Asthma Knowledge, Adherence, and Administration Techniques in Hispanic Caregivers of Pediatrics

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Asthma Knowledge, Adherence, and Administration Techniques in Hispanic Caregivers of Pediatrics

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STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Background
- Asthma prevalence: one in every twelve people in the United States
- 7.5% of Hispanics suffer from asthma-related diseases
- Latino children are not as likely to use preventative asthma medications as compared with caucasians
- Hispanics are less compliant to preventative medications than both European and North American Caucasians
- Educational interventions may reduce the number of visits to emergency-care

Significance of the Problem
- Reasons for non-adherence are currently unknown
- Discovering these reasons will help to address the problem

OBJECTIVES

To describe asthma knowledge, adherence, and administration techniques of pediatric caregivers whose primary language is Spanish in a federally qualified health center.

HYPOTHESES

1) Null: Hispanic pediatric asthma patients in a federally qualified health center have no needs for education interventions, based on asthma knowledge and technique of medication therapy.

1) Alternative: Hispanic pediatric asthma patients in a federally qualified health center have needs for education interventions, based on asthma knowledge and technique of medication therapy.

2) Null: An education intervention from a pharmacist would make no impact in Hispanic pediatric asthma patients.

2) Alternative: An education intervention from a pharmacist would make an impact for Hispanic pediatric asthma patients.

REFERENCES