



Monday , 06 September 2004

Hall 5.3 SECC Session 262 14:45-16:45
OP Oral Presentation : Primary care: asthma

15:30

2669

A UK population perspective - active intervention and evidence based advice can improve symptom control in asthma

G. Hoskins, C. McCowan, R. G. Neville, I. Ricketts, D. Williams (Dundee, Uxbridge, United Kingdom)

Background: Asthma guidelines exist to improve patient care, a key component being symptom control. A system was offered to help UK practices identify and review patients in line with SIGN/BTS guidelines. This assisted practices to implement guidelines into clinical practice. **Method:** Practices invited patients receiving prophylactic medication or overusing β_2 agonists for a review. Data was recorded through a standard template. Specific feedback of outcome at baseline and over time was provided. **Results:** 19,148 patients have >1 consultation. A statistically significant improvement of $p<0.0001$ was recorded for each element of the three symptom categories.

Symptoms	Score	1st consultation (%)	Last consultation (%)	OR & 95%CI
Night	0	8596 (45)	12729 (66)	0.41(0.39-0.43)
	1	3015 (16)	2465 (13)	1.26(1.19-1.34)
	2	3632 (19)	2287 (12)	1.73(1.63-1.83)
	3	3904 (20)	1666(9)	2.69(2.53-2.86)
Day	0	4316(22.5)	7681 (40)	0.43(0.42-0.45)
	1	3216(16.8)	4024 (21)	0.79(0.72-0.80)
	2	4378 (22.9)	3736 (19.5)	1.22(1.16-1.28)
	3	7237 (37.8)	3706 (19.5)	2.53(2.42-2.65)
Activity	0	5291 (28)	8912 (46.5)	0.44(0.42-0.46)
	1	6323 (33)	5689 (29.5)	1.17(1.12-1.22)
	2	5490 (28.5)	3418 (18)	1.85(1.76-1.94)
	3	2043 (10.5)	1128 (6)	1.91(1.77-2.06)

0=no symptoms 1=1-2 monthly 2=1-2 weekly 3=daily or at rest

Conclusion: A structured programme of intervention based on recommended guidelines can encourage health professionals to implement recommended evidence based care and improve patient outcomes.