

Measure #3: Tobacco Smoke Exposure: Intervention

Asthma

Measure Description

Percentage of patients aged 5 years and older with a diagnosis of asthma who are exposed to tobacco smoke (or their primary caregiver) who received tobacco use cessation intervention at least once during the measurement period.

Measure Components

Numerator Statement	<p>Patients (or their primary caregiver) who received tobacco use cessation intervention* at least once during the measurement period**</p> <p>*Tobacco use cessation intervention may include brief counseling (3 minutes or less), pharmacotherapy, and referral for a smoking cessation program or a combination of these.</p> <p>**Practitioners providing tobacco cessation interventions to a pediatric patient's primary caregiver are still numerator compliant even if the primary caregiver is not the source of environmental or secondhand smoke in the home.</p>
Denominator Statement	<p>All patients aged 5 years and older with a diagnosis of asthma who are exposed to tobacco smoke*</p> <p>*Patients with tobacco smoke exposure include those who currently smoke tobacco AND patients who do not currently smoke tobacco but are exposed to environmental tobacco smoke in their home, workplace, school or other environment</p>
Denominator Exclusion(s)	None
Denominator Exception(s)	None
Supporting Guideline	<p>The following evidence statements are quoted <u>verbatim</u> from the referenced clinical guidelines.</p> <p>NHLBI/NAEPP Expert Panel Report 3: Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Asthma⁴</p> <p>The Expert Panel recommends that clinicians advise persons who have asthma not to smoke or be exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS). (Evidence C)</p> <p>Query patients about their smoking status and specifically consider referring to smoking cessation programs adults who smoke and have young children who have asthma in the household. (Evidence B)</p>

Measure Importance

Relationship to desired outcome There is good evidence that tobacco screening and brief cessation intervention (including counseling and pharmacotherapy) in both the primary care setting and hospital settings is successful in helping tobacco users quit.¹² Patients who are able to cease smoking or eliminate their exposure to secondhand smoke may experience an increase in quality of life, a decrease in asthma symptoms, and have a decreased use of health services.⁴

Opportunity for Improvement	There are limited data specific to how often asthmatics who are tobacco users or are exposed to secondhand smoke receive intervention. One study published in 2006 found that 12% of patients identified as smokers had documentation that advice to quit smoking was given at least once during the year. ¹³
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Exception Justification	This measure has no exceptions.
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Harmonization with Existing Measures	This measure was harmonized to the extent feasible with existing performance measures for screening for tobacco use or tobacco smoke exposure.
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Measure Designation

Measure purpose	Quality Improvement Accountability
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Type of measure	Process
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Care setting	Ambulatory Care: Clinician Office Clinic
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Data source	Administrative Claims Registry Electronic Health Record System
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