Gender difference on the knowledge, attitude, and practice of COPD diagnosis and treatment: a national, multicenter, cross-sectional survey in China

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Purpose: To investigate the gender difference in knowledge, attitude, and practice of COPD diagnosis and treatment in China.

Patients and methods: A nationwide, multicenter, cross-sectional questionnaire study was carried out to investigate patients’ understanding and experience of COPD between September 2007 and December 2008.

Results: Two thousand and seventy-two patients were recruited from eleven centers. The final effective questionnaires were those of 1,698 cases, of which 32% were female. Women were younger, had higher body mass index, were more never smokers, and had lesser pack-years (all P<0.01). More women had under elementary education level and monthly income <1,000 RMB (about 160 USD) (all P<0.01). Women had higher ratio of FEV1/FVC (54.1±10.9 vs 50.2±11.5), FEV1% (50.0±19.1 vs 45.4±29.0), and lower short form-36 mental component summary (57.5±26.8 vs 61.3±25.0) (all P<0.01). Fewer women reported severe exacerbation (defined as an acute worsening of respiratory symptoms that results in patient’s hospitalization) in the previous year (44.5% vs 51.6%, P<0.05). More women reported that they never heard of COPD before (67.0% vs 59.0%, P<0.01). Less women reported that physician had to tell them they had emphysema (50.5% vs 60.4%) or COPD (31.9% vs 37.9%). Less women had pulmonary function test (PFT) done before (65.2% vs 70.4%, P<0.05). More women reported not having had pulmonary rehabilitation before (87.8% vs 71.1%, P<0.05). Fewer women reported knowing that COPD should be given combined therapy (33.4% vs 44.5%) and long-term treatment (46.1% vs 51.9%) (all P<0.05).

Conclusion: Male and female patients had different experiences on COPD diagnosis and treatment. Physicians should pay more attention to patients’ education on COPD, especially of women.

Keywords: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, sex, perception, experience, education, management

Introduction

COPD is a disease characterized by airflow limitation that is not fully reversible. As a major public health problem, COPD is the third leading cause of death in China.1 The overall prevalence of COPD was 8.2% in 2004 (men 12.4%; women 5.1%) and 8.6% in 2015 (men 11.9%; women 5.4%), accounting for 99.9 million people in China.2 It is notable that in our national epidemiology survey, prevalence of COPD is increasing, but only 12.0% of people with COPD had a pulmonary function test
of life and adherence, and reduce social burden between genders.

**Patients and methods**

**Study design and patients**

This study was a retrospective database analysis. Nationwide cross-sectional surveys of patients with COPD were conducted in China including eleven tertiary hospitals from September 2007 to December 2008. These eleven hospitals were chosen because they represented different parts of China. The study was approved by the ethical committee of Peking University Third Hospital, Beijing, China. All data in the database were de-identified.

**Patients’ survey**

Outpatients with COPD were recruited consecutively. COPD was diagnosed according to the criteria recommended by the Chinese Medical Society. Chronic airflow limitation was defined as a post-bronchodilator ratio of FEV$_1$/FVC being <70%. Bronchodilator reversibility test revealed an increase in FEV$_1$ >12% or 200 mL above the pre-bronchodilator FEV$_1$, after inhalation of 400 µg of salbutamol. Static lung volumes were measured in all patients using body plethysmography when appropriate. Patients were asked if they had comorbidities such as hypertension, coronary artery disease, diabetes, cerebrovascular disease, or other diseases. Patients with asthma, bronchiectasis, lung cancer, active lung tuberculosis, psychiatric diseases, cognitive dysfunction, or left heart failure were excluded from the study. Information on the use of drugs was also acquired by asking patients. The Chinese validated version of short form-36 (SF-36) was administered by trained researchers in each center. Each patient was interviewed once.

**Questionnaire items**

The questionnaire was designed according to the literature with modification. A panel of COPD experts helped draft the questionnaires. The demographics, and patients’ knowledge, attitude, and practice of COPD were included in the questionnaire. Patients’ knowledge, attitude, and practice on COPD diagnosis and treatment were measured by a series of questions; the answer was dichotomic or ranked by patients. For most questions, the answers to be selected were yes, no, or do not know, and some questions had some items to be ranked (Supplementary material). Dyspnea severity was measured by the mMRC Dyspnea Index. Stages of COPD were defined according to the original GOLD criteria based on FEV$_1$% predicted. The investigators in each center were
trained before the study. Patients were interviewed face to face by the investigators.

**Statistical analyses**

All statistical analyses were conducted with SPSS 21.0 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). Descriptive data were expressed as mean±SD or proportion (%). Differences between the two groups were tested using the Student’s t-test or the chi-squared test, when appropriate. The independent effects of gender on the knowledge, attitude, and practice of COPD were evaluated with logistic regression models. All P-values were two-tailed, with P<0.05 considered statistically significant.

**Results**

**Patients’ demographics**

Two thousand and seventy-two patients were interviewed in the eleven centers. The final effective questionnaires were 1,698 after exclusion of 337 cases without PFT results and 38 cases who did not meet the COPD PFT criterion (Figure 1). The characteristics of the patients are shown in Table 1; 32% of the patients were female. Relative to male patients, women were younger (64.9±11.2 vs 67.6±10.9 years old), had higher body mass index (23.2±4.2 vs 22.2±3.7 kg/m²), were more never smokers (63.6% vs 13.4%), and had lesser pack-years (26.0±23.2 vs 36.5±25.9) (all P<0.01). More women were farmers (31.7% vs 17.5%), with under elementary education level (26.0% vs 9.5%) and a monthly income of <1,000 RMB (about 160$; 61.4% vs 30.4%), and without medical insurance (45.5% vs 26.0%) or work (46.1% vs 20.1%) (all P<0.01; Table 1).

![Flow of participants through the study](https://www.dovepress.com/flowchart.png)

**Figure 1** Flow of participants through the study.

**Abbreviation:** PFT, pulmonary function test.

**Table 1 Patient demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male (n=1,156)</th>
<th>Female (n=542)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, years (mean±SD)</td>
<td>67.6±10.9</td>
<td>64.9±11.2</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²) (mean±SD)</td>
<td>22.2±3.7</td>
<td>23.2±4.2</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking history, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoker</td>
<td>298 (26.0%)</td>
<td>79 (14.6%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never smoker</td>
<td>153 (13.4%)</td>
<td>344 (63.6%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-smoker</td>
<td>692 (60.6%)</td>
<td>118 (21.8%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pack-years (mean±SD)</td>
<td>36.5±25.9</td>
<td>26.0±23.2</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education under elementary, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>202 (17.5%)</td>
<td>172 (31.7%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No work</td>
<td>232 (20.1%)</td>
<td>250 (46.1%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No insurance, n (%)</td>
<td>299 (26.0%)</td>
<td>246 (45.5%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly income ≤1,000 RMB, n (%)</td>
<td>348 (30.4%)</td>
<td>333 (61.4%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: BMI, body mass index.

**Disease severity, comorbidities, exacerbation, and quality of life**

Relative to male patients, women had higher FEV₁/FVC (54.1±10.9 vs 50.2±11.5), FEV₁ (% 50±19.1 vs 45±29.0), vital capacity % (72±22.6 vs 67±20.7) (all P<0.01) and lower residual volume/total lung capacity (58.5±23.2 vs 62.7±33.9, P<0.05). However, women rated mMRC dyspnea score similar to men (1.74±1.10 vs 1.70±1.11, P>0.05). They had similar comorbidities: hypertension (56.0% vs 56.3%), coronary artery disease (30.3% vs 30.6%), diabetes (18.3% vs 16.8%), and cerebrovascular disease (7.9% vs 10.6%) (all P>0.05). Less women reported severe exacerbation (defined as an acute worsening of respiratory symptoms that results in patients’ hospitalization) in the previous year (44.5% vs 51.6%, P<0.05). The number of exacerbations in the past year (2.55±2.93 vs 2.47±2.68) and the percentage of one or more exacerbations (84.3% vs 87.0%) were similar between women and men. Regarding the quality of life, women had lower SF-36 mental component summary (57.5±26.8 vs 61.3±25.0, P<0.01) and similar SF-36 physical component summary to men, as shown in Table 2.

**Patients’ knowledge about COPD diagnosis**

Patients’ knowledge about COPD diagnosis was assessed by the items that were heard of COPD and the risk factors...
of COPD. Relative to male patients, more women reported having never heard of COPD before (67.0% vs 59.0%, \( P < 0.01 \)). More than half of the women did not know the risk factors of COPD (53.5% vs 37.5%, \( P < 0.01 \)). Less women regarded active smoking, passive smoking, air pollution, biomass, respiratory infection, and occupational exposure as the risk factors of COPD (Table 3).

### Patients’ attitude about COPD diagnosis

As for patients’ attitude about COPD diagnosis, similar percentage of female and male patients regarded themselves as having COPD (80.7% vs 83.1%, \( P > 0.05 \)). There was no gender difference about whether they would ask physician about the severity of COPD (90.6% vs 92.6%, \( P > 0.05 \)), as shown in Table 3.

### Patients’ knowledge about COPD treatment

The knowledge on COPD treatment was evaluated by patients’ cognition of drugs’ side effects, treatment methods, and goal of COPD treatment. Approximately 80% of female and male patients did not know the side effects of anticholinergic drugs (80.1% vs 81.6%), \( \beta \)-adrenergic agonists (79.4% vs 82.2%), inhaled corticosteroids (ICSs; 80.0% vs 80.7%), ICS/long-acting \( \beta \)-agonist (80.3% vs 82.7%), and theophylline (78.6% vs 81.4%) (all \( P > 0.05 \)). Lesser women than men reported COPD should be given combined therapy (38.3% vs 44.5%) and long-term treatment (46.1% vs 51.9%) (all \( P < 0.05 \)). They did not differ in the goal of COPD treatment (Table 4).

### Patients’ attitude on current COPD treatment

As to patients’ attitude on COPD treatment, >70% of the female and male patients were satisfied with COPD drugs (75.1% vs 77.6%, \( P > 0.05 \)). Some patients worried about the side effects of ICSs (26.7% vs 28.0%). When asked about the factors associated with the “ideal” COPD drug, male and female patients ranked drug efficacy as No 1 (69.6% vs 51.9%) (all \( P < 0.05 \)). They did not differ in the goal of COPD treatment (Table 5).

### Patients’ and physicians’ practice about COPD diagnosis

Relative to the practice on COPD diagnosis, less women had PFT done before (65.2% vs 70.4%, \( P < 0.05 \)). More women reported not repeating PFT annually (91.7% vs 87.6%, \( P < 0.05 \)) and being unknown to the PFT results (78.6% vs 73.1%, \( P < 0.05 \)). Less women reported that physician would tell them they have emphysema (50.5% vs 60.4%, \( P < 0.01 \)) or COPD (31.9% vs 37.9%, \( P < 0.05 \)). Similar percentage of female and male patients reported that physician would tell them they have chronic bronchitis (74.8% vs 77.6%, \( P > 0.05 \)) and about the severity of COPD (28.2% vs 30.8%, \( P > 0.05 \)), as shown in Table 3.

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### Patients’ and physicians’ practice on COPD treatment

With regard to the practice on COPD treatment, 84.8% female and 87.5% male patients reported use of any respiratory medication for COPD in recent 3 months. The most commonly used drug by women and men was theophylline (54.3% vs 59.1%), followed by salbutamol (36.7% vs 39.0%), ipratropium

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**Table 2** Gender difference on disease severity, comorbidities, exacerbation, and quality of life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COPD stage, n (%)</th>
<th>Male (n=1,156)</th>
<th>Female (n=542)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage I</td>
<td>72 (6.3)</td>
<td>45 (8.4)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage II</td>
<td>308 (27.1)</td>
<td>221 (41.1)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage III</td>
<td>439 (38.7)</td>
<td>188 (34.9)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage IV</td>
<td>316 (27.8)</td>
<td>84 (15.6)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV/FVC (mean±SD)</td>
<td>50.2±11.5</td>
<td>54.1±10.9</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV% (mean±SD)</td>
<td>45.4±29.0</td>
<td>50.0±19.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC% (mean±SD)</td>
<td>67.0±20.7</td>
<td>72.0±22.6</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RV/TLC% (mean±SD)</td>
<td>62.7±33.9</td>
<td>58.5±23.2</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mMRC dyspnea score (mean±SD)</td>
<td>1.70±1.11</td>
<td>1.74±1.10</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Complication, n (%)**

- Hypertension: 292 (56.3) vs 135 (50.0), \( P < 0.05 \)
- CHD: 159 (30.6) vs 73 (30.3), \( P < 0.05 \)
- Diabetes: 87 (16.8) vs 44 (18.3), \( P < 0.05 \)
- Cerebrovascular disease: 55 (10.6) vs 19 (7.9), \( P < 0.05 \)
- Liver disease: 21 (4.0) vs 10 (4.1), \( P < 0.05 \)
- Kidney disease: 20 (3.9) vs 7 (2.9), \( P < 0.05 \)
- Hematolog disease: 4 (0.8) vs 2 (0.8), \( P < 0.05 \)

**Exacerbation history**

- Number of exacerbations (mean±SD): 2.47±2.68 vs 2.55±2.93, \( P > 0.05 \)
- One or more exacerbation n (%): 821 (87.0) vs 386 (84.3), \( P < 0.05 \)
- Severe exacerbation, n (%): 441 (51.6) vs 185 (44.5), \( P < 0.05 \)

**Quality of life**

- SF-36_PCs (mean±SD): 55.5±21.6 vs 53.4±21.2, \( P < 0.05 \)
- SF-36_MCs (mean±SD): 61.3±25.0 vs 57.5±26.8, \( P < 0.01 \)

**Abbreviations:** CHD, coronary heart disease; Dlco, carbon monoxide diffusing capacity; RV, residual volume; SF-36_MCs, the short form-36 mental component summary; SF-36_PCs, the short form-36 physical component summary; TLC, total lung capacity; VC, vital capacity.
Table 3 Patients’ knowledge, attitude, and practice on COPD diagnosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male, n (%)</th>
<th>Female, n (%)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never heard of COPD</td>
<td>682 (59.0)</td>
<td>363 (67.0)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk factors of COPD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>431 (37.5)</td>
<td>288 (53.5)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active smoking</td>
<td>655 (57.0)</td>
<td>183 (34.0)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive smoking</td>
<td>378 (32.9)</td>
<td>150 (27.9)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution</td>
<td>349 (30.3)</td>
<td>119 (22.1)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass</td>
<td>176 (15.3)</td>
<td>64 (11.9)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory infection</td>
<td>325 (28.3)</td>
<td>122 (22.7)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational exposure</td>
<td>178 (15.5)</td>
<td>52 (9.7)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regard themselves have COPD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask physician about the severity of COPD</td>
<td>1,066 (92.6)</td>
<td>489 (90.6)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician had to tell the patient that he/she has emphysema</td>
<td>694 (60.4)</td>
<td>272 (50.5)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician had to tell the patient that he/she has chronic bronchitis</td>
<td>892 (77.6)</td>
<td>404 (74.8)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician had to tell the patient that he/she has COPD</td>
<td>436 (37.9)</td>
<td>172 (31.9)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician had to say about the severity of COPD</td>
<td>354 (30.8)</td>
<td>153 (28.2)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have done PFT before</td>
<td>812 (70.4)</td>
<td>353 (65.2)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not repeating PFT yearly</td>
<td>1,011 (87.6)</td>
<td>497 (91.7)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not knowing PFT results</td>
<td>843 (73.1)</td>
<td>426 (78.6)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: PFT, pulmonary function test.

Bromide (29.4% vs 34.2%), and salmeterol/fluticasone (28.0% vs 24.9%) (all P>0.05). Female and male groups reported taking drugs according to the prescription (62.6% vs 66.9%), when they remember (8.7% vs 9.4%), or when needed (28.7% vs 23.8%). Most of them never adjusted (42.3% vs 44.4%, P>0.05), whereas a small percentage of the patients always adjusted the drug frequency or doses by themselves (17.2% vs 13.4%, P<0.05). Similar percentage of patients reported using antibiotics very often (43.9% vs 41.2%, P>0.05). They did not have oxygen supply at home (73.9% vs 68.8%, P>0.05). More women reported not having had pulmonary rehabilitation before (87.8% vs 83.6%, P<0.05). They did not ever attend patient education activity held by the hospital (93.7% vs 91.7%, P>0.05). Similar percentage of patients reported that physician would introduce the effect of prescribed drugs to them (46.4% vs 47.4%, P>0.05), as shown in Table 5.

Table 4 Patients’ knowledge on the goal of COPD treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male, n (%)</th>
<th>Female, n (%)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients who did not know the side effects of COPD drug</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticholinergic drugs</td>
<td>775 (81.6)</td>
<td>359 (80.1)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-receptor agonist</td>
<td>778 (82.2)</td>
<td>355 (79.4)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS</td>
<td>766 (80.7)</td>
<td>357 (80.0)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS/LABA</td>
<td>784 (82.7)</td>
<td>358 (80.3)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theophylline</td>
<td>773 (81.4)</td>
<td>352 (78.6)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single or combined therapy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single therapy</td>
<td>44 (3.9)</td>
<td>30 (5.6)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined therapy</td>
<td>508 (44.5)</td>
<td>205 (38.3)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know/does not matter</td>
<td>590 (51.7)</td>
<td>300 (56.1)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>593 (51.9)</td>
<td>247 (46.1)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal of COPD treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can be cured</td>
<td>258 (22.4)</td>
<td>124 (23.1)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced symptoms</td>
<td>601 (52.1)</td>
<td>296 (55.1)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved quality of life</td>
<td>153 (13.3)</td>
<td>62 (11.5)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No effective treatment</td>
<td>69 (6.0)</td>
<td>28 (5.2)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting β2-agonist.
Factors associated with patients’ knowledge, attitude, and practice on COPD

Using “never heard of COPD before” as the outcome variable about patients’ knowledge on COPD, we did logistic regression analysis and found that after adjustment of age, education, income, insurance, smoking pack-years, mMRC, FEV₁%, lower income (<1,000 RMB, OR 1.790, 95% CI 1.279–2.505), FEV₁% (OR 1.025, 95% CI 1.017–1.033), and having insurance (OR 0.552, 95% CI 0.375–0.811) among male patients and having insurance (OR 0.273, 95% CI 0.123–0.604) among female patients remained the independent variables associated with patients’ knowledge on COPD (Table 6).

Discussion

The surveys represented the first coordinated national surveys of gender difference on knowledge, attitude, and practice of COPD in China. It revealed that female and male patients had different experiences on COPD and its treatment. The
knowledge on COPD was poor in COPD patients, more measures should be taken to improve patients’ knowledge on COPD, especially women. It is evident that gender differences in disease impact, expression, progression, and response to therapy were noted in COPD. However, studies on gender difference in experience and management are lacking. Focused investigation in this area is clearly warranted.

Studies suggested that COPD had different impacts on patient physiology and psychology between males and females. In the present study, relative to male patients, female patients were younger, had higher body mass index, were more never smokers, and had lesser pack-years. More female patients were farmers, with under elementary education, a monthly income of <1,000 RMB, and without medical insurance or work. Although female patients had higher FEV/FVC, FEV%, vital capacity %, and lower residual volume/total lung capacity, they had similar mMRC dyspnea score, the number of exacerbations in the past year, and lower SF-36 mental component summary. The gender differences on COPD were also revealed in other surveys. Our large national survey conducted in 2014–2015 estimated that the prevalence of COPD in Chinese people aged 40 years and older was 13.6%. In the study, there were great differences between men and women in the prevalence, the smoking status, and the severity of COPD. The prevalence of COPD in men was 19.0%, whereas it was 8.1% among women; as to the smoking status, almost all current smokers were men (58.2%), whereas only 4.0% were women, and men had a higher prevalence in COPD of GOLD stage II–IV than women. Another national prevalence study undertaken in 2000 with 3,265 COPD participants. Forty-one percent of them were women. Women were younger and had lesser pack-years of smoking. They were more likely to report severe dyspnea than men, with similar cough and less sputum. There were no differences in the risk of hospitalization or emergency room visit. Also, there were significant differences in the clinical expression of COPD between men and women, with women scoring lower on health status questionnaires, manifesting worse dyspnea scores, and experiencing more exacerbations than men. A study from Spain showed that women COPD patients were significantly younger, had better PFT, smoked less, but had worse quality of life and higher anxiety and depression. Another probe revealed that at the same age and FEV% predicted, women had a poorer understanding of their condition than men; less female patients had a PFT done before than male patients. These two national surveys identified the prevalence of COPD in China and its risk factors, but did not focus on the gender difference of COPD, and our study made a further investigation on the gender difference of COPD. The confronting COPD international survey was performed in the USA, Canada, France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, and the UK in 2000 with 3,265 COPD participants. Forty-one percent of them were women. Women were younger and had lesser pack-years of smoking. They were more likely to report severe dyspnea than men, with similar cough and less sputum. There were no differences in the risk of hospitalization or emergency room visit. Also, there were significant differences in the clinical expression of COPD between men and women, with women scoring lower on health status questionnaires, manifesting worse dyspnea scores, and experiencing more exacerbations than men. A study from Spain showed that women COPD patients were significantly younger, had better PFT, smoked less, but had worse quality of life and higher anxiety and depression. Another probe revealed that at the same age and FEV% predicted, women were more likely to have dyspnea and worse quality of life (the St George’s respiratory questionnaire and SF-36 health survey questionnaire) and worse scores on the Morale Scale that measures subjective well-being, but less sputum. Evidence indicates that men and women may be phenotypically different in their response to tobacco smoke, with men being more prone to an emphysemaous phenotype and women to an airway predominant phenotype. Also, women were more

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Table 6 Multivariable adjusted ORs for patients’ knowledge on COPD</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smoking pack-years</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEV, %</td>
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<td>Education level</td>
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<td>Low education (under elementary level)</td>
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<td>High education</td>
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<td>Income level</td>
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<td>Monthly income (\leq 1,000) RMB</td>
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<td>Monthly income (&gt; 1,000) RMB</td>
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<td>Dyspnea severity</td>
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<td>mMRC &lt; 2</td>
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Abbreviation: ref, reference.
The current survey revealed the differences in male and female patients’ attitudes about COPD. Relative to male patients, more female patients reported having never heard of COPD before, not repeating PFT annually, and being unknown to the PFT results. Less female patients had done PFT before and reported that the physician would tell them they have emphysema or COPD. The results were consistent with our previous study in Yanqing District, China.33 We evaluated the patients’ comprehension, recognition, and burden of COPD in the rural area of Beijing. Of the 1,624 people aged >40 in five villages in Yanqing District of Beijing, 148 were diagnosed to have COPD. None of them had ever heard the term COPD and been diagnosed with COPD. Lung function tests and health education had never been performed for these patients.33 In our national epidemiology survey, about 9.7% of adults had a PFT done before;2 but in our survey, we found a higher rate of PFT done before than other national and international surveys,2,23,34 which may be attributed to the reason that patients recruited were from clinics in tertiary hospitals and some of them may have visited physicians in primary care or secondary hospitals before. Despite this, over 70% of patients did not know their PFT results. Patients’ knowledge of COPD was limited. Patients considered themselves to be uninformed about COPD and obtained most of their information from physicians. A nationwide survey in the USA showed that about 45.6% of the COPD patients were aware of COPD guidelines, but men were better informed.35 Also, they had sufficient sources of COPD education, as along with physician, respiratory therapist, and nurse, they also got information about COPD on books, magazines, other patients, television or cable, patient organizations, online support groups, and other Internet resources.35 The results showed that patients who had a poor understanding of COPD in China and patients had a few sources, except from the physician, for learning about COPD. Health education should play an important role in the management of COPD in China, particularly among females.

Whether women received the same medical care for COPD as men is not known. We found that the most commonly used drugs by female and male patients in the recent 3 months were theophylline, followed by albuterol, ipratropium bromide, and salmeterol/fluticasone. The results were equal to another survey conducted in Sweden, which showed that drug treatment depended on disease severity.36 More than 70% of the patients were satisfied with COPD drugs. Approximately 80% of the patients did not know the side effects of anticholinergic drugs, β-adrenergic agonists, ICSs, ICS/long-acting β2-agonist, and theophylline. Similar...
percentage of female and male patients reported using antibiotics very often. They did not have oxygen supply at home. Relative to male patients, more female patients reported not having had pulmonary rehabilitation before and lesser number of females reported COPD should be given combined therapy and long-term treatment. In our previous study in Yangqing District, only 4.1% of the patients in stable stage took theophylline irregularly.33 None of the stable COPD patients took inhalers regularly or temporally. No oxygen therapy and pulmonary rehabilitation were done in those patients. During acute exacerbations, only 6.8% took theophylline and 6.8% had antibiotics, and the management of both stable and exacerbation of COPD was inadequate.33 The results indicated that patients, especially women, were unfamiliar with COPD guidelines.

In our study, more women were farmers, with under elementary education level, a monthly income <1,000 RMB, and without medical insurance or work. Using “never heard of COPD before” as the outcome variable about patients’ knowledge on COPD, we did logistic regression analysis and found that lower income and FEV₁% in male patients had a negative effect on the knowledge of COPD, and self-paid insurance in female and male patients enhanced patients’ knowledge on COPD. Optimal care is impeded by suboptimal knowledge of physicians and patients and by not having insurance coverage policies.

The current study had several limitations. The study design was not a population survey, and patients were selected from clinics in hospitals consecutively and not by random selection; therefore, it might have a selection bias. About 50%–60% of the patients were GOLD stage III and IV; they may have different perceptions of COPD and treatment, compared with stage I and II patients. Secondly, there is heterogeneity in drug availability in different centers. We did not compare the differences among centers.

Conclusion
In summary, our data indicate that male and female patients had different experiences on COPD and its treatment. Physician should pay more attention to patient education, especially of females, using various ways such as television, Internet, and lecture to improve their knowledge and management of COPD.

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Author contributions
Guohua Jia, Ming Lu, Rui Wu, Yahong Chen, and Wanzhen Yao were responsible for the conception and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, and final approval of the version to be published, and all agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. All authors have read the manuscript and approve its submission.

Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References


Supplementary material

The KAP Questionnaire on COPD

I. Patients’ knowledge of COPD diagnosis and treatment

1. Have you ever heard of COPD before?  
   Yes □ No □

2. Which disease is associated with COPD?  
   Chronic bronchitis or emphysema □
   Yes □ No □ Don’t know □

3. Which item is a risk factor of COPD?  
   Active smoking □
   Yes □ No □
   Passive smoking □
   Yes □ No □
   Air pollution □
   Yes □ No □
   Biomass □
   Yes □ No □
   Respiratory infection □
   Yes □ No □
   Occupational exposure □
   Yes □ No □ Don’t know □

4. What’s the clinical feature of COPD?  
   Cough □
   Yes □ No □
   Expectoration □
   Yes □ No □
   Dyspnea □
   Yes □ No □ Don’t know □

5. What’s the clinical feature of COPD exacerbation?  
   Upper respiratory infection □
   Yes □ No □
   Increased dyspnea □
   Yes □ No □
   Increased sputum volume □
   Yes □ No □
   Sputum purulence □
   Yes □ No □
   Increased cough □
   Yes □ No □
   Fever □
   Yes □ No □ Don’t know □

6. What’s the warning sign of coming COPD exacerbation?  
   Wheeze □
   Yes □ No □
   Lacking of strength □
   Yes □ No □
   Upper respiratory infection □
   Yes □ No □
   Increased cough □
   Yes □ No □
   Increased sputum □
   Yes □ No □
   No warning signs or don’t know □
   Yes □ No □

7. What’s the side effect of most used COPD drugs? Please list the side effect if you choose yes.  
   Anticholinergic drug □
   Yes □ No □
   Beta receptor agonist □
   Yes □ No □
   Inhaled corticosteroids □
   Yes □ No □
   ICS/LABA □
   Yes □ No □
   Theophylline □
   Yes □ No □

8. Do you think COPD should use combined treatment or single treatment?  
   Single treatment □ Combined treatment □ Don’t know □

9. Does COPD need long-term therapy?  
   Yes □ No □ Don’t know □
10. What’s the right description on goal of COPD treatment?
   Can be cured □ Yes □ No □
   Alleviate symptoms □ Yes □ No □
   Improve quality of life □ Yes □ No □
   No effective treatment □ Yes □ No □

II. Patients’ attitude of COPD diagnosis and treatment
1. Do you regard yourself have chronic bronchitis, emphysema or COPD? □ Yes □ No □
2. Would you ask physician about the severity of COPD? □ Yes □ No □
3. Which did you worry most in a COPD exacerbation?
   Death □ The exacerbation of syndrome □ Hospitalization □ Decline of lung function □
4. Which item best describes your satisfaction with COPD drugs?
   Extremely dissatisfied □ Dissatisfied □ Satisfied somewhat □ Satisfied □ Extremely satisfied □
5. These are factors associated with the “ideal” COPD drug, please rank them by importance?
   A. Drug efficacy □ B. Type of dose □ C. Side effects □ D. The size and shape □ E. Price □ F. Frequency of dose □
6. Do you worry about side effect of ICS? □ Yes □ No □ Don’t know □

III. Patients’ practice of COPD diagnosis and treatment
1. What medicines do you take to treat your COPD?
   Theophylline □ Salbutamol □ Ipratropium bromide □ Salmeterol/fluticasone □ Tiotropium □ Budesonide □
   Oral beta agonist □ Formoterol/budesonide □ Formoterol □ Beclomethasone □
2. Had Physician told you that you have emphysema? □ Yes □ No □
3. Had Physician told you that you have chronic bronchitis? □ Yes □ No □
4. Had Physician told you that you have COPD? □ Yes □ No □
5. Had Physician told you the severity of your COPD? □ Yes □ No □
6. Had you ever done PFT before? □ Yes □ No □
7. Do you repeat PFT yearly? □ Yes □ No □
8. Do you know your PFT results? □ Yes □ No □
9. Had physician introduce the effect of prescribed drugs? □ Yes □ No □
10. When did you take drugs?
    According to prescription □ When remember □ When needed □
11. How often do you adjust drug frequency or doses without doctors’ instructions?
    Never □ Seldom □ A few □ Often □ Always □
12. Did you use antibiotics very often? □ Yes □ No □
13. Do you have oxygen supply at home? If you have one, did you use it often or treat it as a standby?
    Use it often □ Standby □ Don’t have one □
14. Had you attended a pulmonary rehabilitation program? □ Yes □ No □
15. Did you attend patients’ education activity held by hospital? □ Yes □ No □