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Evaluating Predictive Validity of Patient Reported Asthma Control, Belief about Medications and Self-Efficacy

The purpose of this study is to develop statistical models to evaluate the predictors of long-term asthma control. A cohort of 1437 patients with asthma were followed over a one-year period and completed the Asthma Control Test (ACT), mini-asthma quality of life questionnaire (AQLQ), asthma self-efficacy (opinion, knowledge about asthma) scale and beliefs about medication. Long-term asthma control was evaluated by assessing overuse of rescue medication and emergency department (ED) visits. Even a 15% reduction in asthma-related ED visits and hospitalization based on efficient predictive models could result in an important reduction in health-care costs.