

# Welcome to the Philadelphia Asthma Housing Summit and the Seventh Annual Fighting Asthma Disparities Summit



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The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia



# Summit Objectives

- ▶ **Improve participants' knowledge of the evidence base and business case for in-home asthma services to facilitate an understanding of:**
  - ▶ How to leverage these as tools to convince insurers to expand coverage
  - ▶ Cost-savings are that insurers can realize
  - ▶ What in-home asthma services are covered by insurers in other states
  - ▶ What elements go into a business case and how to create one
- ▶ **Improve participants' understanding of the mechanisms to change Medicaid coverage to facilitate awareness of:**
  - ▶ The options available within the Medicaid framework
  - ▶ Which option is the best fit for the state
  - ▶ Who needs to be engaged and how to get started
  - ▶ What activities need to be accomplished in the process
- ▶ **Provide examples of housing and health partnerships that improve residents' asthma to educate participants on:**
  - ▶ What impact on asthma outcomes benefits have been achieved by health and housing partnerships in other states
  - ▶ Existing community policies and programs that can be leveraged
  - ▶ Prospective local and state-wide partners for structural remediation
- ▶ **Obtain commitment from stakeholders to form a working group that is ready to:**
  - ▶ Take steps to obtain coverage from state Medicaid and commercial insurers for in-home services
  - ▶ Build linkages between health and housing that aim to remediate triggers such as mold in the homes of children whose asthma causes them to be high health care utilizers



# Asthma Morbidity and Mortality

- ▶ Death rates from asthma are 5x as high among African Americans.
- ▶ Emergency room-visit rates and hospitalization rates are 3-4x times higher among African Americans
- ▶ In 2007, PA African Americans had 4x the death rate of Whites from asthma

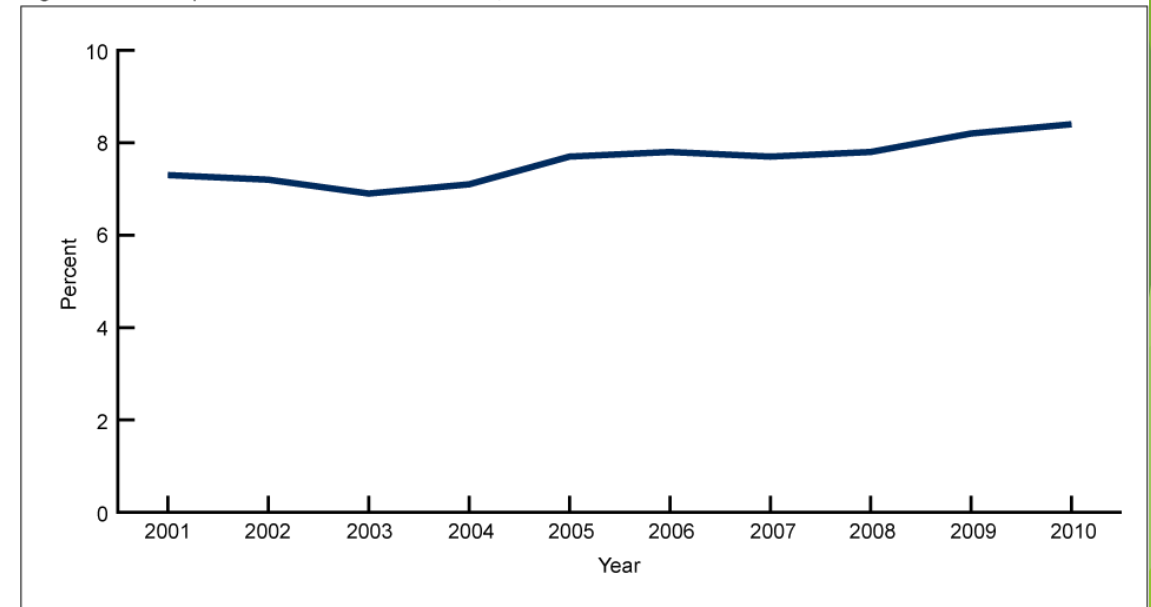


# Asthma Prevalence

- ▶ 300 million people currently have the diagnosis of asthma
- ▶ 250,000 people die annually from asthma
- ▶ English speaking countries have a higher baseline prevalence of respiratory diseases (may have higher responses to outdoor air pollution).
- ▶ Within urban areas in the United States, asthma morbidity and mortality rates are higher in less advantaged minority neighborhoods than in more advantaged neighborhoods

WHO 2004

Figure 1. Asthma prevalence in the United States, 2001–2010



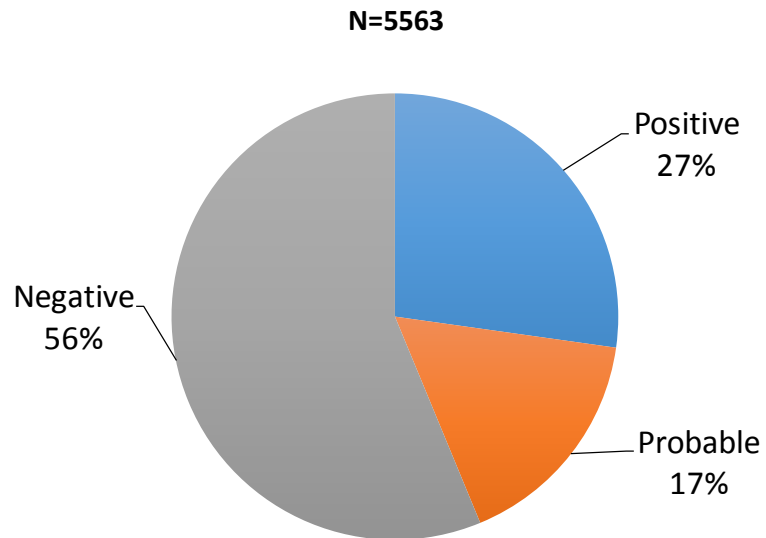
NOTES: Asthma prevalence refers to percentage of people who have ever been diagnosed with asthma and still have asthma. Data are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Access data table for Figure 1 at: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db94\\_tables.pdf#1](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db94_tables.pdf#1).  
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey.



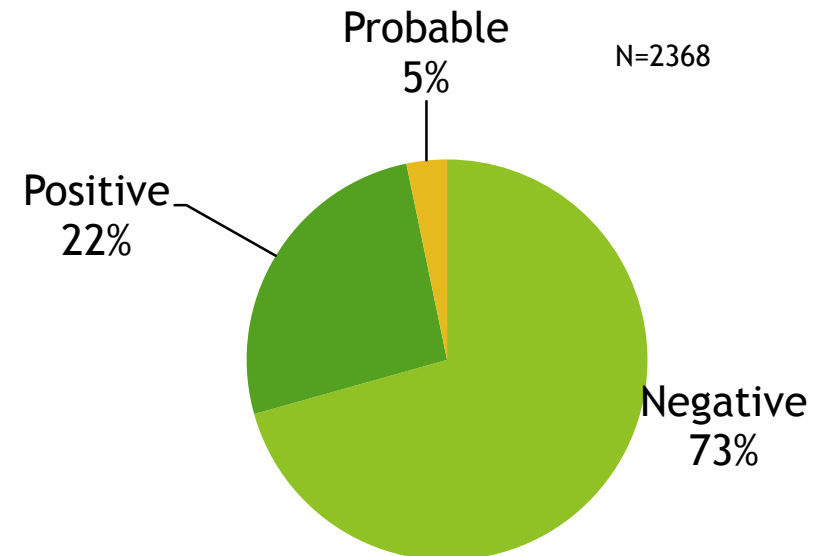
# Philadelphia Asthma Screening

J of Asthma 2012

## SCHOOL



## DOOR TO DOOR



# The Community Guide: Asthma Control

## Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

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- ▶ Systematic review of available studies
- ▶ Findings: Strong evidence of effectiveness in reducing symptom days, improving quality of life or symptom scores, and in reducing the number of school days missed
- ▶ Recommendations: Use of home-based, **multi-trigger, multicomponent interventions** with an environmental focus for children and adolescents with asthma

[www.thecommunityguide.org/asthma/rchildren.html](http://www.thecommunityguide.org/asthma/rchildren.html)

