

Awareness of COPD and Its Risk Factors Among the Adult Population of the Aseer Region, Saudi Arabia

Syed Esam Mahmood¹, Abdullah Thabit A Alqahtani², Bader Abdulmohsen A Alghamdi², Mohammed Ali Gazzan², Meshari Yahya A Alqahtani², Nada Ali Y Alfaifi³, Safar A Alsaleem¹, Fatima Riaz¹, Mohammad Tauheed Ahmad⁴, Ausaf Ahmad⁵, Mohammad Suhail Khan⁶, Shahabe Saquib Abullais⁷

¹Department of Family & Community Medicine, College of Medicine, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia; ²College of Medicine, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia; ³College of Medicine, Jazan University, Jazan, Saudi Arabia; ⁴Department of Medical Education, College of Medicine, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia; ⁵Department of Community Medicine, Integral Institute of Medical Science and Research, Integral University, Lucknow, India; ⁶Department of Public Health, College of Applied Medical Sciences, KhamisMushait, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia; ⁷Department of Periodontics and Community Dental Sciences, College of Dentistry, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia

Correspondence: Syed Esam Mahmood, Department of Family & Community Medicine, College of Medicine, King Khalid University, Abha, 62529, Saudi Arabia, Tel +966550484344, Email smahmood@kku.edu.sa

Introduction: Epidemiological studies are urgently needed to assess the prevalence of COPD in the region to determine the baseline, against which the future trends in the risk factor levels can be assessed and preventive strategies be planned to promote health among the population. Therefore, this study was undertaken to assess the awareness of COPD and its risk factors in Saudi Arabia.

Materials and Methods: The cross-sectional study was conducted among the general adult population aged 18 years and above living in the Aseer region. A minimum sample of 385 was targeted, using the Raosoft sample size calculator. An online questionnaire was prepared in both English and Arabic language using Google forms and distributed among participants through social media.

Results: It was observed that less than one-third (116, 30.12%) of the study population had ever heard about COPD. Nearly one-third spent time with smokers. Among all, 223 (57.3%) respondents had never heard and 46 (11.9%) respondents did not know anything about COPD. The majority correctly knew that the lungs are the primary organ affected by COPD (92, 79.3%). Age, sex, marital status, income, and occupation showed a significant association with COPD awareness. Nearly 41.4% knew that COPD progresses exclusively with age, COPD is more expensive for society than lung cancer (49.0%), cigarette smoking affects COPD (34.5%), COPD is fully recoverable with short-term antibiotics (35.0%), COPD lasts more than 18 months (48.1%), COPD can worsen with smoke exposure (37.4%), lead to disability (46.7%) and quitting smoking has an important role in preventing COPD (34.0%).

Conclusion: The awareness regarding the disease was low among the respondents. Only one-third correctly knew that quitting smoking has an important role in preventing COPD. This study projects an urgent need of improving awareness of COPD and its risk factors in the general population.

Keywords: COPD, knowledge, Saudi Arabia, survey, questionnaire

Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is generally characterized by the presence of chronic bronchitis or emphysema that can lead to airway obstruction.¹ It is a disease of the airways and lungs that is characterized by a progressive airflow limitation, which is not fully reversible and is associated with an abnormal inflammatory response of the lungs to noxious particles or gases.² This leads to poor airflow, cough, shortness of breath, and frequent exacerbations, which are often due to infections. In severe cases, it would progress into respiratory failure and pulmonary heart disease, which can have a significant impact on patient's quality of life.³ COPD is a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide.⁴ Currently, it is the third leading cause of death^{5,6} and reported as the fifth-largest economic burden

worldwide.⁷ The development of COPD is multifactorial and the risk factors of COPD include both genetic and environmental factors. Some important environmental factors are outdoor air pollution, cigarette smoking, occupational exposure to dust and fumes, biomass smoke inhalation, exposure to second-hand smoke, and previous tuberculosis.⁸ Interestingly, passive smoking and exposure to smoke from biomass fuel combustion for heating have also been involved in the development of COPD in women.^{9,10}

The global prevalence of COPD is increasing with an estimated mean prevalence of 13% among the general population aged 40 years and above.^{11,12} Data on COPD prevalence from regions such as the Middle East are virtually absent or often based on inadequate definitions. One population-based study observed a COPD prevalence of 3.5% in Middle Eastern populations based on reported symptoms of COPD or diagnosed COPD and smoking history. In a study among Saudi smokers aged more than 40 years in primary care clinics, the prevalence of spirometry-confirmed COPD was 14.2%. These regional studies suggest that individuals who are asymptomatic or who have never smoked are unlikely to receive an early diagnosis of COPD, and the true prevalence of the disease is thus underestimated.^{13–15} There is a low level of awareness of COPD reported among smokers in Saudi Arabia.¹⁶ This lack of awareness probably contributes to the marked underdiagnosis of the disease, which is apparent virtually everywhere in the world, although to various degrees. Studies have shown that health education regarding COPD is insufficient not only in general population but also among disease sufferers¹⁷ and even the family members of patients who have COPD.^{18,19}

The high prevalence of smoking in Saudi Arabia, the low number of chest physicians, and poor compliance with the COPD guidelines increase the burden of respiratory diseases such as COPD.^{12,13} The prevalence of COPD will increase even further, unless broad and effective preventive measures are implemented. Hence, awareness is crucial to promote prevention by smoking cessation, enable early diagnosis, and tailor treatment accordingly.¹² The increase in awareness of the disease, treatment, and management in the populations shall result in better COPD care and management.¹³ In fact, lack of knowledge about COPD is one of the major barriers regarding combating against COPD.²⁰ There is a need to conduct more epidemiological studies regarding COPD.²¹ Decreasing the incidence of COPD would substantially benefit the overall health of the individuals.⁷ Many individuals can prevent themselves from the disease or get the right treatment at the right time if they know about the disease. To the best of our knowledge, there is no published data or study about the knowledge of COPD and its risk factors among the general population of Saudi Arabia, especially in the Aseer region. Epidemiological studies are urgently needed²² to assess the prevalence of COPD in the region to determine the baseline, against which the future trends in the risk factor levels can be assessed and preventive strategies be planned to promote health among the populations. Therefore, this study was undertaken to assess the awareness of COPD and its risk factors among the adult population in the region.

Materials and Methods

Study Area and Population

The descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted in the Aseer Region, the southern of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The general adult population aged 18 years and above living in the Aseer region during the study period from 1st August 2021 to 31st May 2022 was included.

Sample Size and Technique

All conveniently accessible populations who are fulfilling the eligibility criteria were invited to participate in the study. A minimum sample of 385 was targeted, using the formula.

$$n = (z)^2 p (1 - p) / d^2$$

where Sample size = n, p = 50%, the confidence level 95%, so Z score = 1.96, margin of error (E)=5% and Population 100,000.

The necessary calculated sample was 385 individuals.

Non-probability sampling technique, ie convenience sampling, was used. Patients were included based on their easy availability and willingness to participate in our research project.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

All adult patients aged 18 years and above currently living in the Aseer region were included. Those below 18 years of age and not willing to participate in the study were excluded.

Ethical Approval and Data Collection

Approval was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of King Khalid University, Aseer, KSA. Data was not disclosed for patient confidentiality. The use of these confidential data in this research project was reviewed and approved by the research ethics committee. The collected data was kept safely in a password-protected cloud.

An anonymous, self-explanatory, questionnaire was designed to assess the knowledge of COPD among the participants. The online questionnaire was prepared in both English and Arabic language using Google forms and distributed among participants through social media and E-mail as face-to-face interviews had to be avoided following the social distancing norms enforced by the government. Electronic voluntary informed consent was attached before the questionnaire in the provided links, and the participants had approved before filling the questionnaire. A pilot study was conducted on 20 participants, to increase the credibility of the questionnaire. The pilot responses were excluded from the final responses of the study. The questionnaire was categorized into the following parts: (1) Demographics and general characteristics were obtained. (2) Awareness of COPD: information was obtained through closed-ended questions that should be answered only in “Yes”, “No” or “Don’t know”.

Data Management and Analysis Plan

The collected data were coded and entered into an Excel software (Microsoft office Excel 2010) database. Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences, version 16.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Data were presented in descriptive statistics like, frequency and percentage as appropriate.

Tests of significance like the Chi-square test are applied to find out the statistical significance of the difference in percentages. Univariate analysis was done using respondent awareness about COPD as the dependent variable and the sociodemographic and behavioral factors were identified as independent variables. A p-value of <0.05 was taken as statistically significant for the calculations of variables.

Results

Out of 385 respondents, 10.9% were cigarette smokers, 9.9% were electronic smokers and 9.1% were shisha smokers. Majority

(36.4%) of respondents usually spent time or sat with their smoker friends. Dust exposure (26.2%) was the second most common form of risk among the respondents. A higher proportion of the respondents used heating devices based on coal (19.0%), followed by those who spent time in a shisha cafe (11.7%) (Figure 1).

In the present study, it was observed that less than one-third (116, 30.12%) of the study population had ever heard about COPD. Among all, 223 (57.3%) respondents had never heard and 46 (11.9%) respondents did not know anything about COPD. Figure 2 also shows the percentage of respondents who knew about the primary organ affected by COPD (116, 30.12%). Among those who had heard about COPD ($n = 116$), when queried “Which organ is affected by COPD?”, 92 (79.3%) correctly responded lungs, 12 (10.3%) responded heart, nine (7.7%) responded trachea, one (0.8%) responded throat, and two (1.7%) did not know (Figure 2).

Only 1.3% of respondents self reported that they had been diagnosed with COPD. All those diagnosed with COPD were Saudi males, were aged between 18 and 39 years and the majority of them were smokers (80%) (Figure 3).

Table 1 illustrates the association of respondents who had ever heard of COPD with their sociodemographic status. Almost 99% were Saudi nationals. The majority of respondents were aged between 18 and 29 years out of which 41.9% had ever heard of COPD. A higher proportion of male (41.1%) respondents had heard of COPD as compared to the female respondents (17.4%). A higher proportion of the respondents were unmarried ($n = 211$) followed by married ($n = 170$), out of which 89 (42.2%) unmarried and 25 (14.7%) married respondents had ever heard of COPD. More than fifty percent of respondents had an income of less than 5000 SAR. Nearly 37.8% of them had heard of COPD. Almost more

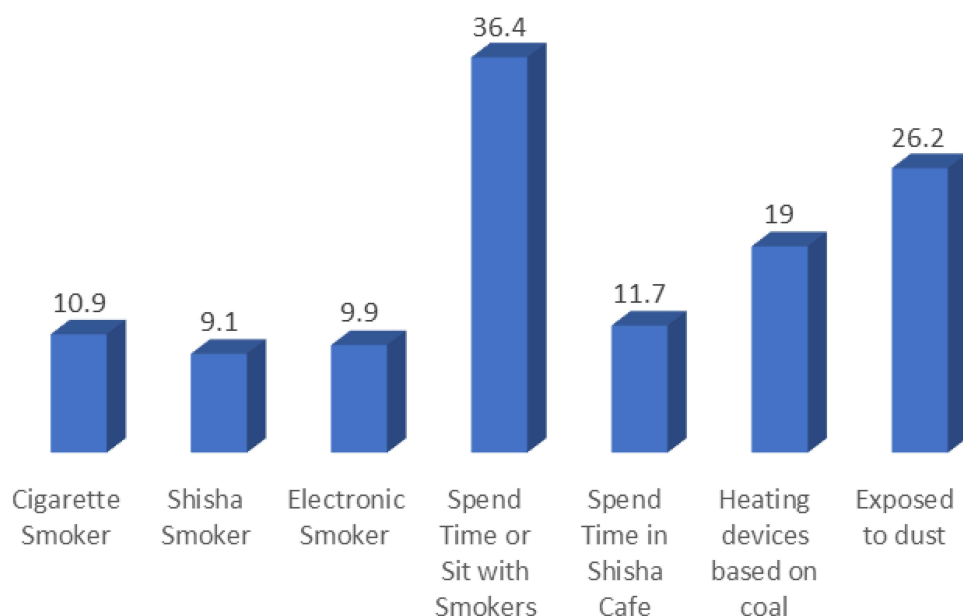


Figure 1 Distribution of study population based on their type of exposure to smoke/dust.

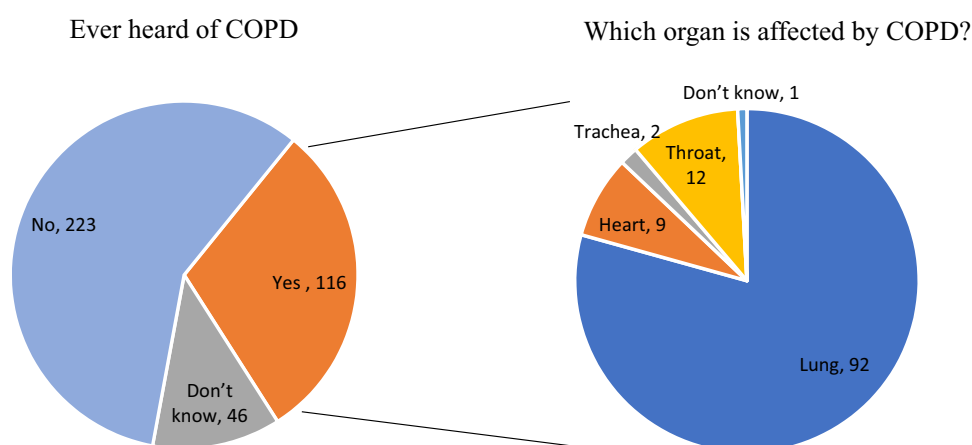


Figure 2 Distribution of the respondents based on their awareness about COPD and their knowledge of the primary organ affected by COPD.

than three-fourth of respondents were having a higher university degree. However, only 31.9% of respondents from the university level had ever heard of COPD. Most of the respondents were students (41.03%) and officers (39.2%). Sociodemographic variables such as age group, sex, marital status, income, and occupation showed a significant association with awareness of COPD.

Table 2 illustrates the association between respondents smoking behaviours (cigarette smoker, shisha smoker, electronic smoker, spending time or sit with smokers, spending time in shisha cafes), heating devices based on coal and exposure to dust with awareness of COPD. The study outcome reported that smoking behaviours were not found to be statistically significant, whereas only respondents having exposure to dust were found statistically significant among those who had ever heard of COPD. Among smokers, cigarette smoking was more common among respondents. The majority of respondents (140/385, 36.3%) spent time or sitting with smokers, out of which 35.7% had heard about COPD. Out of 385 respondents, only 101 (26.2%) were exposed to dust. Among those who were exposed to dust, one-fifth of respondents had ever heard of COPD.

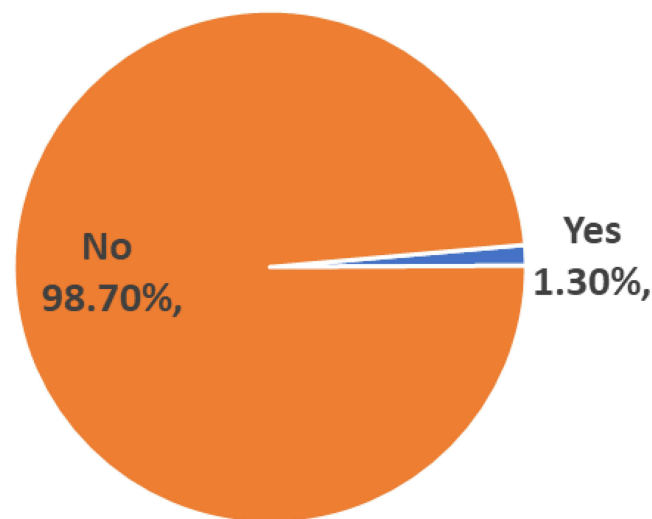


Figure 3 Percent distribution of respondents ever diagnosed with COPD.

Table 3 represents awareness of the respondents pertaining to COPD. Among those who were aware of COPD ($n = 116$), the most common symptom known was cough (52.17%) followed by shortness of breath (39.6%). Out of a total of 116 respondents who had heard of COPD, nearly 41.4% knew that COPD is exclusive because of progress in age, COPD is expensive for society more than lung cancer (49.0%), cigarette smoking affects COPD (34.5%), COPD is fully recoverable with short-term use of antibiotics (35.0%), COPD is rare (18.8%), COPD lasts more than 18 months (48.1%), COPD can get worse with smoke exposure (37.4%), COPD can lead to disability (46.7%), and quitting smoking has an important role in preventing COPD (34.0%).

Discussion

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is one of the commonest diseases among smokers and passive smokers as well. It affects the lungs and causes breathing difficulties hence having an impact on the daily adjusted life years (DALYs) of patients. StigHagstad et al reported the prevalence of COPD in Sweden, which showed that among non-smokers prevalence was found to be 7.7%, whereas among smokers it was 18.3%.²³

DD Ghorpade et al reported that 99.1% of the Indian population never heard of the word COPD, whereas only 0.9% heard about COPD. Out of the population who heard about COPD 72% think that the lungs, 6% think that the heart is affected by COPD, whereas 22% do not know which organ is affected by COPD.²⁴ While our study reported that 30% had heard the term COPD, about 57.9% of the population never heard, and 11.9% did not know about COPD. Out of 30% of the population who heard had about COPD, 79.3% thought that it affects the lungs, 7.7% thought that it affects the heart, 10.34% thought that it affects the throat, 1.72% thought trachea, and 0.86% did not know about the organ affected by COPD.

Awareness of COPD in our study is almost similar to the study conducted by MasaharuAsai et al which showed 21.3% awareness in the Japanese population.²⁵ A population-based study in north-eastern Italy had a prevalence of COPD at about 6.8% according to self-reported physician diagnosis.²⁶

Data obtained from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) reported an age-standardized prevalence of self-reported COPD of about 3.47%,²⁷ whereas in our study we found that only 1.30% of respondents were ever diagnosed with COPD. About 14.33% have mineral dust exposure and 5.2% have exhaust fumes exposure. However, more than half of our respondents also believe that COPD is not a rare disease. The difference might be associated with the awareness, exposure to the risk factors, or even correct diagnosis by the physicians. Cigarette smokers are thought to be the most at risk of developing COPD. However, recent studies have shown that people with life-long exposure to biomass smoke are also at high risk of developing COPD. Most common in developing countries, biomass fuels such as wood and coal are used for cooking and heating indoors daily. Women and children have the

Table I Association Between Socio-Demographic Variables and Awareness of COPD Among Respondents

Sociodemographic Variables	Category	Ever Heard of COPD			Total (n=385)	P-value
		Yes (n= 116)	Do Not Know (n=46)	No (n= 223)		
Nationality	Non-Saudi	1	0	5	6	0.41
		16.7%	0.0%	83.3%	100.0%	
	Saudi	115	46	218	379	
		30.3%	12.1%	57.5%	100.0%	
Age	From 18 to 29 years	90	25	100	215	0.00
		41.9%	11.6%	46.5%	100.0%	
	From 30 to 39 years	4	10	47	61	
		6.6%	16.4%	77.0%	100.0%	
	From 40 to 49 years	20	6	57	83	
		24.1%	7.2%	68.7%	100.0%	
	50 years and above	2	5	19	26	
		7.7%	19.2%	73.1%	100.0%	
Sex	Male	85	18	104	207	0.00
		41.1%	8.7%	50.2%	100.0%	
	Female	31	28	119	178	
		17.4%	15.7%	66.9%	100.0%	
Marital Status	Divorced	2	0	0	2	0.00
		100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Married	25	22	123	170	
		14.7%	12.9%	72.4%	100.0%	
	Unmarried	89	24	98	211	
		42.2%	11.4%	46.4%	100.0%	
	Widow	0	0	2	2	
		0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Income	Less than 5000 SAR	76	25	100	201	0.00
		37.8%	12.4%	49.8%	100.0%	
	More than 15,000 Saudi riyals	13	2	29	44	
		29.5%	4.5%	65.9%	100.0%	
	SAR 10001–15,000	9	6	46	61	
		14.8%	9.8%	75.4%	100.0%	
	SR 5001–10,000	18	13	48	79	
		22.8%	16.5%	60.8%	100.0%	

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Sociodemographic Variables	Category	Ever Heard of COPD			Total (n=385)	P-value
		Yes (n= 116)	Do Not Know (n=46)	No (n= 223)		
Education	Intermediate education	2	2	4	8	0.44
		25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	University education	95	32	171	298	
		31.9%	10.7%	57.4%	100.0%	
	High school education	19	12	48	79	
		24.1%	15.2%	60.8%	100.0%	
Occupation	Officer	34	13	104	151	0.00
		22.5%	8.6%	68.9%	100.0%	
	Student	75	16	67	158	
		47.5%	10.1%	42.4%	100.0%	
	Unemployed	6	11	31	48	
		12.5%	22.9%	64.6%	100.0%	
	Retired	1	6	21	28	
		3.6%	21.4%	75.0%	100.0%	

Note: Bold: P-value < 0.05 is significant.

Table 2 Association Between Smoke and Dust Exposure and Awareness of COPD

Smoking & Other Behaviours	Category	Ever Heard of COPD			Total (n=385)	P-value
		Yes (n= 116)	Do Not Know (n=46)	No (n= 223)		
Cigarette Smoker	Yes	14	4	24	42	0.82
		33.3%	9.5%	57.1%	100.0%	
	No	102	42	199	343	
		29.7%	12.2%	58.0%	100.0%	
Shisha Smoker	Yes	11	3	21	35	0.81
		31.4%	8.6%	60.0%	100.0%	
	No	105	43	202	350	
		30.0%	12.3%	57.7%	100.0%	
Electronic Smoker	Yes	12	5	21	38	0.93
		31.6%	13.2%	55.3%	100.0%	
	No	104	41	202	347	
		30.0%	11.8%	58.2%	100.0%	

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Smoking & Other Behaviours	Category	Ever Heard of COPD			Total (n=385)	P-value
		Yes (n= 116)	Do Not Know (n=46)	No (n= 223)		
Spend Time or Sit with Smokers	Yes	50	13	77	140	0.14
		35.7%	9.3%	55.0%	100.0%	
	No	66	33	146	245	
		26.9%	13.5%	59.6%	100.0%	
Spend Time in Shisha Café	Yes	13	5	27	45	0.95
		28.9%	11.1%	60.0%	100.0%	
	No	103	41	196	340	
		30.3%	12.1%	57.6%	100.0%	
Use heating devices based on coal	Yes	24	10	39	73	0.68
		32.9%	13.7%	53.4%	100.0%	
	No	92	36	184	312	
		29.5%	11.5%	59.0%	100.0%	
Exposed to dust	Yes	19	11	71	101	0.00
		18.8%	10.9%	70.3%	100.0%	
	No	97	35	152	284	
		34.2%	12.3%	53.5%	100.0%	

Table 3 Respondents Answers Pertaining to Awareness of COPD

Questions	Category	Ever Heard of COPD (n= 116)	
		N	%
Most common symptoms in COPD	Cough	12	10.34
	Pain in chest	6	5.17
	Shortness of breath	23	19.83
	Chest pain with more symptoms	9	7.76
	Cough with more symptoms	65	56.03
	Shortness of breath with more symptoms	0	0.00
	Do not know	1	0.86
COPD is exclusively because of progress in age?	Yes	12	10.34
	Do not know	12	10.34
	No	92	79.31

(Continued)

Table 3 (Continued).

Questions	Category	Ever Heard of COPD (n= 116)	
		N	%
Is COPD more expensive for society than lung cancer?	Yes	48	41.38
	Do not know	42	36.21
	No	26	22.41
Does cigarette smoking affect COPD?	Yes	97	83.62
	Do not know	14	12.07
	No	5	4.31
Is COPD fully recoverable with the short-term use of antibiotics?	Yes	21	18.10
	Do not know	27	23.28
	No	68	58.62
Is COPD a rare disease?	Yes	15	12.93
	Do not know	31	26.72
	No	70	60.34
How long COPD should last?	6 months or less	11	9.48
	From 12 months to 18 months	5	4.31
	From 6 months to 12 months	22	18.97
	More than 18 months	37	31.90
	Do not know	41	35.34
Can COPD get worsen with smoke exposure?	Yes	105	90.52
	Do not know	10	8.62
	No	1	0.86
Can COPD lead to disability?	Yes	43	37.07
	Do not know	31	26.72
	No	42	36.21
Does quitting smoking have an important role in preventing COPD?	Yes	107	92.24
	Do not know	5	4.31
	No	4	3.45

highest amounts of exposure and are therefore more likely to develop the disease. Despite epidemiological studies providing evidence of the causative relationship between biomass smoke and COPD, there are still limited mechanistic studies on how biomass smoke causes, and contributes to the progression of COPD.²⁸ Among nonsmokers, there is 10.2% environmental tobacco exposure (ETS) at home and 12.6% have ETS in public places and 20.3% have exposure in dedicated spaces.²⁹

According to our study awareness of COPD was more among the Saudi population than the non-Saudis. This can be attributed to the fact that the newly arrived expatriates might not be aware of the health care programs available in the Kingdom. In our study, about 41.9% of the population who were aware of COPD belonged to the 18–29 years of age group, and those who have university education 31.9% were also more aware than higher education 24%, which is showing the direct relationship of educational status with awareness regarding COPD. The majority of our respondents also believe that COPD is an age-related disease in this study. This reflects that they also think that as age progresses COPD worsens. In Saudi Arabia, the prevalence of smoking (cigarettes and waterpipes) is estimated to be 20%, compared with 16.2% in Canada, 16.8% in the United States, 14.7% in Australia, and 12.1% in Qatar.³⁰ Majority of Saudi smokers are of young age as well and its prevalence keeps on rising among young adolescents, which is quite alarming.³¹ Household air pollution is generated from cooking and heating using biomass and coal, collectively known as solid fuels. Exposure to household air pollution, including dust, heating devices, wood, coal, and fuel burning, is associated with increased prevalence and mortality of COPD.³²

Household air pollution is considered one of the primary risk factors for non-smoking-related COPD especially in low- and middle-income countries.³³ In our study, we found that 19% of our respondents have exposure to heating devices and 26.2% have exposure to dust. This is alarming in terms of the development of COPD in the future, and suitable preventive measures should be taken for such people. According to the 2018 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 27.6% of the population were smokers, 12.0% of females, and 15.6% of males were current cigarette smokers in adults aged ≥ 18 years in the United States.³⁴

Among our study population, about 29.9% of total respondents were having tobacco smoke exposure, 10.9% were cigarette smokers, 9.9% were electronic smokers, and 9.1% were shisha smokers. These exposures keep them at high risk to the development of respiratory diseases including COPD, whereas 19.4% of Spanish general population was smoker.³⁵

Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are battery-operated electronic nicotine devices, which consist of a mouthpiece (to inhale), a power source, a heating element (atomizer), and a disposable cartridge or refillable tank with liquid solution (e-liquid). The e-liquid contains propylene glycol, glycerin, nicotine, and flavor chemicals. Upon puffing-activated heating, the e-liquid is atomized, and the smoker inhales the resulting aerosol or vapor. These chemicals are well-known causative agents for the development of not only respiratory diseases but also cancers.³⁶ Cai et al reported that in August 2018, the FDA declared e-cigarette use in youth an epidemic thereafter several immediate actions were taken to establish new policies aimed at preventing youth access to e-cigarettes. These actions and their implementations should be conducted by the Ministry of the health of Saudi Arabia as well to prevent youth from using e-cigarettes and their health hazards.³⁷ Not only active smoking, shisha, and e-cigarettes, passive smoking also causes COPD. StigHagstad et al reported that passive smoking through environmental exposure to smoke (ETS) ever at home was associated with a higher prevalence of COPD compared with non-exposed subjects (8.0% vs 4.2%, $P = 0.004$).²⁹

A large percentage 36.4% of our study population usually spend time or sit with his/her smoker friends, 19.0% were in habit of using heating devices based on coal and 11.7% spend time in shisha cafes. So a total of 67.1% of our study population have exposure to passive smoking. This is proven to be as dangerous as smoking itself and imposes bad health outcomes in the future. The majority of our respondents who were aware of COPD think that it affects the throat (50%), heart (42.9%), and trachea (40%), whereas in another study by Ghorpade et al respondent's knowledge was more about the lung (71.4%) as an affected organ for COPD. About 34.5% think that it is caused by smoking.²⁴

Mohigefer et al reported that medical student's knowledge regarding commonest symptom was dyspnea (80.3%) and giving up smoking prevented worsening of COPD (96.6%), whereas in our general population of respondents they think cough was 52% as the commonest symptom of COPD and dyspnea thereafter (39.66%).³⁸ About 30% of people think that quitting smoking can prevent COPD in our study. The difference in knowledge regarding common symptoms is obvious because among the general population idea about COPD is not much understood as compared to medical students. This imposes great responsibility on health care professionals about public health education regarding COPD and quitting smoking.

Nearly half of our respondents think that COPD lasts a maximum of 18 months, 37.4% think that further smoke exposure worsens the COPD and 46.7% think that it can cause disabilities. Almost half of our respondents also think that the treatment of COPD is very expensive even more than the treatment of cancer. This is comparable to another study

where majority of respondents (80%) believe that life expectancy is about 14 years among patients with COPD, 85% believe that it causes arrhythmias and 88% think it can cause lung cancer as well.³⁹ In the previous study, it is been shown that severity of COPD increases with progressive age.⁴⁰ Age is one of the concomitant factors regarding worsening COPD.⁴¹

In 2015, COPD caused 2.6% of global disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) and ranked eighth globally, and recently, it is reported as the fifth-largest economic burden worldwide.^{7,42} These figures reflect that there is a need to provide correct information to the people about the disease itself and lifelong consequences including the impact on disability-adjusted life years as well which a patient might face in their life if having COPD. It increases the importance of avoidance of risk factors for COPD for prevention and control of the disease.

Almost half of our respondents also think that the treatment of COPD is very expensive even more than the treatment of cancer. More than half of the respondents also believe that it cannot be cured with the use of antibiotics. Trends were observed in multiple studies of direct and healthcare costs for European countries measured by patient and year, where the higher costs were associated with more severe COPD and a frequent history of exacerbations. The highest costs reported corresponded to hospitalizations and the associated pharmacological treatment. The importance of the loss of productivity and premature retirement within the profile of the COPD patient was also highlighted as the main generator of indirect costs of the disease.⁴³ However, we can also enumerate in future studies that web-based interventions might be beneficial for the health education regarding COPD.⁴⁴

Our study has a few limitations. The cross-sectional nature of this study and convenience sampling used cannot confirm the causality association between the compared variables. The self-reported responses could over or underestimate the results. Also, the subjects for the study were chosen from a particular region, and thus they may not have been the representatives of the entire Kingdom. Considering that patients were included through social media, there could be a high risk of selection bias toward younger people and from a high social class. However, our study area had a representative mix of subjects, with all the different age groups and socioeconomic classes. A larger nationwide study can be conducted involving different regions to know the trends of the increasing blood COPD among the general population. However, making an attempt to assess the awareness of COPD in the general population in Saudi Arabia is the strength of our study. Most of the previous studies have been conducted in health professionals before.^{45,46}

Conclusion

In the present study, we found that less than one-third of the study population had ever heard about COPD. Nearly one-third spent time or sat with smokers. A higher percentage of population was cigarette smokers (10.9%), followed by electronic smokers (9.9%) and shisha smokers (9.1%). The awareness regarding the disease was low among the respondents. Only 34.0% correctly knew that quitting smoking has an important role in preventing COPD. This study projects an urgent need of improving awareness of COPD and its risk factors in the general population. This subject should be strengthened in the curriculum and discussed in public campaigns and seminars. Further nationwide study is required to help the policymakers for implementing suitable preventive and curative strategies to promote the pulmonary health of the population.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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