

Integrative Approach to Asthma Education in a School Based Health Center

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INTRODUCTION

- \succ Asthma is a chronic illness that results in significant disability and increased mortality. In Winnebago County, 13.4% of households in this region have children with asthma (Rockford Health Council, 2014.)
- School based, culturally-centered asthma education programs such as the American Lung Association's (ALA) Kickin' Asthma have been proven to be an efficient approach (Morricca et al, 2016).
- \succ Gaps exist on findings for outcomes such as school absences, asthma control, unscheduled acute visits and grades.

PURPOSE

This pilot study introduces asthma education in a school setting and examines the association between participation in the ALA's Kickin Asthma program and:

- > Written asthma action plans
- > Improved asthma control
- > Improved asthma knowledge
- > Visits to school nurse
- > Visits to school based health center
- > School absences
- > Grades



THEORETICAL MODEL: CIRCLES OF INFLUENCE Disease management by the patient Family involvement Clinical expertise Work/school support Community awareness and action Community-wide environmental control measures

Figure '

Permission obtained through RightsLink at the American Academy of Pediatrics. Clark, N., Herman, M., Rand, C. (2009). The effectiveness of asthma and behavioral interventions. *Pediatrics*, 123:3, S185-S192.



METHOD/PARTICIPANTS

- Prospective, quasi experimental pilot study met for 4 consecutive weeks for 2 hour in seat sessions
- Assessed at baseline, at end of 4 sessions, and five months post study
- Convenience sample: A cohort of five school age children with asthma, ages 11 to 12, 80% male, 60% African American

OUTCOMES

Decreased acute case visits to School Based Health Center (SBHC) or school nurse for asthma-	Th pil
Fall 2015: 1 visit to SBHC: 2 visits to school	
nurse	
Fall 2016: 0 visits to SBHC; 1 visit to school	
Slight downward trend of # of acute	
episodic asthma-related visits	•
Decreased missed school days:	•
Fall 2015: 3.5 missed days (SD=4) Fall 2016: 0.6 missed days (SD=0.0)	
Children missed days (SD=0.9)	
after attending program though not	
Significant (<i>t</i> =2.021; <i>dt</i> =4; <i>p</i> =.115)	•
Maintained excellent grades (Table 2):	
Fall 2015: 91.7% Fall 2016: 90.1%	
Grades remained within A range (<1%)	
difference)	
An increase in the number of written asthma	
action plans or updated existing asthma action	
Dlans: - Recoling: 40% without an action action plan	ł
Post: 100% with updated asthma	N
action plans	
Improved scores on Asthma Control Test (ACT) (Asthma Control Test, Schatz et al, 2006).	5
Baseline mean: 18.1 ACT score	(
Post-study mean: 19.5 ACT score	(
5-month follow-up mean: 20 ACT score	Ĩ
statistically significant	Clark, 1
	Clark, M Davis, A School
Improved scores on Asthma Knowledge Questionnaire (Fitzclarence, 1990)	Fitzclar Child H Friend.
Baseline mean: 70%	Guevar and add Li, P. gu
Post-study mean: 92.5%	(6), 783 Magzan commu
≻5-month follow-up mean: 80%	Morrico learnin Mosnair
Modest improvement in knowledge	Allergy Pulcini, study. 7
scores maintained over a 5 month	Rockfor <u>http://</u> Schatz,
	Cart



CONCLUSIONS

ne results of this integrative asthma education lot study indicate:

Increased number of up-to-date asthma action plans. This is consistent with current guidelines promoted by the American Lung Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Post Asthma Control Test (ACT) scores improved which reflects asthma control.

Post study knowledge scores were improved initially but declined slightly at five months. This finding may reflect the need for additional class review time.

Fewer missed school days.

Decreased number of acute asthma visits to School Based Health Center and school nurse. Although students missed their study hall, their overall GPA remained in the A range.

IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING

Practice: APNs and elementary school systems can have successful partnerships to further health care models in childhood chronic disease management.

Policy: Encourage school officials and community groups to work together for the benefit of the children and remove barriers that prevent collaboration.

Research: Capture all outpatient services used; implement in diverse school districts and measure longitudinal sustainability & results.

Education: This model of education for children with asthma can be applied to ongoing care. Expansion to include student nurses and APN faculty should be a priority.

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