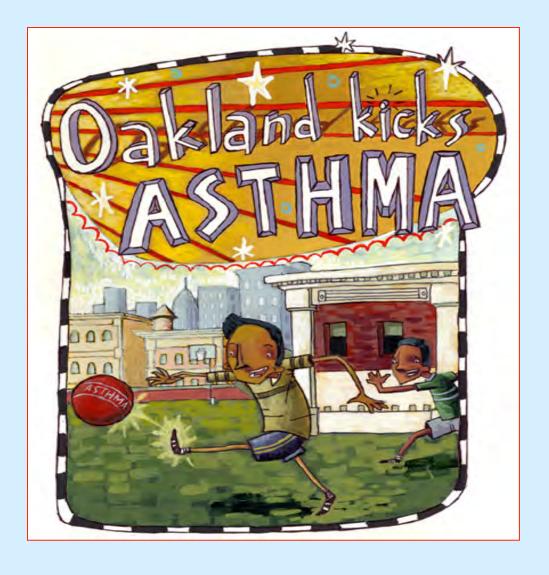
Oakland Kicks Asthma©





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INTRODUCTION

- Oakland among highest poverty & asthma rates in the US
- Adolescents (11-18) have poorest med compliance
- School-based, group education
 most cost-effective for large scale intervention
- No identification of students with asthma in OUSD
- No asthma curriculum oriented to urban youth this age
- Goal: Develop, implement, and evaluate a large scale case identification and education program for children with asthma in Oakland Public Schools

METHODOLOGY

12 question case identification survey

Developed asthma curriculum – Kickin' Asthma

Based on Open Airways for Schools

Adapted to be age appropriate

Involved students in development

Implemented in middle and high schools

Lunch classes - middle school best

Ensure participation – interactive, videos, games

Evaluation

Before

Immediately after

3 months post

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

92% target population surveyed and classified 680 students participated in at least 3 of 4 asthma education classes (64% of those invited)

Follow up 3 months after classes:

- > Quick-relief medications increased
- Prevention medications increased
- > All 3 quality of life indicators significantly improved
- > Trips to emergency room was significantly reduced
- > 53% less frequent day time asthma
- > 43% less frequent night time symptoms

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

Percent who report more frequent, less frequent, and no change for three quality of life indicators (N=213)

Outcome	School Absences (n=213)	Nights Sleep Disturbed (n=211)	Days of Activity Limitation (n=209)
Less frequently	25%	42%	50%
No change	61%	38%	25%
More frequently	14%	20%	25%
Average Pre	.93	2.00	2.77
Average Post (3 mo.)	.57	1.34	2.30

MEDICATIONS

Number of students using medications correctly prior to and 3 months after the end of the intervention

Quick Relief ¹		Prevention ²	
Pre (n=448)	3 Month f/u (n=224)	Pre (n=448)	3 Month f/u (n=224)
260	152	112	81
(58%)	(68%)	(25%)	(36%)

¹ Chi square = 6.07 (1 df)
² Chi square = 9.06 (1 df)

p < .025

p < .01

ACUTE CARE OUTCOMES

Emergency Room Visits and Urgent Care Visits Decreased, Increased, or Stayed the Same 3 months After the Intervention Versus Before

Outcome	Emergency room past 3 months (n=209)	Urgent doctor visits past 3 months (n=208)
Less frequent	59 (28%)	90 (43%)
Same	132 (63%)	48 (23%)
More frequent	19 (9%)	37 (34%)
Average Pre	1.8	2.7
Average 3 mo	0.4	1.0

NEED FOR FOLLOW UP Problems Identified

Students

- with persistent asthma not using controller medications
- using reliever medications as controllers and vice versa
- ran out of medications or meds expired
- with symptoms not using reliever medications
- did not have medications at school
- not using spacers
- did not have an Asthma Action Plan

Families

did not prioritize medications

CONCLUSIONS

- Secondary schools are an effective venue for identifying and recruiting youth with asthma for large scale public health interventions.
- School based education for youth in an urban school district with asthma can be successful at decreasing symptoms and improving health outcomes.
- Although medication practice improved over the course of the program, many students still did not use their medications properly.
- The parent or guardian of the child should be engaged to maximize the program's efficiency.

SUSTAINABILITY POLICY DEVELOPMENT

- Asthma Policy developed for District
- Identified School Nurse to coordinate asthma management and education in the District
- Enforced identification, intervention, education for students
- Enforced education for staff

For Kickin' Asthma Curriculum

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QUESTIONS



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