#### **QUALITY STANDARDS**

# Asthma in Adults Technical Specifications

2025 UPDATE



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## **List of Abbreviations**

Abbreviation	Definition
DAD	Discharge Abstract Database
ICD-9	International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, Ninth Revision
ICD-10-CA	International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Canada
NACRS	National Ambulatory Care Reporting System
ODB	Ontario Drug Benefit
ОНІР	Ontario Health Insurance Plan
PC-API	Primary Care – Asthma Performance Indicators
RPDB	Registered Persons Database

## **How to Use the Technical Specifications**

This document provides technical specifications to support the implementation of the <u>Asthma in Adults</u> quality standard. Care for people 16 years of age and older with asthma is a critical issue, and there are substantial gaps and variations in the quality of care that people with asthma receive in Ontario. Recognizing this, Ontario Health released the quality standard to identify opportunities that have a high potential for quality improvement.

This document is intended for use by those looking to implement the *Asthma in Adults* quality standard, including clinicians working in regional or local roles.

This document has dedicated sections to describe the following:

- Indicators that can be used to measure progress toward the overarching goals of the quality standard as a whole
- Statement-specific indicators that can be used to measure improvement for each quality statement within the quality standard

Indicators may be provincially or locally measurable:

- Provincially measurable indicators: how we can monitor the progress being made to improve care at the provincial level using provincial data sources
- Locally measurable indicators: what you can do to assess the quality of care that you provide locally

The following tools and resources are provided as suggestions to assist in the implementation of the *Asthma in Adults* quality standard:

- The <u>Getting Started Guide</u> outlines the process for using quality standards as a resource to deliver high-quality care; it contains evidence-based approaches, as well as useful tools and templates to implement change ideas at the practice level
- Our <u>Spotlight Report</u> highlights examples from the field to help you understand what successful
  quality standard implementation looks like

## Measurement to Support Improvement

This document accompanies Ontario Health's *Asthma in Adults* quality standard. The Asthma Quality Standard Advisory Committee identified 6 overarching indicators to monitor the progress being made to improve care for people 16 years of age and older with asthma in Ontario. Two overarching indicators are provincially measurable (well-defined or validated data sources are available), and 4 are measurable only locally (the indicators are not well defined, and data sources do not currently exist to measure them consistently across health care teams and at the system level).

The Asthma in Adults quality standard also includes statement-specific indicators that can be used to measure improvement for each quality statement in the quality standard.

Additional information on measuring indicators can be found in the <u>Measurement Guide</u>. The measurement guide also includes descriptions of data sources that can be used to support quality standard indicators that are measured consistently across health care teams, health care sectors, and the province.

### **Equity Considerations**

Ontario Health is committed to promoting health equity and reducing disparities, and it encourages collecting data and measuring indicators using equity stratifications that are relevant and appropriate for your population, such as patient socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. These may include age, income, region or geography, education, language, race and ethnicity, gender, and sex. Please refer to Appendix 3, Values and Guiding Principles, in the quality standard for additional equity considerations.

## **Quality Standard Scope**

This quality standard addresses the diagnosis and management of asthma in adults 16 years of age and older, with a focus on primary care and community-based settings. It addresses referral to specialized asthma care for adults who meet criteria for severe asthma, but it does not address the management of severe asthma in specialized care, acute asthma exacerbations, or care provided during emergency department visits or hospitalizations.

The quality standard includes 6 quality statements. They address areas identified by the Asthma Quality Standard Advisory Committee as having high potential for improving the quality of care in Ontario for adults with asthma.

#### **Cohort Identification**

For measurement at the provincial level, people with asthma can be identified using a validated algorithm using administrative data. For local measurement, people with asthma can be identified using local data sources (such as electronic medical records or clinical patient records).

#### **Cohort Identification Using Administrative Data**

To identify people with asthma for the provincially measurable indicators in this quality standard, the DAD, the OHIP Claims Database, and the RPDB can be used. Please refer to the measurement guide for more information on these databases.

#### **DIAGNOSIS CODES**

To identify people who had a diagnosis of asthma during a hospitalization, records from DAD can be used. This code is an inclusion from the ICD-10-CA:

J45: Asthma

To identify people who had a diagnosis of asthma during an outpatient visit, OHIP claims records can be used. This code is an inclusion from the ICD-9:

493: Asthma

#### **INCLUSION CRITERIA**

The asthma cohort includes patients diagnosed in both outpatient and inpatient care settings, as adapted from the criteria described by <u>Gershon et al</u> and confirmed by the Asthma Quality Standard Advisory Committee. A person is included in the asthma cohort if they had:

- At least 1 hospitalization with asthma identified in any diagnosis field, or
- 2 or more outpatient visits with an asthma diagnosis within 2 consecutive years

The date of diagnosis is the date of first hospitalization or first outpatient visit in which asthma is documented, whichever occurs earlier. Once a person has been identified as having asthma according to either of the case definitions above, they are considered prevalent until death or emigration from Ontario, whichever comes first.

#### **AGE RANGE**

The cohort includes people 16 years of age and older, in alignment with the scope of the *Asthma in Adults* quality standard.

## Overarching Indicators That Can Be Measured Using Provincial Data

Indicator 1: Percentage of adults with incident asthma whose diagnosis is confirmed with lung function testing

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Directionality: Higher is better

Measurability: Measurable at the provincial level

Dimension of quality: Effective

Quality statement alignment: Quality Statement 1: Diagnosis

#### **CALCULATION**

#### Denominator

Total number of adults 16 years of age and older newly diagnosed with asthma in the year of interest

#### Inclusion

People 16 years of age and older

#### **Exclusions**

- Records without a valid health insurance number
- Records with an invalid date of birth and/or invalid age
- Records with a missing sex
- Records without an Ontario residence

#### Numerator

Number of people in the denominator with a lung function test in 1 year prior to or 2.5 years after the incidence date

The OHIP clinician claim must include 1 of the following interventions:

- J301: Pulmonary Function Testing With Permanent Record Vital Capacity
- J304: Pulmonary Function Flow Volume Loop Standard Lung Mechanics
- J307: Pulmonary Function Testing Functional Residual Capacity
- J310: Pulmonary Function Testing Single Breath Diffusing Capacity
- J324: Pulmonary Function Testing Repeat J301 After Bronchodilator

- J327: Pulmonary Function Testing Repeat J304 After Bronchodilator
- J333: Pulmonary Function Testing Nonspecific Bronchial Provocative Test (Histamine, Methacholine, Thermal Challenge)

#### Method

Numerator ÷ Denominator × 100

Data Sources

DAD, OHIP Claims Database, RPDB

#### **LIMITATIONS**

Lung function testing offered in community health centres or offered by clinicians who do not bill OHIP will not be captured in the numerator.

The asthma cohort may underestimate the number of adults newly diagnosed with asthma due to limitations associated with OHIP billing for lung function testing.

The quality of the data depends on coding accuracy at the point of care.

## Indicator 2: Percentage of adults with asthma who visited the emergency department for an asthma-specific reason in the previous 12 months

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Directionality: Lower is better

Measurability: Measurable at the provincial level

Dimension of quality: Effective

Quality statement alignment: All quality statements

#### **CALCULATION**

#### Denominator

Total number of adults 16 years of age and older with asthma in the year of interest (see Cohort Identification)

#### Inclusion

People 16 years of age and older

#### **Exclusions**

- Records without a valid health insurance number
- Records with an invalid date of birth and/or invalid age
- Records with a missing sex
- Records without an Ontario residence
- Asthma prevalence without whole year OHIP coverage

#### **Numerator**

Number of people in the denominator who had at least 1 unplanned emergency department visit for asthma in the year of interest

#### **Inclusions**

- Records with unplanned emergency department visits: VISITTYPE [1,2,4] or SCHEDEDVISIT = N
- Records with a main problem with ICD-10-CA code J45 (asthma)

#### **Exclusions**

- Records with an invalid admission date and/or time
- Records with an invalid discharge date and/or time

#### Method

Numerator ÷ Denominator × 100

#### Data Sources

DAD, NACRS, OHIP Claims Database, RPDB

#### **LIMITATIONS**

The asthma cohort may underestimate the number of adults newly diagnosed with asthma due to limitations associated with OHIP billing for lung function testing.

The quality of the data depends on coding accuracy at the point of care.

## Overarching Indicators That Can Be Measured Using Only Local Data

You might want to assess the quality of care you provide to your patients with asthma. You might also want to monitor your own quality improvement efforts. It could be possible to do this using your own clinical records, or you might need to collect additional data. We recommend the following potential indicators, which currently can be measured only using local data collection.

## Indicator 1: Percentage of adults with asthma who had a structured assessment in the previous 6 months

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older diagnosed with asthma
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who had a structured assessment in the previous 6 months
- Data source: local data collection

## Indicator 2: Percentage of adults with asthma with 1 or more appropriate indications who are prescribed inhaled anti-inflammatory therapy

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with asthma with 1 or more appropriate indications
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who are prescribed inhaled anti-inflammatory therapy
- Potential data sources: local data collection, DAD, ODB Database (population 65 years of age and older), OHIP Claims Database

## Indicator 3: Average number of asthma symptom—free days in the previous 4 weeks among adults with asthma

- Population: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with asthma
- Calculation: mean number of symptom-free days in the previous 4 weeks among those in the population
- Data source: local data collection
- Note: This indicator aligns with a performance indicator measured by the <u>PC-API</u> project

## Indicator 4: Average number of days missed from school or work due to asthma in the previous 4 weeks

- Population: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with asthma
- Calculation: mean number of days missed from school or work due to asthma in the previous
   4 weeks among those in the population

- Data source: local data collection
- Note: This indicator aligns with a performance indicator measured by the <u>PC-API</u> project

### Statement-Specific Indicators

The Asthma in Adults quality standard includes statement-specific indicators that are provided as examples; you may wish to create your own quality improvement indicators based on the needs of your population. We recommend that you identify areas to focus on in the quality standard and then use 1 or more of the associated indicators to guide and evaluate your quality improvement efforts.

#### **Quality Statement 1: Diagnosis**

Percentage of adults clinically suspected of having asthma who complete lung function testing within 3 months of seeking care for their respiratory symptoms

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older clinically suspected of having asthma
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who complete lung function testing within
   3 months of seeking care for their respiratory symptoms
- Data source: local data collection

#### Local availability of lung function testing

- Description: availability of lung function testing in the health facility, region, or other setting of interest
- Data source: local data collection

#### **Quality Statement 2: Asthma Control and Risk of Exacerbations**

#### Percentage of adults with asthma who had a structured assessment in the previous 6 months

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with asthma
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who had a structured assessment in the previous 6 months
- Data source: local data collection

#### Percentage of adults with asthma who completed a lung function test in the previous 12 months

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with asthma
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who completed a lung function test in the previous 12 months
- Data sources: local data collection, DAD, OHIP Claims Database

#### **Quality Statement 3: Asthma Medication**

## Percentage of adults with asthma with 1 or more appropriate indications who are prescribed inhaled anti-inflammatory therapy

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with asthma with 1 or more appropriate indications
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who are prescribed inhaled anti-inflammatory therapy
- Data sources: local data collection, DAD, ODB Database (population 65 years of age and older),
   OHIP Claims Database

## Percentage of adults with uncontrolled asthma who have had all their reasons for poor control addressed

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with uncontrolled asthma
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who have had all their reasons for poor control addressed
- Data source: local data collection

## Percentage of adults with uncontrolled asthma who have their medication escalated after other reasons for poor control have been addressed

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with uncontrolled asthma who have had other reasons for poor control addressed
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who have their medication escalated
- Data source: local data collection

#### **Quality Statement 4: Self-Management Education and Asthma Action Plan**

## Percentage of adults with asthma who have ever received asthma self-management education from a trained clinician

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with asthma
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who have received asthma self-management education from a trained clinician at least once
- Data source: local data collection.

#### Percentage of adults with asthma who have received a written personalized asthma action plan

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with asthma
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who have received a written personalized asthma action plan

Data source: local data collection

Percentage of adults with asthma who have a written personalized asthma action plan and who have had their asthma action plan reviewed in the previous 12 months

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with asthma who have a written personalized asthma action plan
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who have had their asthma action plan reviewed in the previous 12 months
- Data source: local data collection

#### **Quality Statement 5: Referral to Specialized Asthma Care**

Percentage of adults with severe asthma or 1 or more appropriate indications who are referred to specialized asthma care

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with severe asthma or 1 or more appropriate indications
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who are referred to specialized asthma care
- Data source: local data collection

Percentage of adults with asthma who have 2 or more asthma-specific emergency department visits or 1 or more asthma-specific hospitalizations and who then have a consultation with a relevant specialist clinician within 3 months of the index event

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older with asthma who have 2 or more asthma-specific emergency department visits or 1 or more asthma-specific hospitalizations
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who have a consultation with a relevant specialist clinician within 3 months of the index event
- Data sources: local data collection, DAD, NACRS, OHIP Claims Database, RPDB

#### **Quality Statement 6: Follow-Up After Discharge**

Percentage of adults who have a follow-up assessment in primary care or an asthma clinic within 7 days following an emergency department visit or hospitalization for an asthma exacerbation

- Denominator: total number of adults 16 years of age and older who visit the emergency department or are hospitalized for an asthma exacerbation
- Numerator: number of people in the denominator who have a follow-up assessment in primary care or an asthma clinic within 7 days following their discharge from the emergency department or hospitalization
- Data sources: local data collection, DAD, NACRS, OHIP Claims Database, RPDB

## **Looking for More Information?**

Visit <a href="mailto:hqontario.ca">hqontario.ca</a> or contact us at <a href="mailto:QualityStandards@OntarioHealth.ca">QualityStandards@OntarioHealth.ca</a> if you have any questions or feedback about this quality standard.

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