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Title: Some gender features of the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Body: Aim: to estimate COPD features and treatment in men and women. Methods: 120 women and 131 men with COPD were included in retrospective study. We assessed medical history, clinical features and treatment programs. Mann-Whitney and Pearson's Chi-squared tests were used. Results: Men and women didn't differ from each other on age (60.2 ± 15.8 and 60.8 ± 14.4 years, $p > 0.05$). I stage of COPD met in 14% of women (vs 5% of men, $p = 0.049$); II and III stages of COPD met equally often among men women (62% and 63%, $p > 0.05$ and 37% and 23%, $p > 0.05$, respectively). Smoking as the most important risk factor was more frequent in men than in women (74% vs 48%, $p < 0.001$). In stage I of COPD there were no distinctions between smoking frequency in men (57%) and women (63%). In stage II of COPD smoking in men was more frequent (62%) than in women (40%), $p = 0.001$. The same result was in stage III of COPD: 96% of men and 61% of women were smokers, $p = 0.001$. FEV1 and FVC estimation was rare both in men (51%) and women (55%). Chronic heart failure was diagnosed more often in men (67%) than in women (53%), $p = 0.025$. Men also more often suffered from pneumonia (32% vs 18% in women, $p = 0.019$). Treatment in men and women was the same: antibiotics were given to 92%, inhaled bronchodilators – to 53%, inhaled steroids – to 17%, systemic steroids – to 69% and aminophylline – to 70% of patients. Thus, current treatment didn't correspond to modern recommendations on COPD. Conclusion. There are some features of medical history, risk factors and clinical progress of COPD in men and women, however patients are treated without gender consideration. More investigations are need to individualize medial programs in men and women suffering from COPD.