

# Population Characteristics and Clinical Medication Patterns of Cough Patients in China Based on Regional Real-World Data

EPH37

**Authors:** Kun Ji, MD<sup>1</sup>, Shouan Ren, MD<sup>2</sup>, Jianhua Chu, MS<sup>3</sup>, Xiaofang Liu, MS<sup>4</sup>, Jingya Yi, MD<sup>5</sup>, Chengming Gu, MD<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dongfang Hospital, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China; <sup>2</sup>First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University, Beijing, China;

<sup>3</sup>Taizhou Data Industry Group Co., Ltd., Taizhou, China; <sup>4</sup>Taizhou Data Bureau, Taizhou, China; <sup>5</sup>Yangtze River Pharmaceutical Group, Taizhou, China



## OBJECTIVES




To systematically characterize the population size, clinical visit profiles, and distribution of clinical medication regimens among cough patients using regional real-world data in China.

## METHODS

**1 Data Source**  
EMR Data from Taizhou City  
East China 

**2 Study Design**  
Retrospective  
Observational Study    
2024-01 ~ 2025-06

**3 Participants**  
Patients Diagnosed with **Cough** 

**4 Descriptive Analysis**

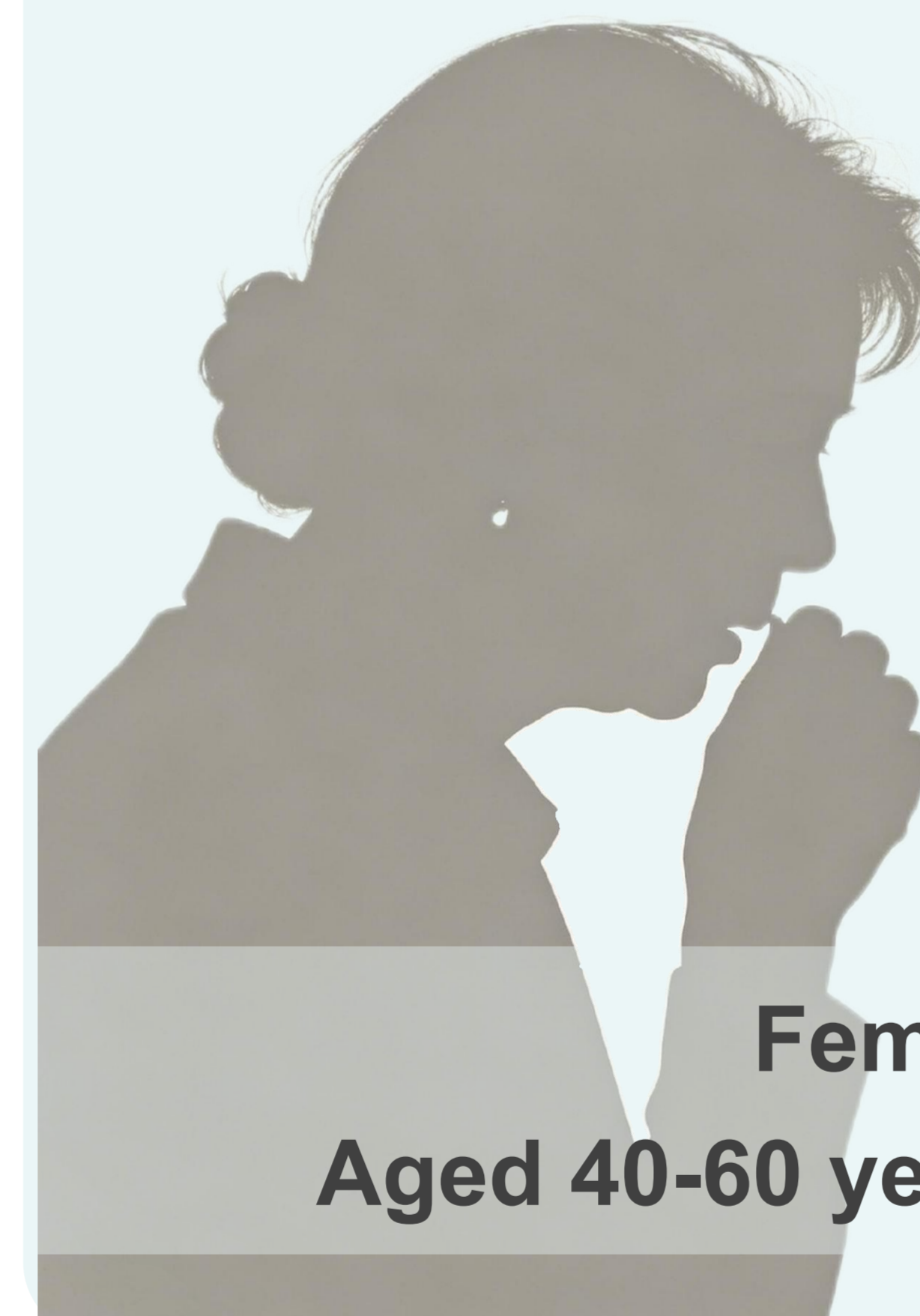
Population Indicator	Primary Diagnosis
Cough Subtype	Treatment Regimen

## RESULTS



**6,748** patients  
**8,157** encounters

### Patient Persona



Female / **61.1%**  
Aged 40-60 years / **64.0%**

### Primary Diagnosis



**40.6%**  
Uncomplicated Cough



**20.5%**  
Expectoration



**12.8%**  
Sore Throat

### Cough Subtype



**91.5%** / Acute



**5.2%** / Subacute



**3.3%** / Chronic

### Treatment Regimen

**Conventional  
Medicine**

**Traditional Chinese  
Medicine (TCM)**

61.3% — **26.5%** — 12.2%

**42.3%**  
Monotherapy

**57.7%**  
Polytherapy

### Top Regimens

Single antibiotic therapy **27.5%**

Antibiotics + Expectorants **15.6%**

## CONCLUSIONS

This study provides comprehensive real-world evidence of regional East China, revealing acute cough predominance among middle-aged adults and widespread antibiotic polytherapy despite predominantly acute etiologies. These findings offer valuable data to inform the optimization of regional cough management strategies and support the scientific allocation of medical resources.