

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
ACTING AS DATA COLLECTION AGENT FOR THE
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

## NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY 2012 ASTHMA SUPPLEMENT

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	BACKGROUND INFORMATION										
A.	Provider's serial number  C. Census contact name										
B.	Provider's specialty (Mark (X) only ONE.)  1 General/Family Practice 3 Pediatrics 5 Other-Specify Cntact telephone  2 Internal Medicine 4 CHC Mid-level Provider										
IN.	The National Institutes of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the US Environm Protection Agency are conducting a special survey on asthma care provided in community health or and physician office settings. We are interested in the clinical decisions you make about asthma in day practice and not what may be ideal or best practice. Your answers will remain confidential. For following questions, please answer only for patients you personally see. Do not include patients see or clinical decisions made by other practitioners at your site.	enters every all the									
1.	Which of the following patient age groups do you see?  Mark (X) all that apply.  □ 0-11 years  □ 12-17 years  □ 18-24 years  □ 25-64 years  □ 65 years and above										
2.	Which type of system, if any, do you use to track and manage your patients with asthma (e.g., schedule regular follow-up visits)?  1 Electronic medical record-based system 2 An electronic system separate from medical records 3 Paper reminder/recall system  6 Don't know										
3.	How frequently do you use an asthma-specific structured encounter form (i.e., an asthma template or an asthma visit checklist) when asthma is the primary reason for the visit?  1 □ No form available 2 □ Never (0%) 3 □ Sometimes (1–24%)										
4.	<ul> <li>During your last normal week of practice, <u>approximately</u> how many visits did you have with patients who have asthma <b>regardless of the reason for the visit?</b></li> <li>Number of visits</li> </ul>										

		Mark (V) and boy in each rous								
5.	For each of the following statements, please indicate whether	Mark (X) one box in each row.								
	you agree or disagree:	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree				
	a. Spirometry is an essential component of a clinical evaluation									
	for an asthma diagnosis in patients able to perform it (please do not include peak flow monitoring as spirometry)	1	2	з 🗌	4	5 🗆				
	<b>b.</b> Inhaled corticosteroids are the most effective medications to control persistent asthma	1	2	3 🗌	4	5				
	c. Asthma action plans are an effective tool to guide patient self-management efforts	1	2	3 🗌	4	5 🗆				
	d. Patients with persistent asthma should have follow-up visits at least every 6 months to assess control	   1	2	3 🗌	4	5				
	Assessing asthma severity is necessary to determine initial therapy	1	2	3 🗌	4	5				
6.	Please rate your confidence in using the following actions:	Mark (X) one box in each row.								
		Very confider	Somewhat		lot all Infident	N/A (do no perform)				
	Using spirometry data as a component of a clinical evaluation for an asthma diagnosis in patients able to perform it	     1	2	]	3 🗌	4				
	<b>b.</b> Assessing underlying asthma severity using standard criteria	1	2	]	3 🗌	4				
	c. Prescribing the appropriate dose of inhaled corticosteroids	   1	2	]	3 🗆	4				
	d. Evaluating the need to step up controller therapy	   1	2	2		4				
	e. Evaluating when to step down controller therapy	1 1	2	2 🗌		4				
	FOR QUESTIONS 7–10, PLEASE RESPOND REGARDING VIS FOR ASTHMA (INCLUDING ROUTINE AND ACU	ITS MAD	E SPECIF	ICALLY	1					
7.	For what percent of asthma visits do you document overall asthma control?									
	1 0% (Never)									
	2 ☐ 1–24% (Sometimes) 3 ☐ 25–74% (Often)									
	4 75–100% (Almost always)									
8.	For what percent of asthma visits do you ask about the following items	Mark (X) one box in each row.								
	or perform the following tests to assess current asthma control?	0% (Never)	1–24% (Sometim		-74% 7 Often) 7	75%-100% (Almost always)				
	a. Ability to engage in normal daily activities	1	2	3	: 🗆	4				
	<b>b.</b> Frequency of daytime symptoms	1 🗆	2	3	<u> </u>	4				
	<b>c.</b> Frequency of nighttime awakening	   1	2	3		4				
	<b>d.</b> Patient perception of symptom control	1 🗆	2	3	: 🗆	4				
	Control assessment tool (e.g., Asthma Control Test, Asthma Control Questionnaire, Asthma Therapy Assessment Questionnaire, or similar tool)	     1	2 🗆	3	:	4				
	f. Frequency of rescue inhaler use (e.g., Albuterol)	1	2 🗌	3	:	4				
	g. Frequency of exacerbations requiring oral steroids	1 🗆	2 🗆	3	:	4 🗌				
	h. Frequency of emergency department visits or urgent care visits for asthma	1	2	3	3	4				
	i. Peak flow results from home	1	2 🗌	3	s 🗆	4				
	j. Spirometry (include only visits with patients able to perform spirometry)	1 🗆	2 🗌	3	в	4 🗆				

9. For what percent of asthma visits do you use each of the fo	llowing !	Mark (X) one box in each row.							
strategies to help patients control and manage their asthma	?   0%   (Neve			–74% Often)	75–100% (Almost always)				
<ul> <li>Provide a new or review an existing written asthma action outlining medications, triggers, and when to seek emerge</li> </ul>		2[	] 3		4 🗆				
<b>b.</b> Assessment by history of triggers at home (e.g., pets, mold, tobacco smoke)	1	2[	] 3		4				
Assessment by history of triggers at school (e.g., mold, dust, exhaust) Skip to 9d if you do not see children	1 🗆	2[	3		4				
<b>d.</b> Ask adult patients about their occupation and place of employment <i>Skip to 9f if you do not see adults</i>	1	2[	3		4				
<b>e.</b> Assessment by history of triggers at the workplace (e.g., of fumes, chemicals) <i>Skip to 9f if you do not see adults</i>	lust,	2[	] 3		4				
<b>f.</b> Testing for allergic sensitivity via skin or allergen-specific (e.g., RAST) testing	lgE i ₁ □	2[	] 3		4				
g. Assessment of daily use of controller medication (e.g., information controller of daily use of controller medication (e.g., information controller medication (e.g., information).	naled	2[	3		4				
h. Repeated assessment of inhaler technique	1	2[	] 3		4				
i. Referral to a specialist Skip to 10 if you are an asthma/allergy specialist	1	2[	3		4				
<b>10.</b> Under which circumstances do you make the following record environmental exposures?	mmendations abou	t /v	Mark (X) one box in each row.						
environinental exposures:	For mo asthm patient	a with s	or patients sensitivity is trigger	Rarely or never recommend					
a. Using dust mite control measures (e.g., mattress covers)		1	ا		3 🗆				
<b>b.</b> Controlling household mold and pests (e.g., cockroaches)	 )	1 1			3 🗆				
c. Removing pets from the home		1	2		3 🗆				
<b>d.</b> Avoiding pollen (e.g., limit outdoor time, close windows)		1 1	2		3 🗆				
e. Avoiding air pollution (e.g., ozone warnings)		1	2		з□				
f. Making changes to cooking appliances (e.g., exhaust vent	s)	1 🗆	2		3 🗌				
g. Avoiding second-hand tobacco smoke		1 🗆	2		з 🗆				
<b>11.</b> How do you use the following medications?  Mark (X) ALL that apply on each row.	М	ark (X) AL	L that app	ly on ea	ch row.				
mark (X) ALL that apply on each row.	Symp relief/a exacert	cute   term c	ontrol daily co	ontrol to c	difficult Do control not thma use				
a. Short acting beta agonists (e.g., Albuterol)	1	2 [	3 🗆	4	□ 5 <u>□</u>				
<b>b.</b> Inhaled corticosteroids (ICS)	1	2 [	3 🗆	] 4	5 🗆				
c. Long acting beta agonists (LABA) (e.g., Serevent/salmete Foradil/formoterol)	erol,	2	3 🗆	4 [	5				
<b>d.</b> Combination medication that includes both LABA and ICS (e.g., Advair)	   1□	2	3 🗆	4 [	□ 5□				
e. Leukotriene modifiers (e.g., Singulair/montelukast)	1	2	3 🗆	] 4	5 🗆				
f. Anticholinergics (e.g., ipatropium, tiotropium)	1	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗆				
g. Methylxanthines (e.g., theophylline)	1	] 2[	3 🗆	] 4	□ 5 □				
h. Omalizumab/Xolair	1	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗆				
i. Short course of oral/injectable corticosteroids	1	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗆				
j. Long course of oral corticosteroids (>10 days)	1	2	3 🗆	4	□   5□ <u> </u>				

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Do you use this			Mark (X) one box for each "NO" response.								
		barrier l the r Mark (	dicate one isted to ight. X) <b>one</b>	No barrier	Not effective	Poor patient adherence	Low patient health literacy	Lack of staff/ equipment	Lack of training	Lack of time	Lack of payment
(a)	Written asthma action plans	Yes 1 🗌	No 2 →	1	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗆	6	7 🗆	8 🗆
(b)	A control assessment tool (e.g., ACT or similar tool)	1 🗆	2	1 🗆	2	3□	4 🗆	5 🗆	6	7	8 🗆
(c)	Home peak flow monitors	1 🗆	2 □ →	1 🗆	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗌	6	7	8 🗆
(d)	In-office spirometry	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗌	6 🗆	7	8
(e)	Educating patients to recognize symptoms	1 🗆	2□→	1 🗆	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗆	6	7	8
(f)	Educating patients to avoid risk factors	1 🗆	2 □ →	1 🗆	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗆	6	7	8
(g)	Involve patients in treatment decision-making	1	2 □ →	1	2	3□	4	5 🗆	6	7	8 🗆
(h)	Observe inhaler use by patients	1 🗆	2 □ →	1 🗆	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗆	6	7	8 🗆
(i)	Advise patients to change their home environment	1	2	1	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗆	6	7 🗆	8 🗆
(j)	Advise employed patients to seek changes in the work environment	1 🗆	2 →	1 🗆	2	3□	4 🗆	5 🗆	6 🗆	7	8 🗆
(k)	Schedule routine follow-up visits to assess asthma control	1 🗆	2	1	2	3 🗆	4 🗌	5	6 🗆	7	8 🗆
l law.							Mark (X) one box in each row.				
How often do you encounter these patient concerns or misunderstandings about asthma therapies?							Never (0%)	Sometime (1–24%)		en 4%)	Almost always 75–100%)
(a) Misunderstanding of medication risks or side effects, or belief in myths (e.g., muscle development, addiction)							1	2	3 🗆		4
Concern about short-term side effects from inhaled corticosteroids (e.g., thrush)						1	2	3		4 🗌	
(c) Concern about long-term side effects of inhaled corticosteriods (e.g., delayed growth in children)							1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆		4 🗌
d) Co	onfusion between symp	tom relief n	nedications	and da	ily control r	nedications	1 🗆	2	3		4 🗌
1 🗆 F	se indicate your role? Physician to whom this Other clinical role (e.g.			ed							

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