



Active Patient ACCESS Report

country fact sheet: United Kingdom

What is the ACCESS report?

EFA conducted a survey of 700+ participants in seven countries of patients with asthma, patients with COPD and perceptions in prevention and patient empowerment. This country fact sheet represents further examination of highlights or noted deviations from overall averages.

Summary

UK asthma and COPD patients are generally satisfied with the diagnosis process. UK patients also are usually less concerned about outdoor factors on their condition and are mostly satisfied with the public health authorities. Flu vaccinations are widely promoted by the public authority. Both asthma and COPD patients believe their lives are generally less affected by their conditions than their counterparts in other countries. However, UK asthma and COPD patients are generally less likely to share anonymous medical data for further studies.



| ASTHMA | COPD | PREVENTION | EMPOWERMENT |
|---|--|---|--|
| 72% are satisfied or very satisfied with the asthma diagnosis process | 1.3 years between symptoms and COPD diagnosis (lowest overall) | 71% flu vaccination is widely promoted by public authority | 55% patients have written management plan (vs. 43% overall) |
| 49% of asthma patients visit HCPs between 6 and 11 times a year | 78% of COPD patients have not been to the emergency room within past 12 months (vs. 68% overall) | 33% physical activity is perceived as being less promoted (vs. 46% overall) | 22% / 35% asthma / COPD patients willing to share anonymous medical data for further studies (vs. 49% & 51% overall) |



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ASTHMA

Testing

Tests conducted on a regular basis: allergy testing used more than spirometry with relief spray (24% vs. 22% overall)

Care

Services used:

- Flu vaccination (64% vs. 49% overall), pneumococcus vaccination (42% vs. 31% overall) and medical devices e.g. wheelchairs (24% vs. 10% overall) used more than overall average
- Spirometry (65% vs. 79% overall), medical aids (47% vs. 62% overall), X-ray or CT scan (40% vs. 50% overall), antibiotics (31% vs. 46% overall), used less than overall average

Perception

- Only 14% (vs. 34% overall) believe comorbidities influence therapy
- Quality of life in general (51% vs 65% overall) and work life (27% vs. 41% overall) are less impacted compared to other countries

COPD

Diagnosis testing

Laboratory tests (eg AAT deficiency) more used than X-ray (69% vs. 51% overall)

Care

- Smoking cessation is the most used (55%), followed by combination inhaler with steroids/LAMA corticosteroids (51%), LABA (45%) and SABA (42%)

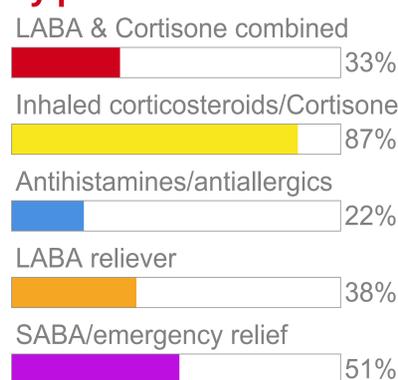
PREVENTION

- Less concern about the impact of outdoor air pollution (34% vs. 44% overall), outdoor pollutants related to transportation (29% vs. 42% overall), outdoor tobacco smoke (23% vs. 41% overall)
- Only 11% (vs. 23% overall) of patients are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the public authorities

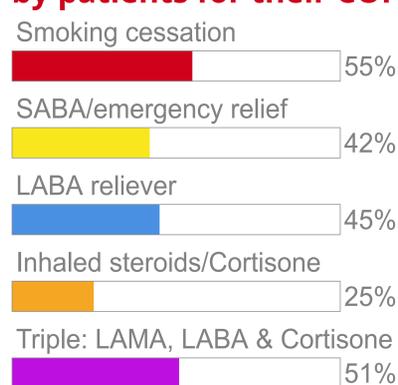
EMPOWERMENT

- GPs (82%) are the main source of information - traditional media plays a much more important role than in other countries (61% vs. 31% overall) - friends and relatives are consulted more than in other countries (54% vs. 40% overall)
- Patients have lower access to specialised centres (18% vs. 29% overall) and clinical trials (10% vs. 22% overall)

Treatments currently used by patients for their asthma



Treatments currently used by patients for their COPD



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