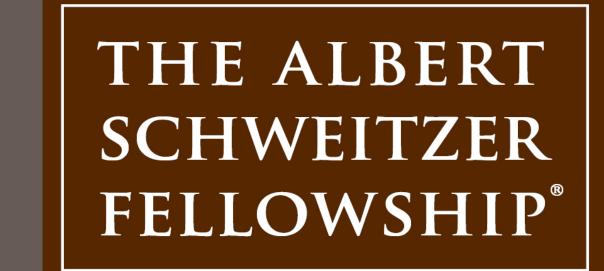


# Reducing Asthma-Related Episodes and ED Visits Among Children in Eastern NC through Environmental Home Assessments

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### Background

Eastern North Carolina has the highest rates of asthma emergency department visits and in-patient hospitalizations in the State of North Carolina. Through home-based visits, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences guidelines were used to reduce environmental exposures in the home to minimize asthma triggers in children.

#### **Project Goals**

For children with asthma, living in poor quality, indoor housing environments can play a critical role in causing asthma attacks and ED visits.

By the conclusion of the fellowship year, the goal was to assist at least 25 of the 35 families served in achieving 3 of the following:

- Properly using asthma medication as prescribed, following their asthma action plan
- Reduce ED visits by 50-75% over a 5 6 month period
- Reduce the number of times a rescue inhaler is needed to less than twice a week
- Reduce the occurrence of waking up from sleep due to asthma symptoms to less than twice a month
- Eliminate at least one environmental trigger in the home

#### Intervention Strategies

The project utilized two intervention strategies;

- 1) Home-based asthma intervention approach that includes a combination of tools, including an environmental visual assessment checklist to identify asthma triggers present in the indoor environment. Through home assessments and interviews with families, it is possible to determine asthma triggers related to asthma symptoms and attacks. Each home is evaluated for the presence of cockroaches, rodents, mold and moisture, dust, signs of smoking indoors, roof leaks/ water damage, fragrances, stuffed toys and furry pets. Environmental measurements in the home are collected using 1) an Amprobe THWD-3 temperature and relative humidity device; and 2) Extech meter to measure moisture in home building materials. 3) FLIR (Forward-Looking Infrared Device
- 2) SDOH screening tool. A SDOH screening tool is used to evaluate the socio-economic and well-being of family needs (i.e., food insecurity, housing insecurity, safety, stress and transportation issues.

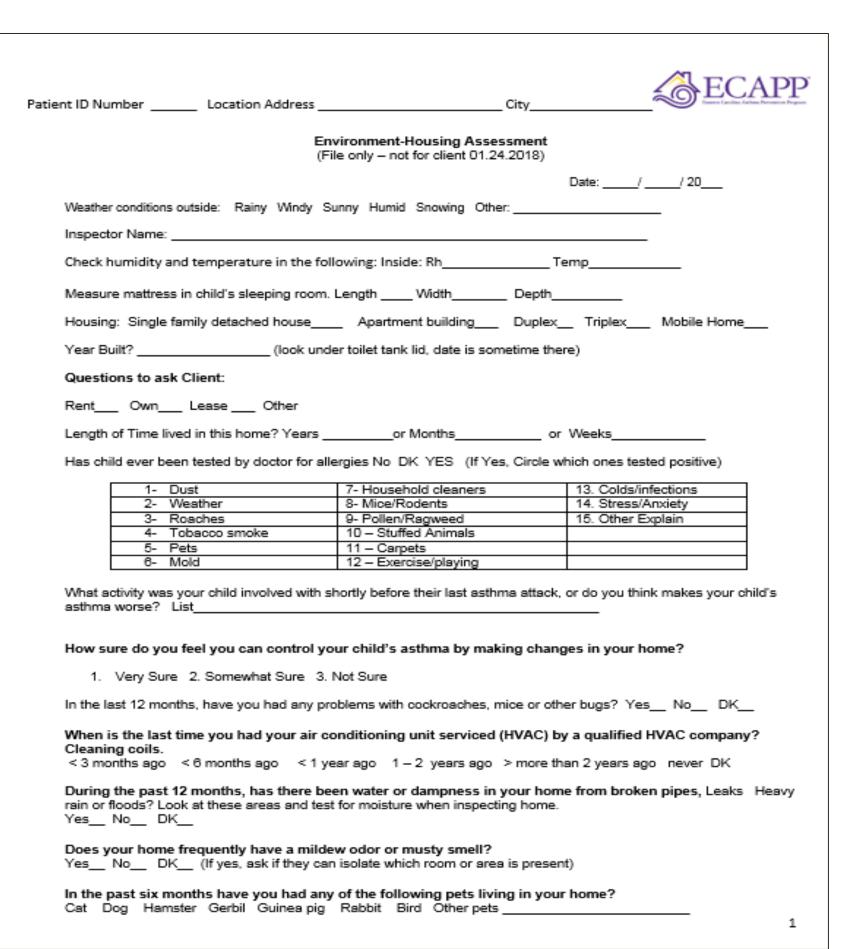




## **Asthma Triggers**

| Vam             | e of person completing form:R  | elationship to patie                                   | nt:    |           |    |
|-----------------|--|--|--------|-----------|----|
| Age:            | Sex:   Male  Female  Other Primary Language:  English  | sh 🛭 Spanish 🖺 Other: _                                |        |           |    |
| Race            | e/ethnicity:   Non-Hispanic White   Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin  | Black or African America                               | □ Asia | an        |    |
|                 | American Indian or Alaskan Native  | Two or more races 🛭 🔉                                  | ther   |           |    |
| reliai<br>quest | elieve everyone should have the opportunity for health. Some t<br>ble transportation or a safe place to live can make it hard to be<br>tions to help us better understand you and your current situation<br>Il your needs, but we will try and help as much as we can. | healthy. Please ans                                    | wer th | e followi | ng |
| 1.              | Within the past 12 months, did your food run out before you more?  | ns, did your food run out before you got money to buy  |        |           | No |
| 2.              | Within the past 12 months, have you ever stayed: outside, in a car, in a tent, in an overnight shelter or temporarily in someone else's home (i.e. couch surfing)?   |  |        | Yes       | No |
| 3.              | Are you worried about losing your housing?   |  | Yes    | No        |    |
| 4.              | Do you have problems with pests (such as cockroaches, mice, and/or bed bugs),<br>mold, lead and/or water leaks at the place you stay?  |  | Yes    | No        |    |
| 5.              | Have you been impacted by hurricane or flooding?   |  | Yes    | No        |    |
| 6.              | Within the past 12 months, have you been unable to get utilities (heat, electricity) when it was really needed?  |  | Yes    | No        |    |
| 7.              | Within the past 12 months, has a lack of transportation kept appointments or from doing things needed for daily living?  |  |        | Yes       | No |
| 8.              | Some children have trouble with learning and struggle to kee students. Do any of your school-age children have problems  |  | N/A    | Yes       | No |
| 9.              | Some people with serious, long-term health problems may qualify for disability nome benefits. Does anyone in your household have a serious long-term health problem?   |  | Yes    | No        |    |
| 10.             | oes anyone in your household need help getting health insurance?   |  | Yes    | No        |    |
| 11.             | Does anyone in the household need help getting medicines?  | s anyone in the household need help getting medicines? |        | Yes       | No |
| 12.             | Would you like help with any of the needs that you have iden   | f: _ J1  |        | Yes       | No |

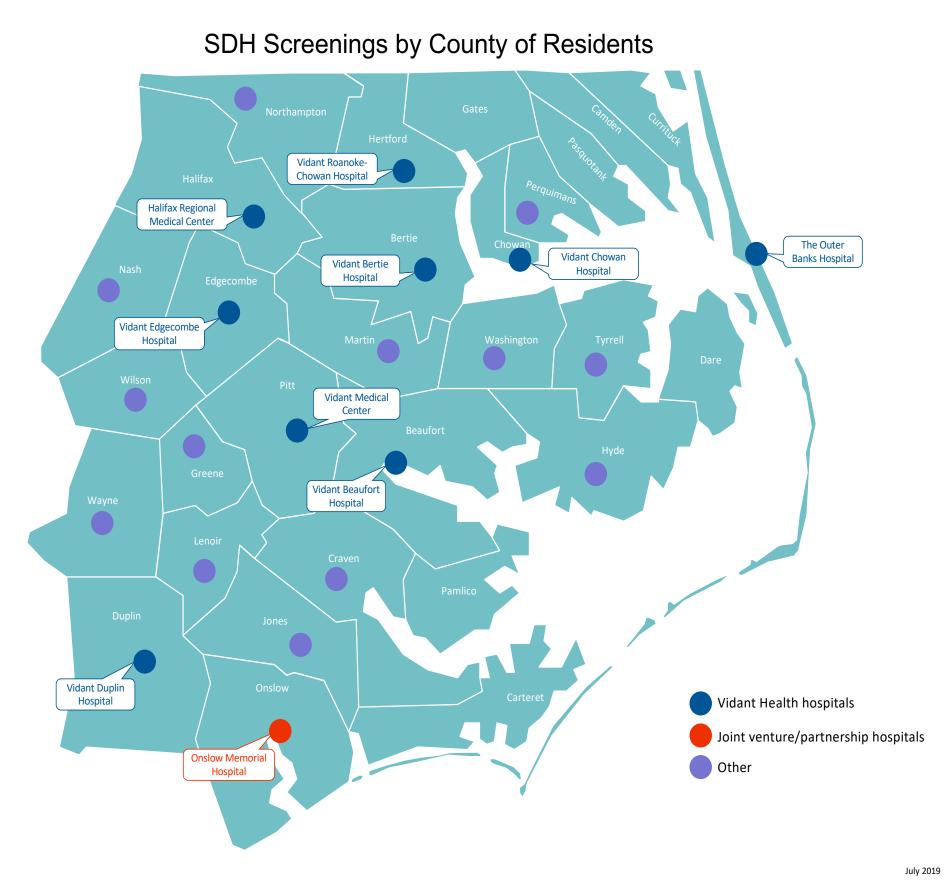
## **Social Determinants of Health**



## **SDOH Screening Tool**



## **Environmental Assessment Form**



Schweitzer Project Service Area

#### Results

- 26 of the 35 families eliminated at least one environmental trigger in the home.
- 34 out of 35 children reduced the need for a rescue inhaler to less than twice a week due to asthma education and/or home remediations.
- 10 out of 35 families have reported the reduction of coughing episodes at night.
- ED visits have been reduced to an all-time low with only 1 child reporting to the hospital after participation in our program.

#### Discussion

Asthma is a respiratory condition in which the bronchi of the lungs undergo inflammation, causing constriction in the airways making it difficult to breathe. There are roughly 6.2 million children under the age of 18 living with the condition in the United States, as it is the number one leading chronic illness among children and youth.

Greater emphasis is needed on providing education about asthma triggers and early detection signs to avoid asthma attacks. With increased knowledge, informed decisions could be made to prevent asthmatic episodes resulting in fewer days missed at school and less interrupted sleep, which is arguably just as important.

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