Prevalence of COPD and its risk factors in a rural area of Uganda: FRESH AIR Uganda

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Introduction
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is recognized as a common disease in low and middle income countries. While the main contributing factor in high income countries is tobacco smoke, biomass fuel use for cooking and domestic heating is a major cause of COPD in low and middle income countries. In Sub-Saharan Africa people are unaware of the damage to respiratory health caused by biomass fuel use....

Aims
Prevalence and burden of COPD in resource-poor settings

Methods
The survey was performed in communities of Masindi district of Uganda. Prevalence of COPD and its risk factors in a rural area of Uganda: FRESH AIR Uganda

Results
Measurements were complete for 588 participants. 83% of participants lived in rural areas. 71% were between 30 and 50 years, 43% were males, and 57% females. The prevalence of COPD in Masindi district of Uganda was 12.4% using the fixed ratio and 16.2% using the lower limit of normal, especially among younger adults

Conclusions
The prevalence of COPD in Masindi district of Uganda was 12.4% using the fixed ratio and 16.2% using the lower limit of normal, especially among younger adults.

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