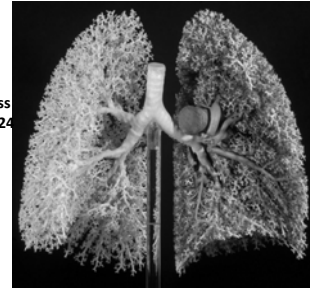


WHY DO WE NEED A REFRESHER COURSE ON OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAYS DISEASES?



www.crfindia.com

LUNGS: THE ORGAN OF RESPIRATION

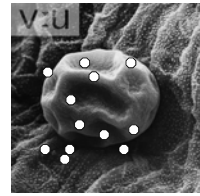


10,000 Lts air pass in and out every 24 hours

10,000 Lts blood pass every 24 hours

420 Lts of oxygen required every day

THE AIR WE BREATHE...



↑↑↑↑ IgE

Diesel exhaust particles increase the allergenicity of allergens by over 50-times

OTHER INDOOR AIR POLLUTANTS

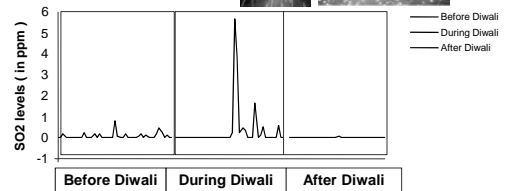


Burning 1 mosquito coil emits smoke equivalent to smoking 100 cigarettes

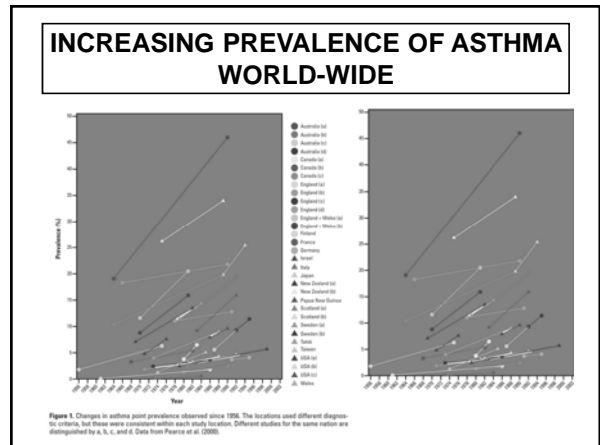
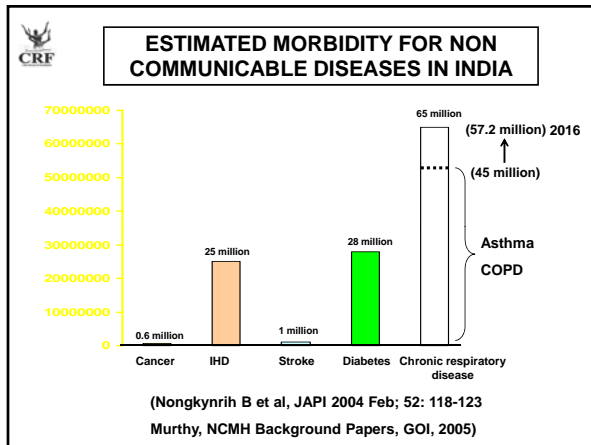
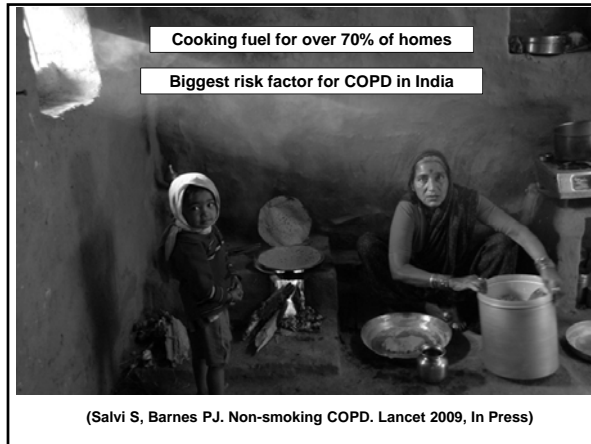


Indoor Fungus

LEVELS AND IMPACT OF DIWALI FIREWORKS ON LUNG HEALTH



SO2 levels 200 times above WHO safety limits

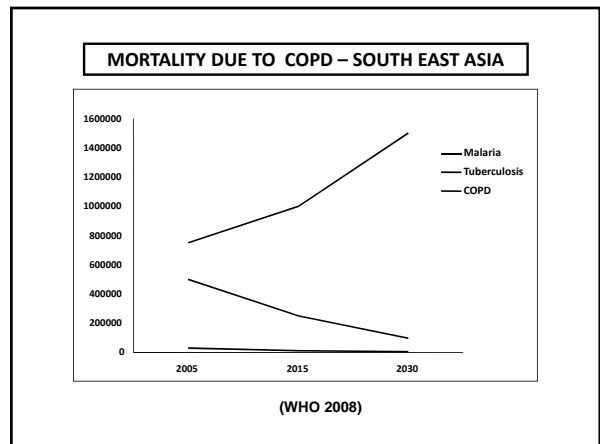


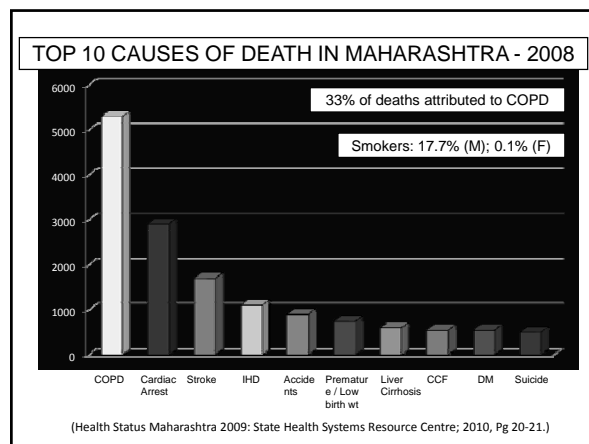
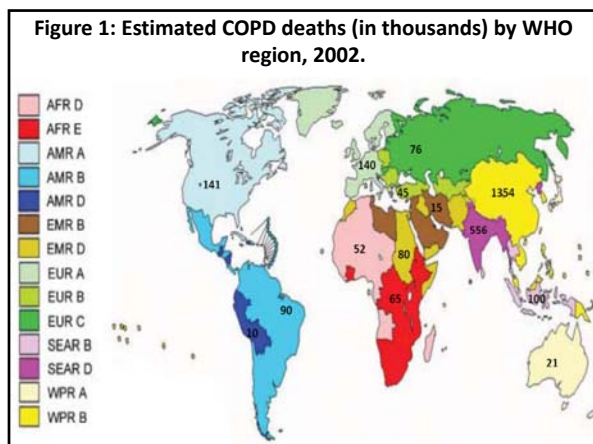
THE TIMES OF INDIA
(ISAAC Study - 19,500 children)

Pune city
2003 - 2.9%
2008 - 5.4%

'Child asthma cases have doubled in 5 yrs?'

(Times of India, 5th May 2009)





Prevalence of Asthma and COPD is very high and is going on increasing!

HOW GOOD ARE WE AT DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF OADS?

HOW DO WE DIAGNOSE OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAYS DISEASES IN CLINICAL PRACTICE?

HOW RELIABLE IS THIS?

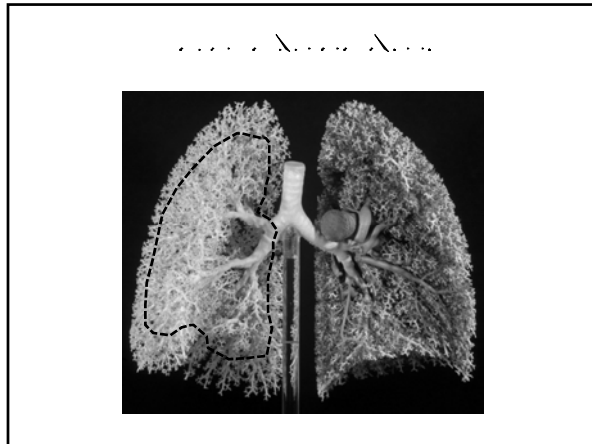
UNDERDIAGNOSIS OF OLD IN OUT-PATIENT CLINICS AND COMMUNITY SURVEYS


- American Study – NHANES III, >20,000 US adults underwent spirometry (1988-1994)
Prevalence of OAD – 8.5%
63.3% under-diagnosis
(NHANES Study, Mannino et al, Arch Int Med 2000; 160: 1683-1689)
- Similar observations in UK, France, Spain and other European countries
(Huchon, ERJ 2002; Pena, Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2001)

If you rely on history and clinical examination for the diagnosis of OADs, chances are that you will miss over 50% of the cases

USE OF SPIROMETRY IN INDIA


- More than 75% of patients with OAD have never had a spirometry done in their life
- Spirometry is poorly utilized in India
- Myths about of Spirometry in India –**
 - Not really necessary for diagnosis of OAD
 - Expensive test for the patients
 - Difficult test to perform
 - Difficult test to interpret
 - Doesn't make any difference in the management of OAD





Salbutamol Inh TDS

100 mcg x 3




Salbutamol Tab/Syrup TDS

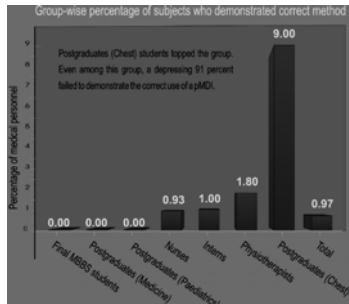
2000-4000 mcg x 3



DO MEDICAL PERSONNEL KNOW HOW TO USE pMDI CORRECTLY?



Group-wise percentage of subjects who demonstrated correct method

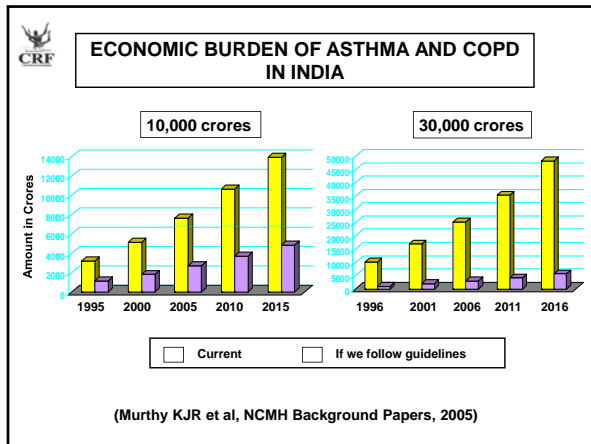


Group	Percentage of correct use
Final MBBS students	0.00
Postgraduates (Medicine)	0.00
Postgraduates (Paediatrics)	0.93
Nurses	1.00
Interns	1.80
Physiotherapists	9.00
Postgraduates (Chest)	0.97
Total	0.97

(Chest Research Foundation and B.J. Medical College Pune, 2006)



- Not diagnosed
- Wrongly diagnosed
- Poorly treated
- Wrongly treated



- ### SUMMARY
- Obstructive Airways Diseases are a major health burden in India.
 - The prevalence of OAD is only going to increase in the future
 - A large number of OADs remain undiagnosed in clinical practice because of want of use of Spirometry
 - Inhalation therapy is poorly used in India
 - Patients suffering with OAD in India remain poorly managed
 - Doctors do not communicate effectively with patients suffering with OADs
 - OADs contribute to a huge economic loss in India

