

# Proposed Changes for Optimal Asthma Control

## Summary of Workgroup Recommendations

### Recommendation #1

Remove Asthma Control Questionnaire (ACQ) from the list of acceptable tools for numerator compliance.

Rationale: ACQ has not been used by medical groups for at least five years.

### Recommendation #2

Include Asthma Impairment and Risk Questionnaire (AIRQ) in the list of acceptable tools for calculating the well-controlled component. An AIRQ score of 0 to 1 indicates well-controlled asthma.

Rationale: Tool has a validated ability to assess both impairment and risk. It is also non-proprietary, free for public to use in perpetuity, and easily incorporated into EMR workflows<sup>1,2,3</sup>.

### Recommendation #3

Incorporate the AIRQ results into the definition of low risk of exacerbation. An AIRQ score of 0 to 1 indicates a low risk of asthma exacerbation.

Rationale: Validation studies revealed ability of AIRQ tool to predict risk of future exacerbations<sup>2,3</sup>.

### Recommendation #4

Measure results should be categorized and reported according to the PRO tool used. Statewide results by tool type will be calculated, and medical groups/clinics results will be compared to the corresponding statewide results.

Rationale: Differences in cut points across PRO tool make comparisons challenging. Some tools are more stringent in the definition of well-controlled asthma<sup>4,5</sup>.

### Recommendation #5

Within a three-to-five year period, transition the measure to include only the AIRQ tool for defining both well-controlled and low risk of exacerbation components.

Rationale: AIRQ has significant advantages in terms of validity, accessibility, and clinical value. To allow health systems to integrate tool into workflows, a three-to-five year period is recommended before the measure becomes a one-tool measure. Additionally, using only one tool in the measure ensures fair comparisons of medical groups across the state.

## Sources:

- 1 Murphy, K. R., Chipps, B., Beuther, D. A., Wise, R. A., McCann, W., Gilbert, I., Eudicone, J. M., Gandhi, H. N., Harding, G., Coyne, K. S., & Zeiger, R. S. (2020). Development of the Asthma Impairment and Risk Questionnaire (AIRQ): A composite control measure. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*, 8(7), 2263-2274. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaip.2020.02.042>
- 2 Beuther, D.A., Murphy, K.R., Zeiger, R.S., Wise, R.A., McCann, W., Reibman, J., George, M., Gilbert, I., Eudicone, J.M., Gandhi, H.N., Ross, M., Coyne, K.S., Chipps, B. (2022). Asthma Impairment and Risk Questionnaire control level predicts future risk of asthma exacerbations. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*, 10(12), 3204-3212. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaip.2022.08.017>
- 3 Chipps, B., Zeiger, R.S., Beuther, D.A., Reibman, J., Wise, R.A., McCann, W., Gilbert, I., Eudicone, J.M., Gandhi, H.N., Harding, G., Cutts, K., George, M., Murphy, K. (2023). The Asthma Impairment and Risk Questionnaire enhances the assessment of asthma control. *Annals of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology*, 131(4), 436-443. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anai.2023.04.024>
- 4 Cloutier, M.M., Schatz, M., Castro, M., Kelly, H.W., Mangione-Smith, R., Sheller, J., Sorkness, C., Stolfoff, S., Gergen, P. (2012). Asthma outcomes: Composite scores of asthma control. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 129(3 Suppl), S24-S33. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaci.2011.12.980>
- 5 Mosnaim, G., Carrasquel, M.C., Snedden, N., Oppenheimer, J., Lang, D., Rathkopf, M. (2024). Patient-reported outcomes in asthma. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*, 12(10), 2562-2572. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaip.2024.04.061>