

Abstract Presentations

4. Nik Sherina Hanafi, Malaysia



Chronic respiratory disease (CRD) surveys in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs): A systematic scoping review of methodologies and outcomes

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Introduction

- CRDs - the leading causes of morbidity worldwide.
- Little robust data on true prevalence of asthma and COPD in LMICs
- Low rates of diagnosis
 - awareness
 - access to health care
 - diagnostic capabilities
 - questionnaire-based tools
 - spirometry



Background

- RESPIRE Group
- Four Country ChrOnic Respiratory Disease (4CCORD) study to estimate CRD burden in adults in LMICs
- Bangladesh, India, Malaysia and Pakistan
- Scoping review
- **Aim:** To identify strategies (definitions; questionnaires; study tools) used to conduct surveys for CRDs in LMICs.



Methods

- Search strategy
 - Chronic respiratory diseases
 - Prevalence
 - LMICs
- Arksey and O'Malley's¹ six-step framework.
- Databases: OVID Medline, EMBASE, ISI WoS, Global Health and WHO Global Index Medicus databases.
- Limits: 1995 to 2018

1. Arksey H, O'Malley L. *Int Jof Soc Res Methodology*. 2005 Feb 1;8(1):19-32

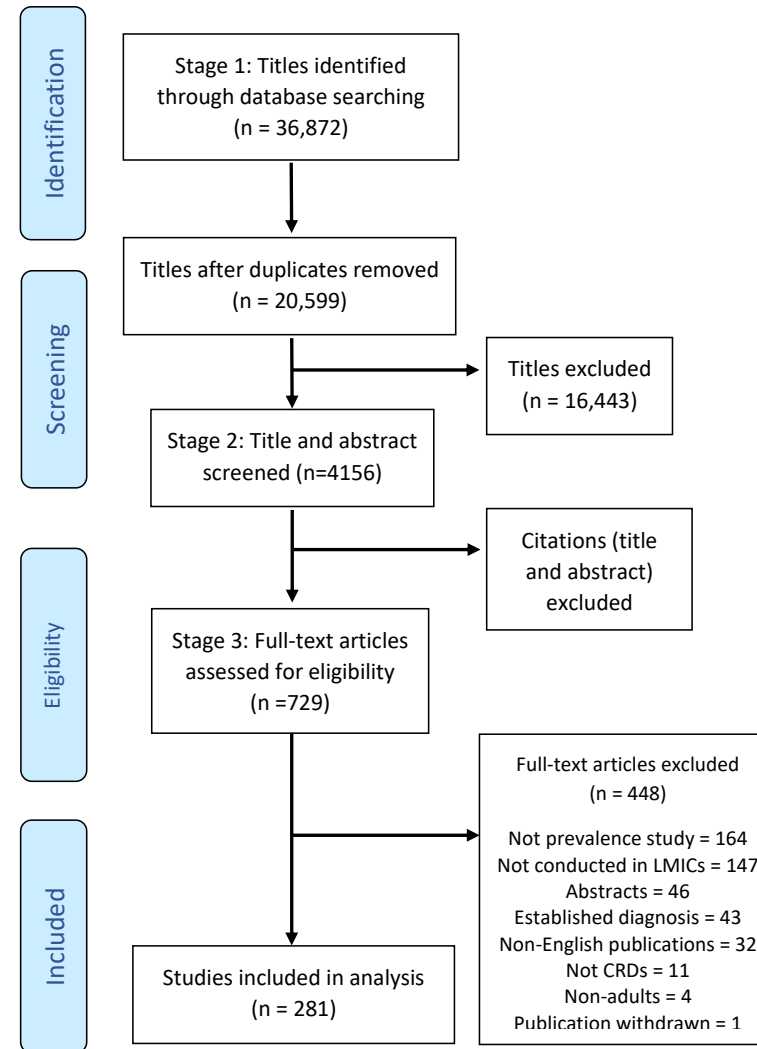
Criterion	Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General population ▪ Adults (typically ≥ 18 years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People with known CRDs
Disease definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asthma, COPD or other CRD ▪ 'chronic' respiratory symptoms > three months or recurred in 'attacks' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acute respiratory conditions
Study design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Population or community surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RCTs ▪ Case control studies ▪ Systematic reviews



Results

- 281 articles
- Study design:
cross-sectional surveys (n=260)
cohort studies (n=11)
secondary data analysis (n=10)

Figure 1: Study selection process



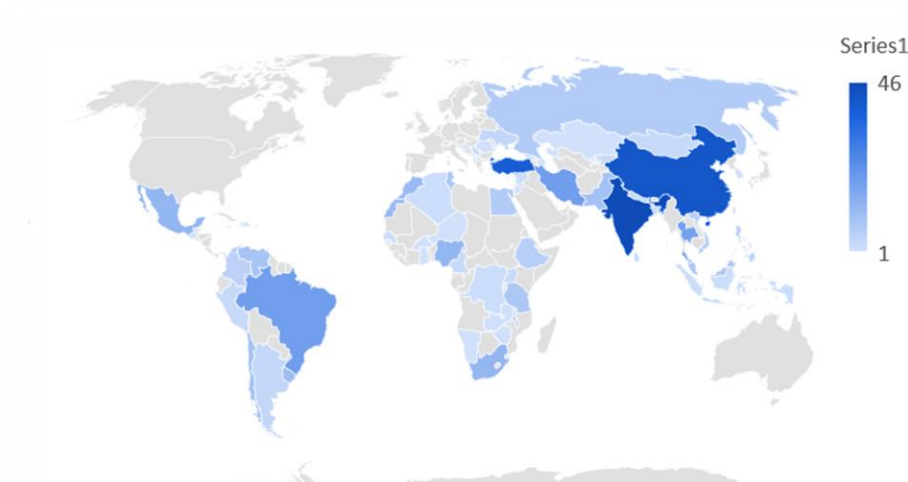
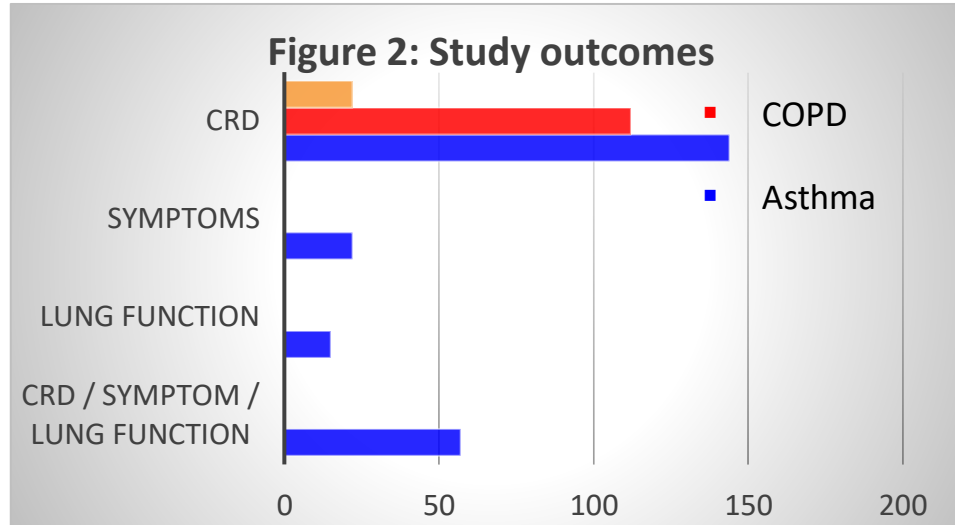


Diagramme 1: Distribution of CRD Prevalence Studies in LMICs

- 70 countries
- 132 from Asia; China, India and Turkey
- Respondents: 50 to 512,891
- Ten publications reported sample sizes of 100,000 or more.

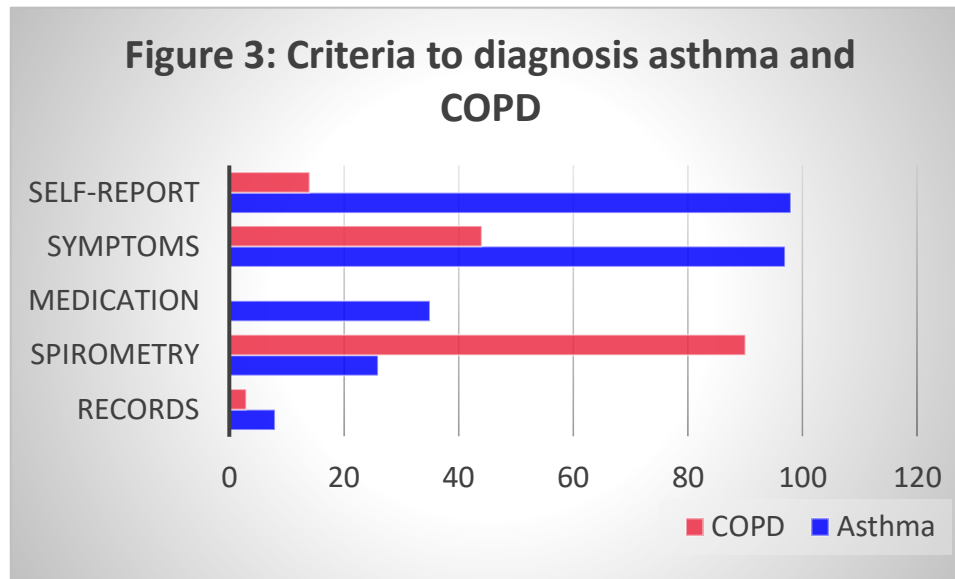
- Survey settings
 - house-to-house or community surveys (n=178)
 - worksites (n=48)
 - health care facilities (n=20)
 - telephone (n=7)
 - postal surveys (n=3)





Questionnaires

- ECRHS (n = 58)
- ATS (n = 43)
- IUATLD (n = 23)
- MRC (n = 14)



Spirometry criteria for COPD

- Fixed FEV1/FVC (n=59)
 - Fixed FEV1/FC and LLN (n=28)
 - LLN (n=3)
-
- Burden/impact of CRD (n=33)
 - Phenotype (n=6)



Conclusion:

- There is substantial heterogeneity across the definitions, methodologies, instruments and types of outcomes in CRD prevalence studies
- The impact of CRD on individuals/society was rarely reported, highlighting a major gap in understanding the burden of CRD.

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Thank you!

Any questions?



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