

European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2013

Abstract Number: 1861

Publication Number: P4264

Abstract Group: 6.3. Tobacco, Smoking Control and Health Education

Keyword 1: Smoking **Keyword 2:** COPD - management **Keyword 3:** Lung cancer / Oncology

Title: Description of smoking status in pulmonary patient in the discharge list

Dr. Ika 14956 Pesic ikapesic@sezampro.rs ¹, Dr. Branka 14957 Bulajic-Subotic brankabulajic@gmail.com MD ¹, Dr. Vladimir 14958 Zugic vladimir.zugic@kcs.ac.rs MD ¹, Dr. Branislav 14959 Gvozdenovic branislav.gvozdenovic@ppdi.com MD ² and Dr. Nada 14960 Lazovic nadalazovic52@yahoo.com MD ³. ¹

Department for Tobacco Prevention and Smoking Cessation, Clinic for Pulmonary Diseases, Clinical Centre of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia, 11000 ; ² Clinical Management Department, PPD Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia, 11000 and ³ Department for Pulmonary Diseases, Medical Centre, Cacak, Serbia, 32000 .

Body: Aim: The aim of the study was to assess how much pulmonologists define the smoking status in the discharge lists to inpatients. Methods: We compared the overall discharged lists in 2005 and 2011 in the Clinic for pulmonology of the Clinical Centre of Serbia. Results: There were 5,924 hospitalized patients in 2005 and only 25% had defined the smoking status. In 2011, 30.2%) out of the total of 3,909 hospitalized patients had described smoking status. The lowest number of patients with described smoking status in both 2005 and 2011 was among the populaton of lung cancer (2005 – 13.3% and 2011 – 17.2%, p=0.04). There were significantly more cases of described smoking status in discharge lists of asthmatics between two examnined periods (2005 – 39.1% and 2011 – 49.5%, p<0.01 for both years). We did not notice the significant difference in COPD patients (2005 – 46.9% and 2011 – 49.3%, p>0.05). There was lower number of smokers in 2011 than in 2005 (2005 – 60.1% and 2011 – 51.6%, p<0.01) and also non-smokers (2005 – 21.7% and 2011 – 17.8%, p<0.05). Ex-smokers were more frequent among lung cancer patients (2005 – 12.4% and 2011 – 25.7%, p<0.01), COPD (2005 – 30.0% and 2011 – 44.7%, p<0.01). The highest number of non-smokers were among asthmatics (60%). The lowest number of non-smokers was in COPD patients (5%) and lung cancer patients (8%), without the significant difference between the two examined periods. Conclusion: Although there were significant increase in the description of the smoking status among all diagnosis in 2011 in comparison with 2005, we can conclude that doctors still do not pay enough attention to smoking status and addressing the smoking to patients as the cause of their pulmonary disease.