' 12. Belo	ow are strategies that c tegy, and next, <i>specify</i>	ould be u the one	used to he most i	elp patie mport	ents contro ant barri	I their asth e r (if any)	ma. Please that you	e specify v face to us	whether ing eac	you use e h strategy.	ach `	(5-2-2011)					
		Do y use t	his	No barrier	Poor patient adherence	Low patient health literacy	Not effective	Lack of staff/ equipmen	Lack trainir		Lack of payment	PRETEST					
Mark (X) one						,	(X) one <i>b</i>	box for each row.				NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICA					
(a) Written asthma action plans 1 Yes 2 No 1 2 3		4 5 6 7 8			7	8 🗌	2012 ASTHMA SUPPLEME										
	A control assessment tool (e.g., ACT)	1 ☐ Yes	2□ No	1 🗆	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗆	6	7	8 🗆	NOTICE – Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per responsing tructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and remay not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays to the conduct or sponsor.					
(c)	Home peak flow monitors	1□ Yes	2□ No	1 🗆	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗌	6	7	8	comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestic Information Collection Review Office, 1600 Clifton Road, MS D-74, Atlanta, GA 30333, ATTN: PRA(0920-0234).					
(d)	In-office spirometry	1 Yes	2□ No	1 🗆	2	3 🗌	4	5 🗌	6	7	8 🗌	Assurance of Confidentiality - All information which would permit identification of any individual, a practic will be used for statistical purposes only by NCHS staff, contractors; and agents only when required and with neureleased to other persons without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with section 3					
(e)	Educating patients to recognize symptoms	1 ☐ Yes	2□ No	1 🗆	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗌	6	7	8 🗌	242m) and the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (PL-107-347).					
16)												BACKGROUND INFORMATION					
(f)	Educating patients to avoid risk factors	1□ Yes	2□ No	1 🗆	2	3 🗆	4	5	6	7	8 🗆	A. Provider's serial number C. Census contact n					
(g)	Involve patients in treatment decision-making	1□ Yes	2□ No	1 🗌	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗌	6	7	8	B. Provider's specialty (Mark (X) only ONE.) D. Census					
(h)	Observe inhaler use by patients	1□ Yes	2□ No	1	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗆	6	7	8	1 General/Family Practice 3 Pediatrics 5 Other-Specify contact telephon					
(i)	Advise patients to change their home environment	1□ Yes	2□ No	1	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗆	6	7	8	The National Institutes of Health, Centers for Disease Control					
(j)	Advise employed patients to seek changes in the work environment	1□ Yes	2□ No	1 🗆	2	3 🗆	4 🗌	5	6	7	8	Environmental Protection Agency are conducting a special si community health centers and private office settings. We are make about asthma. For all the following questions, please a see. Do not include patients seen by or clinical decisions may					
(k)	Schedule routine follow-up visits to assess asthma control	1□ Yes	2□ No	1 🗆	2	3 🗆	4	5 🗆	6	7	8	1. Which of the following patient age groups do you see? Mark (X) all that apply.					
13 . How	v often do vou encount	er these r	natient co	ncerns	or misund	erstanding		Mark (X)	one bo	x in each r	ow.	1 □ 0–11 years					
abo	 13. How often do you encounter these patient concerns or misunderstandings about asthma therapies? (a) Misunderstanding of medication risks or side effects, or belief in myths (e.g., muscle development, addiction) (b) Concern about short-term side effects from inhaled corticosteroids (e.g., thrush) 					Neve	Never Some (1-2)		Often (25–74%)	Almost always (75–100%)	2 ☐ 12–17 years 3 ☐ 18–24 years						
(a) N						1		2 🗌	3 🗆	4	4 ☐ 25–64 years 5 ☐ 65 years and above						
						1	1 2 2		3 🗌	4	2. Which type of system, if any, do you use to track and manage your patients with (e.g., schedule regular follow-up visits)?						
(c) C	(c) Concern about long-term side effects of inhaled corticosteriods (e.g., delayed growth in children)			1 🗆	3 🗌	4			1 ☐ Electronic medical record-based system 2 ☐ An electronic system separate from medical records 5 ☐ No system								
(d) C	Confusion between symp	tom relief	f medication	ons and	daily contr	ol medicatio	ns 1	1	2	3 🗌	4	3 ☐ Paper reminder/recall system 6 ☐ Don't know					
1	ase indicate your role? The physicians to who Other physician Other clinical role (e.g			ed				,	,			3. How frequently do you use an asthma-specific structured encounter form (i.e., an visit checklist) when asthma is the primary reason for the visit? 1 No form available 4 Often (25–74%) 2 Never (0%) 5 Almost always (75–100%) 3 Sometimes (1–24%)					
												4. During your last normal week of practice approximately how many visits did you					

CLOSING STATEMENT

Thank you for completing this special survey. We appreciate your time and cooperation.

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OMB No. 0920-0234 Exp. Date 2/28/2013

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

CARE SURVEY

nse, including the time for reviewing viewing the collection of information. An agency ays a currently valid OMB control number. Send ons for reducing this burden to: CDC/ATSDR

e, or an establishment will be held confidential; essary controls, and will not be disclosed or

rel 24	released to other persons without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m) and the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (PL-107-347).									
	BACKGROUND INFORMATION									
A	Provider's serial number C. Census contact name									
В	Provider's specialty (Mark (X) only ONE.) 1 General/Family Practice 3 Pediatrics 2 Internal Medicine 5 Other-Specify telephone Area code Number contact telephone									
INTRODUCTION The National Institutes of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the US Environmental Protection Agency are conducting a special survey on asthma care provided in community health centers and private office settings. We are interested in the clinical decisions you make about asthma. For all the following questions, please answer only for patients you personally see. Do not include patients seen by or clinical decisions made by other practitioners at your site.										
1.	Which of the following patient age groups do you see? Mark (X) all that apply. 1 0-11 years 2 12-17 years 3 18-24 years 4 25-64 years 5 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%) 5 Almost always (75–100%) 3 Sometimes (1–24%)									
4.	During your last normal week of practice, approximately how many visits did you have with patients who have asthma regardless of the reason for the visit? Number of visits									

USCENSUSBUREAU

	For each of the following statements, please indicate whether	Mark (X) one box in each row.						
•	you agree or disagree:	Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagre	e Strongly disagree		
	a. Spirometry is an essential component of a clinical evaluation for an asthma diagnosis	 1	2	3 🗌	4	5 🗆		
	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 1	2	3 🗌	4	5 🗆		
õ.	Please rate your confidence in using the following actions	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	lark (X) d	one box	in each i	h row.		
		Very confider	Some	Somewhat confident co		N/A (do not perform)		
	a. Using spirometry data as a component of a clinical evaluation for an asthma diagnosis	1 1	2[3	4 🔲		
	b. Assessing underlying asthma severity using standard criteria	1	2[з□	4		
	c. Prescribing the appropriate dose of inhaled corticosteroids	1 1	2[3 🗌	4		
	d. Evaluating the need to step up controller therapy	1 1	2[3 🗌	4		
	e. Evaluating when to step down controller therapy	1 🗌	1 2		3	4 🗆		
	1 ☐ 0% (Never)							
	2 1–24% (Sometimes) 3 25–74% (Often) 4 75–100% (Almost always)		lauls (V)		in analy			
	2 1–24% (Sometimes) 3 25–74% (Often) 4 75–100% (Almost always) For what percent of asthma visits do you ask about the following items	l M	lark (X) o	one box				
	2 1–24% (Sometimes) 3 25–74% (Often) 4 75–100% (Almost always)		1–24 (Someti	% 25		70W. 75%–100% (Almost always)		
	2 1–24% (Sometimes) 3 25–74% (Often) 4 75–100% (Almost always) For what percent of asthma visits do you ask about the following items	 0%	1–24	% 25 mes) (0	-74%	75%-100% (Almost		
	2 1-24% (Sometimes) 3 25-74% (Often) 4 75-100% (Almost always) For what percent of asthma visits do you ask about the following items or perform the following tests to assess current asthma control?	0% (Never)	1–24 (Someti	% 25 mes) (0	-74% Often)	75%-100% (Almost always)		
	2 1–24% (Sometimes) 3 25–74% (Often) 4 75–100% (Almost always) For what percent of asthma visits do you ask about the following items or perform the following tests to assess current asthma control? a. Ability to engage in normal daily activities	0% (Never)	1–24 (Someti	% 25 mes) (0	–74% Often)	75%-100% (Almost always)		
	2 1–24% (Sometimes) 3 25–74% (Often) 4 75–100% (Almost always) For what percent of asthma visits do you ask about the following items or perform the following tests to assess current asthma control? a. Ability to engage in normal daily activities b. Frequency of daytime symptoms	0% (Never) 	1–24 (Someti	% 25 mes) (0	-74% Often)	75%-100% (Almost always)		
	2 1–24% (Sometimes) 3 25–74% (Often) 4 75–100% (Almost always) For what percent of asthma visits do you ask about the following items or perform the following tests to assess current asthma control? a. Ability to engage in normal daily activities b. Frequency of daytime symptoms c. Frequency of nighttime awakening	0% (Never)	1–24 (Someti	% 25 mes) ((-74% Often)	75%-100% (Almost always) 4		
	2 1–24% (Sometimes) 3 25–74% (Often) 4 75–100% (Almost always) For what percent of asthma visits do you ask about the following items or perform the following tests to assess current asthma control? a. Ability to engage in normal daily activities b. Frequency of daytime symptoms c. Frequency of nighttime awakening d. Patient perception of symptom control	0% (Never)	1–24 (Someti	% 25 mes) ((-74% Often)	75%–100% (Almost always) 4		
	2 1–24% (Sometimes) 3 25–74% (Often) 4 75–100% (Almost always) For what percent of asthma visits do you ask about the following items or perform the following tests to assess current asthma control? a. Ability to engage in normal daily activities b. Frequency of daytime symptoms c. Frequency of nighttime awakening d. Patient perception of symptom control e. Control assessment tool (e.,g Asthma Control Test)	0% (Never)	1–24 (Someti	% 25 mes) ((-74% Often)	75%–100% (Almost always) 4		
	2 1–24% (Sometimes) 3 25–74% (Often) 4 75–100% (Almost always) For what percent of asthma visits do you ask about the following items or perform the following tests to assess current asthma control? a. Ability to engage in normal daily activities b. Frequency of daytime symptoms c. Frequency of nighttime awakening d. Patient perception of symptom control e. Control assessment tool (e.,g Asthma Control Test) f. Frequency of rescue inhaler use (e.g., Albuterol)	0% (Never)	1–24 (Someti 2	% 25 (C	74% Often) 3	75%–100% (Almost always) 4		
	2 1-24% (Sometimes) 3 25-74% (Often) 4 75-100% (Almost always) For what percent of asthma visits do you ask about the following items or perform the following tests to assess current asthma control? a. Ability to engage in normal daily activities b. Frequency of daytime symptoms c. Frequency of nighttime awakening d. Patient perception of symptom control e. Control assessment tool (e.,g Asthma Control Test) f. Frequency of rescue inhaler use (e.g., Albuterol) g. Frequency of patient report of emergency department	0% (Never) 1	1–24 (Someti 2	% 25 ((C	-74% Dften) 3	75%-100% (Almost always) 4		

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9.	For what percent of asthma visits do you use each of the following	M	ark (X) one	e box in each row.						
	strategies to help patients control and manage their asthma?	0% (Never)	1–24% (Sometimes)	25–74% (Often)	75–100% (Almost always)	Almost I				
	a. Provide a new or review an existing written asthma action plan outlining medications, triggers, and when to seek emergency care?	1	2	3 🗌	4	5				
	b. Assessment by history of triggers at home (e.g., pets, mold, tobacco smoke)	1 🗆	2	3 🗌	4	4 🗌 5				
	c. 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	5				
	d. 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	5 🗌				
	e. Assessment by history of triggers at the workplace (e.g., dust, fumes, chemicals) <i>Skip to 9f if you do not see adults</i>	1 1	2	3 🗌	4	5	; <u> </u>			
	f. Testing for allergic sensitivity via skin or allergen-specific IgE (e.g., RAST) testing	 1	2	2 3		5	; <u> </u>			
	g. Assessment of daily use of controller medication (e.g., inhaled corticosteroids) for patients with persistent asthma	1	2	3 🗆	4	5				
	h. Repeated assessment of inhaler technique	1 🗆	l 2	3 🗌	4	5				
	Referral to a specialist Skip to 10 if you are an asthma/allergy specialist	1 1	2	3 🗌	4	5	;			
D.	Under which circumstances do you make the following recommendation	ns about	Mark	ox in each ro		·.				
	environmental exposures?		For most asthma patients	Only for p with sen to this to	sitivity	ne	ely or ever nmend			
	a. Using dust mite control measures (e.g., mattress covers)		 1	2		3[
	b. Controlling household mold and pests (e.g., cockroaches)		1	2		3 🗆				
	c. Removing pets from the home	1	2	2		3 🗌				
	d. Avoiding pollen (e.g., limit outdoor time, close windows)		1 🗆	2	2					
	e. Avoiding air pollution (e.g., ozone warnings)	1 🗆	2		3[
	f. Making changes to cooking appliances (e.g., exhaust vents)		1 🗆	2		3[
	g. Avoiding second-hand tobacco smoke		1 🗆	2		3[
1. How do you use the following medications?			Mark (X) ALL that apply on each row.							
		Symptom relief/acute exacerbation	e term contr	Add on daily control therapy		ntrol	Do not use			
	Short acting beta agonists (e.g., Albuterol)	1 🗌	2	3 🗆	4 🗆		5_			
	b. Inhaled corticosteroids (ICS)	1 🗌	2 🗌	3 🗌	4 🗆		5 🗌			
	c. Long acting beta agonists (LABA) (e.g., Serevent/salmeterol, Foradil/formoterol)	1	2	3 🗌	4]	5			
	d. 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			

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