

## Background & Problem

- Many asthmatics report poor symptom control or  $\geq 1$  exacerbation/year.
- Asthma action plans (AAP) help patients self-manage their disease<sup>1,2</sup>.
- Many patients don't have an AAP since providers don't know how to create one in the record.

## Objectives

- Identify the percentage of asthmatics in Friday fellows' clinic with an AAP in place.
- Determine if clinician education can increase the number of AAP created for patients.

## Methods

- Epic report: asthmatics in Friday fellows' clinic 7/1/19 - 2/28/21.
- Clinician compliance = presence of an AAP using Epic's template.
- Pre-intervention compliance: 7/1/19 - 2/20/20
- Intervention: informational video about AAP creation sent to providers on 2/20/21.
- Post-intervention compliance: 2/21/20 - 2/28/21

## Results

- 84 patients during the study period
- Pre-intervention: 10/35 patients (28%) received an AAP.
- Post-intervention: 7/49 patients (14%) received an AAP.

## Conclusions

- Frequency of AAP creation was low at baseline and worsened post-intervention.

### Influencing factors:

- Post-intervention, patients were seen for only 1 month before clinic closed during the pandemic.
- Fellow graduation during the study period further reduced patient sample size.

### Future directions:

- Video re-distribution
- Ensure video meets desired goal
- Identify non-clinician factors that can improve AAP formulation.

## References

1. Kaferle JE, Wimsatt LA. A team-based approach to providing asthma action plans. *J Am Board Fam Med.* 2012 Apr;25(2):247–249.
2. Boulet L-P. Asthma education: an essential component in asthma management. *Eur Respir J.* 2015 Nov;46(5):1262–1264.