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Differences of Patients with COPD in Two Major Provinces

Enver Yalnız¹, Sedat Altın², Özgür Uslu¹, Özlem Yalnız¹, Nurdan Kalkan², Gülşah Günlüoğlu², Erkut Bolat³¹University of Health Sciences, İzmir Suat Seren Chest Diseases and Surgery Training and Research Hospital, İzmir, Turkey² University of Health Sciences, İstanbul Yedikule Chest Diseases and Surgery Training and Research Hospital, İstanbul, Turkey³Department of Biostatistic, İstanbul University School of Medicine, İstanbul, Turkey**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to investigate the demographic characteristics of the patients in our two major cities, Chest Diseases and Chest Surgery Training and Research Hospital in our country.**Methods:** In 2015-2017, Chi-square test was used to compare the demographic characteristics of patients with COPD with J44 code under the ICD10 code.**Results:** In 2015-2017, SBU İzmir Suat Seren Chest Diseases and Thoracic Surgery SUAM (Hospital-1) 54,805 people with COPD diagnosis 129.718, SBU İstanbul Yedikule Chest Diseases and Chest Surgery SUAM (Hospital-2) 94.095 people with COPD and 305.436 outpatient services. Per person application was found much more at Hospital-2 ($p<0.001$). The mean age of patients admitted to the hospital-1 was 62,48 + 14,74(male 62,89,female 61,62 years), at Hospital-2 59.88 years of men, 59.67 years of women) ($p<0.05$). The frequency of emergency referral to hospital-2 was much higher ($p<0.001$). 37.248 (68%) of the patients admitted to hospital-1 with the diagnosis of COPD between 2015-2017 were males and 17.557 (32%) were females.63.722 (67.1%) males and 30.373 (32.9%) were female patients in hospital-2. There were 9.381 patients (17.1%), 13.677 hospitalizations (1 patient, 1.5 times) in Hospital-1, and 13.635 patients (16.7%) 22.998 hospitalizations in Hospital-2.(1 patient 1.7 times) ($p> 0.05$). Hospital-1 hospitalization rate was 10.5% and in Hospital-2, it was 8.7% ($p<0.01$). While 93% of hospital-1 inpatients were from emergency, hospital-2 hospitalization was calculated as 98% ($p<0.01$). In hospital-2, it was seen that COPD patients received 53% more service than the hospital-1 emergency ($p<0.001$). The ratio of patients to both polyclinic and emergency department in Hospital-1 was much higher than Hospital-2 ($p<0.001$).**Conclusion:** It is seen that both the number of patients and the number of patients who have been diagnosed with COPD decreased by 10%.On the other hand, the number of hospitalized COPD patients is increasing. The rate of admission to both the emergency room and the outpatient clinic is twice as much in İstanbul compared to İzmir, so the burden of emergency patients is much higher in İstanbul.**Keywords:** COPD, emergency, outpatient