

ASTHMA

Disease Information Packets – Slide Set
Public Health Services, Community Health Statistics
08/2022







What is Asthma



- Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the respiratory system
 - Asthma attacks occur when a trigger causes the sides of the airway in the lungs to swell and the airways to shrink.







What is Asthma



- Asthma triggers include, but are not limited to:
 - Tobacco Smoke
 - Dust mites
 - Outdoor air pollution
 - Cockroaches
 - Pets
 - Mold
- Symptoms of an asthma attack:
 - Coughing
 - Chest tightness
 - Wheezing
 - Trouble breathing







What is Asthma



- Asthma can be classified into four categories: mild intermittent, mild persistent, moderate persistent, and severe persistent.
 - Individuals with mild intermittent asthma may have symptoms up to two days a week and two nights a month.
 - Individuals with severe persistent asthma may have symptoms throughout the day on most days and frequently at night.
- Asthma can be controlled by following an asthma management plan, avoiding triggers, and recognizing the warning signs of an attack.





Asthma in Children



- Children will often show warning signs if their asthma is getting worse. Warning signs include:
 - Coughing at night
 - Recent cold, flu, or fever
 - Stuffy or runny nose
 - Tickle in the throat
 - Sneezing and watery eyes
 - Restlessness
 - Pale face
 - Dark under-eye circles
 - Chest tightness
 - Weakness or fatigue
 - Headache







Demographic Risk Factors



Race/Ethnicity

- Black Americans are nearly 1.5 times more likely to have asthma compared to White Americans.
- Puerto Rican Americans are nearly 2 times more likely to have asthma compared to White Americans.

Genetics or Family History

 Children of asthmatic parents are at an increased risk for asthma: if one parent has asthma, the risk is around 25% and if both parents have asthma, the risk is around 50%.

Sex

- Among children, boys are more likely to have asthma than girls.
- Among adults, women are more likely to have asthma than men.





Social and Behavioral Risk Factors





Exposure to air pollution

 \circ Exposure to particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) at the residential address is associated with higher incidence of asthma until age 20.

Obesity

 Obese asthmatic individuals are likely to have more symptoms and increased severity.

Smoking

- Active smokers, especially women, are at a higher risk for developing asthma.
- Secondhand smoke exposure is associated with an increased risk of developing asthma.







Other Risk Factors



Low birth weight

 Previous study observed that children with low birth weight had 16% higher risk of asthma.

Allergies

 Having conditions such as eczema or hay fever increases the risk for developing asthma.







National Statistics and Disparities



- In 2020, over 25 million Americans, including 4.2 million children under 18 years old, had asthma.
- In 2020, 4,145 people died from asthma in the United States. 204 of these deaths were among children under 18 years old.
- Over 10 million Americans reported at least one asthma attack in 2020.
- In 2019, asthma was responsible for more than 1.8 million emergency department visits and nearly 170,000 hospital stays.





National Statistics and Disparities



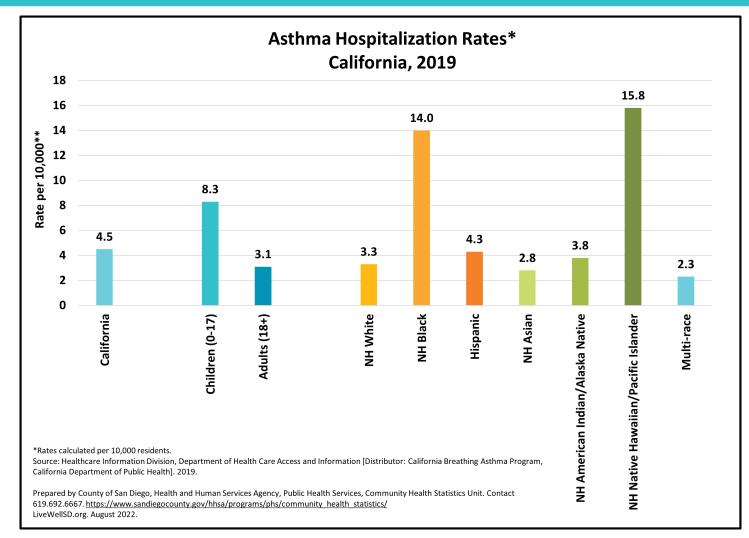
- In 2020, about 1 in 17 children had asthma.
- In 2020, the rate of death due to asthma was 2.7 times higher among non-Hispanic Black Americans compared to non-Hispanic White Americans.
- In 2020, the rate of death due to asthma was higher among non-Hispanic Black Americans compared to Hispanics and all other non-Hispanics.





State Statistics and Disparities





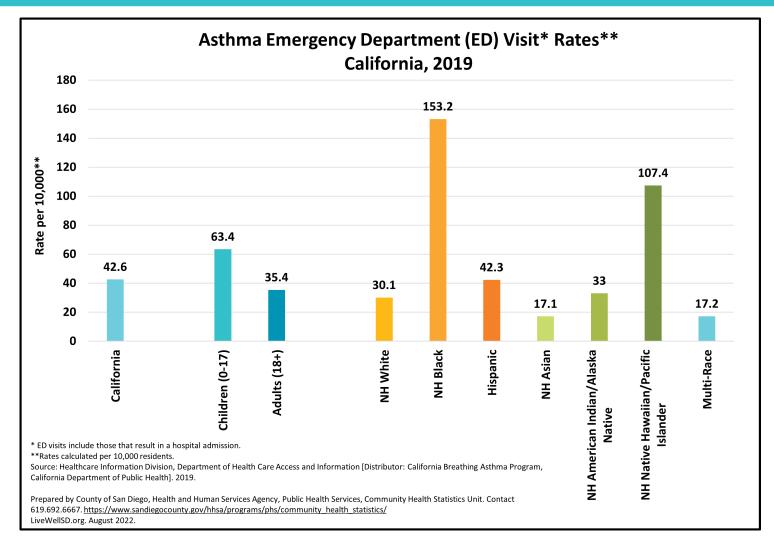
- In 2019, the asthma hospitalization rate in California was 4.5 per 10,000 residents.
- The asthma hospitalization rate in California was 2.7 times higher among children than among adults.
- The asthma hospitalization rate was the highest among non-Hispanic (NH) Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander residents.





California Statistics and Disparities



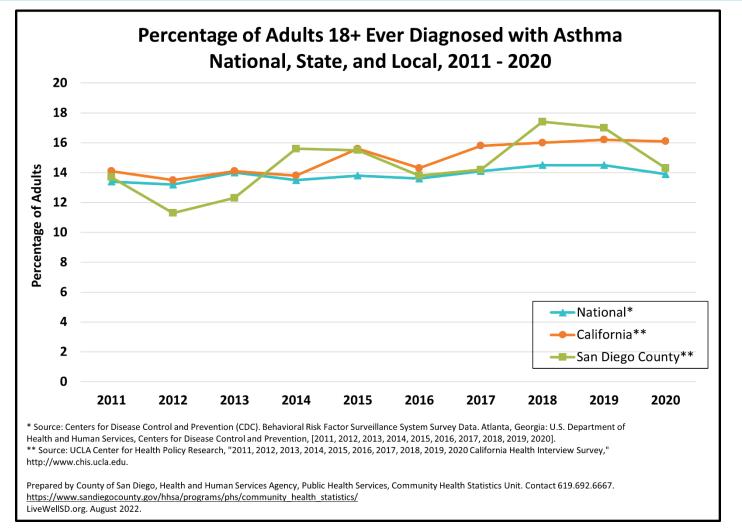


- In 2019, the asthma ED visit rate in California was 42.6 per 10,000 residents.
- The asthma ED visit rate in California was 1.8 times higher among children than adults.
- The asthma ED visit rate in California was the highest among non-Hispanic (NH) Black residents.







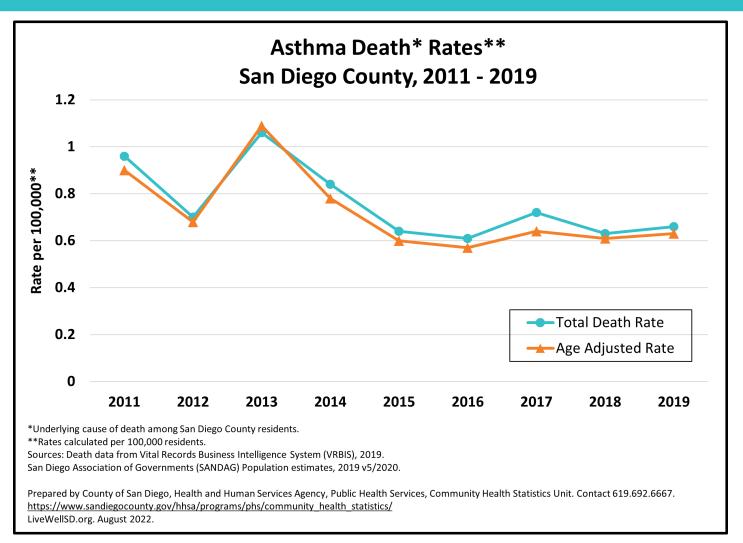


- In 2020, 14.3% of San Diego County, 16.1% of California, and 13.9% of US adults reported ever being diagnosed with asthma.
- Between 2011 and 2020, there was an overall increase in the percentage of California residents ever diagnosed with asthma and an overall decrease in the percentage of San Diego County residents ever diagnosed with asthma.







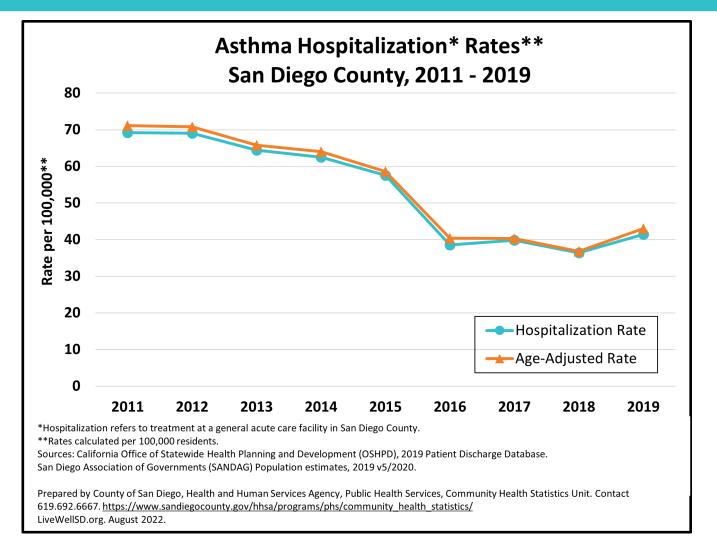


- The asthma death rate in San Diego County reached a high in 2013 and then started to decrease.
- Between 2015 and 2019, the asthma death rate has remained steady, with a slight increase in 2017.







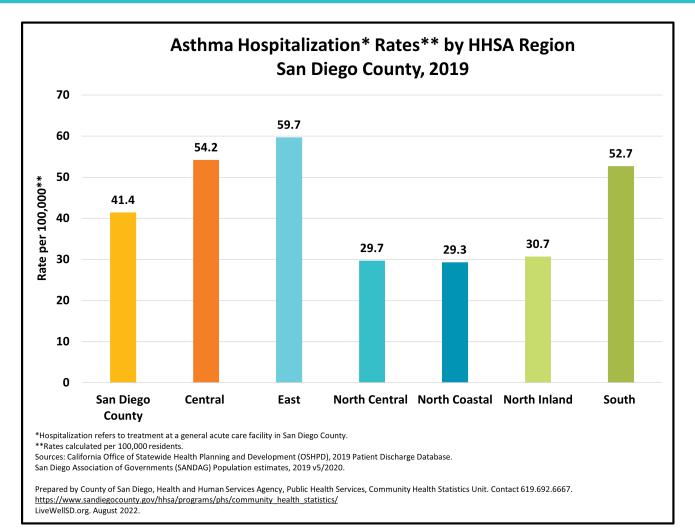


- The asthma hospitalization rate in San Diego County decreased from 2011 to 2016.
- Between 2018 and 2019, there was an increase in the rate of hospitalization due to asthma.
- Overall, the asthma hospitalization rate in San Diego County decreased between 2011 and 2019.







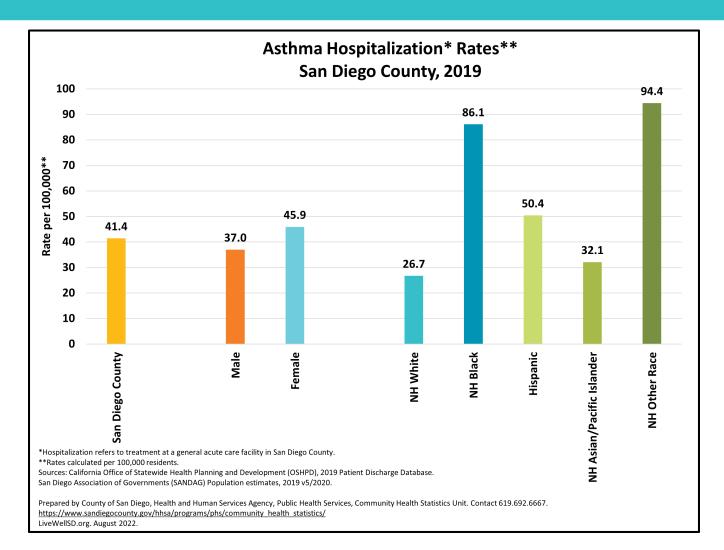


- The total asthma hospitalization rate in 2019 in San Diego County was 41.4 per 100,000 residents.
- The asthma hospitalization rate was the highest in East Region (59.7 per 100,000 residents) and the lowest in North Coastal Region (29.3 per 100,000 residents).







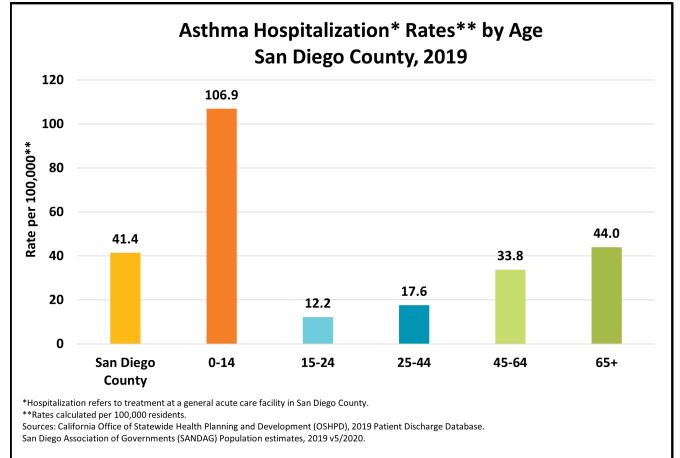


- In 2019, the asthma hospitalization rate in San Diego County was highest among residents who were American Indian/Alaska Native, multiple races, or some other race (grouped into "NH Other Race" category)
- The asthma hospitalization rate among non-Hispanic (NH) Black residents was 3.2 times higher compared to NH White residents.









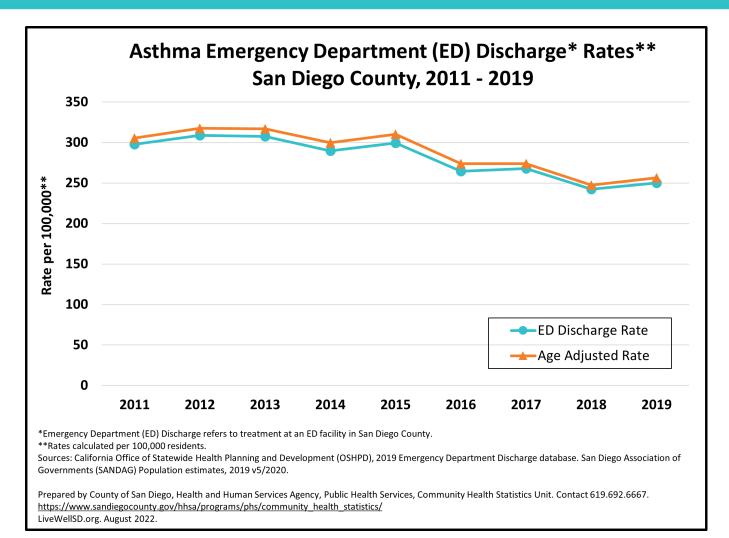
In 2019, the asthma hospitalization rate was the highest among individuals ages 0 - 14 (106.9 per 100,000 residents)

Prepared by County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Public Health Services, Community Health Statistics Unit. Contact 619.692.6667. https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/hhsa/programs/phs/community health statistics/ LiveWellSD.org. August 2022.







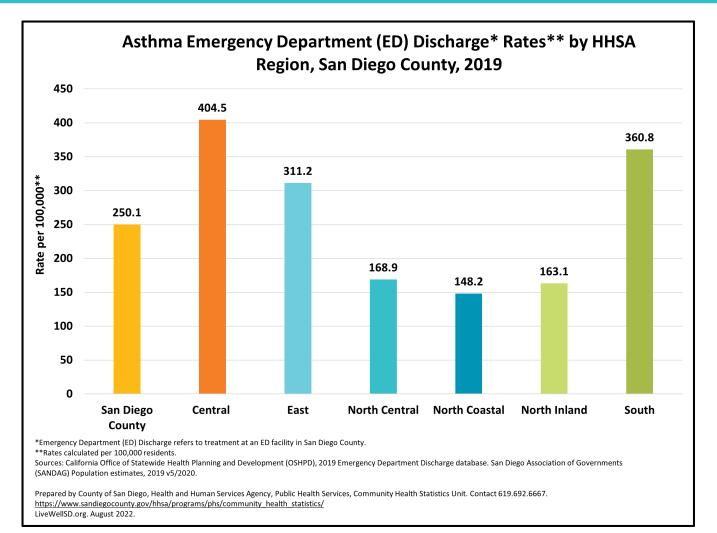


 The asthma ED discharge rate in San Diego County decreased between 2011 and 2019.







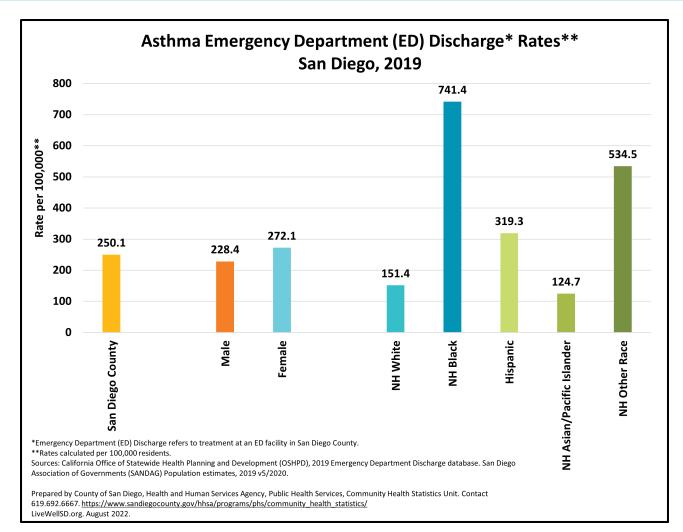


- The total asthma ED discharge rate in 2019 in San Diego County was 250.1 per 100,000 residents.
- The asthma ED discharge rate was the highest in Central Region (404.5 per 100,000 residents) and the lowest in North Coastal Region (148.2 per 100,000 residents).









- In 2019, the asthma ED discharge rate was highest among non-Hispanic (NH) Black residents in San Diego County.
- The asthma ED discharge rate among NH Black residents was 4.9 times higher compared to NH White residents.
- Asthma ED discharge rates were higher for females than males.

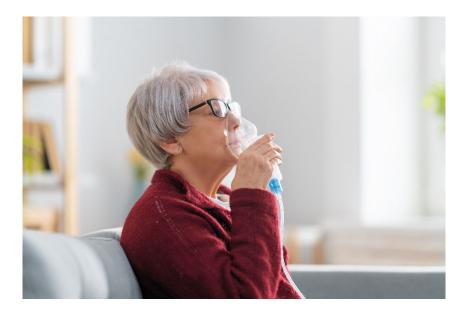




Prevention



- Medications are taken to alleviate long-term and short-term asthma symptoms. Medicines may include:
 - Inhaled corticosteroids
 - Leukotriene modifiers
 - Combination inhalers
 - Theophylline
 - Short-acting beta antagonists
 - Anticholinergic agents
 - Oral/intravenous corticosteroids







Prevention



- Actions can also be taken to minimize asthma symptoms. These include:
 - Using air conditioner to reduce the amount of airborne pollen and humidity indoors,
 - Minimizing household items that may trap dust,
 - Cleaning and washing bedding regularly,
 - Drying damp things completely to avoid mold spores,
 - Regularly grooming pets and avoiding pets with fur or feathers if allergic,
 - Regularly exercising to strengthen heart and lungs, and
 - Maintaining a healthy weight.

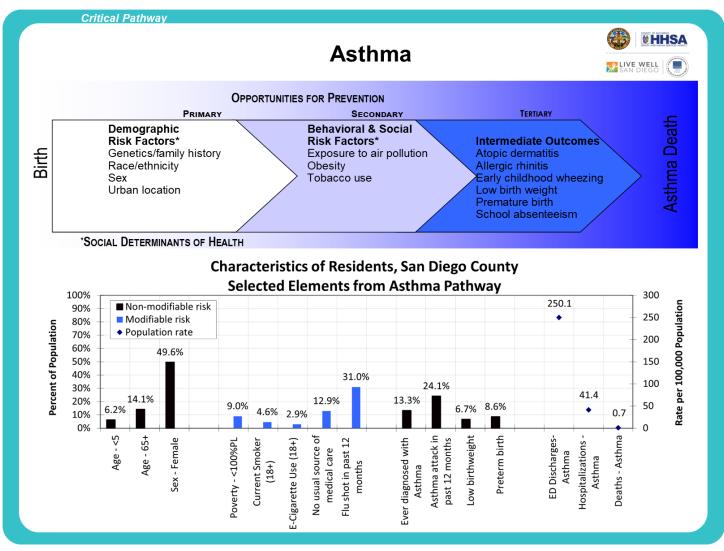






Critical Pathway for Asthma









Contact Us



For more information, including data, resources and reports from the County of San Diego's Community Health Statistics Unit:

www.SDHealthStatistics.com

(619)692-6667



