Impact of Asthma Control on Sleep, Attendance at Work, Normal Activities and Burden of Illness

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RESULTS

A total of 24,631 patients meeting entry criteria were identified from the administrative claims data. From this total, 582 patients (67% female) completed the survey. Age, gender, and the mean co-morbidity index did not differ between respondents and non-respondents.

As expected, a gradient was observed across the categories of asthma control and patient reported level of asthma severity and asthma progression (defined over the past year). Seventy-six percent of “well-controlled” patients reported their asthma as mild, whereas 59% of “not well-controlled” and 21% of “very poorly controlled” patients reported their asthma as mild. Over the past year, 2.5% of “well-controlled” patients reported their asthma as becoming somewhat or much worse, whereas 10% of “not well-controlled” and 50.9% of “very poorly controlled” patients reported the same.

CONCLUSIONS

These findings are particularly important given the emphasis placed on disease control by the NAEPP.

REFERENCES


LIMITIONS

While we did identify moderate to severe asthma patients through administrative claims regarding co-morbid status, there may be residual bias in that patients who are more less controlled may differ in their willingness to respond to the survey. Although, the comparison of co-morbidity between responders and non-responders did not suggest differences in illness burden.

Although the benefit of administrative claims data arises from its “real- world” nature, there may be unobserved factors and other temporal differences in response rates for patients who were surveyed at a time point more current than their identification date in administrative claims.

Furthermore, the impact of medication compliance on patient-reported outcomes in this study may have influenced patients’ level of control.

CONCLUSIONS

In a population of moderate-to-severe asthma patients, approximately 86% of patients were not fully controlled despite anti-inflammatory treatments.

Lack of asthma control is associated with substantial patient burden. These findings are particularly important given the emphasis placed on disease control by the NAEPP.

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