

Computational Phenotyping of Obstructive Airway Diseases: A Systematic Review

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Introduction: Computational sciences have significantly contributed to characterizing airway disease phenotypes, complementing medical expertise. However, comparing studies that derive phenotypes is challenging due to varying decisions made during phenotyping. We conducted a systematic review to describe studies that utilized unsupervised computational approaches for phenotyping obstructive airway diseases in children and adults.

Methods: We searched for relevant papers published between 2010 and 2020 in PubMed, EMBASE, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. Additional sources included conference proceedings, reference lists, and expert recommendations. Two reviewers independently screened studies for eligibility, extracted data, and assessed study quality. Disagreements were resolved by a third reviewer. An in-house quality appraisal tool was used. Evidence was synthesized, focusing on populations, variables, and computational approaches used for deriving phenotypes.

Results: Of 120 studies included in the review, 60 focused on asthma, 19 on severe asthma, 28 on COPD, 4 on asthma-COPD overlap (ACO), and 9 on rhinitis. Among asthma studies, 31 focused on adults and 9 on children, with phenotypes related to atopy, age at onset, and disease severity. Severe asthma phenotypes were characterized by symptomatology, atopy, and age at onset. COPD phenotypes involved lung function, emphysematous changes, smoking, comorbidities, and daily life impairment. ACO and rhinitis phenotypes were mostly defined by symptoms, lung function, and sensitization, respectively. Most studies used hierarchical clustering, with some employing latent class modeling, mixture models, and factor analysis. The comprehensiveness of variable reporting was the best quality indicator, while reproducibility measures were often lacking.

Conclusion: Variations in phenotyping methods, study settings, participant profiles, and variables contribute to significant differences in characterizing asthma, severe asthma, COPD, ACO, and rhinitis phenotypes across studies. Lack of reproducibility measures limits the evaluation of computational phenotyping in airway diseases, underscoring the need for consistent approaches to defining outcomes and selecting variables to ensure reliable phenotyping.

Keywords: asthma, COPD, severe asthma, rhinitis, unsupervised, phenotyping

Introduction

Chronic obstructive airway diseases, such as asthma and COPD, are heterogeneous conditions that exhibit diverse clinical presentations due to a variety of endogenous and exogenous factors.^{1,2} Obstructive airway diseases have distinct mechanistic pathways and heterogeneous clinical presentations known as phenotype.³ Identification of specific phenotypes of airway diseases is important as this will help better to target therapies, personalize clinical interventions, and improve diagnostic accuracy.⁴

Over the past two decades, there has been an increase in the use of data-driven approaches in identifying phenotypes of chronic obstructive airway diseases.⁵ These approaches rely on unsupervised methods to extract latent patterns of the disease that are not known beforehand.⁶ This allows for the identification of disease subgroups that are more reflective of natural disease phenomena and that can guide clinical decision-making^{1,6}. However, studies employing these methods, and the resulting phenotypes have been challenging to compare, perhaps due to differences in participants' profiles, study settings, phenotyping methods employed, and number and types of variables used.^{2,6} To gain clear appreciation of the landscape of computational phenotyping of chronic obstructive airway diseases, a systematic synthesis of the underlying evidence is valuable. Through this, the methodological underpinning of studies can be ascertained, and the quality of evidence appraised, thus helping to identify potential research gaps in moving the field forward.

This review aimed at identifying, critically appraising, and synthesizing data from studies that have utilized computational approaches to phenotype chronic obstructive airway diseases in both children and adults. The review set out to characterize and compare the populations included in studies, assess and compare the criteria used to select participants, evaluate and compare the variables used to derive phenotypes of chronic airway diseases across studies, and assess the choices informing inclusion of variables. Additionally, the review described and compared the computational approaches used across studies and described and assess the number and characteristics of phenotypes derived across studies in terms of their clinical interpretation.

Methods

Protocol and Registration

We developed a protocol that outlined the review processes and methods before undertaking this work, which was registered in PROSPERO (CRD42020164898) and published.⁷

Eligibility Criteria

Table 1 shows the full information on inclusion and exclusion criteria of studies into the review based on aspects of study design, setting, outcome, method of phenotyping, participants' age, study year and language.

Table 1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

| | Inclusion Criteria | Exclusion Criteria |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Study design | Observational, cross-sectional, cohort, | Interventional, randomized, and nonrandomized clinical trials, case studies and case series. |
| Study setting | General population Clinical setting | |
| Outcome | Asthma, Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, emphysema, rhinitis | Others |
| Method of phenotyping | Computational, unsupervised, or data driven | Hypothesis based approaches, supervised method, expert-based methods. |
| Participants age | Adults and Children. | |
| Study Year | From 2010 to 2020 | Before 2010 and after 2020. |
| Language | All | |

Information Source

To identify relevant studies for the review, we searched PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar. For unpublished materials, such as conference proceedings, we searched databases of proceedings of conferences and databases of the literature, such as Open Grey. We also contacted experts in the field to request for any paper that was missed from our database searches. Finally, we screened the reference lists of included studies to identify any additional papers.

Search Strategy

We developed search strategies for all the databases to identify relevant studies for the review. The search strategies (Supplementary file 1) were first developed in PubMed and then adapted in searching the other databases.

Study Records

Data Management and Selection Process

The search results from the different databases were exported to EndNote for screening. The first stage of the literature review involved removal of duplicates from the database searches; then, we performed title and abstract screening. Two reviewers independently screened the studies on the basis of the review inclusion and exclusion criteria; any discrepancies were resolved by discussion, or a third reviewer arbitrated if a consensus was not reached. The final stage involved full-text screening of the studies potentially meeting the eligibility criteria on the basis of the titles and abstracts. We documented the screening process using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) flowchart.⁸

Data Collection Process

Reviewers, in pairs, independently extracted relevant data from included studies onto a data extraction form that was developed for the review; any discrepancies were resolved by discussion, or a third reviewer arbitrated if a consensus was not reached. We developed a data extraction form specifically designed for this review. The form was initially piloted on three included studies; any amendment was undertaken prior to using the form on all included studies.

Data Items

Information on the following data items were collected from included studies into the data extraction form: general information (author's name, publication year and study time, aim of the study, and data source); information describing populations characteristics (population size, recruitment characteristics, sample size, children/adults, inclusion and exclusion criteria); type of chronic obstructive airway disease and how was the outcomes defined; information about the variables selected for phenotyping (number and description of variables, rationale of selection, variable measurement and definition); type and features of computational approach used; and information of the derived phenotypes (number of phenotypes, characteristics of each phenotype, and clinical interpretation).

Outcome and Prioritization

We included studies focusing on computational phenotyping of the following chronic obstructive airway diseases:

- Asthma
- COPD and asthma and COPD overlap
- Rhinitis
- Emphysema

Quality Assessment of Included Studies

We appraised the general quality of included studies using an in-house developed checklist. Since, to our knowledge, there are no standard tools for assessing the quality of studies on computational disease phenotyping, we developed a checklist that enabled us to assess the quality of reporting specific aspects of the studies as they relate to performing a computational phenotyping. The aspects assessed were subjects' selection and inclusion in the phenotyping sample; missing data; outcome definition; variables included for the phenotyping; clinical and scientific relevance of the derived phenotypes; and reproducibility of the phenotyping process. To evaluate reproducibility, we examined aspects such as the disclosure of detailed information on methods used for phenotyping, computational aspects of data processing, and the utilization of software and tools for reproducible research frameworks. Detailed information and form of quality assessment can be found in the supplementary material.

Data Synthesis

Data was narratively synthesized. We used tables and figures to summarize the results and different aspects of the studies, including study characteristics, methods of phenotyping, variables considered in phenotyping, counts of number of phenotypes, and description, as well as the results of the quality assessment.

Deviation from the Study Protocol

None of the identified studies addressed emphysema as an outcome to be phenotyped. Instead, emphysematous changes as features of phenotyping obstructive airway diseases were reported within studies on COPD. Further, studies that included subjects with asthma and COPD overlap (ACO) were reported as separate outcome.

Results

Study Selection

A total of 3320 records were identified from the literature searches. After removal of duplicates, 2619 records were screened by title and/or abstract, of which 2460 records were excluded for not being eligible. A total of 159 records were considered for full-text review, of which 39 were excluded for different reasons, summarized in [Table S1](#) in the supplementary material. Finally, 120 studies were included in this review analysis. [Figure 1](#) shows the screening and selection of studies for this review.

Study Characteristics

Asthma

A total of 60 studies were on asthma.^{9–68} The average number of subjects included in these studies was 1251, ranging from 50 to 9651 participants per study. The majority of studies were conducted among adults (n = 31)^{10,12–14,18–20,24,25,27,29–32,35–38,42–44,46–48,50,52,56,59–62} and the remaining (n = 9)^{21–23,28,33,34,40,45,51} in children, with remaining in mixed sample. Most studies were of cohort design (n = 30),^{12,14,15,17,20,23,24,28,30–33,36–38,41,42,47,50,51,54–60,62,65,66} while the rest were mostly cross-sectional (n = 17).^{10,11,13,16,18,21,22,25,27,29,33,35,40,43,45,46,48} Most studies were conducted in a clinical setting (n = 33)^{10–13,15,19–22,24,25,31,33–38,42,43,45,50,52–58,60–62,65} with patients variously recruited from hospitals, pulmonary rehabilitation centers, and primary or tertiary care respiratory or general clinics. Studies with subjects selected from general population were 14,^{14,18,23,32,36,40,41,44,46,47,51,59,63,68} while 8^{19,28,29,31,35,40,44,53} studies did not report on the source of their participants. Full information on characteristics of studies in children and adults using unsupervised computational methods to phenotype asthma is presented in [Table 2](#).

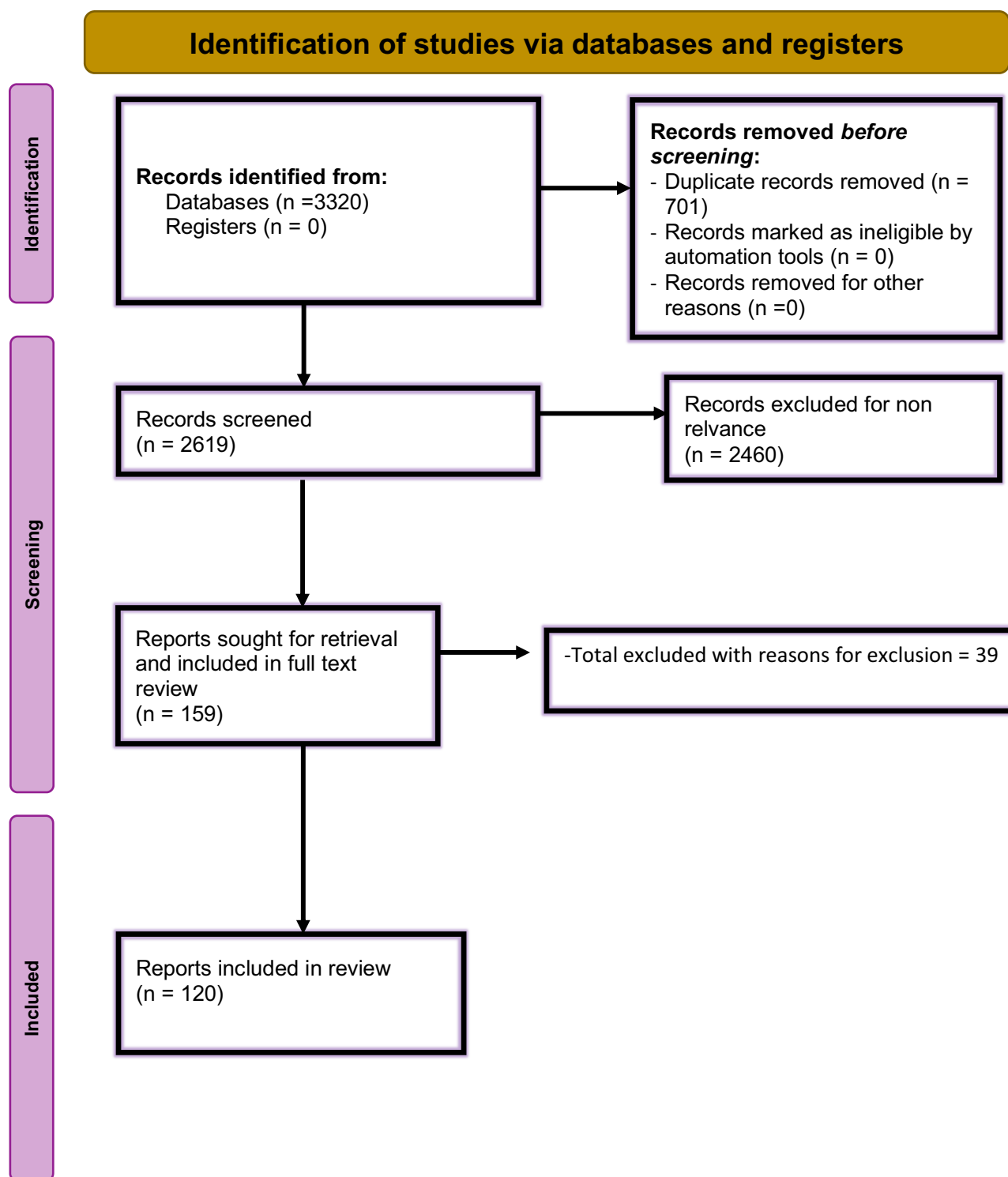


Figure 1 Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) flow diagram illustrating the studies' selection process.

Note: This figure was adapted from Page, Matthew J., et al. 'The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews.' *bmj* 372 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n71>.

Severe Asthma

A total of 19 studies^{69–87} were on severe asthma. The average number of participants included in each study was 230, ranging from 40 to 1424 subjects per study. Most studies were conducted in a clinical setting (n = 17).^{69–72,74–77,79–87} One study⁷⁸ in a general population setting and another study without a clear indication of setting.⁷³ Most were cohort studies

Table 2 Characteristics of Studies in Children and Adults Using Unsupervised Computational Methods to Phenotype Asthma and Severe Asthma

| | Reference and Country | Study design | Population and Participants | Population type | Study setting | Method used for phenotyping |
|-----|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| | ASTHMA | | | | | |
| 1. | Amaral et al 2019 US | Cohort study | Adults = 1059 | Current asthma | General population | Latent class analysis |
| 2. | Amelink et al 2013. Netherlands | Cross sectional | Adults n= 200 | Patients with adult-onset asthma | Clinical setting | Nonhierarchical clustering |
| 3. | Bhargava et al 2018. India | Cohort | Adults n = 113 | Asthma based on GINA followed up for 6 months | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 4. | Benton et al 2010. USA | Cross sectional | Children and adolescents n =154 | Children with physician diagnosed asthma. | General population | Hierarchical and non- hierarchical clustering |
| 5. | Bochenek et al 2014. Poland | Cross sectional | Adults n=201 | Patients diagnosed with AERD by physicians | Clinical setting | Latent class analysis |
| 6. | Boudier et al 2013. Multicounty | Cohort | Adults n=3320 | Patients with asthma | General population | Latent class analysis |
| 7. | Cabral et al 2017. Brazil | Cohort | Children and adolescents n =306 | Children and nonsmoking adolescents (6–18 years of age) with a clinical diagnosis of asthma. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 8. | Celejewska-Wójcik et al 2020. Poland | Cross sectional | Adults n= 95 | Patients with NERD based on provocation test and asthma based on GINA. | Not indicated | Latent class analysis |
| 9.. | Chanoine et al 2017. France | Cohort | Adults n= 4328 | (20–75) years old women with reported ever having asthma. | General population | Hierarchical and non- hierarchical clustering |
| 10. | Couto et al 2015; Portugal | Cross sectional | Adults n=150 | Athletes with asthma diagnosis based on International Olympic Committee. | General population | Latent class analysis |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| 11. | Cruz et al 2018. Brazil | Cohort | Adults n=966 | Adults with asthma | Clinical setting | Nonhierarchical clustering |
| 12. | Damiens K et al 2013. Canada | Cohort | Adults n=272 | Work related asthma. | Clinical setting | Cluster analysis |
| 13. | Deliu et al 2016. Turkey | Cross sectional | Children n = 201 | Asthma patients, children aged 6–17 years. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 14. | Deliu et al 2018. Turkey | Cross sectional | Children n = 613 | Children with asthma aged 6–18 years. | General population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 15. | Depner et al 2013; Multicountry | Cohort | Children n = 953 | Children from rural areas | Clinical setting | Latent class analysis |
| 16. | Dudchenko et al 2018. Russia Russia | Not indicated | Adults n=300 | Patients with asthma | Clinical setting | Cluster analysis |
| 17. | Folz et al 2018. USA | Cohort | Adults n= 136 | Asthma patients | General population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 18. | Fontanella et al 2018. UK | Cross sectional | Children = 461 | Children with available component resolved diagnostic data | General population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 19. | Gonem S et al 2012. UK | Not indicated | Adults n=114 | Asthma patients and healthy controls. | Not indicated | Hierarchical and non- hierarchical clustering |
| 20. | Gower WA et al 2013. USA | Cohort | Children n = 942 | Mild, moderate, or severe asthma. | Not indicated | Hierarchical clustering |

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

| | Reference and Country | Study design | Population and Participants | Population type | Study setting | Method used for phenotyping |
|-----|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| 21. | Hilvering et al 2015; Netherland | Cross sectional | Adults n=115 | Adult asthma patients. | Not indicated | Nonlinear Principal Component Analysis followed by discriminant analysis. |
| 22. | Hsiao HP et al 2018; Taiwan | Cohort | Adults n=720 | Age > 20 years, with stable physician diagnosed, mild-to-severe asthma. | Clinical setting | Orthogonal varimax factor analysis |
| 23. | Ilmarinen P et al 2017. Finland | Cohort | Adults n=171 | White patients with new onset adult-onset asthma diagnosed at age > 15 years. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 24. | Jeong A et al 2017. Switzerland | Cohort | Adults n=959 | Self-reported asthma. | General population | Latent class analysis |
| 25. | Just J et al 2012. France | Cohort | Children n = 315 | Aged 6–12 years at the time of exploration; a history of asthma based on lung function; symptoms examined while stable | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 26. | Just J et al 2014. France | Cross sectional | Children=125 | Children aged between 6 to 12 years, having allergic asthma | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 27. | Kaneko Y et al 2013. Japan | Cross sectional | Adults n=880 | Physician diagnosed adult asthma based on either symptoms or spirometry measures or both. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical and non- hierarchical clustering |
| 28. | Kim HJ et al 2018. Korea | Cohort | Adults n=1679 | Asthma patients aged 18 to 79 years | General population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 29. | Kim MA et al, 2017. Korea | Cohort | Adults n=259 | Physician diagnosed asthma patients according to GINA. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical and non- hierarchical clustering |
| 30. | Kim TB et al 2013. Korea | Cohort | Adults n=2567 | Subjects with dyspnea, cough, sputum production or wheezing for >3 months, positive BHR, and stable conditions with regular medications | Clinical setting | Hierarchical and non- hierarchical clustering |
| 31. | Koike et al 2018. (abstract) Not indicated. | Not indicated | Adults n = 458 | Subjects with asthma presenting with cough and no other microbial infection. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical cluster analysis |

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|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| 32. | Kwon et al 2012. Korea | Cross sectional | Children n = 193 | Children with physician diagnosed asthma | General population | Hierarchical and non- hierarchical clustering |
| 33. | Lee E et al 2017. South Korea | Cohort | Children n=235 | Children 6–8 years with parent reported physician diagnosed asthma in lifetime | Clinical setting | Latent class analysis |
| 34. | Li et al 2016. USA | Cross sectional | Adults n= 2081 | GOLD stage 0–4, smoking≥20 packs/year | Not indicated | Cluster analysis |
| 35. | Loureiro et al 2015. Portugal | Cross sectional | Adults n=57 | Asthma patients, aged >18 years; diagnosed according to GINA guidelines. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical cluster analysis |
| 36. | Loza et al 2016. Multicounty | Cross sectional and cohort | Adults n=238 | Not indicated | General Population | Non- hierarchical clustering |
| 37. | Mahut et al 2011. France | Cross sectional | Children n = 169 | Children who satisfy criteria of clinical and functional asthma. | Clinical setting | Nonhierarchical clustering |
| 38. | Mäkikyrö et al 2017. Finland | Cross sectional | Adults n=1995 | Asthma patients according to the Social Insurance Institution of Finland criteria who received reimbursement right for asthma medication. | General population | Latent class analysis |
| 39. | Mason et al 2018. Italy | Cohort | Adults n=187 | Subjects with diagnosis of occupation asthma based on (SIC) result to diisocyanate. | General population | Hierarchical and non- hierarchical clustering |
| 40. | Mastalerz I et al 2015. Poland | Cross sectional | Adults n=137 | Patients with asthma, aspirin tolerant asthma, severe asthma according to ATS/ERS recommendation of 2013, atopic asthma, and asthma with rhinosinusitis. | Not indicated | Latent class analysis |
| 41. | Nadif et al 2018. France | Cohort | Adults n = 318 | Adult with current asthma | Clinical setting | Mixture models |
| 42. | Nagasaki et al 2014. Japan | Cohort | Adults n=224 | Patients with stable asthma. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 43. | Nasreen et al 2019. Canada | Cohort | Children n = 403 | Asthma patients based on parents' report. | General population | Latent class analysis |

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

| | Reference and Country | Study design | Population and Participants | Population type | Study setting | Method used for phenotyping |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|---|
| 44. | Qui et al 2018. China | Not indicated | Adults n=218 | Asthma based on symptoms or physician diagnosis according to GINA. Severity defined based on need for SCS. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical and non- hierarchical clustering |
| 45. | Sakagami et al 2011. (abstract) Japan | Not indicated | Adults = 591 | Patients from primary, secondary, and tertiary care centers. | Clinical setting | Cluster analysis |
| 46. | Schatz et al, 2013. USA | Cohort | Children and adolescents and adults n =4130 | Asthma patients aged ≥ 15 years according to ATS. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 47. | Schmidlin et al 2015. (Abstract) USA | Cohort | Children n = 72 | Asthma patients based on parents' report and lung function test. | General population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 48. | Seino et al 2018. Japan | Cohort | Adults n= 2273 | Adults with asthma diagnosis according to GINA. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 49. | Sendín-Hernández et al 2018. Spain | Retrospective record-based study | Adults n= 225 | Allergic asthma patients based on lung function test and symptoms ages 18–65 years (ATS) criteria. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 50. | Seys et al 2017. Belgium | Cohort | Adults, asthma =205, healthy =80 | Asthma based on symptoms and reversibility test at age 18–65 years. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 51. | Siroux V et al 2011. Multi country | ECRHSII = Cohort | Adults n= 1895 | Age > 14 years; asthma diagnosed following GEMA 2009, | General population | Latent class analysis |
| | | EGEA2 = Case–control and family-based | Adults n= 641 | Adults who had ever had asthma. | General population | Multivariate exploratory data clustering preceded by multiple correspondence analysis |
| 52. | Tay et al 2019. Singapore | Cohort | Adults n=630 | Asthma based on objective measure of airflow limitation or physician diagnosis in addition to asthmatics in stage 4 or 5 GINA treatment. | Clinical setting | Latent class analysis |

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|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|--------------------|---|
| 53. | Tsukioka et al 2017. Japan | Cohort | Adults n=104 | Elite athletes with asthma. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 54. | Wang LL et al 2017; (abstract) China | Cohort | Adults n=284 | Clinically stable asthma patients. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical and non- hierarchical clustering |
| 55. | Watanabe et al 2016 (abstract); Japan | Japan | Adults n=120 | Non-smokers, aged ≥ 60 with diagnosis of asthma. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical and non- hierarchical clustering |
| 56. | Wisnivesky et al;2019 USA | Cohort | Adults = 330 | Physician diagnosed asthmatic among population of exposed to 11th/9 disaster. | General population | Kamila Algorithm |
| 57. | Wu et al 2017. China | Cohort | Adults n=110 | Patients with nasal polyposis and comorbid asthma; 18–65 years of age | Clinical setting | Non- hierarchical clustering |
| 58. | Zaihra T et al 2016; Canada | Cohort | Adults N =125, Severe asthmatic =77, moderate =48 | Asthmatic patients according to GINA. | Clinical setting | Non- hierarchical clustering |
| 59. | Zhang X et al 2019 (abstract); China | Retrospective case control | Adults n= 825 | Patients with NPcA diagnosed by pathology after biopsy. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 60. | Zoratti E et al 2018. USA | Cohort | Children n = 717 | Asthma and high dose or systematic steroids or symptoms, lung function, treatment dependency, low or moderate dose of ICS. | Clinical setting | Boruta feature selection algorithm |
| Severe asthma | | | | | | |
| 61. | Brinkman et al, 2011. multicountries | Cross sectional | Adults n = 77 | Severe asthma based on the IMI criteria. | Clinical | Hierarchical cluster analysis |
| 62. | Desai et al 2011. UK | Not indicated | Adults n = 164 | Patients attending difficult asthma clinic | Clinical | Non-hierarchical clustering |

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

| | Reference and Country | Study design | Population and Participants | Population type | Study setting | Method used for phenotyping |
|-----|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| 63. | Diver et al 2018. UK | Cohort | Adults n = 63 | Severe asthma, moderate to severe COPD. maintenance oral corticosteroid therapy; subjects with sputum samples adequate for microbiome sequencing. | Clinical | Mixtur modelling |
| 64. | Fitzpatrick et al 2018. USA | Cohort | Children n = 161 | 6 to 17 years of age, never smoked, physician diagnosed asthma based on spirometry at baseline or during exacerbation. | Clinical | Hierarchical cluster analysis |
| 65. | Freitas PD et al 2018. (abstract); Brazil | Cross sectional | Adults = 119 | Patients with moderate to severe asthma under optimal treatment according to GINA. | Not indicted | Hierarchical cluster analysis |
| 66. | Gomez et al 2017. USA | Cohort | Adults n = 156 | Subjects with severe asthma | General population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 67. | Jang et al 2017. Korea | Cohort | Adults n = 86 | Patients with refractory asthma | Clinical | Hierarchical and non-hierarchical clustering |
| 68. | Konstantellou et al 2015. Greece | Cohort | Adults n = 170 | Patients with asthma diagnosis followed up in 1st and 2 nd centers based on GINA. | Clinical | Hierarchical and non-hierarchical clustering |
| 69. | Lau et al, 2017: Singapore | Cohort | Adults n = 55 | Patients with asthma exacerbation of status asthmatics requiring ICU admission and intubation | Clinical | Cluster analysis |
| 70. | Moore et al 2010; USA | Cohort | Adults n = 304 | Refractory asthma. | General population | Hierarchical cluster analysis |
| 71. | Newby et al 2018; UK | Cohort | Adultsn = 349 | Severe asthma as OCS 50% of the year or high dose ICS plus add on medications either at baseline or follow-up. | Clinical | Mixture models |
| 72. | Raherson et al, 2018; France | Cohort | Adults n = 1424 | Not indicated | Clinical | Hierarchical and non-hierarchical clustering |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|--|
| 73. | Sekiya et al 2015; Japan | Cohort | Adults n = 190 | Stable, on maintenance asthma therapy 4 weeks prior to study, asthma diagnosis as per GINA and severity status as per (ERS) and (ATS). | Clinical | Non-hierarchical clustering |
| 74. | Serrano Pariente et al 2015; Spain | Cohort | Adults n = 84 | Asthma as per ATS criteria, Aged > 15 years | Clinical | Non-hierarchical clustering |
| 75. | Simpson et al (abstract);2017; Multi-country | Cross sectional | Adults = 421 | Severe asthma based on U-BIOPRED consensus criteria | Clinical | Not indicated |
| 76. | Taniguchi et al; 2014; Japan | Cohort | Adults = 127 | Severe refractory asthma based on ATS criteria without exclusion based on smoking history | Clinical setting | Unbiased cluster analysis |
| 77. | Wu et al; 2014; USA | Cohort | Adults = 378 | Severe asthma based on ATS criteria | General population | Non-hierarchical clustering |
| 78. | Weng-Jing Ye et al 2017; China | Cohort | Adults n = 203 | Severe asthma as per the IMI-criteria. | Clinical | Hierarchical and non-hierarchical clustering |
| 79. | Youroukova et al 2017; Bulgaria | Cohort | Adults n = 40 | Severe refractory asthma as use of OCS 50% of the year or high dose ICS plus add on medications at baseline or follow-up. | Clinical | Hierarchical cluster analysis |

Abbreviations: AERD, aspirin exacerbated respiratory diseases; GINA, Global Initiative for Asthma; ATS/ERS, American Thoracic society/European respiratory society; SCS, systematic corticosteroids; NSAID, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory diseases; GEMA, Spanish asthma management guidelines; NPCA, nasal polyposis and comorbid asthma; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids; IMI, innovative medicine initiative; OCS, oral corticosteroids, SIC, specific inhalation challenge.

(n = 11),^{71,74–76,78–81,86,87} while the remaining were cross-sectional studies. Characteristics of studies in children and adults using unsupervised computational methods to phenotype severe asthma are presented in [Table 2](#).

COPD

A total of 28 studies^{4,88–114} were on COPD. The average number of subjects per study was 5218, ranging from 46 to 104143 subjects per study. Most studies were conducted within a clinical setting (n = 17),^{4,88–93,95,97,98,100,107,109–113} with cohort studies^{88,89,92–96,98,100,101,109–111,114} being the most reported study design (n = 14), while the second common were of cross-sectional design (n = 7).^{4,90,91,97,107,112,113} Full information on characteristics of studies using unsupervised computational methods to phenotype COPD and ACO is given in [Table 3](#).

Asthma and COPD Overlap (ACO)

Four of the included studies were on asthma and COPD overlap. The average number of participants included in these studies was 255, ranging from 47 to 435 participants per study. All were cross-sectional studies. Three studies were conducted in a clinical setting,^{115–117} while one was conducted in a general population setting.¹¹⁸ Characteristics of studies in adults using unsupervised computational methods to phenotype COPD and ACO are presented in [Table 3](#).

Rhinitis

A total of 9 studies were on rhinitis.^{119–127} The average number of participants included in each study was 516, ranging from 115 to 1831 participants per study. Most studies were conducted in a clinical setting (n = 6),^{119–121,123,126,127} while three studies^{122,124,125} were conducted in the general population. Most were cohort studies (n = 7),^{119,121,123–127} one was cross-sectional,¹²⁰ and one case–control study.¹²² Characteristics of studies using unsupervised computational methods to phenotype rhinitis are presented in [Table 4](#).

Phenotypes of Respiratory Diseases

Asthma

In total, 251 phenotypes were reported in studies on asthma with considerable degree of overlap between them. In characterizing asthma phenotypes, atopy was the most common feature included in most studies,^{13–15,18,20,22,28,30,31,33,35,37,38,40,41,43,44,47,48,53,55,57,59–62,65,68} resulting in differentiation of atopic and non-atopic asthma phenotypes (reported in 29 studies and featured in 100 of the reported asthma phenotypes). Atopic status was defined mostly based on skin prick test, serum IgE levels or subjects' report of familial atopy. Atopic asthma phenotype was reported in 28 studies,^{13–15,18,20,21,28,30,31,33,35,37,38,40,41,43,44,47,48,53,55,57,59–62,65,68} while non-atopic asthma was reported in 22 studies.^{14,15,18,20–22,30,35–38,40,41,43,44,53,55,57,59,61,65,68} The second feature was lung function measures, which featured in 85 of the reported phenotypes and was considered in 30 studies.^{10,14–16,18–22,24,27,28,30,33,36–38,40–44,50,52,55,60–62,65,68} Time at asthma onset featured in 74 phenotypes and reported in 27 studies.^{11,13,15,18,21–23,28,30,31,35–38,43,44,48,50,52,53,55,59–61,65} The definition of early and late onset asthma varied among different studies. When studying both children and adolescents, asthma that developed during childhood and adolescence was referred to as early onset while adulthood developed asthma as late-onset asthma. However, when examining only adults or children, researchers measured the average age at which asthma onset and the standard deviation across different phenotypes. In these cases, the terms early and late onset asthma were defined differently, with the groups having younger individuals labeled as early onset and those with older individuals classified as late-onset asthma. Early onset asthma phenotype was reported in 19 studies^{15,18,21,22,28,35,37,38,43,44,48,50,52,53,55,59–61,65} while late – onset asthma was reported in also 18 studies.^{11,13,18,21–23,30,31,35,37,38,43,50,53,55,59,60,65} Level of asthma control was also a commonly reported feature, occurring in 45 of phenotypes and reported in 17 studies.^{11,13,18,21,24,27,33,42–46,48,50,53,56,60} Well-controlled asthma phenotype was reported in 11 studies,^{21,24,42–46,48,53,56,60} while uncontrolled asthma was reported in 16 studies.^{11,13,18,21,24,27,33,42–44,46,48,50,53,56,60}

Sex featured in 65 of the reported phenotypes. Female asthma phenotype was reported in 20 studies,^{10,11,13,16,18,20,21,30,31,35,42,43,45,48,52,53,55,60,61,63} while male asthma phenotype featured in 19 studies.^{10,11,13,18,20,22,28,30,40,42,43,45,47,52,53,55,60,61,63}

Eleven studies reported on obesity-related asthma phenotypes.^{10,11,13,19,30,31,33,43,48,56,60}

Table 3 Characteristics of Studies Using Unsupervised Computational Methods to Phenotype COPD

| | Reference and Country | Study Design | Population and Participants | Population Type | Study Setting | Method Used for Phenotyping |
|-------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| COPD | | | | | | |
| 1. | Augustin et al; 2018 Netherland | Cohort | n =518 | Clinically stable COPD | Clinical population | Self-Organizing Maps |
| 2. | Bafadhel et al (abstract). 2011. UK | Cohort | n =86 | Physician diagnosis COPD based on spirometry, age> 40, GOLD stage I–IV and current sever exacerbation. | Clinical population | Cluster analysis |
| 3. | Bertini et al; 2013. Italy | Cross sectional | n =62 | Clinically confirmed exacerbation within 3 months prior to study. | Clinical population | Non- hierarchical clustering |
| 4. | Burgel et al; 2017. France | Cohort | n =2409 | Subjects with COPD diagnosed based on spirometry whether stable or on exacerbation. | Clinical population | Classification and regression tree |
| 5. | Burgel et al; 2010. France | Cross sectional | n =322 | Stable COPD diagnosed based on spirometry. | Clinical population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 6. | Burgel et al; 2012 Belgium | Cross sectional | n =527 | Smoking history ≥15 pack-years, age > 50 years, and 154 patients diagnosed of COPD based on spirometry. | General and clinical population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 7. | Chen et al; 2014 Taiwan and China | Cohort | n =332 | Men diagnosed with COPD, ≥40 years old, based on symptoms and spirometry. | Clinical population | Cluster analysis |
| 8. | Chubachi et al (abstract); 2016 Japan | Cohort | n =311 | COPD and completed data. | Not Indicated | Hierarchical clustering |
| 9. | De Torres et al; 2017 Spain | Cohort | n =521 | Active and former smokers with COPD. | Clinical population | Non- hierarchical clustering |
| 10. | Divo et al (abstract); 2016 Not indicated | Cohort | n =120 | Patients with COPD. | Not Indicated | Hierarchical clustering |
| 11. | Fens et al; 2013. Netherland | Cross sectional | n =157 | Smoking history of at least 15 pack-years, COPD and chronic bronchitis based on GOLD. | General population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 12. | Guillamet RV et al; 2018 USA | Cohort | n =3144 | >40 years, COPD, and ever hospital admission | Clinical population | Sphere exclusion method |

(Continued)

Table 3 (Continued).

| | Reference and Country | Study Design | Population and Participants | Population Type | Study Setting | Method Used for Phenotyping |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| 13. | Harrison SL et al; 2014 UK | Cohort | n =92 | Asthmatics based on spirometry and COPD as per signs and symptoms, age > 40 years, and smoking history. | Clinical population | Hierarchical and non-hierarchical clustering |
| 14. | Haghighi et al, 2019. USA | Cross sectional | n= 406 | Former smokers | General population | Non- hierarchical clustering |
| 15. | Kim WJ et al; 2017 Asia | Cohort | n =1676 | Asian, age 40 years and with COPD based on post bronchodilator spirometry. | General population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 16. | Kim S et al 2017; Korea | Cohort | n = 272 | Age > 40 years and (FEV1/FVC) <0.7 | General population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 17. | Kukol et al 2019; (abstract). Russia | Not indicated | Not indicated | Elderly patients with COPD | Not indicated | Cluster analysis |
| 18. | Lee et al, 2019. Korea | Cohort | N = 1195 | Patients with available follow up data on the first acute exacerbation of COPD. | Clinical | Non- hierarchical clustering |
| 19. | li et al abstract;2016. USA | Not Indicated | n =2081 | GOLD stage 0–4, smoking ≥20 packs/year | Not Indicated | Hierarchical clustering |
| 20. | Liang et al, 2019. Korea | Prospective cross sectional | n = 102 patients n = 18 controls | Age > 40, COPD diagnosis based on GOLD, post BD EFV1 <0.7. | Clinical population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 21. | Lopes et al, 2019. Brazil | Cross sectional | n =150 | Stable COPD diagnosis within the last 30 days, based on GOLD | Clinical population | Hierarchical and non-hierarchical clustering |
| 22. | Ning et al; 2016, (abstract). China | Not indicated | Not indicated | Subjects with wheeze for more than 12 months. | General population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 23. | Peters et al; 2016. Netherlands | Cohort | n =160 | COPD based on spirometry and GOLD grades 2–3, receiving treatment as usual. | Clinical population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 24. | Pikoula et al; 2019 UK | Cohort | n =30961 | Age >35 year, with at least one diagnostic code of COPD based on GOLD and complete data. | Clinical population | Hierarchical and non- hierarchical clustering |
| 25. | Rodrigues et al; 2018. Brazil | Cohort | n =141 | Stable COPD, with no sever cardiac or musculoskeletal comorbidity | Clinical population | Non- hierarchical clustering |

Abbreviations: GOLD: global initiative for chronic obstructive lung disease, GINA: global initiative of asthma.

Table 4 Characteristics of Studies Using Unsupervised Computational Methods to Phenotype Rhinitis

| Rhinitis | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | Reference and Country | Study Design | Population and Participants | Population Type | Study Setting | Method Used for Phenotyping |
| 1. | Adnane et al 2017. Morocco | Cohort | Adults n = 131 | Patients with medical refractory chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS). | Clinical setting | Discriminant analysis |
| 2. | Agache et al 2010. Romania | Cohort | Adults and children n = 115 | Adults and children (aged 5–11 years), physician diagnosed SAR, asthma as per symptoms and spirometry test. SAR as per symptoms SPT and at least 1 of seasonal allergens. | General population | Non-hierarchical clustering. |
| 3. | Bousquet et al 2015. France | Case control and family study | Adults n = 825 | Age >18 years, diagnosis of AR and symptoms at time of examination. | General population | Hierarchical clustering |
| 4. | Burte et al 2015. France | Cohort | Adults n = 983 | Age ≥16 years, complete data, allergic sensitization, and asthma | Clinical setting | Mixture models |
| 5. | Herr M et al 2012. France | Cohort | Infants n = 1831 | Singleton full-term newborns, normal birth weight and an uncomplicated birth and neonatal period with parents who can commit to and participate in study. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |
| 6. | Kurukulaaratchy et al 2015. UK | Cohort | Adolescents n = 468 | Self-report of current rhinitis at age 18. | Clinical setting | Non-hierarchical clustering. |
| 7. | Lee E.L. et al 2016. Korea | Cohort | Children n = 512 | Children with parental-reported, physician- diagnosed rhinitis and symptoms of rhinitis in the previous 12 months. | General population | Latent class analysis |
| 8. | T.A Nakayama et al 2012. Japan | Cohort | Adults n = 425 | CRSnP as per the European position paper and non-response to medical treatment and undergone surgery. | Clinical setting | Non-hierarchical clustering. |
| 9. | ZM Soler et al 2015. USA and Canada | Cohort | Adults n = 382 | Consensus criteria: 3 months of at least 2 cardinal's symptoms and evidence of inflammation on sino-nasal endoscopy and CT scan, and active symptoms after initial treatment. | Clinical setting | Hierarchical clustering |

Abbreviations: SAR, seasonal allergic rhinitis; SPT, skin prick test; AR, allergic rhinitis; CT, computed tomography; RSnP, rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis.

Disease activity was characterized variously across asthma studies, based on either symptoms' activity or disease severity. Frequency of symptoms and rate of exacerbation featured phenotypes of high or low symptoms' activity, while disease severity defined using standard criteria of asthma severity characterized phenotypes of mild, moderate or severe asthma. Severe asthma phenotypes as indicated by investigators were reported in 12 studies,^{10,16,18,20–22,28,34,35,48,56,67} while 20 studies^{10,14,15,18,21–24,33,41–43,50,55,57,59,60,62,66,68} reported on asthma phenotypes with high symptoms or exacerbation rates. Across identified studies, labeling a phenotype as severe was not entirely based on standard GINA criteria for defining severe asthma or physician decision, although some studies applied such approach.^{21,33,34,56} Otherwise, most investigators identified severity of phenotypes based on symptom frequency, need for high dosage of treatment and disease impairment of daily life, with no clear reporting on how severity was defined.^{10,16,20,28,35,48,67}

Inflammation was considered in deriving asthma phenotypes using different indicators like inflammatory cell counts in peripheral or sputum induced samples, fractional exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO),^{10,18,44} or measure of inflammatory cytokines.⁵⁸ A total of 36 phenotypes were described based on high or low levels of eosinophilic inflammatory cells in sputum or peripheral blood. Some of those were reported in 17 studies^{10,11,15,16,20,21,30,33,40,41,43,44,48,50,52,58,65} as asthma with high eosinophilia. Variants of neutrophilic asthma phenotypes, in turn, were less commonly reported in 10 studies.^{11,13,30,33,42–44,50,52,58} See full results on number of derived phenotypes and their descriptions for studies on asthma and severe asthma in [Table 5](#).

Table 5 Number of Derived Phenotypes and Their Descriptions for Studies on Asthma

| Reference, Country | Population Age | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotype Description |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Amaral et al 2019. USA | Adults | 3 | High symptoms with poor lung function and more emergency visits among those > 40 years. Low symptoms with better lung function and less emergency visits among those < 40 years Low symptoms with better lung function and less emergency visits among those > 40 years |
| Amelink et al 2013. Netherlands | Adults | 3 | Severe eosinophilic inflammation-predominant asthma and persistent airflow limitation despite high-intensity anti-inflammatory treatment, with relatively low symptom scores |
| | | | Obese female, frequent symptoms, high HCU and low eosinophilia. |
| | | | Males with mild to moderate, well controlled asthma and low HCU, low symptoms and normal function. |
| Bhargava et al 2018. India | Adults | 4 | Treatment responsive, normal weight, childhood asthma. |
| | | | Poor treatment response, obese, males with late onset disease. |
| | | | Poor treatment response, old, male, with late-onset, obese. |
| | | | Good treatment response, obese females with late onset disease. |
| Benton et al 2010. USA | Children and adolescents | 4 | Male neutrophilic asthma |
| | | | Female obese, late onset asthma |
| | | | Atopic, uncontrolled, obese eosinophilic asthma |
| | | | Mild asthma |
| Bochenek et al 2014. Poland | Adults | 4 | Asthma with a moderate course, intensive upper airway symptoms, and blood eosinophilia. |
| | | | Asthma with a mild course, relatively well controlled, and with low health care use. |
| | | | Asthma with a severe course, poorly controlled, and with severe exacerbations and airway obstruction. |
| | | | Poorly controlled asthma with frequent and severe exacerbations in female subjects. |
| Boudier et al 2013. Multicountry | Adults | 7 | Mild atopic with no treatment needed. |
| | | | Non atopic mild with no treatment need |
| | | | Non atopic sever with treatment needed. |
| | | | Atopic, severe with high reactivity and treatment need. |
| | | | Atopica moderate asthma with high reactivity |
| | | | Atopic moderate asthma with normal function. |
| | | | Non atopic moderate with no need to treatment. |

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued).

| Reference, Country | Population Age | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotype Description |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Cabral et al 2016. Brazil | Children and adolescents | 3 | Normal lung function, mild eosinophile, late onset, mild atopy and few exacerbations. |
| | | | Normal lung function, moderate atopy, more severe eosinophilia and early onset disease. |
| | | | Poor lung function, frequent exacerbations, severe eosinophilia, and severe atopy. |
| Celejewska-Wójcik et al 2020. Poland | Adults | 3 | Younger females with mild paucigranulocytic, low eicosanoids and low pro inflammatory markers. |
| | | | Older Females with severe, eosinophilic asthma and high proinflammatory markers. |
| | | | Old women, obese, mild eosinophilic asthma with high pro and anti-inflammatory markers |
| Chanoine et al 2017. France | Adults | 5 | Never regular treatment |
| | | | Persistence high ratio of maintenance therapy |
| | | | Increasing ration of maintenance therapy from low to high. |
| | | | Initiating maintenance therapy at high level |
| | | | Cessation of maintenance therapy during study period. |
| Couto et al 2015. Portugal | Adults | 2 | Atopic asthma with rhinitis, allergic comorbidities and high FeNO. |
| | | | Sport asthma: non-allergic exercise induced asthma with high BHR. |
| Cruz et al 2018 (abstract). Brazil | Adults | 4 | Normal baseline function with less treatment needed. |
| | | | Low baseline function with obesity. |
| | | | Low baseline function and high medication and reversibility. |
| | | | Moderate baseline impairment and low revisability. |
| Damiens K et al 2013. Canada | Adults | 6 | Old sever atopic WRA with rhinitis. (Clusters were identified in subjects with WRA) |
| | | | Young mild atopic, eosinophilic OA with rhinitis with exposure to HMW agents. |
| | | | Non atopic, men, with WEA with exposure to LMW. |
| | | | Atopic, LMW agents' exposure and delayed asthma reaction and low occupational rhinitis. (Clusters were identified in the OA subgroup) |
| | | | HMW exposure, immediate long duration reaction. |
| | | | Nonsmoking women with normal function and immediate eosinophilic reaction. |
| Deliu et al 2016. Turkey | Children | 6 | Early onset mild asthma with impaired function and high medication use. |
| | | | Non atopic children with normal function and controlled asthma. |
| | | | Late onset eosinophilic asthma with impaired function, high medication uses and sensitization. |
| | | | Elderly with late onset severe, poor controlled asthma. |
| | | | Elderly with mild asthma and impaired function |
| | | | Mild atopic asthma with normal function |

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued).

| Reference, Country | Population Age | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotype Description |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| Deliu et al 2018. Turkey | Children | 5 | High symptom and medication use. (HC after dimensionality reduction) |
| | | | Males with late onset severe disease with normal function. |
| | | | Late onset, mild asthma with impaired function and multiple sensitizations. |
| | | | Female with early onset, mild, atopic asthma. |
| | | | Mild atopic asthma |
| | | | Female, early onset severe asthma. (HC using all available variables). |
| | | | late onset mild atopic asthma |
| | | | Moderate, highly atopic asthma, |
| | | | Male mild non atopic asthma. |
| | | | Late onset, atopic, severe asthma. |
| | | | Difficult asthma. (HC using the informative set of features) |
| | | | Early-onset mild atopic asthma. |
| | | | Early-onset mild non-atopic asthma. |
| | | | Late-onset asthma. |
| Exacerbation-prone asthma. | | | |
| Depner et al 2013. Multicountry | Children | 5 | Persistent wheeze. |
| | | | Late-onset wheeze. |
| | | | Intermediate wheeze. |
| | | | Transient wheeze. |
| | | | No/infrequent wheeze. |
| Dudchenko et al 2018. Russia | Adults | 7 | Mild symptoms, infrequent attacks relieved by SABA, moderate S of B. and limited physical activity and sensitivity to weather changes. |
| | | | Uncontrolled asthma, severe inflammation, daily attacks and severely impaired physical activity and night sleep |
| | | | Uncontrolled disease, high catarrhal manifestation, daily frequent attacks, moderate symptoms with high sleep and activity impairment. |
| | | | Mild, well controlled, minimal inflammation, low symptoms severity and frequency, low need for SABA and minimal impairment of PA and night sleep. |
| | | | Controlled to partially controlled, moderate catarrhal manifestation, within normal lung function, with excretion related limitation of PA and moderate symptoms. |
| | | | Uncontrolled asthma, moderate catarrhal symptoms, occasional symptoms, and usage of low dose BD and mild to moderate lung function impairment. |
| | | | Variable control, moderate inflammatory features, frequent breathlessness and diverse pattern of nocturnal disturbance, high dependence on weather changes and severely impaired lung function. |
| Folz et al 2018. USA | Adults | 3 | Three clusters that shows significant difference in BMI, FEV1%, FVC, FEV1, exercises induced asthma, asthma control, age at asthma onset and Feno. |

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued).

| Reference, Country | Population Age | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotype Description |
|--|----------------|----------------------|--|
| Fontanella et al 2018. UK | Children | 4 | Multiple sensitizations with sIgE to multiple components |
| | | | Predominantly dust mite sensitization (sIgE responses mainly to components from C. sIgE-1) |
| | | | Predominantly grass and tree sensitization (sIgE to multiple components across C. sIgE-4–7) |
| | | | Lower grade sensitization. |
| Gonem S et al 2012 (abstract). UK | Adults | 2 | High air entrapment, abnormal lung mechanics, limited function, poor control and QOL. |
| | | | Normal lung physiology compared to I. |
| Gower WA et al 2013 (abstract). USA | Children | 5 | Non-Hispanic white, early onset and normal baseline function. |
| | | | Hispanic, early onset and low baseline function. |
| | | | Obese, late onset, low baseline function. |
| | | | Males with low baseline function. |
| | | | African American, obese, atopic, high disease duration and hospitalization. |
| Hilvering et al 2015 (abstract). Netherlands | Adults | Non indicated | Eosinophilic and non-eosinophilic asthma phenotypes that are differentiated by peripheral blood eosinophil count, FeNO (Fraction of Exhaled Nitric Oxide), ACQ (Asthma Control Questionnaire), medication use, nasal polyposis, aspirin sensitivity and neutrophil/eosinophil responsiveness upon stimulation. |
| Hsiao et al 2018. Taiwan | Adults | 6 | Females, late onset, non-atopic asthma with normal function and low inflammation. |
| | | | Females, young, atopic, eosinophilic, low neutrophilic asthma. |
| | | | Females, late onset, non-atopic, obese, low eosinophilic, high neutrophilic asthma. |
| | | | Males, late onset, non-atopic, low eosinophilic and normal function. |
| | | | Males, young, atopic, smoking, neutrophilic asthma. |
| | | | Males who are former smokers with late onset high eosinophilic disease. |
| Ilmarinen et al 2017. Finland | Adults | 5 | Non-rhinitis asthma. |
| | | | Smoking asthma. |
| | | | Female asthma. |
| | | | Obesity-related asthma. |
| | | | Early-onset atopic adult asthma. |
| Jeong, A. et al 2016. Switzerland | Adults | 4 | Women, persistent multiple symptoms, late onset asthma with high percent body fat. |
| | | | Symptom presenting asthma with obesity. |
| | | | Symptom-free atopic asthma, atopic, high rhinitis, |
| | | | Symptom-free non-atopic asthma. |
| Just, J. et al 2012. France | Children | 3 | Atopic, severe, uncontrolled, eosinophilic, and basophilic, with high treatment asthma. |
| | | | Obesity, non-atopic, low function, neutrophilic asthma. |
| | | | Mild asthma |

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued).

| Reference, Country | Population Age | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotype Description |
|---|----------------|----------------------|---|
| Just, J. et al 2014. France | Children | 4 | Multiple Allergies and Severe Asthma. |
| | | | Pollen Sensitization with Severe Exacerbations. |
| | | | Multiple Allergic Sensitizations and mild Asthma. |
| | | | House dust mite (HDM) Sensitization and Mild Asthma. |
| Kaneko, Y. et al 2013; Japan | Adults | 6 | Late-Onset, mild, less-Atopic. |
| | | | Early-Onset, mild, atopic. |
| | | | Early-Onset, moderate-to-Severe Atopic. |
| | | | Late-Onset, severe. |
| | | | Middle-Age onset, female-Dominant. |
| | | | Late-Onset, moderate Less Atopic |
| Kim JH. et al 2018; Korea | Adults | 5 | Persistent normal lung functions, female, middle/old age, obese, low treatment, and low symptoms. |
| | | | Persistent normal lung functions, young, female, atopic, low dose treatment, and low symptoms. |
| | | | Mild baseline impairment with slight improvement, low function, early onset, long duration, high dosage treatment and higher symptoms. |
| | | | Baseline marked impairment with fast improvement, atopic, high symptoms, low reversibility, and high dosage treatment. |
| | | | Marked baseline impairment with slow improvement, non-atopic, low reversibility, long duration, high symptoms, and high dosage treatment usage. |
| Kim MA. et al 2017; Korea | Adults | 4 | Young, early onset, atopic asthma with normal function. |
| | | | Elderly, late onset, non-atopic asthma with low function. |
| | | | High atopic with severely impaired function. |
| | | | Elderly, late onset, slight atopy, and normal function asthma. |
| Kim TB. et al 2013; Korea | Adults | 4 | Male, late onset, smokers, with preserved lung function. |
| | | | Atopic, late onset, high HCU, low function, low reversibility, and high severity. |
| | | | Young, early onset, and atopic asthma. |
| | | | Older, late onset, mild asthma with high function. |
| Koike et al 2018 Not indicated. | Adults | 4 | High FeNo asthma |
| | | | Low value of exhaled R5-R20 |
| | | | Abnormal exhaled reactance. |
| | | | Abnormal resistance and reactance. |
| Kwon et al 2012 (abstract). Korea | Children | 3 | Atopic asthma |
| | | | Male, eosinophilic asthma. |
| | | | Non-atopic asthma |

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued).

| Reference, Country | Population Age | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotype Description |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| Lee E et al 2017. South Korea | Children | 4 | Early onset, atopic asthma with mild symptoms and life impairment. |
| | | | Mild asthma with infrequent symptoms attacks and high SES, normal function and low BHR. |
| | | | Atopic, frequent symptoms attacks, daily impairment, eosinophilic, low SES and high BHR. |
| | | | Non atopic, infrequent symptoms attacks with minimal daily impairment, low eosinophilia and BHR and normal lung function. |
| Liang et al 2016. China | Adults | 3 | Males, high basophilic, uncontrolled, high anti (IL- 10, TGF-b, and sRAGE) and pro inflammatory markers (IFN-g, IL- 4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-9, IL-17, IL-23, EGF, GM-CSF, and TNF-a) and high baseline function. |
| | | | Low pro (INF-g, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-8, IL-9, IL-13, IL-17, IL- 23, EGF, GM-CSF, TNF-a, and VEGF) and anti-inflammatory markers (IL-10 and sRAGE) uncontrolled, neutrophilic, and basophilic with high baseline function. |
| | | | Females, controlled, neutrophilic, low basophilic, low baseline function and high leptin and VEGF levels but low sRAGE. |
| Loureiro et al 2015. Portugal | Adults | 5 | Young males, normal weight, well controlled, early onset, mild asthma, high function and low HCU. |
| | | | Old females, obese, long duration, good control and less severity, neutrophilic asthma. |
| | | | Young females, early onset atopic asthma, severe and frequent symptoms, no eosinophilia, normal function |
| | | | Females, obese, late onset, non-atopic, mixed low inflammation, uncontrolled, high impairment on daily life, high medication and HCU and normal lung function. |
| | | | Male, smoking, atopic, obese, late onset, aspirin sensitive, comorbid, long duration, eosinophilic, severe asthma with low function and high medication and HCU. |
| Loza et al 2016. Multicountry | Adults | 4 | Early onset, mild disease, low BDR, low AHR, and low inflammation and predominant T2 high inflammation. |
| | | | Atopic, moderate to severe, mild reversable, eosinophilic, high BHR asthma with high T2 inflammation. |
| | | | Non atopic, controlled, low function, neutrophilic, with mixed symptoms severity, with T2 low inflammation |
| | | | Non atopic, severe, uncontrolled, high BDR and AHR with mixed inflammation with moderate T2 inflammation. |
| Mahut et al 2011. France | Children | 4 | Nonsmoking exposed male with well controlled asthma. |
| | | | Nonsmoking exposed females with well controlled asthma. |
| | | | Nonsmoking exposed, well controlled disease with high airways tone. |
| | | | Parental smoking, well controlled asthma with small airways and lung size ratio. |
| Mäkikyrö et al 2017. Finland | Adults | 5 | Well controlled mild asthma |
| | | | Partially controlled mild asthma |
| | | | Partially controlled moderate severity asthma. |
| | | | Uncontrolled with mixed severity. |
| | | | Uncontrolled severe asthma. |

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued).

| Reference, Country | Population Age | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotype Description |
|---|----------------|----------------------|---|
| Mason et al 2018. Italy | Adults | 3 | Male, nonsmoking, overweight, toluene diisocyanate (TDI) sensitized, late specific inhalation challenge (SIC) response with long exposure duration. |
| | | | Sensitization to TDI and late SIC response. |
| | | | Atopic, sensitized to methylene diisocyanate (MDI) with early SIC response. |
| Mastalerz et al 2015. Poland | Adults | 4 | High CRS, high atopy, mixed inflammation, mild to moderate intermittent, mostly controlled, low dose of ICS and higher levels of PGE2. |
| | | | Mostly AERD, females, High CRS, severe uncontrolled, eosinophilic, Aspirin sensitive, highest PGD2, LTE4, LTD 4 in ISS. |
| | | | Atopic, controlled, paucigranulocytic inflammation, no CRS, and low levels of proinflammatory mediators. |
| | | | Atopic, female, obese, early onset, severe, uncontrolled asthma, with low proinflammatory mediators, cyclTs and PGD2, and high levels of PGE2. |
| Nadif et al 2018. France | Adults | 3 | Adult-onset asthma, poor lung function, treatments, cough and phlegm, exacerbations, high neutrophil count, and high fluorescence's oxidative products (FIOPs) level. |
| | | | Paucigranulocytic asthma, normal lung function, rhinitis and low IgE level. |
| | | | Predominantly men with childhood-onset asthma, eosinophilic asthma, allergic comorbidities, and high IgE level. |
| Nagasaki et al 2014. Japan | Adults | 4 | Late onset, paucigranulocytic asthma with high function. |
| | | | Early onset, mild eosinophilic asthma. |
| | | | Late onset, severe, eosinophilic with serum Periostin. |
| | | | Uncontrolled, severe, serum neutrophilic, high IL6 and high comorbidities. |
| Nasreen et al 2019. Canada | Children | 3 | Low initial attack rates that increase to high. |
| | | | Medium initial attack rates that decrease to none. |
| | | | High initial attack rates that decrease to medium. |
| Qui et al 2018. China | Adults | 4 | Young, early onset, sputum neutrophilia and low eosinophilia, with moderate function impairment. |
| | | | Female, severe disease, eosinophilic, hypoxemic asthma with impaired function. |
| | | | Females, elderly, neutrophilic asthma with moderate to severe function impairment. |
| | | | Male, smoking, mixed inflammation asthma with moderate to severe impairment. |
| Sakagami et al 2011. (abstract) Japan | Adults | 5 | Female, early onset, controlled long term asthma. |
| | | | Female, uncontrolled, and high depression. |
| | | | Female, atopic, late onset well controlled asthma. |
| | | | Elderly, female, non-atopic late onset asthma. |
| | | | Chinese, elderly, female, late onset well controlled asthma. |

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued).

| Reference, Country | Population Age | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotype Description |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| Schatz et al 2013. USA | Adults and children | 5 | Children |
| | | | Atopic white male patients with no smoking exposure, normal function |
| | | | Mostly females, normal function |
| | | | Non atopic asthma |
| | | | Passive smoking exposure |
| | | | White race children, with higher BMI. |
| | | | Adolescents and adults |
| | | | White female, adult onset, non-aspirin sensitive with lower total IgE levels |
| | | | High atopy and atopic dermatitis. |
| | | | Mostly male patients |
| | | | Nonwhite race patients |
| | | | Aspirin sensitive asthma |
| Schimdlin et al 2015. (Abstract); USA | Children | 4 | Atopic, males with late onset wheezing. |
| | | | Non-atopic, males, early onset, and low function. |
| | | | Atopic asthma with persistent wheeze. |
| | | | Female, infrequent wheeze and normal function. |
| Sendín-Hernández et al 2018. Spain | Adults | 3 | Non atopic, familial atopy, mild, persistent asthma. |
| | | | Mild or intermittent asthma. |
| | | | Atopic, severe asthma that needs high treatment |
| Seino et al 2018. Japan | Adults | 3 | Elderly, severe, uncontrolled, high treatment and high adherence barrier. |
| | | | Elderly, normal weight, severe, uncontrolled asthma, with no adherence barrier. |
| | | | Young, obese, controlled, persistent asthma with no adherence barrier. |
| Seys et al 2017. Belgium | Adults | 5 | Sustained low function, eosinophilic neutrophilic sputum, and high IL-5-, IL-17/A/F and IL-25. |
| | | | High IL-5 and/or IL-10 and normal IL-17 F levels. |
| | | | High IL-6 profile. |
| | | | High IL-6 and IL-1 β profile. |
| | | | Normal levels of all above cytokines. |

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued).

| Reference, Country | Population Age | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotype Description |
|---|----------------|----------------------|---|
| Siroux V et al 2011. Multicountry | Adults | 4 | EGEA |
| | | | Inactive allergic childhood onset asthma |
| | | | Active allergic childhood onset asthma |
| | | | Inactive adult-onset asthma |
| | | | Active adult-onset asthma |
| | | | ECRHS |
| | | | Inactive asthma |
| | | | Active allergic asthma |
| | | | Severe asthma |
| Adult-onset non-allergic asthma | | | |
| Tay et al 2019. Singapore | Adults | 3 | Chinese, female, old, late onset obese, with controlled low symptom asthma. |
| | | | Non-Chinese, females, obese, uncontrolled, high symptoms, high GINA step and highest comorbidity. |
| | | | Male, multiethnic, atopic, early onset, smokers with moderate control level. |
| Tsukioka et al 2017. Japan | Adults | 3 | Athletes with moderate levels of FeNO and IgE. |
| | | | Female athletes, lowest FeNO and IgE levels, worst function despite low symptoms. |
| | | | Male athletes' childhood onset asthma, atopic, higher FeNO and IgE and higher response to methacholine. |
| Wang LL et al 2017. (abstract) China | Adults | 5 | Men, former or current smoker with high depression and anxiety, well controlled asthma with high lung function. |
| | | | Young, non-smoking women, atopic, with high psychological morbidity. |
| | | | Smoking, high HCU and sustained low function. |
| | | | Smoking men, high psychological morbidity and poor control, low SES with high HCU |
| | | | Women, non-smoking, non-allergic, slight obstruction, worst control and high anxiety and depression. |
| Watanabe et al 2016 (abstract). Japan | Adults | 3 | Older men with high morbidity of COPD and hypertension |
| | | | Middle age men with higher treatment adherence behavior. |
| | | | Women, middle age, low treatment levels. |
| Wisnivesky et al;2019 USA | Adults | 3 | Decreased lung function, poor control, high hospitalization, and high sinusitis and depression rates. |
| | | | Normal lung function, good control, moderate hospitalization rate, high depression, and post-traumatic stress disorders. |
| | | | Men, near normal lung function, good control, low rate of emergency hospitalization and medication use, low mental health diseases and GERD. |
| Wu et al 2017. China | Adults | 3 | Smoking, nonatopic, late onset, eosinophilic, short duration, NSAID sensitive, low function and impaired CT scan asthma with prior sinus surgery. |
| | | | Elderly, non-atopic, late onset, non-eosinophilic, long duration asthma, with prior sinus surgery. |
| | | | Male atopic asthma. |

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued).

| Reference, Country | Population Age | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotype Description |
|--|----------------|----------------------|--|
| Zaihra T et al 2016. Canada | Adults | 4 | Severe asthma, late onset, high dose ICS, least cluster stability |
| | | | Females, obese, severe asthma with highest cluster stability. |
| | | | Mild air entrapment with proximal airway remodeling, early onset, reduced lung functions. |
| | | | Moderate asthma with good lung functions. |
| Zhang X et al 2019 (abstract). China | Adults | 3 | Moderate air entrapment with/without proximal airway remodeling |
| | | | Sever air entrapment with proximal airway remodeling |
| | | | Non atopic, infrequent symptoms and rhinitis asthma with normal function. |
| Zoratti E et al 2018. USA | Adults | 4 | Non-atopic, low inflammation, frequent symptoms and rhinitis and high treatment. |
| | | | Moderate atopy, mild symptoms and rhinitis, low medication, and minimal function impairment. |
| | | | Atopic, high inflammation, infrequent symptoms, and intermediate treatment. |
| | | | Atopic, frequent symptoms, high treatment, and highly impaired function. |

Severe Asthma

The total number of reported severe asthma phenotypes was 61 with considerable degree of overlap between them. The most reported features that differentiated severe asthma phenotypes were atopy, featuring in 28 phenotypes; age at disease onset, featuring in 25 phenotypes; treatment defined as medication dosage or treatment step; inflammation measures, featuring in 14 phenotypes; disease activity as frequency of symptoms and exacerbations, featuring in 14 phenotypes; and age and sex that featured 13 phenotypes.

Regarding allergic status and time at disease onset, 10 studies^{72,74–76,78–81,86,87} reported phenotypes of atopic severe asthma, while non-atopic severe asthma phenotypes were reported by 8 studies.^{74–76,78–80,86,87} Early onset severe asthma phenotypes were reported in 8 studies,^{70,72,74,75,78,79,86,87} while late-onset severe asthma phenotype variants were reported in 7 studies.^{70,72,74,78,79,86,87} Defining age of disease onset in most studies was based on measuring the mean and standard deviation of age at disease onset and comparing phenotypes.^{72,74,79,81,87} Only one study defined more than 12 years as cutoff for late onset.⁷⁸

Disease activity in terms of symptoms differentiated phenotypes of severe asthma with high symptoms presentation in 6 studies,^{70,74,78,79,81,82} as well as in another 4 studies^{70,74,79,81} with low symptoms. Based on medication usage, phenotypes of severe asthma that require extra higher treatment were described in 6 studies.^{69,74,76,78,79,81} Those were in form of extra higher doses of ICS, oral corticosteroids (OCS), additional controller, regular use of systematic CS, or more frequent need for OCS and short controllers. In turn, lower to more moderate medication usage or requirement that was reported in 5 studies.^{69,74,76,79,81} Although spirometry measures were not as commonly reported as other indicators of disease activity, highly obstructed variants of severe asthma phenotypes were reported in 7 reports,^{72,74,75,78,79,86,87} while moderate to mild obstructed severe asthma in 5 reports.^{69,72,74,78,79}

For demographic characteristics, variants of female severe asthma phenotypes were described in 4 studies,^{74,75,78,81} and male severe asthma phenotypes in similar count of records.^{74,75,78,80} Elderly related variants of severe asthma phenotypes were described in 4 studies,^{74,75,78,81} and young age severe asthma phenotypes in 3 records.^{75,78,82} Obesity-related variants of severe asthma phenotypes were reported in 5 studies.^{70,73,74,78,79} See full results on number of derived phenotypes and their descriptions for studies on severe asthma in [Table 6](#).

Table 6 Number of Derived Phenotypes and Their Descriptions for Studies on Severe Asthma

| Reference ID and Country | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotypes Description |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Brinkman et al, 2011. (abstract). Multi-countries | 3 | Moderate disease with moderate use of OCS and low eosinophilia. |
| | | Low eosinophilia and mild disease with low OCS usage. |
| | | Obstructed eosinophilic with high OCS usage. |
| Desai et al 2011. (abstract). UK | 4 | Obesity with discordant high symptoms/ low eosinophilia. |
| | | Late onset disease with concordant high symptom/eosinophilia. |
| | | Early onset, discordant low symptoms/eosinophilia, low FEV1. |
| | | Early onset concordant symptom and eosinophilia. |
| Diver et al 2018. UK | 2 | Microbial predominance with Hemophilus and Moraxella, high Gammaproteobacterial (G) to Firmicutes (F) ratio. |
| | | Low microbial prevalence and low G:F ratio. |
| Fitzpatrick et al, 2018. USA | 4 | Late-onset, non-atopic, non- Hispanic white, normal function, and symptomatic asthma. |
| | | Early-onset atopic asthma, lower lung function and high symptoms and medication usage. |
| | | Early-onset atopic asthma with high comorbidities, high bronchial responsiveness, and low lung function. |
| | | Early-onset atopic asthma with severe obstruction, highest symptoms and medication usage. |
| Freitas PD et al 2018 (abstract). Brazil | 3 | Physically inactive, obese, with depression and high treatment. |
| | | Physically active, young, less comorbidities and good control and QOL. |
| | | Intermediate physical activity. |
| Gomez et al, 2017. USA | 4 | Young females' mild atopic asthma with low YKL levels. |
| | | Males with non-atopic asthma of good treatment response and low YKL level. |
| | | Severe asthma, elderly with high treatment and high YKL levels. |
| | | Obese elderly with severe short term disease and high YKL levels. |
| Jang et al, 2017; Korea | 4 | Mild, atopic, low rhinitis, eosinophilic asthma among young |
| | | Non atopic neutrophilic severe asthma. |
| | | Female highly reactive asthma with mixed inflammation |
| | | Male smoking severely obstructed with high rhinitis. |
| Konstantellou et al 2015. Greece | 3 | Non atopic mild obstruction with low treatment and non-SRA criteria. |
| | | Atopic, severe obstructed, with treatment and positive SRA criteria. |
| | | Atopic, mild disease with low treatment and non-SRA criteria. |
| Lau et al, 2017: Singapore | 2 | High Absolute eosinophilic asthma, young, males and requires more hospital admission |
| | | Low eosinophilic asthma |

(Continued)

Table 6 (Continued).

| Reference ID and Country | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotypes Description |
|---|----------------------|---|
| Moore et al 2010; USA | 4 | Young females, childhood onset mild atopic asthma with low treatment and health care utilization. |
| | | Old females' childhood onset mild disease with high treatment use. |
| | | Elderly, late onset, obesity, non-atopic severe disease with high treatment usage and HCU. |
| | | Early onset, atopic severe asthma, with treatment requirement and HCU. |
| Newby et al, 2018; UK | 4 | Atopic, early onset, low function, high HCU, high treatment, and high BDR. |
| | | Late onset, obese, frequent symptoms, mild function decline, high treatment and high depression. |
| | | Non atopic, normal function, infrequent symptoms and low treatment. |
| | | Marked function decline, high treatment and infrequent exacerbations. |
| Raherson et al, 2018 (abstract); France | 3 | Atopic asthma. |
| | | Male dominant eosinophilic asthma. |
| | | Non atopic asthma. |
| Sekiya et al 2015; Japan | 5 | Early onset, severe symptoms, activity limitation, high treatment and high HCU. |
| | | Elderly, female, long disease duration and high CRS and nasal polyps. |
| | | Atopic low treatment and better hospitalization prognosis. |
| | | Elderly, male, with COPD. |
| | | Mild disease with previous hospitalization. |
| Simpson et al; 2017. Multi-country | 6 | Classic asthma: high airway reversibility and high eosinophils. |
| | | Pulmonary treatable traits asthma (high prevalence of multiple pulmonary traits). |
| | | Steroid insensitive: high eosinophils despite good medication adherence. |
| | | Reflux and cough: cluster highly identified by traits of reflux and cough. |
| | | High treatable traits: high prevalence of treatable traits across subjects. |
| | | Low prevalence of treatable traits across subjects. |
| Taniguchi et al; 2014; (abstract) Japan | 5 | Young onset atopic severe asthma. |
| | | Older onset, female, obesity severe asthma |
| | | High smoking pack years and high eosinophilia. |
| | | High smoking pack years, low DLCO and low eosinophils |
| | | Non indicated |
| Serrano Pariente et al 2015. Spain | 3 | Elderly, with severe asthma. |
| | | Respiratory arrest, impaired consciousness and need for mechanical ventilation |
| | | Young, no sufficient treatment and sensitization to alternata and soybean. |

(Continued)

Table 6 (Continued).

| Reference ID and Country | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotypes Description |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Wu et al; 2014. USA | 6 | Healthy controls with normal lung function and no symptoms. |
| | | Mild asthma, less symptoms, better quality of life, early onset, less atopic, more allergen skin test reaction, better clinical outcome, and high BAL eosinophile and neutrophile than cluster I. |
| | | Hispanic women, frequent symptoms, low QOL, high allergic sensitization, low inflammation, and near normal FEVI value with low hospitalization. |
| | | Female, non- Caucasian, high BMI, high symptoms, and early onset asthma; high familial asthma, low lung function high BHR and high inflammation. |
| | | Elderly, late onset asthma, non-allergic, high nasal polyposis and sinusitis and high CS dosage; low function, high eosinophils and neutrophils. |
| | | Early onset, high symptoms, lowest lung function, high HCU, high sinusitis, high OCS, high FeNO, eosinophils and neutrophils and high osteoporosis. |
| Weng-jing Ye et al 2017. China | 4 | Early onset atopic asthma. |
| | | Small airway obstruction and atopic asthma. |
| | | Late-onset and non-atopic asthma. |
| | | Severe airflow obstruction and obvious airway remodeling. |
| Youroukova et al 2017. Bulgaria | 4 | Late-onset, non-atopic asthma with impaired lung function. |
| | | Late-onset, atopic asthma. |
| | | Late-onset, aspirin sensitivity, eosinophilic asthma. |
| | | Early-onset, atopic asthma. |

COPD

The total number of reported COPD phenotypes was 57. The most reported feature for defining COPD phenotypes was lung function measured by spirometry that differentiated 44 phenotypes. Other commonly reported features were age, featuring in 26 phenotypes; symptoms and frequency of exacerbations, featuring in 24 phenotypes; sex, featuring in 17 phenotypes; and cardiovascular, metabolic, and psychiatric comorbidities, featuring in 14 –17 phenotypes.

Based on spirometry lung function measures, COPD phenotypes were classified as mild, moderate, or severely obstructed disease. Severe to moderately obstructed phenotypes of COPD were reported in 10 studies,^{4,88,91,93,95–97,102,105,109,111,112} while 5 studies^{91,93,96,102,112} reported mild obstructed COPD phenotypes. Other measures of lung function used for deriving COPD phenotypes were measures of accompanying emphysematous changes like lung diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide (DLCO),⁸⁸ computed tomography (CT) measure of lung density and airway wall thickness.^{4,90,97,105} The latter identified COPD phenotypes with high, moderate to low emphysematous changes in 4 studies.^{4,90,97,105}

Demographic and social characteristics like age, sex, body mass index and smoking were also used to define COPD phenotypes. Elderly related COPD phenotype was reported in 9 COPD studies,^{88,91–93,95,96,98,102,113} while 7 studies^{88,91,93,95,96,98,113} described COPD phenotypes that were characterized by young age. Variants of female-related COPD phenotypes were reported in 3 records,^{88,91,97} while male sex-related COPD was reported in 4 studies.^{88,91,96,102} Both over- and underweight were associated with COPD phenotypes when considering BMI. Obesity-related COPD was reported in two studies by Burgel et al^{4,91} while under or low weight-related COPD phenotypes were reported in 5 studies.^{4,93,95,111,113} Heavy, persistent, high rate or long duration smoking-related COPD phenotypes were reported in 3 studies,^{91,97,105} while 2 studies reported low smoking-related COPD phenotypes.^{91,102}

Disease activity/severity was characterized in studies of COPD phenotyping variously using frequency of symptoms and exacerbations and level of treatment. COPD phenotypes with high frequency of symptoms and exacerbations were reported in 11 studies of COPD,^{4,91,93,95,97,100,102,107,109,111,112} while COPD phenotypes with low symptoms in 8 studies.^{4,91,93,97,100,102,107,112} Four studies^{91,93,97,105} reported on COPD phenotypes with utilization of high treatment doses and 2 others with low dosage treatment.^{91,97}

Table 7 Number of Derived Phenotypes and Their Descriptions for Studies on COPD and Asthma COPD Overlap (ACO)

| Study ID; Year | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotypes Description |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Augustin et al; 2018. Netherlands | 7 | Male, mild obstruction with mildly impaired diffusion. |
| | | Elderly, males, moderate obstruction with moderately impaired diffusion. |
| | | Sex non differential, moderate to severe obstruction and diffusion impairment. |
| | | Sex non differential, moderate to severe obstruction with mild diffusion impairment. |
| | | Elderly, males, severe obstruction, severe hyperinflation, moderate diffusion impairment and respiratory muscle weakness. |
| | | Elderly, female, severe obstruction, severe hyperinflation and moderate diffusion impairment. |
| | | Elderly, males, severe obstruction, severe hyperinflation, severe impaired diffusion, respiratory muscle weakness and alveolar hypoventilation. |
| Bafadhel et al; 2011 UK | 4 | Bacteria-predominant. |
| | | Eosinophil-predominant. |
| | | Virus- predominant. |
| | | Pauci-inflammatory reaction. Clusters further varied by Sputum IL-1b, serum CXCL10 as biomarker. |
| Bertini et al; 2013. Italy | 3 | High Formate, Serine, Valine, Lysine, Acetate, Alanine, Isoleucine and Leucine. |
| | | High radiologic emphysema. |
| | | Low Proline. |
| Burgel et al; 2017 France | 5 | Elderly, high mortality, high CVD and diabetes and less severe disease. |
| | | Intermediate mortality, low comorbidities and severe to moderate disease. |
| | | Elderly, obese, intermediate mortality and high comorbidities. |
| | | High mortality, severe disease with low comorbidities. |
| | | Low mortality, mild disease, and low comorbidities. |
| Burgel et al; 2010 France | 4 | Young, severe airflow limitation (GOLD stage 3 and 4), low BMI, frequent exacerbations, high levels of anxiety and depression; cardiovascular comorbidities were infrequent. |
| | | Older individuals, mild airflow limitation, low dyspnea, mild overweight, low anxiety and depression levels, almost no exacerbations, and mild impairment in HRQoL; higher prevalence of cardiovascular morbidity. |
| | | Moderate to severe obstruction, young with low prevalence of cardiovascular and depression comorbidity. |
| | | Moderate to severe obstruction, older with high prevalence of cardiovascular and depression comorbidity. |

(Continued)

Table 7 (Continued).

| Study ID; Year | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotypes Description |
|--|----------------------|--|
| Burgel et al; 2012 Belgium | 3 | Mild to moderate obstruction, mild emphysema, mild dyspnea, normal nutrition status and low comorbidities. |
| | | Younger, males, underweight, Severe obstruction, marked emphysema, severe dyspnea, impaired QOL, high musculoskeletal disease |
| | | Older, obese, moderate to severe obstruction with bronchial thickening, mild emphysema than C2, high rates of CVD and diabetes. |
| Chen et al; 2014. Taiwan and China | 5 | Young, mild obstruction, mild symptoms, and infrequent exacerbations. |
| | | Elderly, mild obstruction, mild and infrequent symptoms, and high CIS usage. |
| | | Elderly, underweight, moderate obstruction with severe exacerbation and dyspnea symptoms. |
| | | Severe obstruction, high symptoms, low BOS and mild exacerbations. |
| | | Severe obstruction, low BOS, severe frequent exacerbations, high ICS and high mortality. |
| Chubachi et al (abstract); 2016 Japan | 5 | Low comorbidity |
| | | Lung and other cancers. |
| | | Metabolic and CVD. |
| | | Psychological and GERD. |
| | | Cachectic, anemia and Osteoporosis. |
| De Torres et al; 2017. Spain | 3 | Young, mild obstruction, low BMI, and low CVD. |
| | | Characteristics between C1 and C3. |
| | | Elderly, high BMI, marked obstruction, high symptoms and high HTN, diabetes, OSA and CVD. |
| Divo et al abstract; 2016. Not indicated | 4 | Young, male, obese, moderate impairment on QOL, physical ability and health, moderate diffusion capacity |
| | | Elder, obese, sex undifferentiated, severe obstruction, moderate diffusion capacity with marked health, physical impairment, and high mortality. |
| | | Elderly, female, obese, mild obstruction, high diffusion capacity, least health impairment and low mortality. |
| | | Reference: Young, female, no obstruction, high diffusion capacity, normal to overweight, with the least overall impairment and mortality. |
| Fens et al; 2013. Netherlands | 4 | Females, mild obstruction, low symptoms, good QOL with high lung density and little emphysema. |
| | | Combined CB and emphysema, moderate to severe obstruction, GOLD stage 3, impaired diffusion capacity and emphysema. |
| | | Mild obstruction, GOLD stage 1, Hypercholesterolemia and low lung density and high emphysema. |
| | | Smoking, high symptoms, preserved function, low QOL, with moderate emphysema and lung density. |

(Continued)

Table 7 (Continued).

| Study ID; Year | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotypes Description |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Guillamet RV et al; 2018. USA | 9 | Elderly, high depression and mild comorbidities. |
| | | Low comorbidities and low remission rates. |
| | | Elderly, with high CHD and CHF. |
| | | Young, low comorbidities, high medication, and readmission rates. |
| | | Advanced disease and frequent readmissions. |
| | | Young, with high CVA. |
| | | Young, atopic asthma with high readmission rates. |
| | | Young, high CKD and diabetes with few readmissions. |
| | | Advanced disease with frequent readmissions. |
| Harrison SL et al; 2014 UK | 3 | Controlled, infrequent symptoms, low emotional sensitivity, and short illness duration. |
| | | Uncontrolled, frequent symptoms, high emotional sensitivity, and short illness duration. |
| | | Coherent illness, frequent symptoms, emotional sensitivity, and cyclical illness timeline. |
| Haghighi et al, 2019. USA | 4 | Asymptomatic, normal airway structure, normal lung function and airway wall thickening and moderate emphysema. |
| | | Obese, female, increase tissue fraction at inspiration and minimal emphysema and lowest emphysema progression rate. |
| | | Elderly, male, small airway narrowing, decreased tissue fraction at expiration and high air entrapment. |
| | | Lean, male, severe COPD and high emphysema progression rate. |
| Kim WJ et al; 2017. Asia | 3 | Elderly, male, low function, and few symptoms, |
| | | Very Low function, high symptoms of dyspnea and health impairment. |
| | | Nonsmoking, obese, mild disease and normal function. |
| Kim S et al 2017. Korea | 3 | Young, mild, low symptoms, low disease impairment on life and low inflammation. |
| | | Male, old, heavy smokers, severe obstruction, underweight, high inflammation, high symptoms and disease impairment of daily life, high emphysematous changes. |
| | | Females, non-smokers, moderate dyspnea and disease impairment on life. |
| Kukol et al 2019; (abstract). Russia | 5 | Normal body weight, with disease duration more than 5 years; with a frequency of exacerbations less than 2 times a year among women |
| | | Elderly, younger than cluster 1, overweight, disease duration <5years and exacerbation less than twice a time among women. |
| | | Overweight, less than 6 years of disease duration and exacerbation less than twice a year among men. |
| | | Under weight, more 7 years of disease duration, and exacerbation less than twice yearly among men. |
| | | Overweight more than 8 years disease duration and less than 2 exacerbations yearly. |

(Continued)

Table 7 (Continued).

| Study ID; Year | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotypes Description |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Lee et al, 2019, Korea | 4 | ACO, second best lung function to mild COPD, second highest age, highest BMI, least smoking, longest walking distance and lowest CAT score and highest rate of asthma. |
| | | Mild COPD |
| | | Moderate COPD |
| | | Severe COPD |
| Li et al, 2016, USA | 5 | Resistant smokers with normal function and early emphysema. |
| | | Resistant smokers with mild function decline and no emphysema. |
| | | Heavy smokers, mild COPD minimal obstruction and emphysema. |
| | | Less smokers, moderate COPD high HCU and ICS usage. |
| | | Sever COPD, sever obstruction, sever emphysema and high ICS and HCU usage. |
| Liang et al, 2019: Korea | 4 | Seven trajectories of association between clinical and autoantigens parameters, retrospective exacerbation (AE) increased with CAT score. |
| | | Five trajectories of association between clinical and immunological parameters, retrospective exacerbation associated negatively with age, lung function and sputum antibodies (P0, Scl70, Sm, UI-SnRNP, PR3 and Ro/SSA) and serum globulin (Glb) and positively related to white blood cells, sputum anti-PR3, sputum anti-Ro/SSA, and sputum anti-UI-SnRNP were significantly negatively correlated with AE |
| | | Five trajectories of association between clinical and immunological parameters, AE was positively associated with the CAT score and sputum autoantibodies (UI-SnRNP, PR3, MPO and Ro/SSA). |
| | | Six trajectories of association between clinical and immunological parameters, AE was negatively associated with serum uric acid and blood neutrophil count. |
| Lopes et al; 2019. Brazil | 2 | Frequent symptoms, high consequences, and cyclical timeline of illness, less coherence and high emotional sensitivity. (distressed) |
| | | Infrequent symptoms, less cyclical timeline of illness, low emotional sensitivity, and high illness coherence.(coping) |
| Ning et al; 2016, (abstract). China | 4 | Chronic bronchitis in smokers with normal pulmonary function. |
| | | Chronic bronchitis or mild chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients with mild airflow limitation. |
| | | Heavy smoking, poor quality of life and severe airflow limitation. |
| | | Atopic patients with mild airflow limitation, elevated serum IgE and clinical features of asthma |
| Peters et al; 2016 Netherlands | 3 | Moderate COPD, normal weight, high exercise performance and mild impact on quality of life, functionality, and symptoms. |
| | | Moderate COPD, overweight, high exercise performance and high impact on symptoms, functionality, and quality of life. |
| | | Severe COPD, overweight, moderate exercise performance and mild impact on symptoms, quality of life and functionality. |

(Continued)

Table 7 (Continued).

| Study ID; Year | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotypes Description |
|--|----------------------|--|
| Pikoula et al; 2019. UK | 5 | Young, female, smoking, high psychological illness, highly deprived group with high IMD. |
| | | Male, late diagnosis, severe airflow obstruction, frailty and the lowest comorbidities. |
| | | Elderly, male, former smokers, high IHD, CVD and diabetes. |
| | | Under weight, females, eosinophilic, severe disease with low CVD high obesity and atopy. |
| | | Females, smoking, obese, atopic mild asthma high CRS and GERD. |
| Rodrigues et al; 2018. Brazil | 2 | Under to normal weight, severe disease, low function, impaired daily activity, and low muscle strength, compared to cluster 2. |
| Scarlata et al; 2018 Italy | 3 | Mild central and peripheral obstruction and high KCO. |
| | | Intermediate peripheral obstruction with no comorbidities |
| | | Sever obstruction, low KCO and short estimated survival. |
| Xavier F et al; 2019. Brazil | 3 | Young, physically active, low obstruction, low dyspnea, and good body composition. |
| | | Elderly, physical inactive with low mortality. |
| | | Physical inactive, poor QOL, and low mortality |
| Yoon et al; 2019. Korea | 4 | Asthma and COPD overlap |
| | | Mild COPD |
| | | Moderate COPD |
| | | Severe COPD |
| Asthma COPD overlap | | |
| Rootmensen et al 2016. Netherlands | 4 | Cluster 1: excessive smoking history COPD without sign of emphysema |
| | | Cluster 2: emphysematous COPD |
| | | Cluster3: patients with allergic asthma characteristics |
| | | Cluster4 features suggesting asthma and COPD overlap |
| De Vries et al 2018. Netherlands | 5 | Cluster 1: female, obese, high symptoms, combined asthma and COPD, and low inflammation. |
| | | Cluster 2: males, combined asthma, and COPD, eosinophilic, high FENO and low treatment step. |
| | | Cluster3: non-Caucasian, combined asthma, and COPD, highly obstructed, eosinophilia, low exacerbations, and low treatment steps. |
| | | Cluster4: atopic, combined asthma and COPD, neutrophilia, and high exacerbations, |
| | | Cluster5: mostly asthmatics, high lung function, and low exacerbations. |

(Continued)

Table 7 (Continued).

| Study ID; Year | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotypes Description |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Fingleton et al 2017. New Eland and China | 5 | Cluster 1: smokers, atopic, severe, late onset, asthma/ chronic bronchitis/ emphysema overlaps with systemic inflammation. |
| | | Cluster 2: smokers, moderately severe, early onset asthma combined asthma and COPD, type two dominant inflammation. |
| | | Cluster 3: minimal smoking, atopic, eosinophilia and type 2 inflammation with minimal airflow obstruction. |
| | | Cluster 4: late onset non atopic with minimal airflow obstruction. |
| | | Cluster 5: atopic, early onset and mild/ intermittent phenotype. |
| Gorska K et al. 2017; Poland | 12 | Cluster 1: atopic asthmatics. |
| | | Cluster 2: non atopic asthmatics, |
| | | Cluster 3: smokers with highly obstructed COPD |
| | | Cluster 3:1: smokers, highly obstructed COPD with high eosinophilia. |
| | | Cluster 3:2: smokers, highly obstructed COPD with low eosinophilia. |
| | | Cluster 1: asthmatics |
| | | Cluster 2: combined asthma and COPD that has further 5 subgroups: |
| | | 2:1: mainly COPD with high MM6. |
| | | 2:2: smokers, mainly COPD, highly obstructed, |
| | | 2:3: mainly combined asthma and COPD |
| | | 2:4: atopic, asthma with high eosinophilia. |
| | | 2:5: low smoking, mainly COPD, with minimal obstruction. |

Concerning comorbidities, the mostly reported ones to differentiate COPD phenotypes were cardiovascular diseases and diabetes and metabolic diseases,^{4,92,94,95,98} together with depression and anxiety.^{91,94,98,100,107} Additionally, features considered in characterizing COPD phenotypes were disease impairment on physical and daily activity, respiratory health, quality of life and mortality. COPD phenotypes with impaired quality of life were reported in 3 studies,^{97,109,113} while high mortality-related COPD phenotypes were reported in 5 studies.^{92,93,96,112,113} See full results on number of derived phenotypes and their descriptions for studies on COPD in [Table 7](#).

Asthma and COPD Overlap (ACO)

A total of 21 phenotypes of ACO were identified. The most reported features considered for differentiating ACO phenotypes were smoking status, which identified 7 phenotypes; inflammation status which identified 9 phenotypes; atopy that identified 7 phenotypes; spirometry measures identifying 5 phenotypes and disease activity/severity as per symptoms identifying 5 phenotypes.

Regarding socio-demographic aspect, smoking-related ACO phenotypes were reported in two studies,^{116,118} along with female ACO phenotype and obesity-related ACO,¹¹⁵ each one record. Lung function measures featured a highly obstructed ACO phenotype that was reported in two studies^{115,116} and a high symptom phenotype of ACO was reported in 1 study.¹¹⁵ With respect to inflammation status, eosinophilic variants of ACO were reported in one study,¹¹⁵ as well as neutrophilic ACO phenotype.¹¹⁵

For other disease characteristics, early onset ACO phenotypes were reported in one study,¹¹⁸ while 3 records reported a variant of atopic ACO phenotype.^{115,116,118} See full results on number of derived phenotypes and their descriptions for studies on COPD and ACO in [Table 7](#).

Rhinitis

The total number of reported rhinitis phenotypes was 45. The most considered features for differentiating phenotypes of rhinitis were sex, which featured in 19 phenotypes; disease severity, which featured in 18 phenotypes; impairment on quality of life, which featured in 14 phenotypes and disease activity per symptoms that featured 10 phenotypes.

Considering socio-demographic characteristics, sex, age, and socio-economic status (SES) identified several rhinitis phenotypes. Variants of female-related rhinitis as well as male-related phenotypes of rhinitis were reported in near half of the reports (n = 5).^{119–121,124,126} Phenotypes of old age-related rhinitis were reported in 2 studies,^{121,126} as well as young age-related ones.¹²⁶ SES featured phenotypes of high and low SES-related rhinitis which was reported by Lee et al.¹²⁵ Alcohol intake further identified high intake-related phenotypes of rhinitis that was reported by Soler et al.¹²⁶

Disease activity in terms of frequency of symptoms, classification of disease based on severity status as well as medication intake were commonly used to differentiate rhinitis phenotypes. High symptom phenotypes of rhinitis were reported in 3 studies.^{121,123,125} Severe rhinitis phenotypes, in turn, were reported in 3 studies,^{120,121,123} while Lee et al.¹²⁵ reported rhinitis phenotypes which require high treatment doses.

Measures of airways or lung function that were used to feature rhinitis included CT scanning diagnostics of rhinitis, endoscopy score, and FeNO, in addition to spirometry, bronchodilator reversibility, bronchial hyperresponsiveness in subjects with accompanying asthma.^{124,125} Two records described rhinitis phenotypes with highly obstructed airways.^{124,125} Rhinitis with high endoscopic and CT score were reported by two studies.^{119,126} One study reported on rhinitis phenotypes among asthmatics that is characterized by high inflammation indicated by FeNO.¹²⁴ Among asthmatic with rhinitis, phenotypes of rhinitis with low to moderate BDR and BHR were also reported.^{124,125}

Table 8 Number of Derived Phenotypes and Their Descriptions for Studies on Rhinitis

| Reference ID and Country | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotypes Description |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Adnane et al 2017. Morocco | 3 | Female, eosinophilic, high CRS with nasal polyps, low endoscopy score, low CT and sino-nasal outcome test |
| | | Male, non-eosinophilic rhinitis. |
| | | Female, high CRSsNP, high endoscopy score, CT and sino-nasal outcome score. |
| Agache et al 2010. France | 5 | Short breast-feeding duration and severe rhinitis- children. |
| | | Male, polysensitization and severe rhinitis - children. |
| | | Severe rhinitis with polysensitization – adults. |
| | | Male, high pets' exposure and severe rhinitis- adults. |
| | | High atopy and polysensitization- adults. |
| Bousquet et al 2015. France | 4 | Moderate to severe rhinitis, low QOL, high symptoms, high disease burden than C3. |
| | | Elderly, Female, early onset, mild intermittent rhinitis, high QOL, low symptoms and low comorbidities. |
| | | Males, moderate to severe rhinitis, less symptoms and better QOL than C1. |
| | | Young, female, atopic, later onset, severe to moderate persistent rhinitis, high symptoms, low QOL and high disease burden. |

(Continued)

Table 8 (Continued).

| Refence ID and Country | Number of Phenotypes | Phenotypes Description |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Burte et al 2015. France | 3 | No nasal symptoms, |
| | | High nasal symptoms through year; high sinusitis, and low sensitization. |
| | | Nasal symptoms at spring, high sensitization, high hay fever, high allergic rhinitis and conjunctivitis and high polysensitization. |
| Herr M et al 2012. France | 3 | Highly atopic, severe occasional wheeze, low HCU, high sensitivity to cow milk, egg white, nuts, cat and house mites' dust. |
| | | Mild atopic, severe wheeze, impaired activity with high nocturnal cough and respiratory infections. |
| | | Reference: mild occasional wheeze, with low respiratory and allergic outcomes. |
| Kurukulaaratchy et al 2015. UK | 4 | Atopic, early onset, moderate severity, normal function, low BHR, BDR and prevalence of asthma. |
| | | Female, non-atopic, late onset, mild severity, normal function with low BHR and BDR, low asthma and low inflammation |
| | | Severe earliest-onset rhinitis with asthma, the youngest rhinitis onset, the highest comorbid asthma (of simultaneous onset) and atopy. |
| | | Male, atopic, early onset, seasonal disease of mild severity, low function with moderate BHR and BDR, moderate asthma and high inflammation. |
| Lee E.L. et al 2016. Korea | 4 | Non atopic rhinitis with low SES. |
| | | Atopic rhinitis with normal lung function. |
| | | Atopic, low function, high food allergy, high atopic dermatitis, high symptoms with high treatment need, |
| | | Non atopic rhinitis with high SES. |
| T.A Nakayama et al 2012. Japan | 4 | Young, low peripheral eosinophil, basophil and mucosal eosinophil count, low CT score and polyps score and low symptoms. |
| | | Low peripheral eosinophil, basophil and mucosal eosinophil count, higher CT and polyp score than cluster 1, and high symptoms score. |
| | | Highest mucosal eosinophil count and peripheral basophil and eosinophil counts and low polyp and symptoms score. |
| | | High CT and polyps score, the highest incidence of ATA as comorbidity, high peripheral eosinophil, basophil and mucosal eosinophil count and high symptoms. |
| Soler et al 2015. USA and Canada | 5 | Elderly, males, high alcohol intake, high diabetes, low depression, moderate severity with low QOL. |
| | | Elderly, male, high depression, moderate QOL and low endoscopy and control score. |
| | | Female, high depression, low endoscopy score and intermediate control score. |
| | | Young, males, high depression, mild disease and low QOL. |
| | | Females, high depression and fibromyalgia, low control, and endoscopy score and low QOL. |

Based on disease characteristics like time of onset and seasonality, atopy status and accompanying nasal polyposis, both early and late onset variants of rhinitis phenotypes were reported in two studies,^{121,124} while seasonal rhinitis and accompanying nasal polyposis phenotypes were reported by in the same count of studies.^{122,124} Variants of atopic rhinitis were reported in 3 studies,^{123–125} while polysensitization rhinitis phenotypes were also reported in 3 studies.^{120,122,123}

The aspect of disease impairment on QOL and comorbidities was also frequently considered in featuring phenotypes of rhinitis. Phenotypes of rhinitis with impaired QOL were reported in 3 studies.^{121,126,127} Rhinitis phenotypes with related comorbidities of depression, fibromyalgia, diabetes, and dermatitis were reported in one study by Soler et al.¹²⁶ See full results on number of derived phenotypes and their descriptions for studies on rhinitis in Table 8.

Methods of Phenotyping

Various methods of unsupervised computational phenotyping of respiratory diseases were used across the reported studies (Figure 2). The most frequently implemented and reported unsupervised approaches for phenotyping of chronic airway diseases were hierarchical and non-hierarchical clustering^{10,32,38,40,46,54,70,81,82,90,95,101,110–112,114,117} with some records (n = 19) reported the implementation of the two approaches in the same study.^{17,19,21,24,35,38,45,47,62,75,76,79,80,86,93,100,107,113} In addition, latent class modelling^{10,13–16,20,23,31,41,42,44,48,50,58–60,123,125} was also frequently used. Other non-model-based methods of dimensionality reduction, such as factor analysis, principal component analysis, discriminant analysis and multiple correspondence analysis were also reported as methods for deriving phenotypes, albeit less frequently. Over years, hierarchical and non-hierarchical clustering were common particularly between 2010 and 2018. However, between 2015 and later, there was an increase in the use of other methods such as mixture-based model,^{69,126} structural equation modelling,⁸⁸ and factor analysis with latent class modeling.¹²⁸ Figure 2 shows the count of studies reporting the methods applied for phenotyping.

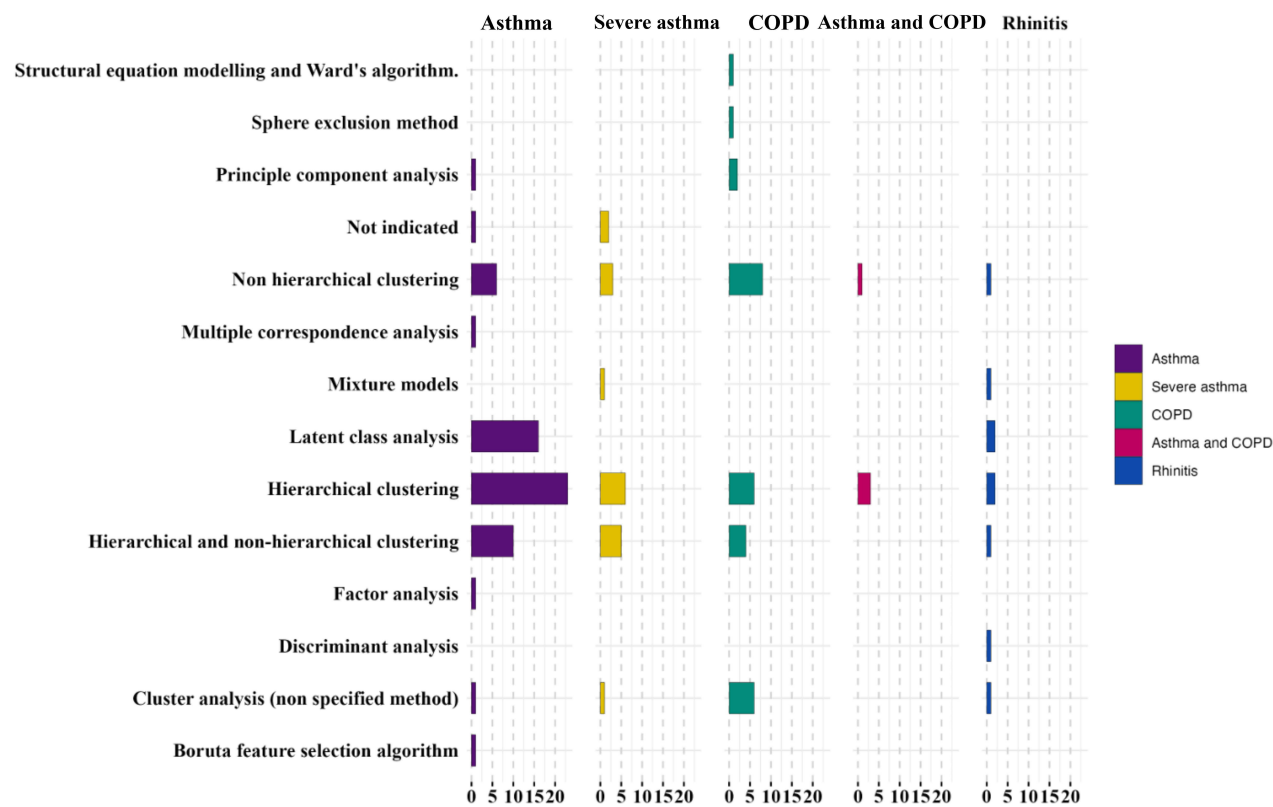


Figure 2 Number of studies using each unsupervised phenotyping method for each respiratory outcome.

Quality Assessment of the Included Studies

Overall, the comprehensiveness of variables included in deriving the phenotypes was the best quality aspect reported in majority of studies on asthma,^{10,11,14–16,18,20,21,24,28,30,31,33,34,41,43–45,47,48,50,56,59–61,65,66} COPD,^{4,88,91–93,95,96,101,102,107,109–111,114} severe asthma,^{72,78,82,86,87} ACO^{116–118} and rhinitis.^{120,122,124–126} Random sampling of study subjects, however, was less frequently performed among studies on asthma (n = 8)^{23,32,41,46,51,59–61}, severe asthma (n = 2),^{78,81} COPD (n = 1),¹⁰⁵ ACO (n = 2)^{117,118} and rhinitis (n = 1).¹²⁵ Majority of studies excluded subjects based on either clinical, social, or demographic characteristics. With respect to method of outcome definition, the most reported approach was usage of physician diagnosis assisted by clinical and biomarkers, which was reported in 33 of studies on asthma,^{10,12,13,15,16,18,21,24,27,30,31,33–38,40,42,44,46,48,52,54–63} 16 of studies on COPD,^{4,88–91,93–95,97,101,102,109–112,114}, 12 of studies on severe asthma,^{69,71–73,75,76,78,80–82,86,87} four of studies on rhinitis,^{119,120,126,127} two of studies on ACO.^{116,117} Overall reporting on reproducibility practices was uncommon, including how investigators handled noise and variation in data, rationale for selecting statistical methods for phenotyping, visualization techniques, and utilization of available tools for implementing reproducibility. With respect to clinical, biological or scientific relevance of the derived phenotypes, most studies reported on this aspect: 26 studies on asthma,^{10–24,27,28,30–37} 18 studies on COPD,^{4,88,91–98,100–102,107,109,110,112,113} 11 studies on severe asthma,^{69–73,75,76,78,81,87} three studies^{115,116,118} on ACO and nine studies on rhinitis.^{119–127} Full information on the quality assessment results can be found in [Figure 3](#) and [Table S2](#) in Supplementary Material.

Endotypes and Phenotypes of Airways Diseases

Efforts to define phenotypic subtypes of airway diseases involved utilizing various approaches, including the assessment of serum and sputum-induced inflammatory cells as well as other biomarkers associated with inflammation and related

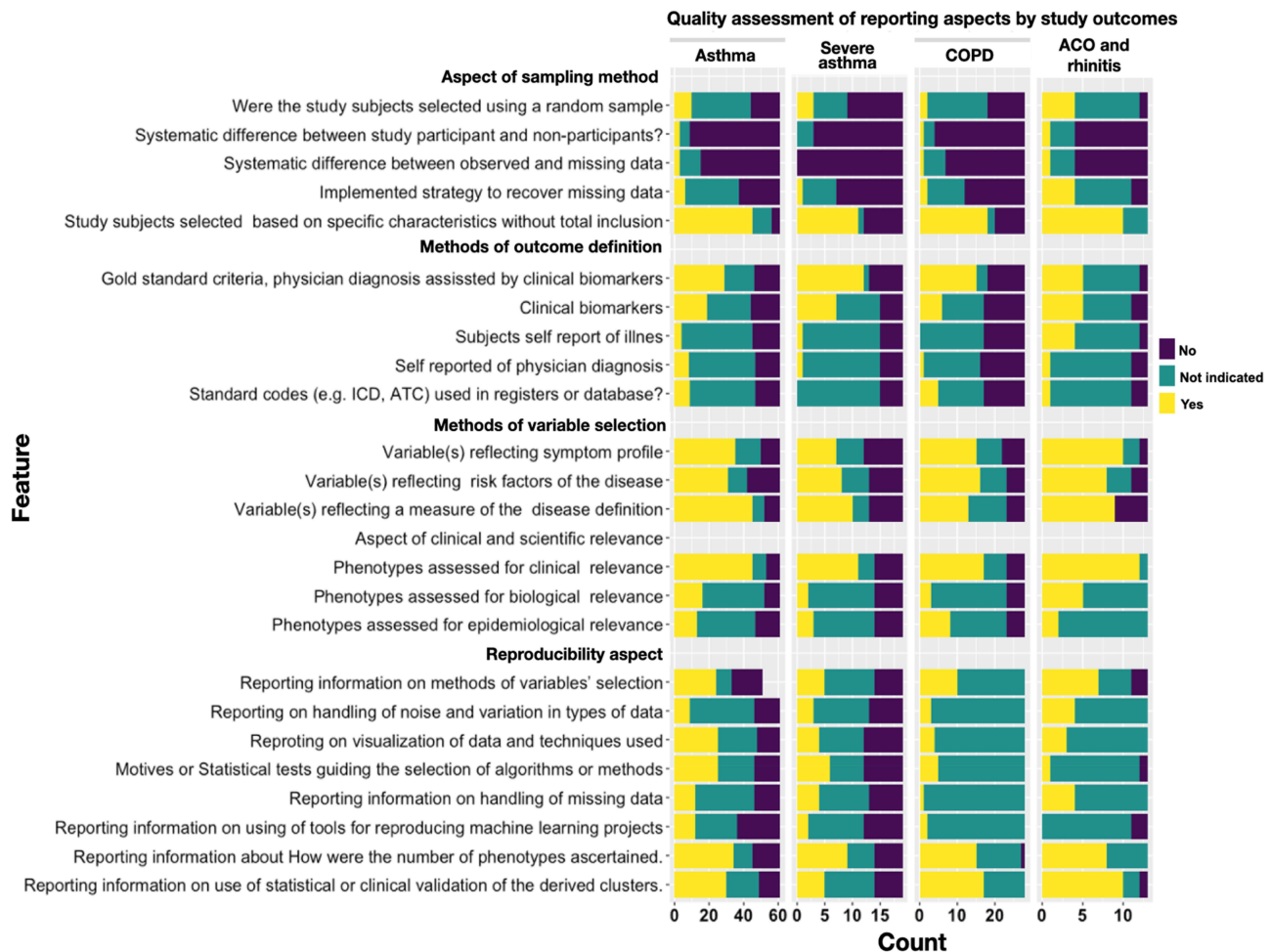


Figure 3 Quality assessment items reporting for studies on asthma, severe asthma, COPD, asthma and COPD and rhinitis.

processes. These biomarkers include cytokines, airway-inducible inflammatory mediators, and the composition of the airway microbiome.

Mastalerz et al⁴⁸ and Liang et al⁴² conducted studies investigating the role of airway-induced pro- and anti-inflammatory lipid eicosanoid mediators in asthma. In their research, Mastalerz et al⁴⁸ identified three distinct asthma phenotypes based on high levels of anti-inflammatory mediators. One phenotype exhibited chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS), good control, and mixed inflammation. The second phenotype showed atopy, no CRS, good control, and mixed inflammation. The third phenotype had poor control, aspirin sensitivity, and eosinophilia. Additionally, Mastalerz et al⁴⁸ identified a phenotype characterized by high levels of anti-inflammatory mediators among obese women with early-onset, atopic, and severe asthma.

Liang et al⁴² derived a phenotype that is characterized by a mixture of pro- and anti-inflammatory mediators. This phenotype exhibited low basophils, high functional activity, and poor control. Liang et al⁴² also identified a phenotype with low basophils, high anti-inflammatory mediators, and low control. Similarly, Caljwaska et al¹⁶ utilized induced sputum supernatants for phenotyping of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug-exacerbated respiratory disease (NERD). Seys et al⁵⁸ focused on the expression of inflammatory cytokines in airway sections to further subtype asthma patients. Their work reported an unexpected pattern of cytokine predominance among Th2-high asthmatics. It, further, identified subclusters with high levels of IL-5, IL-10, IL-25, and IL-17, associated with low lung function, high eosinophils, neutrophils, and fractional exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO). Another cluster consisted of IL-5 and/or IL-10 high asthmatics, while a separate cluster showed high levels of IL-6. A fifth cluster exhibited a normal pattern of high Th2 cytokines but with high eosinophils and low neutrophils. These findings indicate further heterogeneity among individuals with Th2-high asthma. However, this phenotyping approach did not include other clinical parameters such as symptoms, lung function, and outcomes. Instead, the derived clusters were modeled against clinical outcomes for further evaluation.

Nagasaki et al⁵⁰ identified phenotypes characterized by high serum periostin. One phenotype exhibited high eosinophilia, early-onset disease with good control, while the other phenotype showed high periostin, mixed inflammation, severe disease with poor control, high IL-6, mixed inflammation, and multimorbidity.

In the context of COPD, Bafadhel et al⁸⁹ identified five distinct phenotypes of COPD exacerbations based on biological biomarkers. These phenotypes were characterized by different predominant factors, including bacteria, viruses, eosinophils, paucigranulocytemia, and elevated levels of Sputum IL-1b and serum CXCL10. Britani et al⁹⁰ employed exhaled breath condensate analysis to assess inflammatory biomarkers in COPD, revealing unique metabolite profiles such as the low proline phenotype and high serine, valine, lysine, acetate, alanine, isoleucine, and other metabolite phenotypes.

In severe asthma, Diver et al⁷¹ focused on airway microbiology and identified clusters of severe asthma with varying levels of *Haemophilus* and *Moraxella* sputum communities, as well as different ratios of Gammaproteobacteria (G) to Firmicutes (F). Gomez and colleagues⁷⁴ explored severe asthma phenotypes characterized by varying levels of the chitinase-like protein YKL-40 as an inflammatory mediator which was inversely associated with disease severity, control, and treatment response.

An endotype of high eosinophilic chronic rhinosinusitis with high nasal polyposis and low CT and endoscopy score was identified by Adnane et al,¹¹⁹ while Nakayama et al¹²⁷ reported a high eosinophil and basophil rhinitis that is characterized by comorbid asthma, high symptoms, high CT and endoscopy score. Low eosinophilic rhinitis reported by Adnane et al¹¹⁹ was variants among male subjects, and others among females but with high CRSnP and CT and endoscopy score. Nakayama and colleagues¹²⁷ variants of low eosinophilic rhinitis were non-differential in symptoms, endoscopy and CT score.

Discussion

Summary of Key Findings

Our review reveals a wide variation in the phenotypes derived across all obstructive airway diseases investigated, both in children and adults, as well as variations in the methods used for phenotyping, study participants and population settings from where they have been recruited, and variables included in deriving the phenotypes. For asthma, the most reported phenotypes related to atopic status, time at disease onset, sex differences, disease symptomatology, and severity. For severe asthma, lung

function measures, atopic status and age at disease onset were the most characterizing features for defining phenotypes. COPD phenotypes were mostly characterized by lung function measures, as well as accompanying comorbidities, disease impairment on daily activity, and mortality and smoking status. Phenotypes of asthma and COPD overlap were mostly defined by smoking status, lung function measures, inflammation, and disease activity. Phenotypes of rhinitis were mostly defined by sex, disease severity, disease impairment on life and seasonality. The most reported unsupervised methods used for phenotyping were hierarchical and non-hierarchical clustering, particularly between 2010 and 2018. However, between 2015 and later, there was an increase in the use of other methods such as mixture-based model,^{69,126} structural equational modelling,⁸⁸ and factor analysis with latent class modeling.^{10,13–16,20,23,31,42,44,48,50,58–60,123,125}

Results Interpretation

Study Setting and Reporting of Airway Diseases Phenotypes

The majority of studies across outcomes enrolled participants from clinical settings, including from primary care centers,¹⁵ tertiary hospitals,³⁸ pulmonary rehabilitation centers,²⁴ outpatient clinics,⁵⁸ and emergency departments.¹¹ Asthma studies that recruited participants from the general population reported commonly observed asthma phenotypes, such as mild early-onset asthma and mild atopic asthma^{14,18,41}, which were comparable to those observed in clinical settings.^{12,15,21,22,31,34,35,37,38,50} The phenotyping of asthma within clinical settings enabled the derivation of phenotypes mostly defined by measures easily obtained in clinics, compared to other epidemiological risk factors. For instance, phenotypes that were characterized by high response to treatment; low/high treatment adherence,^{12,56} as well as courses of disease progression measured by symptoms or lung function were reported.¹⁹ However, two studies conducted in general population settings reported asthma phenotypes of persistent and gradually improved wheeze or lung function,^{23,37} as well as varying trajectories of attack rates progression and remission.⁵¹ The work by Moore et al⁷⁸ is the only reported attempt of phenotyping severe asthma using a sample from general population. The characterized phenotypes of early-onset, atopic asthma, and late onset, non-atopic, severe obesity-related asthma with high utilization of health care were frequently reported in other studies conducted in clinical setting.^{79,81,82,86,87}

Similarly, Kim et al¹⁰¹ was the only reported work on phenotyping COPD based on a general population sample, it reported phenotypes of highly obstructed older males with mild COPD; highly obstructed with high symptoms and mild COPD among non-smoking obese with near normal functions. However, similar characteristics of such were reported in COPD variants reported from clinical setting.^{4,88,91–93,100} Studies on COPD phenotypes derived from clinical setting, however, distinctly reported phenotypes of COPD with high to low emphysematous and air-entrapment changes,^{4,88,93,96,97,100,105} as well as comorbidities.^{4,91,92,94,98,110,114} Three studies phenotyped rhinitis based on samples from the general population.^{122,124,125}

Burte et al¹²² reported rhinitis phenotypes that are characterized by high nasal symptoms overall, high nasal symptoms through the year with low sensitization and seasonal spring nasal symptoms with high sensitization, while Kurukulaaratchy et al¹²⁴ and Lee et al¹²⁵ reported variants of non-atopic rhinitis and atopic rhinitis with normal lung function. Rhinitis phenotypes derived from clinical setting reported similar variants of atopy-related rhinitis,^{120,123} in addition to others related to high eosinophilia and nasal polyposis,^{119,127} as well as quality of life and comorbidities.^{121,126} Regarding asthma and COPD overlap, the reported study from general population sample was Fingleton et al¹¹⁸ and revealed variants of smoking related, onset related, as well as atopic related ACO, which were comparable to similar reporting from clinical setting report.¹¹⁶

Overall, the characteristics of phenotypes derived from the general population settings were not always consistent with those derived from clinical settings. The observed variations could be due to variation in the types of variables readily available for measurement in general versus clinical settings. Further, presentation of patients of specific degree of disease severity, control, and treatment regimens varied across settings, and this could contribute to the variations between studies.

Aspects Considered for Phenotyping Airway Diseases

In delineating the various aspects that contribute to the characterization of airway disease phenotypes, researchers have usually included variables that encompass etiological or risk factors, indicators of disease manifestation, and treatment behaviors, and prognostic indicators. Notably, among studies undertaken within the clinical setting, a significant focus has been placed on the physiological aspects of the disease, particularly lung function measures as vital parameters in phenotyping asthma and COPD. However, in the phenotyping of asthma, bronchodilatation (reversibility) is often not considered, which can potentially help in distinguishing different phenotypes with obstructive characteristic. Similarly, in

the context of COPD, the consideration of reversibility is also limited, despite its importance in differentiating COPD from other phenotypes, such as asthma-COPD overlap (ACO).¹²⁹

Furthermore, the inclusion of bronchoprovocation tests in asthma phenotyping was seldom reported. Boudier et al¹⁴ identified two phenotypes characterized by bronchial hyperresponsiveness, with overlapping allergic status but differing in symptom severity. Similarly, only two studies have considered airway remodeling in asthma phenotyping. Considering the importance of bronchial hyperresponsiveness and airway remodeling in asthma severity and monitoring of effectiveness of treatments, their inclusion in phenotyping will provide valuable insights. Number and list of variables used for phenotyping airway diseases are listed in [Tables S3–S7](#) in the supplementary material.

Comparison with Previous Work

Our finding that the most reported asthma phenotypes were the ones differentiated by atopy, age at disease onset, and disease severity is consistent with the results from the review by Cunha et al and colleagues.¹³⁰ Our review similarly noted hierarchical cluster analysis as the most commonly reported method of phenotyping. Our review also found that majority of studies recruited participants from specialized healthcare centers. Pinto et al¹³¹ reported similar results, indicating that hierarchical and non-hierarchical clustering were the most commonly reported methods to derive COPD phenotypes.

Strength and Limitations

The current review followed recommended rigorous systematic review processes, including a priori protocol development, registration, and publication, and a comprehensive search of the literature across five leading healthcare databases, supplemented by grey literature and expert consultations. This approach minimized the risk of missing important studies. However, the variations in the included studies – in study design, outcome disease, methodological approaches employed, variables used for phenotyping, and derived phenotypes – inhibited comparison between studies. In addition, the review highlighted consistent issues with poor reporting practices, particularly regarding reproducibility, emphasizing the need for methodological improvements to enhance research quality and comparability in computational phenotyping of obstructive airway diseases.

Future Research Implications

Harmonizing methodological approaches in computational phenotyping of obstructive airway diseases is essential. Developing a consensus on key variables for phenotyping and standardizing participant selection will enhance the comparability and interpretation of findings. The quality assessment tool created for this study addresses a significant gap, and broader application could lead to further improvements and consensus on evaluating study quality in this field. Many studies lack essential details that ensure validity, such as transparent reporting of data processing, handling of missing data, and the rationale for computational choices. Future research should prioritize full transparency and incorporate reproducibility tools, including code and data sharing, version control, and environment management systems, to improve documentation and sharing, ultimately advancing the quality and consistency of research in this area.

Conclusion

The use of computational data-driven methods to derive phenotypes of airway diseases such as asthma, COPD, severe asthma, and ACO has resulted in significant variation in derived phenotypes across studies. This variability may be attributed to differences in sample selection, outcome measures, definitions, and variable selection used for phenotyping. The infrequent use of reproducibility measures in computational phenotyping research hinders the possibility of investigating the causes behind such variation. To achieve a better understanding and validity of the derived phenotypes and their clinical and scientific utility, a consistent approach to outcome definition and variable selection, as well as reproducible methods for phenotyping airway diseases, is needed.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation. All authors took significant part in drafting, revising or

critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

H. Kankaanranta reports personal fees for lectures and consulting from AstraZeneca, Boehringer-Ingelheim, Chiesi Pharma, Covis Pharma, GSK, MSD, Novartis, Orion Pharma and Sanofi Genzyme, outside the submitted work. H. Backman reports personal fees for lectures from AstraZeneca, Boehringer-Ingelheim, and GSK, outside the submitted work. A Lindberg reports personal fees from AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, GSK and Novartis, outside the submitted work. All authors of this work declare no conflict of interests.

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