**بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم**

**SOME OF RISK FACTORS AND CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF COPD PATIENTS ADMITTED TO AL-HUSSAIN TEACHING HOSPITAL AT 2018-2019**

**Thesis done as part of graduation requirement from college of medicine –Thiqar university**

**DONE BY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Background :Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) has been a major public health problem during the 20th century, and will remain a challenge for the foreseeable future. Worldwide, COPD is in the spotlight, because its high prevalence, morbidity, and mortality create formidable challenges for healthcare systems. However, there remain many ongoing, contentious issues in COPD, including the definition, staging of COPD itself , pathophysiology and risk factors.

Objective: To understand the correlation between certain risk factors and clinical presentation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Methods: longtudInal study use for this research beginning from 1/11/2018 to 28/2/2019 on 63 patient with COPD their age ( 25\_89) years old acorrding what we find that admitted to al-Hussain teaching hospital

Results: the age,gender,adress and smoking are very effective risk factors on copd

And most patient presente as cough with dyspnea and seputum production.

**AKNOWLDGMENT**

**Firstly to to Allah Alrahman Alraheem**

**To the superviser our father and teacher dr. Majeed Alhamami**

**To my family father ,mother ,the others**

**To the resident in respiratory center and medicine deparment**

**To nurses**

**To patients**

**Introduction**

**Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease**

**Definition**

Is common,preventable and treatable disease that is charactrized by persistantrespiratory symptom and airflow limitation due to airway and alveolar abnormalities usually by significant exposure to noxious particles or gases.

**Epidemiology**

**COPD is one of the leading causes of death worldwide, with the prevalence of 5.6% (3.2 million) in 2015 projected to increase to 7.8% by 2030.1 The consequent socioeconomic burden of COPD is high, causing reduced quality of life (QOL), loss of productivity, increased hospital admissions and premature mortality. One important and cost-effective intervention is smoking cessation.2 3 However, increasing importance is placed on improving risk factors and slowing down disease progression by addressing non-pulmonary aspects of the condition.4–8 Spirometry is the most widely used marker of disease severity and progression. No longer is it believed that all patients will worsen over time with increasing airflow limitation. Clinicians have now identified that COPD is heterogeneous and existing measures such as FEV1 may fail to capture systemic disease9 and have divergent trajectories.10COPD also leads to systemic problems, such as skeletal muscle weakness and cardiovascular disease, the latter accounting for a third of deaths in COPD.11 While multiple studies have shown that quadriceps involvement in COPD is associated with worse outcomes,12–14**

**RISK FACTOR**

There are comprehensive lists of risk factors associated with the development and triggering of COPD exacerbations, the recent literature is packed with reports aimed at explaining COPD apart from smoking. Other than tobacco smoking, risk factors for developing COPD are being increasingly recognized (15), and include many other environmental exposures, such as occupational exposures to dust and fumes in the developed and developing countries (16), and indoor biomass fuel burning in many developing countries (17). Reduction of such exposures on a population basis or at an individual level might be worthwhile. Factors that seem to be less important in the development of COPD, although they may worsen disease, include outdoor pollutants and passive smoke exposure. A number of factors associated with COPD development may not currently be possible to modify; these include the aging lung, sex, comorbidities, and child or adult repeated respiratory infections. The best-known genetic factor linked to COPD is α1-antitrypsin deficiency (α1-ATD), which arises in up to 3% of patients with COPD and, combined with smoking, increases the risk of panlobular emphysema (18).

**Diagnosis**

**Spirometric evaluation is required for the clinical diagnosis of**

**COPD. Spirometry is warranted in any patient presenting with**

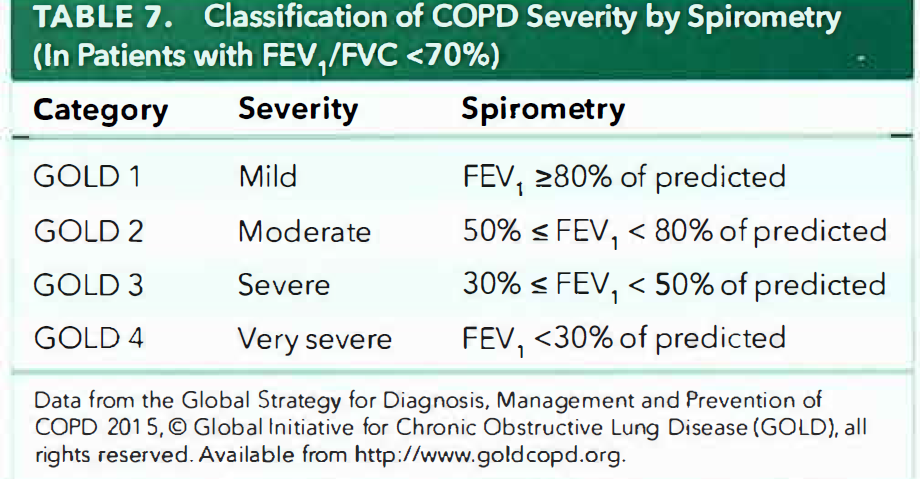
**dyspnea, chronic cough, or sputum production. Screening for**

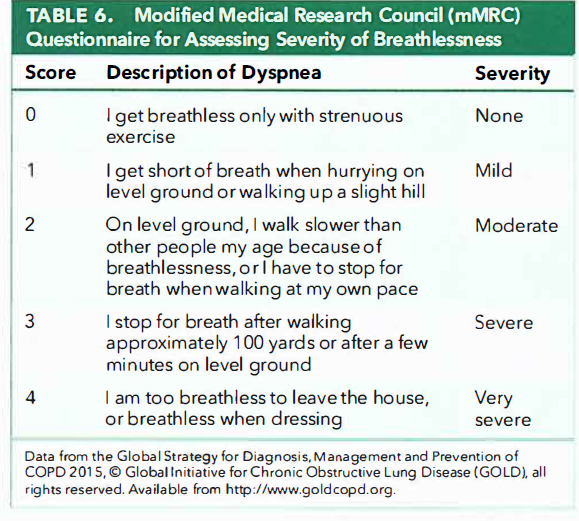
**COPD with spirometry should not be performed in asymptomatic**

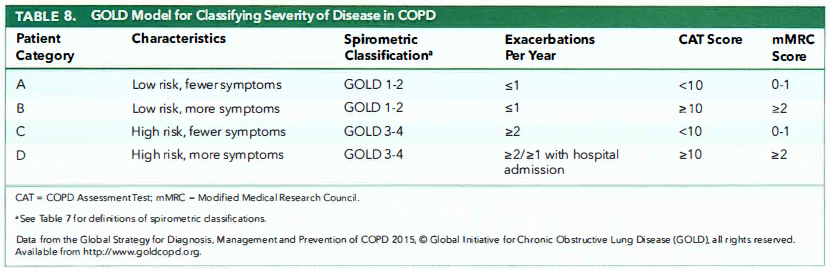
**patients.**

**For diagnosis of COPD, spirometry should be performed**

**both before and after administration of an inhaled bronchodilator. A postbronchodilator fixed FEV/FVC ratio less than 70% is diagnostic for COPD in a consistent clinical context and differentiates COPD from asthma, which shows reversible airflow obstruction.**







**Acute Exacerbations**

**Definition:**

**An exacerbation of COPD is defined as a sustained worsening**

**of the patient's COPD. Exacerbations are marked by increased**

**breathlessness and are usually accompanied by increased**

**cough and sputum production. The degree of exacerbation is**

**considered mild when a change in the clinical condition is**

**noted but no change in medication is necessary. An exacerbation**

**is considered moderate when medication changes are**

**made. A severe exacerbation results in hospitalization**

**Prevention**

**The strongest predictors of exacerbation are: (1) a history of**

**previous exacerbation and (2) the baseline severity of airflow**

**limitation. However, exacerbations of COPD can be prevented**

**by optimizing treatment with appropriate interventions based**

**on risk classification and overall disease management; this**

**includes immunizations and lifestyle changes such as maintaining**

**physical activity and addressing anxiety and depression.**

**Interruption of maintenance therapy for COPD is associated**

**with an increased risk of exacerbation. Smoking cessation**

**has the greatest capacity to influence the natural history of**

**COPD and reduce future exacerbations; therefore, all measures**

**)including counseling and pharmacologic support(**

**should be given to assist patients in stopping smoking.**

**Exacerbations may also commonly be precipitated by respiratory**

**infections (either bacterial or viral), and efforts should be**

**made to minimize exposure to possible sources of infection.**

**Additionally, environmental exposures, such as to pollutants,**

**may trigger exacerbations and should be avoided.**

**In patients who experience an exacerbation, early outpatient**

**pulmonary rehabilitation is safe and produces clinically**

**significant improvements in health status at 3 months, possibly**

**decreasing the risk of future exacerbations.**

**Objective**

**Firstly as part of requirments of graguation**

**Then**

**To understand the correlation betweensoome of risk factors and clinical presentation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)..**

**methedology**

**cross\_sectional study** **use for this research beginning from** 1/11/2018 till 1/3/2019 on 63 **patient with** **COPD** **in age( 25\_89)**  **years old acorrding what we find that admitted to al-Hussain teaching hospital . first we created specific questionnaire which include specail data about COPD then was filled after asking the patients and check vital sign of patients (RR,PR ,TEMP,BP) then examination include chest and and spirometry done for them ,if they not doing already to confirm copd this done by visiting hospital during official working hours for about 5 month..**

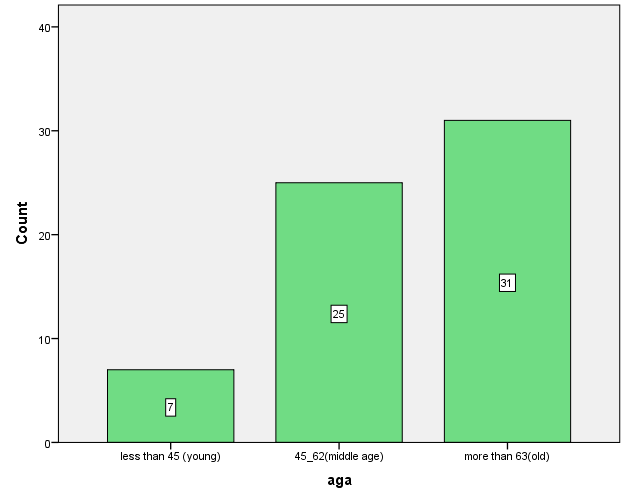
* **Inclusion :**

**That patient accept the study and cmplete quastionneare and investigation.**

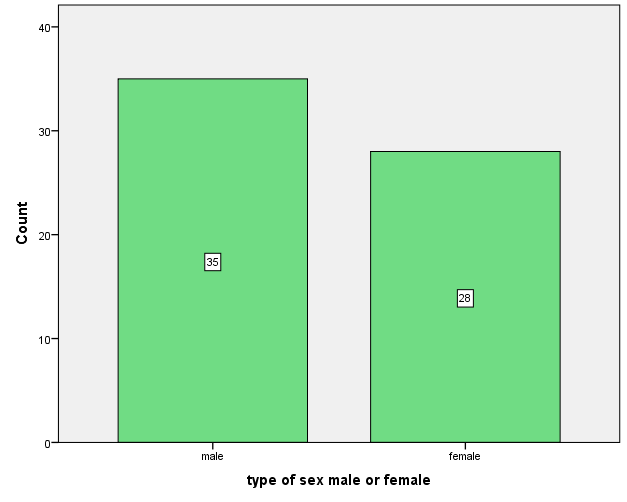
* **Exclusion :patien that not accept the study and not complet it**

**RESULT**

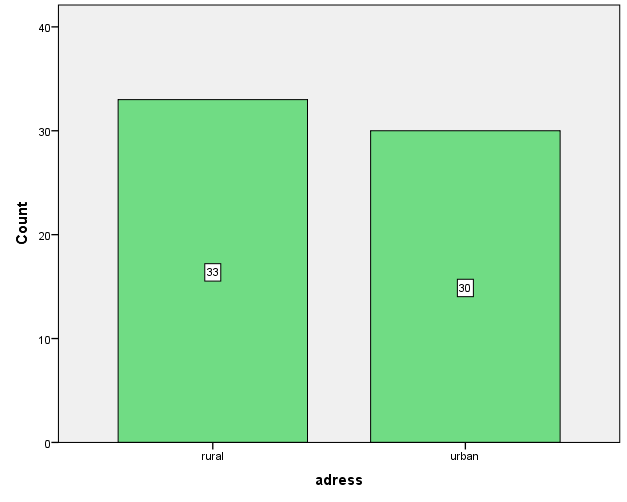
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Aga** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | less than 45 (young) | 7 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| 45\_62(middle age) | 25 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 50.8 |
| more than 63(old) | 31 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |



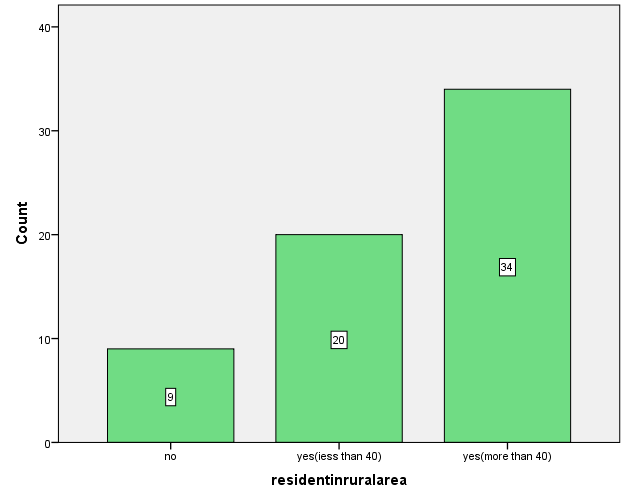
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **type of sex male or female** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Male | 35 | 55.6 | 55.6 | 55.6 |
| female | 28 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |



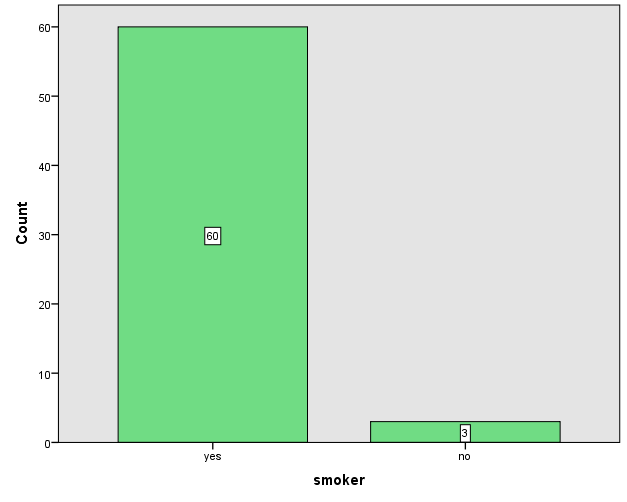
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Adress** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Rural | 33 | 52.4 | 52.4 | 52.4 |
| urban | 30 | 47.6 | 47.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |



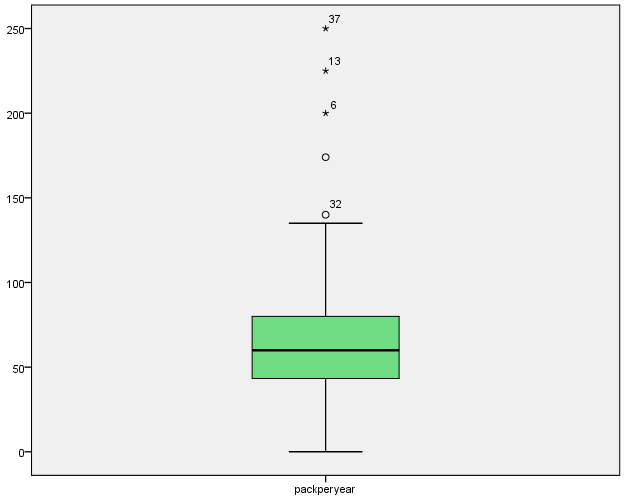
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| **Residentinruralarea** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | No | 9 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| yes(iess than 40) | 20 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 46.0 |
| yes(more than 40) | 34 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |



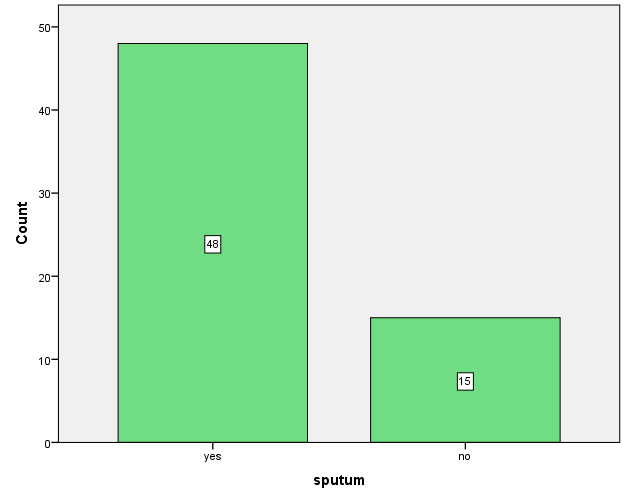
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Smoker** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Yes | 60 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 |
| No | 3 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |



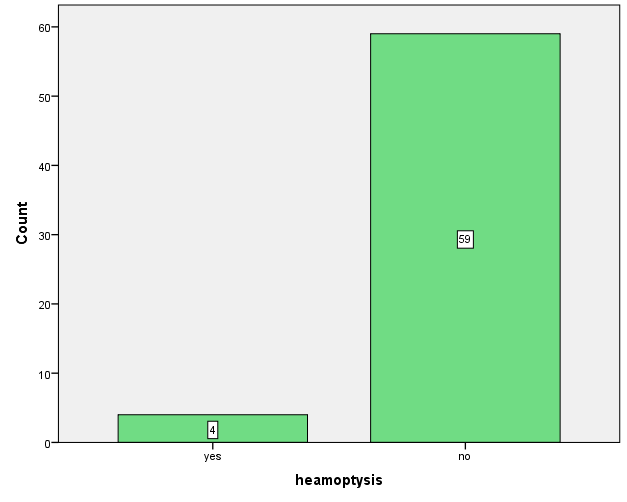
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| Packperyear | | |
| N | Valid | 63 |
| Missing | 0 |
| Mean | | 70.24 |
| Median | | 60.00 |
| Std. Deviation | | 47.798 |
| Skewness | | 1.791 |
| Std. Error of Skewness | | .302 |
| Range | | 250 |
| Minimum | | 0 |
| Maximum | | 250 |



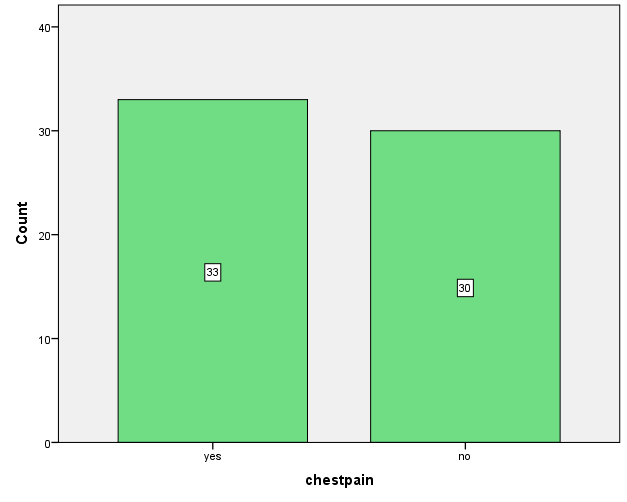
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| **Cough** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Yes | 61 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 96.8 |
| No | 2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| **Dyspnoea** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Yes | 57 | 90.5 | 90.5 | 90.5 |
| no | 6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| **Sputum** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Yes | 48 | 76.2 | 76.2 | 76.2 |
| No | 15 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Heamoptysis** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Yes | 4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| No | 59 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chestpain** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Yes | 33 | 52.4 | 52.4 | 52.4 |
| No | 30 | 47.6 | 47.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |



**CONCLUSION**

**Acorrding our result there is strong correlation between certain risk factors and clinical presentation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)..**

**Our result found as copd most common in older age patient , also the male more than female ,the patient lives in rural area more than those in urban area ,**

**Also the somking is commonest risk factor and increase risk with increase the pack per year .**

**The most patient presented with cough,dyspnea and sputum prroduction ,but very little patient presented with heamoptysis ,and some patient presented with chest pain and some without.**

**DISCUSSION**

**Exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are a leading cause of admission to hospital among patients in many countries, although the factors causing exacerbations are largely unknown. The association between readmission for a COPD exacerbation and a wide range of modifiable potential risk factors, after adjusting for sociodemographic and clinical factors, has been assessed.**

**We compared these results with another researches in Global initiative for chronic obstructive lung disease**

**The clinical presentation of COPD is likely changing. After more than 200 years, its cardinal symptoms remain cough, phlegm, and dyspnea . In the 19th century, the diagnosis of COPD, formerly known as emphysema and bronchitis, depended on symptoms, signs of a hyperinflated chest, and reduced expiratory**

**breath sounds. The airflow obstruction evident on spirometry was identified in that century, but did not enter into clinical practice until much later. Cigarette smoking only became recognized as its dominant cause in the last half of the 20th century. Yet the COPD-contributing phenotypes in the remainder of the 21st century will be different than the blue bloaters and pink puffers observed one or two generations ago.**

**Dyspnea ,cough and/or sputum production are the most frequnt symptoms ,symptoms are commonly under reported by patients.**

**Tobacco smoking is the main risk exposure for copd, but environmental exposure such as biomass fuel and air pollution mayy contribute . besides axposure,host factors( gentic abnormalities, abnormal lung development and accelerated aging ) predispose individuals to develop COPD.**

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