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PULMONARY DISEASE

ORAPORN DAMRONGWATTANAKUL : SURVIVAL IN PATIENTS WITH
CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE.

THESIS ADVISORS : DUSIT SUJIRARAT, M.Sc.(BIOSTAT),, VICHIE THONGTANG,
M.D., NATCHAPORN PICHAINARONG, Ph.D.(EPID),, VIZIZ CHAVEEPOJKUMJOL, M.P.H.,

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The retrospective cohort study assesses the influences of some factors on survival pattern of patients with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). A total of 652 incident cases of CHD and 245 cases of COPD diagnosed during 1st January 1993 – 31st December 1997 in Siriraj Hospital were selected for study. Follow up for this study ended on 30th November 1998. Patients' medical records and relevant data were reviewed. It was found that 89 patients died from all cases of CHD (13.65%), whereas 73 died from all cases of COPD (29.79%). The overall five year survival of patients with CHD was 86.35% and COPD was 70.20%.

Univariate analysis by Kaplan–Meier and Logrank test showed that all factors except married status, education, location, and smoking were significantly related to survival with CHD. Factors related to COPD survival were number cigarettes smoked per day, covariate lung disease, FEV₁, PaO₂, performance status and treatment. In multivariate analysis using Cox's proportional hazards model, the following factors of CHD survival remain significant: historical hypertension ($p < 0.001$), HDL level ($p = 0.026$), EF ($p < 0.001$), CCS class ($p < 0.001$), and treatment ($p < 0.001$); significant COPD survival factors were FEV₁ ($p = 0.002$), PaO₂ ($p < 0.001$), and performance status ($p < 0.001$).

The result of the study should be taken into consideration relating to early detection of CHD and COPD. Early detection would improve treatment and enhance the survival probability of these patients.