

Asthma medication use and exacerbations

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How does the switch to a high-deductible health plan affect children with asthma? A new study led by researchers at the Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Institute suggests that enrollment in a high-deductible health plan (HDHP) may not be associated with changes in asthma medication use or asthma exacerbations when medications are exempt from the deductible. The findings were published in *JAMA Pediatrics* on May 10.

To treat [asthma](#), clinical guidelines recommend the use of controller medications, but adherence to these medications is generally suboptimal, putting those affected at risk for asthma exacerbations. High out-of-pocket costs have been associated with decreased controller [medication](#) use and adverse asthma outcomes for [children](#) and adults. While most evidence about HDHPs has come from studies focused on adult populations, the study team, led by Alison Galbraith, MD, MPH, lead author and Associate Professor in the Department of Population Medicine at Harvard Medical School, examined how enrollment in HDHPs may affect asthma controller medication use and exacerbation in children.

"One challenge of insurance design is balancing affordable coverage with access to necessary care for chronic conditions for both children and adults," said Dr. Galbraith. "Our findings highlight the potential protective effect of exempting asthma medications from the deductible in high-deductible health plans."

The study population, drawn from a large, national, commercial database, included children (ages 4 to 17) and adults (ages 18-64) years

with persistent asthma who switched from traditional plans to HDHPs during a 24-month period. Compared to those who remained in traditional plans, children switching to HDHPs experienced small decreases in annual 30-day fills for inhaled corticosteroid-long-acting beta agonist medications but not for other controller medications. Adults switching to HDHPs did not have significant reductions in 30-day fills for any controller medications. There were no statistically significant differences in medication adherence, oral steroid bursts, or asthma-related ED visits for children or adults.

Regarding possible next steps, Dr. Galbraith adds, "Asthma is a major cause of preventable disease burden for both children and adults. Policy makers should consider adopting value-based designs and other policies exempting important medications for asthma and other [chronic conditions](#)—which might prevent adverse clinical outcomes—from the deductible."

More information: Alison A. Galbraith et al, Controller Medication Use and Exacerbations for Children and Adults With Asthma in High-Deductible Health Plans, *JAMA Pediatrics* (2021). [DOI: 10.1001/jamapediatrics.2021.0747](#)

Provided by Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Institute

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