Intervention in brief

System wide:	Asthma disease management programs deploy clinical and non-clinical staff to work with patients to create action plans, provide disease and medication education, and support self-management. The goal is to improve patients' long-term self-management and quality of life,
Strength of evidence	While recent retrospective analyses yield strong results, outcomes vary widely in older meta-analyses and systematic reviews. Medium
Impact	 Decreased cost: 6.73:1 ROI; \$1,395 cost avoidance due to reductions in average annual morbidity episodes Decreased utilization (wide range): Insignificant to 89% decreased ED visits and 34% decreased risk of ED visits; insignificant increase to 92% decreased hospital admissions and 50% decreased risk of hospital admission; insignificant to 59% fewer inpatient days; insignificant to 78% decreased outpatient visits Improved quality, clinical outcomes: Insignificant to 83% improved symptoms; insignificant to 33% improved asthma-related quality of life; insignificant to 25% improved quality of life (weighted mean difference 0.25, standard mean difference 0.29); insignificant impact on FEV1¹ and asthma attacks Increased access: Not demonstrated Improved stakeholder satisfaction: Not demonstrated
How to succeed	 To build an effective asthma management program: Provide patients with education on the basics of asthma including medications and triggers Use collaborative action planning to promote patient engagement, especially for newly-diagnosed patients or those inexperienced in managing their disease Incorporate asthma education in outpatient specialty care clinics (e.g., allergist clinics), not just primary care clinics, to extend reach Direct pharmacists to provide asthma-specific patient education in the inpatient setting or following an acute visit to improve self-management (e.g., using chambers on inhalers, using peak flow meters, obtaining medication refills) and avoid acute care utilization Consult asthma specialists when developing your program and for ongoing clinical decision support to ensure policies and decisions align with current best practices for asthma care To learn more about developing an evidence-based approach to addressing chronic diseases like asthma, check out How Providers Scale Disease-Agnostic Approaches to Patient Management webconference here. Then, download our chronic disease management action plan template here.

Forced Expiratory Volume. FEV1 is the maximum amount of air a person is able to exhale in one second and is used to measure degree of obstruction in patients with obstructive lung diseases.

Demonstrated impact

Literature review summary

Title: Mobile Health Care Operations and Return on Investment in Predominantly Underserved Children with

Asthma: The Breathmobile Program

Publication: Population Health Management

Date: 2013

Type: Retrospective analysis

Study population: 15,986 pediatric asthma patients who participated in any of four Southern California

Breathmobile Programs between November 16, 1995 and December 31, 2010

Major findings: Asthma management through a mobile clinic staffed by asthma care specialists that travels primarily to low-income, inner-city schools resulted in a return on investment of 6.73:1 and \$1,395 cost avoidance per patient due to average annual reductions in morbidity episodes.

Source: Full article here.

Title: Interventions to Improve Outcomes for Minority Adults with Asthma: A Systematic Review

Publication: Journal of General Internal Medicine

Date: 2012

Type: Systematic review

Study population: Primarily African-American, Latino, and Asian-American adults with asthma

Major findings: Asthma management programs resulted in:

- Utilization:
 - Decreased ED visits (16-59% compared to control, 22-89% compared to pre-intervention)
 - Mixed impact on hospitalizations (insignificant to 88% decrease compared to control and pre-intervention)
 - Mixed impact on hospital length of stay (insignificant to 59% fewer days)
 - Mixed impact on outpatient visits (0-78% decrease)
- · Quality outcomes:
 - Mixed impact on symptoms (insignificant to 83% improvement)
 - Mixed impact on asthma-related quality of life (insignificant to 33% improvement) and quality of life (insignificant to 25% improvement)

Source: Full article here.

Title: A Rapid Synthesis of The Evidence on Interventions Supporting Self-Management for People with Long-Term Conditions: PRISMS – Practical Systematic Review of Self-Management Support for Long-Term Conditions

Publication: Health Services and Delivery Research

Date: 2014

Type: Meta-analysis

Study population: Adult and pediatric patients (including infants) with asthma across 18 systematic reviews evaluating 217 randomized controlled trials taking place in 16 countries

Major findings: Asthma management programs were associated with:

- · Utilization:
 - Mixed impact on risk of ED visit (insignificant increase to 0.66x the risk)
 - Mixed impact on risk of hospitalization (insignificant increase to 0.5x the risk)
- Quality outcomes:
 - · Mixed impact on quality of life (insignificant to increased weighted mean difference of 0.25, standard mean difference of 0.29)
 - Insignificant impact on FEV1

Source: Full article here.

Title: Adaptation of an Asthma Management Program to a Small Clinic

Publication: American Journal of Managed Care

Date: 2017

Type: Retrospective analysis

Study population: 116 primarily Hispanic or African-American pediatric asthma patients from the Pediatric Allergy-Immunology Clinic at Harbor-UCLA Medical Center (HUMC) and the Harbor Medical Foundation in Torrance,

California. Patients averaged 6.4 years old and were covered by Medi-Cal insurance.

Major findings: After one year of enrollment, the asthma management clinic was associated with decreased ED/urgent care visits (69%) and decreased hospitalizations (92%) compared to the year prior to enrollment.

Source: Full article here.

Title: Community-Based Asthma Education **Publication**: American Journal of Managed Care

Date: 2017

Type: Retrospective analysis

Study population: 574 patients aged 4-77 years (mean of 30 years) with asthma who elected to participate in community hospital-based asthma education at Ellis Hospital in Schenectady, New York between April 2011 and December 2015. Most patients were female and covered by Medicaid or Medicare.

Major findings: After one year, asthma education was associated with decreased ED visits (64%) and decreased

hospital admissions (63%). **Source:** Full article <u>here</u>.

Appendix

- Morphew T, et al., "Mobile Health Care Operations and Return on Investment in Predominantly Underserved Children with Asthma," *Population Health Management*, 16, no. 4 (2013), https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/full/10.1089/pop.2012.0060.
- Press VG, et al., "Interventions to Improve Outcomes for Minority Adults with Asthma," *Journal of General Internal; Medicine*, 27, no. 8 (2012): 1001-1015, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3403146/.
- Taylor SJC, et al., "A Rapid Synthesis of the Evidence on Interventions Supporting Self-Management for People with Long-Term Conditions," *Health Services and Delivery Research*, no. 2.53 (2014), https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK263827/.
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