
Chronic Disease: Fact Sheet
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Sonoma County

Prepared by:

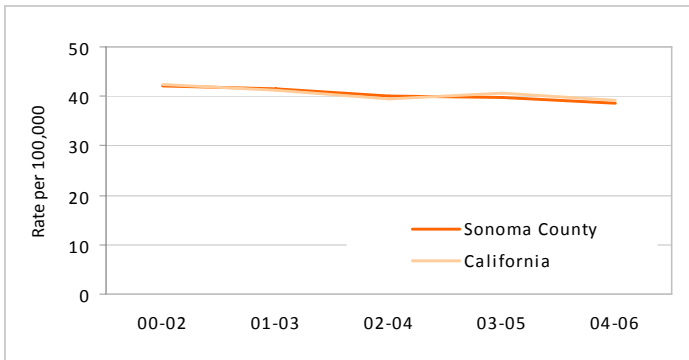
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Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Deaths

Figure 1—Chronic lower respiratory disease death rate*, 3 year moving average, Sonoma County and California, 2000-2006

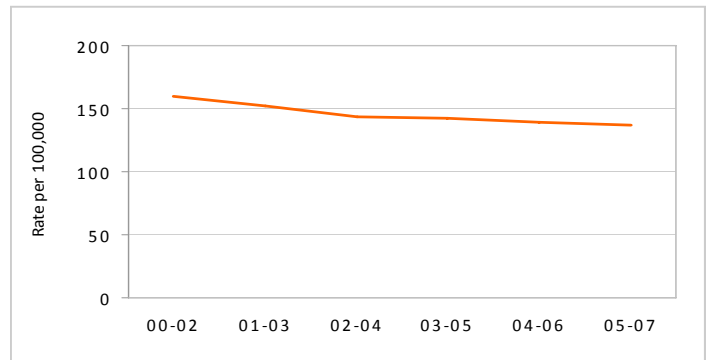


*Rate is age adjusted

Source: California Dept of Public Health, County Health Profiles, 2004-2006

Hospitalizations

Figure 2—Chronic lower respiratory disease hospitalization rate*, 3 year moving average, Sonoma County, 2000-2007



*Rate is age-adjusted

Source: CA OSHPD, non-public hospital discharge data 2000-2007

Table 1—Chronic lower respiratory disease deaths¹ by gender, race/ethnicity, age category and cause, Sonoma County 2004-2006

	Deaths		
	Annual Average	Percent	Age-adjusted Rate ²
Total	194	100%	38.6
Gender			
Male	77	39.8%	37.7
Female	117	60.2%	39.3
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	186	96.0%	42.0
Hispanic	5	2.4%	13.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	<5	*	*
African American	<5	*	*
American Indian/Alaska Native	<5	*	*
Age category³			
0-9	0	0%	0
10-19	<5	*	1.0
20-24	0	0%	0
25-34	0	0%	0
35-44	<5	*	1.0
45-54	<5	*	5.3
55-64	10	5.2%	17.4
65-74	40	20.7%	144.1
75-84	79	40.8%	371.1
85+	59	30.6%	636.3
Cause			
Bronchitis, not specified as acute or chronic (ICD10 J40)	<5	*	*
Chronic bronchitis (ICD10 J41-J42)	0	0%	0
Emphysema (ICD10 J43)	27	13.9%	5.4
Other COPD (ICD10 J44)	161	83.0%	32.0
Asthma (ICD10 J45-J46)	<5	*	*
Bronchiectasis (ICD10 J47)	<5	*	*

¹ Cause of death ICD10 J40-J47

² Rates are per 100,000

³ Rates are age-specific per 100,000

*Rates are unstable due to small numbers

Source: California Dept of Public Health, Death Statistical Master files, 2004-2006; CA Dept of Finance, population data with race and sex detail, 2004-2006, July 2007

Table 2—Chronic lower respiratory disease hospitalizations¹ by gender, race/ethnicity, age and cause, Sonoma County 2005-2007

	Hospitalizations		
	Annual Average	Percent	Age-adjusted Rate ²
Total	678	100.0%	137.4
Gender			
Male	282	41.6%	126.6
Female	396	58.4%	145.9
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	564	83.2%	145.7
Hispanic	59	8.7%	78.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	<20	*	*
African American	21	3.1%	345.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	<20	*	*
Age category³			
0-9	78	11.5%	125.7
10-19	<20	*	*
20-24	<20	*	*
25-34	<20	*	*
35-44	32	4.7%	49.7
45-54	74	19.6%	97.8
55-64	100	14.7%	165.6
65-74	126	18.6%	443.8
75-84	154	22.7%	747.7
85+	73	10.8%	771.1
Cause			
Bronchitis, not specified as acute or chronic (ICD9 490)	<20	*	*
Chronic bronchitis (ICD 491)	345	51.3%	123.3
Emphysema (ICD9 492)	<20	*	*
Asthma (ICD9 493)	291	42.9%	60.9
Bronchiectasis (ICD9 494)	<20	*	*

¹ Cause of death ICD9 490-494

² Rates are per 100,000

³ Rates are age-specific per 100,000

*Rates are unstable due to small numbers or masked for confidentiality purposes

Source: California Dept of Public Health, Death Statistical Master files, 2004-2006; CA Dept of Finance, population data with race and sex detail, 2004-2006, July 2007

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Asthma Hospitalizations

Table 3—Asthma hospitalization rates¹ by gender and race/ethnicity, Sonoma County 2005-2007

	Hospitalizations		
	Annual Average	Percent	Age-adjusted Rate ²
Total	291	100%	60.9
Gender			
Male	119	40.9%	52.2
Female	172	59.1%	66.8
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	209	71.8%	63.4
Hispanic	46	15.8%	46.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	3.8%	62.8
African American	14	4.8%	227.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	<5	*	*

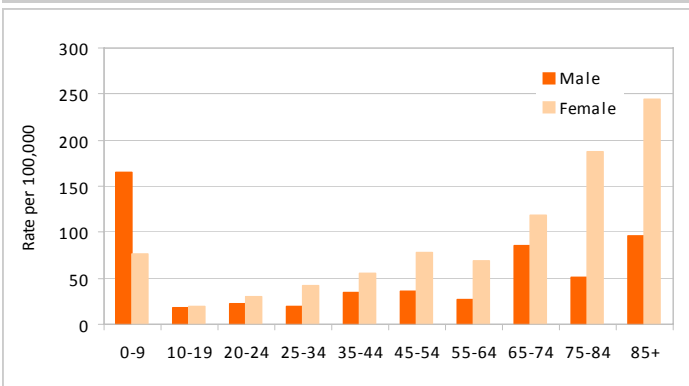
¹Asthma as primary diagnosis

²Rates are age-specific

*Rates are unstable due to small numbers

Source: CA OSHPD, 2005-2007

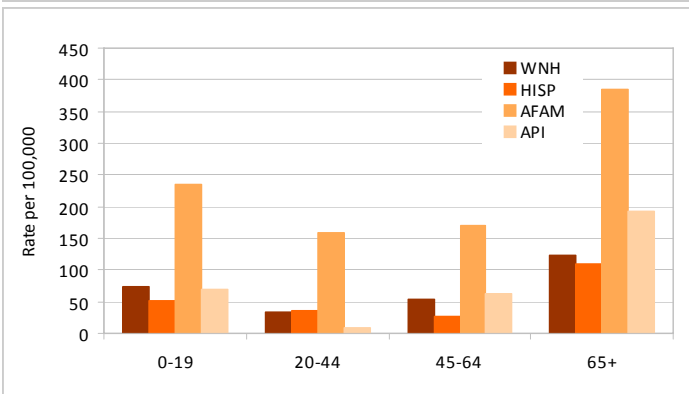
Figure 3—Asthma hospitalization rates¹ by gender and age category, Sonoma County 2005-2007



¹Asthma as primary diagnosis

Source: CA OSHPD, 2005-2007

Figure 5—Asthma hospitalization rates¹ by race/ethnicity and age category, Sonoma County 2005-2007



¹Asthma as primary diagnosis

Source: CA OSHPD, 2005-2007

Asthma Emergency Room Visits

Table 4—Asthma emergency room visit rates¹ by gender and race/ethnicity, Sonoma County 2005-2007

	ER Visits		
	Annual Average	Percent	Age-adjusted Rate ²
Total	1884	100%	405.6
Gender			
Male	878	46.6%	377.9
Female	1006	53.4%	428.8
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	1083	57.5%	355.1
Hispanic	448	23.8%	397.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	38	2.0%	203.4
African American	82	4.4%	1179.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	<20	*	*

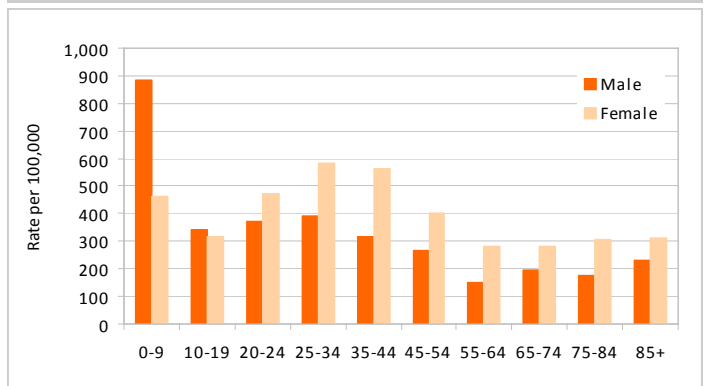
¹Asthma as primary diagnosis

²Rates are age-specific

*Rates are unstable due to small numbers or masked due to confidentiality purposes

Source: CA OSHPD, 2005-2007

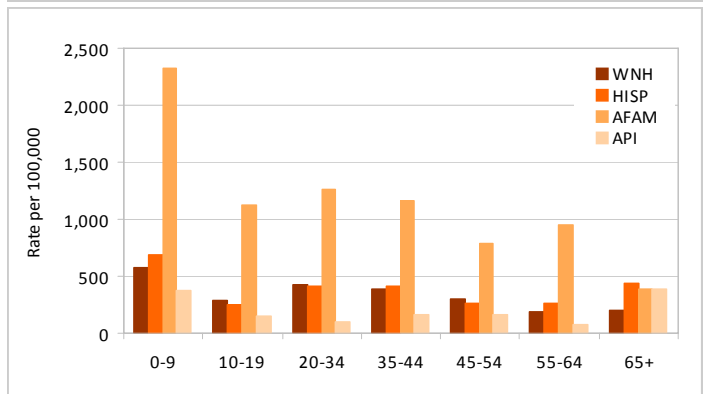
Figure 4—Asthma emergency room visit rates¹ by gender and age category, Sonoma County 2005-2007



¹Asthma as primary diagnosis

Source: CA OSHPD, 2005-2007

Figure 6—Asthma emergency room visit rates¹ by race/ethnicity and age category, Sonoma County 2005-2007



¹Asthma as primary diagnosis

Source: CA OSHPD, 2005-2007

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Asthma Prevalence

Table 5—Percent of individuals who responded that they had ever been diagnosed with asthma*, Sonoma County 2005 and 2007

	Percent
Sonoma County	15.2%
California	13.6%
Gender	
Male	15.0%
Female	15.4%
Age	
0-11	13.7%
12-17	24.2%
18-64	15.0%
65+	11.7%
Poverty	
<199% FPL	13.3%
200+% FPL	15.9%
Education	
HS and less	16.1%
Some college/AA	16.4%
BA and higher	11.8%

*May or may not currently experience asthma symptoms
Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2005 and 2007 pooled data

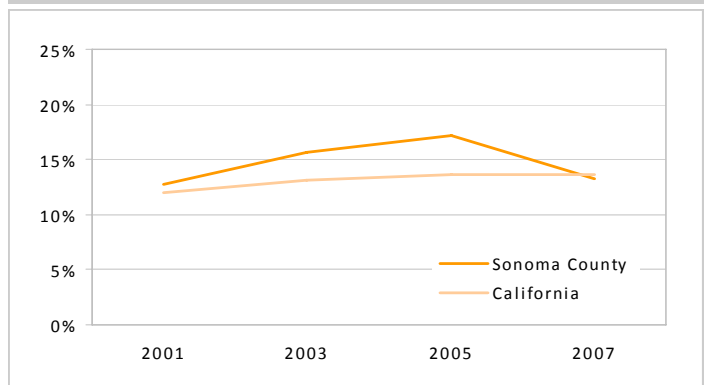
Risk factors

Table 6—Percent of adults who reported behaviors that put them at risk for CLRDs, Sonoma County 2005 and 2007

	Current smoker	Former smoker	Adults smoke at home indoors
Sonoma County	13.1%	30.3%	6.0%
California	14.8%	24.1%	7.8%
Gender			
Male	15.4%	31.5%	6.5%
Female	10.9%	29.1%	5.5%
Age			
18-64	13.9%	29.6%	5.0%
65+	8.4%	33.7%	14.9%
Poverty			
<199% FPL	20.3%	26.9%	11.2%
200+% FPL	10.9%	31.1%	4.3%
Education			
HS and less	18.9%	26.2%	8.8%
Some college/AA	11.8%	28.4%	5.2%
BA and higher	8.0%	35.4%	5.2%

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2005 and 2007 pooled data

Figure 7—Percent of individuals who responded that they had ever been diagnosed with asthma*, Sonoma County and California



*May or may not currently experience asthma symptoms
Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2001-2007

Highlights

- Death rates from chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) decreased significantly from 2000-2002 to 2004-2006 for Sonoma County and California.
- For 2004-2006 the CLRD death rate was significantly higher for White, non-Hispanic Sonoma County residents than Hispanic residents. Deaths from CLRD were disproportionately high for White, non-Hispanics—96% of deaths but 85% of the population ≥45 years.
- The hospitalization rate due to CLRD decreased significantly from 2000-2002 to 2005-2007 for Sonoma County.
- CLRD hospitalization rates were significantly higher for females than males. The CLRD hospitalization rate for African Americans was significantly higher than rates for other race/ethnicities.
- Chronic bronchitis and asthma were the cause of more than 94% of all CLRD hospitalizations.
- From 2005- 2007 asthma hospitalization rates were highest among children 0-9 years and adults 65 years and older.
- For 2005-2007 emergency room (ER) visit rates for asthma were significantly higher for female than males in Sonoma County . The ER visit rate for asthma was also significantly higher for African Americans than other race/ethnicities.
- The ER visit rate for asthma was significantly higher for male children under 19 years (especially 0-9 years) compared to females.
- According to 2005 and 2007 pooled data, more than 1 in 3 children ages 0-17 had ever been diagnosed with asthma.
- The proportion of adults with a high school or less education who reported being a current smoker was significantly higher than those with a BA or higher.
- Sonoma County had a significantly lower proportion of adults who reported smoking at home indoors than California.
- Older adults (65+ years) were significantly more likely to report smoking at home indoors than adults 18-64 years.
- Sonoma County residents with incomes <199% FPL were more than twice a likely (significant) to report smoking at home indoors than those with incomes 200+% FPL.