

1 in 9 Ontario adults lives with COPD



Despite drop in incidence, steep rise in prevalence and lower mortality over 20 years point to higher future COPD health care needs.

Researchers analyzed health data for all 13 million Ontario residents since 1996.

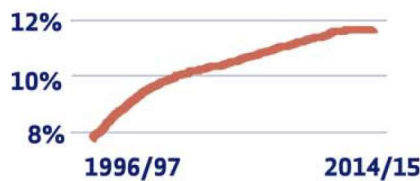
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is an umbrella term for progressive lung diseases including emphysema and chronic bronchitis. While COPD cannot be reversed, it can be treated.

COPD incidence, mortality and prevalence (2014-15 data)



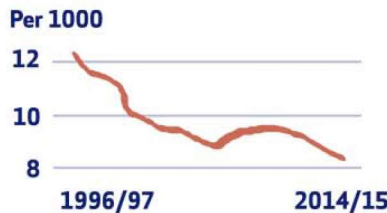
11.8%
Prevalence

Percentage of adult population living with COPD in 2014/15 (37% higher than 1996/97)



8.8 per 1,000 adults
Incidence

Proportion of population newly diagnosed with COPD in 2014/15 (32% lower than 1996/97)



1 in 25
Mortality

Proportion of people with COPD who died in the year 2014/15 (28% lower than 1996/97)



Geographic differences in COPD acute care use (2014-15 data)

System-wide, COPD is a leading cause of hospitalization and acute care use.



Hospitalizations

The LHIN with the highest annual COPD hospitalization rate had **2X the rate** compared to the LHIN with the lowest rate:

- North West LHIN - 4 per 100 people with COPD
- Central LHIN - 2 per 100 people with COPD

Emergency department visits

The LHIN with the highest annual rate of COPD visits to EDs had **5X the rate** compared to the LHIN with the lowest rate:

- North East LHIN - 5 per 100 people with COPD
- Mississauga Halton LHIN - 1 per 100 people with COPD

Characteristics of the COPD population (2014-15 data)



Compared to the general population, people with COPD are more likely to be:

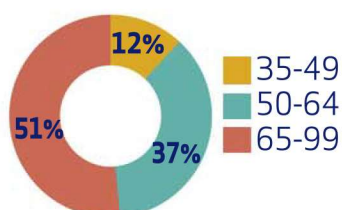
- **aged 65+**
- **in the lowest income quintile**



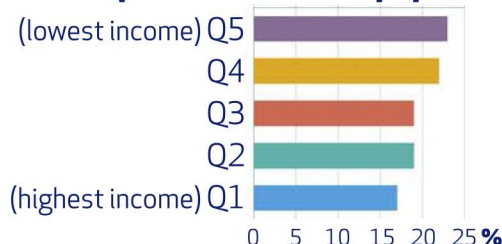
Sex Differences

While most people with COPD are women, **men** have slightly more risk than women for both incidence and prevalence.

Age of COPD population



Income quintiles of COPD population



Prevalence

Men: 11%
Women: 10%

Incidence

Men: 9 per 1,000
Women: 7 per 1,000