

ASTHMA FACTS

Asthma continues to be a serious public health problem in the United States.

According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s 2020 National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS):

- An estimated 25.2 million people, including 4.2 million children, have asthma.¹
- More than 10.3 million people with asthma, including nearly 1.8 million children, report having had one or more asthma attacks in 2020.²

Uncontrolled asthma is a common reason people seek medical attention.

- The 2010 National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey reported 1.3 million outpatient department visits with asthma as the primary diagnosis.³
- The 2015 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey reported 10.1 million physician office visits with asthma as the primary diagnosis.⁴
- The 2018 National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey reported that asthma was the primary diagnosis for more than 1.6 million emergency department visits.⁵
- The 2011-2012 National Survey for Children's Health reported that children who have asthma (3.4%) are more likely to use a hospital emergency department as their usual place for medical care than children without asthma (2.1%).⁶

Asthma is a common chronic disease in children.

- In 2020, the prevalence of asthma in children was 5.8 percent, meaning about 1 in 17 children had asthma.¹
- In 2013, approximately 13.8 million missed school days were reported due to asthma.⁷

Non-Hispanic Blacks have a higher asthma mortality rate than people of other races or ethnicities.

• According to the CDC's 2020 summary of asthma mortality data, non-Hispanic Black Americans have a higher asthma death rate - at 28.7 deaths per million persons - than non-Hispanic whites (10.8 deaths per million persons), Hispanics (7.3 deaths per million persons), and other non-Hispanics (7.2 deaths per million persons). 8

The economic costs of asthma are high.

- The annual economic cost of asthma in 2013, including medical costs and lost school and work days, amounted to more than \$81.9 billion.⁹
- In 2012, the median annual medical cost of asthma was \$983 per child, with a range of \$833 in Arizona to \$1,121 in Michigan. 10

Reducing exposure to environmental factors, such as indoor asthma triggers, is important for asthma management.

- On average, Americans spend about 90 percent of their time indoors.¹¹
- Indoor environmental factors called asthma triggers such as dust mites, mold, cockroaches, pet dander and secondhand smoke can exacerbate asthma symptoms. 12
- With an asthma action plan that includes medical treatment and control of environmental triggers, people with asthma can lead healthy, active lives.¹³



References

- 1. CDC. 2020. Most Recent Asthma Data; National Current Asthma Prevalence Table. Accessed June 14, 2022. https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/most recent national asthma data.htm.
- 2. CDC. 2020. Most Recent Asthma Data; National Prevalence of Asthma Attacks among People with Current Asthma by Age. Accessed June 14, 2022. https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/most_recent_national_asthma_data.htm.
- 3. CDC. 2010. *National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 2010 Outpatient Department Summary Tables; Table 11*. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ahcd/nhamcs_outpatient/2010_opd_web_tables.pdf.
- CDC. 2015. Asthma-related physician office visits 2010–2016: Physician office visits with asthma as the first-listed diagnosis by patient characteristics, NAMCS, 2014-2016. Accessed March 17, 2021. https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/asthma_stats/asthma-related-physician-visits_2010-2016.html.
- 5. CDC. 2018. Most Recent Asthma Data; National Health Care Use. Accessed April 28, 2021. https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/most_recent_national_asthma_data.htm.
- 6. CDC. 2016. *Usual Place for Medical Care Among Children*. Accessed April 24, 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/asthma_stats/usualplaceforcare.htm.
- 7. CDC. 2015. Asthma-Related Missed School Days Among Children Aged 5–17 Years. Accessed April 7, 2017. https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/asthma_stats/missing_days.htm.
- 8. CDC. 2020. *Most Recent Asthma Data; Mortality Table*. Accessed June 14, 2022. https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/most recent national asthma data.htm.
- 9. Nurmagambetov, T., Kuwahara, R., Garbe, P. (2017) "The Economic Burden of Asthma in the United States, 2008-2013." *Annuals of the American Thoracic Society*; 15(3):348-356. https://www.atsjournals.org/doi/full/10.1513/AnnalsATS.201703-259OC.
- 10. Nurmagambetov T., Khavjou O., Murphy L., Orenstein D. (2017) "State-Level Medical and Absenteeism Cost of Asthma in the United States." *Journal of Asthma*; 54:357–70. https://doi.org/10.1080/02770903.2016.1218013.
- 11. Klepeis, N.E., Nelson, W.C., Ott, W.R., Robinson, J.P., Tsang, A.M., Switzer, P., Behar, J.V., Hern, S.C., Engelmann, W.H. (2001) "The National Activity Pattern Survey: A Resource for Assessing Exposure to Environmental Pollutants." *Journal of Exposure Analysis and Environmental Epidemiology*; 11(3):231-52. https://www.nature.com/articles/7500165.
- 12. Kanchongkittiphon, W., Mendell, M.J., Gaffin, J.M., Wang, G., Phipatanakul, W. (2015) "Indoor Environmental Exposures and Exacerbation of Asthma: An Update to the 2000 Review by the Institute of Medicine." *Environmental Health Perspectives*; 123:6–20. https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1307922.
- 13. Matsui, E.C., Abramson, S.L., Sandel, M.T., Section on Allergy and Immunology, Council on Environmental Health. (2016) "Indoor Environmental Control Practices and Asthma Management." *Pediatrics*; 135(5): e1-e11. http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/138/5/e20162589.