)	<0.001
Conduction velocity (m/s)	56.51±6.06 (46.8/68.8)	59.34±7.36 (40.1/80.9)	0.061
Right median sensory			
Amplitude (mV)	12.78±5.24 (5.5/26.2)	22.62±9.61 (6.9/44.10)	<0.001
Latency (ms)	3.04±0.45 (2.2/4.56)	2.66±0.36 (2.06/3.6)	<0.001
Conduction velocity (m/s)	53.22±6.40 (35.1/65.8)	57.90±6.79 (38.3/72.7)	0.002
Right ulnar motor			
Amplitude (mV)	11.12±2.98 (5.76/19.8)	14.40±4.05 (7/24.4)	<0.001
Latency (ms)	3.23±0.65 (2.42/5.36)	2.75±0.24 (2.3/3.2)	<0.001
Conduction velocity (m/s)	59.83±10.1 (49.3/75.8)	67.64±8.94 (38.3/72.10)	<0.001
Right ulnar sensory			
Amplitude (mV)	12.18±7.57 (2.6/43.3)	23.01±8.57 (7.6/44.10)	<0.001
Latency (ms)	2.75±0.45 (1.8/3.65)	2.34±0.31 (1.82/3.26)	<0.001
Conduction velocity (m/s)	51.81±6 (35/72.2)	55.73±5.06 (45.8/67.1)	0.002
Right peroneal motor			
Amplitude (mV)	3.92±2.18 (1.6/10.3)	4.55±0.84 (1.9/17.20)	<0.001
Latency (ms)	4.55±0.84 (3/6.5)	4.01±0.88 (3/6.9)	0.006
Conduction velocity (m/s)	43.79±5.60 (30.5/58.5)	50.97±5.61 (38.3/60.2)	<0.001
Right tibial motor			
Amplitude (mV)	7.78±4.18 (0.9/18.47)	13.82±5.45 (5/29)	<0.001
Latency (ms)	4.85±1.10 (2.8/8.45)	4.05±0.84 (2.7/6.5)	<0.001
Conduction velocity (m/s)	43.11±7.11 (26.5/71.9)	49.57±6.17 (35/65.3)	<0.001
Right sural sensory			
Amplitude (mV)	10.52±3.92 (2.9/20.2)	15.58±4.86 (7/28.1)	<0.001
Latency (ms)	3.13±0.52 (2.02/4.2)	3.13±0.52 (1.64/4.28)	0.006
Conduction velocity (m/s)	46.40±8.57 (33/69.3)	53.07±9.11 (35.4/85.4)	0.001

**Note:** Data presented as mean ± SD (min/max).

velocities of median and peroneal motor nerves when compared to a control group, but no difference was observed in the conduction velocities of the median sensorial nerve.<sup>4</sup> However, Narayan et al found a threefold-higher incidence

of median sensory-nerve, median motor-nerve, and peroneal motor-nerve abnormalities in hypoxic patients.<sup>13</sup>

Although a correlation between COPD and PNP has been reported in many studies, there is a limited number of studies

**Table 3** Comparison of left-side electromyography results

	Patients	Controls	P-value
Left median motor			
Amplitude (mV)	9.64±2.91 (5.2/19.86)	14.66±5.15 (4.96/32.40)	<0.001
Latency (ms)	4.04±0.46 (3/5.3)	3.35±0.56 (2.13/4.7)	<0.001
Conduction velocity (m/s)	55.86±6.27 (48.7/73.3)	59.69±6.14 (43.8/79.6)	0.007
Left median sensory			
Amplitude (mV)	13.84±7.02 (4/36)	22.40±9.25 (5.8/39.40)	<0.001
Latency (ms)	3.11±0.43 (2/4.87)	2.66±0.40 (1.98/4.1)	0.001
Conduction velocity (m/s)	52.48±6.12 (41.2/75)	56.92±6.98 (34.2/75.8)	0.003
Left ulnar motor			
Amplitude (mV)	10.90±3.07 (5.6/17.1)	14.05±4.22 (6.95/24.6)	<0.001
Latency (ms)	3.33±0.58 (2.56/5.32)	2.76±0.39 (1.84/3.65)	<0.001
Conduction velocity (m/s)	59.41±6.70 (48.2/76.7)	69.13±9.66 (53.2/94.6)	<0.001
Left ulnar sensory			
Amplitude (mV)	10.88±5.58 (1/26.8)	22.39±7.69 (7.6/38.5)	<0.001
Latency (ms)	2.87±0.61 (1.7/5.7)	2.34±0.32 (1.68/3.1)	<0.001
Conduction velocity (m/s)	51.65±5.64 (39.5/66)	56.61±5.24 (48.1/65.8)	<0.001

**Note:** Data presented as mean ± SD (min/max).



**Table 4** Comparison of VEP parameters ( $P_{100}$ ,  $N_{75}$ ,  $N_{145}$ , amplitude) in patient and control groups

	Patients	Min/max	Controls	Min/max	P-value
$P_{100}$ right eye (ms)	103.3±7.9	90/128	97.62±4.51	90.1/105.9	<0.001
$P_{100}$ left eye (ms)	104.5±9.7	89.4/133.5	95.72±4.62	89.10/105.9	<0.001
$N_{75}$ right eye (ms)	76.4±8.4	61.8/100	74.90±6.74	61.8/89	0.390
$N_{75}$ left eye (ms)	77.0±9.2	60/100	75.18±8.32	60.6/90.2	0.340
$N_{145}$ right eye (ms)	131.6±12.6	107.7/170.6	124.02±8.18	108.3/144.6	0.002
$N_{145}$ left eye (ms)	135.4±15.5	100.2/187.5	124.6±6.9	107.7/136.6	<0.001
Amplitude right eye ( $\mu$ V)	5.24±0.94	4/8	5.75±0.69	4/7	0.007
Amplitude left eye ( $\mu$ V)	5.09±0.99	3/7	5.65±0.61	5/7	0.003

**Abbreviation:** VEP, visual evoked potential.

on CNS involvement. Such tests as visual acuity, which are used in clinical evaluation of the optic nerve, are insufficient to determine neuropathic abnormalities that are present prior to development of symptoms. VEP is a sufficiently sensitive method to determine subclinical visual disturbances.<sup>14</sup> Additionally, VEP is more sensitive than electroencephalography and psychometry in detecting clinically silent and unrecognized abnormality.<sup>15</sup> Ozge et al evaluated optic-nerve involvement in 28 patients with severe COPD.<sup>5</sup> They observed significant VEP abnormalities in COPD patients (82.1%) when compared with healthy controls. They suggested that the optic nerve is commonly involved in patients with severe COPD, possibly as part of polyneuropathy. They concluded that VEP abnormalities were related to acidosis, hypercarbia, and airway obstruction, but independent of disease duration, smoking, and age. Gupta et al observed significant VEP abnormalities (57.5%) in stable COPD patients with no clinical visual impairment or any clinical evidence of PNP. Mean  $P_{100}$  latency in both eyes of COPD patients was significantly prolonged and  $P_{100}$  amplitude in both eyes in the COPD group significantly decreased.<sup>14</sup> In a recent study,  $P_{100}$  latency in COPD patients was prolonged for 3.66 and 2.99 milliseconds over normal individuals in left and right eyes, respectively, with high significance ( $P<0.01$ ).<sup>16</sup> Also,  $P_{100}$  in both eyes correlated positively with spirometric parameters. In the current study, significant

prolongation was detected in  $P_{100}$  and  $N_{145}$  conduction velocities in the patient group, similar to previous studies.

Chronic hypoxia in COPD patients has been suggested as the most important cause of CNS and PNS involvement.<sup>4,11,13,17</sup> Hypoxemia causes peripheral-nerve damage, harming the vasonervorum.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, tobacco smoking, malnutrition, and treatment with multiple drugs have been suggested as possible causes of neuropathy associated with COPD. Some authors have not found any correlation between the electrophysiological and spirometric findings or blood-gas analysis.<sup>18</sup> However, others have implicated reduced spirometric values and chronic severe hypoxemia as the causative factors for PNP.<sup>16,17</sup> In Kayacan et al, significant correlations were demonstrated between brain-stem auditory evoked response and PFT and blood-gas parameters.<sup>4</sup> In Gupta et al, a significant correlation was found only between forced expiratory volume in 1 second ( $FEV_1$ )/forced vital capacity (FVC) values and right-eye  $P_{100}$ , with no correlations between duration of disease, age, cigarette smoking, FVC, or  $FEV_1$ /FVC.<sup>14</sup> In Ozge et al, no correlation was found between age, duration of disease, cigarette smoking, FVC, or  $FEV_1$ /FVC values. However, a correlation was found with acidosis and hypercarbia in blood-gas analysis.<sup>5</sup>

We detected no significant correlations with EMG and VEP abnormalities and PFT parameters, biochemical parameters, age, BMI, or disease duration. It could be suggested that the reason for this might be the nonhomogeneous nature of the patient groups, methodological differences, and the small number of patients. There is a need for large-scale studies including homogeneous patient groups to determine the factors affecting EMG and VEP abnormalities.

The current study is one of few to evaluate both the CNS and PNS. However, the main limitation was that blood gases were unable to be analyzed in the patient group. In conclusion, both PNS and CNS damage can be seen in patients with moderate–severe COPD. Therefore, patients diagnosed with COPD should be monitored carefully for neurological

**Table 5** COPD patients with VEP abnormality

	COPD patients (n=41)	Percentage
$P_{100}$ right eye (ms)	14	34.1
$P_{100}$ left eye (ms)	15	36.5
Amplitude right eye ( $\mu$ V)	3	7.3
Amplitude left eye ( $\mu$ V)	4	9.7
Total abnormalities	23	46.3

**Notes:** Abnormality defined as a variation of more than 2.5 SD from healthy-volunteer mean. Some patients had more than one abnormality.

**Abbreviation:** VEP, visual evoked potential.

complications with neurological examination and (if necessary) electrophysiological studies. Studies involving relatively high numbers of subjects are necessary to show that COPD is related to nerve-conduction abnormalities.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

## References

1. Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. *Global strategy for the Diagnosis, Management, and Prevention of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*. Bethesda (MD): GOLD; 2014.
2. Vila A, Reymond F, Paramelle B, et al. [Neuropathies and chronic respiratory insufficiency: electrophysiologic study]. *Rev Electroencephalogr Neurophysiol Clin*. 1986;15(4):331–340. French.
3. Agrawal D, Vohra R, Gupta PP, Sood S. Subclinical peripheral neuropathy in stable middle-aged patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Singapore Med J*. 2007;48(10):887–894.
4. Kayacan O, Beder S, Deda G, Karnak D. Neurophysiological changes in COPD patients with chronic respiratory insufficiency. *Acta Neurol Belg*. 2001;101(3):160–165.
5. Ozge A, Atış S, Sevim S. Subclinical peripheral neuropathy associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Electromyogr Clin Neurophysiol*. 2001;41(3):185–191.
6. Jarratt JA, Morgan CN, Twomey JA, et al. Neuropathy in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a multicentre electrophysiological and clinical study. *Eur Respir J*. 1992;5(5):517–524.
7. Oncel C, Baser S, Cam M, Akdağ B, Taspınar B, Evyapan F. Peripheral neuropathy in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *COPD*. 2010;7(1):11–16.
8. Grecescu M. Optical coherence tomography versus visual evoked potentials in detecting subclinical visual impairment in multiple sclerosis. *J Med Life*. 2014;7(4):538–541.
9. Anlar O, Akdeniz N, Tombul T, Calka O, Bilgili SG. Visual evoked potential findings in Behçet's disease without neurological manifestations. *Int J Neurosci*. 2006;116(3):281–287.
10. Coppola G, Bracaglia M, DiLenola D, et al. Visual evoked potentials in subgroups of migraine with aura patients. *J Headache Pain*. 2015;16:92.
11. Faden A, Mendoza E, Flynn F. Subclinical neuropathy associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, possible pathophysiologic role of smoking. *Arch Neurol*. 1981;38(10):639–642.
12. Moore N, Lerebours G, Senant J, Ozenne G, David P, Nouvet G. Peripheral neuropathy in chronic obstructive lung disease. *Lancet*. 1985;2(8467):1311.
13. Narayan M, Ferranti R. Nerve conduction impairment in patients with respiratory insufficiency and severe chronic hypoxemia. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*. 1978;59(4):188–192.
14. Gupta PP, Sood S, Atreja A, Agarwal D. Assessment of visual evoked potentials in stable COPD patients with no visual impairment. *Ann Thorac Med*. 2010;5(4):222–227.
15. Emerson RG, Pedley AP. Electroencephalography and evoked potentials. In: Bradley WG, Daroff RB, Fenichel GN, Jankovic J, editors. *Neurology in Clinical Practice*. 5th ed. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann; 2007.
16. Karthikkeyan K, Padma K, Rao BV. Evaluation of visual evoked potential (VEP) in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). *Indian J Physiol Pharmacol*. 2015;59(2):182–188.
17. Nakano S, Imamura S, Tokunaga K, Tsuji S, Hashimoto I. Evoked potentials in patients with chronic respiratory insufficiency. *Intern Med*. 1997;36(4):270–275.
18. Kajimoto S, Hosomi H, Suwaki H, Hosokawa K. High rate sequential sampling of brain-stem and somatosensory evoked responses in hypoxia. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol*. 1994;92(5):456–461.

### International Journal of COPD

## Publish your work in this journal

The International Journal of COPD is an international, peer-reviewed journal of therapeutics and pharmacology focusing on concise rapid reporting of clinical studies and reviews in COPD. Special focus is given to the pathophysiological processes underlying the disease, intervention programs, patient focused education, and self management protocols.

Submit your manuscript here: <http://www.dovepress.com/international-journal-of-chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-journal>

Dovepress

This journal is indexed on PubMed Central, MedLine and CAS. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.