

## 12.01 Uncontrolled asthma and related risk factors among children attending hospital services in Ireland

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**Background:** Poorly controlled asthma is frequently identified during routine clinical review[1]. The aim of this study was to investigate uncontrolled asthma (UA) prevalence and associated risk factors in children attending paediatric hospital services in Dublin, Ireland.

**Methods:** Parents of children aged 2-18 years with asthma attending outpatient or emergency services, for any reason during the study period (August-December 2022), were invited to complete an anonymous questionnaire about their child's asthma. PACCI Sum Score cut-off  $\geq 3$  was used to identify UA[2]. Logistic regression was used to investigate risk factors for UA.

**Results:** Of 96 children surveyed, 63 had UA (66%; 95% confidence interval (CI):56 to 75%). Of 52 children attending outpatient clinics, 31 (60%;95%CI:46 to 73%) had UA. Though not statistically significant, UA prevalence was lower in respiratory (41%;95%CI:22% to 64%) than non-respiratory clinics(69%;95%CI:52% to 81%;p=0.061). There was no association between asthma control and treatment regime(p=0.748). Odds of UA reduced for each additional year of age (adjusted odds ratio(aOR):0.81;95%CI:0.71 to 0.93;p=0.002), while missed activities increased odds of UA(aOR 3.58;95%CI:1.35 to 9.53;p=0.01).

**Conclusion:** Prevalence of UA was high across all settings with younger children at greater risk. All healthcare interactions with children with asthma are an opportunity to identify poor asthma control.

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