

Is it time to add domains of quality of life to the childhood asthma control test and the GINA criteria?

Belgin Usta Guc¹ and OZLEM YILMAZ²

¹SBU Adana Sehir Egitim ve Arastirma Hastanesi

²Canakkale Onsekiz Mart Universitesi

December 7, 2022

Abstract

Background: To measure the quality of life by using the Standardized Pediatric Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire(PAQLQ(S)) in children with asthma and to determine the association of the Childhood Asthma Control Test(c-ACT) and Global Initiative for Asthma(GINA) criteria of asthma control with the PAQLQ(S) domains. **Methods:** This study was planned in a cross-sectional design. All consecutive children between the ages 7-11 years who had been followed up at least one year with a diagnosis of asthma were enrolled. Children filled out PAQLQ(S). The levels of asthma control were defined by c-ACT and GINA criteria of asthma control. **Results:** Of the total 120 children, the median(%25-75) PAQLQ(S) and c-ACT scores were 4.90(1.3) and 17.9(4.8). All children had quality of life impairments except four. According to c-ACT, 41.7% of children were controlled; 58.3% of them were uncontrolled. PAQLQ(S) scores were found to be correlated with both c-ACT scores($p<0.001$, $r=0.612$). The c-ACT score was more significantly correlated with the symptom domain of PAQLQ(S)($r=0.667$, $p<0.001$). A more significant positive correlation was found between c-ACT and the duet score of activity and emotional function($r=0.930$; $p<0.001$). **Conclusion:** Asthma affects the quality of life in children. PAQLQ(S) scores decrease significantly when asthma is out of control. PAQLQ(S) is more significantly associated with c-ACT than GINA criteria. It would be useful in clinical practice if c-ACT or GINA criteria can be improved to cover quality of life, at least the part of the quality of life related to the symptoms or the activity limitations and emotional functions.

INTRODUCTION

Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases in children (1). The disease does not just place a burden on health care systems, but it also places a burden on people's social lives; causes physical, educational and emotional impairments (1, 2). The goal of asthma treatment is to achieve and maintain clinical control and reduce future risk of adverse outcomes. Clinical control of asthma is assessed by symptoms and lung function measurements according to Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) guideline (3). A validated and simple method for measuring asthma control in daily practice is to use composite control measures such as asthma control test, childhood asthma control test, and asthma control questionnaire (3-5).

Quality of life measurement increases in importance when children with their maturing physical and psychological potentials are considered. Children's emotions and reflections may be quite different from that of adults. Thus, the effect of asthma on emotions, behaviors or in a broader sense the quality of life should also be measured. For this purpose, asthma quality of life questionnaires was produced (3, 6).

The purpose of this study was to measure the quality of life in children with asthma and to evaluate the association of the Standardized Pediatric Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (PAQLQ(S)) with the Childhood Asthma Control Test (c-ACT) and GINA criteria of asthma control. The secondary aim was to determine the association of c-ACT and GINA criteria of asthma control with the PAQLQ(S) domains.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was planned in a cross-sectional design in the Pediatric Allergy and Immunology Clinic of Mersin Child Care and Maternity Hospital in Mersin and Adana City Hospital in Adana, Turkey. Mersin and Adana are the cities on the south coast of Turkey, neighbouring the Mediterranean Sea. The population of these cities is about 3,5 million.

All consecutive children between the ages 7-11 years who had been followed up at least one year with a diagnosis of asthma according to GINA were enrolled. Children and/or their parents who agreed to participate were included in the study. Children who were not able to communicate due to language barriers and had chronic diseases other than asthma were excluded from the study. The Mersin University Ethical Board approved the study.

In order to determine the sample size, the mean of the sum of the quality-of-life scores of those who were controlled according to GINA was found to be $5.5(\pm 2)$ in the literature. Accordingly, it was predicted that the quality-of-life scores of the uncontrolled subjects would be 25% lower than those of the controlled $4.1(\pm 1.7)$ and the sample size was calculated accordingly, and it was calculated that there should be 40 patients in each group.

Standardized Pediatric Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (PAQLQ(S))

The Pediatric Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (PAQLQ) was developed for measuring the asthma-related quality of life impairment in children by Juniper et al. in 1996 (7). The activity domain PAQLQ had two generics and three child-specific questions. Because of the three child-specific activities, PAQLQ was not very practical (6). For that reason, PAQLQ(S) and The Mini Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire-MiniPAQLQ were developed (8, 9) and validated (10). All the activity questions in PAQLQ(S) were generic. The Turkish versions of PAQLQs were validated by Yuksel et al. (11).

We preferred to use the self-administered format of PAQLQ(S) in the study (7-9). We used the validated Turkish version of PAQLQ(S) (10). PAQLQ(S) is composed of 23 questions in three domains: Symptoms (10 questions), Activity Limitations (5 questions) and Emotional Function (8 questions). Children recalled their experiences in the last week and responded to each question on a 7-point scale (1= severe impairment, 7= no impairment). The scores were calculated separately for each domain as the arithmetic mean. The total PAQLQ(S) score was calculated as the sum of the scores of the three domains divided by three (6).

Childhood Asthma Control Test (c-ACT)

The childhood Asthma Control Test is composed of two parts with seven questions in total. The first part consisted of four questions which were answered on a scale using a boy's face with emotions to facilitate comprehension by children. The second part consisted of parents answering three questions. The highest score of c-ACT was 27. Children who scored ≤ 19 points were determined to have uncontrolled asthma, and those who scored >20 were assessed to have controlled asthma (4). A Turkish version of c-ACT was validated by Sekerel et al. in 2012 (12).

Demographic data of children (age, sex, atopic sensitizations and the number of emergency visits or hospitalizations in the previous year) were recorded from their medical charts.

Firstly, a clinical nurse gave children the self-administered version of PAQLQ(S). Children were encouraged to complete all of the questions in the PAQLQ(S). Children completed PAQLQ(S) on their own while their parents were waiting in another room for not to distract their answers. After the completion of the questionnaire, the clinical nurse checked whether there were any missing answers. If there were any, she reminded the children to fill out the missing questions. When children completed PAQLQ(S), she gave them c-ACT and reminded them to fill out the first four questions of c-ACT. After completion of c-ACT by children, parents were asked to answer the remaining three questions of c-ACT according to the symptom frequency of their children in the last four weeks.

After PAQLQ(S) and c-ACT had been completed, children's asthma control was determined according to GINA criteria at the same clinical visit by the same physician.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

First of all, the descriptive properties of the variables (mean, median, number and percentage) were found. It was checked whether the numerical variables fit the normal distribution. When comparing the two groups, the student's t-test was used for normally distributed numerical variables, and the Mann-Whitney U test was used for non-normally distributed numerical variables. In cases where more than two variables were compared, ANOVA was used for those with normal distribution, and the Kruskal Wallis test for those who were not normally distributed. Chi-square was used when comparing categorical variables and the Spearman correlation analysis method was used for correlation analysis. The "Statistical Package for Social Sciences" SPSS 25 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA) program was used to evaluate the results. A p-value <0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

In total, 120 children participated in the study. The median age (%25-75) was 10.7(2.7) and 62.5% of the children were male. The other demographic and clinical data of the participants and the median scores of each PAQLQ(S) domain were shown in Table I.

All children filled out a self-administered version of PAQLQ(S) on their own. The median total PAQLQ(S) scores of the study population were 4.90 (1.3). All children had quality-of-life impairments according to PAQLQ(S) scores except four children.

According to GINA criteria of asthma control, 33,3% of children were controlled (n=40), 33,3% of children were partly-controlled (n=40) and 33,3% of them were uncontrolled (n=40). The comparison of patients' data according to GINA control status was presented in Table II.

In order to better interpret the difference between the groups, according to the GINA criteria, we included uncontrolled and partially controlled patients as one group, and controlled patients as the other group, and made the comparison between these two groups. When patients with uncontrolled and partly controlled and those with controlled according to the GINA were compared, there were significant differences between the groups (Table III).

All of the study population and their parents performed c-ACT. According to c-ACT, 41,7% of children (n=50) had 20-27 points and therefore, were controlled; 58.3% of them (n=70) had <19 points and were addressed to be uncontrolled. The median c-ACT score was 17.9(4.8). The comparison of patients' data according to c-ACT status was presented in Table IV.

A positive significant correlation was found between the symptom score of PAQLQ(S) and c-ACT ($r=0.667$; $p<0.001$). Therefore, it was observed that the c-ACT score increased as the symptom score increased. A positive significant correlation between PAQLQ(S)'s activity score and c-ACT ($r=0.494$; $p<0.001$), a positive significant correlation between PAQLQ(S)'s emotional function score and c-ACT ($r=0.518$; $p<0.001$), a positive significant correlation ($r=0.612$; $p<0.001$) was found between the total score of PAQLQ(S) and c-ACT. A positive significant correlation between symptom score and activity score of PAQLQ(S) ($r=0.745$; $p<0.001$), a positive significant correlation between symptom score and emotional score ($r=0.797$; $p<0.001$), a positive significant correlation between activity score and emotional score ($r=0.930$; $p<0.001$).

DISCUSSION

The present study measured the quality of life in children with asthma by using a self-administered version of PAQLQ(S) and showed that loss of asthma control resulted in significant quality-of-life impairments in children. PAQLQ(S) scores were found to be correlated with both c-ACT scores and GINA criteria of asthma control. However, the association of c-ACT with PAQLQ(S) was stronger than that of c-ACT with GINA criteria of asthma control. Additionally, c-ACT was more significantly associated with the symptom domain of PAQLQ(S) than the other domains.

The present study found that quality of life was significantly impaired in children with asthma. Asthma control was obviously associated with quality of life in children. Quality of life impairment was found to be

especially related to the symptoms of asthma. In this study, asthma control was measured separately by using two objective methods. Between those objective methods measuring asthma control, c-ACT seemed to be more significantly associated with quality of life impairments than GINA criteria in children. This finding may be related that actually c-ACT was also related to emotions in addition to the symptoms. Children answer the first part of c-ACT while looking at a boy's face with emotions. Consideration of emotions by this was may also be the reason for the high correlation between c-ACT and PAQLQ(S) (4).

Quality of life measurement in asthma is important for all age groups, but it should be considered, especially in children (2). Because children cannot express all of the symptoms and emotions related to asthma as well as adults. It is a high probability that activity limitations may frustrate children easily. Children cannot establish cause-and-effect relationships in contrast with adults. That may be the reason for the marked difference in PAQLQ(S) scores between the children with controlled and uncontrolled asthma.

It is very important to control the symptoms of asthma. Poor symptom control is a significant risk factor for future exacerbations, emergency department admissions and hospitalizations (1, 13, 14). In 2004, GINA executive committee recommended that asthma management should be based on symptom control (15). Control-based management defined by GINA has two domains; symptom control and future risk of adverse outcomes. Symptom control is based on the frequency of daytime and nocturnal symptoms, limitation of activities and use of rescue medications (3). Asthma control may also be determined by using composite scores. c-ACT is a simple and user-friendly tool measuring asthma control in children between the ages 4-11 (4). c-ACT also correlates with the GINA classification of symptom control (3).

The present study exemplified that asthma control either defined by GINA criteria or c-ACT is highly associated with quality of life in children with asthma. This finding also showed that loss of asthma control may significantly impair the quality of life of children by causing symptoms, limiting activities and disturbing emotions. It also emphasizes that we can improve the quality of life of children by controlling their asthma. The association of asthma control with quality of life has been examined in both adults (16-18) and children (19-21). To our knowledge, there is only one study evaluating the relationship of quality of life and quality of life measurement domains with asthma control using both c-ACT and GINA criteria (22).

c-ACT was also more significantly associated with the symptom domain of PAQLQ(S) than the other domains. This is logical because both c-ACT and GINA criteria were related mostly to the symptoms. The addition of either the activity ($r=0.74$) or emotion ($r=0.79$) domain to the symptoms increased the correlation. However, both activity and emotion domains further increased the correlation to a high level ($r=0.93$). furthermore, the total PAQLQ(S) score had a less strong correlation than the duet domains. The feelings related to activity limitation in the PAQLQ(S) score and the symptom control in the c-ACT or GINA are essentially different. Actually, asthma control, symptoms, activity limitations and emotions are also concepts related to each other in asthma.

Although both c-ACT and GINA criteria of asthma control were correlated with PAQLQ(S), these control measures cannot be used instead of quality-of-life instruments. The present study showed that controlled children according to GINA criteria or c-ACT may also have some impairment in quality-of-life scores. In other words, quality of life measurement may cover the other impacts of asthma on life that are not measured by GINA criteria and c-ACT (19). Quality-of-life questionnaires are too time-consuming to be part of the routine (23). Therefore, both c-ACT and GINA criteria of asthma control may be improved to cover quality of life, at least the part of the quality of life related to activity limitations and emotional functions in addition to measuring asthma control in children.

One of the strengths of the present study is the use of validated tools. The other strength may be the comparison of each domain of PAQLQ(S) with c-ACT and GINA criteria. We suggest subsequent studies with larger sample sizes in older age groups in children.

In conclusion, asthma affected the quality of life in children. PAQLQ(S) scores decreased significantly when asthma was out of control. We found that both c-ACT and GINA criteria were associated with PAQLQ(S). However; PAQLQ(S) was more significantly associated with c-ACT than GINA criteria. Controlling asthma

may improve quality of life. It would be useful in clinical practice if c-ACT or GINA criteria can be improved to cover quality of life, at least the part of the quality of life-related to the symptoms or the duet score of activity limitations and emotional functions.

Acknowledgement: Ersoy CİVELEK did statistical analysis.

Author Contributions: Belgin Usta Guc; review and editing, conceptualization; writing – original draft; formal analysis, methodology (equal). Ozlem Yilmaz; review and editing, conceptualization; writing – original draft; formal analysis, methodology (equal).

REFERANSLAR

1. Global burden of asthma. Accessed from: <http://www.ginasthma.org/documents/4>. Date accessed:21.06.2015
2. Juniper E. How important is quality of life in pediatric asthma? *Pediatr Pulmonol* 1997;(15):17-21 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9316097/>
3. GINA Report, Global strategy for asthma management and prevention, 2015. Accessed from: <http://www.ginasthma.org/>. Date accessed: 2022
4. Liu AH, Zeiger R, Sorkness C, Mahr T, Ostrom N, Burgess S, Rosenzweig JC, Manjunath R. Development and cross-sectional validation of the Childhood Asthma Control Test. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2007;119:817–825. doi: 10.1016/j.jaci.2006.12.662.
5. Juniper EF, Gruffydd-Jones K, Ward S, Svensson K. Asthma Control Questionnaire in children: validation, measurement properties, interpretation. *Eur Respir J* 2010;36(6):1410-6. DOI: 10.1183/09031936.00117509
6. Juniper E. Paediatric Asthma Quality of Questionnaires (PAQLQ, PAQLQ(S), MiniPAQLQ and PACQLQ). Background, administration and analysis, 2012 QOL Technologies LTD (an implementation manual). <https://www.qoltech.co.uk/paqlq.html>
7. Juniper EF, Guyatt GH, Feeny DH, Ferrie PJ. Measuring quality of life in children with asthma. *Qual Life Res*; 1996;5: 35-46. DOI: 10.1007/BF00435967
8. Juniper EF, Buist AS, Cox FM, Ferrie PJ, King DR. Validation of a standardized version of the Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire. *Chest* 1999; 115(5):1265-1270. DOI: 10.1378/chest.115.5.1265
9. Juniper EF, Guyatt GH; Coc FM, Ferrie PJ, King DR. Development and validation of the Mini Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire. *Eur Respir J* 1999;14:32-38. DOI: 10.1034/j.1399-3003.1999.14a08.x
10. Wing A, Upton J, Svensson K, Weller P, Fletcher M, Walker S. The standardized and mini versions of the PAQLQ are valid, reliable, and responsive measurement tools. *J Clin Epidemiol* 2012;65(6):643-50. DOI: 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2011.12.009
11. Yüksel H, Yilmaz O, Kirmaz C, Eser E. Validity and reliability of the Turkish translation of the Pediatric Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire. *Turk J Pediatr*. 2009;51(2):154-60.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19480327/>

B E Sekerel, O U Soyer, O Keskin, N Uzuner, M Yazicioglu, M Kiliç, H Artaç, S Ozmen, D Can, D Zeyrek, H Cokugras, Y Canitez, M Aydogan, S Kuyucu, A Inal, F Gurkan, F Orhan, O Yilmaz, A B Boz, F Tahan, O Cevit. The reliability and validity of Turkish version of Childhood Asthma Control Test. *Qual Life Res* 2012;21:685-690. doi: 10.1007/s11136-011-9970-z.

Bateman ED, Buhl R, O’Byrne PM, Humbert M, Reddel HK, Sears MR, Jenkins C, Harrison TW, Quirce S, Peterson S, Eriksson G. Development and validation of a novel risk score for asthma exacerbations: The risk score for exacerbations. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2015;135(6):1457-1464.

doi: 10.1016/j.jaci.2014.08.015.

1. National Asthma Education and Prevention Program (NAEPP), 2007. Accessed from: <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/files/docs/guidelines/asthsumm.pdf>. Date accessed: 20.06.2015
2. 2004 Update. Workshop report for asthma management and prevention. http://www.ginasthma.org/documents/5/documents_variants/27. Date accessed: 28.06.2015

3. Alpaydın AO, Bora M, Yorgancıoğlu A, Sakar Coskun A, Celik P. Asthma Control and Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire Association in adults. Iran J Aller Asthma Immunol 2012;11(4):301-307. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23264406/>
4. Schatz M, Mosen DM, Kosinski M, Vollmer WM, Magid DJ, O'Connor E, Zeiger RS. Validity of the Asthma Control Test completed at home Am J Manag Care 2007;13(12):661-7.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18069909/>

Kwon HS, Lee SH, Yang MS, Lee SM, Kim SH, Kim DI, Sohn SW, Park CH, Park HW, Kim SS, Cho SH, Min KU, Kim YY, Chang YS. Correlation between the Korean version of Asthma Control Test and health-related quality of life in adult asthmatics. J Korean Med Sci 2008;23(4):621-7.

doi: 10.3346/jkms.2008.23.4.621

Juniper EF, Guyatt GH, Feeny DH, Ferrie PJ, Griffith LE, Townsend M. Measuring quality of life in children with asthma. Qual Life Res 1996;5(1):35-46.

DOI: 10.1007/BF00435967

Guyatt GH, Juniper EF, Griffith LE, Feeny DH, Ferrie PJ. Children and adult perceptions of childhood asthma. Pediatrics 1997;99(2):165-8. DOI: 10.1542/peds.99.2.165

Guilbert TW, Garris C, Jhingran P, Bonafede M, Tomaszewski KJ, Bonus T, Hahn RM, Schatz M. Asthma that is not well-controlled is associated with increased healthcare utilization and decreased quality of life. J Asthma 2011;48(2):126-32. DOI: 10.3109/02770903.2010.535879

22. Aysegül Akan, Emine Dibe Mısırlıoğlu, Ersoy Civelek, Can Naci Kocabaş. Determining the Best Tool Comparable with Global Initiative for Asthma Criteria for Assessing Pediatric Asthma Control

Pediatr Allergy Immunol Pulmonol. 2021; 34(3): 89–96 DOI: 10.1089/ped.2020.1334

23. Brand PL, Mäkelä MJ, Szefer SJ, Frischer T, Price D. ERS Task Force Monitoring Asthma in Children. Monitoring asthma in childhood: symptoms, exacerbations and quality of life. Eur Respir Rev 2015;24(136):187-93. DOI: 10.1183/16000617.00003614

Table I. Characteristics of children with asthma

Variable	Value
Age, + y	10.7 ±2.7
Sex, male ++	75 (62.5)
Aeroallergen sensitization, ++	111 (92,52)
Exacerbations in the previous year, ++	54 (45)
0	66 (55)
1	32 (26.9)
2	9 (7,5)
3-6	13 (10,8)
Hospitalizations in the previous year, ++	
0	109 (90.83)
[?]1	11 (9.17)
Childhood asthma control test, +	17.9(4,8)

Variable	Value
PAQLQ(S) § scores of the study population++	5.0(1.4) 4.6(1.5) 5.2(1.4)
Activity limitations Symptoms	4.9(1.3)
Emotional Function Total	

+ median (%25-75), ++, n(%).§ PAQLQ(S):The Standardised Paediatric Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire

Table II. The comparison of patients' data according to GINA + control status

	Uncontrolled (n=40)	Partly-controlled (n=40)	Controlled (n=40)	P
Age, ++ years	10.6 (2.9)	11.4(2.8)	10.1 (2.3)	0.029
Sex, male §	25 (62,5)	22 (55)	28 (70)	0,490
Childhood asthma control test's scores++	13,5 (4,3)	18,4 (2,6)	21,9 (3,1)	<0,001
Childhood asthma control test§	39 (97,5) 1 (2,5)	25 (62,5) 15 (37,5)	6 (15) 34 (85)	<0,001
Uncontrolled Controlled				
PAQLQ(S) ++, ¶	3,5 (1,4) 4 (1,3)	5,2 (0,9) 5,6(1,2)	5,2 (1,3) 5,3 (1,2)	0,363 0,226 0,603
Symptoms	4,4 (1,5) 4 (1,2)	5,5(0,9) 5,4(0,9)	5,5 (1,4) 5,3 (1,2)	0,965
Activity limitations				
Emotional Function Total				
Exacerbation in the previous year §	15(71,4)	17(50)	4 (19)	0,001

+GINA: Global initiative for asthma, ++median (%25-75), §, n (%), ¶ PAQLQ(S): The Standardised Paediatric Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire

Table III. The comparison of patients' data according to the revised GINA + control status

	Uncontrolled + Partly-controlled (n=80)	Controlled (n=40)	P
Age, ++ years	11 (2.9)	10.1 (2.3)	0.095
Sex, male §	47 (58,8)	28 (70)	0,317
Childhood asthma control test's scores ++	16 (4,3)	21,9 (3,1)	<0,001
Childhood asthma control test §	64 (80) 16 (20)	6 (15) 34 (85)	<0,001
Uncontrolled Controlled			

	Uncontrolled + Partly-controlled (n=80)	Controlled (n=40)	P
PAQLQ(S) ++,¶	4,3(1,5) 4.8 (1,5) 5	5,2 (1,3) 5,3 (1,2) 5,5	0,001 0,05 0,025 0,008
Symptoms Activity	(1,4) 4.7 (1,3)	(1,4) 5,3 (1,2)	
limitations Emotional			
Function Total			
Exacerbation in the	32 (58.2)	4 (19)	0,005
previous year §			

+GINA: Global initiative for asthma, ++median (%25-75), §, n(%), ¶ PAQLQ(S): The Standardised Paediatric Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire

Table IV. The comparison of patients' data according to the Childhood asthma control test status

The Childhood asthma control test	Uncontrolled (n=70)	Controlled (n=50)	P
Age, + years	10,7 (2.9)	10.7 (2.5)	0.850
Sex, male ++	42 (60)	33 (66)	0,633
Childhood asthma	15.1 (4,1)	21,9 (2,3)	<0,001
control test's scores+			
Global initiative for	39 (55,7) 25 (35,7) 6 (8,6)	1 (2) 15 (30) 34 (68)	<0,001
asthma control status++			
Uncontrolled Partly			
controlled Controlled			
PAQLQ(S) +,§	4,1(1,5) 4.6 (1,4)	5,3(1,1) 5,6 (1,2) 5,6	<0,001 <0,001 0,004
Symptoms Activity	4,8(1,5) 4.5(1,3)	(1,2) 5,5(1,0)	<0,001
limitations Emotional			
Function Total			
Exacerbation in the	26 (57.8)	10 (32,3)	0,05
previous year ++			

+median (%25-75); ++, n (%); §, PAQLQ(S): The Standardised Paediatric Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire

Hosted file

Tables PAI.docx available at <https://authorea.com/users/563468/articles/610672-is-it-time-to-add-domains-of-quality-of-life-to-the-childhood-asthma-control-test-and-the-gina-criteria>