

**[483] Exploring the Factors Associated with Self-Report of Health Status among the Elderly Diagnosed with Chronic Respiratory Diseases in Taiwan**

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**Background:** Chronic respiratory disease is one of important causes of morbidity and mortality in the elderly. While the proportion of elderly is increasing, it is unclear how the chronic respiratory diseases impact the elderly health status.

**Objectives:** The aim of the study was to explore the factors associated with self-report of health status among the elderly with chronic respiratory diseases using nationwide survey data in Taiwan.

**Methods:** The study data was retrieved from the 2005 Taiwan National Health Interview Survey databases. Those interviewees aged more than 65 years old, and reported to have chronic respiratory diseases (e.g., asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases) were compared with the counterparts after performing 1:1 matching using propensity scores for the selected variables (e.g., demographic, health utilization, disease). The univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to explore the factors associated with the dichotomous perceived health status (worse or not), comparing to that in one-year ago and others with the same age.

**Results:** Of 2,727 interviewees, 265 elderly were diagnosed with chronic respiratory diseases. They tended to report that their health status were worse and less likely to do exercise and got flu immunization (all  $p < 0.05$ ). After controlling for the other factors, those elderly patients with chronic respiratory diseases, ever hospitalized (OR: 2.33, 95%CI: 1.44-3.78), and made outpatient visits (2.5, 1.46-4.308) tended to reported worse health, comparing to one-year ago and others. Those elderly patients with strokes and heart diseases tended to report worse health, comparing to the others (3.848, 3.85-1.78; 1.894, 1.15-3.11).

**Conclusions:** Those elderly patients ever made hospitalizations and outpatient visits tended to report worse health statuses. Some diseases might result in patients' perception of health status different from the others. Future prospective study is needed to explore the rationales beyond, and the corresponding public health strategies to provide better elderly care.

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