Title: Comparison of asthma control tests with quality of life in childhood asthma

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Body: The goal of asthma therapy is to provide complete control of symptoms. In clinical practice asthma control levels are determined with questionnaires such as Asthma Control Test (ACT), Asthma Control Questionnaire (ACQ) and Asthma Therapy Assessment Questionnaire. But, there are limited studies comparing asthma control tests with each other. In this study, we compared asthma control tests and investigated effect of asthma control on quality of life in patients with asthma. 204 patients with asthma followed up in Pediatric Pulmonology Department were recruited into the study. ACT and ACQ were used to measure asthma control; “Pediatric Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire” (PAQLQ) was used to evaluate the quality of life. Mean age of the patients were 9.2±3.0 years and 53.4% (n:109) of them were male. Mean score of ACT and AQT were 20.8±4.4 and 0.76±0.79, respectively. According to ACT, 8.8% (n:18) patients were well controlled, 60.3% (n:123) partially controlled and 30.9% (n:63) uncontrolled. According to ACQ, 70.1% (n:143) patients were well controlled, 15.2% (n:31) partially controlled and 14.7% (n:30) uncontrolled. Mean score of PAQLQ was 5.9±1.0, symptoms score was 5.8±1.1, activity limitation score was 5.8±1.1 and emotional function score was 6.0±1.0. A positive correlation was found between ACT and ACQ (p<0.001, r:-0.53); ACT and PAQLQ (p<0.001, r: 0.56); AQT and PAQLQ (p<0.001, r:-0.67). In 112 patients in whom quality of life was not effected (mean score>6), according to ACT 17 (15.2%) and according to ACQ 101 (91.9%) of them were well controlled. As a conclusion, in childhood asthma ACT is more limited and does not reflect the level of control well compared to ACQ.