

Table 1. Study characteristics and results – Module Anesthesietechniek

Publication	Study design	Population	Surgery	Comparison	Results
Hausman, 2015	Retrospective propensity-matched cohort study (NSQIP)	Preoperative diagnosis of severe COPD	surgery, excluding cardiac surgery, solid organ transplant, emergency surgery	General (N=2,644) vs. regional anesthesia (N=2,644)	<u>Pulmonary infection</u>
		N=5288			General: 3.3%
		USA			Regional: 2.3%
					RD 1.0% [95% CI 0.09, 1.88]
					<u>Ventilator dependence</u>
					General: 2.1%
					Regional: 0.9%
					RD 1.2% [95% CI 0.51, 1.83]
					<u>Unplanned intubation</u>
					General: 2.6%
					Regional: 1.8%
					RD 0.8% [95% CI 0.04, 1.62]
Kalko, 2017	Retrospective analysis	Severe COPD	Mini-Laparotomy for the treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysms	General anesthesia (N=13) vs. epidural (N=10)	<u>Respiratory complications</u>
		N-23			General: 1 (mortality due to prolonged entubation and sepsis related to pulmonary infections)
		Turkey			Epidural: 0

Ramkumar, 2023	Cross-sectional observational study	COPD based on the GOLD 2016 guidelines. N=249 India	Elective abdominal surgery (75.5% laparotomy, 24.5% laparoscopic)	General (N=130) vs. regional anesthesia (N=119)	<u>Postoperative pulmonary complications</u> General: 33.8% Regional: 10.9% RD: -23% [-33%, -13%]
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