

Biological Therapies in COPD: From Mechanism to Treatment



Dave Singh

Organization University of Manchester, Medicines Evaluation Unit, Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust
Current Position Professor, Clinical Pharmacology and Respiratory Medicine, Medical Director, Honorary Consultant Respiratory Physician

Educational background

2002	M.D., University of Manchester
1996	MRCP, Royal College of Physicians of London
1992	M.A. (Hon), Cambridge University

Professional experience

2025	Reader in Clinical Pharmacology & Respiratory Medicine
2025	Senior Lecturer in Clinical Pharmacology & Respiratory Medicine
2019	FBPhS, Fellow of the British Pharmacology Society
2019	FERS, Fellow of the European Respiratory Society

Despite receiving maximal inhaled treatment, many COPD patients continue to experience exacerbations. Biological treatments provide a potential additional therapeutic option in this situation. Clinical trials have reported positive results for monoclonal antibody treatments in COPD. These are targeted treatments where the responder populations need to be defined based on clinical characteristics and biomarkers. Monoclonal antibody treatments have been targeted against type 2 inflammation, although anti-alarmin treatments may offer broader anti-inflammatory effects. Biological treatments have the potential to transform COPD management.