Pediatric asthma has serious consequences for the children and families it affects – and their communities. New Bedford has some of the highest rates of pediatric asthma and related health care use and costs in Massachusetts. Pediatric asthma also takes its toll on school and work attendance. But there are steps we can take to reduce or remove asthma triggers and lessen the impact of asthma on the Commonwealth’s children.

**PEDIATRIC ASTHMA PREVALENCE**

In 2012, more MA children reported that they had ever been diagnosed with asthma (15.3%) and that they still had asthma (10.3%) than in the U.S. in general (13.7% and 8.9%, respectively). In fact, in 2012, 210,000 MA children had asthma. New Bedford is home to a disproportionate number of these children. During the 2011-2012 school year, more than three out of every 20 New Bedford children (or 15.1%) in Kindergarten through 8th grade had asthma, a significantly higher prevalence than for K–8 students statewide (11.9%).

**SCHOOL AND WORK ABSENCES**

Nationwide, asthma is the leading cause of school days missed due to a chronic illness with nearly 15 million school absences due to asthma annually. Between 2006 and 2010, over 40% of MA children aged 18 and younger with asthma missed school or day care due to their asthma in the past 12 months. Working families are especially challenged by pediatric asthma since a missed day of school for a child often means a missed day of work for a parent. Parents’ loss of productivity from asthma-related school absences in the U.S. is estimated to be $719 million annually.
HEALTH CARE COSTS AND UTILIZATION

Asthma is the third-ranking cause of hospitalizations for children under 15 years of age in the US. Nearly 44% of all asthma hospitalizations in this country are for children. New Bedford children have higher rates of hospitalizations and ED visits due to asthma than children statewide. From 2008 to 2012, New Bedford children accounted for 1,268 asthma-related hospitalizations and ED visits, 1.8% of the Commonwealth’s 72,442 hospitalizations and ED visits for pediatric asthma during that time. New Bedford’s health care charges associated with pediatric asthma were $3.1 million. Medicaid was the expected payer for 77.6% of those charges.

In MA, asthma-related health care utilization is significantly higher for racial/ethnic minorities (See Figures 1 and 2). The same is true in New Bedford. Between 2008 and 2012, among children in New Bedford age 19 and under, the asthma-related ED rates for blacks and Hispanics were significantly higher than for New Bedford’s white children (2.3 and 1.6 times higher, respectively). Hispanic children also had a significantly higher asthma-related hospitalization rate than white children (1.5 time higher). And while New Bedford’s white children fare better than their black and Hispanic peers in the City, they had significantly higher rates of asthma-related ED visits and hospitalizations than white children statewide.

Data Source: CY2008–2012 Massachusetts Emergency Department Discharge Database, Massachusetts Center for Health Information and Analysis (CHIA)
The Facts about Pediatric Asthma in New Bedford

Data Source: CY2008–2012 Massachusetts Emergency Department Discharge Database, Massachusetts Center for Health Information and Analysis (CHIA)

ASTHMA TRIGGERS
Asthma prevalence is higher in low-income, urban neighborhoods due to greater exposure to air pollution and a range of indoor “triggers.” Pets, rodents, cockroaches, mold, tobacco smoke, gas, and dust mites are well-known asthma triggers. Children’s asthma may also be aggravated by exposure to things like air fresheners, cleaning products, pesticides, and perfumes. Reducing exposure to triggers in their homes, schools, and other locations in the community can have a major impact on the well-being of children with asthma. Visit www.mass.gov/dph/asthma for more information.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
The Asthma Prevention and Control Program (APCP) at the Massachusetts Department of Public Health works to improve the quality of life for all Massachusetts residents with asthma, and to reduce disparities in asthma outcomes. APCP also works to reduce exposure to asthma triggers and irritants in homes, licensed childcare centers, schools, workplaces, and senior centers. We support the use of community health worker-led asthma home visits to improve asthma outcomes through the provision of resources and technical assistance around these interventions. The APCP provides Asthma Action Plans for children and adults in seven languages. For more information about the APCP and the work that we do, please call 617-624-5070, email us at prevention.wellness@state.ma.us or visit www.mass.gov/dph/asthma
For more information about the Asthma Prevention and Control Program, Massachusetts Department of Public Health:
Phone: 617-624-5070
Email: prevention.wellness@state.ma.us
Website: www.mass.gov/dph/asthma