Abstract

Background: Asthma is a global health problem that affects 300 million individuals of all ages around the world. Despite international guidelines, asthma control is short of the goal in different parts of the world.

Aims of study: To determine if the ACT can be as useful as the GINA-guidelines criteria in assessing asthma control.

Methods: A cross-sectional study recruiting 64 patients aged >18 years with asthma were seen at chest clinic of Baghdad Teaching Hospital between February 2015 and May 2015. Asthma control was assessed using the GINA algorithm and the ACT score.

Results: There were 64 patients enrolled in this study, 44 patients (68.8%) were female and 20 patients (31.2%) were male. According to ACT score 43 patient (67.2%) had an ACT score of (<15) and 21 patients (32.8%) had an ACT score of (15-19) and none patients had ACT (20-25). According to GINA classification, 49 patient (76.56%) classified as uncontrolled and 15 patients (23.44) classified as partly controlled and none patients classified as controlled.

Conclusion: In our study we found high agreement between ACT score and GINA classification thus ACT score can substitute GINA in assessment of asthma control. Asthma control was also dependently associated with the individual patient's age group.