




A syndromic approach to assess diagnosis and management of patients presenting with respiratory symptoms to healthcare facilities in Vietnam

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ABSTRACT

Background: The aim of the study was to establish syndromic diagnoses in patients presenting with respiratory symptoms to healthcare facilities in Vietnam and to compare the diagnoses with facility-level clinical diagnoses and treatment decisions.

Methods: A representative sample of patients aged ≥ 5 years, presenting with dyspnoea, cough, wheezing, and/or chest tightness to healthcare facilities in four provinces of Vietnam were systematically evaluated. Eight common syndromes were defined using data obtained.

Results: We enrolled 977 subjects at 39 facilities. We identified fixed airflow limitation (FAL) in 198 (20.3%) patients and reversible airflow limitation (RAL) in 26 (2.7%) patients. Patients meeting the criteria for upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) alone constituted 160 (16.4%) patients and 470 (48.1%) did not meet the criteria for any of the syndromes. Less than half of patients with FAL were given long-acting bronchodilators. A minority of patients with either RAL or FAL with eosinophilia were prescribed inhaled corticosteroids. Antibiotics were given to more than half of all patients, even among those with URTI alone.

Conclusion: This study identified a substantial discordance between prescribed treatment, clinician diagnosis and a standardised syndromic diagnosis among patients presenting with respiratory symptoms. Increased access to spirometry and implementation of locally relevant syndromic approaches to management may help to improve patient care in resource-limited settings.



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This study identified discordance between a standardised syndromic diagnosis of respiratory diseases and the diagnosis reached within the Vietnamese health system. Implementing a syndromic approach to case management might help to improve patient care. <https://bit.ly/36oJORG>

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Introduction

Respiratory diseases are common reasons for presentation to healthcare facilities worldwide and impose a large burden upon the health system [1, 2]. The prevalence of chronic respiratory diseases, including COPD and asthma, has been rising globally, with an increase in deaths due to these diseases [3]. Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) and tuberculosis also remain major causes of mortality, especially in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) [2, 4].

In many settings, the diagnosis and management of chronic respiratory diseases remains suboptimal. Incorrect diagnostic pathways contribute to inappropriate treatment decisions [5], and poor outcomes. Many patients who are labelled as having COPD, or its related entities emphysema or chronic bronchitis, lack demonstrable airflow obstruction on spirometry [6]. On the other hand, population-based surveys in diverse locations demonstrate that many people with airflow limitation measured on spirometry have never been formally diagnosed with COPD or asthma [7, 8].

A correct diagnostic label should lead to the initiation of treatment that is beneficial to patients. For example, some patients with COPD will benefit from treatment with inhaled corticosteroids, while others do not [9, 10]. This latter group includes some patients who develop excess pneumonia as a result of treatment with inhaled corticosteroids [11, 12]. There is evidence that markers reflecting underlying eosinophilic inflammation are useful for identifying those likely to benefit from inhaled corticosteroids [9]. Other therapies are effective for selected patient groups: bronchodilators will most benefit patients with respiratory symptoms who have airflow limitation [13, 14], while antimicrobial agents will be beneficial when bacterial infection is present. Accurate diagnostic decision-making is essential to ensure that the right treatment is given to the right patient.

Inappropriate treatment decisions for respiratory diseases are common in many healthcare systems [15–17]. Strategies have been developed to improve decision-making for respiratory diseases [18–20], including the World Health Organization-recommended “Practical Approach to Lung Health” that aims to improve the quality of care for patients with respiratory symptoms at first-level health facilities [1]. This symptom-based approach does not require extensive diagnostic testing, and has been shown to be feasible in resource-limited settings [21–24]. Once respiratory syndromes have been correctly identified, optimal therapeutic approaches can be adopted [21, 25].

In Vietnam, the clinical characteristics of patients presenting with respiratory symptoms to different levels of healthcare have not been well characterised. Similarly, the correlation between diagnosis and treatment for respiratory diseases is poorly understood. Given the incomplete implementation of evidence-based strategies shown in previous studies [16, 26, 27], we hypothesised that a simple syndromic approach can be used to assess the quality of care in a healthcare system and may improve patient care.

The aim of this study was to establish syndromic diagnoses for a representative sample of patients presenting with respiratory symptoms to healthcare facilities in Vietnam using a simple, standardised diagnostic approach and to compare this syndromic diagnosis with the clinical diagnosis and treatment decisions made by local healthcare workers.

Methods

Study design

We implemented an observational study with a baseline survey, diagnostic tests and a follow-up assessment at 4 weeks.

Study setting

The study was conducted in four provinces of Vietnam, a middle-income country in Southeast Asia with a population of 96 million people. The four provinces comprised two in the north (Hanoi Capital and Thanh Hoa Province) and two in the south (Ho Chi Minh City and Ca Mau Province).

Patients were recruited from healthcare facilities at all four levels of the Vietnamese health system: central (national) hospitals, provincial hospitals, district hospitals and commune health centres.

Sampling of study sites and participants

Major central and provincial hospitals in each province were included. In addition, four district hospitals were selected by random sampling within each of the four provinces. Two commune health centres from each selected district were also chosen by random sampling. The probability of each facility being chosen was proportional to the populations of the districts and communes within which the healthcare facilities were located. Within each central and provincial hospital, departments in which patients with respiratory diseases were routinely managed were included. At district hospitals, patients were recruited at outpatient clinics.

Recruitment commenced at each site on a randomly selected day of the week. Consecutive patients, aged 5 years old and above, who attended the study sites for clinical assessment and all inpatients in participating wards during the recruitment period were listed in an enumeration logbook. The age, sex, current respiratory symptoms, and smoking status of all patients were recorded.

Sample size was calculated from estimating the prevalence of COPD in different levels of facilities. We expected the prevalence of COPD among patients seeking healthcare with respiratory symptoms would be 15%. With a precision of 5% and an α of 0.05, assuming approximately 20% loss to follow-up at the 4-week visit, we aimed at recruiting 250 individuals for follow-up per category.

Eligibility and consent

Enumerated patients who met the eligible criteria were selected at random to participate in the study. Patients aged 5 years old and above presenting to the facility with at least one respiratory symptom (dyspnoea, cough, wheezing, and/or chest tightness) that occurred within the previous 24 h were eligible. Patients who were unable to complete the survey due to communication difficulties, who were resident in another province, or who were known to be pregnant were ineligible. For outpatients, the sampling fraction was calculated before the commencement of recruitment, based upon the number of individuals who could be seen by study staff within 1 day, as a proportion of the average number of daily patients attending the clinic over the preceding 6 month period. Recruitment of patients continued until the recruitment target was reached at each site.

In order to assess potential selection bias, patients who declined to participate were asked to complete a brief "minimal data questionnaire" that included their demographic details.

Eligible participants were asked to give written informed consent. Participants completing the minimal data questionnaire were asked to provide verbal consent only.

Study measurements

Data collected from consenting participants during the baseline survey included age, sex, body weight, body height, presenting symptoms, highest level of education attainment, current occupation, smoking habit, comorbidities, and the Common Cold Questionnaire [28]. Anteroposterior chest radiography and full blood count with white blood cell differential count were also obtained. Patients aged 50 years or more with dyspnoea had blood collected for brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) or N-terminal pro-BNP (NT-proBNP). The cut-off points for elevated BNP, NT-proBNP, neutrophilia, and eosinophilia are shown in table 1. Patients with cough for more than 2 weeks had their sputum tested for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* using GeneXpert MTB/RIF[®] (Cepheid, Sunnyvale, CA, USA). Diagnoses made and treatment administered by the treating clinician were also recorded.

Trained technicians performed spirometry using EasyOne[®] Air spirometer (ndd Medizintechnik) according to American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society guidelines [34]. Participants performed the procedure with no salbutamol administered at the baseline visit. At the 4-week visit, measurements were made before and 15 min after administration of 400 μ g of salbutamol *via* a metered-dose inhaler with spacer.

An external reviewer independent from the study interpreted the results of spirometry following a consensus statement for office spirometry from the National Lung Health Education Program [35]. Spirometry results with a quality of A to C were considered valid and included in the analysis. We excluded results with a quality of D and F (criteria shown in supplementary table S1).

Chest radiographs performed at the facilities were reviewed independently by two experienced respiratory physicians. The readers recorded the presence of airspace opacity, cardiomegaly, and pulmonary venous hypertension based on the definitions in supplementary table S2. Disagreements in interpretation between the two physicians were resolved by consensus discussion. A third respiratory physician adjudicated where consensus could not be reached.

Healthcare workers did not have access to the above diagnostic tests performed for this study if the tests were not performed as a part of their clinical investigation.

Syndromic diagnoses

Eight syndromes were defined, *a priori*, using data from the survey and the diagnostic test described above (table 1). We used the Global Lung Function Initiative 2012 reference value to determine the lower limit of normal [36]. For each syndrome their defining features and recommended treatment, based on international guidelines, are shown in table 1.

TABLE 1 Criteria used to define the eight respiratory syndromes

Syndrome	Criteria	Treatment and management relevant to the analysis
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) without eosinophilia	Post-bronchodilator FEV ₁ /FVC < lower limit of normal AND no eosinophilia [#] at presentation	Long-acting bronchodilators, SABA [29]
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) with eosinophilic inflammation	Post-bronchodilator FEV ₁ /FVC < lower limit of normal AND eosinophilia [#] at presentation	Long-acting bronchodilators, ICS, SABA [29]
Reversible airflow limitation (asthma)	FEV ₁ increases by >200 mL and >12% of the baseline value after inhaling a bronchodilator	ICS, long-acting bronchodilators [30]
Other airflow limitation	FEV ₁ /FVC < lower limit of normal on baseline spirometry for those without measure of post-bronchodilator spirometry	May benefit from bronchodilators; consider post-bronchodilator spirometry
Lower respiratory tract infection	Focal or localised airspace consolidation on chest radiograph AND neutrophilia [¶]	Antibiotics
Tuberculosis	Positive GeneXpert result for sputum sample	Anti-tuberculosis agents
Heart failure	Cardiomegaly ⁺ on chest radiograph AND one or more signs of pulmonary venous hypertension on chest radiograph OR elevated BNP/pro-BNP level [§]	Diuretics for volume overload [31]
Upper respiratory tract infection (common cold)	Moderate symptoms in at least 2 of the 4 categories, OR mild symptoms in 3 or more categories, OR mild symptoms in one category plus a cough in Common Cold Questionnaire [28] with symptoms last ≤10 days AND none of the above 7 syndromes	Symptomatic treatment

FEV₁: forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC: forced vital capacity; SABA: short-acting beta-agonists; ICS: inhaled corticosteroids; BNP: brain natriuretic peptide. [#]: eosinophil count >0.3×10⁹ L⁻¹ [29]; [¶]: neutrophil count >6.3×10⁹ L⁻¹ [32]; ⁺: cardiothoracic ratio >0.55; [§]: BNP level >400 pg·mL⁻¹, pro-BNP level >450 pg·mL⁻¹ for subjects aged <50 years, pro-BNP level >900 pg·mL⁻¹ for subjects aged 50–75 years, pro-BNP level >1800 pg·mL⁻¹ for subjects aged >75 years [33].

Statistical methods

Prevalence estimates and associated 95% confidence intervals were calculated for participants who completed the baseline survey. Patients with missing data or who were lost to follow-up were classified according to the data that were available. κ statistics were used to evaluate the agreement between the pre-defined syndromes and the diagnostic labels given by healthcare workers at the facilities. Analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4; SAS Institute, Cary Corp., NC, USA). R Statistical Software (v.4.0.0, Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria) with UpSetR package [37] was used to visualise concurrences of syndromes in the participants.

Ethical approval

The study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee at the University of Sydney, and the Institutional Review Board of the Bach Mai Hospital, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Results

From September 2017 to October 2018, we screened 13 157 patients for inclusion in the study (figure 1). Among 3163 patients who met the eligibility criteria, 1617 were randomly selected and invited to participate in the study. Following selection, 977 patients (including 878 outpatients and 99 inpatients) agreed and completed the baseline survey. Among them, 635 (65%) had chest radiographs and 673 (68.9%) had valid baseline spirometry. At the 4-week follow-up, 935 of 977 (95.7%) patients completed the survey and 607 of 977 (62.1%) performed valid spirometry.

The median age of the cohort was 59 years (interquartile range: 47–67 years). Nearly two-thirds were male, the majority of whom were current or ex-smokers (table 2). Only 6 of 325 (1.9%) female patients

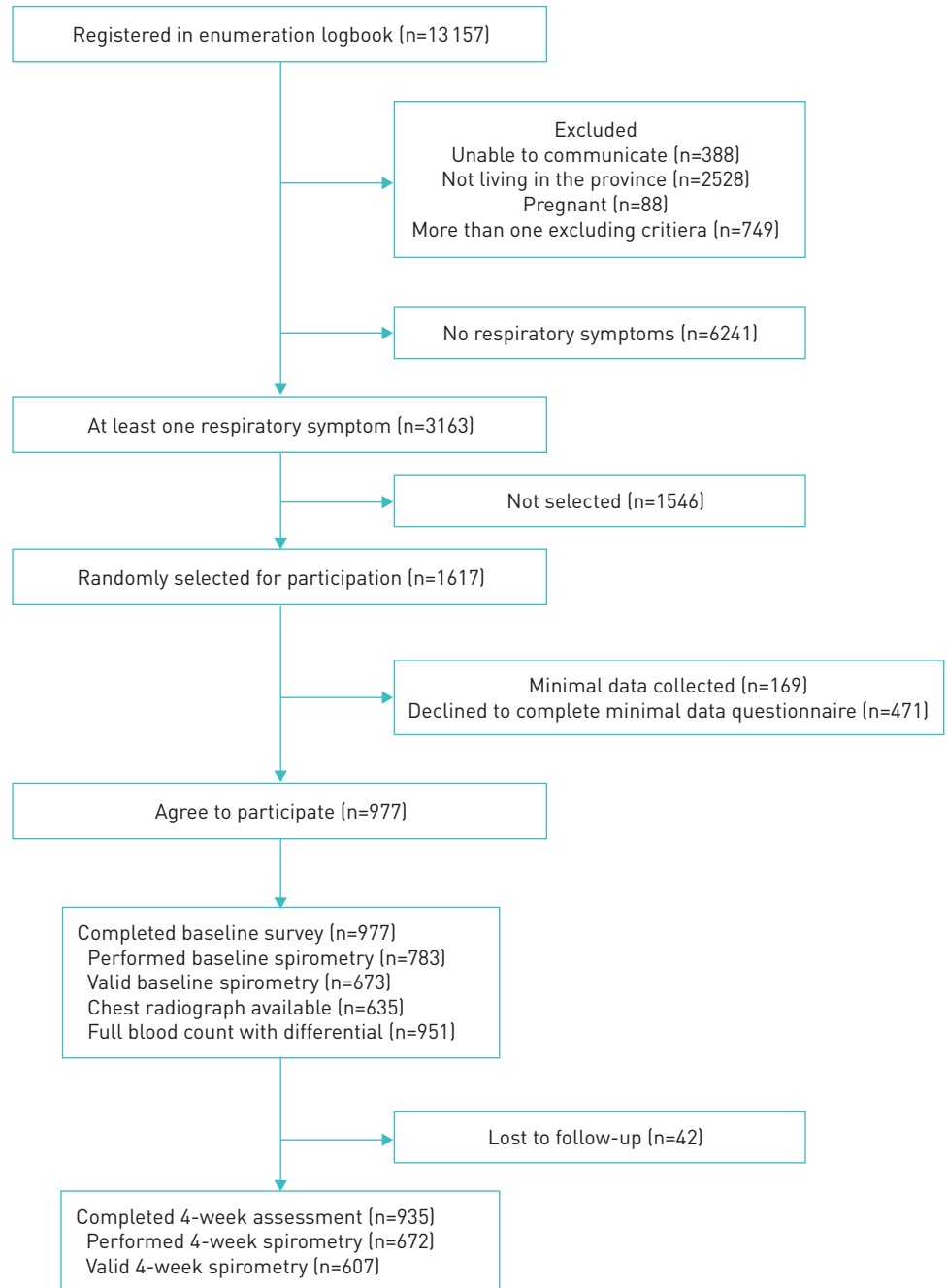


FIGURE 1 Consort diagram of participant recruitment.

were current or former smokers. Supplementary table S3 compares the demographic characteristics of participants and nonparticipants.

Table 3 shows the prevalence of the pre-defined syndromes in the study cohort. More than one in five of the cohort (198 of 977, 20.3%) had fixed (post-bronchodilator) airflow limitation consistent with a diagnosis of COPD. Among these, 41.9% (83 of 198) had associated peripheral blood eosinophilia. Only 2.7% of patients had reversible airflow limitation, consistent with asthma. Another 4.0% of participants exhibited airflow limitation on baseline spirometry but did not have a short-acting beta-agonist (SABA) administered so reversibility could not be assessed.

Findings consistent with LRTI and tuberculosis accounted for 8.4% and 1.4% of patients, respectively. Patients who had none of the above syndromes but who fitted the criteria for upper respiratory tract

TABLE 2 Demographics of patients presenting to healthcare facilities with respiratory symptoms

	All participants (n=977)	Central/provincial facilities (n=487)	District facilities (n=405)	Commune facilities (n=85)
Age years	59 [47–67]	57 [42–66]	60 [50–67]	61 [52–68]
Male sex	643 (65.8)	333 (68.4)	250 (61.7)	60 (70.6)
Body mass index[#]	21.7 (19.0–24.1)	20.8 (18.4–23.6)	22.4 (20.2–24.6)	21.7 (19.4–24.1)
Highest education level[¶]				
Primary	365 (38.6)	178 (38.5)	156 (39.0)	31 (36.9)
Secondary	480 (50.7)	224 (48.5)	208 (52.0)	48 (57.2)
University	92 (9.7)	54 (11.7)	33 (8.3)	5 (6.0)
Unknown/no answer	9 (1.0)	6 (1.3)	3 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Comorbidity[¶]				
Heart disease	150 (15.9)	80 (17.3)	60 (15.0)	10 (11.9)
Hypertension	285 (30.1)	115 (24.9)	141 (35.3)	29 (34.5)
Diabetes	74 (7.8)	36 (7.8)	30 (7.5)	8 (9.5)
Asthma, asthmatic bronchitis or allergic bronchitis	142 (15.0)	73 (15.8)	55 (13.8)	14 (16.7)
COPD	93 (9.8)	50 (10.8)	38 (9.5)	5 (6.0)
Chronic bronchitis	175 (18.5)	88 (19.1)	68 (17.0)	19 (22.6)
History of tuberculosis	119 (12.6)	63 (13.6)	41 (10.3)	7 (8.3)
Smoking history[¶]				
Male				
Current smoker	318 (51.2)	165 (52.1)	113 (46.1)	40 (67.8)
Ex-smoker	169 (27.2)	89 (28.1)	68 (27.8)	12 (20.3)
Never smoked	134 (21.6)	63 (19.9)	64 (26.1)	7 (11.9)
Female				
Current smoker	3 (0.9)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	1 (4.0)
Ex-smoker	3 (0.9)	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)
Never smoked	319 (98.1)	142 (97.9)	153 (98.7)	24 (96.0)
Geographic region				
Northern Vietnam	568 (58.1)	321 (65.9)	205 (50.6)	42 (49.4)
Southern Vietnam	409 (41.9)	166 (34.1)	200 (49.4)	43 (50.6)

Data are presented as median (interquartile range) or n (%). [#]: nine missing values; [¶]: 31 paediatric patients <15 years old not asked.

TABLE 3 The prevalence of the syndromic diagnoses, according to the study algorithm, among patients presenting to healthcare facilities with respiratory symptoms

Syndromic diagnosis	All healthcare facilities (n=977)		Central/provincial health facilities (n=487)		District health facilities (n=405)		Commune health facilities (n=85)	
	n (%)	95% CI	n (%)	95% CI	n (%)	95% CI	n (%)	95% CI
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) without eosinophilia	115 (11.8)	9.8–13.8	55 (11.3)	8.5–14.1	46 (11.4)	8.3–14.5	14 (16.5)	8.6–24.4
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) with eosinophilia	83 (8.5)	6.8–10.2	37 (7.6)	5.2–10.0	37 (9.1)	6.3–11.9	9 (10.6)	4.1–17.1
Reversible airflow limitation (asthma)	26 (2.7)	1.7–3.7	10 (2.1)	0.8–3.3	13 (3.2)	1.5–4.9	3 (3.5)	0.7–10.0
Other airflow limitation[#]	39 (4.0)	2.8–5.2	16 (3.3)	1.7–4.9	20 (4.9)	2.8–7.1	3 (3.5)	0.0–7.5
Lower respiratory tract infection	82 (8.4)	6.7–10.1	68 (14.0)	10.9–17.0	14 (3.5)	1.7–5.2	0 (0.0)	
Tuberculosis	14 (1.4)	0.7–2.2	14 (2.9)	1.4–4.4	0 (0.0)		0 (0.0)	
Heart failure	46 (4.7)	3.4–6.0	36 (7.4)	5.1–9.7	10 (2.5)	1.0–4.0	0 (0.0)	
Upper respiratory tract infection (common cold)[¶]	160 (16.4)	14.1–18.7	71 (14.6)	11.4–17.7	78 (19.3)	15.4–23.1	11 (12.9)	6.6–22.0
None of above syndromes^{¶,+}	470 (48.1)	45.0–51.2	220 (45.2)	40.8–49.6	203 (50.1)	45.3–55.0	47 (55.3)	44.7–65.9

[#]: airflow limitation on initial spirometry without measure of post-bronchodilator spirometry; [¶]: includes patients without chest radiograph, spirometry or both; ⁺: with none of the other syndromes.

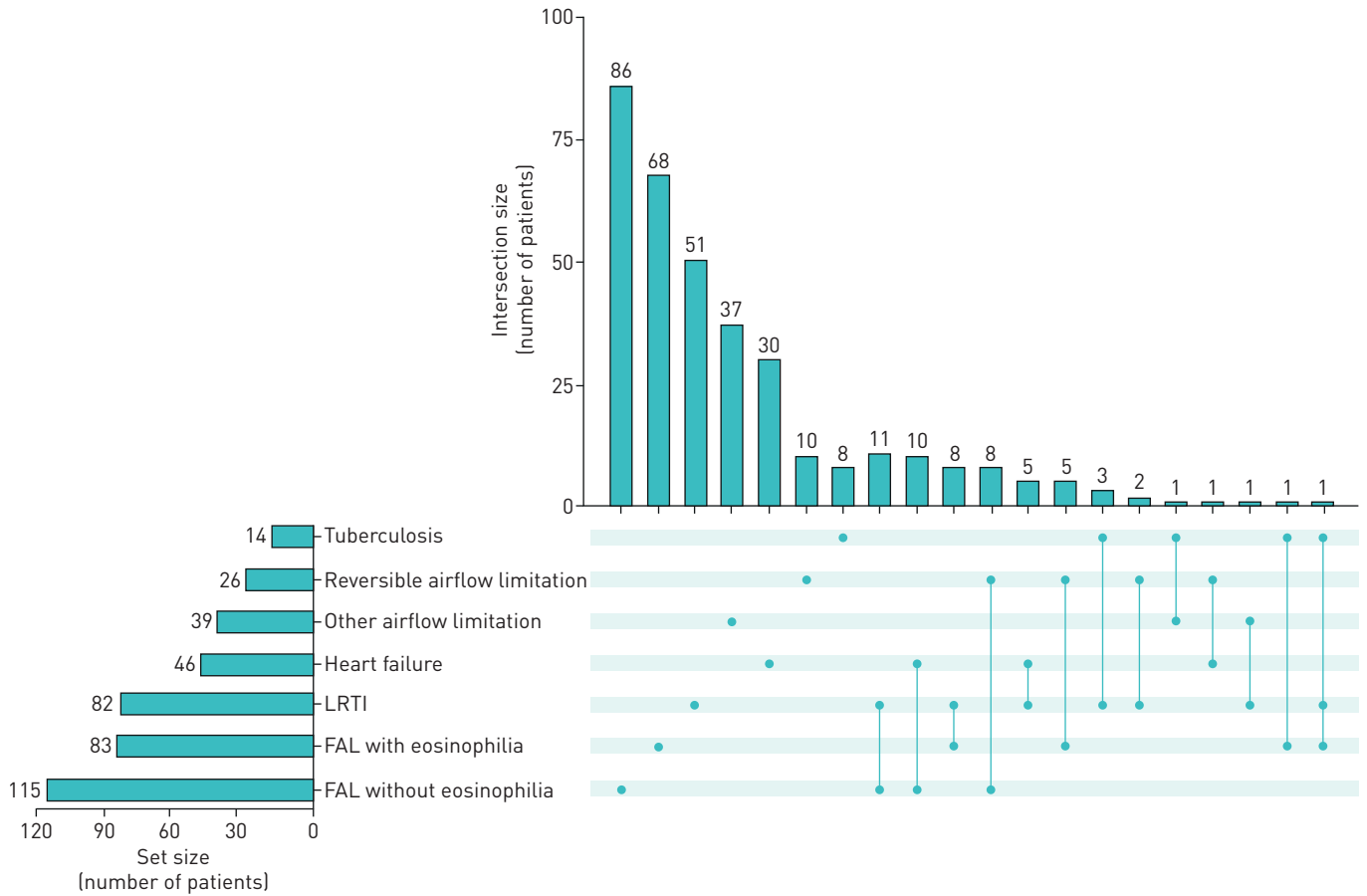


FIGURE 2 Overlap of syndromes among enrolled participants with respiratory symptoms. The set size represents the number of patients with the syndrome next to it. The intersection size represents the number of patients with one (one dot) or more (connected dots) of the syndromes. For example, among 115 patients who had fixed airflow limitation (FAL) without eosinophilia, 86 had this syndrome alone and 11 also had lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI).

infection (URTI) constituted 16.4% of the sample and a further 48.1% of the cohort did not meet the criteria for any of the pre-defined syndromes.

TABLE 4 Prevalence of syndromic diagnoses by age group

Syndromic diagnosis	Age 15–34 years (n=102)		Age 35–54 years (n=235)		Age 55–74 years (n=513)		Age ≥75 years (n=96)	
	n (%)	95% CI	n (%)	95% CI	n (%)	95% CI	n (%)	95% CI
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) without eosinophilia	1 (1.0)	0–2.9	15 (6.4)	3.3–9.5	82 (16.0)	12.8–19.2	15 (15.6)	8.4–22.9
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) with eosinophilia	1 (1.0)	0–2.9	14 (6.0)	2.9–9.0	53 (10.3)	7.7–13.0	15 (15.6)	8.4–22.9
Reversible airflow limitation (asthma)	3 (2.9)	0–6.2	5 (2.1)	0.3–4.0	15 (2.9)	1.5–4.4	2 (2.1)	0–4.9
Other airflow limitation[#]	8 (7.8)	2.6–13.1	9 (3.8)	1.4–6.3	18 (3.5)	1.9–5.1	2 (2.1)	0–4.9
Lower respiratory tract infection	13 (12.8)	6.3–19.2	10 (4.3)	1.7–6.8	48 (9.4)	6.8–11.9	10 (10.4)	5.1–18.3
Tuberculosis	4 (3.9)	0.2–7.7	4 (1.7)	0.1–3.4	6 (1.2)	0.2–2.1	0 (0.0)	
Heart failure	0 (0.0)		8 (3.4)	1.1–5.7	29 (5.7)	3.7–7.7	9 (9.4)	3.5–15.2
Upper respiratory tract infection (common cold)[¶]	25 (24.5)	16.2–32.9	52 (22.1)	16.8–27.4	61 (11.9)	9.1–14.7	9 (9.4)	3.5–15.2
None of above syndromes^{¶,+}	53 (52.0)	42.3–61.7	125 (53.2)	46.8–59.6	238 (46.4)	42.1–50.7	42 (43.8)	33.8–53.7

31 paediatric patients <15 years old not included. [#]: airflow limitation on initial spirometry without measure of post-bronchodilator spirometry; [¶]: includes patients without chest radiograph, spirometry or both; ⁺: with none of the other syndromes.

TABLE 5 The relationship between study-defined respiratory syndromes and diagnoses given by treating doctors

Syndromic diagnosis	Patients n	Diagnoses by healthcare workers							
		COPD	Asthma	Pneumonia	TB	Heart failure	Bronchitis	Common cold	None of the labels
All facilities									
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) without eosinophilia	115	40 (34.8)	19 (16.5)	17 (14.8)	3 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	33 (28.7)	9 (7.8)	16 (13.9)
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) with eosinophilia	83	39 (47.0)	11 (13.3)	7 (8.4)	3 (3.6)	1 (1.2)	15 (18.7)	4 (4.8)	15 (18.1)
Reversible airflow limitation (asthma)	26	5 (19.2)	6 (23.1)	2 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	2 (7.7)	7 (26.9)	5 (19.2)	5 (19.2)
Other airflow limitation [#]	39	3 (7.7)	7 (18.0)	2 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	16 (41.0)	7 (18.0)	10 (25.6)
Lower respiratory tract infection	82	20 (24.4)	2 (2.4)	23 (28.1)	12 (14.6)	3 (3.7)	16 (19.5)	2 (2.4)	20 (24.4)
Tuberculosis	14	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	5 (35.7)	8 (57.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	3 (21.4)
Heart failure	46	14 (30.4)	7 (15.2)	11 (23.9)	3 (6.5)	5 (10.9)	12 (26.1)	4 (8.7)	5 (10.9)
Upper respiratory tract infection, common cold [¶]	160	12 (7.5)	13 (8.1)	7 (4.4)	5 (3.1)	1 (0.6)	56 (35.0)	57 (35.6)	27 (16.9)
None of above syndromes ^{¶,+}	470	50 (10.6)	40 (8.5)	46 (9.8)	10 (2.1)	3 (0.6)	163 (34.7)	65 (13.8)	129 (27.5)
Central/provincial healthcare facilities									
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) without eosinophilia	55	21 (38.2)	12 (21.8)	7 (12.7)	2 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	17 (30.9)	2 (3.6)	6 (10.0)
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) with eosinophilia	37	23 (62.2)	3 (8.1)	5 (13.5)	3 (8.1)	0 (0.0)	3 (8.1)	0 (0.0)	7 (18.9)
Reversible airflow limitation (asthma)	10	2 (20.0)	2 (20.0)	1 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (20.0)	2 (20.0)	3 (30.0)	1 (10.0)
Other airflow limitation [#]	16	0 (0.0)	6 (37.5)	1 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (25.0)	2 (12.5)	6 (37.5)
Lower respiratory tract infection	68	19 (27.9)	1 (1.5)	21 (30.9)	11 (16.2)	3 (4.4)	9 (13.2)	1 (1.5)	18 (26.5)
Tuberculosis	14	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	5 (35.7)	8 (57.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	3 (21.4)
Heart failure	36	13 (36.1)	6 (16.7)	11 (30.6)	3 (8.3)	4 (11.1)	6 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	4 (11.1)
Upper respiratory tract infection, common cold [¶]	71	9 (12.7)	10 (14.1)	2 (2.8)	5 (7.0)	1 (1.4)	20 (28.2)	16 (22.5)	15 (21.1)
None of above syndromes ^{¶,+}	220	33 (15.0)	33 (15.0)	31 (14.1)	10 (4.6)	2 (0.9)	51 (23.2)	16 (7.3)	62 (28.2)
District healthcare facilities									
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) without eosinophilia	46	18 (39.1)	7 (15.2)	6 (13.0)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	14 (30.4)	6 (13.0)	4 (8.7)
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) with eosinophilia	37	16 (43.2)	8 (21.6)	1 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.7)	9 (24.3)	4 (10.8)	3 (8.1)
Reversible airflow limitation (asthma)	13	3 (23.1)	4 (30.8)	1 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (38.5)	2 (15.4)	1 (7.7)
Other airflow limitation [#]	20	3 (15.0)	1 (5.0)	1 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	11 (55.0)	5 (25.0)	2 (20.0)
Lower respiratory tract infection	14	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	2 (14.3)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	7 (50.0)	1 (7.1)	2 (14.3)
Tuberculosis	0								
Heart failure	10	1 (10)	1 (10)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (10)	6 (60)	4 (40)	1 (10.0)
Upper respiratory tract infection, common cold [¶]	78	3 (3.9)	3 (3.9)	4 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	32 (41.0)	38 (48.7)	9 (11.5)
None of above syndromes ^{¶,+}	203	17 (8.4)	6 (3.0)	10 (4.9)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	96 (47.3)	38 (18.7)	49 (24.1)
Commune healthcare facilities									
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) without eosinophilia	14	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	4 (28.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (14.3)	1 (7.1)	6 (42.9)

Continued

TABLE 5 Continued

Syndromic diagnosis	Patients n	Diagnoses by healthcare workers							
		COPD	Asthma	Pneumonia	TB	Heart failure	Bronchitis	Common cold	None of the labels
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) with eosinophilia	9	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	5 (55.6)
Reversible airflow limitation (asthma)	3	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)
Other airflow limitation [#]	3	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	2 (66.7)
Lower respiratory tract infection	0								
Tuberculosis	0								
Heart failure	0								
Upper respiratory tract infection, common cold [¶]	11	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (9.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (36.4)	3 (27.3)	3 (27.3)
None of above syndromes ^{¶,*}	47	0 (0.0)	1 (2.1)	5 (10.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	16 (34.0)	11 (23.4)	18 (38.3)

Data are presented as n (%) unless otherwise stated. Bolded text indicates patients in whom the syndromic diagnosis and healthcare worker diagnosis were in agreement. TB: tuberculosis. #: airflow limitation on initial spirometry without measure of post-bronchodilator spirometry; ¶: includes patients without chest radiograph, spirometry or both; *: with none of the other syndromes.

Among the 977 participants, 56 (5.7%) met the criteria for two concurrent syndromes. Another one patient (0.1%) met the criteria for three syndromes concurrently. Figure 2 shows the numbers of patients with one or more of the syndromes. The most common combination of syndromes were 1) fixed airflow limitation without eosinophilia and a LRTI (11 patients), and 2) fixed airflow limitation without eosinophilia and heart failure (10 patients).

The prevalence of fixed airflow limitation and heart failure increased with age (table 4). By contrast, patients presenting with URTI and those whose symptoms could not be attributed to any pre-defined syndrome were more likely to be young people.

Among 115 patients with fixed airflow limitation and no eosinophilia, only 34.8% were diagnosed with COPD by treating doctors (table 5). Only one of 14 (7.1%) patients with fixed airflow limitation assessed at the commune health centres was correctly diagnosed with COPD. Overall, the agreement between the presence of fixed airflow limitation (with or without eosinophilia) and a clinician diagnosis of COPD was poor ($\kappa=0.31$, 95% CI: 0.23–0.38). The agreement between the presence of reversible airflow limitation and a clinical diagnosis of asthma was even worse ($\kappa=0.16$; 95% CI: 0.08–0.25). Agreement was also poor for the diagnoses of LRTI ($\kappa=0.32$; 95% CI: 0.15–0.49), tuberculosis ($\kappa=0.06$; 95% CI: –0.01–0.13), and heart failure ($\kappa=0.15$; 95% CI: 0.02–0.28). Among 630 patients with URTI or none of the syndromes, 173 (27.5%) received at least one diagnostic label for a disease for which drug therapy would be indicated, including COPD, asthma, heart failure, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. The clinical diagnoses for the 129 patients with none of the syndromes who were given none of the relevant labels are provided in supplementary table S4.

Table 6 shows the proportions of patients with each syndrome who were prescribed medications during their attendance at the healthcare facilities. Less than half of patients with fixed airflow limitation were given long-acting bronchodilators (85 of 198, 42.9%) and a minority of patients with either reversible airflow obstruction or fixed airflow obstruction with eosinophilia were prescribed inhaled corticosteroids (30 of 109, 27.5%). No patients attending commune health centres were prescribed maintenance inhaled medicines and only 1 out of 26 patients with fixed or reversible airflow limitation received a SABA inhaler. Table 6 also shows that antibiotics were prescribed to more than half of the patients, even among those with syndromes for which this treatment is unlikely to be beneficial, such as those with only common cold and patients with none of the defined syndromes. The proportion of patients prescribed an antibiotic was similar across all facilities.

Discussion

In the study we applied a syndromic approach to assess the diagnosis and treatment provided across all levels of the Vietnamese healthcare system. We showed that many people presenting to healthcare facilities with respiratory symptoms had either no defined respiratory syndrome or had only URTI. Furthermore,

TABLE 6 Treatment provided to patients with the syndromic diagnoses

Syndromic diagnosis	Patients n	Systemic corticosteroids	Inhaled corticosteroids	Long-acting bronchodilators	Short-acting β -agonist	Antibiotics	Antituberculosis	Diuretics
All facilities								
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) without eosinophilia	115	47 (40.9)	30 (26.1)	48 (41.8)	17 (14.8)	75 (6.2)	0 (0.0)	5 (4.4)
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) with eosinophilia	83	29 (34.9)	25 (30.1)	37 (44.6)	10 (12.1)	44 (53.0)	2 (2.4)	5 (6.0)
Reversible airflow limitation (asthma)	26	8 (30.8)	5 (19.2)	7 (26.9)	1 (3.9)	16 (61.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (11.5)
Other airflow limitation [#]	39	7 (18.0)	7 (18.0)	8 (20.5)	2 (5.1)	20 (51.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Lower respiratory tract infection	82	31 (37.8)	19 (23.2)	23 (28.1)	1 (1.2)	52 (63.4)	1 (1.22)	7 (8.5)
Tuberculosis	14	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (42.9)	3 (21.4)	0 (0.0)
Heart failure	46	21 (45.7)	11 (23.9)	15 (32.6)	7 (15.2)	32 (70.0)	0 (0.0)	12 (26.1)
Upper respiratory tract infection, common cold [¶]	160	50 (31.3)	18 (11.3)	28 (17.5)	8 (5.0)	104 (65.0)	2 (1.3)	0 (0.0)
None of above syndromes ^{¶,†}	470	113 (24.0)	62 (13.2)	91 (19.4)	24 (5.1)	271 (57.7)	4 (0.9)	21 (4.5)
Overall	977	283 (29.0)	161 (16.5)	235 (24.1)	66 (6.8)	586 (60.0)	10 (1.0)	49 (5.0)
Central/provincial healthcare facilities								
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) without eosinophilia	55	28 (50.9)	24 (43.6)	26 (47.3)	6 (10.9)	37 (67.3)	0 (0.0)	3 (5.5)
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) with eosinophilia	37	18 (48.7)	18 (48.7)	18 (48.7)	5 (13.5)	20 (54.1)	1 (2.7)	2 (5.4)
Reversible airflow limitation (asthma)	10	4 (40.0)	2 (20.0)	2 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (70.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (30.0)
Other airflow limitation [#]	16	2 (12.5)	6 (37.5)	5 (31.3)	1 (6.3)	7 (43.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Lower respiratory tract infection	68	26 (38.2)	18 (26.5)	20 (29.4)	1 (1.5)	41 (60.3)	1 (1.5)	5 (7.4)
Tuberculosis	14	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (42.9)	3 (21.4)	0 (0.0)
Heart failure	36	16 (44.4)	10 (27.8)	14 (38.9)	6 (16.7)	24 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	11 (30.6)
Upper respiratory tract infection, common cold [¶]	71	23 (32.4)	14 (19.7)	17 (23.9)	6 (8.5)	42 (59.2)	2 (2.8)	0 (0.0)
None of above syndromes ^{¶,†}	220	51 (23.2)	54 (24.6)	58 (26.4)	20 (9.1)	121 (55.0)	3 (1.4)	13 (5.9)
Overall	487	151 (31.0)	134 (27.5)	145 (29.8)	41 (8.4)	283 (58.1)	8 (1.6)	33 (6.8)
District healthcare facilities								
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) without eosinophilia	46	14 (30.4)	6 (13.0)	22 (47.8)	10 (21.7)	27 (58.7)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.4)

Continued

TABLE 6 Continued

Syndromic diagnosis	Patients n	Systemic corticosteroids	Inhaled corticosteroids	Long-acting bronchodilators	Short-acting β -agonist	Antibiotics	Antituberculosis	Diuretics
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) with eosinophilia	37	11 (29.7)	7 (18.9)	19 (51.4)	5 (13.5)	19 (51.4)	0 (0.0)	3 (8.1)
Reversible airflow limitation (asthma)	13	4 (30.8)	3 (23.1)	5 (38.5)	1 (7.7)	9 (69.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other airflow limitation [#]	20	4 (20.0)	1 (5.0)	3 (15.0)	1 (5.0)	11 (55.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Lower respiratory tract infection	14	5 (35.7)	1 (7.1)	3 (21.4)	0 (0.0)	11 (78.6)	0 (0.0)	2 (14.3)
Tuberculosis	0							
Heart failure	10	5 (50.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	8 (80.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)
Upper respiratory tract infection, common cold [¶]	78	25 (32.1)	4 (5.1)	11 (14.1)	1 (1.3)	55 (70.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
None of above syndromes ^{¶,+}	203	48 (23.7)	8 (3.9)	33 (16.3)	4 (2.0)	120 (59.1)	1 (0.5)	8 (3.9)
Overall	405	110 (27.2)	27 (6.7)	90 (22.2)	23 (5.7)	248 (61.2)	1 (0.3)	16 (4.0)
Commune healthcare facilities								
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) without eosinophilia	14	5 (35.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	11 (78.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Fixed airflow limitation (COPD) with eosinophilia	9	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (55.6)	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)
Reversible airflow limitation (asthma)	3	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other airflow limitation [#]	3	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Lower respiratory tract infection	0							
Tuberculosis	0							
Heart failure	0							
Upper respiratory tract infection, common cold [¶]	11	2 (18.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (9.1)	7 (63.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
None of above syndromes ^{¶,+}	47	14 (29.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	30 (63.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Overall	85	22 (25.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.4)	55 (64.7)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)

Data are presented as n [%] unless otherwise stated. #: airflow limitation on initial spirometry without measure of post-bronchodilator spirometry; ¶: includes patients without chest radiograph, spirometry or both; +: with none of the other syndromes.

those who did have well-defined syndromes, such as fixed or reversible airflow limitation, a LRTI, tuberculosis or heart failure were often not diagnosed with the condition at the facility. The use of specific therapies, such as inhaled medicines and antibiotics, were poorly correlated with the presence of the relevant syndrome.

The agreement between the syndromic diagnosis that we made based on a simple, standardised assessment and the diagnostic label applied by the attending clinicians was poor. This highlights the importance of

utilising simple tests, particularly spirometry, to facilitate accurate diagnosis at all levels of the health system.

The benefit of applying a standardised diagnostic approach extends from diagnosing disease to appropriate prescription of treatment. The proportion of patients with fixed airflow limitation given inhaled long-acting bronchodilators and the proportion of patients with reversible airflow limitation given inhaled corticosteroids were both low. This is consistent with a recent cross-sectional survey that revealed a low level of knowledge and implementation of the Global Initiative for Asthma guidelines 2015 among primary care physicians in Vietnam [16]. Using spirometry to obtain evidence of airflow obstruction would more likely result in the appropriate targeted pharmacotherapy being given to patients [38].

In contrast to the under-use of inhaled medicines, inappropriate prescription of antibiotics and systemic corticosteroids occurred at all levels of facilities. We found that a substantial proportion of patients with a URTI, or with no defined respiratory syndrome, were provided with antibiotics. The use of systemic corticosteroids might be justified by the presence of exacerbation of COPD or asthma in some patients. However, the proportion of patients given corticosteroids was high even among patients without evidence of airflow limitation.

Our findings give rise to important questions that can be addressed by future studies. The findings of poor correlation between pre-defined syndromes and the diagnosis and treatment applied by the treating doctors, indicate that implementing a syndromic approach may improve patient care. The syndromic approach is of the most value where the capacity to implement a complex diagnostic algorithm is limited, such as within community healthcare facilities. An optimal syndromic pathway to diagnosis and management must also balance the needs and capacity of the local system in each setting. Secondly, given the difficulties in obtaining inhaled medicines and maintaining follow-up for chronic respiratory diseases in resource-limited settings, tailored pragmatic interventions coupling with the syndromic approach need to be considered. Following the introduction of an intervention, the approach can also be used to evaluate the impact of the intervention.

This approach provides a simple assessment of burden of respiratory diseases and will ensure an acceptable quality of patient care, while allowing for health-system barriers to diagnosis and treatment decisions. The approach can be adapted for other LMICs. Further studies are necessary to demonstrate the benefits of applying such approaches in different clinical settings.

This study has a number of strengths. We enrolled a randomly selected representative sample of patients at all four levels of health facilities in four provinces of Vietnam. This allows us to generalise our findings to urban and rural settings across Vietnam. Secondly, we defined the syndromes independently of the treating clinicians using a simple, standardised algorithmic approach. This allowed us to evaluate the diagnostic decision-making and evaluate the appropriateness of treatment against objective criteria.

There were several limitations. First, diagnostic tests, such as spirometry and chest radiography were not available for all participants. A minority of patients did not have a spirometry result of acceptable quality. For these patients a definite syndromic diagnosis could not be made. Second, some patients with asthma may had a normal spirometry result and a negative bronchodilator response upon presentation. This may explain the low prevalence of asthma observed in our study. Finally, the study sample may slightly under-represent the proportion of patients attending commune level facilities, in comparison to higher level facilities [39].

In conclusion, this study identified a substantial discordance between standardised syndromic diagnoses of respiratory disease and the diagnoses reached within the health system in Vietnam. Increased access to spirometry, and possibly other objective measures, including radiology and biomarkers, may assist in the implementation of locally relevant syndromic approaches to management. This would be an important element of strategies for reducing the burden of chronic lung disease in resource-limited settings.

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