

# European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2013

**Abstract Number:** 4800

**Publication Number:** P2394

**Abstract Group:** 1.6. General Practice and Primary Care

**Keyword 1:** COPD - management **Keyword 2:** Primary care **Keyword 3:** Public health

**Title:** Reduction in the use of health care resources in patients enrolled in a public program for management of COPD in Bahia, Northeastern Brazil

Prof. Charleston Ribeiro 26956 Pinto charlestonribeiro@gmail.com<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Ms. Laira Lorena 26957 Yamamura laloy\_san@yahoo.com.br<sup>2</sup>, Ms. Aramis Tupina 26958 Alcântara aramistupina@gmail.com<sup>2,3</sup>, Dr. Ilka Magalhães 26959 Carneiro ilkamaga@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>, Ms. Graciele de Queiroz 26960 Andrade graciele.andrade@saude.ba.gov.br<sup>2</sup>, Prof. Lindemberg Assunção 26976 Costa lindemberg.rn@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>, Prof. Dr Gisélia 27001 Souza gsantanasouza@gmail.com<sup>2</sup> and Prof. Dr Antônio Carlos 33108 Lemos acmlemos1@gmail.com MD<sup>2,3</sup>. <sup>1</sup> College of Pharmacy, State University of the South West of Bahia, Jequié, Bahia, Brazil, 45083-900 ; <sup>2</sup> Bahia State Departments of Health, Respira Bahia Program, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, 41150-450 and <sup>3</sup> Department of Pneumology, University Federal of Bahia, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, 40110-910 .

**Body:** Introduction: COPD is a global public health problem and results in social and substantial and growing economic impact. The Program Management of COPD of Bahia / Brazil (Respira Bahia Program) is an initiative of the State Secretary of Health based on multidisciplinary care and free access to medication, which aims to improve the clinical management and decision-making capacity of public health system for respiratory diseases. Objectives: To quantify the reduction in use of health care resources among patients followed in the outpatient Respira Bahia Program at the reference clinic in the Octavio Mangabeira Specialized Hospital in Salvador, Bahia. Methods: An observational, longitudinal and ambispective study. The indicators of the benefit for the study intervention were measured by comparing the absolute numbers of hospital admissions and emergency visits in the 12 months before and after their inclusion in the Program. Results: 90 patients were evaluated (64 male, aged from  $66.5 \pm 10.4$  yrs) with disease status from moderate to very severe (FEV1  $39.8 \pm 13.8\%$  predict). Significant reduction was observed in the number of number emergency room visits and hospitalization admissions (of 63% e 61%, respectively).

Reduced use of health care resources in the Respira Bahia Program

	Year preceding the Program	Fisrt year of the Program	p
	n Total (n/patient-year)	n Total (n/patient-year)	
Number of emergency room visits	199 (2,21)	74 (0,82)	< 0,001
Number of hospital admissions	28 (0,31)	11 (0,12)	0,035

Conclusions: The performance of Respira Bahia Program under the Public Health System was associated with marked reduction in the use of health resources for COPD.