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Christine W. Hartmann MSS, PhD

Jefferson Medical College, Christine.Hartmann@jefferson.edu

Vittorio Maio PharmD, MS

Jefferson Medical College, vittorio.maio@jefferson.edu

Neil I. Goldfarb

Jefferson Medical College, neil.goldfarb@jefferson.edu

Nicole M. Cobb MAOM

Jefferson Medical College, nicole.cobb@jefferson.edu

David B. Nash

Jefferson Medical College, David.Nash@jefferson.edu

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Asthma Management Programs in Managed Care Organizations

CHRISTINE W. HARTMANN, M.S.S., Ph.D., VITTORIO MAIO, Pharm.D., M.S.,
NEIL I. GOLDFARB, NICOLE COBB, M.A.O.M., and DAVID B. NASH, M.D., M.B.A.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this work was to investigate how managed care organizations (MCOs) currently approach asthma treatment and management and to determine factors affecting asthma outcomes. A Web-based survey was administered to a national sample of 351 medical directors of MCOs to investigate the asthma management program components in their organizations as well as gaps and barriers in the management of patients with asthma. All 134 (38.2%) responding medical directors reported that their organizations monitor asthma patients. Plans use a variety of asthma management activities, including general member education (90%), member education by mail (87%), self-management education (85%), and provider education (82%). Educational resources (89%) and telephone advice nurse (77%) were the most common self-management strategies offered. Among factors impeding the provision of effective asthma care, noncompliance with asthma treatment, the inappropriate use of medications, and the need for multiple medications were cited by virtually all respondents. Health plans rely on an array of strategies to manage asthma patients. Education encouraging patient self-management is a key component of asthma management programs. However, a considerable number of treatment approach barriers are impeding the achievement of proper asthma care. Without innovative approaches to care, it appears that current MCOs' asthma management efforts may not result in substantial improvements in asthma outcomes. (Disease Management 2005;8:339-345)

INTRODUCTION

WITH ITS GENERAL INCREASE in prevalence, morbidity, and mortality over the last decades, asthma is one of the most prominent and costly public health challenges in children and adults.¹⁻³ Currently, asthma affects approximately 15 million individuals in the United States. On an annual basis, 5,000 deaths, 500,000 hospitalizations, and 2 million emergency department visits are attributed to

asthma.⁴⁻⁶ In addition, asthma accounts for 14 million school absence days and 14.5 million work absence days annually.⁴ Accordingly, the economic impact for society is astonishing: direct and indirect health care costs for asthma were estimated to be \$12.7 billion in 1998.^{1,6,7}

According to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's (NHLBI) current guidelines, asthma treatment entails a multilevel intervention including appropriate pharmacological therapy, patient education, control of asthma

triggers, and monitoring of asthma severity with objective measures of lung function.¹ The literature reports, however, that compliance with guidelines falls short.⁸⁻¹⁰ Suboptimal use of effective medications, gaps in communication between patients and physicians, and inadequate patient disease self-management are among the most important reasons for this failure.¹¹

With the objectives of optimizing the process of care provided to patients and enhancing healthcare outcomes, disease management (DM) programs for asthma have become a priority for managed care organizations (MCOs). For almost a decade, encouraged by a number of successful programs showing improvements in terms of both clinical and humanistic outcomes,¹²⁻¹⁷ asthma DM programs have been flourishing across the country. One survey of members of America's Health Insurance Plans (formerly the American Association of Health Plans) reported that over three quarters of plans surveyed had an asthma DM program in place in 2000.¹⁸ However, there is limited information on how such programs are structured. The purpose of this survey was to determine how MCOs currently approach asthma treatment and management, and to identify their biggest challenges and opportunities in improving asthma outcomes.

METHODS

A Web-based survey was conducted in April and May of 2004. The target population of the survey consisted of all medical directors of MCOs in the United States. The sample list was obtained from InterStudy Publication's *Competitive Edge Part I & II* (version 13.2), which provided 455 medical directors' names and addresses, listed as of January 1, 2003 (the most recent available listing at the time the study was initiated). Duplicate names were removed. The list was subsequently cross-tabulated with the Department of Health Policy's database of managed care medical directors to determine email addresses and direct telephone numbers. Efforts were made to obtain accurate e-mail addresses and phone numbers of all medical directors listed.

The final sample consisted of 351 medical directors. A letter of invitation was e-mailed to all potential respondents in the cleaned list, ex-

plaining the survey and asking for their participation in the survey. A link to the online survey instrument was provided in the letter. Potential participants were assured of the confidentiality of the information collected. A financial incentive of \$50 upon completion of the questionnaire also was offered.

Data collection

A survey questionnaire was developed by the project team and mounted on the online survey portal www.SurveyMonkey.com. The instrument contained questions regarding descriptive plan information, asthma management program components, and gaps and barriers in the management of patients with asthma. All survey instruments and procedures were reviewed and approved by the Thomas Jefferson University Institutional Review Board.

Responses were tracked through the survey portal. Three follow-up emailings were sent in 1-week intervals to non-respondents, and those who requested a printed copy of the survey were sent one. Two weeks after the final follow-up mailing, phone calls were placed to a random sample of 20 non-respondents to determine whether making direct phone calls would further elevate response rates. This attempt was unsuccessful:

TABLE 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATIONS ($n = 134$)

Enrollment size by book of business ^c	n (%) ^{a,b}		
	Commercial	Medicaid	Medicare
None	23 (17)	52 (40)	75 (57)
1-50,000	28 (21)	41 (31)	39 (30)
50,001-100,000	21 (16)	19 (14)	8 (6)
100,001-500,000	35 (27)	16 (12)	6 (5)
> 500,000	25 (19)	4 (3)	4 (3)
Region			
National ^d		18 (14)	
Midwest		38 (29)	
Northeast		25 (19)	
South		30 (23)	
West		22 (17)	

^aTotals may not sum 100% due to rounding.

^bNot available for all respondents.

^cMultiple-response question.

^dCharacterized as those MCOs reporting membership in at least two regions.

TABLE 2. METHODS OF IDENTIFYING PATIENTS WITH ASTHMA (*n* = 134)

<i>Measurement</i>	<i>n (%)^{a,b}</i>
Claims or encounter date (e.g., CPT-4, ICD-9 codes)	129 (97)
Pharmacy utilization data (e.g., NDC codes)	129 (97)
Care manager referral	100 (75)
Physician referral	91 (68)
Self-referral	77 (58)
HEDIS	73 (55)
Predictive modeling software	41 (31)
Member interview or self-assessment	41 (31)
Other	5 (4)
We do not identify patients with asthma	2 (2)

^aMultiple-response question.
^bAvailable for 133 respondents.

only one director out of the 20 completed the survey online. The survey was officially closed 2 weeks after the final follow-up mailing.

All responses were entered into the form on the survey Web site, either by the respondents themselves or, for respondents who completed the printed instrument, by a survey staff member. The complete data file was subsequently downloaded in the form of an Excel spreadsheet (Microsoft Corp, Redmond, WA).

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using SAS (SAS Institute, version 8.2, Cary, NC). Descriptive statistics were calculated for all variables.

RESULTS

In all, 134 medical directors completed the online survey, either online (*n* = 132) or in writing (*n* = 2), and 34 declined to participate. The final response rate was 38.2%, based on 134 responses out of a sample of 351. The completion rate was 42.3%, based on 134 responses out of the sample of 317 directors who did not decline.

Respondents were asked to identify basic demographic characteristics of their organizations (Table 1). Most of the plans (83%) had

some commercial members, 60% had some Medicaid members, and 43% had some Medicare members. Responses were well-distributed around the country, with a slight majority coming from either the Midwest (29%) or the South (23%).

Methods used by the responding MCOs to identify patients with asthma are described in Table 2. Information collected through this multiple-response question indicates that almost all responding organizations used claims or encounter data such as CPT-4 or ICD-9 codes (97%) and pharmacy utilization data such as NDC codes (97%) to identify patients. More than half of these organizations also used care manager referrals (75%), physician referrals (68%), self-referral (58%), or the Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) measures (55%). Only two organizations did not identify asthma patients at all.

With regard to asthma management activities conducted by responding organizations, there was a large gap between activities pursued by most organizations and those pursued only by some (Table 3). The most popular activities were general member education (90%), member education by mail (87%), self-management education (85%), and provider education (82%). Internet member education was pursued by roughly half of the organizations, while member incentives to encourage compliance and pharmacy benefit were pursued by only 11% and 10%, respectively.

TABLE 3. ASTHMA MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES (*n* = 134)

<i>Component</i>	<i>n (%)^{a,b}</i>
General member education	118 (90)
Member education by mail	114 (87)
Self-management education	111 (85)
Provider education	108 (82)
Internet member education	64 (49)
Information Technology member support	31 (24)
Member incentives to encourage compliance	15 (11)
Pharmacy benefit, e.g., waiver of copays	13 (10)
Other management strategy	19 (15)

^aMultiple-response question.
^bAvailable for 131 respondents.

Component	n (%) ^{a,b}
Educational resources	119 (89)
Telephone advice nurse	102 (77)
Self-assessment of peak flow	79 (59)
Behavior modification programs	77 (58)
Home visits (assessment of environmental triggers)	46 (35)
Member/dependent skills training	46 (35)
Other self-management strategies	6 (5)
No self-management strategies	6 (5)

^aMultiple-response question.
^bAvailable for 133 respondents.

As evidenced by the data in Table 3, asthma self-management strategies comprised part of most organizations' asthma management activities. The specific types of self-management strategies offered are detailed in Table 4. Only 5% of the organizations reported using no self-management strategies. Educational resources were most frequently employed (89%), with telephone advice nurse services also being used by over three quarters of responding organizations. Almost 60% of the organizations also made use of self-assessment of peak flow and behavior modification programs.

Organizations also were asked about the ways in which they assessed the effectiveness of the management of members with asthma (Table 5). There was a large variation in the types of measures used. Most plans were examining emergency room (95%) and inpatient hospital (91%) service utilization. Other frequently used measures included pharmacy cost utilization (80%) and quality measures such as HEDIS and Foundation for Accountability (FACCT; 78%). Organizations also were interested in oral steroid use (60%). All other methods, including member satisfaction, return on investment, clinical outcome measures, and days missed from work or school were used by fewer than half the organizations.

Respondents were asked to rate on a three-item scale (not at all, somewhat, and extensively) the extent to which certain factors im-

peded the provision of effective asthma care from the perspective of the MCO (Table 6). Based on a total percentage combination of the somewhat and extensively categories, non-compliance with asthma treatment and inappropriate use of medications were cited as impeding factors by 99% (all but one respondent) and 97% (all but four respondents), respectively. Other frequently cited impeding factors include the need for taking multiple medications (96%), the variability of the disease within an individual (95%), patient psychosocial issues (94%), and lack of provider awareness of the NHLBI guidelines for asthma (83%).

In a related question, respondents were asked to rate, using a three-item scale (does not, somewhat, and significantly), the factors that affect member compliance with the prescribed treatment regimen (Table 7). Patient misunderstanding of the role of prescribed medications in managing asthma was rated as significantly affecting compliance by 79% of the respondents, while lack of basic knowledge about asthma as a disease and lack of understanding of specific personal asthma triggers were cited as significant

Measurement	n (%) ^{a,b}
Emergency room utilization	124 (95)
Inpatient utilization	118 (91)
Pharmacy costs/utilization	104 (80)
Quality measures (eg, HEDIS, FACCT)	101 (78)
Oral steroid use	78 (60)
Member satisfaction	55 (42)
Specialist utilization	41 (32)
Return on investment	38 (29)
Clinical outcome measures (eg, peak flow)	34 (26)
Functional status assessment	33 (25)
Lost work days	22 (17)
Lost school days	21 (16)
Provider satisfaction	19 (15)
Employer satisfaction	8 (6)
Member longevity program	8 (6)
Other	3 (2)

^aMultiple-response question.
^bAvailable for 130 respondents.

TABLE 6. FACTORS IMPEDING ACHIEVEMENT OF EFFECTIVE ASTHMA CARE (n = 134)

Factor	n (%) ^{a,b}		
	Not at all	Somewhat	Extensively
Member noncompliance with asthma treatment ^c	1 (1)	63 (48)	68 (52)
Member inappropriate use of medications ^d	4 (3)	80 (60)	49 (37)
Variability of the disease within an individual ^d	7 (5)	86 (65)	40 (30)
Member need to take multiple medications ^c	5 (4)	88 (67)	39 (30)
Member psychosocial issues ^e	8 (6)	86 (67)	35 (27)
Lack of provider awareness of the NHLBI Guidelines for Asthma ^d	22 (17)	86 (65)	25 (19)
Resource limitations (financial and non-financial) ^d	24 (18)	85 (64)	24 (18)
Member literacy level ^d	18 (14)	96 (72)	19 (14)
Inability of providers to follow up with patients ^c	32 (24)	81 (61)	19 (14)
Cost of the program for member, for asthma-related services ^d	60 (45)	56 (42)	17 (13)
Individual member response to asthma medications ^d	14 (11)	103 (77)	16 (12)
Multicultural issues ^c	19 (14)	103 (78)	10 (8)
Information technology limitations ^d	54 (41)	72 (54)	7 (5)
Plan inability to identify members with asthma ^c	87 (66)	40 (30)	5 (4)

^aMultiple-response question.
^bTotals may not sum 100% due to rounding.
^cAvailable for 132 respondents.
^dAvailable for 133 respondents.
^eAvailable for 129 respondents.

factors by 73% and 68%, respectively. Overall, medication safety or concerns about side effects ranked lowest, with 19% of respondents indicating that it was not an issue, and 71% indicating it was somewhat an issue.

Respondents were asked to outline their beliefs regarding members' use of asthma medications (Table 8). To this single-response question, only 5% of respondents indicated that they believed members used medications as

TABLE 7. FACTORS AFFECTING COMPLIANCE WITH PRESCRIBED TREATMENT REGIMEN (N = 134)

Factor	n (%) ^a		
	Does not	Somewhat	Significantly
Misunderstanding the role of prescribed medications in managing his/her asthma ^{b,d}	0	28 (21)	103 (79)
Lack of basic knowledge of asthma as a disease ^{c,d}	2 (2)	34 (26)	96 (73)
Lack of understanding of his/her specific asthma triggers ^{b,d}	1 (1)	41 (31)	89 (68)
Need to use multiple medications ^{b,d}	0	69 (53)	62 (47)
Cost/financial concerns ^c	8 (6)	68 (51)	57 (43)
Medication safety/side effect concerns ^{c,e}	24 (19)	91 (71)	14 (11)

^aTotals may not sum 100% due to rounding.
^bAvailable for 132 respondents.
^cAvailable for 133 respondents.
^dOne respondent marked "not sure" category (not included in table analyses).
^eFour respondents marked "not sure" category (not included in table analyses).

TABLE 8. ASTHMA MEDICATIONS USED BY MEMBERS ($n = 134$)^a

	n (%)
Overutilization of "rescue" medications and underutilization of "control" medications	86 (65)
Underutilization of "control" medications	26 (20)
Overutilization of "rescue" medications	7 (5)
Use of medications as prescribed	7 (5)
Do not know	4 (3)
Other	3 (2)

^aAvailable for 133 respondents.

prescribed. The majority of respondents (65%) believed that members overutilized "rescue" medications and underutilized "control" medications. Regarding underutilization alone, 20% believed this to be the case, and 5% believed that members overutilized "rescue" medications.

DISCUSSION

This national survey of managed care medical directors provides evidence that asthma is widely recognized as an important target for disease (and cost) management efforts. Responding managed care medical directors recognized that education encouraging patient self-management is needed in order to overcome barriers to achieving asthma care goals due to member noncompliance and inappropriate use of medications. They indicated that these barriers are compounded by the complexity of pharmacotherapy, reliance on multiple medications, and attempts to address variability of disease across individual patients. The majority of respondents believed that patients are not receiving medication therapy consistent with NHLBI guidelines but instead are over-reliant on rescue therapies and under-adherent to control medication. Paradoxically, despite these recognized challenges, most responding plans had traditional patient and provider education programs in place, and fewer plans were engaged in more innovative strategies, such as those employing technology or financial incentives, to influence behavior.

Based on the data collected, the evaluation of the effectiveness of asthma management strategies also relied more heavily on traditional measures of service utilization and cost, rather than on clinical and humanistic outcomes. Only 26% of respondents were measuring clinical outcomes such as peak flows, and 17% of plans reported measuring lost productivity. The survey results provide some confirmation that, while plans are concerned with providing high quality, the metrics used to evaluate programs still are largely focused on costs.

Subgroup analyses did not reveal any major differences in barriers to management or management approaches across regions, or by panel size or type (commercial, Medicaid, or Medicare), demonstrating that the managed care community faces common challenges to management of asthma. Therefore, plans which are experimenting with new and innovative approaches to management are encouraged to evaluate their efforts using a variety of relevant metrics and to share these findings with the broader managed care community.

The largest limitation to interpreting results from a survey research project often is the potential for response bias (ie, respondents differed systematically from nonrespondents). In this survey of the most senior medical directors in a 100% sample of health plans, a 38% response rate was achieved. It is possible that nonresponders were more likely to be those plans which are not actively involved in asthma management, and although the descriptive statistics in Table 1 suggest that the sample was representative with regard to demographic characteristics, results should be generalized with caution. An additional potential for bias arises from the survey being targeted to medical directors, who may tend to explain gaps in care in a similar fashion across many disease states. Furthermore, the survey consisted of close-ended items and may not have adequately captured the depth or variation in participants' experiences.

CONCLUSION

This national survey of managed care medical directors supports the position that asthma

management is receiving attention from nearly all managed care plans. Education, particularly regarding self-management, appears to be an essential part of most plans' approaches to disease and cost management. However, given the inherent complexity in administering current pharmacotherapies, these existing educational efforts alone may not be enough to improve outcomes significantly. In the future, the availability of simplified therapeutic options may help, and overall, more innovative, multidimensional approaches should be developed and evaluated using a variety of metrics.

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Address reprint requests to:
 Christine W. Hartmann, M.S.S., Ph.D.
 Department of Health Policy
 Jefferson Medical College
 1015 Walnut St., Ste. 115
 Philadelphia, PA 19107

E-mail: christine.hartmann@jefferson.edu