

SOCIOECONOMICS DISPARITIES AND CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN THAILAND: THE NATIONAL SOCIOECONOMICS SURVEY

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Abstract

Chronic respiratory diseases (CRD) are the third leading cause of death in Thailand. The impact of socioeconomics on CRD is unclear. The aim of this nationwide population-based study was to determine the association between socioeconomics determinant and CRD in Thailand.

This study used the data from the national socioeconomic survey, that was a cross-sectional study conducted by the National Statistical Office in 2010. The survey used a stratified two-stage sampling to select a national representative samples to response to a structure questionnaire. The total of 17,040 participants who met the inclusion criteria was included in this analysis. Simple and multiple logistic regression were used to identify the association between socioeconomic factors controlled other covariate.

The prevalence of CRD was 3.81% (95%CI: 3.43 to 4.18). In the bivariate analysis, gender, members of household, geographic locations, fuels used for cooking and smoking were significantly associated with CRD. However in the multiple logistic regression, the odds of having CRD was significantly higher among those who lived in urban areas ($OR_{adj} = 2.20$; 95%CI: 1.71 to 2.83), female ($OR_{adj} = 2.20$; 95%CI: 1.71 to 2.83), aged ≥ 41 years ($OR_{adj} = 1.63$; 95%CI: 1.99 to 2.24), used wood as fuels for cooking ($OR_{adj} = 1.71$; 95%CI: 3.78 to 30.30) and smoking ($OR_{adj} = 4.52$; 95%CI: 3.79 to 5.58) when control other covariates.

Socioeconomics has influences on CRD. Those who were female, middle aged, urban residents, used wood as fuels for cooking and smoking were vulnerable for CRD.

Keywords: Chronic respiratory diseases, socioeconomic, gender, disparity, Thailand.