

BACKGROUND

PLATINO, the population – based epidemiologic study designed to evaluate the prevalence of COPD in five Latin American cities, reported a wide range of disease from 7.8% in Mexico to 19.7% in Montevideo (Lancet, 2005), and showed COPD is often underdiagnosed, misdiagnosed and undertreated (Chest, 2007).

Due to the cross-sectional nature of this survey, it was unable to provide data on the natural history of COPD. PLATINO II is a cohort study launched based on the PLATINO sample in order to study the clinical evolution of COPD in terms of morbidity and mortality and address the role of inflammation and the genetics of disease.

OBJECTIVES:

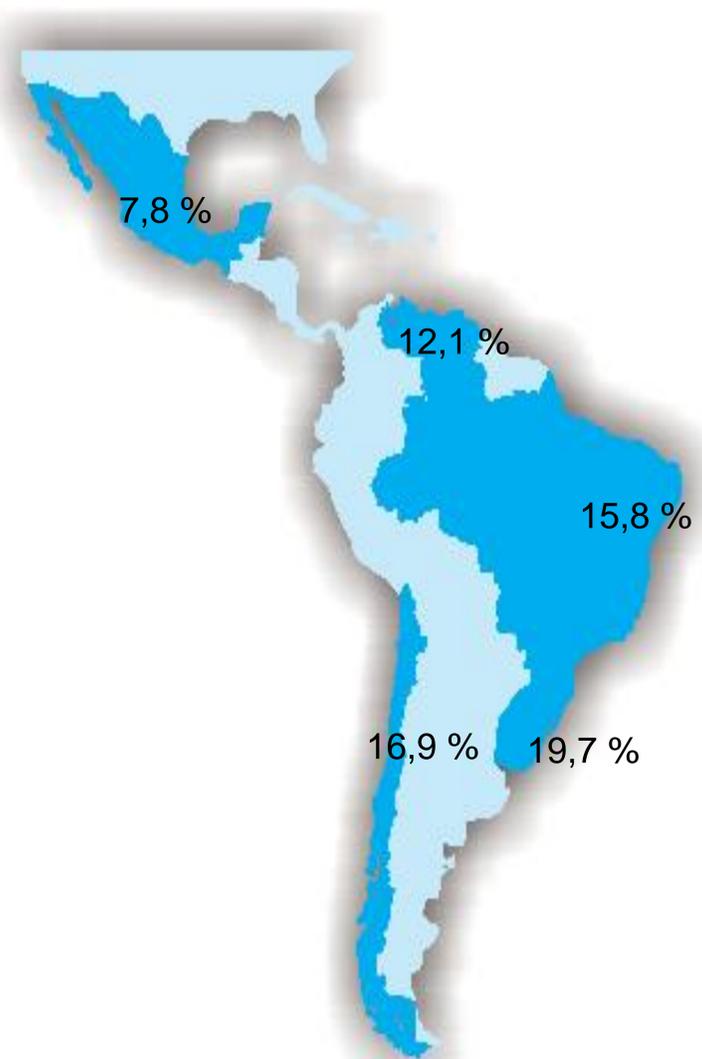
To show data on methodology and population response rate in first PLATINO II site in Montevideo-Uruguay.

METHODOLOGY:

Repeat visits should be carried out in 2008 to 885 subjects examined in 2003 (PLATINO sample with valid spirometric results). Individuals were located on the basis of the addresses provided in that occasion, contact to relatives or through media announcements. They underwent a screening examination for COPD at home, using the same 2003 criteria: an individual questionnaire, anthropometric measurements, post BD spirometry and pulse oximetry. Blood samples were collected on a second visit to be kept appropriately in freezer at - 86 degree C for later biomarkers and genetics analysis. Mortality surveillance came from death certificates and hospital records. Medical exclusion criteria for the study were: institutionalized subjects, mental diseases or other severe conditions that precluded carrying out the examinations.

CONCLUSIONS:

Tracing strategies and a complete mortality registration allowed 98,5 % of PLATINO baseline population to be located and due to low migration and high response rate, a huge proportion of these individuals (87,3%) were recruited and assessed for follow up.



RESULTS

