Clinical Epidemiology Of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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A Nationwide Framework for Surveillance of Cardiovascular and Chronic Lung Disease Institute of Medicine 2011-08-26 Chronic diseases are common and costly, yet they are also among the most preventable health problems. Comprehensive and accurate disease surveillance systems are needed to implement effective public health interventions in the large populations affected by chronic conditions. Surveillance can be a powerful tool in measuring the impact of effective interventions on the population. The large number of sources of surveillance data—including population surveys, cohort studies, disease registries, administrative data, and electronic health records—can be used to better understand the epidemiology of chronic respiratory conditions. But a central surveillance system provides the information needed to analyze how chronic disease impacts the U.S. population, to identify public health priorities, or to track the progress of preventive efforts. A National Surveillance System for Chronic Respiratory Disease: A Conceptual Framework for building a national chronic disease surveillance system focused primarily on cardiovascular and chronic lung diseases. This system should be capable of providing data on disparities in incidence and prevalence, surveillance related to occupational and environmental exposures, and impact on disease risk factors, clinical care delivery, and functional health outcomes. This coordinated surveillance system is needed to integrate and expand existing information across the multiple levels of decision making in order to inform evidence-based and population-level health policy.

The book also incorporates 'interesting asides', for example the impact of COPD on a patient awaiting lung transplantation. The book incorporates an increased number of case histories, and these are all drawn from real-life clinical practice. Booklets of the latest peer-reviewed journals; and a unique overview of the current state of research into the pathophysiology and genetics of pulmonary diseases has increased greatly. This has led to the development of new treatments and therapies for many diseases, including lung cancer, asthma and cystic fibrosis. The book also makes an increased number of case histories, and these are all drawn from real-life clinical practice. The book should be informative reading for all who have an interest in COPD, a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide.

Respiratory Disease and the Risk of Exposure to Dust. A Case Control Study at a Local Hospital Leonard Kabongo 2005-08-27 The publication of the first edition, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), as a public health issue, has connected to the widespread use of tobacco and a variety of other respiratory diseases. This book has been updated to reflect the current knowledge of COPD and to provide a comprehensive account of the pathophysiology, epidemiology, clinical aspects, diagnostic modalities, treatment and management, and outcomes of COPD. The book includes new sections on the development of PR as a discipline, global perspectives on quality control, new chapters on early PR post exacerbation and personalized approaches to the management of COPD, and a focus on the role of the patient in the management of COPD. The book is designed to meet the needs of primary care physicians, pulmonary and critical care physicians, and other health care providers who care for patients with COPD. It is the only comprehensive resource that includes information on the clinical aspects of respiratory disorders. The exemplary topics are obstructive sleep apnea, physiologic lung function, and its consequences are presented. Jean Elwing examines the effect of COPD on the pulmonary function in smokers.

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mental and emotional challenges and to accommodate these issues in a primary care practice. Long-term Intervention in COPD: Lung Failure: Pathogenesis, Prevention, and Treatment. Parkinson's disease. The impact of COPD on quality of life and well-being of the patient and among doctors, with over half of the patients undiagnosed and many of the diagnosed cases may help understanding the basic and clinical aspects of the diseases.

Epidemiology, pathology, pharmacology, and virology of asthma/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). We believe that these works are well summarized and informative to glimpse the field of virus-associated asthma and COPD, and may help understanding the basic and clinical aspects of the diseases.

European Respiratory Monograph 59: COPD and Comorbidity. Klaus F. Rabe 2013-03-01 COPD is a global health problem that is increasing throughout the world, especially in developing countries. This increase reflects continuing cigarette smoking, which remains the commonest cause, but also relates to aging populations since COPD is a disease of the elderly and may be regarded as accelerated aging of the lung. In addition to cigarette smoking, other causal mechanisms, such as exposure to biomass fuel, air pollution, and poor nutrition, as well as poverty, are also recognized as contributory risk factors. COPD is now the third most common cause of death in the western countries, and its mortality is rising in developing countries. It has now become one of the most frequent causes of hospitalization. Although it is one of the most common chronic diseases, it is still poorly recognized among the general public and among doctors, with over half of the patients undiagnosed and many of the diagnosed cases on treatment. There is a major need to better understand this complex disease, which appears to include many poorly understood phenotypes. It is increasingly recognized that COPD occurs with several comorbidities, including cardiovascular and metabolic diseases and lung cancer, which have a major effect on clinical outcomes and management. This volume brings together current knowledge of COPD, written by international experts, and explores each aspect of the disease from epidemiology, through clinical presentation, to underlying mechanisms and clinical management. Epidemiology of Chronic Disease. Randall E. Harris 2013 Epidemiology of Chronic Disease: Global Perspectives is the most current and authoritative resource on the epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors and preventive factors of forty common chronic diseases. This comprehensive text provides readers with an excellent basis for examining current hypotheses regarding these chronic disease epidemiology. Organized with disease classification, this book offers improved health care delivery in an environment in which chronic diseases have replaced acute infectious conditions concurrent with improved health care. This book is a must for everyone, from researchers, in the epidemiological, pharmacological, and biological disciplines, to medical professionals involved in the care and treatment such as cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, major forms of cancer, diseases of the respiratory tract, metabolic and digestive diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, and finally, three infectious diseases. It is a book that is of interest to chronic disease researchers and researchers of controversial topics that can serve as a launch point for classroom discussion of molecular mechanisms of disease pathogenesis and the relevant epidemiologic issues pertaining to the prevention and control of chronic diseases.

Global Surveillance, Prevention and Control of Chronic Respiratory Diseases World Health Organization 2007 Chronic respiratory diseases, such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, kill more than 3 million people every year, and affect hundreds of millions more. These diseases erode the health and well-being of the patients and have a negative impact on families and societies. This report raises awareness of the huge impact of chronic respiratory diseases worldwide, and highlights the risk factors as well as ways to prevent and treat these diseases. ERS Handbook of Respiratory Medicine Paolo Palange 2013-09-01 The European Respiratory Society (ERS) Handbook of Respiratory Medicine is the third edition, a core reference guide to each of the key areas in respiratory medicine. In 29 sections, written by clinicians and researchers at the forefront of the field, explain the structure and function of the respiratory system, its disorders and how to treat them. It is a book that is of interest to chronic disease researchers and researchers of controversial topics that can serve as a launch point for classroom discussion of molecular mechanisms of disease pathogenesis and the relevant epidemiologic issues pertaining to the prevention and control of chronic diseases. Long-term Intervention in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Romain Pasquie 2004-09-28 Reviewing current strategies and methods to treat and manage patients suffering with ventilatory dysfunction, this reference provides a critical overview of the epidemiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of COPD, in order to provide optimal care to patients suffering from symptoms, improve patient quality of life, and slow the progression of the disease. Dyspnoea in Advanced Disease. Sara Booth 2005-11-24 Dyspnoea (breathlessness) is an uncomfortable awareness of breathing that occurs in approximately 30-75% of terminal cancer patients. It is one of the most distressing symptoms for both patients and family members and can seriously impact on quality of life. Typically, dyspnoea is associated with dyspnoea, end-stage chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or lung cancer. This book provides palliative care doctors and specialists nurses with practical guidance on how to manage and treat dyspnoea in terminal patients. It is a book that is of interest to chronic disease researchers and researchers of controversial topics that can serve as a launch point for classroom discussion of molecular mechanisms of disease pathogenesis and the pathophysiology of breathlessness, measurement, research approaches, rehabilitation and exercise, clinical approaches that can be taken at the bedside, pharmacological and non-pharmacological approaches, and surgical interventions. The care of patients with dyspnoea requires input from a variety of disciplines such as palliative care, physiotherapy, respiratory medicine and nursing, and this is reflected in the multidisciplinary list of authors. Pulmonary Disease - A Systemic Inflammatory Disease is a valuable resource to beginning researchers, beginning with epidemiological studies, etiology, diagnosis and treatment, it elaborates further, illustrating some comorbidities and associations with other respiratory diseases. As such, this book is of interest to chronic disease researchers and researchers of controversial topics that can serve as a launch point for classroom discussion of molecular mechanisms of disease pathogenesis and the relevant epidemiologic issues pertaining to the prevention and control of chronic diseases.